

# On Compact Support Solutions to Parabolic Problems with the $p$ -Laplacian for $p > 2$ and Their “Counterparts” for $p < 2$

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A lecture at the Ohio State University, Columbus, OH,  
Tuesday, February 23<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

## Abstract

The validity of the weak and strong comparison principles for degenerate parabolic partial differential equations with the  $p$ -Laplace operator  $\Delta_p(u) = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2}\nabla u)$  will be discussed for  $p > 2$  (the “degenerate” case) and for  $1 < p < 2$  (the “singular” case). This problem is reduced to the comparison of the trivial solution ( $\equiv 0$ , by hypothesis) with a nontrivial nonnegative solution  $u(x, t)$ . The problem is closely related also to the question of uniqueness of a nonnegative solution via the weak comparison principle. In this presentation, for  $p > 2$  realistic counterexamples to the uniqueness of a nonnegative solution, the weak comparison principle, and the strong maximum principle are constructed with a *nonsmooth* reaction function that satisfies neither a Lipschitz nor an Osgood standard “uniqueness” condition. Nonnegative *multi-bump* solutions with spatially disconnected compact supports and zero initial data are constructed between sub- and supersolutions that have supports of the same type. For  $1 < p < 2$  we will show that a nonnegative solution  $u(x, t)$  to the parabolic Cauchy problem in  $\mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T)$  with nonnegative sources and nontrivial initial values  $u(x, 0) \geq 0$  becomes positive immediately for any  $t \in (0, T_0) \subset (0, T)$ , i.e.,  $u(x, t) > 0$  for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ . Finally, we adapt this result also to the Dirichlet problem in a bounded spatial domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  with a completely different proof based on well-known results.

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\*Joint work with Jiří Benedikt, Peter Girg, and Lukáš Kotrla, University of West Bohemia, Czech Republic.

**Keywords:** Quasilinear parabolic PDE with the  $p$ -Laplacian;  
nonuniqueness for the Cauchy problem;  
comparison principle; sub- and supersolutions;  
Barenblatt-type solutions

**2000 Mathematics Subject Classification:** Primary 35B05, 35B30;  
Secondary 35K15, 35K55;