Blow-up of solutions of nonlocal parabolic equation under nonlocal boundary condition

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We consider the initial boundary value problem for nonlinear nonlocal parabolic equation

$$u_t = \Delta u + au^p \int_{\Omega} u^q(y, t) dy - bu^m, \ x \in \Omega, \ t > 0, \tag{1}$$

with nonlinear nonlocal boundary condition

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial \nu} = \int_{\Omega} k(x,y,t) u^{l}(y,t) \, dy, \ x \in \partial \Omega, \ t > 0, \tag{2}$$

and initial datum

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x), \ x \in \Omega, \tag{3}$$

where $a,\,b,\,p,\,q,\,m,\,l$ are positive numbers, Ω is a bounded domain in R^N for $N\geq 1$ with smooth boundary $\partial\Omega,\,\nu$ is unit outward normal on $\partial\Omega$.

We suppose that the functions k(x,y,t) and $u_0(x)$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$\begin{split} k(x,y,t) \in C(\partial\Omega \times \overline{\Omega} \times [0,+\infty)), \ k(x,y,t) \geq 0; \\ u_0(x) \in C^1(\overline{\Omega}), \ u_0(x) \geq 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \ \frac{\partial u_0(x)}{\partial y} = \int_{\Omega} k(x,y,0) u_0^l(y) \, dy \text{ on } \partial\Omega. \end{split}$$

Initial boundary value problem for parabolic equation (1) with nonlocal boundary condition

$$u(x,t) = \int_{\Omega} k(x,y,t)u^{l}(y,t) dy, \ x \in \partial\Omega, \ t > 0$$

was considered in [1; 2].

Let
$$Q_T = \Omega \times (0,T), \ S_T = \partial \Omega \times (0,T), \ \Gamma_T = S_T \cup \overline{\Omega} \times \{0\}, T > 0.$$

Definition. We say that a nonnegative function $u(x,t) \in C^{2,1}(Q_T) \cap C^{1,0}(Q_T \cup \Gamma_T)$ is a supersolution of (1)–(3) in Q_T if

$$u_t \ge \Delta u + au^p \int_{\Omega} u^q(y,t) \, dy - bu^m, \ (x,t) \in Q_T, \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x,t)}{\partial \nu} \ge \int_{\Omega} k(x,y,t) u^l(y,t) \, dy, \ (x,t) \in S_T, \tag{5}$$

$$u(x,0) \ge u_0(x), \ x \in \Omega, \tag{6}$$

and $u(x,t)\in C^{2,1}(Q_T)\cap C^{1,0}(Q_T\cup\Gamma_T)$ is a subsolution of (1)–(3) in Q_T if $u\geq 0$ and it satisfies (4)–(6) in the reverse order. We say that u(x,t) is a solution of problem (1)–(3) in Q_T if u(x,t) is both a subsolution and a supersolution of (1)–(3) in Q_T .

Theorem 1. Let \overline{u} and \underline{u} be a supersolution and a subsolution of problem (1)–(3) in Q_T , respectively. Suppose that $\underline{u}(x,t)>0$ or $\overline{u}(x,t)>0$ in $Q_T\cup\Gamma_T$ if $\min(p,q,l)<1$. Then $\overline{u}(x,t)\geq u(x,t)$ in $Q_T\cup\Gamma_T$.

Theorem 2. Let $\max(p+q,l) \le 1$ or $1 < \max(p+q,l) < m$. Then every solution of (1)–(3) is global.

To formulate finite time blow-up result we suppose that

$$\inf_{\Omega} \int_{\partial \Omega} k(x, y, 0) \, dS_x > 0. \tag{7}$$

Theorem 3. Let either $r + p > \max(m, 1)$ or $l > \max(m, 1)$ and (7) hold. Then solutions of (1)–(3) blow up in finite time if initial data are large enough.

Remark. We improve comparison principle, global existence and blow-up results in [4].

The results of the talk have been published in [3].

References

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