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# 一类非线性抛物方程解的爆破时间估计\*

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**摘要:**主要研究带有第三界边界条件的非线性抛物方程解的爆破现象,建立一系列微分不等式,给出了爆破时间的下界估计,最后给出了方程解不爆破的条件.

**关键词:**爆破;爆破时间估计;非线性抛物方程

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非线性抛物方程解的爆破现象在过去几十年内已经得到了很多人的关注,在文献 [1-7] 中,他们研究了一些线性抛物方程解的全局存在、局部存在、解的爆破、爆破速率、爆破集、爆破时间上界估计.然而,比较难得到爆破时间的一个下界估计.

在 2008 年,Payne, Philippin 和 Schaefer 等人在文献 [8] 中考虑了下列一类带有齐次边界条件方程解的爆破现象

$$u_t = \operatorname{div}(\rho(|\nabla u|^2)\nabla u) + f(u), (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \quad (1)$$

当  $\rho$  是一个  $C^1$  函数,而且满足

$$\rho(s) + s\rho'(s) > 0, s > 0 \quad (2)$$

他们得到了爆破时间的一个下界估计.

进一步,在 2009 年, Li, Liu 和 Lin 在文献 [10] 中考虑了问题 (1) 的第三界边界条件

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} + ku = 0, (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T) \quad (3)$$

并且给出了爆破时间的一个下界估计以及非爆破条件.

在 2011 年, Li, Liu 和 Xiao 在文献 [11] 中研究了下列带有第三界边界条件的方程

$$u_t = \nabla[(|\nabla u|^p + 1)\nabla u] + f(u), (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \quad (4)$$

容易验证在方程 (4) 中,  $\rho(|\nabla u|^2) = |\nabla u|^p + 1$  并不满足 Payne 等人在研究这类方程时所限制的条件 (2), 但作者依然得到了爆破时间的一个下界估计. 受上述工作的启发, 讨论下面一类非线性抛物方程的爆破时间的下界估计

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \nabla[(|\nabla u|^p + u^m)\nabla u] + f(u), (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, T) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} + ku = 0, (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, T) \\ u(x, 0) = g(x) \geq 0, x \in \Omega \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

其中  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^3$  为带有光滑边界的有界凸区域,  $0 \leq m \leq 1, k > 0$ , 函数  $f(x)$  满足  $0 < f(s) \leq a_1 + a_2 s^q, s > 0, a_1 > 0$ ,

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$a_2 > 0$ .

## 1 主要结果

**定理 1** 如果  $u(x, t)$  是方程(5)的解, 若  $q - 1 - p > 0$ , 则  $u(x, t)$  不会在  $(0, t^*)$  内发生爆破. 其中  $t^* = \int_{\phi(0)}^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{A_1\eta^{\xi_1} + A_2\eta^{\xi_2} + A_3\eta^{\xi_3} + A_4\eta^{\xi_4}}, \phi(t) = \int_{\Omega} u^{(n-1)(p+2)+2} dx = \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx, n > 1$ .

**定理 2** 如果  $u(x, t)$  是方程(5)的解, 且  $q - 1 - p < 0$ , 则  $u(x, t)$  不会在有限时间内爆破.

## 2 主要结果及证明

下面给出定理 1 和定理 2 的证明, 首先给出定理 1 的证明, 之后证明定理 2.

**定理 1 的证明**

**证明** 对  $\phi$  求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &= \sigma \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} [ \nabla ( (|\nabla u|^p + u^m) \nabla u ) + f(u) ] dx = \\ & \sigma \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} (|\nabla u|^p + u^m) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} ds - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-2} (|\nabla u|^p + u^m) |\nabla u|^2 dx + \sigma \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} f(u) dx \leq \\ & -\sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^{p+2} dx - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \sigma \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} f(u) dx \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

再由  $f$  的限制条件及  $|\nabla u^n|^2 = n^2 u^{2n-2} |\nabla u|^2$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq \frac{-\sigma(\sigma-1)}{n^{p+2}} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^n|^{p+2} dx - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \\ & \sigma a_1 \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} dx + \sigma a_2 \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1+q} dx \leq \\ & \frac{-\sigma(\sigma-1)}{n^{p+2}} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^n|^{p+2} dx - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \\ & a_1 \sigma |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + a_2 \sigma \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1+q} dx \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中  $|\Omega|$  是  $\Omega$  的体积, 设  $v = u^n$ , 故

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq \frac{-\sigma(\sigma-1)}{n^{p+2}} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p+2} dx - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \\ & a_1 \sigma |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + \sigma a_2 \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中  $\beta = q - 1 - p > 0$ , 现在考虑  $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p+2} dx$  这一项.

因为  $|\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 = \frac{(p+2)^2}{4} v^p |\nabla v|^2$ , 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx &= \int_{\Omega} \frac{(p+2)^2}{4} v^p |\nabla v|^2 dx \leq \\ & \frac{(p+2)^2}{4} \left( \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{p+2}} \left( \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p+2} dx \right)^{\frac{2}{p+2}} \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

由 Poincaré 不等式

$$\lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx - \int_{\partial\Omega} v^{\frac{p+2}{2}} \frac{\partial v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}}{\partial \nu} ds \quad (10)$$

其中  $\lambda_1$  是问题(11)的第一正的特征值.

$$\begin{cases} \Delta \omega + \lambda \omega = 0, x \in \Omega \\ \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial \nu} + k \omega = 0, x \in \partial \Omega \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

可以得到

$$\lambda_1 \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx + c_1 \int_{\partial \Omega} v^{p+2} ds \quad (12)$$

其中  $c_1 = \frac{nk(p+2)}{2}$ , 下面处理  $\int_{\partial \Omega} v^{p+2} ds$  这一项, 由散度定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial \Omega} x_i \nu_i v^{p+2} ds &\leq \int_{\Omega} (x_i)_{x_i} v^{p+2} dx + (p+2) \int_{\Omega} x_i v^{p+1} |v_{x_i}| dx \leq \\ &3 \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx + 2 \left( \int_{\Omega} x_i x_i v^{p+2} dx \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

由于  $\Omega$  是凸集, 可定义

$$\rho = \min_{\partial \Omega} x_i \nu_i, d^2 = \max_{\Omega} x_i x_i \quad (14)$$

则式(13)可转化为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial \Omega} v^{p+2} ds &\leq \frac{3}{\rho} \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx + \frac{2d}{\rho} \left( \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \\ &\left( \frac{3}{\rho} + \left( \frac{d}{\rho} \right)^2 \theta \right) \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx + \theta^{-1} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$\theta > 0$ , 联合式(12)和式(15), 则有

$$\left( \lambda_1 - \frac{3c_1}{\rho} - \left( \frac{d}{\rho} \right)^2 c_1 \theta \right) \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2} dx \leq (1 + \theta^{-1} c_1) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx \quad (16)$$

在这里限制凸集  $\Omega$  满足

$$\lambda_1 - \frac{3c_1}{\rho} > 0 \quad (17)$$

然后选择足够小的  $\theta$ , 使得  $\lambda_1 - \frac{3c_1}{\rho} - \left( \frac{d}{\rho} \right)^2 c_1 \theta > 0$ , 把式(16)代入式(9), 有

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx \leq c_2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v|^{p+2} dx \quad (18)$$

其中  $c_2 = \left[ \frac{(p+2)^2}{4} \right]^{p+2} \left[ \frac{1 + \theta^{-1} c_1}{\lambda_1 - \frac{3c_1}{\rho} - \left( \frac{d}{\rho} \right)^2 c_1 \theta} \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} > 0$ , 联合式(8)和式(18)有

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq \frac{-\sigma(\sigma-1)}{n^{p+2} c_2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{p+2}{2}}|^2 dx - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \\ &a_1 \sigma |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + \sigma a_2 \int_{\Omega} v^{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

接着处理式(19)中的  $\int_{\Omega} v^{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx$ , 令  $l = \frac{\sigma}{2n} + \frac{p+2}{2}$ , 使用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\int_{\Omega} v^{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx \leq \left( \int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{3l}{2}} dx \right)^{\frac{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2}} |\Omega|^{\left( 1 - \frac{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2} \right)} \quad (20)$$

为了使  $p+2+\frac{\beta}{n} < \frac{3l}{2}$ , 限制  $q < \frac{2n(p+2)+p+4}{4}$ , 利用文献[10]的一个不等式

$$\left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{3l}{2}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2}} \leq \frac{2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}-1}}{3^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2\rho}\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\beta}{2nl}} \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{\sigma}{n}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}} \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2}{2l}} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{l}{\rho+2} \left(\frac{d}{\rho} + 1\right) \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{\sigma}{n}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{\rho+2}{2}}|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}\right) \quad (21)$$

运用不等式  $a^r b^s \leq ra + bs, r+s=1, a, b > 0$ . 由式(20)和(21), 得到

$$\int_{\Omega} v^{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx \leq k_1 \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{\sigma}{n}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2\sigma}} + k_2 \varepsilon_1 \int_{\Omega} v^{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}} dx + k_3 \left(\int_{\Omega} v^{\frac{\sigma}{n}} dx\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\sigma-\beta}} + k_4 \varepsilon_2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla v^{\frac{\rho+2}{2}}|^2 dx \quad (22)$$

在这里

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = |\Omega| \left(1 - \frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\frac{3l}{2}}\right) \frac{2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}-1}}{3^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}} \left(\frac{3}{2\rho}\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\beta}{2nl}} \frac{\sigma}{2nl} \varepsilon_1^{\frac{n(\rho+2)}{\sigma}} \\ k_2 = |\Omega| \left(1 - \frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\frac{3l}{2}}\right) \frac{2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}-1}}{3^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}} \left(\frac{3}{2\rho}\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}} |\Omega|^{\frac{\beta}{2nl}} \frac{\rho+2}{2l} \\ k_3 = |\Omega| \left(1 - \frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\frac{3l}{2}}\right) \frac{2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}-1}}{3^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{l}{\rho+2} \left(\frac{d}{\rho} + 1\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}} \frac{\sigma-\beta}{2nl} \varepsilon_2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\sigma-\beta}} \\ k_4 = |\Omega| \left(1 - \frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\frac{3l}{2}}\right) \frac{2^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}-1}}{3^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l}}} \frac{1}{4} \frac{l}{\rho+2} \left(\frac{d}{\rho} + 1\right)^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{l}} \frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2l} \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

$\varepsilon_1$  和  $\varepsilon_2$  为大于零的任意常数, 在式(22)中选择  $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{2k_2}$ , 然后代入式(19), 并令  $\varepsilon_2 = \frac{\sigma-1}{2k_4 a_2 n^{\rho+2} c_2}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq a_1 \sigma |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + 2a_2 \sigma k_1 [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2\sigma}} + \\ &2a_2 \sigma k_3 [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\sigma-\beta}} - \sigma(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

用不等式(25)处理式(24)中的  $\int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx$ ,

$$\lambda_0 \int_{\Omega} \omega^2 dx \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \omega|^2 dx \quad (25)$$

其中  $\lambda_0$  是问题(26)的第一特征值.

$$\Delta \omega + \lambda \omega = 0, \omega > 0, x \in \Omega, \omega = 0, x \in \partial \Omega \quad (26)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma-2} |\nabla u|^2 dx &= \frac{4}{(m+\sigma)^2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{\frac{m+\sigma}{2}}|^2 dx \geq \frac{4}{(m+\sigma)^2} \lambda_0 \int_{\Omega} u^{m+\sigma} dx \geq \\ &\frac{4\lambda_0}{(m+\sigma)^2} \left[\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx\right]^{\frac{m+\sigma}{\sigma}} |\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{\sigma}} = \frac{4\lambda_0}{(m+\sigma)^2} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{m+\sigma}{\sigma}} |\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{\sigma}} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

把式(27)代入式(24), 得到

$$\phi'(t) \leq a_1 \sigma |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}} + 2a_2 \sigma k_1 [\phi(t)]^{\frac{\rho+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2\sigma}} +$$

$$2a_2\sigma k_3[\phi(t)]^{\frac{p+2+\beta}{\sigma-\beta}} - \sigma(\sigma-1)\frac{4\lambda_0}{(m+\sigma)^2}|\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{\sigma}}[\phi(t)]^{\frac{m+\sigma}{\sigma}} \quad (28)$$

即

$$\phi'(t) \leq A_1[\phi(t)]^{\zeta_1} + A_2[\phi(t)]^{\zeta_2} + A_3[\phi(t)]^{\zeta_3} + A_4[\phi(t)]^{\zeta_4} \quad (29)$$

其中

$$\begin{cases} A_1 = a_1\sigma|\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\sigma}}, A_2 = 2a_2\sigma k_1, A_3 = 2a_2\sigma k_3, A_4 = -\sigma(\sigma-1)\frac{4\lambda_0}{(m+\sigma)^2}|\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{\sigma}} \\ \zeta_1 = \frac{\sigma-1}{\sigma}, \zeta_2 = \frac{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{2\sigma}, \zeta_3 = \frac{p+2+\frac{\beta}{n}}{\sigma-\beta}, \zeta_4 = \frac{m+\sigma}{\sigma} \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

若  $u(x, t)$  在有限时间  $T$  发生爆破, 对式(29)两边积分可得

$$T \geq \int_{\phi(0)}^{\infty} \frac{d\eta}{A_1\eta^{\zeta_1} + A_2\eta^{\zeta_2} + A_3\eta^{\zeta_3} + A_4\eta^{\zeta_4}} \quad (31)$$

其中

$$\phi(0) = \int_{\Omega} [g(x)]^{(n-1)(p+2)+2} dx \quad (32)$$

定理 1 证毕, 下面给出定理 2 的证明.

**定理 2 的证明**

**证明** 设  $\Phi(t) = \int_{\Omega} u^2 dx$ , 对  $\Phi(t)$  两边求导有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'(t) &= 2\int_{\Omega} u[\nabla((|\nabla u|^p + u^m)\nabla u) + f(u)] dx \leq \\ &= -2\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p+2} dx - 2\int_{\Omega} u^m |\nabla u|^2 dx + 2\int_{\Omega} u(a_1 + a_2 u^q) dx = \\ &= [2a_1\int_{\Omega} u dx - 2\int_{\Omega} u^m |\nabla u|^2 dx] + [2a_2\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx - 2\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p+2} dx] = \\ &= H_1 + H_2 \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

类似于前面的讨论,

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &\leq 2a_1\left[\left(\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}|\Omega|^{\frac{1}{2}}\right] - \frac{8}{(2+m)^2}\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{\frac{m+2}{2}}|^2 dx \leq \\ &= 2a_1|\Omega|^{\frac{1}{2}}[\Phi(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{8}{(2+m)^2}\lambda_0\int_{\Omega} u^{m+2} dx \leq \\ &= 2a_1|\Omega|^{\frac{1}{2}}[\Phi(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{8}{(2+m)^2}\lambda_0\left[\left(\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx\right)^{\frac{m+2}{2}}|\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{2}}\right] = \\ &= [\Phi(t)]^{\frac{1}{2}}\left[2a_1|\Omega|^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{8}{(2+m)^2}\lambda_0|\Omega|^{-\frac{m}{2}}\Phi(t)\right] \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$H_2 = 2a_2\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx - 2\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{p+2} dx \leq 2a_2\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx - 2\lambda_0\int_{\Omega} u^{p+2} dx \quad (35)$$

因  $p+1 > q$ , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{p+2} dx &\geq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx\right)^{\frac{p+2}{q+1}}|\Omega|^{\frac{q-p-1}{q+1}} \\ \int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx &\geq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^2 dx\right)^{\frac{q+1}{2}}|\Omega|^{\frac{1-q}{2}} = [\Phi(t)]^{\frac{q+1}{2}}|\Omega|^{\frac{1-q}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$H_2 \leq 2a_2\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx - 2\lambda_0|\Omega|^{\frac{q-p-1}{q+1}}\left(\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx\right)^{\frac{p+2}{q+1}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 2 \int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx (a_2 - \lambda_0 | \Omega |^{\frac{q-p-1}{q+1}} (\int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx)^{\frac{p+1-q}{q+1}}) \leq \\
& 2 \int_{\Omega} u^{q+1} dx (a_2 - \lambda_0 | \Omega |^{\frac{q-p-1}{q+1}} | \Omega |^{\frac{(1-q)(p+1-q)}{2(q+1)}} [\Phi(t)]^{\frac{p+1-q}{2}})
\end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

容易看出,如果  $u(x, t)$  在有限时间爆破,由式(34)和式(36)可以得出  $\Phi'(t) \leq 0$ ,这是矛盾的.定理 2 证毕.

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## Blow-up Time Estimation for the Solutions of a Class of Nonlinear Parabolic Equations

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**Abstract:** This paper mainly studied the blow-up phenomena of the solutions to some nonlinear parabolic equations under Robin boundary conditions, set up a series of differential inequalities, determined lower boundary estimation for blow-up time and finally gave the non-blow-up condition for the solutions.

**Key words:** blow-up; blow-up time estimation; nonlinear parabolic equations