

# The behavior of solutions of some non-linear diffusion equations for large time

By

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## 0. Introduction

Consider the semi-linear diffusion equation

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} u' &= \frac{1}{2}u'' + F(u) & t > 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty \\ (u &= u(t, x), \quad u' = \partial u / \partial t, \quad u'' = \partial^2 u / \partial x^2) \end{aligned}$$

with the initial condition

$$(2) \quad u(0, \cdot) = f.$$

The function  $F$  is always assumed in this paper to satisfy

$$(3) \quad F \in C^1[0, 1], \quad F(0) = F(1) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad F(u) > 0 \quad 0 < u < 1$$

and the initial function  $f$  to be measurable and compatible to  $F$ , i.e.  $0 \leq f \leq 1$ . Our interest is in the behavior of the solution for large time  $t$ .

We mean by the *solution* of (1) and (2) such a function  $u(t, x)$  defined on the upper half plane  $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty)$  that (i)  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , (ii)  $u$  has continuous derivatives  $u'$  and  $u''$  and satisfies (1) in  $(0, \infty) \times (-\infty, \infty)$ , and (iii)  $u(t, \cdot)$  converges to  $f$  as  $t \downarrow 0$  in locally  $L^1$  sense. It is well known that such a solution exists and is unique. We denote it by  $u(t, x; f)$ . It is clear that  $u(t, x; u(s, \cdot; f)) = u(t+s, x; f)$  (Huygens property) and  $u(t, x; f(\cdot + y)) = u(t, x+y; f)$ . We sometimes consider the equation (1) with different  $F$ 's and in such cases use the notation  $u(t, x; f; F)$  in order to elucidate the dependence on  $F$ . There are just two trivial solutions of (1):  $u \equiv 0$  and  $u \equiv 1$ . We always consider our problem for non-trivial initial functions  $f; f \not\equiv 0$  and  $f \not\equiv 1$ . Such initial functions are called *data*. We will mainly deal with such data that  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

The behavior of a solution  $u(t, x; f)$  is closely related to solutions of ordinary differential equations

$$(4) \quad \frac{1}{2}w'' + cw' + F(w) = 0 \quad (0 \leq w \leq 1)$$

where  $c$  is a real constant. This equation is formally obtained if we substitute the