

CLAREMONT CENTER for MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES

CCMS COLLOQUIUM

Degenerate Diffusion in Heterogeneous Media

by

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Abstract: In this talk, I will present some recent results on the long-time behavior of non-negative solutions to the Cauchy problem for the Porous Medium Equation in the presence of variable density vanishing at infinity. More precisely, we consider the initial value problem

$$(\mathbf{P}) \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \rho(x) \, \partial_t u = \Delta u^m & \text{in } Q := \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+ \\ u(x, \, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \right.$$

where we assume m > 1, $n \ge 3$ and $\rho(x)$ is positive, smooth and has a power-like decay at infinity, $\rho(x) \sim |x|^{-\gamma}$ as $|x| \to \infty$ for some $\gamma > 0$. The data u_0 are assumed to be non-negative and such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \rho(x) u_0(x) \, dx < \infty$, (finite-energy solutions).

For m>1, the behavior of solutions depends on whether $0<\gamma<2$ or $\gamma>2$. In the first case, the asymptotic behavior is described in terms of a one-parameter family of source-type, self-similar solutions of a related singular problem (so called Barenblatt-type solutions). For $\gamma>2$, however, solutions to (**P**) have a universal long-time behavior in separate variables, typical of initial-boundary problems on bounded domains. If $\rho(x)$ has an intermediate decay, $\rho(x) \sim |x|^{-\gamma}$ with $2<\gamma<\gamma_2:=N-(N-2)/m$, solutions still enjoy the finite propagation property (as in the case of lower γ). In this range a more precise description may be given at the diffusive scale in terms of the Barenblatt-type solutions $U_E(x,t)$ of the related singular equation $|x|^{-\gamma}u_t=\Delta u^m$.

Wednesday, October 2, 2013, at 4:15pm

Davidson Lecture Hall, Claremont McKenna College

Refreshments at 3:45 p.m. in CMC's Math Commons Room (Adams Hall 209) & wine and cheese after the talk in Math Commons Room (Adams Hall 209)