ON THE EVOLUTION OF HARMONIC MAPS IN HIGHER DIMENSIONS

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Abstract

We establish partial regularity results and the existence of global regular solutions to the evolution problem for harmonic maps with small data. The key ingredient is a decay estimate analogous to the well-known monotonicity formula for energy minimizing harmonic maps.

1. Let \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N} be (compact) Riemannian manifolds of dimensions m, n with metrics γ, g respectively. In local coordinates $x = (x^1, \dots, x^m)$ and $u = (u^1, \dots, u^n)$ we denote

$$\gamma = (\gamma_{\alpha\beta})_{1 \le \alpha, \beta \le m}, g = (g_{ij})_{1 \le i, j \le n} \text{ and } (\gamma^{\alpha\beta}) = (\gamma_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}.$$

For a C^1 -map $u: \mathscr{M} \to \mathscr{N}$ the energy of u is given by the intrinsic Dirichlet integral

$$E(u) = \int_{\mathscr{M}} e(u) \, d\mathscr{M}$$

with density

$$e(u;x)=rac{1}{2}\gamma^{lphaeta}(x)g_{ij}(u)rac{\partial}{\partial x^{lpha}}u^i\cdotrac{\partial}{\partial x^{eta}}u^i$$

in local coordinates. A summation convention is used. Since \mathscr{N} is compact, \mathscr{N} may be isometrically embedded into \mathbb{R}^N for some N, and E becomes the standard Dirichlet integral of maps $u: \mathscr{M} \to \mathscr{N} \subset \mathbb{R}^N$.

u is harmonic iff E is stationary at u; in particular

(1.1)
$$\frac{\frac{d}{d\varepsilon}E(u+\varepsilon\phi)|_{\varepsilon=0}}{=\int_{U}(-\Delta_{\mathscr{M}}u+\Gamma_{\mathscr{N}}(u)(\nabla u,\nabla u)_{\mathscr{M}})^{i}g_{ij}(u)\phi^{j}\,dx=0}$$

for any smooth variation ϕ with support in a coordinate neighborhood $U \subset \mathbf{R}^m$ and such that $(u + \varepsilon \phi)(U)$ is contained in a coordinate chart V in the target space, where

$$\Delta_{\mathscr{M}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left(\sqrt{\gamma} \gamma^{\alpha\beta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\beta}} \cdot \right)$$

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