

# 具有梯度吸收项的非局部反应扩散方程解的性质

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## 摘要

针对在非局部边界条件下具有梯度吸收项的反应扩散方程解的性质的问题, 通过构造适当的辅助函数, 利用散度定理、Hölder不等式、Young不等式、Sobolev不等式和微分不等式技巧, 得到解的全局存在性和爆破时间的下界的估计。

## 关键词

全局存在, 爆破, 下界, 吸收项

# Properties of Solutions to Nonlocal Reaction-Diffusion Equations with Gradient Absorption Terms

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## Abstract

For the properties of solutions of reaction-diffusion equations with gradient absorption terms under non-local boundary conditions, by using auxiliary function, divergence theorem, Hölder inequalities, Young inequalities, Sobolev inequalities and a differential inequality technique, the global existence of the solutions and lower bound for blow-up time are derived.

## Keywords

Global Existence, Blow-Up, Lower Bound, Absorption Term

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## 1. 引言

本文考虑下列具有梯度吸收项的非局部反应扩散方程在非齐次 Neumann 边界条件下解的全局存在性和爆破时间的下界

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^m + k(t)u^p \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s - |\nabla u|^q, & (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \int_{\Omega} g(u) dx, & (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \geq 0, & x \in \bar{\Omega}, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$  ( $N \geq 3$ ) 是一个具有光滑边界  $\partial\Omega$  的有界域,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}$  表示  $u$  在  $\partial\Omega$  上的外法向量导数,  $t^*$  是爆破时间, 初值  $u_0 \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$  是正函数且满足相容性条件.

近年来, 许多学者对抛物方程和抛物系统解的全局存在性、解的爆破时间的上下界、爆破集、爆破速率和解的渐近行为等解的其他性态进行广泛研究, 并取得丰硕的成果[1]-[6]. Payne 等学者起初在低维空间中研究不同边值条件下解的性态. 后来, 学者们将其推广到高维空间, 继续研究解的性态. 目前, 关于时变系数和空变系数的非局部反应扩散方程(组)解的性态研究较多[5] [6] [7]; 其中, 有很多学者对反应扩散方程(组)解的全局存在性与爆破进行研究. 有关抛物方程和抛物系统下界的研究成果在物理学、生物学、天文学、化学等领域都有重要应用[8] [9]. 影响解全局存在与爆破的主要因素有初边值条件、时变系数、空变系数、空间维数、吸收项、非线性项以及局部或者非局部等. 问题(1.1)可以用于描述物理中气体流量、多孔介质力学、流体力学等两种介质的反应扩散问题[10] [11].

本文的研究受下面文献的启发.

文献[3]研究了具有加权非局部源和吸收项的抛物方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^m + a(x)u^p \int_{\Omega} u^q dx - u^s, & (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ u(x, t), & (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \geq 0, & x \in \Omega \end{cases}$$

解的爆破问题, 得到了全空间上解爆破的充分条件和爆破发生时爆破时间上下界的估计.

文献[12]研究了具有非局部和梯度项的反应扩散方程

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u + au^p \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^m - |\nabla u|^q, & (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = h(u), & (x, t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0, t^*), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \geq 0, & x \in \bar{\Omega}, \end{cases}$$

解的爆破问题, 运用 Sobolev 不等式和微分不等式技巧得到了高维空间中爆破时间的下界估计。文献[2]研究了齐次 Dirichlet 和齐次 Neumann 边界条件下具有吸收项的非局部多孔介质方程

$$u_t = \Delta u^m + u^p \int_{\Omega} u^q dx - u^s, \quad (x, t) \in \Omega \times (0, t^*),$$

解的爆破问题, 得到了在三维空间中爆破时间的下界估计。

目前为止, 并未发现有学者研究问题(1.1)具有时变系数和梯度吸收项的非局部多孔介质解的全局存在性和爆破现象。本文的研究目标是非线性边界条件下  $\mathbb{R}^N$  ( $N \geq 3$ ) 上解的全局存在性条件及爆破时间的下界估计。本文研究的难点是构造适当的辅助函数并且恰当处理高维空间、非线性边界条件、时变系数、非局部项、以及吸收项对解的爆破的影响。

## 2. 全局存在性

**引理 1 [6]** 设  $\Omega$  是  $\mathbb{R}^N$  ( $N \geq 3$ ) 上的有界凸区域, 则对于  $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ ,  $w > 0$ , 有不等式

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} u^w dS \leq \frac{N}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^w dx + \frac{wd}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{w-1} |\nabla u| dx, \tag{2.1}$$

其中,  $\rho_0 = \min_{x \in \partial\Omega} (x \cdot \nu)$ ,  $d = \max_{x \in \Omega} |x|$ 。

**引理 2 [13]** 设  $\lambda_1$  是固定膜问题

$$\begin{cases} \Delta w + \lambda w = 0, & x \in \Omega, \\ w = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \\ w > 0, & x \in \Omega \end{cases}$$

的第一正特征值, 则下列不等式成立

$$\int_{\Omega} u^{ns-1} |\nabla u|^q dx \geq \left( \frac{2\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{ns+q-1} \right)^q \int_{\Omega} u^{ns+q-1} dx. \tag{2.2}$$

**定理 1** 设  $u(x, t)$  是问题(1.1)的非负古典解,  $0 < g(\theta) \leq \theta^r$ ,  $0 < m < 1$ ,  $1 < r < \frac{3-m}{2}$ ,  $1 < s < \frac{1-p}{\alpha}$ ,

$\xi = \max \{m+2r-2, p+\alpha s\} < q < 1$ ,  $0 < \alpha + p < 1$ ,  $\frac{k'(t)}{k(t)} < \beta$ ,  $\beta > 0$ ,  $\theta > 0$ , 则  $u(x, t)$  全局存在。

**证明** 构造辅助函数

$$\varphi(t) = k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx, \quad \sigma > 1. \tag{2.3}$$

对  $\varphi(t)$  进行求导, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(t) &= k'(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx + \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} u_t dx \\ &\leq \beta \varphi(t) + \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx + \sigma k^2(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{p+\sigma-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s \\ &\quad - \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} dx \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^q dx. \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

运用散度定理、(2.1)式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx &= \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \frac{\partial u^m}{\partial \nu} dS - m(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx \\
 &\leq mb \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-2} \frac{\partial u^m}{\partial \nu} dS \int_{\Omega} u^r dx - m(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx \\
 &\leq \frac{Nmb|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)dmb|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-3} |\nabla u| dx \\
 &\quad - m(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx \\
 &\leq \frac{Nmb|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)dmb\varepsilon_1|\Omega|}{2\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx \\
 &\quad + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)dmb|\Omega|}{2\varepsilon_1\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx - m(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx.
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

由(2.5)可得

$$\sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx \leq r_1 \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{r_2 \sigma}{2\varepsilon_1} k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + r_3 \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx,$$

其中  $r_1 = \frac{Nmb|\Omega|}{\rho_0}$ ,  $r_2 = \frac{(\sigma+m-2)dmb|\Omega|}{\rho_0}$ ,  $r_3 = \frac{(\sigma+m-2)dmb\varepsilon_1|\Omega|}{2\rho_0} - m(\sigma-1)$ ,

选取适当的  $\varepsilon_1$  使得  $r_3 \leq 0$ , 可得

$$\sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx \leq r_1 \sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{r_2 \sigma}{2\varepsilon_1} k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx. \tag{2.6}$$

在定理 1 的条件下, 由 Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx \leq \frac{m+r-2}{m+2r-3} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{r-1}{m+2r-3} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx. \tag{2.7}$$

将(2.7)式代入(2.6)式, 可得

$$\sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx \leq r_4 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + r_5 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx. \tag{2.8}$$

其中  $r_4 = \frac{(m+r-2)r_1\sigma}{m+2r-3} + \frac{r_2\sigma}{2\varepsilon_1}$ ,  $r_5 = \frac{(r-1)r_1\sigma}{m+2r-3}$ .

在定理 1 的条件下, 对(2.4)式右端第三项运用 Hölder 不等式, 可得

$$\sigma k^2(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{p+\sigma-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s \leq \sigma k^2(t) |\Omega|^s \int_{\Omega} u^{p+\sigma+\alpha s-1} dx. \tag{2.9}$$

对(2.4)式右端第三项运用(2.2)式, 可得

$$\sigma k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} dx \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^q dx \geq \sigma k(t) \left( \frac{2\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{\sigma+q-1} \right)^q \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx. \tag{2.10}$$

将(2.8)~(2.10)式代入(2.4)式, 可得

$$\varphi'(t) \leq (r_5 + \beta) \varphi(t) + r_4 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + r_6 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{p+\sigma+\alpha s-1} dx - r_7 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx, \tag{2.11}$$

其中  $r_6 = \sigma k(t) |\Omega|^s$ ,  $r_7 = \sigma \left( \frac{2\sqrt{\lambda_1}}{\sigma+q-1} \right)^q$ .

由  $\xi = \max\{m+2r-2, p+\alpha s\}$ , 可得

$$\varphi'(t) \leq (r_5 + \beta)\varphi(t) + (r_4 + r_6)k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+\xi-1} dx - r_7 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx. \tag{2.12}$$

在定理 1 的条件下, 由 Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+\xi-1} dx \leq \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx \right)^{\frac{\xi-1}{q-1}} \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{q-\xi}{q-1}} \leq \frac{\xi-1}{q-1} \varepsilon_2 \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx + \frac{q-\xi}{q-1} \varepsilon_2^{-\frac{\xi-1}{q-\xi}} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx. \tag{2.13}$$

将(2.13)式代入(2.12)式, 可得

$$\varphi'(t) \leq r_8 \varphi(t) - r_9 k(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx, \tag{2.14}$$

其中  $r_8 = r_5 + \beta + \frac{q-\xi}{q-1} \varepsilon_2^{-\frac{\xi-1}{q-\xi}} (r_4 + r_6)$ ,  $r_9 = r_7 - \frac{\xi-1}{q-1} \varepsilon_2 (r_4 + r_6)$ 。

在定理 1 的条件下, 由 Hölder 不等式, 可得

$$\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+q-1} dx \geq \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{\sigma+q-1}{\sigma}} |\Omega|^{\frac{1-q}{\sigma}}. \tag{2.15}$$

将(2.15)式代入(2.14)式, 可得

$$\varphi'(t) \leq \varphi(t) \left( r_8 - r_9 |\Omega|^{\frac{1-q}{\sigma}} k^{\frac{1-q}{\sigma}}(t) \varphi^{\frac{q-1}{\sigma}}(t) \right). \tag{2.16}$$

如果  $u$  在  $\varphi(t)$  度量下的某个  $t^*$  爆破, 即  $\lim_{t \rightarrow t^+} \varphi(t) = \infty$ ; 由(2.16)式可知, 对  $\forall t < t^*$  有  $\varphi'(t) \leq 0$ , 于是产生矛盾。

### 3. 爆破时间的下界

引理 3 [14] 将  $W^{1,2}(\Omega)$  嵌入  $L^{\frac{2N}{N-2}}(\Omega)$ ,  $N \geq 3$ , 可知

$$\left( \int_{\Omega} \omega^{2N/(N-2)} dx \right)^{(N-2)/2N} \leq C \left( \int_{\Omega} \omega^2 dx + \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \omega|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}, \tag{3.1}$$

其中  $\omega \in W^{1,2}(\Omega)$ ,  $C = C(N, \Omega)$ 。

定理 2 设  $u(x, t)$  是问题(1.1)的非负古典解,  $0 < g(\theta) \leq \theta^r$ ,  $\theta > 0$ ,  $m > 1$ ,  $r > \max \left\{ 1, \frac{m-2}{q-2} \right\}$ ,  $q > 2$ ,

$m + 2r > \max \{3, p + \alpha s + 2\}$ ,  $\frac{k'(t)}{k(t)} < \beta$ ,  $\beta > 0$ , 则  $u(x, t)$  在有限时间  $t^*$  发生爆破, 其中

$$t^* \geq \int_{\phi(0)}^{+\infty} \frac{d\eta}{\delta\beta\eta + M_5\eta^A + M_4}, \quad M_4, M_5 \text{ 和 } A \text{ 分别在(3.20)式和(3.22)式给出.}$$

证明 构造辅助函数

$$\phi(t) = k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx, \tag{3.2}$$

其中  $\delta > 1$ ,  $\sigma > N(r-1)$ 。

对  $\phi(t)$  进行求导并运用散度定理, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &= \delta k^{\delta-1}(t) k'(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} u_t dx \\ &\leq \delta \beta \phi(t) + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} \Delta u^m dx + \sigma k^{\delta+1}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+p-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s - \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} |\nabla u|^q dx \\ &\leq \delta \beta \phi(t) - \sigma k^{\delta}(t) m(\sigma-1) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) m \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-2} dS \int_{\Omega} u^r dx \\ &\quad + \sigma k^{\delta+1}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+p-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s - \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} |\nabla u|^q dx. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

在定理 2 的条件下, 由 Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3} |\nabla u|^2 dx &\leq \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} |\nabla u|^q dx \right)^{\frac{2}{q}} \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)} dx \right)^{\frac{q-2}{q}} \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma-1} |\nabla u|^q dx + \frac{q-2}{q} \left( \frac{q}{2} \right)^{2/(2-q)} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)} dx. \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

将(3.4)式代入(3.3)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq \delta\beta\phi(t) - \frac{4\sigma(m(\sigma-1)+1)}{(\sigma+m-1)^2} k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{(\sigma+m-1)/2}|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \frac{q-2}{q} \left( \frac{q}{2} \right)^{2/(2-q)} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)} dx \\ &\quad + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) m \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-2} dS \int_{\Omega} u^r dx + \sigma k^{\delta+1}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+p-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

在定理 2 的条件下, 由(2.1)式、Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-2} dS \int_{\Omega} u^r dx &\leq \frac{N|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)d|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-3} |\nabla u| dx \\ &\leq \frac{N|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)2\tau_1 d|\Omega|}{\rho_0(\sigma+m-1)^2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{(\sigma+m-1)/2}|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)d|\Omega|}{2\rho_0\tau_1} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

取  $\tau_1 = \frac{\rho_0((m(\sigma-1)+1))}{(\sigma+m-2)\sigma md|\Omega|}$  并将(3.6)式代入(3.5)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \phi'(t) &\leq \delta\beta\phi(t) - \frac{2\sigma(m(\sigma-1)+1)}{(\sigma+m-1)^2} k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{(\sigma+m-1)/2}|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{(\sigma+m-2)d\sigma m|\Omega|}{2\rho_0\tau_1} k^{\delta}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{N\sigma m|\Omega|}{\rho_0} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx \\ &\quad + \sigma k^{\delta}(t) \frac{q-2}{q} \left( \frac{q}{2} \right)^{2/(2-q)} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)} dx + \sigma k^{\delta+1}(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+p-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s. \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

在定理 2 的条件下, 由 Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+p-1} dx \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\alpha} dx \right)^s &\leq \left[ \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx \right)^{(\sigma+p+\alpha s-1)/(\sigma+m+2r-3)} \left| \Omega \right|^{\frac{m+2r-p-\alpha s-2}{\sigma+m+2r-3}} \right] |\Omega|^s \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma+p+\alpha s-1}{\sigma+m+2r-3} |\Omega|^s \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{m+2r-p-\alpha s-2}{\sigma+m+2r-3} |\Omega|^{1+s}, \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+r-2} dx &\leq \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx \right)^{(\sigma+m+r-2)/(\sigma+m+2r-3)} \left| \Omega \right|^{\frac{r-1}{\sigma+m+2r-3}} \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma+m+r-2}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{r-1}{\sigma+m+2r-3} |\Omega|, \end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)} dx &\leq \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx \right)^{(\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2))/(\sigma+m+2r-3)} \left| \Omega \right|^{\frac{2r-2(m-2)/(q-2)}{\sigma+m+2r-3}} \\ &\leq \frac{\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{2r-2(m-2)/(q-2)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} |\Omega|. \end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

将(3.8)~(3.10)式代入(3.7), 可得

$$\phi'(t) \leq \delta\beta\phi(t) - \frac{2\sigma(m(\sigma-1)+1)}{(\sigma+m-1)^2} k^\delta(t) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u^{(\sigma+m-1)/2}|^2 dx + M_1 k^\delta(t) \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + M_2, \quad (3.11)$$

其中

$$M_1 = \frac{(\sigma+m-2)d\sigma m|\Omega|}{2\rho_0\tau_1} + \frac{N\sigma m|\Omega|(\sigma+m+r-2)}{\rho_0(\sigma+m+2r-3)} + \frac{\sigma(q-2)(\sigma+m-3+2(m-2)/(q-2))}{q(\sigma+m+2r-3)} \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^{2/2-q} + \frac{(\sigma+p+\alpha s-1)\sigma k(t)|\Omega|^s}{\sigma+m+2r-3},$$

$$M_2 = \frac{N\sigma m|\Omega|^2(r-1)}{\rho_0(\sigma+m+2r-3)} + \frac{\sigma(q-2)(2r-2(m-2)/(q-2))|\Omega|}{q(\sigma+m+2r-3)} \left(\frac{q}{2}\right)^{2/(2-q)} + \frac{(m+2r-p-\alpha s-2)\sigma k^{\delta+1}(t)|\Omega|^{1+s}}{\sigma+m+2r-3}.$$

由  $\sigma > N(r-1)$ 、Hölder 不等式和(3.1)式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}}\right)^{\frac{2N}{N-2}} dx\right)^{\frac{(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left[ C^{\frac{2N}{N-2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx + \int_{\Omega} \left|\nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{N}{N-2}} \right]^{\frac{(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &= \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} C^{\frac{2N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx + \int_{\Omega} \left|\nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

通过基本不等式

$$(b_1 + b_2)^i \leq b_1^i + b_2^i, \quad b_1, b_2 > 0, 0 \leq i < 1. \quad (3.13)$$

将(3.13)式代入(3.12), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx &\leq \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} C^{\frac{2N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &\quad + \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} C^{\frac{2N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} \left|\nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.14)$$

由  $\sigma > N(r-1)$ 、Hölder 不等式和 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} C^{\frac{2N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &\leq \left(\left(\frac{NC^2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}}\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left(\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)}{N(m+2r-3)} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &\leq \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left(\frac{2NC^2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}\right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \left(\int_{\Omega} u^\sigma dx\right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx, \end{aligned} \quad (3.15)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m-1} dx \leq \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx \right)^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{\sigma+m+2r-3}} \left( \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \right)^{\frac{-(\sigma+m-1)}{2(r-1)}} |\Omega| \right)^{\frac{2(r-1)}{\sigma+m+2r-3}} \tag{3.16}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx + \frac{2(r-1)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \right)^{\frac{-(\sigma+m-1)}{2(r-1)}} |\Omega|, \\ &\left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} C^{\frac{2N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left( \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}} \right|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \\ &\leq \left( \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(m-1)}} (C^2 \tau_2^{-1})^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \left( \tau_2 \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}} \right|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)}} \tag{3.17} \\ &\leq \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(m-1)}} (C^2 \tau_2^{-1})^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \frac{N\tau_2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}} \right|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

将(3.15)~(3.17)式代入(3.14), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx &\leq \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left( \frac{2NC^2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma+m+2r-3} dx \\ &\quad + \frac{2(r-1)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \right)^{\frac{-(\sigma+m-1)}{2(r-1)}} |\Omega| + \frac{N\tau_2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}} \right|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(m-1)}} (C^2 \tau_2^{-1})^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \\ &\leq 2 \left( \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left( \frac{2NC^2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} (C^2 \tau_2^{-1})^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \right) \tag{3.18} \\ &\quad \times \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \frac{4(r-1)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \right)^{\frac{-(\sigma+m-1)}{2(r-1)}} |\Omega| \\ &\quad + \frac{2N\tau_2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \int_{\Omega} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{\sigma+m-1}{2}} \right|^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

取  $\tau_2 = \frac{2\sigma(2\sigma+N(m-1))(m(\sigma-1)+1)}{2NM_1(m+2r-3)(\sigma+m-1)^2}$  并将(3.18)式代入(3.11), 可得

$$\phi'(t) \leq \delta\beta\phi(t) + M_3 k^\delta(t) \left( \int_{\Omega} u^{\sigma} dx \right)^{\frac{2\sigma+N(m-1)-(m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + M_4, \tag{3.19}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} M_3 &= 2M_1 \left( \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \left( \frac{2NC^2(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} \right)^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} + \frac{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}{2\sigma+N(m-1)} (C^2 \tau_2^{-1})^{\frac{N(m+2r-3)}{2\sigma+2N(1-r)}} \right), \\ M_4 &= \frac{4M_1 k^\delta(t)(r-1)}{\sigma+m+2r-3} \left( \frac{\sigma+m+2r-3}{2(\sigma+m-1)} \right)^{\frac{-(\sigma+m-1)}{2(r-1)}} |\Omega| + M_2. \tag{3.20} \end{aligned}$$



由(3.19), 可得

$$\phi'(t) \leq \delta\beta\phi(t) + M_5(\phi(t))^A + M_4, \quad (3.21)$$

其中

$$M_5 = M_3(k(t))^{\delta-\delta A}, \quad A = \frac{2\sigma + N(m-1) - (m+2r-3)(N-2)}{2\sigma + 2N(1-r)}. \quad (3.22)$$

对(3.21)式两边从 0 到  $t$  积分, 可得

$$t^* \geq \int_{\phi(0)}^{+\infty} \frac{d\eta}{\delta\beta\eta + M_5\eta^A + M_4}.$$

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