

VIABILITY OF BOUNDARY OF THE VIABILITY KERNEL

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Abstract. Viability theory allows the study of the dynamics of a system described through a set-valued map F and for which we look for trajectories which remain in a subset K . These are called *viable solutions* of the system. When F is upper semicontinuous, viability theorems state that, under some assumptions, for any initial state x_0 , there exists a solution starting at x_0 and this solution is viable in K if and only if K is a viability domain; i.e., $\forall x \in K, F(x) \cap T_K(x) \neq \emptyset$. When K is not a viability domain, we study the largest viability domain of K , $Viab_K(F)$. We prove that its boundary enjoys the property of local viability at any point of the interior of K .

1. Introduction and definitions. If we know numerous results about local or global existence of solutions to differential inclusions and their viability in a subset (see Haddad [9], Aubin [2], [4], [5], Frankowska [4], [8]), and their approximation (see Aubin [6], Saint-Pierre [13], [14]), we are faced with new questions when we study the set of solutions, the target problem or the invariant and viability domains of a subset K associated to a system described by the differential inclusion:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) \in F(x(t)), & \text{for almost all } t \geq 0, \\ x(0) = x_0 \in K, \\ x(t) \in K, & \forall t \geq 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where F is a set-valued map defined from a closed subset K of a finite dimensional vector space X to X and $K \subset \text{Dom}(F)$, a closed subset of X .

We denote by $S_F(X)$ the set of solutions to the differential inclusion:

$$\dot{x}(t) \in F(x(t)), \quad \text{for almost all } t \geq 0, \quad x(0) = x; \quad (2)$$

$$S_F(X) = \{x(\cdot) \in W^{1,1}(0, +\infty; X, e^{-bt}dt) : x(\cdot) \text{ is a solution of (2)}\},$$

where $W^{1,1}(0, +\infty; X, e^{-bt}dt)$ is the set of absolutely continuous functions defined by

$$\{x(\cdot) \in L^1(0, +\infty; X, e^{-bt}dt) : \dot{x}(\cdot) \in L^1(0, +\infty; X, e^{-bt}dt)\}$$

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