

Aspects of nonlinear wave equations

Sheet 10

Problem 1

We continue Problem 1 from the Sheet 9. The main new ingredient is (a) and (d). (b) and (c) can be done in the same way as in the lecture.

Let $D = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \times (0, \pi)$. For $1 < q < \infty$ let $\mathcal{L}_q = \{\psi \in L^q(D) : \psi \text{ is even in } x \text{ and } t\}$. It is a Banach space with norm $\|\cdot\|_{L^q(D)}$. Functions in \mathcal{L}_q are extended π -periodically in time. Likewise, $\mathcal{C}^{k,\alpha} = \{\psi \in C^{k,\alpha}([-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times \mathbb{R}) : \psi \text{ is even in } x \text{ and } t, \pi\text{-periodic in } t\}$ is a Banach-space with $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{C}^{k,\alpha}}$ for $k = 0, 1, 2$ and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$.

(a) Show that for $f \in \mathcal{C}^1$ the unique classical solution v of $(\star\star)$ is given by

$$v(x, t) = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{t+x-y}^{t-x+y} f(y, s) \, ds \, dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{t+x-y}^{t-x+y} f(y, s) \, ds \, dy + c,$$

$$c = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{t-\frac{\pi}{2}-y}^{t+\frac{\pi}{2}+y} f(y, s) \, ds \, dy.$$

Check first that c is independent of t .

(b) Let us write $Kf := v$ with f in the spaces given next and v as in (a). Check that the following operators are continuous:

$$K: \mathcal{L}_q \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{0,\alpha}, \quad \alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{q},$$

$$K: \mathcal{C}^{k,\alpha} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{k+1,\alpha}, \quad \alpha \in (0, 1), k \in \{0, 1\}.$$

(c) For $r = \frac{1}{p}$, $p > 1$ show that a solution $V \in \mathcal{L}_{r+1} \setminus \{0\}$ of $KV = -|V|^{r-1}V$ exists.

(d) With V from (c) show that $u := -|V|^{r-1}V$ is a classical solution of

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} - u_{xx} = -|u|^{p-1}u & ((x, t) \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \times \mathbb{R}), \\ u(-\frac{\pi}{2}, t) = u(\frac{\pi}{2}, t) = 0 & (t \in \mathbb{R}), \\ u(x, t + \pi) = u(x, t) & ((x, t) \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \times \mathbb{R}), \\ u(-x, t) = u(x, t) = u(x, -t) & ((x, t) \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \times \mathbb{R}). \end{cases}$$

Recall:

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