

# Pointwise differentiability properties of solutions of quasilinear parabolic equations

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## Abstract

We prove that weak solutions of the quasilinear equation

$$u_t - \operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}(t, x, u, u_x) = \mathcal{B}(t, x, u, u_x)$$

are at almost every point Lipschitz continuous in the space directions and Hölder continuous with exponent  $1/2$  in the time direction. This allows us to conclude that those weak solutions for which  $u_t \in L_{loc}^{\infty, 1}$  are totally differentiable almost everywhere. In the course of establishing these two theorems we generalize a result of Yu. G. Reshetnyak concerning the so-called  $W^{m,p}$ -differentiability of Sobolev functions

## 1. Introduction

In this paper, we study the pointwise differentiability (in the classical sense) of weak solutions of a class of quasilinear partial differential equations of parabolic type.

Let  $X = (t, x_1, \dots, x_n)$ ,  $Y = (s, y_1, \dots, y_n)$ ,  $Z = (r, z_1, \dots, z_n)$  denote points in  $(n+1)$ -dimensional Euclidean space  $\mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ . Let  $\Omega$  be a bounded open domain in  $\mathbf{R}^n$  and  $G = (0, T) \times \Omega$ . For  $X \in G$ , we consider the second order quasilinear equation

$$u_t - \operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}(t, x, u, u_x) = \mathcal{B}(t, x, u, u_x), \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_n)$  is a  $\mathbf{R}^n$ -valued function of  $(t, x, u, u_x) \in G \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n$ ,  $\mathcal{B}$  is a real-valued function of the same variables,  $u_x = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \right)$  denotes the spatial gradient of the function  $u$ , and  $\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}$  stands for the divergence of the vector  $\mathcal{A}(t, x, u(t, x), u_x(t, x))$  with respect to the space variables  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . Moreover, we assume that  $\mathcal{A}(X, u(X), \phi(X))$  and  $\mathcal{B}(X, u(X), \phi(X))$  are measurable for every choice of measurable func-

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