

Scattering Theory in the Energy Space for a Class of Non-Linear Wave Equations

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Abstract. We study the asymptotic behaviour in time of the solutions and the theory of scattering in the energy space for the non-linear wave equation

$$\square\varphi + f(\varphi) = 0$$

in \mathbb{R}^n , $n \geq 3$. We prove the existence of the wave operators, asymptotic completeness for small initial data and, for $n \geq 4$, asymptotic completeness for arbitrarily large data. The assumptions on f cover the case where f behaves slightly better than a single power $p = 1 + 4/(n - 2)$, both near zero and at infinity (see (1.5), (1.6) and (1.8)).

1. Introduction

A large amount of work has been devoted to the theory of scattering for the non-linear wave (NLW) equation (or non-linear massless Klein-Gordon equation)

$$\square\varphi \equiv \ddot{\varphi} - \Delta\varphi = -f(\varphi), \tag{1.1}$$

where φ is a complex valued function defined in space time \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , the upper dot denotes the time derivative, Δ is the Laplace operator in \mathbb{R}^n and f is a non-linear complex valued function, a typical form of which is

$$f(\varphi) = \lambda\varphi|\varphi|^{p-1} \tag{1.2}$$

with $1 \leq p < \infty$. We refer to a previous paper [12] for a more detailed introduction and a comprehensive bibliography. It is known [9, 10] that the Cauchy problem for the equation (1.1) with initial data $(\varphi(t_0), \dot{\varphi}(t_0)) = (\varphi_0, \psi_0)$ at time t_0 in the space $H^1 \oplus L^2$ has a unique solution $(\varphi, \dot{\varphi}) \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}, H^1 \oplus L^2)$ under assumptions on f which reduce to $\lambda \geq 0$ and to

$$0 \leq p - 1 < \begin{cases} 4/(n - 2) & \text{if } n \geq 3 \\ \infty & \text{if } n \leq 2 \end{cases} \tag{1.3}$$

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