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Nonlinear Differential Equations of Monotone Types in Banach Spaces

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Contents

Preface	vii
Acronyms	ix
1 Fundamental Functional Analysis	1
1.1 Geometry of Banach Spaces	1
1.2 Convex Functions and Subdifferentials	4
1.3 Sobolev Spaces and Linear Elliptic Boundary Value Problems	10
1.4 Infinite-Dimensional Sobolev Spaces	21
References	26
2 Maximal Monotone Operators in Banach Spaces	27
2.1 Minty–Browder Theory of Maximal Monotone Operators	27
2.2 Maximal Monotone Subpotential Operators	47
2.3 Elliptic Variational Inequalities	72
2.4 Nonlinear Elliptic Problems of Divergence Type	81
Bibliographical Remarks	95
References	95
3 Accretive Nonlinear Operators in Banach Spaces	97
3.1 Definition and General Theory	97
3.2 Nonlinear Elliptic Boundary Value Problem in L^p	106
3.3 Quasilinear Partial Differential Operators of First Order	119
Bibliographical Remarks	126
References	126
4 The Cauchy Problem in Banach Spaces	127
4.1 The Basic Existence Results	127
4.2 Approximation and Structural Stability of Nonlinear Evolutions ...	168
4.3 Time-Dependent Cauchy Problems	177
4.4 Time-Dependent Cauchy Problem Versus Stochastic Equations ...	183
Bibliographical Remarks	189
References	190

5	Existence Theory of Nonlinear Dissipative Dynamics	193
5.1	Semilinear Parabolic Equations	193
5.2	Parabolic Variational Inequalities	209
5.3	The Porous Media Diffusion Equation	226
5.4	The Phase Field System	235
5.5	The Equation of Conservation Laws	238
5.6	Semilinear Wave Equations	241
5.7	Navier–Stokes Equations	250
	Bibliographical Remarks	268
	References	268
Index	271

Preface

In the last decades, functional methods played an increasing role in the qualitative theory of partial differential equations. The spectral methods and theory of C_0 -semigroups of linear operators as well as Leray–Schauder degree theory, fixed point theorems, and theory of maximal monotone nonlinear operators are now essential functional tools for the treatment of linear and nonlinear boundary value problems associated with partial differential equations.

An important step was the extension in the early seventies of the nonlinear dynamics of accretive (dissipative) type of the Hille–Yosida theory of C_0 -semigroups of linear continuous operators. The main achievement was that the Cauchy problem associated with nonlinear m -accretive operators in Banach spaces is well posed and the corresponding dynamic is expressed by the Peano exponential formula from finite-dimensional theory. This fundamental result is the corner stone of the whole existence theory of nonlinear infinite dynamics of dissipative type and its contribution to the development of the modern theory of nonlinear partial differential equations cannot be underestimated.

Previously, in mid-sixties, some spectacular properties of maximal monotone operators and their close relationship with convex analysis and m -accretivity were revealed. In fact, Minty's discovery that in Hilbert spaces nonlinear maximal monotone operators coincide with m -accretive operators was crucial for the development of the theory. Although with respect to the middle and end of the seventies, little new material on this subject has come to light, the field of applications grew up and still remains in actuality. In the meantime, some excellent monographs were published where these topics were treated exhaustively and with extensive bibliographical references. Here, we confine ourselves to the presentation of basic results of the theory of nonlinear operators of monotone type and the corresponding dynamics generated in Banach spaces. These subjects were also treated in the author's books *Nonlinear Semigroups and Differential Equations in Banach Spaces* (Noordhoff, 1976) and *Analysis and Control of Nonlinear Infinite Dimensional Systems* (Academic Press, 1993), but the present book is more oriented to applications. We refrain from an exhaustive treatment or details that would divert us from the principal aim of this book: the presentation of essential results of the theory and its illustration by sig-

nificant problems of nonlinear partial differential equations. Our aim is to present functional tools for the study of a large class of nonlinear problems and open to the reader the way towards applications. This book can serve as a teaching text for graduate students and it is self-contained. One assumes, however, basic knowledge of real and functional analysis as well as of differential equations. The literature on this argument is so vast and accessible in print that I have dispensed with detailed references or bibliographical comments. I have confined myself to a selected bibliography arranged at the end of each chapter.

The present book is based on a graduate course given by the author at the University of Iași during the past twenty years as well as on one-semester graduate courses at the University of Virginia in 2005 and the University of Trento in 2008.

In the preparation of the present book, I have received valuable help from my colleagues, Ioan Vrabie and Cătălin Lefter (A.I. Cuza University of Iași), Gabriela Marinoschi (Institute of Mathematical Statistics and Applied Mathematics of the Romanian Academy) and Luca Lorenzi from University of Parma, who read the preliminary draft of the book and made numerous comments and suggestions which have permitted me to improve the presentation and correct the errors. Elena Mocanu from the Institute of Mathematics in Iași has done a great job in preparing and processing this text for printing.

Iași, September 2009

Viorel Barbu

Acronyms

\mathbf{R}	the real line $(-\infty, \infty)$
\mathbf{R}^N	the N -dimensional Euclidean space
$\mathbf{R}^+ = (0, +\infty)$,	
$\mathbf{R}^- = (-\infty, 0)$,	
$\overline{\mathbf{R}} = (-\infty, +\infty]$,	
$\mathbf{R}_+^N = \{(x_1, \dots, x_N); x_N > 0\}$	
Ω	open subset of \mathbf{R}^N
$\partial\Omega$	the boundary of Ω
$Q = \Omega \times (0, T)$,	
$\Sigma = \partial\Omega \times (0, T)$,	
$\ \cdot\ _X$	where $0 < T < \infty$ the norm of a linear normed space X
X^*	the dual of space X
$L(X, Y)$	the space of linear continuous operators from X to Y
∇f	the gradient of the map $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$
∂f	the subdifferential of $f : X \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$
B^*	the adjoint of the operator B
\overline{C}	the closure of the set C
$\text{int } C$	the interior of C
$\text{conv } C$	the convex hull of C
sign	the signum function on $X : \text{sign } x = x/\ x\ _X$ if $x \neq 0$ $\text{sign } 0 = \{x; \ x\ \leq 1\}$
$C^k(\Omega)$	the space of real-valued functions on Ω that are continuously differentiable up to order k , $0 \leq k \leq \infty$
$C_0^k(\Omega)$	the subspace of functions in $C^k(\Omega)$ with compact support in Ω
$\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$	the space $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$
$\frac{d^k u}{dt^k}, u^{(k)}$	the derivative of order k of $u : [a, b] \rightarrow X$
$\mathcal{D}'(\Omega)$	the dual of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ (i.e., the space of distributions on Ω)
$C(\overline{\Omega})$	the space of continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega}$

$L^p(\Omega)$	the space of p -summable functions $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ endowed with the norm $\ u\ _p = (\int_{\Omega} u(x) ^p dx)^{1/p}$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\ u\ _{\infty} = \text{ess sup}_{x \in \Omega} u(x) $ for $p = \infty$
$L_m^p(\Omega)$	the space of p -summable functions $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$
$W^{m,p}(\Omega)$	the Sobolev space $\{u \in L^p(\Omega); D^{\alpha}u \in L^p(\Omega), \alpha \leq m, 1 \leq p \leq \infty\}$
$W_0^{m,p}(\Omega)$	the closure of $C_0^{\infty}(\Omega)$ in the norm of $W^{m,p}(\Omega)$
$W^{-m,q}(\Omega)$	the dual of $W_0^{m,p}(\Omega)$; $(1/p) + (1/q) = 1$, $p < \infty, q > 1$
$H^k(\Omega), H_0^k(\Omega)$	the spaces $W^{k,2}(\Omega)$ and $W_0^{k,2}(\Omega)$, respectively
$L^p(a,b;X)$	the space of p -summable functions from (a,b) to X (Banach space) $1 \leq p \leq \infty, -\infty \leq a < b \leq \infty$
$AC([a,b];X)$	the space of absolutely continuous functions from $[a,b]$ to X
$BV([a,b];X)$	the space of functions with bounded variation on $[a,b]$
$BV(\Omega)$	the space of functions with bounded variation on Ω
$W^{1,p}([a,b];X)$	the space $\{u \in AC([a,b];X); du/dt \in L^p([a,b];X)\}$