

La clarté des raisonnements et la qualité de la rédaction seront prises en compte à la correction. Les résultats finaux devront être encadrés.

Exercice 1 Soit $T > 0$ et X un espace de Banach de norme $\| \cdot \|_X$.

i) Rappeler la définition de l'espace $L^p(0, T; X)$, pour $1 \leq p < +\infty$ et $p = +\infty$.

ii) Si $X = H^1(]0, 1[)$. Rappeler les normes de

$$H^1(0, 1), \quad L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1)).$$

iii) Pour quelle valeurs de $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ on $t^\alpha x^\beta \in L^2(0, T; H^1(0, 1))$.

Exercice 2 Soit $T > 0$ et $\gamma \geq 0$. On considère l'équation de la chaleur suivante

$$u_t - u_{xx} + \gamma u = 0, \quad \text{pour } (x, t) \in]0, 1[\times]0, T[, \quad (*)$$

avec la condition initiale

$$u(x, 0) = 1 + \cos(\pi x), \quad \text{pour } x \in]0, 1[.$$

On définit les deux fonctions

$$\int_0^1 (1 + \cos(\pi x)) dx = 1.0 = 1$$

$$H(t) = \int_0^1 |u(x, t)|^2 dx \quad \text{et} \quad m(t) = \int_0^1 u(x, t) dx.$$

Cas I: On prend $\gamma > 0$ et on considère les conditions aux limites

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(1, t) = 0, \quad \text{pour } t \in]0, T[.$$

1. Quel-est le type de ces conditions aux limites.

2. Est-ce-que $H(t)$ est décroissante?

3. Démontrer l'unicité de la solution.

4. Démontrer que $H(t) \rightarrow 0$ lorsque $t \rightarrow +\infty$ dans ce cas?

Cas II: On prend $\gamma = 0$ et on considère maintenant les conditions aux limites

$$u_x(0, t) = u_x(1, t) = 0, \quad \text{pour } t \in]0, T[.$$

1. Quel-est le type de ces conditions aux limites.

2. Démontrer que $m(t)$ est constante et calculer sa valeur.

3. Est-ce-que $H(t) \rightarrow 0$ lorsque $t \rightarrow +\infty$ dans ce cas?

4. Est-ce-que la solution reste unique dans ce cas?

M1. EDP.

Exercise [1]

i) $L^p(0, T; X) = \{u: [0, T] \rightarrow X, \text{ measurable and } \int_0^T \|u(t)\|_X^p dt < +\infty\}$

$L^\infty(0, T; X) = \{u: [0, T] \rightarrow X, \text{ measurable and } \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{0 \leq t \leq T} \|u(t)\|_X < +\infty\}$

ii) $\|u\|_{H^1(0,1)} = \left(\int_0^1 u^2 + (u')^2 dx \right)^{1/2}$

$\|u\|_{L^2(0,T; H^1(0,1))} = \left(\int_0^T \int_0^1 u^2 + (u')^2 dx dt \right)^{1/2}$

iii) We must have $\|t^\alpha x^\beta\|_{L^2(0,T; H^1(0,1))} < +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} \|t^\alpha x^\beta\|_{L^2(0,T; H^1(0,1))}^2 &= \int_0^T \int_0^1 \left((t^\alpha x^\beta)^2 + (\beta t^\alpha x^{\beta-1})^2 \right) dx dt \\ &= \left(\int_0^T t^{2\alpha} dt \right) \left(\int_0^1 x^{2\beta} dx \right) + \beta^2 \left(\int_0^T t^{2\alpha} dt \right) \left(\int_0^1 x^{2(\beta-1)} dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

these integrals are finite iff $2\alpha+1 > 0$, $2\beta+1 > 0$ and $2(\beta-1)+1 > 0$

i.e. $\alpha > -\frac{1}{2}$, $\beta > -\frac{1}{2}$ and $\beta > \frac{1}{2}$.

thus $t^\alpha x^\beta \in L^2(0,T; H^1(0,1)) \iff \alpha > -\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \beta > \frac{1}{2}$

Exercise [2] Case I:
$$\begin{cases} u_t - u_{xx} + Vu = 0 \\ u_x(0,t) = u(1,t) = 0 \\ u(x,0) = 1 + \cos(5x). \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

1) we have a mixed type of boundary conditions

2) we compute
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} H(t) &= 2 \int_0^1 u_t u \, dx = \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 (u_{xx} - u) u \, dx \quad (\text{using the equation } *) \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 u_{xx} u \, dx - 2 \int_0^1 u^2 \, dx \\ &= 2 \left[u_x u \right]_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 u_x^2 \, dx - 2 \int_0^1 u^2 \, dx \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

thus $H(t)$ is a decreasing function.

3) To show the uniqueness, assume that we have two solutions u_1 and u_2 .

then $w = u_1 - u_2$, satisfies
$$\begin{cases} w_t - w_{xx} + Vw = 0 \\ w_x(0,t) = w(1,t) = 0 \\ w(x,0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

since $H(t)$ is decreasing,

$$\int_0^1 w^2(t,x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} H(t) \leq \frac{1}{2} H(0) = \int_0^1 0^2 \, dx = 0$$

thus $\int_0^1 w^2(t,x) \, dx = 0 \Rightarrow w(t,x) = 0$, a.e. $x \in (0,1)$, $t \in (0,T)$

i.e. $w = 0$ and $u_1 = u_2$ a.e. $x \in (0,1)$, $t \in (0,T)$,

and the uniqueness follows.

4) we have
$$\frac{d}{dt} H(t) = -2 \int_0^1 u_x^2 dx - 2 \int_0^1 u^2 dx$$
$$\leq -2 \int_0^1 u^2 dx = -2 H(t).$$

So $H(t)$ satisfies $\frac{d}{dt} H(t) + 2H(t) \leq 0$

multiplying by e^{2t} , we get $\frac{d}{dt} (e^{2t} H(t)) \leq 0$

Integrating, we get
$$\int_0^s \frac{d}{dt} (e^{2t} H(t)) dt = e^{2s} H(s) - e^{2 \cdot 0} H(0) \leq 0$$

thus $e^{2s} H(s) - e^{2 \cdot 0} H(0) \leq 0 \Rightarrow H(s) \leq H(0) e^{-2s}$

$H(0) = \int_0^1 1 + \cos(\pi x) dx \leq \int_0^1 2 dx \leq 2$, then $H(s) \leq 2 e^{-2s} \xrightarrow{s \rightarrow +\infty} 0$

Case II:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = u_{xx} \\ u_x(0, t) = u_x(1, t) = 0 \\ u(x, 0) = 1 + \cos(\pi x) \end{cases}$$

1) we have Neumann boundary conditions

2) we compute
$$\frac{d}{dt} m(t) = \int_0^1 u_t dx = \int_0^1 u_{xx} dx = u_x \Big|_0^1 = 0$$

thus $m(t) = \text{cte} = \int_0^1 1 + \cos(\pi x) dx = 1$

3) Using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality we have

$$1 = \int_0^1 u(t) dx = \int_0^1 1 \cdot u(t) dx \leq \left(\int_0^1 1^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^1 u^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = 1 \cdot \sqrt{H(t)}$$

i.e. $H(t) \geq 1, \forall t > 0$,

and by consequence: $H(t) \not\rightarrow 0$, as $t \rightarrow +\infty$

4) Yes, we still have the uniqueness. It suffices to repeat the argument above in Case I, question 3) with $\gamma < 0$.