

## 110. On Nonexistence of Global Solutions of Some Semilinear Parabolic Differential Equations

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The purpose of this paper is to show that *the semilinear parabolic equation*  $(\partial/\partial t)u = \Delta u + u^{1+\alpha}$  *has no global solutions for any nontrivial nonnegative initial data*  $u_0(x)$  *in case of*  $N=2, \alpha=1$  *or*  $N=1, \alpha=2$ , *where*  $N$  *denotes the dimension of*  $x$ -*space.*

This problem was considered in Fujita H. [1] and in more general form [2]. The conclusions of [1] are as follows.

In case of  $N\alpha < 2$  there does not exist a global solution for any nontrivial nonnegative initial data. On the other hand, in case of  $N\alpha > 2$ , there exists a global solution for sufficiently small initial data, and no global solutions for sufficiently large initial data.

This paper will give a partial settlement for the case  $N\alpha = 2$ .

We consider the next problem.

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(t, x) = \Delta u(t, x) + u(t, x)^{1+\alpha} \quad (t, x) \in [0, T) \times R^N,$$

$$u(0, x) = u_0(x),$$

where  $u_0(x)$  is a nonnegative bounded continuous function.

A function  $u = u(t, x)$  is said to be a solution of (1) if the following (i) and (ii) hold (see [1] or [2]);

(i)  $u$  is bounded and continuous in  $[0, T'] \times R^N$ , where  $T'$  is an arbitrary constant  $< T$ . The initial condition is satisfied in the usual sense.

(ii) The differential equation is satisfied by  $u$  in the distribution sense in  $(0, T) \times R^N$ .

The "global solution" means the solution of (1) for  $T = \infty$ .

**Theorem.** *In case of*  $N=2, \alpha=1$  *or*  $N=1, \alpha=2$ , *the initial value problem* (1) *has no global solutions for any nontrivial initial data*  $u_0$ .

The remainder of this paper will be devoted to the proof.

The problem (1) is equivalent to the following problem of the integral equation.

$$(2) \quad u(t, x) = (4\pi t)^{-N/2} \int_{R^N} \exp(-|x-y|^2/4t) u_0(y) dy$$

$$+ \int_0^t (4\pi(t-\tau))^{-N/2} \int_{R^N} \exp(-|x-y|^2/4(t-\tau))$$

$$\times (u(\tau, y))^{1+\alpha} dy d\tau.$$