

数理生態学入門

平良和昭

サブタイトル

数理生態学への
半群論的アプローチ

研究のキャッチフレーズ

研究テーマ	現実の問題
人口動態論	地球の人口問題

講演の歴史的背景

人口動態論における

- Malthus の人口論
- Verhulst の人口論

Malthus

◆ **Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834)**

English Economist

**An Essay on the Principle of Population
(1798)**

Idea Credited to Malthus

- A population will grow **exponentially** until limited by lack of available resources.

Malthus の人口論 (1次元空間版)

Malthus Model

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \varepsilon x(t) \\ x(0) = x_0 \quad (\text{Initial Condition}) \end{cases}$$

$x(t)$: **Population Density**

ε : **Intrinsic Growth Rate**

Example

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 2x(t) \\ x(0) = 5 \end{cases}$$

(Solution : $x(t) = 5e^{2t}$)

Numerical Computing with BASIC

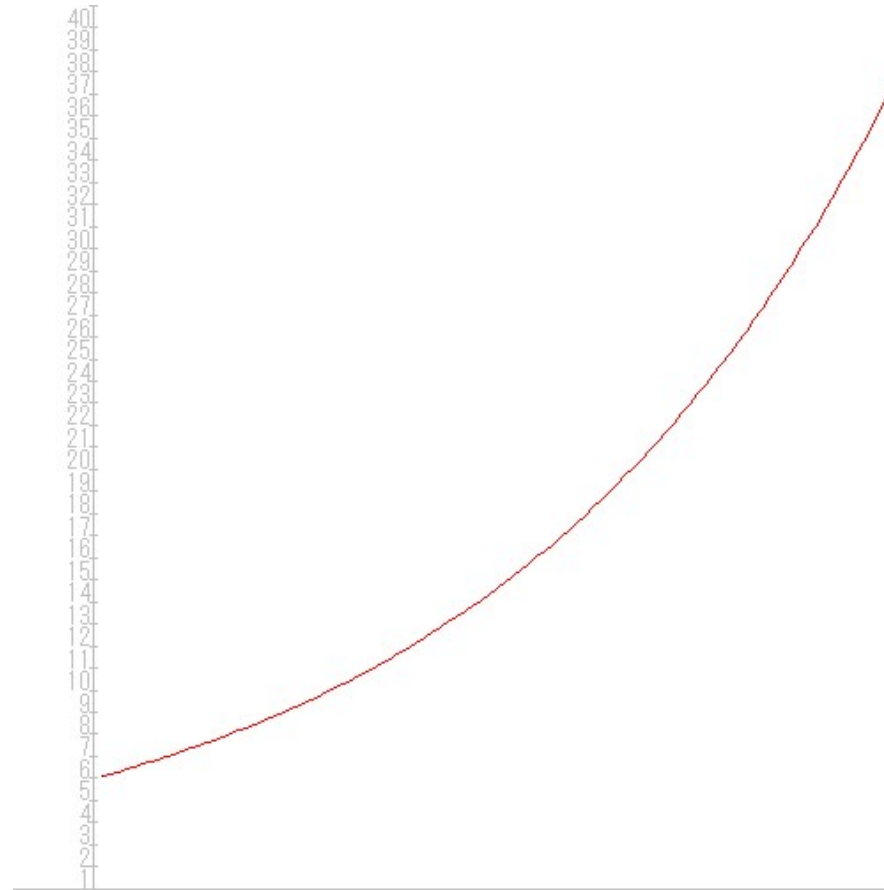
Runge-Kutta Method

```
DEF F(x, y)=2*y
SET WINDOW -0.1,3,-0.1,60
DRAW axes
LET x = 0
LET y = 5
LET h = 0.01
LET N = 10

FOR i = 0 TO N STEP 0.01
  LET k1 = F(x, y)
  LET k2 = F(x + h / 2, y + h * k1 / 2)
  LET k3 = F(x + h / 2, y + h * k2 / 2)
  LET k4 = F(x + h, y + h * k3)

  LET x = x + h
  LET y = y + h * (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4) / 6
  PLOT LINES: x,y;
  SET LINE COLOR "red"
  WAIT DELAY 0.01
NEXT i
END
```

Runge-Kutta Method



A population will grow exponentially.

Verhulst

◆ **Pierre Francois Verhulst (1804-1849)**

Belgian Mathematical Biologist

**Notice sur la loi que la population
poursuit dans son accroissement (1838)**

Idea Credited to Verhulst

◆ The growth rate of a population will depend on the **effect of crowding** within the population.

Verhulst の人口論

(1次元空間版)

Logistic Model (1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = x(t)(\varepsilon - \lambda x(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \quad (\text{Initial Condition}) \end{cases}$$

$x(t)$: Population Density

ε : Intrinsic Growth Rate

λ : Coefficient of Intraspecific Competition

Logistic Model (2)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \varepsilon x(t) \left(1 - \frac{x(t)}{K} \right) \\ x(0) = x_0 \quad (\text{Initial Condition}) \end{cases}$$

$x(t)$: **Population Density**

$K = \frac{\varepsilon}{\lambda}$: **Carrying Capacity**

Logistic Model (3)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = ax(t)(A - x(t)) \\ x(0) = x_0 \quad (\text{Initial Condition}) \end{cases}$$

$x(t)$: **Population Density**

$a = \frac{\varepsilon}{K}$: **Growth Rate**

$A = K$: **Carrying Capacity of the Environment**

Logistic Model (1)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = a (A - x(t)) x(t) \\ x(0) = x_0 \end{cases}$$

Logistic Model (2)

$$x(t) = \frac{x_0 A}{x_0 + (A - x_0) e^{-aAt}}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{x_0 A}{x_0} = A \quad (t \rightarrow +\infty)$$

A : Carrying Capacity of the Environment

Numerical Computing with BASIC

Example (**Large** Initial Condition)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{10} (30 - x(t)) x(t) \\ x(0) = 100 > 30 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{10}, \quad A = 30, \quad x_0 = 100$$

Runge-Kutta Method

```
DEF F(t,x) = (3 - 0.1 * x) * x
SET WINDOW 0,10,0,40
DRAW axes

LET t = 0
LET x = 100

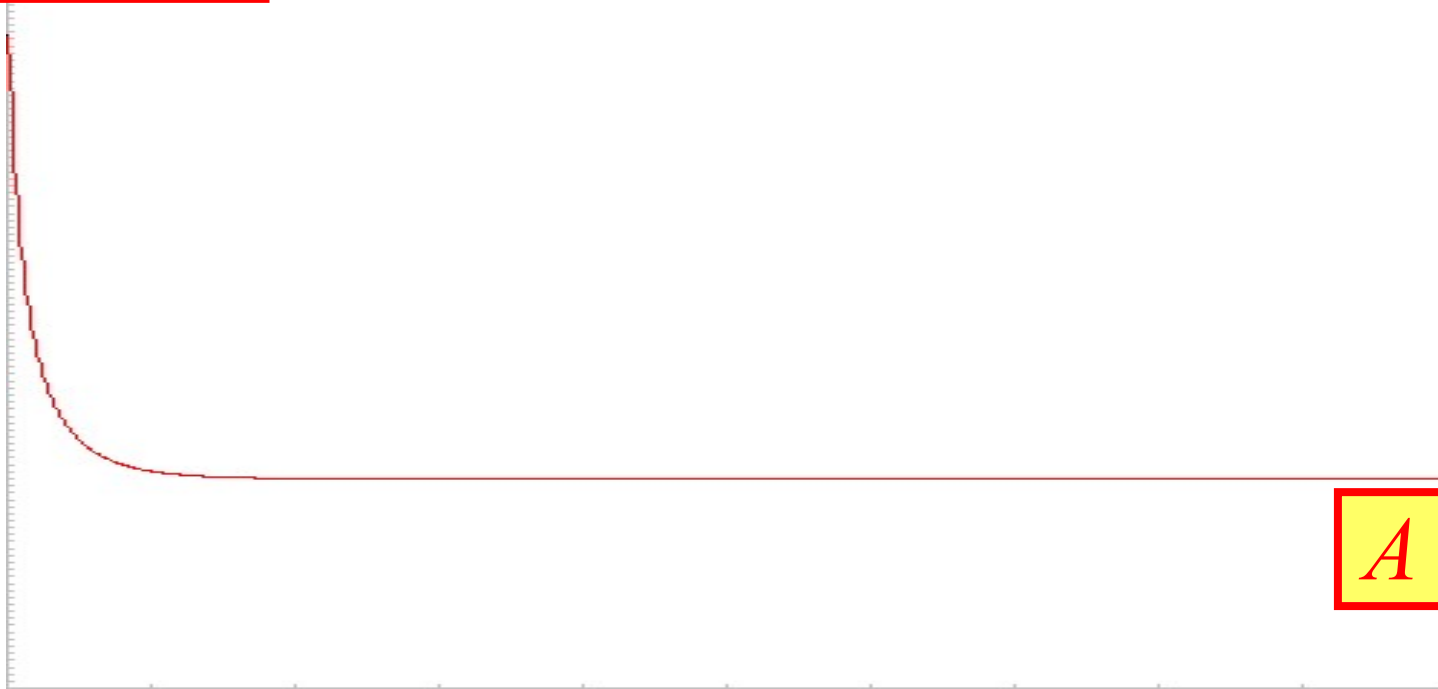
LET h = 0.01
LET N = 10

FOR i = 0 TO N STEP 0.01
  LET k1 = F(t, x)
  LET k2 = F(t + h / 2, x + h * k1 / 2)
  LET k3 = F(t + h / 2, x + h * k2 / 2)
  LET k4 = F(t + h, x + h * k3)

  LET t = t + h
  LET x = x + h * (k1 + 2 * k2 + 2 * k3 + k4) / 6
  PLOT LINES: t,x;
  SET LINE COLOR 4
  WAIT DELAY 0.01
NEXT i
END
```

Runge-Kutta Method

$$x(0) = 100$$



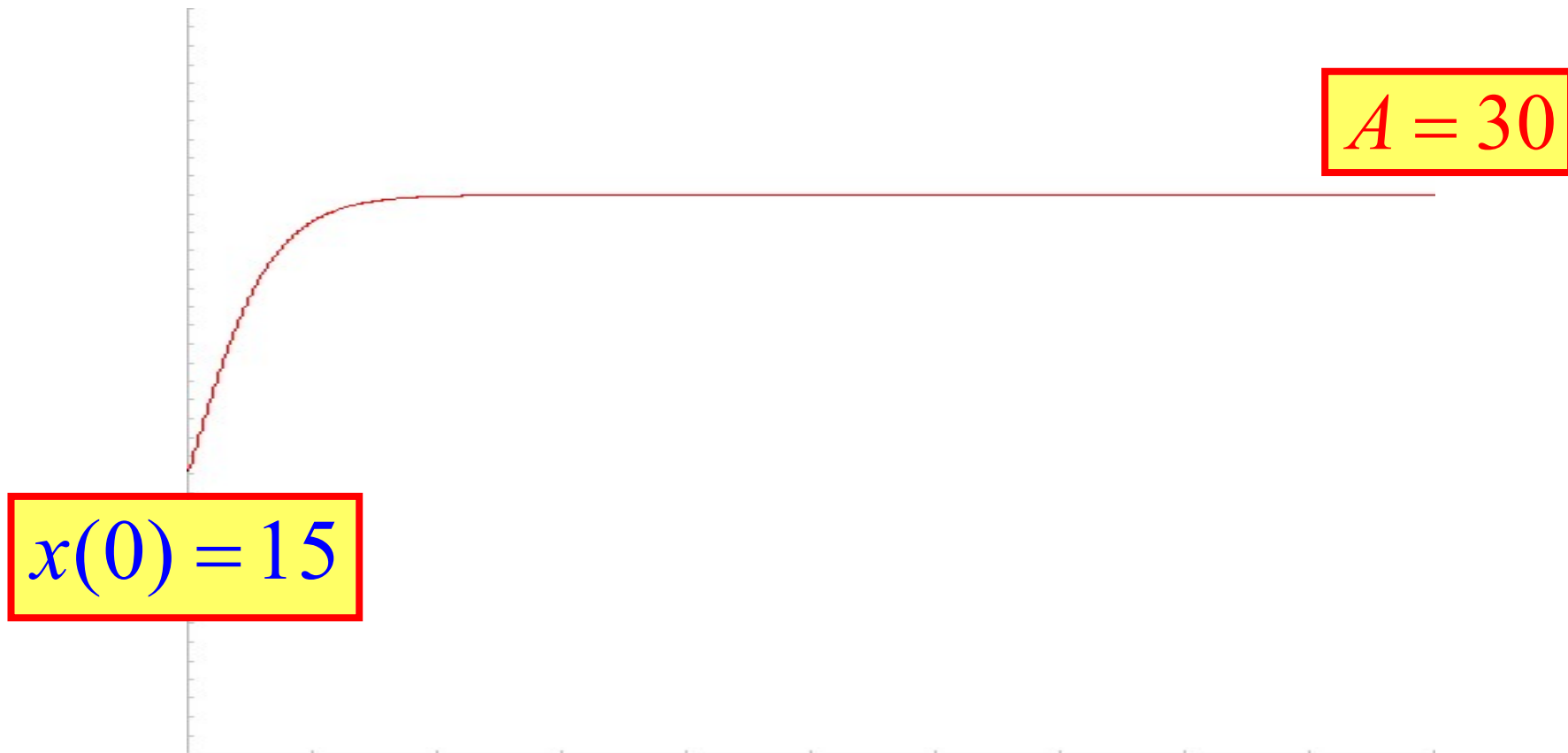
$$A = 30$$

Example (Small Initial Condition)

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{10} (30 - x(t)) x(t) \\ x(0) = 15 < 30 \end{cases}$$

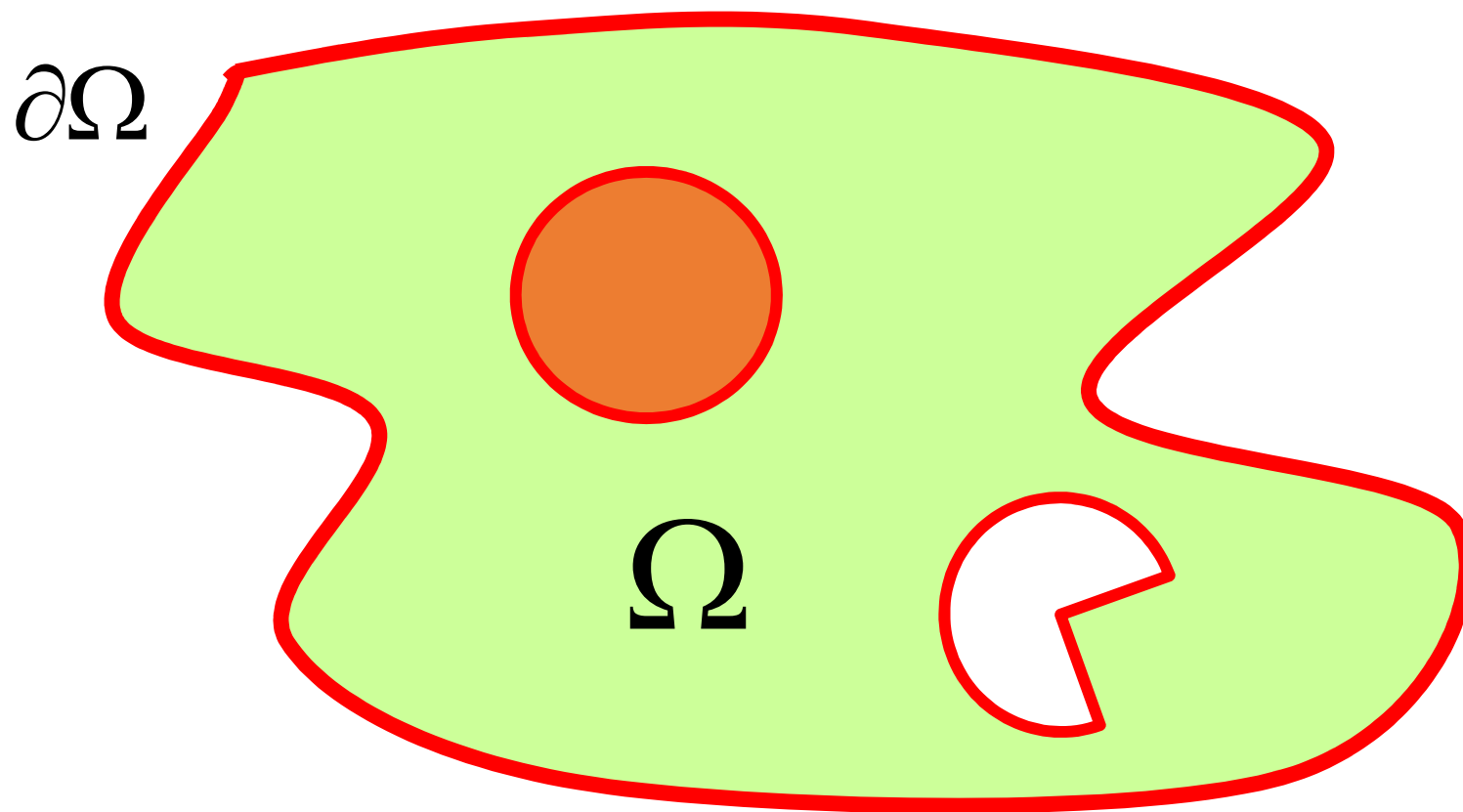
$$a = \frac{1}{10}, \quad A = 30, \quad x_0 = 15$$

Runge-Kutta Method



**Malthus 及び Verhulst
の人口論
の多次元空間版**

有界領域(地形)



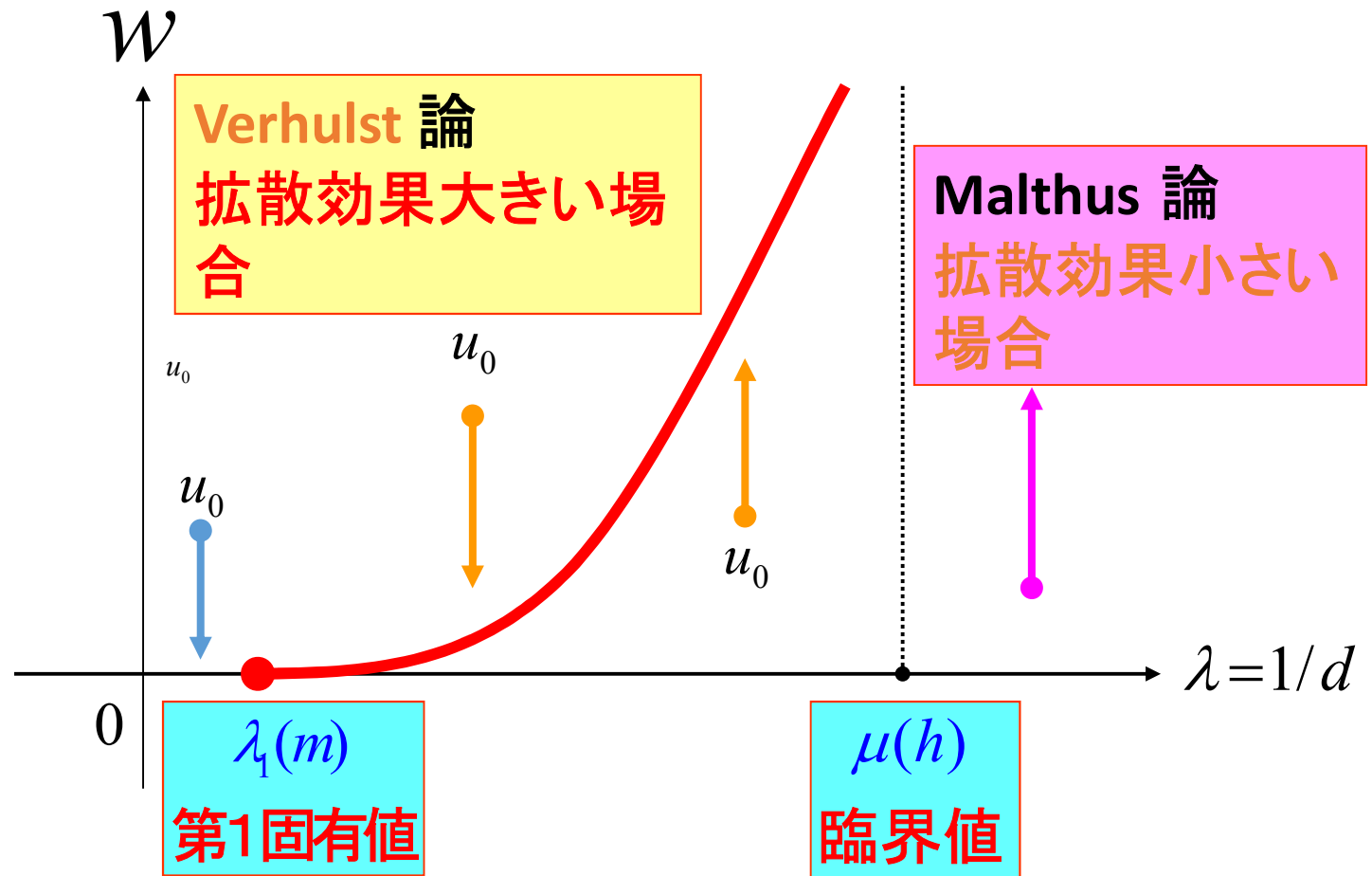
講演の目的

- 数理生態学における**拡散的ロジスティック方程式**を例にとつて、Malthus 及びVerhulst の人口論の適用範囲の数学的な特徴付けを与える。

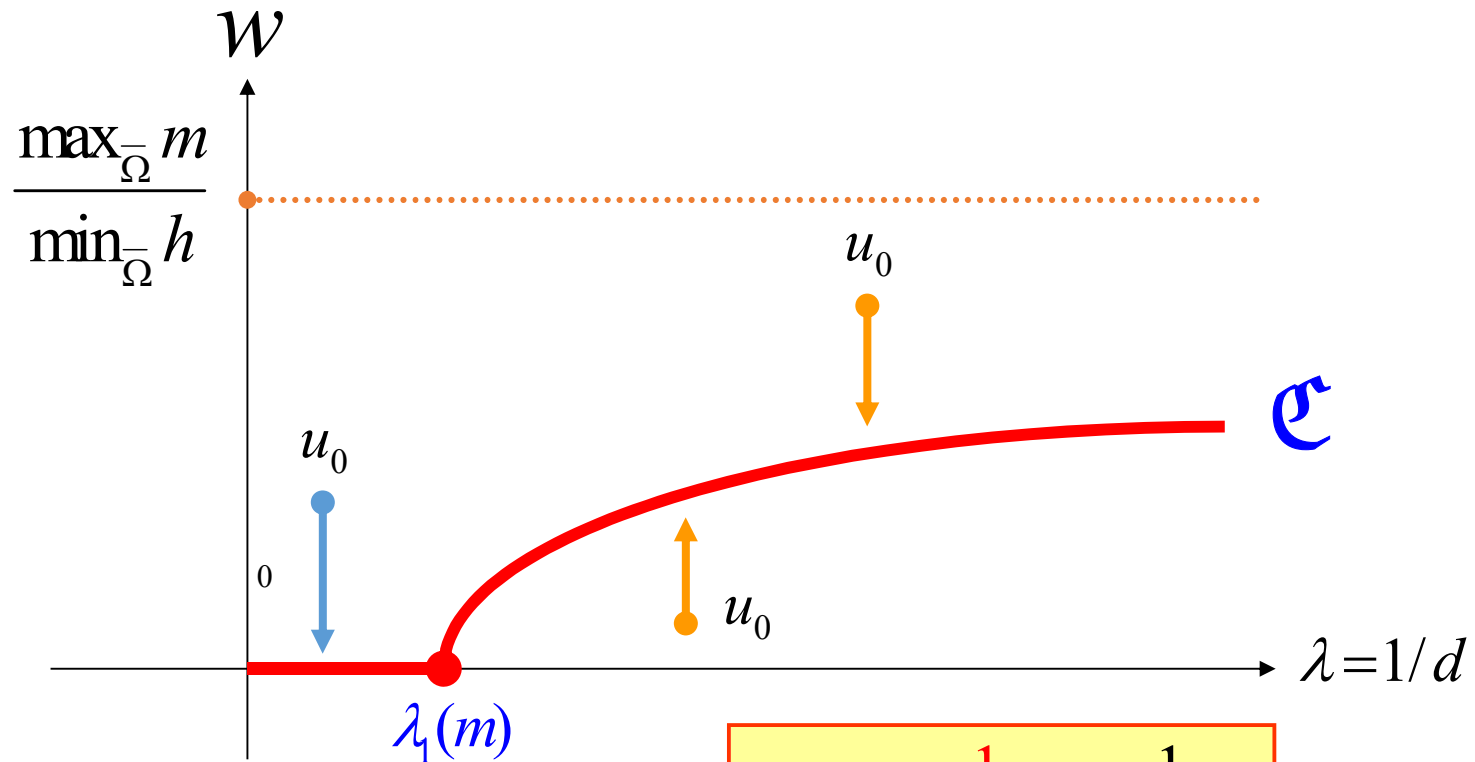
主結果(1)

- (1) パラメータに関して、**有限で爆発**する
場合: Malthus 及び **Verhulst** の人口論
が**共存**する。
- (2) パラメータに関して、**無限に接続**でき
る場合: **Verhulst** の人口論

一般の人口動態論



Asymptotic Stability (Credit to Verhulst)



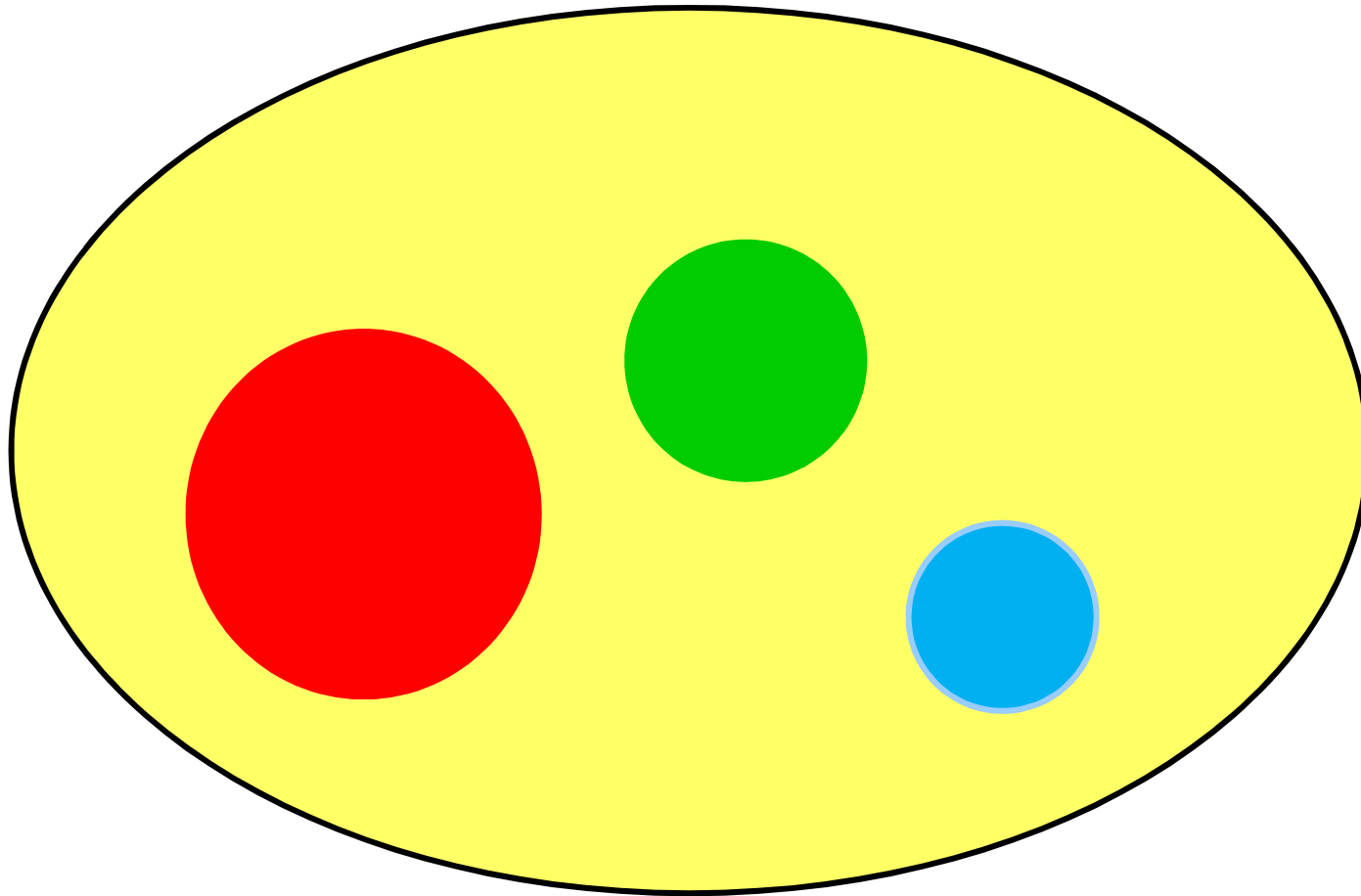
$$d = \frac{1}{\lambda} > \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

$$0 < d = \frac{1}{\lambda} < \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

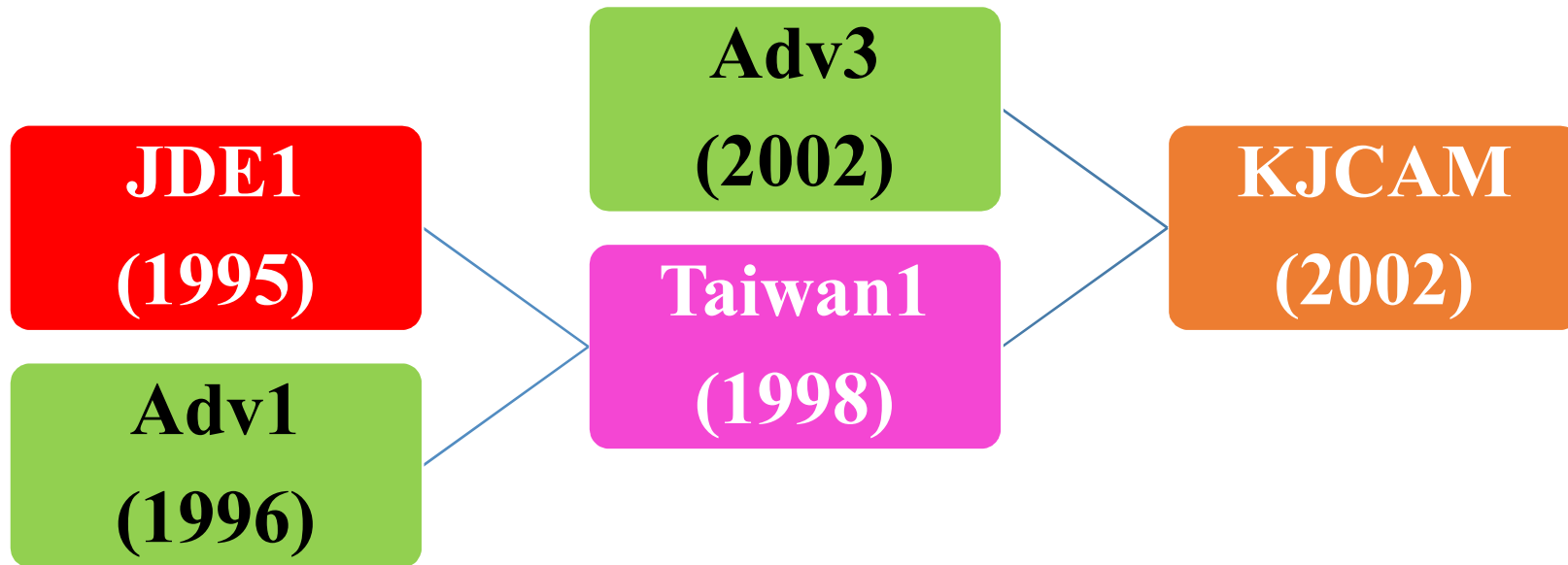
主結果(2)

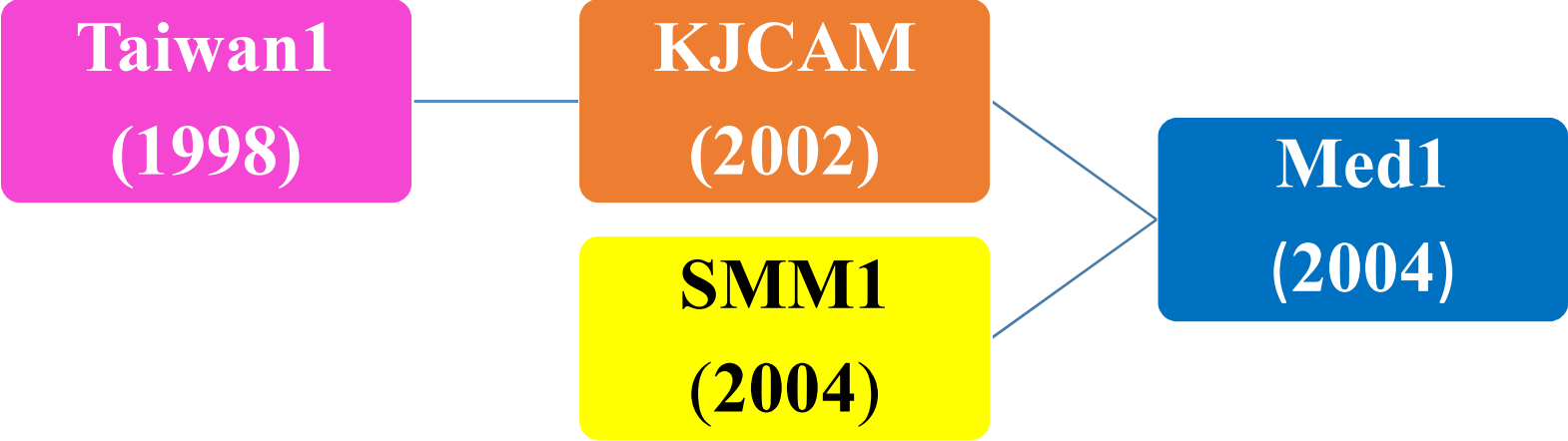
- 生存競争が無く、食料も豊富な居住地域の中で一番広い領域における **Dirichlet 問題の第1固有値**が Malthus の人口論と **Verhulst** の人口論の適用範囲の **臨界値**を与える。

一番広い快適な領域



文 献





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Adv1

K. Taira and K. Umezu: Bifurcation for nonlinear elliptic boundary value problems III, Advances in Differential Equations, 1 (1996), 709–727

Taiwan1

K. Taira: Introduction to semilinear elliptic boundary value problems, **Taiwanese Journal of Mathematics**, 2 (1998), 127-172

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SMM1

K. Taira: Semigroups, boundary value problems and Markov processes, 1st Edition, Springer-Verlag, Springer Monographs in Mathematics (2004)

SMM2

K. Taira: Semigroups, boundary value problems and Markov processes, 2nd Edition, Springer-Verlag, Springer Monographs in Mathematics (2014)

Med1

■ **K. Taira: Diffusive Logistic Equations
with Degenerate Boundary Conditions,
Mediterranean Journal of
Mathematics, 1 (2004), 315-365**

数学的理論

理論別による分類

1. Feller 半群の理論
2. 特異積分作用素の理論
3. Sobolev 空間版の最大値の原理
4. 順序付き Banach 空間の理論
5. 解析的摂動論
6. 単純固有値からの局所分岐理論

人名別による分類

1. Hille-吉田耕作
2. Calderon-Zygmund
3. Aleksandrov-Bakel' mann-Bony
4. Krein-Rutman
5. 加藤敏夫
6. Crandall-Rabinowitz

非線形問題への 一般的なアプローチ

非線形問題の線形化近似

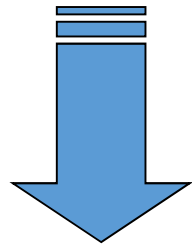
微分積分学	非線形関数解析学
$f'(x_0) \neq 0$	$DF(x_0)$ 全単射
曲線 $y = f(x)$ は、点 x_0 の近くでは、直線 $y = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ で近似される。	非線形方程式 $y = F(x)$ は、点 x_0 の近くでは、線形方程式 $y = F(x_0) + DF(x_0)(x - x_0)$ で近似される。

非線形問題の解法(1)

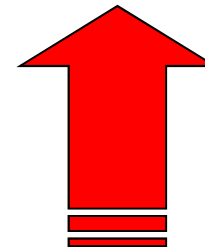
非線形問題

自明解のみ

線形化



逆関数定理



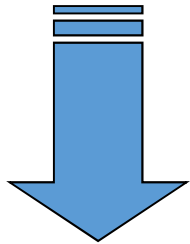
線形化問題が一意的可解的

非線形問題の解法(2)

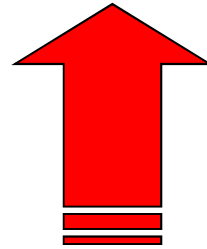
非線形問題

非自明解の存在

線形化



固有関数からの摂動



線形化問題の固有値が代数的に単純

固有値の重複度

- 幾何的重複度 = 固有空間の次元
- 代数的重複度 = 一般化固有空間の次元

幾何的單純性 (Jordan 標準形)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & \cdot & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

代数的單純性 (Jordan 標準形)

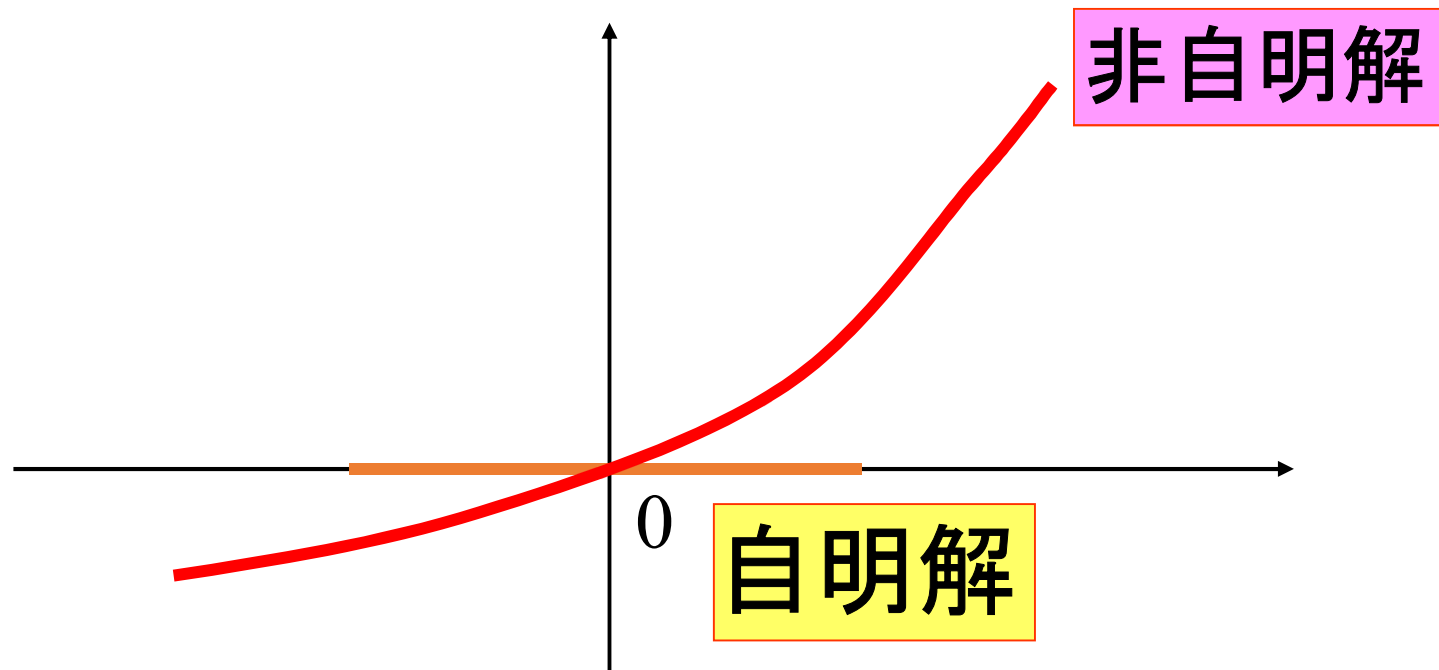
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & 0 \\ 0 & \mu & 1 & \cdot & 0 \\ \cdot & 0 & \mu & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \mu \end{pmatrix}$$

非線形問題の解法(3)

◆非線形問題の非自明解は、線形化問題の固有値から分岐する。

◆代数的に単純な固有値は、強い安定性を持ち、非自明な局所分岐解を固有関数からの摂動によって構成できる。
(Crandall-Rabinowitz)

解の局所分岐ダイアグラム



固有値の単純性の判定条件

◆ 自己共役の場合：

幾何的重複度 = 代数的重複度

幾何的単純性 = 代数的単純性

◆ 一般の場合：

代数的単純性の判定条件

→ 解析的摂動論(加藤敏夫)

解析的摂動論

◆固有値の代数的単純性は、
パラメータの摂動に関する解
析的性質から導く。

アイデアの背景 (線形代数)

固有値の 代数的単純性

Perron-Frobenius の定理

推移確率行列 (Markov 連鎖)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{2n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ a_{n-11} & a_{n-12} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{n-1n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij} > 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 1$$

Frobenius 根 (1)

$$A \mathbf{f} = 1 \mathbf{f}, \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Frobenius 根 1 は、
代数的に単純な固有値

Frobenius 根 (2)

$$1 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| A^n \right\|^{1/n} \quad (\text{Spectral Radius})$$

The Perron-Frobenius Theorem

$$T = (t_{ij}), \quad \boxed{t_{ij} > 0}.$$

Then :

$$(i) \ r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{1/n} > 0. \text{ (spectral radius)}$$

r is a **unique eigenvalue** of T

having **positive eigenvector**.

r is **algebraically simple**.

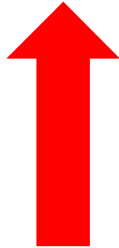
(ii) r is an algebraically simple eigenvalue of $T^* = (t_{ji})$ with a positive eigenvector.

線形代数学 と微分積分学

ベクトルと関数

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j = b_i \quad (\text{有限次元版、線形代数})$$

離散化



連続化



$$\int_a^b K(t, s) x(s) ds = y(t)$$

(無限次元版、解析学)

対照表(翻訳表)

線形代数 (有限次元)	微分積分 (無限次元)
ベクトル	関数
行列	積分核
連立一次方程式	微分方程式 積分方程式
単位行列	Dirac 超関数
逆行列	Green 関数

Perron-Frobenius の定理 の無限次元版

推移確率行列

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{2n} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ a_{n-11} & a_{n-12} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{n-1n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdot & \cdot & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{ij} > 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} = 1$$

推移確率行列 の無限次元版

代数的単純性の 解析的な判定条件

強正值性 (積分核版)

Strong Positivity (1)

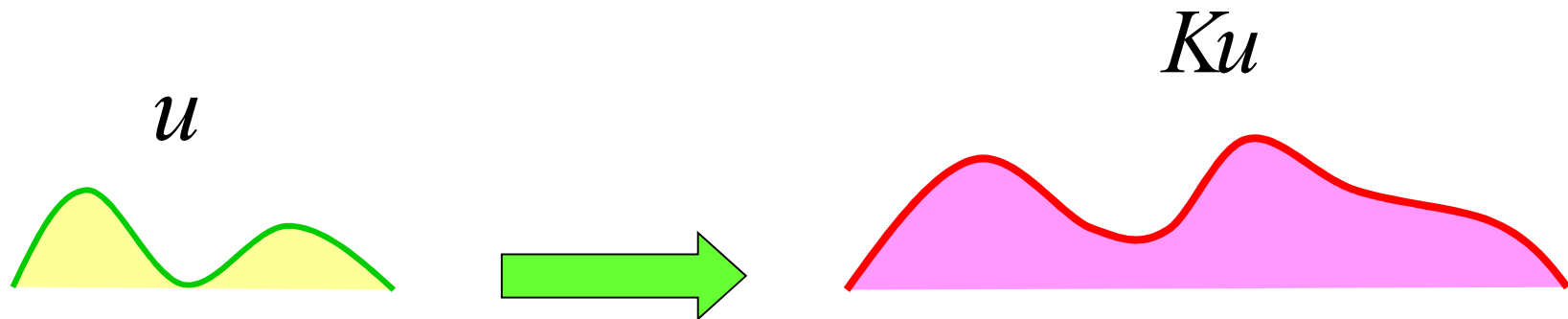
$$Ku(x) = \int k(x, y)u(y)dy$$

$$k(x, y) > 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$u(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow Ku(x) > 0 \quad \text{strongly positive}$$

Strong Positivity (2)



Krein-Rutman

の理論

文献

- **Krein and Rutman**: Linear operators leaving invariant a cone in a Banach space, Amer. Math. Soc. Transl. 10 (1962), 199-325

順序付き Banach 空間論

順序付きベクトル空間

V is an **ordered vector space**

def



- (i) (V, \leq) is an ordered set.
- (ii) V is a real vector space.
- (iii) The ordering \leq is **linear** :

(a) $x, y \in V, x \leq y \Rightarrow x + z \leq y + z, \forall z \in V.$

(b) $x, y \in V, x \leq y \Rightarrow \alpha x \leq \alpha y, \forall \alpha \geq 0.$

順序付き Banach 空間

E is an **ordered Banach space**

def

\Leftrightarrow

(i) E is a Banach space.

(ii) (E, \leq) is an ordered vector space.

(iii) $P := \{x \in E : x \geq 0\}$, **positive cone**, is closed.

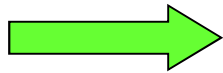
(a) $x, y \in P \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y \in P, \forall \alpha, \beta \geq 0$.

(b) $P \cap (-P) = \{0\}$.

Example (1)

$$Y = C(\overline{\Omega}),$$

$$u \leq v \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} u(x) \leq v(x), \forall x \in \overline{\Omega}$$

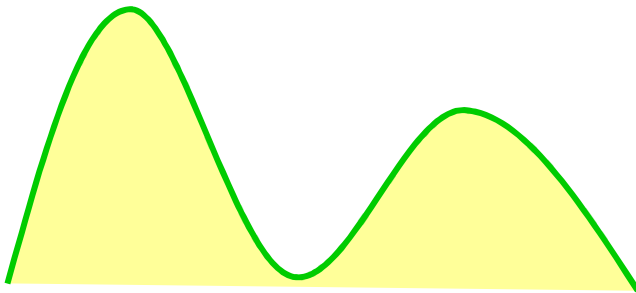


$$P_Y = \{u \in C(\overline{\Omega}) : u \geq 0 \text{ on } \overline{\Omega}\},$$

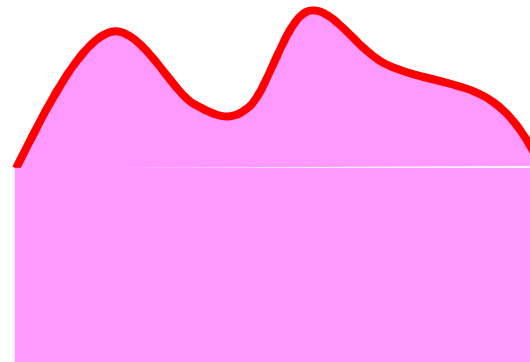
$$\text{Int}(P_Y) = \{u \in C(\overline{\Omega}) : u > 0 \text{ on } \overline{\Omega}\}$$

Example (2)

$u \in P_Y$



$u \in \text{Int}(P_Y)$



Strong Positivity

$$Ku(x) = \int_{\Omega} k(x, y)u(y)dy$$

$$k(x, y) > 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$u(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow Ku(x) > 0 \quad \text{strongly positive}$$

$$K(P \setminus \{0\}) \subset \text{Int}(P)$$

Perron-Frobenius の定理

コンパクト性

強正値性

連続化

Krein-Rutman の理論

The Krein-Rutman Theorem (1)

Let (E, P) be an ordered Banach space with non - empty interior, and assume that $K : E \rightarrow E$ is **strongly positive** and **compact**.

$$K(P \setminus \{0\}) \subset \text{Int}(P)$$

The Krein-Rutman Theorem (2)

(i) $r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|K^n\|^{1/n} > 0$, (spectral radius)

r is a **unique eigenvalue** of K

having a **positive eigenfunction**.

r is **algebraically simple**.

(ii) r is also an algebraically simple

eigenvalue of the adjoint $K^* : E^* \rightarrow E^*$

with a positive eigenfunction.

The Perron-Frobenius Theorem

$$T = (t_{ij}), \quad t_{ij} > 0.$$

Then :

$$(i) \quad r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|T^n\|^{1/n} > 0. \text{ (spectral radius)}$$

r is a **unique eigenvalue** of T

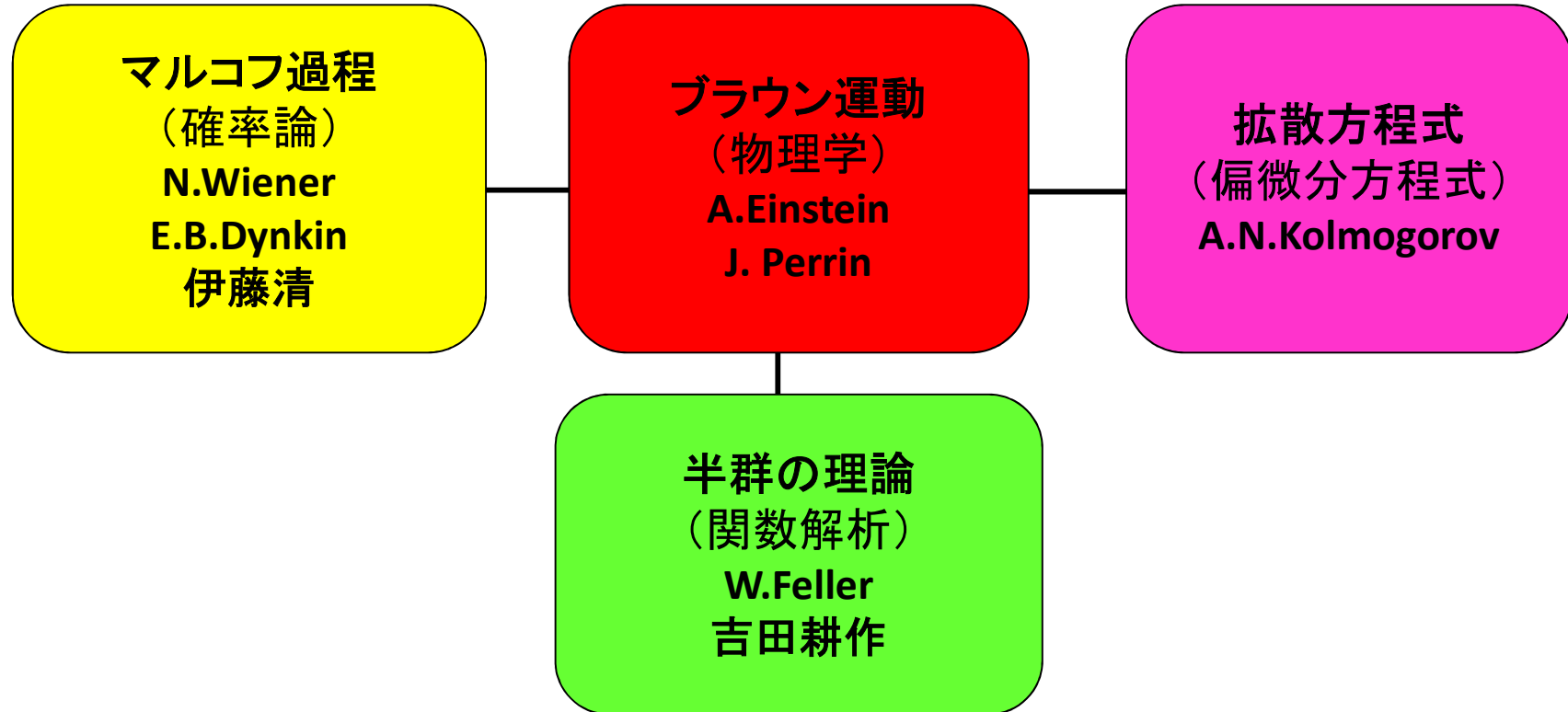
having **positive eigenvector**.

r is **algebraically simple**.

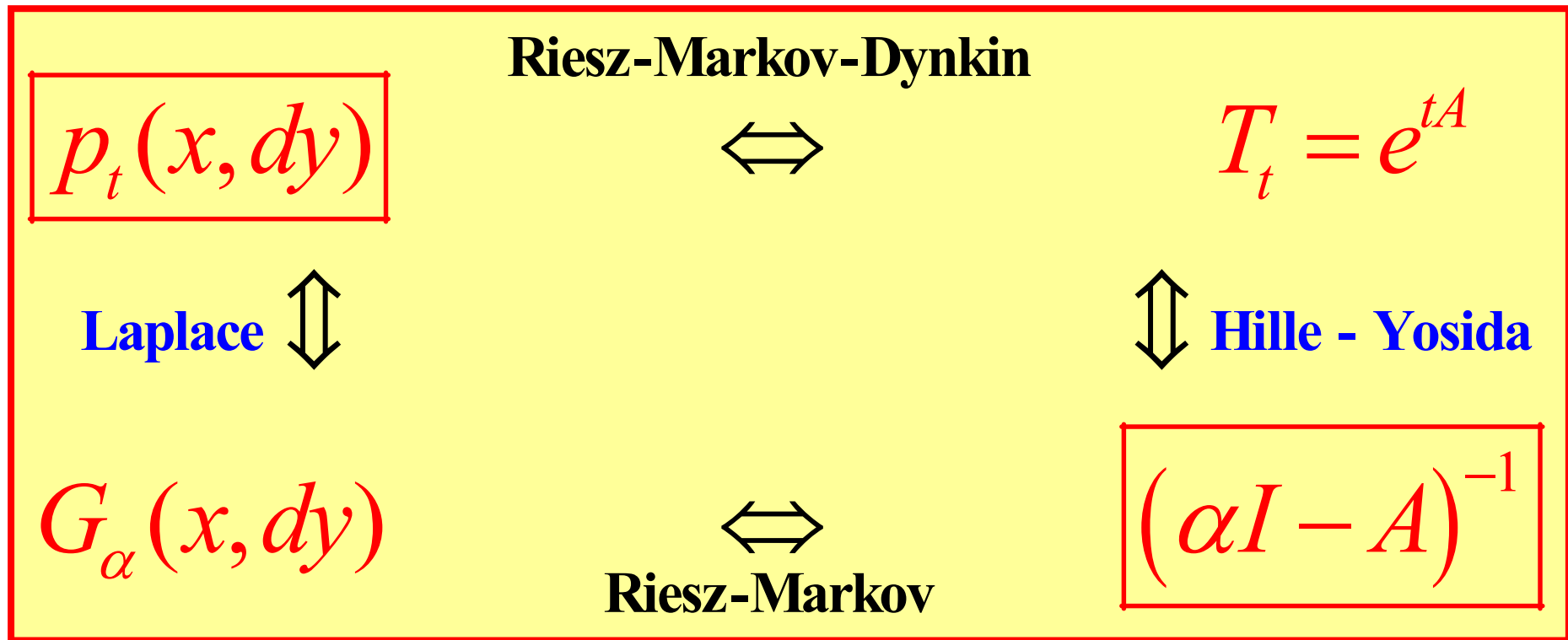
(ii) r is an algebraically simple eigenvalue of $T^* = (t_{ji})$ with a positive eigenvector.

半群的アプローチ の方針

Brown 運動の数学的研究



Bird's-Eye View



Riesz-Markov-Dynkin Representation Theorem

$$T_t f(x) = \int_K \exists! p_t(x, dy) f(y), \quad \forall f \in C(K)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$0 \leq p_t(x, \cdot) \leq 1, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \forall x \in K$$

Riesz-Markov Representation Theorem

$$(\alpha I - A)^{-1} f(x) = \int_{\bar{D}} \exists! G_{\alpha}(x, dy) f(y)$$

Hille-Yosida の 半群理論

Carl Einar Hille

◆ Carl Einar Hille

(1894-1980) American Mathematician

Kosaku Yosida

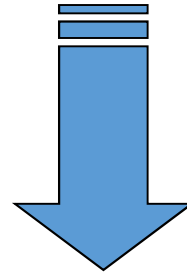
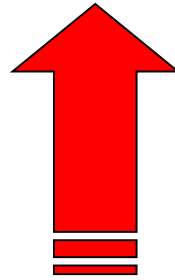
◆ **Kosaku Yosida**

(1909-1990) Japanese Mathematician

半群と Green 関数

$$T_t f(x) = e^{tA} f(x) = \int p_t(x, dy) f(y)$$

指数関数の構成

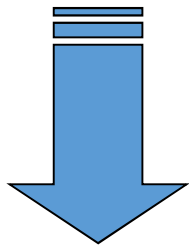


Laplace 変換

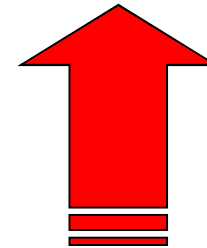
$$G_\alpha g = (\alpha I - A)^{-1} g = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} e^{tA} g dt$$

Transition Probability and Green kernel

$$p_t(x, dy)$$



Laplace Transform

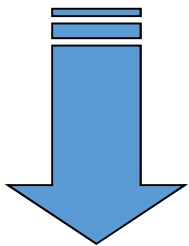


$$G_\alpha(x, dy) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} p_t(x, dy) dt$$

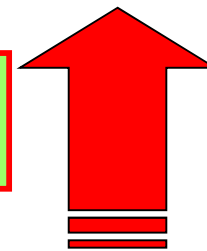
Riesz-Markov-Dynkin Theorem

$$e^{tA} f(x) = \int_K p_t(x, dy) f(y)$$

$T_t = e^{tA}$: Semigroup



Riesz-Markov-Dynkin

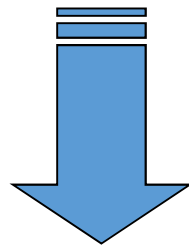


$p_t(x, dy)$: Transition probability

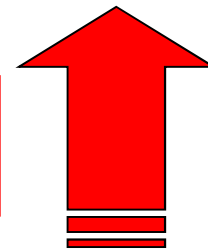
Riesz-Markov Representation Theorem

$$(\alpha I - A)^{-1} f(x) = \int_K \exists! G_\alpha(x, dy) f(y)$$

$(\alpha I - A)^{-1}$: **Resolvent (Green operator)**



Riesz-Markov



$G_\alpha(x, dy)$: **Green kernel**

Laplace Transform (Hille-Yosida)

$$p_t(x, dy) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{a-i\infty}^{a+i\infty} e^{\alpha t} G_\alpha(x, dy) d\alpha$$

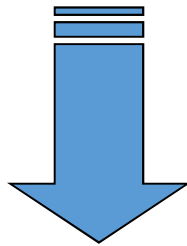
$$G_\alpha(x, dy) = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha t} p_t(x, dy) dt$$

$p_t(x, dy)$: **Transition probability**

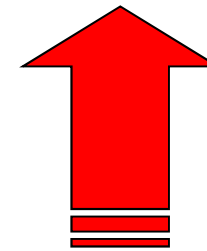
$G_\alpha(x, dy)$: **Green kernel**

Hille-Yosida Theory (1)

$$T_t = e^{tA}$$



Laplace Transform



$$(\alpha I - A)^{-1} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{tA} dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} T_t dt$$

Hille-Yosida Theory (2)

$$e^{tA} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{a-i\infty}^{a+i\infty} e^{\alpha t} (\alpha I - A)^{-1} d\alpha$$

$$(\alpha I - A)^{-1} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\alpha t} e^{tA} dt$$

$T_t = e^{tA}$: **Semigroup**

$(\alpha I - A)^{-1}$: **Resolvent (Green operator)**

Feller 半群 の理論

William Feller

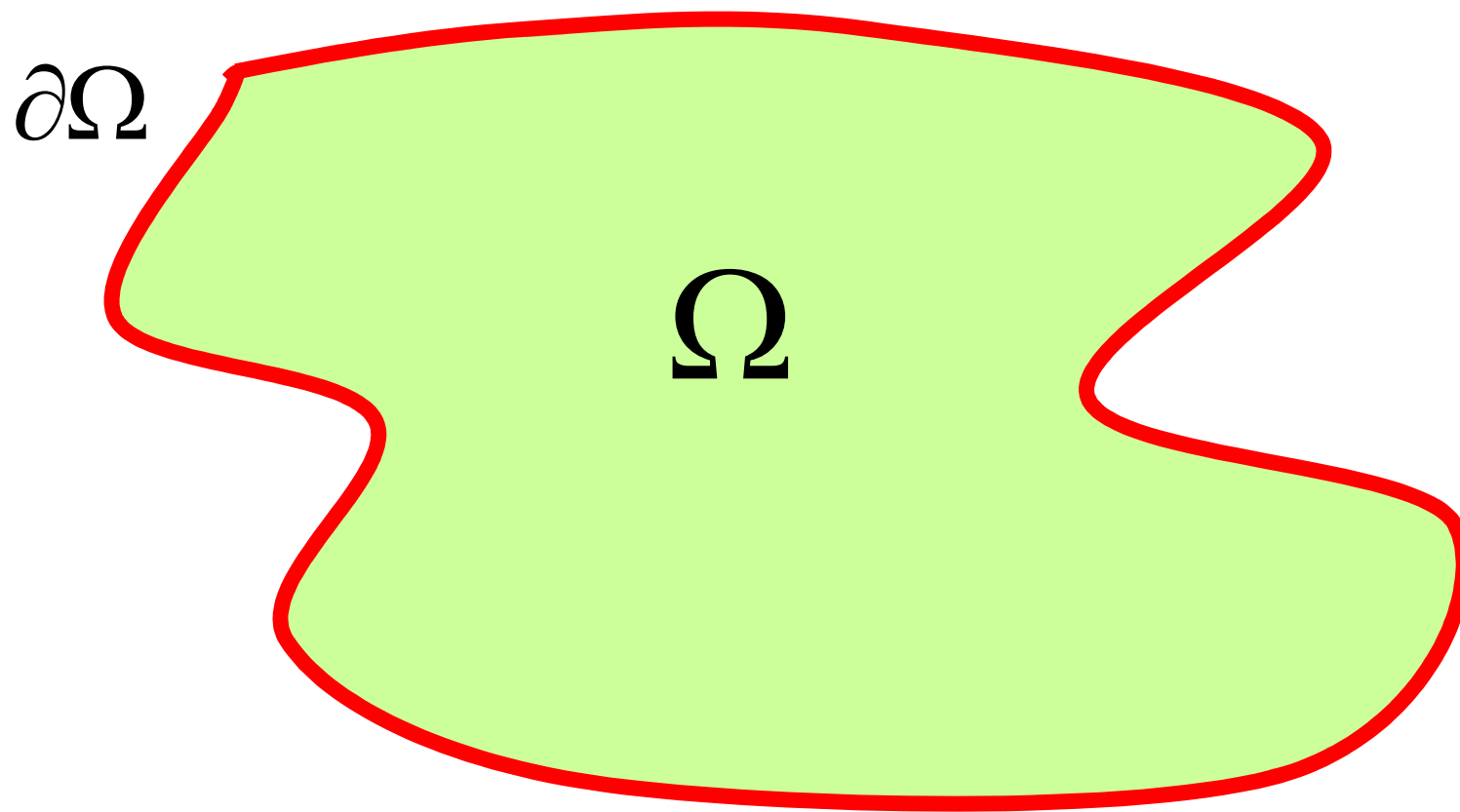
William Feller (1906-1970)
Croatian–American Mathematician

鳥瞰図

確率論 (ミクروسコ ピック)	関数解析 (マクروسコピ ック)	偏微分方程式 (メゾスコピック)
Markov 過程	Feller 半群	生成作用素 による特徴付け
Markov 性 (Chapman- Kolmogorov 方程 式)	半群の性質	•Waldenfels 積分微分 作用素 •Wenzell 境界条件

Riesz-Markov の表現定理 (連続関数空間版)	Hille・吉田の半群理論 (連続関数空間版)
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有界領域



関数空間(一般の場合)

$C(\bar{\Omega})$ = space of real - valued, continuous functions
on the **closure** $\bar{\Omega} = \Omega \cup \partial\Omega$

with the maximum norm

$$\|u\| = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} |u(x)|.$$

Riesz-Markov-Dynkin Representation Theorem

$$T_t f(x) = \int_K \exists! p_t(x, dy) f(y), \quad \forall f \in C(K)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$0 \leq p_t(x, \cdot) \leq 1, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \forall x \in K$$

Feller 半群 (一般の場合)

A family of bounded linear operators

$$\{T_t\}_{t \geq 0}$$

is called a **Feller semigroup** if it satisfies the following three conditions :

$$(1) T_{t+s} = T_t \cdot T_s, \quad \forall t, s \geq 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{s \downarrow 0} \|T_{t+s} f - T_t f\| = 0, \quad \forall f \in C(\bar{\Omega}).$$

$$(3) \forall f \in C(\bar{\Omega}), 0 \leq f \leq 1 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow 0 \leq T_t f \leq 1 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega}.$$

Hille・吉田の生成定理

The operator

$$\mathbf{A} : C(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C(\bar{\Omega})$$

generates a Feller semigroup if it satisfies
the following four conditions :

(a) $D(\mathbf{A})$ is dense in $C(\bar{\Omega})$.

(b) $\exists ! u \in D(\mathbf{A})$ such that $(\alpha - \mathbf{A})u = f$, $\forall f \in C(\bar{\Omega})$.

(c) $\forall f \in C(\bar{\Omega})$, $f \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow (\alpha - \mathbf{A})^{-1} f \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

(d) $\|(\alpha - \mathbf{A})^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $\forall \alpha > 0$.

Green 作用素

$$u = G_{\alpha}^0 f = (\alpha - A)^{-1} f$$

Strong Positivity

$$\mathbf{G}_\alpha^0 f(x) = \int_\Omega G_\alpha(x, y) f(y) dy$$

$$\boxed{G_\alpha(x, y) > 0}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$f(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{G}_\alpha^0 f(x) > 0 \quad \text{strongly positive}$$

The Hille-Yosida-Ray Theorem

The operator

$$A : C(\overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow C(\overline{\Omega})$$

generates a Feller semigroup if it satisfies the following three conditions :

(a) $D(A)$ is dense in $C(\overline{\Omega})$.

(b) $\exists u \in D(A)$ such that $(\alpha - A)u = f$, $\forall f \in C(\overline{\Omega})$.

(c) **If $u \in D(A)$ attains its positive maximum at a point $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$, then $Au(x_0) \leq 0$.**

数理生態学への応用

問題の定式化

有界領域

\mathbf{R}^N , $N \geq 3$

class $C^{1,1}$

$\partial\Omega$

Ω

A diagram illustrating a domain Ω in \mathbf{R}^N . The domain is represented by a blue-filled oval shape with a red boundary. The boundary is labeled $\partial\Omega$ and the interior is labeled Ω .

擴散方程式

扩散微分作用素

$$Au = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

拡散的ロジステック方程式 (放物型初期値・境界値問題)

拡散的ロジスティックDirichlet 問題

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + dLw = m(x)w - h(x)w^2 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

係数に関する条件

- (1) $d > 0$ (parameter)
- (2) $m(x) \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ may **change sign**.
- (3) $h(x) \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $h(x) \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

各項の解釈

拡散係数のスケール変換

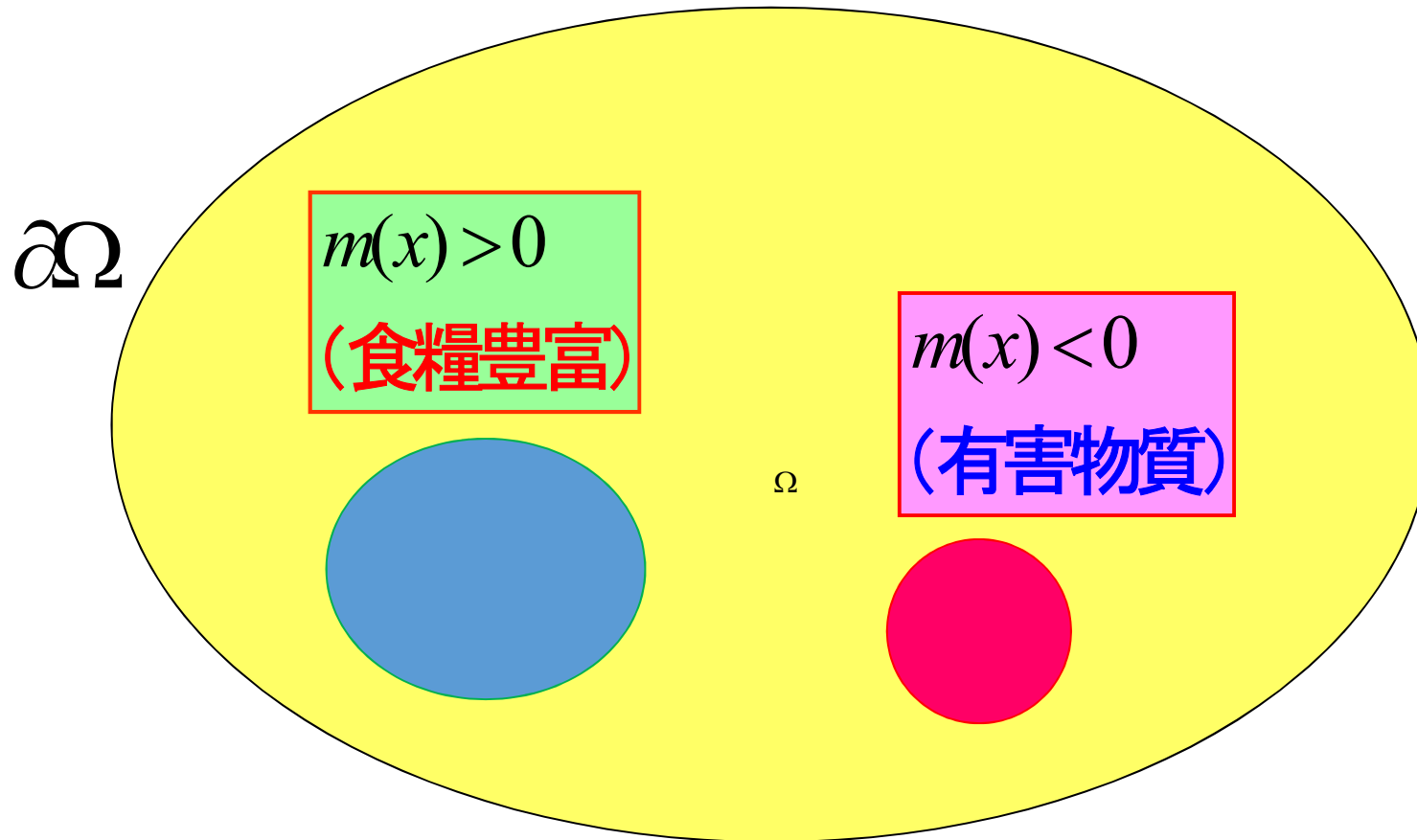
$$dL = -d \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \dots$$

本質的にはBrown 運動等の拡散速度

重み関数の符号の意味

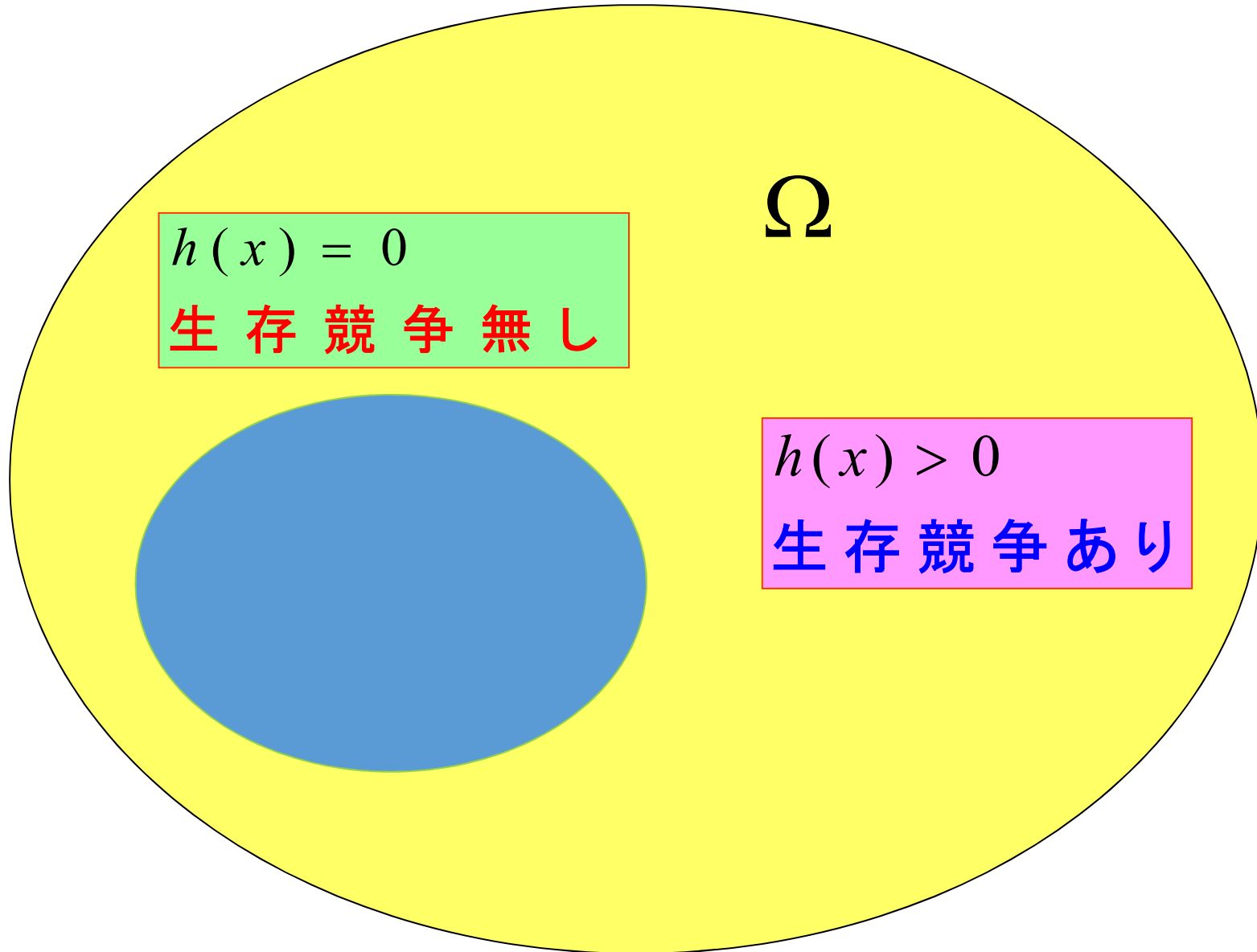
$$m(x) \begin{cases} > 0 & (\text{快適領域}) \\ = 0 & (\text{中立領域}) \\ < 0 & (\text{有害領域}) \end{cases}$$

重み関数の符号の意味



生存競争（自然淘汰）

$$h(x) \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{（生存競争有り）} \\ = 0 & \text{（生存競争無し）} \end{cases}$$



$h(x) = 0$
生存競争無し

Ω

$h(x) > 0$
生存競争あり

Idea Credited to Darwin (On the Origin of Species)

On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life, published on 24 November 1859, is a work of scientific literature by Charles Darwin which is considered to be the foundation of evolutionary biology.

Darwin's book introduced the scientific theory that populations evolve over the course of generations through a process of **natural selection**.

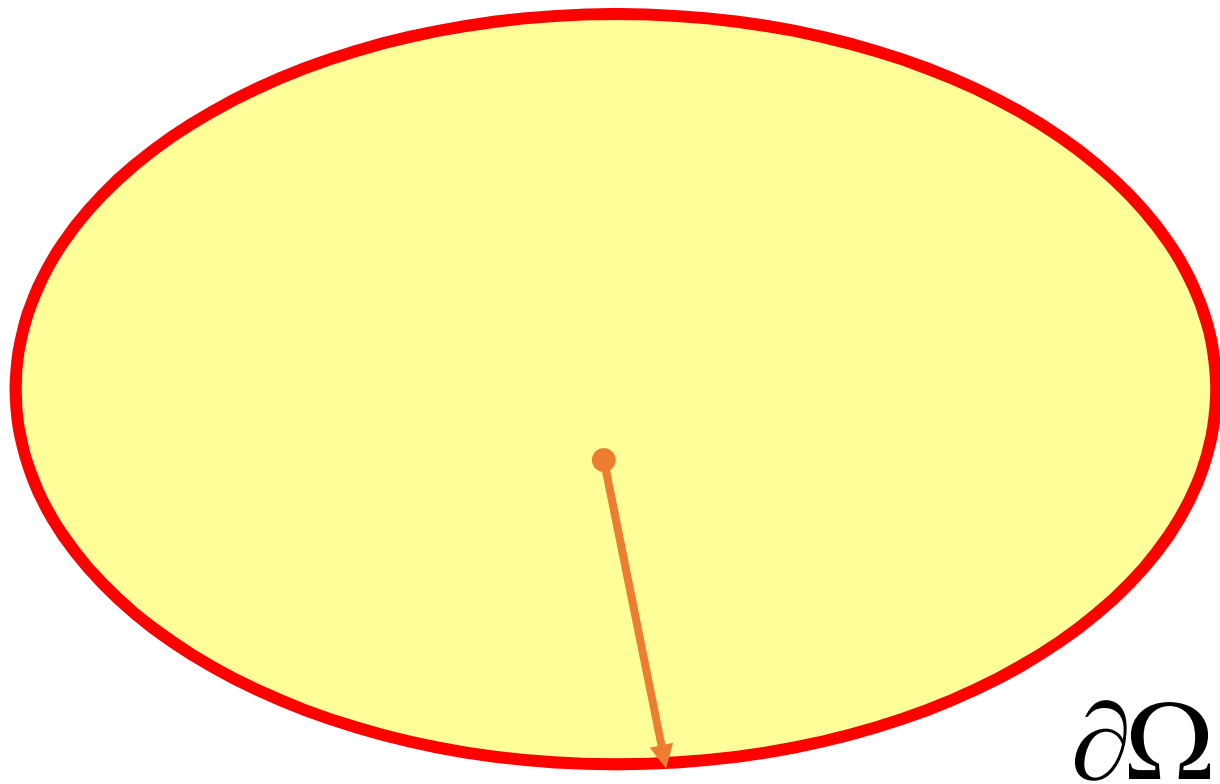
Charles Robert Darwin

◆ **Charles Robert Darwin**

**(1809-1882) English Naturalist, Geologist
and Biologist**

境界条件 (Dirichlet 条件)

危險壁 (Dirichlet case)



主 結 果

拡散的ロジスティック Dirichlet 問題

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + dLw = m(x)w - h(x)w^2 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

重み関数付き楕円型境界値問題 (平衡状態)

ロジスティックディリクレ問題 (定常状態)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$
$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Verhulst の人口論

いたるところで生存競争がある場合

$$h(x) > 0 \quad \text{on } \overline{\Omega}$$

正值解の分岐定理

Dirichlet Eigenvalue Problem

If $m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in Ω ,
then the Dirichlet eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \lambda m(x)u \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

admits a unique eigenvalue $\lambda_1(m) > 0$
having a **positive eigenfunction** $\phi_1(x)$.

$m(x)$ is positive somewhere in Ω

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} L\phi_1 = \lambda_1(m)m(x)\phi_1 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \phi_1 > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \phi_1 = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

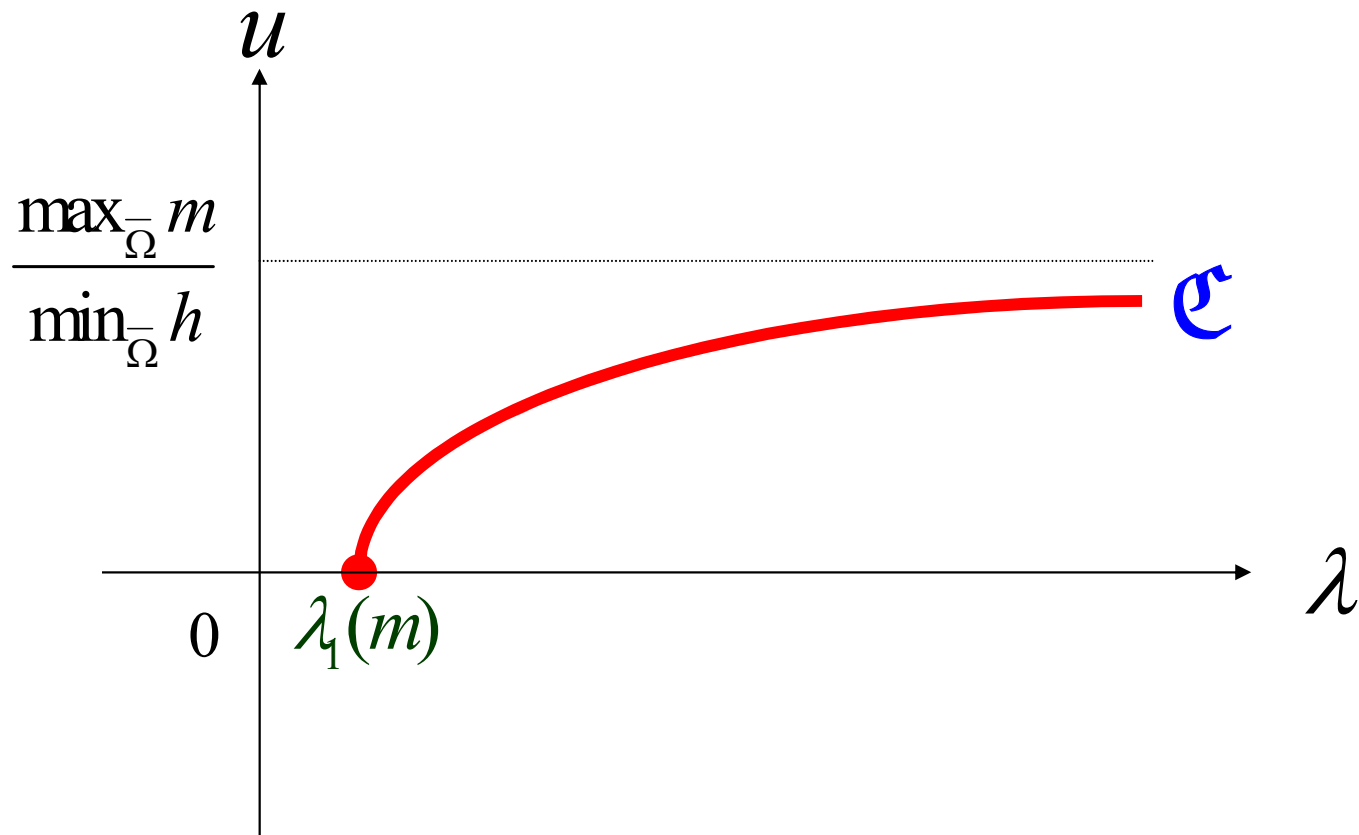
Bifurcation of Positive Solutions (Dirichlet case)

If $m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in Ω ,
then there is an **arc** \mathcal{C} of positive solutions
 (λ, u) of the logistic Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \lambda (m(x)u - h(x)u^2) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

emanating from $(\lambda_1(m), 0)$.

Bifurcation Diagram (Credit to Verhulst)



主結果の 数理生態学的解釈

ロジスティックDirichlet 問題

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + dLw = m(x)w - h(x)w^2 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Persistence for a Population

$$\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} L \right) u = m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$

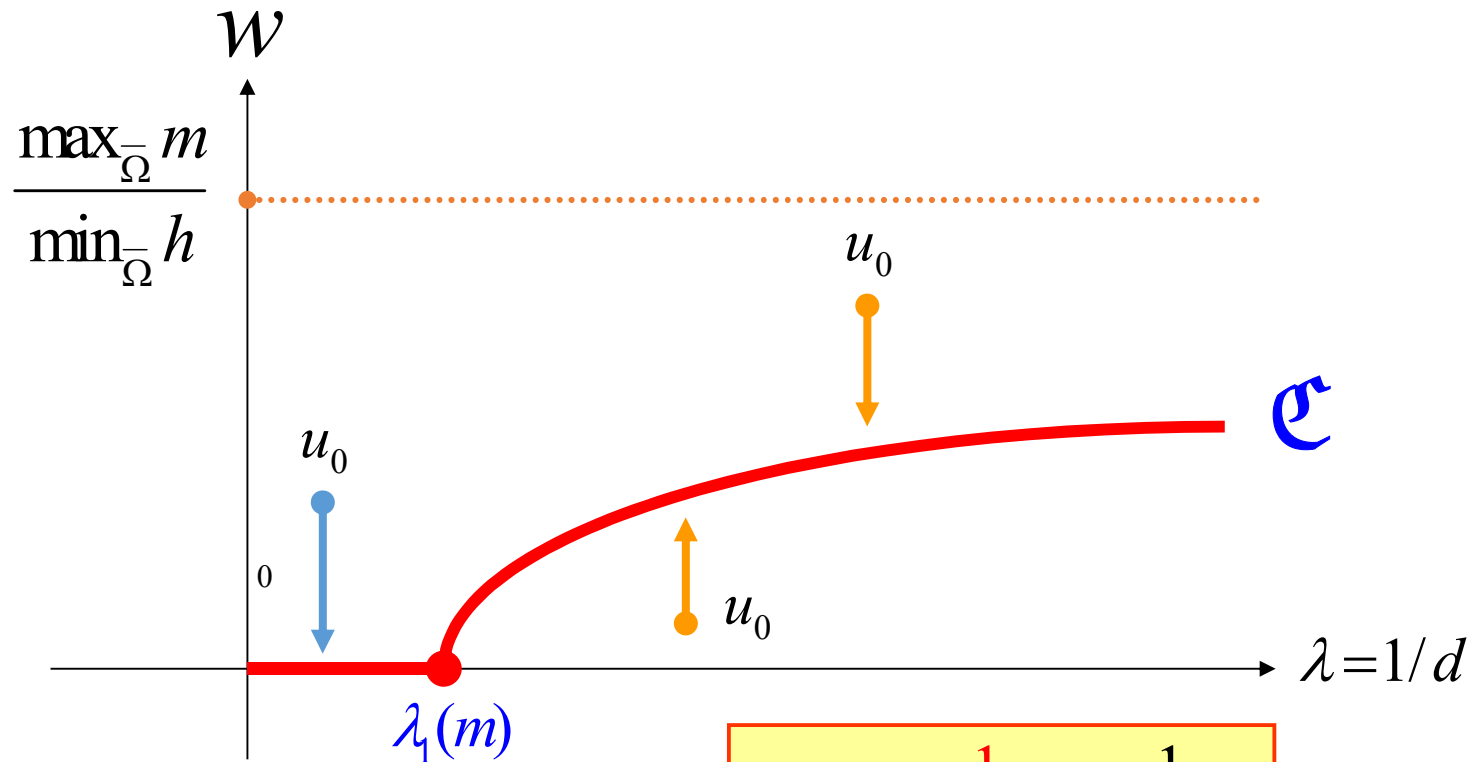


$$\lambda > \lambda_1(m)$$



$$0 < d = \frac{1}{\lambda} < \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

Asymptotic Stability (Credit to Verhulst)



$$d = \frac{1}{\lambda} > \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

$$0 < d = \frac{1}{\lambda} < \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

Malthus vs Verhulst

の人口論

生存競争が部分的に無い場合

$$h(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \bar{\Omega}$$

人口論の適用範囲

- ◆ 人口の流動が小さい場合は、**Malthus の人口論**に従う。
- ◆ 人口の流動が大きい場合は、**Verhulst の人口論**に従う。

The diagram shows a large yellow oval representing a domain Ω . Inside this domain, there is a smaller blue oval representing a hole. Two rectangular boxes are placed within the yellow region. The left box is light green and contains the text $h(x) = 0$ and 生存競争無し (no competition). The right box is light purple and contains the text $h(x) > 0$ and 生存競争あり (competition exists). The Greek letter Ω is written in the lower right part of the yellow region.

$$h(x) = 0$$

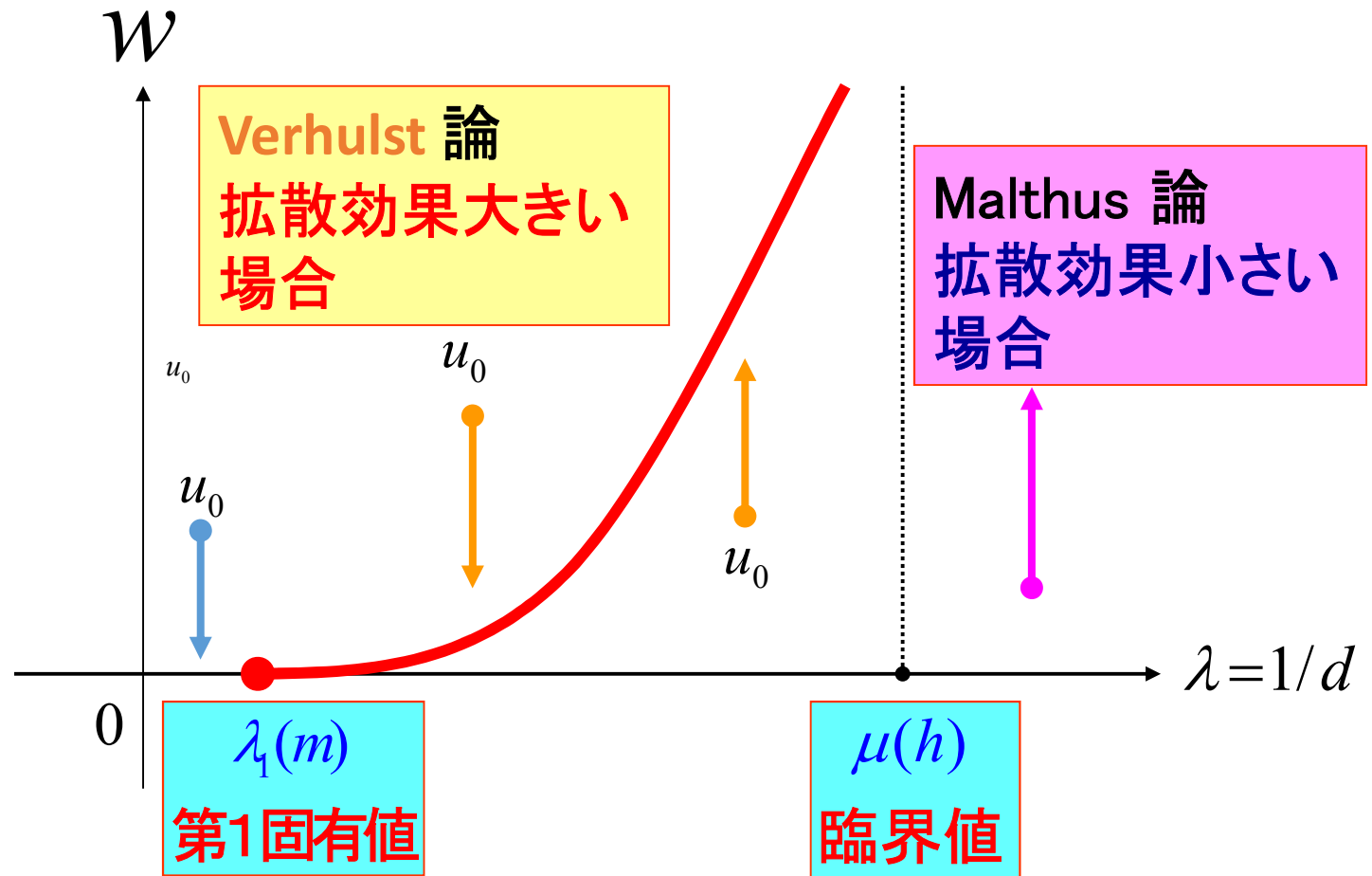
生存競争無し

$$h(x) > 0$$

生存競争あり

Ω

一般の人口動態論



臨界値の特徴付け

生存競争が部分的に無い場合

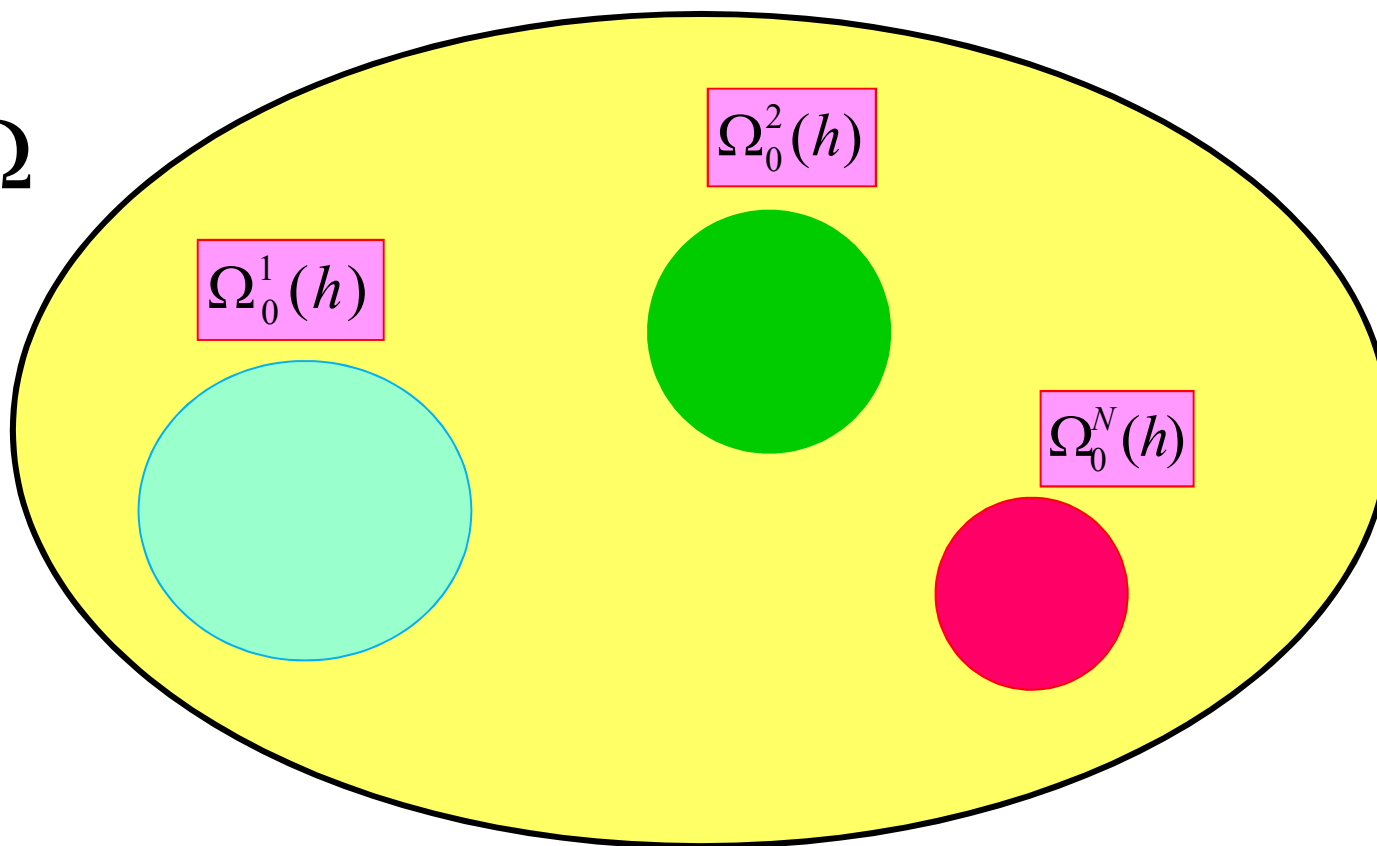
$$h(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \overline{\Omega}$$

生存競争の無い領域 (境界は除く)

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_0(h) &:= \{x \in \Omega \mid h(x) = 0\} \\ &= \Omega_0^1(h) \cup \Omega_0^2(h) \cup \dots \cup \Omega_0^N(h)\end{aligned}$$

領域の連結成分

$\partial\Omega$



臨界値の発見的考察 (1)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

臨界値の発見的考察 (2)

$$h(x) = 0 \text{ in } \Omega_0^i(h)$$

\Rightarrow

$$\begin{cases} Lu = \lambda m(x)u & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ u > 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_0^i(h) \end{cases}$$

生存競争無く、食料豊富な領域

$m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in $\Omega_0^i(h)$

Dirichlet 固有值問題

$$\begin{cases} L\varphi = \lambda m(x)\varphi & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ \varphi > 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ \varphi = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_0^i(h) \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow

$$\lambda = \mu_1(\Omega_0^i(h)) > 0$$

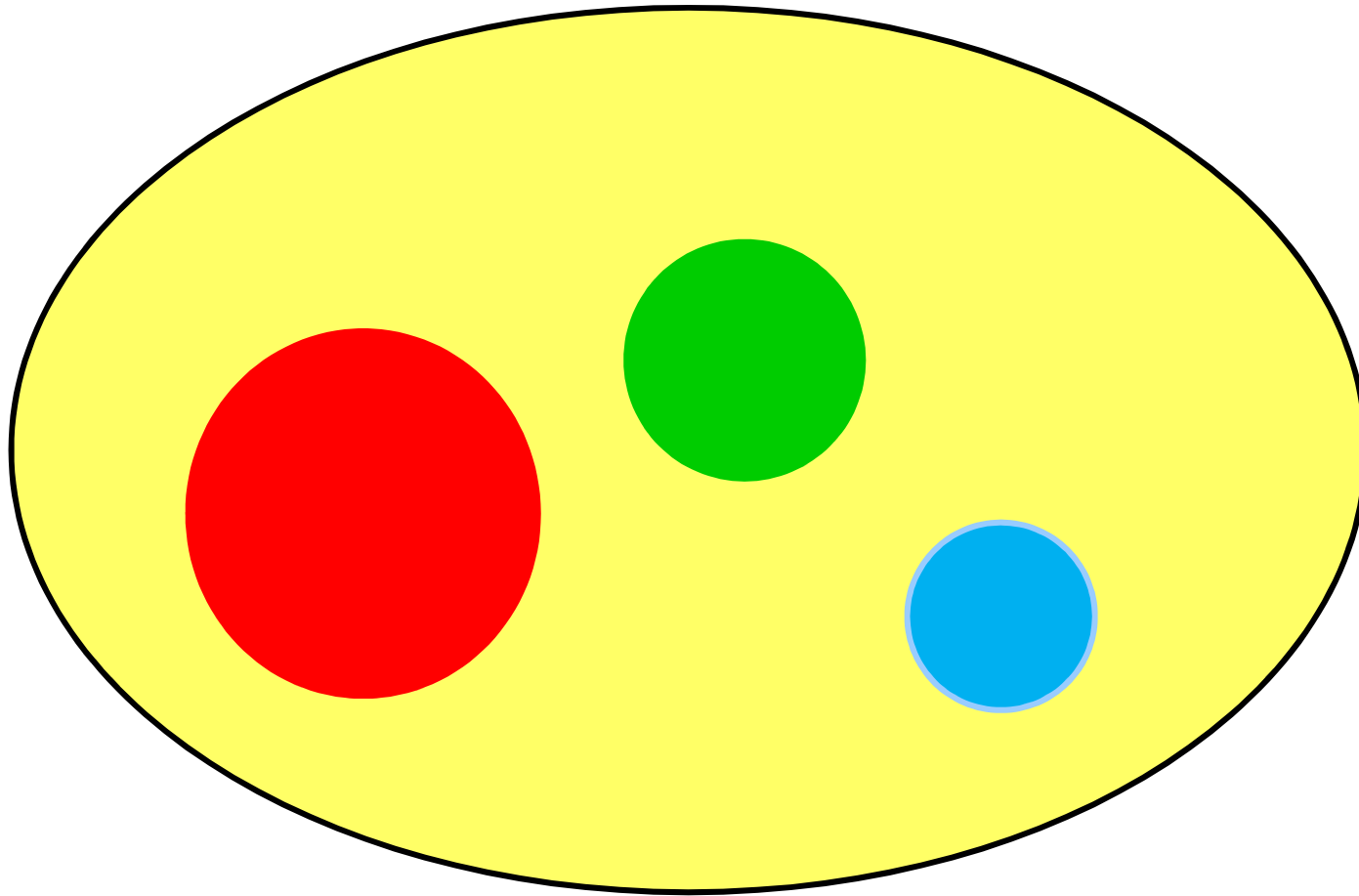
$\mu_1(\Omega_0^i(h))$ = the **first eigenvalue** of
the **Dirichlet problem**

臨界値

$$\mu(h) := \min \left\{ \mu_1 \left(\Omega_0^1(h) \right), \mu_1 \left(\Omega_0^2(h) \right), \dots, \mu_1 \left(\Omega_0^N(h) \right) \right\}$$

- ◆ Dirichlet 問題の第1固有値は、領域の大きさに反比例する。
- ◆ 一番大きな連結成分における Dirichlet 問題の第1固有値と一致する。

一番大きな連結成分

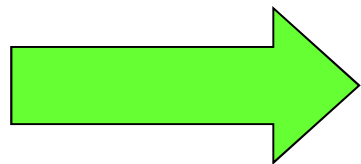


臨界値の発見的考察 (3)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

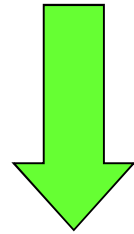
$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$



$$\lambda \leq \mu(h)$$

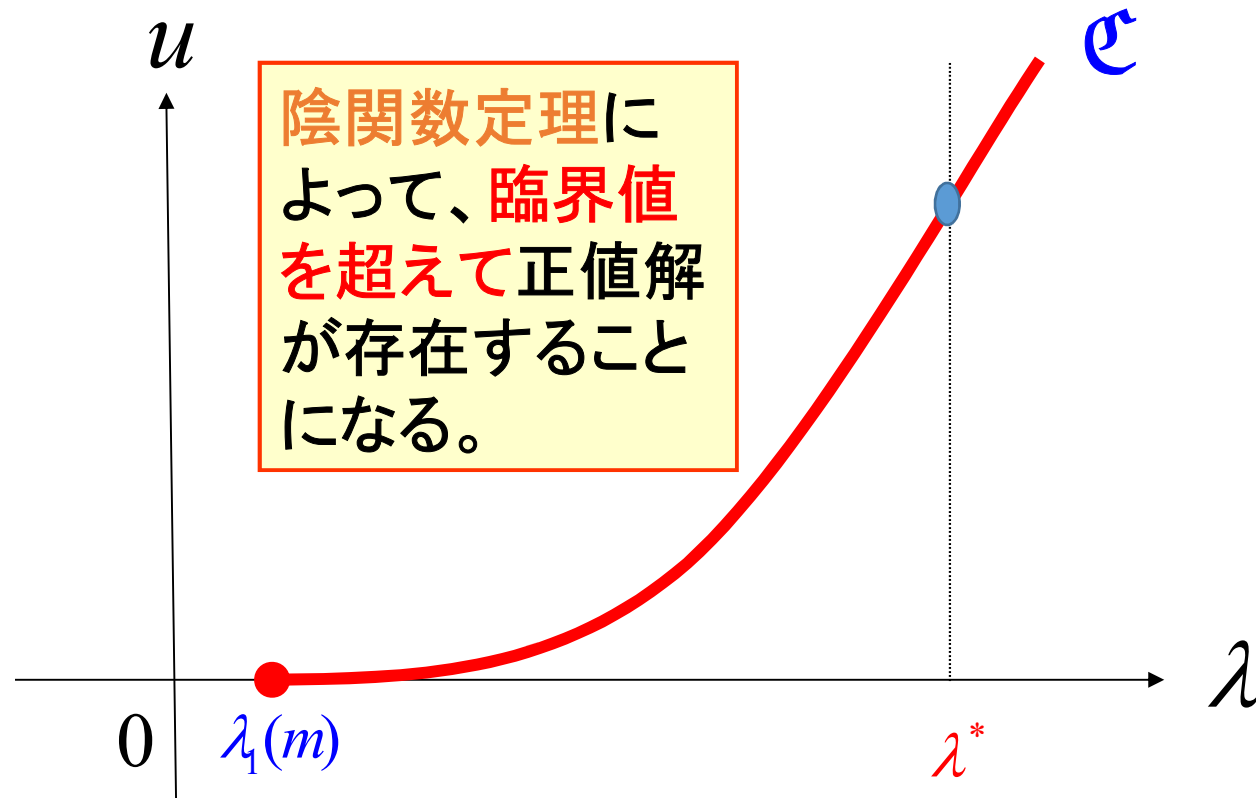
臨界値の発見的考察 (4)

λ^* : 臨界値



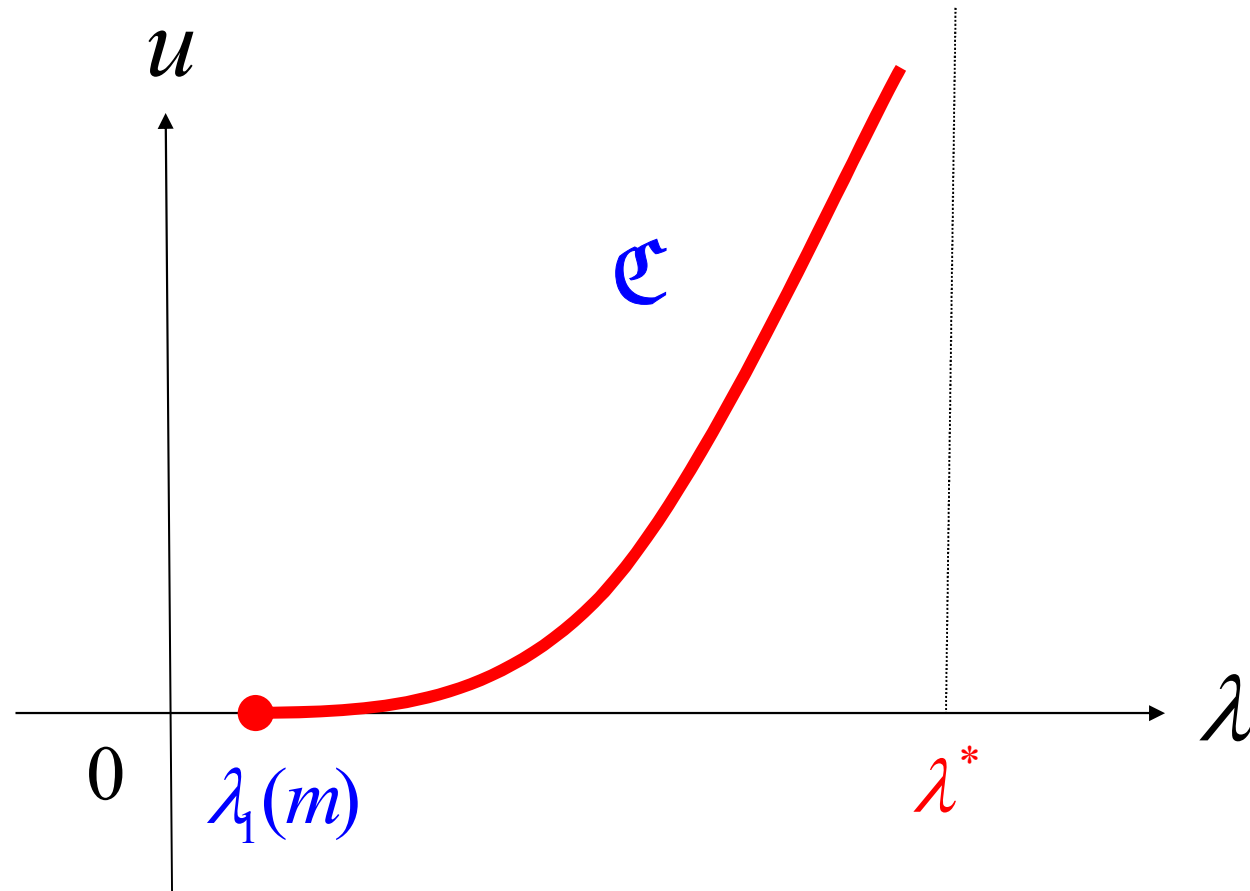
$$\lambda^* \leq \mu(h) = \min \left\{ \mu_1(\Omega_0^1(h)), \mu_1(\Omega_0^2(h)), \dots, \mu_1(\Omega_0^N(h)) \right\}$$

臨界値で爆発しない場合は矛盾



$$\lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda^*} \|u(\lambda)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} < \infty$$

臨界値では爆発する



$$\lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda^*} \|u(\lambda)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = +\infty$$

臨界値の特徴付け (1)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda^*} \|u(\lambda)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \infty$$

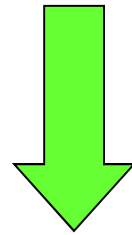
臨界値の特徴付け (2)

$$\omega(\lambda) = \frac{u(\lambda)}{\|u(\lambda)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}}$$

$$\lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda^*} \|u(\lambda)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} = \infty$$

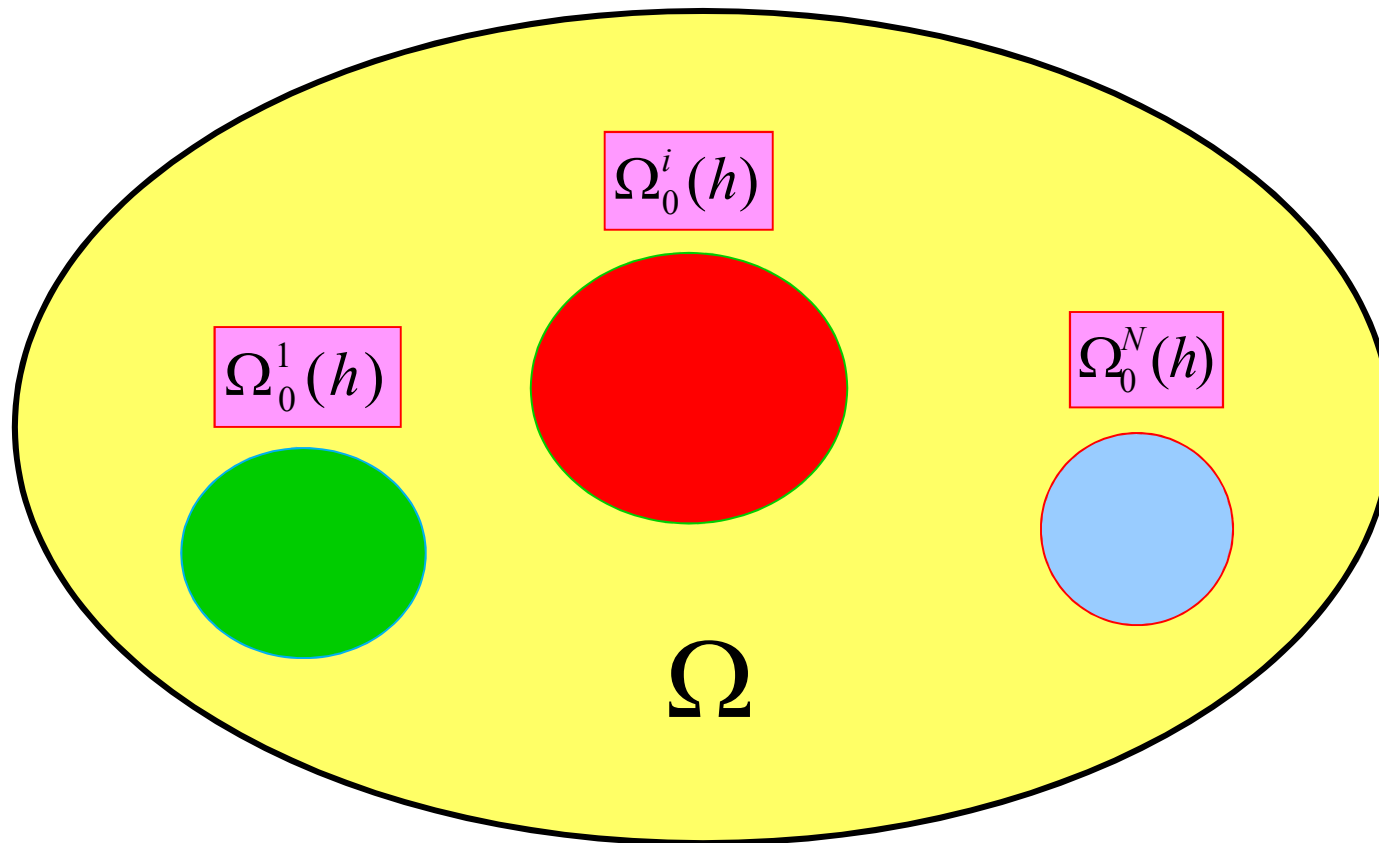
臨界値の特徴付け (3)

$$\exists \omega(\lambda^*) = \lim_{\lambda \uparrow \lambda^*} \omega(\lambda)$$



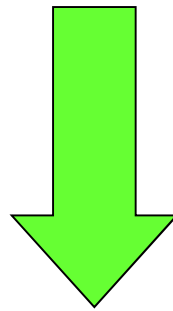
$$\begin{cases} L\omega(\lambda^*) = \lambda^* m(x)\omega(\lambda^*) & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ \omega(\lambda^*) > 0 & \text{in } \Omega_0^i(h), \\ \omega(\lambda^*) = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_0^i(h) \end{cases}$$

領域の連結成分



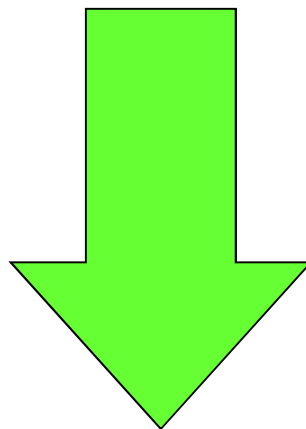
臨界値の特徴付け (4)

$$\lambda^* = \exists \mu_1(\Omega_0^i(h))$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^* &\geq \mu(h) \\ &= \min\{\mu_1(\Omega_0^1(h)), \mu_1(\Omega_0^2(h)), \dots, \mu_1(\Omega_0^N(h))\} \end{aligned}$$

臨界値の特徴付け (5)



$$\lambda^* = \mu(h)$$

◆ **不連続係数**を持つ拡散作用素
に対する Feller 半群の生成定理
を証明する。

証明の方針(1)

1. Hille・吉田の半群理論の連続関数空間版
2. 不連続係数を持つ拡散作用素に対する Feller 半群の生成定理

証明の方針(2)

1. 解の存在の証明には、**特異積分作用素の理論**を利用して、アプリアリ評価を導く。
2. 解の一意性の証明には、Sobolev 空間の枠組における**最大値の原理**を使う。

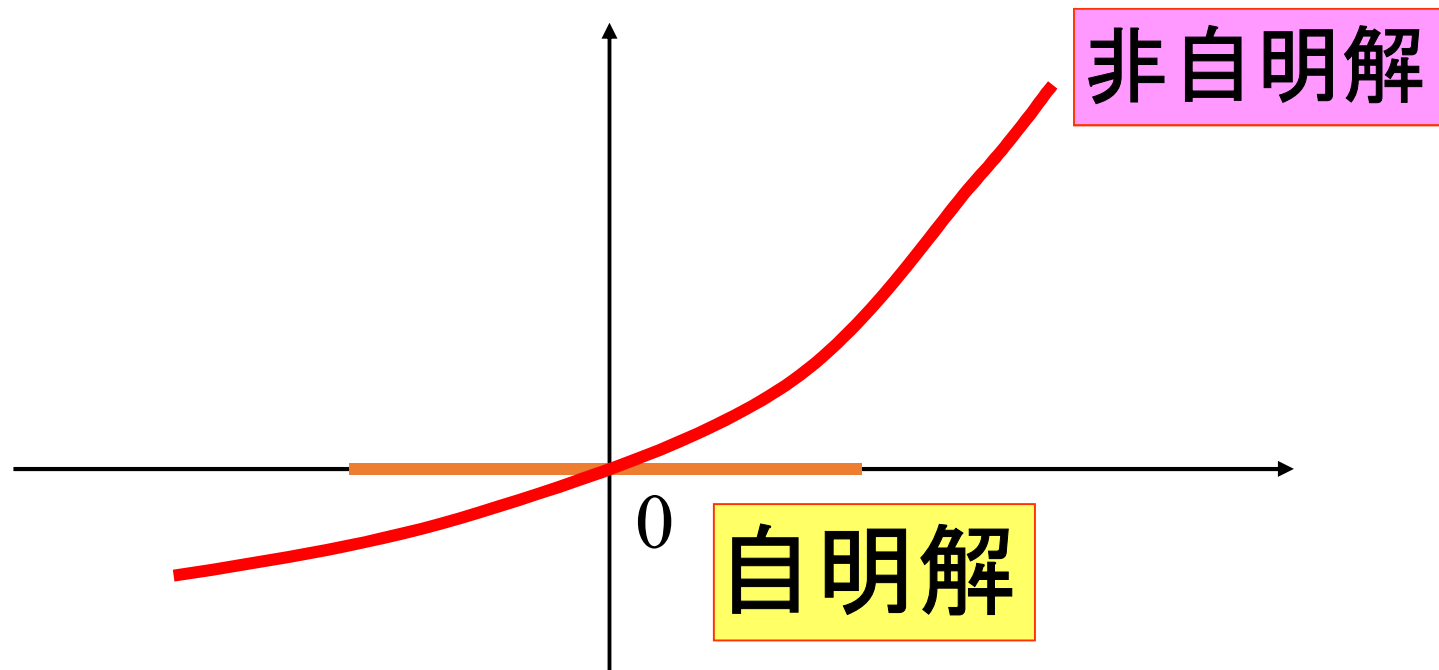
証明の方針(3)

1. 重み付き楕円型境界値問題の第1固有値の代数的単純性を証明する。
2. その証明には、解析的摂動論を使う。

証明の方針(4)

◆代数的に単純な固有値は、強い安定性を持ち、非自明な局所分岐解を固有関数からの摂動によって構成できる。

解の局所分岐ダイアグラム



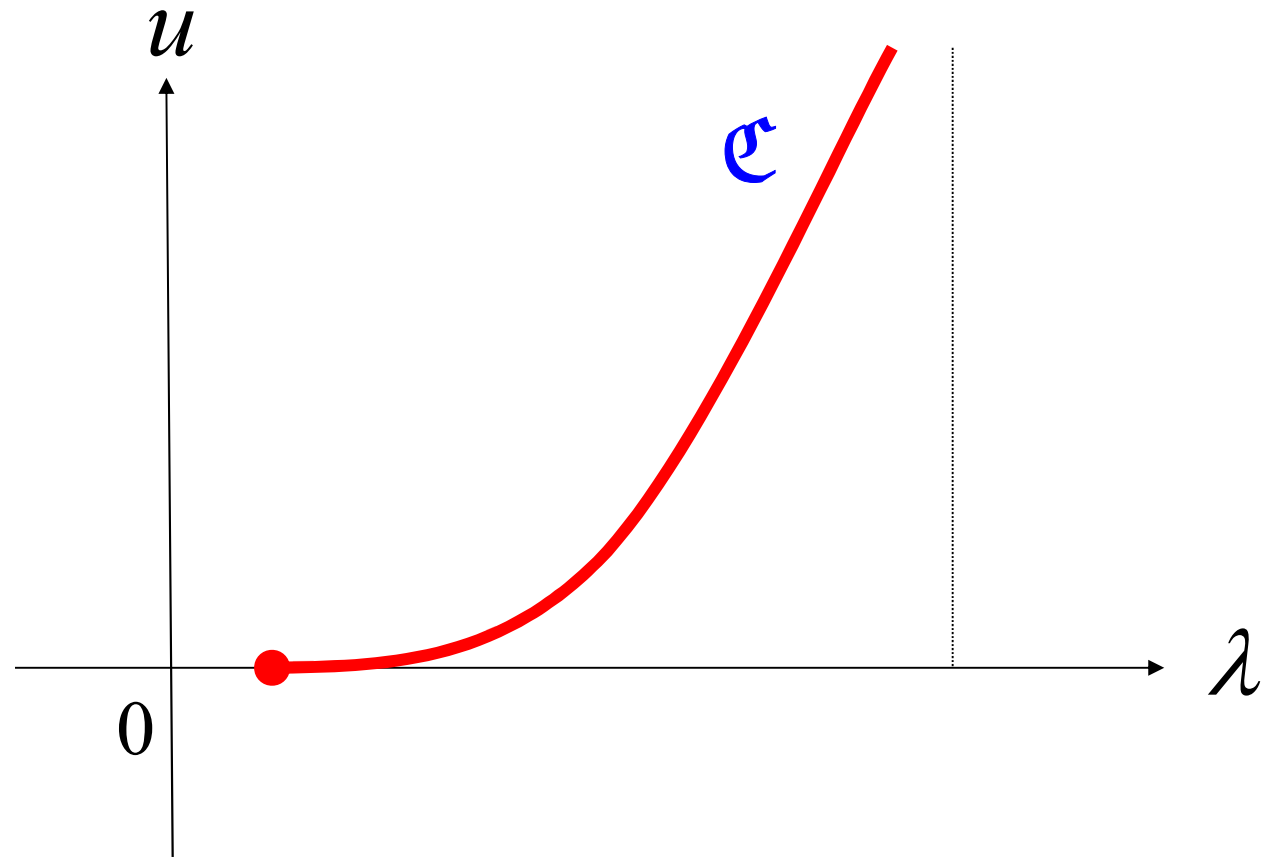
証明の方針(5)

◆**最大値の原理**によって、**局所正值解**を大局的に接続していける:

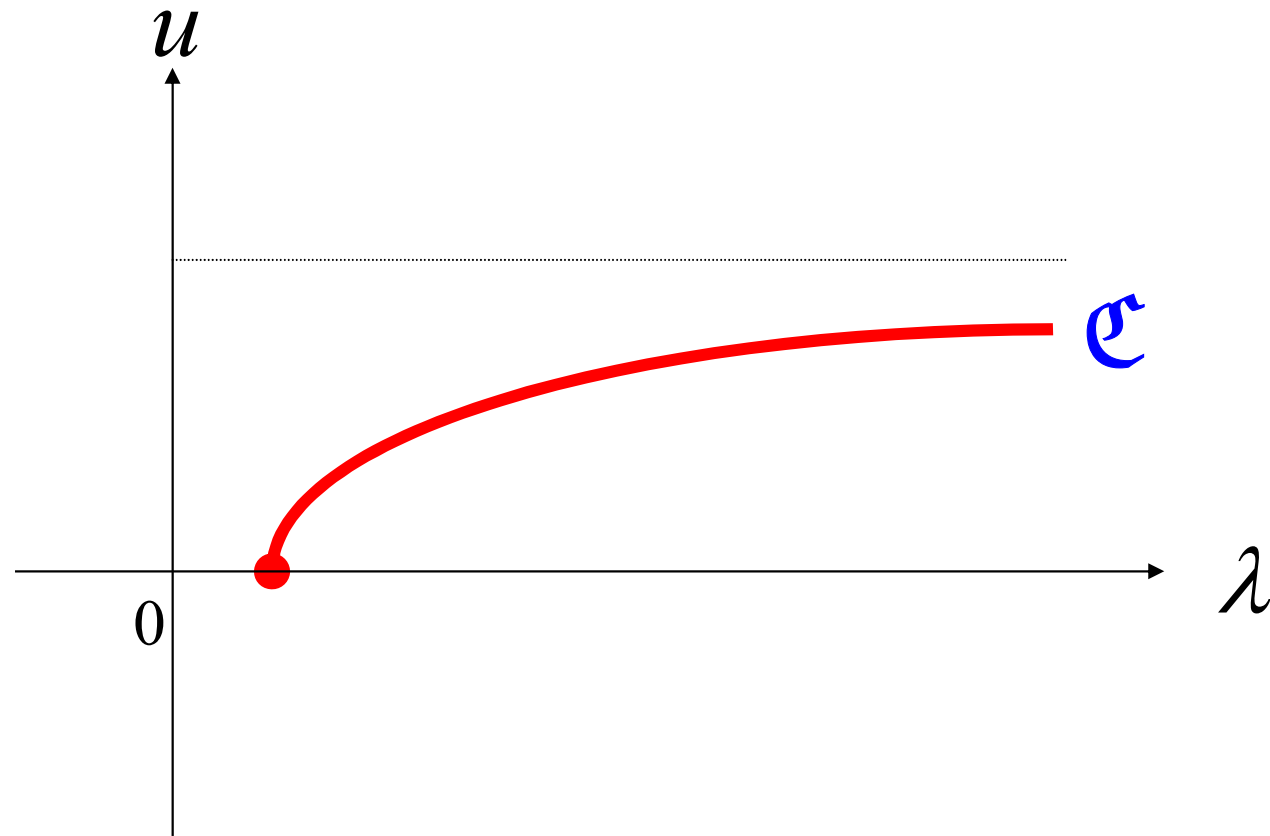
(1) パラメータに関して、**有限で爆発**する場合: **Malthus** 及び **Verhulst** の人口論が**共存**する。

(2) パラメータに関して、**無限に接続**できる場合: **Verhulst** の人口論

パラメータに関して有限で爆発する場合

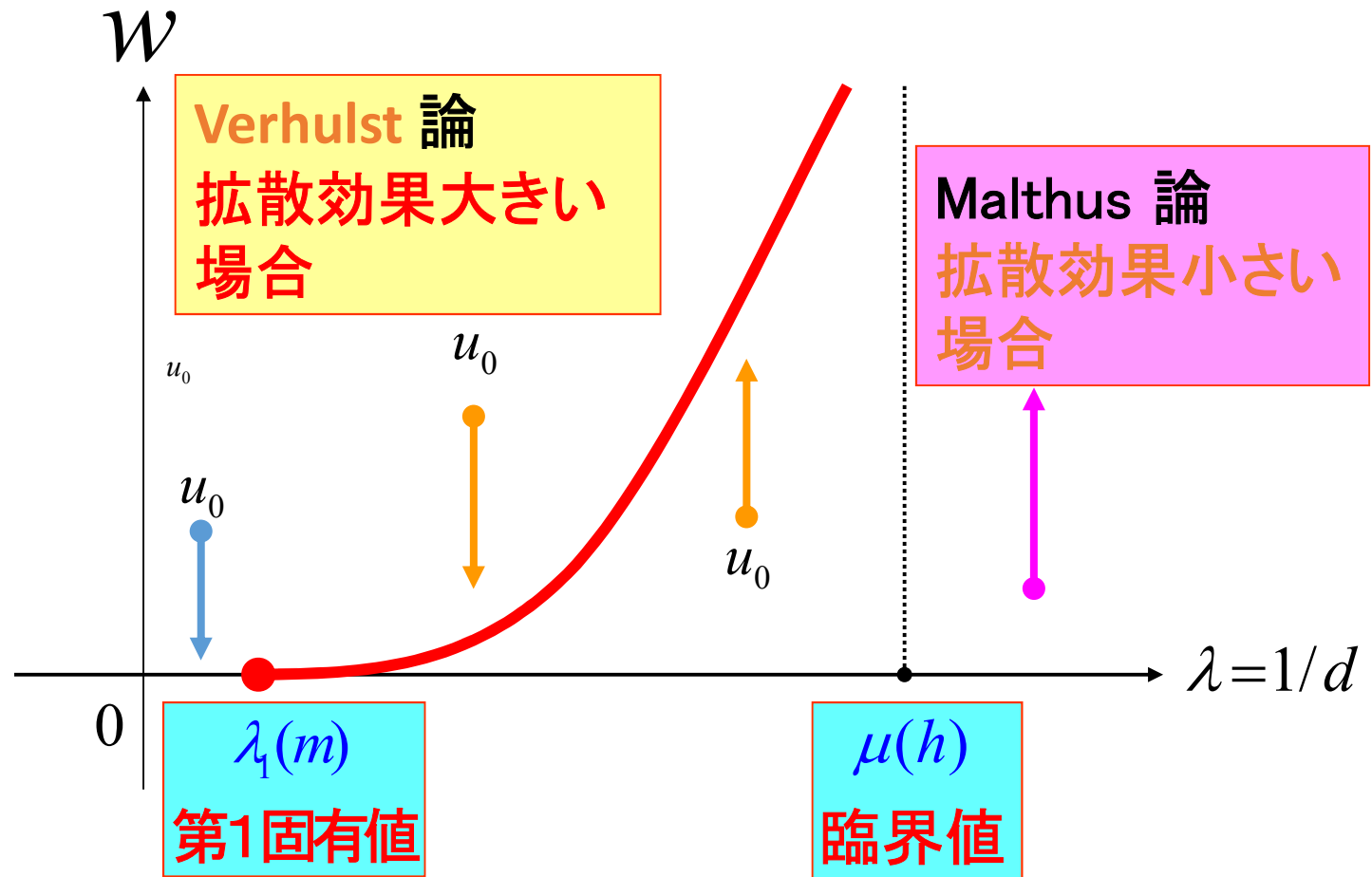


パラメータに関して**無限に接続**できる場合



今後の問題

一般の人口動態論



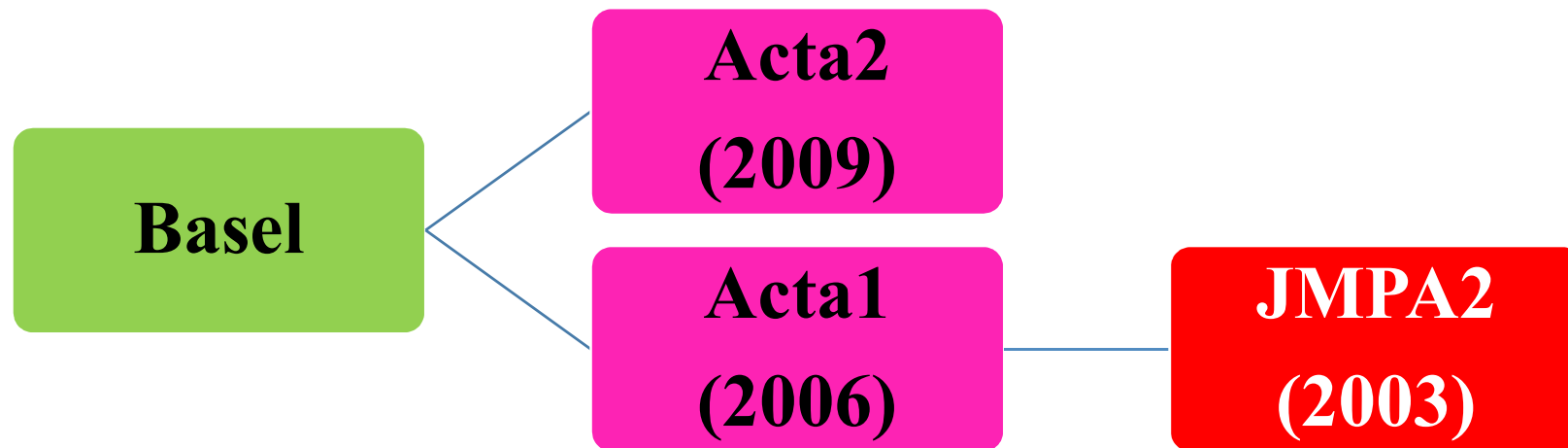
重要なパラメータの数値解析

$\lambda_1(m)$ 第1固有値

$\mu(h)$ 臨界値

Feller 半群 の理論

問題の定式化



Acta1

K. Taira: On the existence of Feller semigroups with discontinuous coefficients, Acta Mathematica Sinica (English Series), 22 (2006), 595–606

Acta2

K. Taira: On the existence of Feller semigroups with discontinuous coefficients II, Acta Mathematica Sinica (English Series), 25 (2009), 715–740

JMPA2

K. Taira: Logistic Dirichlet problems with discontinuous coefficients, Journal de Mathematiques pures et appliquees, 82 (2003), 1137–1190

有界領域

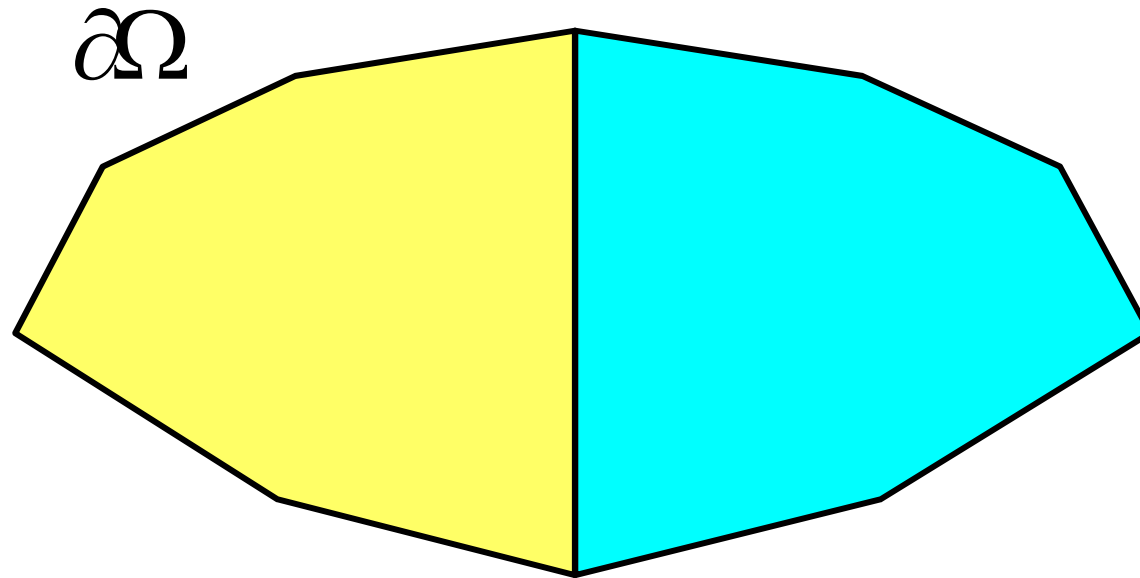
\mathbf{R}^N , $N \geq 3$
class $C^{1,1}$

$\partial\Omega$

Ω



異なる拡散係数の領域



拡散微分作用素

$$Lu = - \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$$

(1) $a^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$,
 $a^{ij}(x) = a^{ji}(x)$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$ and

$$\frac{1}{a_0} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq a_0 |\xi|^2.$$

(2) $b^i(x) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

$$Lu = - \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$$

$$Au = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

\Rightarrow

$$A \leftrightarrow -L$$

扩散微分作用素 (VMO 版)

$$A u = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

Here :

(1) $a^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$,

$a^{ij}(x) = a^{ji}(x)$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$ and

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \lambda |\xi|^2.$$

(2) $b^i(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$.

(3) $c(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and $c(x) \leq 0$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$.

不連続係数

$$a^{ij}(x) \in \text{VMO}$$

文献

- **John and Nirenberg**: On functions of bounded mean oscillation, *Comm. Pure and Appl. Math.* 14 (1961), 175-188
- **Sarason**: Functions of vanishing mean oscillation, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 207 (1975), 391-405

BMO 関数

A function

$$f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n)$$

is said to be of **bounded mean oscillation (BMO)** if it satisfies the condition

$$\|f\|_* = \sup_B \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(x) - f_B| dx < \infty$$

f_B is the **average** of f over the ball B .

VMO 関数

A function

$$f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n)$$

is said to have **vanishing mean oscillation (VMO) if it satisfies the conditions**

$$\eta(r) = \sup_{\rho \leq r} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(x) - f_B| dx$$

$$\lim_{r \downarrow 0} \eta(r) = 0$$

具体例(1)

$$(1) L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n) \subset \text{BMO}$$

$$(2) \text{BMO} \cap \text{UC} \subset \text{VMO}$$

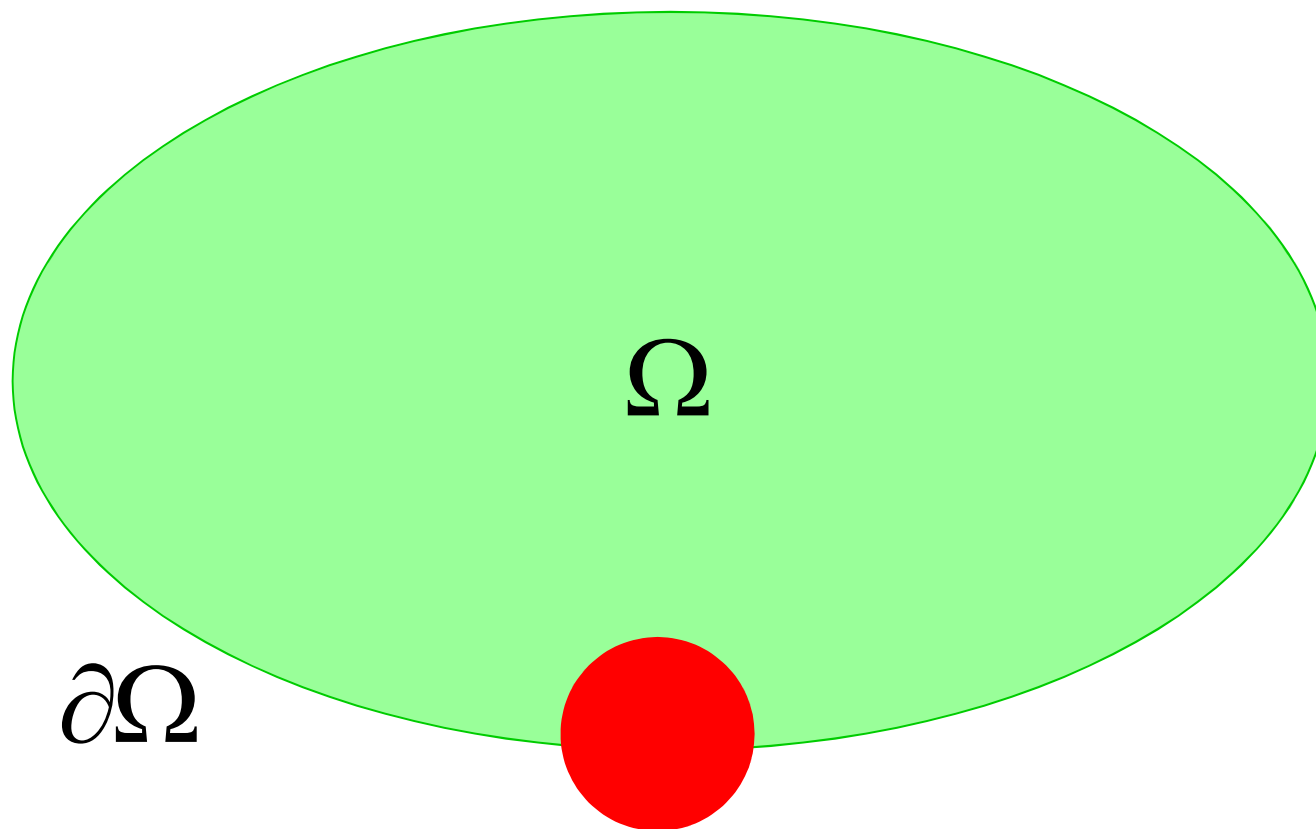
$$(3) W^{\theta, n/\theta}(\mathbf{R}^n) \subset \text{VMO}, \quad 0 < \theta \leq 1$$

具体例(2)

(1) $\log |x| \in \text{BMO}$, $\log |x| \notin \text{VMO}$

(2) $\log |\log |x|| \in \text{VMO}$

境界の滑らかさ



class $C^{1,1}$

VMO 関数

**VMO functions are invariant
under $C^{1,1}$ -diffeomorphisms.**

境界条件

Feller 半群の存在定理 (Dirichlet 条件)

関数空間 (Dirichlet 条件)

$$C_0(\bar{\Omega}) = \{u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}$$

with the maximum norm

$$\|u\|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} |u(x)|.$$

Feller 半群 (Dirichlet 条件)

A family of bounded linear operators

$$\{T_t\}_{t \geq 0}$$

is called a **Feller semigroup** if it satisfies the following three conditions :

$$(1) T_{t+s} = T_t \cdot T_s, \quad \forall t, s \geq 0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{s \downarrow 0} \|T_{t+s} f - T_t f\| = 0, \quad \forall f \in C_0(\bar{\Omega}).$$

$$(3) \forall f \in C_0(\bar{\Omega}), 0 \leq f \leq 1 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow 0 \leq T_t f \leq 1 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega}.$$

主定理 (Dirichlet 条件)

Let $N < p < \infty$. We define a linear operator

$$A: C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega})$$

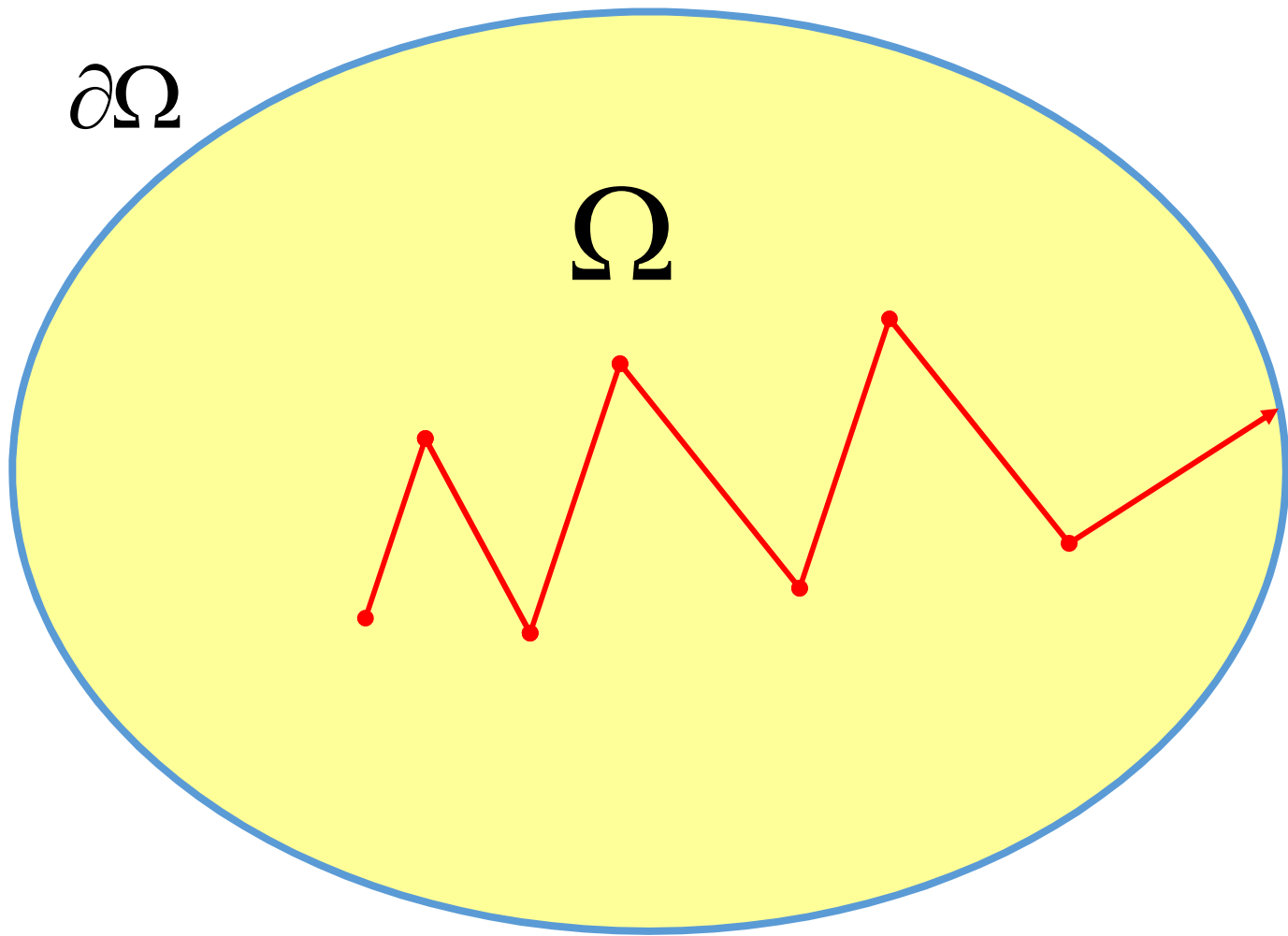
as follows :

(a) The domain $D(A)$ is the set

$$D(A) := \{u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap C_0(\bar{\Omega}) : Au \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})\}.$$

(b) $Au := Au, \forall u \in D(A)$.

Then A generates a **Feller semigroup**.



$\partial\Omega$

Ω

特異積分作用素による方法 (不連続係数の場合)

拡散微分作用素 (VMO 版)

$$A u = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

Here :

(1) $a^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$,

$a^{ij}(x) = a^{ji}(x)$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$ and

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \lambda |\xi|^2.$$

(2) $b^i(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$.

(3) $c(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$ and $c(x) \leq 0$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$.

Dirichlet 問題の一意的可解性定理 (VMO 版)

Let $N < p < \infty$. If $\alpha \geq 0$, then
the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

has a solution $\exists! u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ for

$$\forall f \in L^p(\Omega), \forall \varphi \in B^{2-1/p,p}(\partial\Omega).$$

Dirichlet 問題の Green 作用素

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - A)u = f & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

証明の方針

解の一意性定理

Dirichlet 問題の解の一意性定理 (VMO 版)

If a function

$$u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega), \quad N < p < \infty,$$

is a solution of the homogeneous problem

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

then it follows that

$$u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

最大値の原理 (Sobolev 空間版)

文献

- **J.-M. Bony**: Principe du maximum dans les espaces de Sobolev, C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris 265 (1967), 333-336

弱最大値の原理 (Aleksandrov-Bakel'man)

Assume that :

$$\begin{cases} u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{2,N}(\Omega), \\ (A - \alpha)u(x) \geq 0 \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Then :

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} u(x) \leq \sup_{x' \in \partial\Omega} \max \{u(x'), 0\}.$$

強最大値の原理

Assume that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{2,N}(\Omega), \\ (A - \alpha)u(x) \geq 0 \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Omega, \\ m = \sup_{\Omega} u \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Then :

$\exists x_0 \in \Omega$ such that $u(x_0) = m \Rightarrow u(x) \equiv m, \forall x \in \Omega.$

Hopf's Boundary Point Lemma

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} u \in C^1(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{2,N}(\Omega), \\ (A - \alpha)u(x) \geq 0 \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \exists x'_0 \in \partial\Omega \text{ such that } u(x'_0) = \sup_{\Omega} u = m \geq 0, \\ u(y) < m, \quad \forall y \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Then :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x'_0) < 0.$$

解の存在定理

(その1: 特異積分作用素)

アприオリ評価式 (VMO 版)

$$\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} \leq \exists C \left(\|Au\|_{L^p(\Omega)} + \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \right),$$
$$\forall u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega).$$

$$Au = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

特異積分作用素 の理論要約

文献

- **Chiarenza, Frasca and Longo: ~~is~~ solvability of the Dirichlet problem for nondivergence elliptic equations with VMO coefficients, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 336 (1993), 841-853.**

Calderón-Zygmund Kernel

A function

$$k(x) : \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$$

is called a **Calderon - Zygmund kernel**

if it satisfies the following three conditions:

(1) $k(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$.

(2) $k(x)$ is homogeneous of degree $-n$.

(3) $\int_{\{|x|=1\}} k(x) d\sigma = 0$.

Example

$$\begin{cases} h(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}), \\ h(tx) = t^{1-n} h(x), \quad \forall t > 0. \end{cases}$$

Then :

$\frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x)$ are **Calderon - Zygmund kernels.**

Laplace 作用素に対する基本解(1)

$$\begin{aligned} N(x) &= \frac{1}{(N-2)\omega_N} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^2 \right)^{(2-N)/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(N-2)\omega_N} \frac{1}{|x|^{N-2}}, \quad N \geq 3 \end{aligned}$$

ラプラス作用素に対する基本解(2)

$$N_i(x) = -\frac{1}{\omega_N} \frac{x_i}{|x|^N}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} N_{ii}(x) = -\frac{1}{\omega_N} \left(\frac{1}{|x|^N} - N \frac{x_i^2}{|x|^{N-2}} \right) \\ N_{ij}(x) = -\frac{N}{\omega_N} \frac{x_i x_j}{|x|^{N-2}}, \quad i \neq j \end{array} \right.$$

合成積及び交換子の存在

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (1)

$$Kf = k * f = \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\varepsilon} k(x-y)f(y)dy \in L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$$

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (2)

$\forall \varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$:

$$C[\varphi, f] = \varphi Kf - K(\varphi f) = \varphi(k * f) - k * (\varphi f)$$

$$= \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y| > \varepsilon} k(x-y) [\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)] f(y) dy$$

in $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (1)

-global version-

Assume that a function

$$k(x, z) : \mathbf{R}^n \times (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$$

satisfies the following two conditions :

(1) $k(x, \cdot)$ is a **Calderon - Zygmund kernel**

for a. a. $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

$$(2) \max_{|\alpha| \leq 2n} \left\| \partial_z^\alpha k(x, z) \right\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n \times \Sigma)} \leq \exists M < \infty.$$

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (2)

$\forall \varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$:

$$Kf := \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\varepsilon} k(x, x-y)f(y)dy \text{ in } L^p(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

$$C[\varphi, f] := \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\varepsilon} k(x, x-y)[\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)]f(y)dy$$

in $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (3)

- local version -

Assume that a function

$$k(x, z) : \Omega \times (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$$

satisfies the following two conditions :

(1) $k(x, \cdot)$ is a **Calderon - Zygmund kernel** for a. a. $x \in \Omega$.

$$(2) \max_{|\alpha| \leq 2n} \left\| \partial_z^\alpha k(x, z) \right\|_{L^\infty(\Omega \times \Sigma)} \leq \exists M < \infty.$$

Calderón-Zygmund Operator (4)

$\forall \varphi \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$:

$$Kf := \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\varepsilon} k(x, x-y)f(y)dy \text{ in } L^p(\Omega).$$

$$C[\varphi, f] := \exists \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\varepsilon} k(x, x-y)[\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)]f(y)dy$$

in $L^p(\Omega)$

アプリアオリ評価式 (局所版)

主部に対する解の表現公式(1)

$$u \in W_0^{2,p}(B), \quad 1 < p < \infty,$$

$$A_0 u = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}.$$

$$a^{ij}(x) \in \text{VMO}$$

$$\mathbf{R}^N, \quad N \geq 3$$

ア priori 評価式 (局所版)

$$\exists \rho_0 > 0 : \forall u \in W_0^{2,p}(B_r), 0 < \forall r < \rho_0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right\|_{L^p(B_r)} \leq \exists C \|A_0 u\|_{L^p(B_r)}.$$

主部に対する基本解(1)

$$\Gamma(x, t) = \frac{1}{(N-2)\omega_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det(a^{ij}(x))}} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij}(x) t_i t_j \right)^{(2-N)/2} .$$

Here :

$(A_{ij}(x)) =$ **the inverse matrix of** $(a^{ij}(x))$

$$\omega_N = \frac{2\pi^{N/2}}{\Gamma(N/2)} \quad \text{(surface area)}$$

主部に対する基本解(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_i(x, t) &= \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial t_i}(x, t) \\ &= -\frac{1}{\omega_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det(a^{ij}(x))}} \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^N A_{ij}(x) t_i t_j \right)^{-N/2} \sum_{j=1}^N A_{ij}(x) t_j.\end{aligned}$$

The functions

$$\Gamma_{ij}(x, t) = \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial t_i \partial t_j}(x, t)$$

are **Calderon - Zygmund kernels** in t .

主部に対する解の表現公式(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) = & \\ \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) & \left[\sum_{k,h=1}^N (a^{hk}(y) - a^{hk}(x)) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(y) + A_0 u(y) \right] dy \\ + A_0 u(x) \int_{|t|=1} & \Gamma_i(x, t) t_j d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{hk}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO}$$

交換子項を吸収する ためのノルム評価

2階偏微分の表現公式

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) = & \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) \left[\sum_{k,h=1}^N (a^{hk}(y) - a^{hk}(x)) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(y) + A_0 u(y) \right] dy \\ & + A_0 u(x) \int_{|t|=1} \Gamma_i(x, t) t_j d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

交換子の評価

$$\begin{aligned} C[a, f] &= \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) (a(y) - a(x)) f(y) \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y| > \varepsilon} \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) (a(y) - a(x)) f(y) \end{aligned}$$

十分条件(1)

■ **Agmon, Douglis and Nirenberg**: Estimates near the boundary for solutions of elliptic partial differential equations satisfying general boundary conditions I, *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.* 12 (1959), 623-727

係数がヘルダー連続な場合

Assume that

$$a(x) \in C^\alpha(\mathbf{R}^n), \quad 0 < \alpha < 1.$$

Then :

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \rho_0 = \rho_0(\varepsilon, a) > 0$ **such that**

$$0 < \forall r < \rho_0$$

$$\|C[a, f]\|_{L^p(B_r)} \leq \varepsilon \|f\|_{L^p(B_r)}, \quad \forall f \in L^p(B_r).$$

交換子の項は吸収できる

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) = & \\ \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) & \left[\sum_{k,h=1}^N \left(a^{hk}(y) - a^{hk}(x) \right) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(y) + A_0 u(y) \right] dy \\ + A_0 u(x) & \int_{|t|=1} \Gamma_i(x, t) t_j d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{hk}(x) \in C^\alpha(\mathbf{R}^n), \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

ア priori 評価式 (局所版)

$$\exists \rho_0 > 0 : \forall u \in W_0^{2,p}(B_r), 0 < \forall r < \rho_0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right\|_{L^p(B_r)} \leq \exists C \|A_0 u\|_{L^p(B_r)}.$$

十分条件(2)

- **Chiarenza, Frasca and Longo:** $W^{2,p}$ solvability of the Dirichlet problem for nondivergence elliptic equations with VMO coefficients, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* 336 (1993), 841-853.

交換子の評価

$$\begin{aligned} C[a, f] &= \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) (a(y) - a(x)) f(y) \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{|x-y| > \varepsilon} \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) (a(y) - a(x)) f(y) \end{aligned}$$

不連続係数の場合

Assume that

$$a(x) \in \mathbf{VMO} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n).$$

Then :

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \rho_0 = \rho_0(\varepsilon, a) > 0$ such that

$$0 < \forall r < \rho_0$$

$$\|C[a, f]\|_{L^p(B_r)} \leq \varepsilon \|f\|_{L^p(B_r)}, \quad \forall f \in L^p(B_r).$$

交換子の項は吸収できる

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(x) = & \\ \text{v.p.} \int_B \Gamma_{ij}(x, x-y) & \left[\sum_{k,h=1}^N (a^{hk}(y) - a^{hk}(x)) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(y) + A_0 u(y) \right] dy \\ + A_0 u(x) \int_{|t|=1} & \Gamma_i(x, t) t_j d\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

$$a^{hk}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO}$$

アприオリ評価式 (局所版)

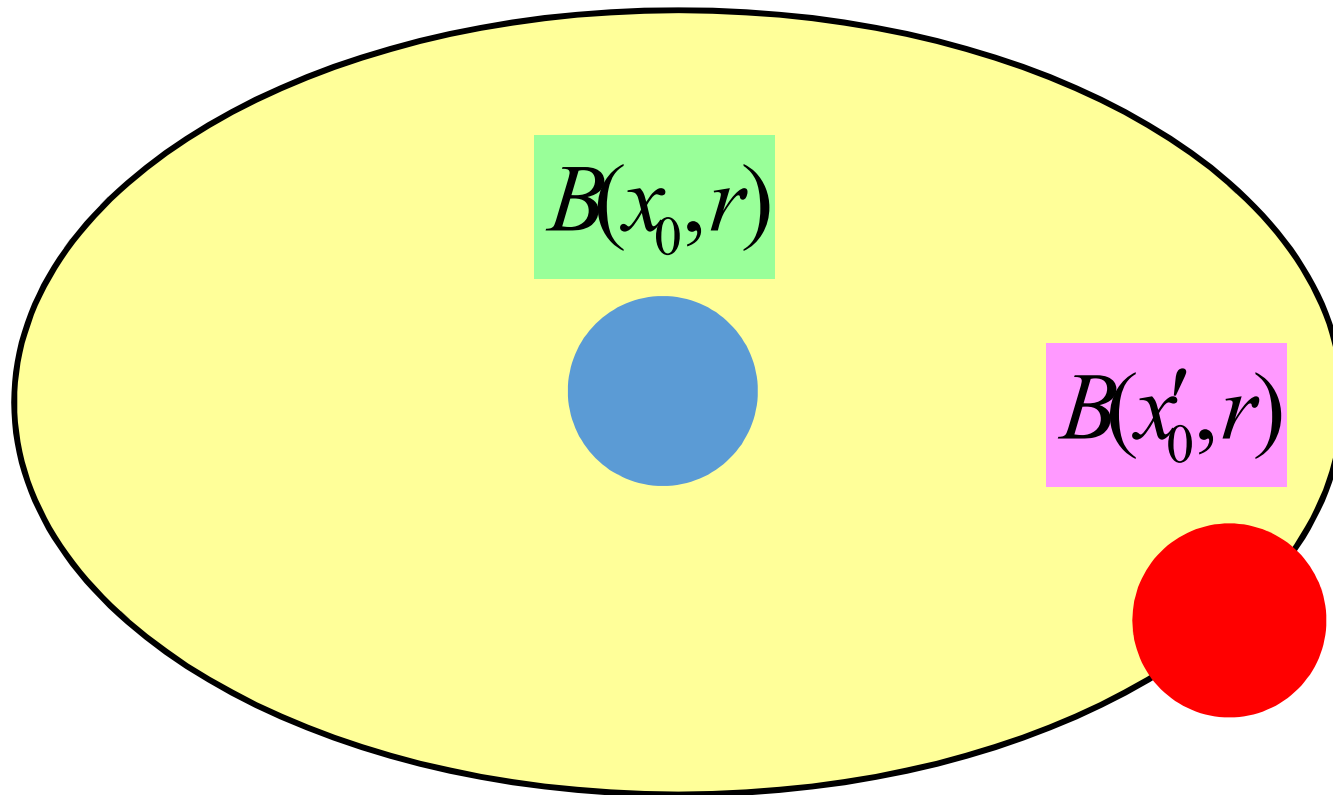
$$\exists \rho_0 > 0 : \forall u \in W_0^{2,p}(B_r), 0 < \forall r < \rho_0$$

\Rightarrow

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right\|_{L^p(B_r)} \leq \exists C \|A_0 u\|_{L^p(B_r)}.$$

アプリアオリ評価式 (大局版)

Localization Argument



VMO 関数

**VMO functions are invariant
under $C^{1,1}$ -diffeomorphisms.**

補間不等式

$$\|u\|_{W^{1,p}(\Omega)} \leq \forall \varepsilon \left\| u \right\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} + \frac{\exists C(\varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$
$$\forall u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega).$$

ア priori 評価式 (大局版)

$$\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} \leq \exists C \left(\|Au\|_{L^p(\Omega)} + \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \right),$$
$$\forall u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega).$$

$$Au = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + c(x)u$$

改良されたア priori 評価式 (大局版)

改良されたアприオリ評価式
(VMO 版)

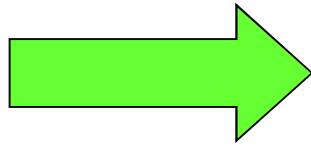
$$\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} \leq \exists C_\alpha \| (A - \alpha)u \|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$

$$\forall u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

$C_\alpha > 0$: **Structure Constant**

背理法による証明の方針

アプリアリ評価式が成立しない



解の一意性定理に反する

VMO係数の拡散作用素の存在

$$\exists A_0 u = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \alpha^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}$$

Here :

(1) $\alpha^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$,

(2) $\alpha^{ij}(x) = \alpha^{ji}(x)$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$.

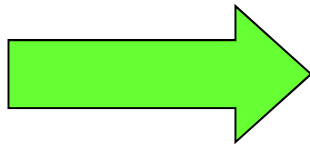
(3) $\frac{1}{\lambda} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N \alpha^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq \lambda |\xi|^2$.

非自明解の存在

$\exists w \in W^{2,p}(\Omega), N < p < \infty,$

is a solution of the homogeneous problem

$$\begin{cases} (A_0 - \alpha)w = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ w = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ \|w\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} = 1. \end{cases}$$



解の一意性定理に反する

Dirichlet 問題の解の一意性定理 (VMO 版)

If a function

$$u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega), \quad N < p < \infty,$$

is a solution of the homogeneous problem

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

then it follows that

$$u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

解の存在定理

(その2: 近似解の構成)

Dirichlet 問題の解の存在定理 (VMO 版)

Let $N < p < \infty$. Then the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

has a (unique) solution

$$\exists u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

for $\forall f \in L^p(\Omega)$.

VMO係数の平滑化近似 (Friedrichs 軟化作用素)

For $\forall a \in \text{VMO}$,

$\exists a_\varepsilon = a * \rho_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N) \cap \text{VMO}$

such that

$$\|a_\varepsilon - a\|_* \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \downarrow 0$$

平滑化扩散作用素

$$A_m = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a_m^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c(x),$$

$$a_m^{ij}(x) = a^{ij} * \rho_{1/m}(x) \in C^\infty \cap \mathbf{VMO}$$

拡散微分作用素(一樣連続版)

$$B u = \sum_{i,j=1}^N \alpha^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N \beta^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} + \gamma(x)u$$

Here :

(1) $\alpha^{ij}(x) \in C(\overline{\Omega})$, $\alpha^{ij}(x) = \alpha^{ji}(x)$, $\forall x \in \Omega$ **and**

$$\frac{1}{\lambda + 1} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N \alpha^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq (\lambda + 1) |\xi|^2.$$

(2) $\beta^i(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$.

(3) $\gamma(x) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$ **and** $\gamma(x) \leq 0$ **for a.a.** $x \in \Omega$.

Dirichlet 問題の一意的可解性定理 (一様連続版)

Let $N < p < \infty$. If $\alpha \geq 0$, then
the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} (B - \alpha)u = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

has a solution $\exists! u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ for
 $\forall f \in L^p(\Omega)$, $\forall \varphi \in B^{2-1/p,p}(\partial\Omega)$.

平滑化拡散作用素に対する解の存在

$$\forall f \in L^p(\Omega), \exists! u_m \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

such that

$$(A_m - \alpha)u_m = f \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u_m = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

解の存在定理

(その3: 近似解の収束)

改良されたアприオリ評価式 (VMO 版)

$$\|u_m\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega)} \leq \exists C_\alpha \|(A_m - \alpha)u_m\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$$

$$= \exists C_\alpha \|f\|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$

$$\forall u_m \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

C_α : Structure Constant

近似解の弱収束 (コンパクト性)

Eberlein-Shmul'yan Theorem

- A Banach space X is **reflexive** if and only if every strongly bounded sequence contains a subsequence which **converges weakly** to an element of X .

$$X := W^{2,p}(\Omega), \quad N < p < \infty$$

Rellich-Kondrachov Theorem

The injection

$$W^{2,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

is compact.

近似解の弱収束解

$$\exists! u_m \xrightarrow{\text{weakly}} \exists u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (A - \alpha)u &= f \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c(x),$$

$$a^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{VMO}$$

低階項の処理 (解析的指数の安定性)

Fredholm の交代定理

The **index** of the operator

$$(A - \alpha, \gamma_0) : W^{2,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^p(\Omega) \times B^{2-1/p,p}(\partial\Omega)$$

is equal to **zero**.

解の一意性 \Leftrightarrow 解の存在

解の一意性は常に成立する

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \gamma_0 u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases} \Rightarrow u = 0 \text{ in } \Omega.$$

Dirichlet 問題の一意可解性定理 (VMO 版) が成立する

Let $N < p < \infty$. If $\alpha \geq 0$, then
the Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{cases} (A - \alpha)u = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = \varphi & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

has a solution $\exists! u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ for

$$\forall f \in L^p(\Omega), \forall \varphi \in B^{2-1/p,p}(\partial\Omega).$$

Feller 半群 の存在定理

主定理 (Dirichlet 条件)

Let $N < p < \infty$. We define a linear operator

$$A: C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega})$$

as follows :

(a) The domain $D(A)$ is the set

$$D(A) := \{u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap C_0(\bar{\Omega}) : Au \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})\}.$$

(b) $Au := Au, \forall u \in D(A)$.

Then A generates a **Feller semigroup**.

Green 関数 (Dirichlet 版)

Green 作用素

Dirichlet 問題

$$\begin{cases} (\alpha - A)v = f & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

を考えて、一意的な解を

$$v := G_{\alpha}^0 f = (\alpha - A)^{-1} f$$

とおく。

Hille・吉田の定理 (Dirichlet 版)

The operator

$$A : C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega})$$

generates a Feller semigroup if it satisfies the following four conditions :

(a) $D(A)$ is **dense** in $C_0(\bar{\Omega})$.

(b) $\exists! u \in D(A)$ s.t. $(\alpha - A)u = f$, $\forall f \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})$.

(c) $\forall f \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})$, $f \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow (\alpha - A)^{-1} f \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

(d) $\|(\alpha - A)^{-1}\| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha}$, $\forall \alpha > 0$.

Green 作用素の非負性

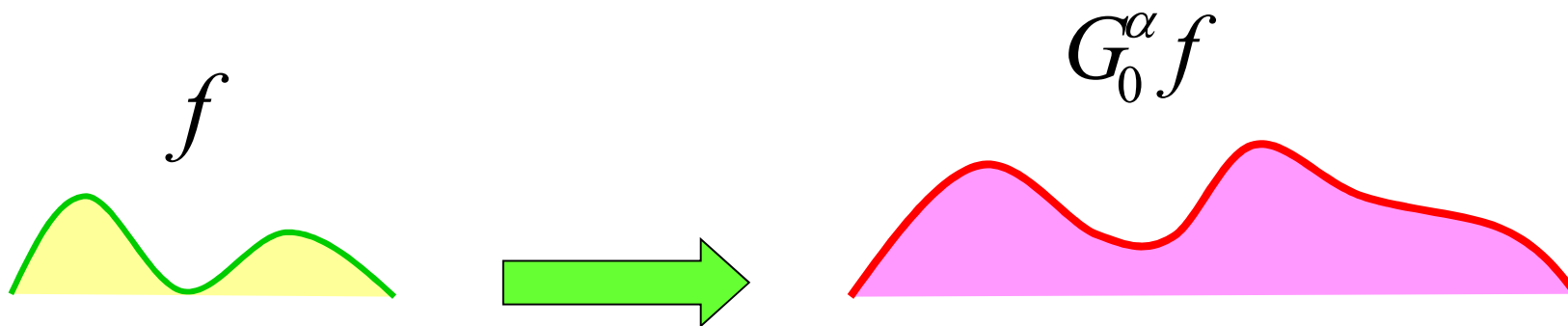
The Green operators

$$G_\alpha^0 : C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega}), \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

are non - negative.

$$\forall f \in C_0(\bar{\Omega}), f \geq 0 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega} \Rightarrow G_\alpha^0 f \geq 0 \text{ on } \bar{\Omega}.$$

Non-Negativity



最大値の原理 (Bony)

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega), & N < p < \infty, \\ (A - \alpha)u(x) \geq 0 & \text{a.a. } x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow

$u(x)$ may take its **positive** maximum only on $\partial\Omega$.

基本的補題(Bony)

Assume that

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega), \quad N < p < \infty, \\ \exists x_0 \in \Omega \text{ such that } u(x_0) = \sup_{\Omega} u = m > 0, \\ u(x) < m, \quad \forall x \in \Omega. \end{array} \right.$$

Then :

$\forall V(x_0), \exists M \subset V(x_0)$ with $|M| > 0$:

$$\left(u_{ij}''(x) \right) \leq 0, \quad \forall x \in M.$$

Green 作用素の縮小性

The Green operators

$$G_{\alpha}^0 : C_0(\overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\overline{\Omega}), \quad \forall \alpha > 0$$

are contractive.

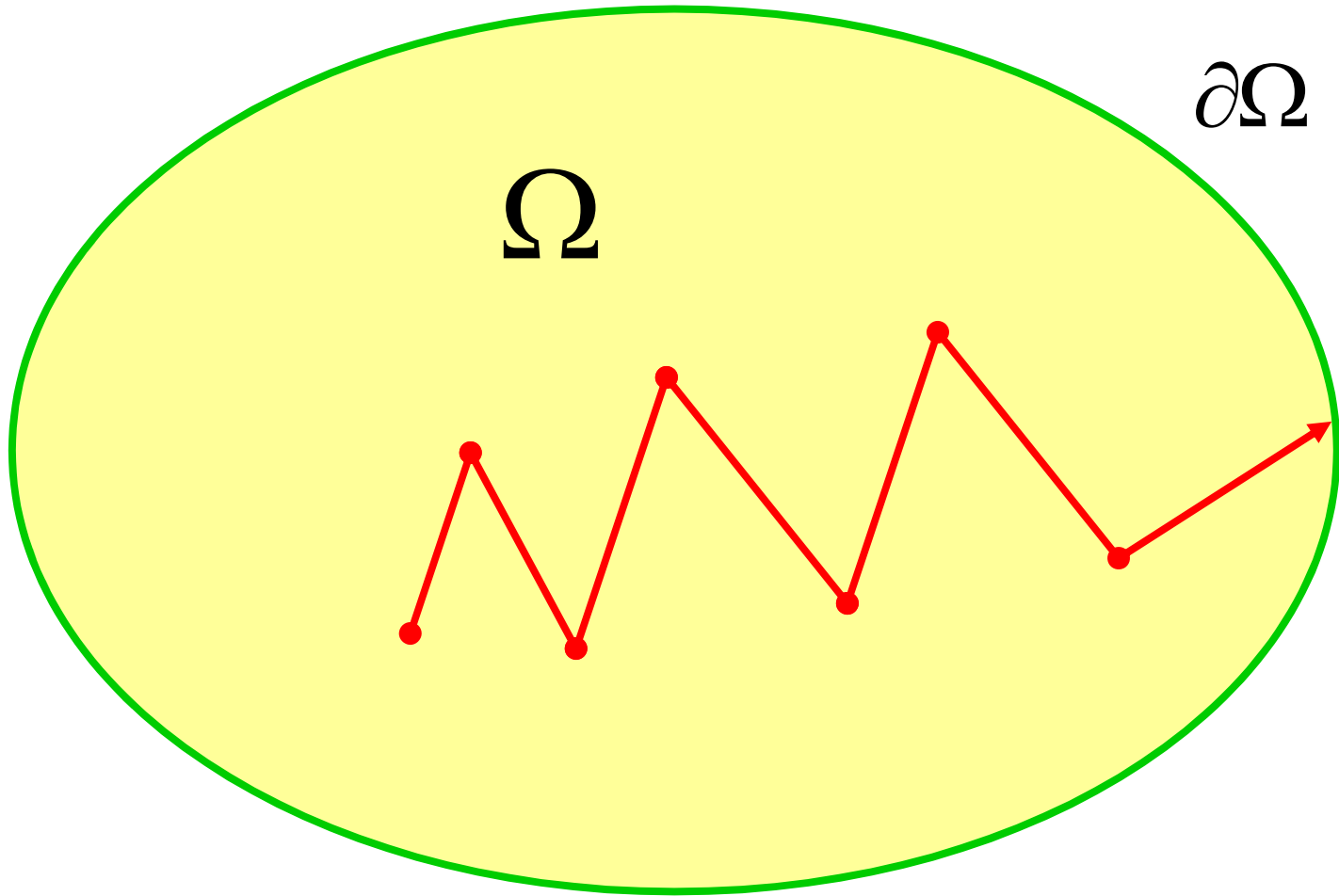
$$\|G_{\alpha}^0\| \leq \frac{1}{\alpha}, \quad \forall \alpha > 0.$$

定義域の稠密性

The domain $D(A)$ is **dense** in $C_0(\bar{\Omega})$:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \|\alpha G_\alpha^0 u - u\| = 0, \quad \forall u \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})$$

$$G_\alpha^0 u = (\alpha - A)^{-1} u \in D(A)$$



数理生態学への応用

拡散的ロジステック方程式 (放物型初期値・境界値問題)

拡散微分作用素

$$Lu = - \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + \sum_{i=1}^N b^i(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}$$

Here:

(1) $a^{ij}(x) \in \mathbf{V M O} \cap L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$,

$a^{ij}(x) = a^{ji}(x)$ for a.a. $x \in \Omega$ and

$$\exists a_0^{-1} |\xi|^2 \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^N a^{ij}(x) \xi_i \xi_j \leq a_0 |\xi|^2.$$

(2) $b^i(x) \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

ロジスティック Dirichlet 問題

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + dLw = m(x)w - h(x)w^2 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0, \infty),$$

$$w|_{t=0} = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

係数に関する条件

- (1) $d > 0$ (parameter)
- (2) $m(x) \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ may **change sign**.
- (3) $h(x) \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $h(x) \geq 0$ on $\bar{\Omega}$.

重み関数付きの 楕円型境界値問題

ロジスティック Dirichlet 問題 (定常状態)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$
$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{d}$$

係数に関する条件

(1) $\lambda > 0$

(2) $m(x) \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ **may change sign.**

(3) $h(x) \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$, $h(x) \geq 0$ **on** $\bar{\Omega}$.

Verhulstの

人口論

いたるところで生存競争が有る場合

$$h(x) > 0 \quad \text{on } \bar{\Omega}$$

固有値の代数的単純性

Dirichlet Eigenvalue Problem

If $m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in Ω ,
then the Dirichlet eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \lambda m(x)u \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

admits a unique eigenvalue $\lambda_1(m) > 0$
having a **positive eigenfunction** $\phi_1(x)$.

正值解の分岐定理

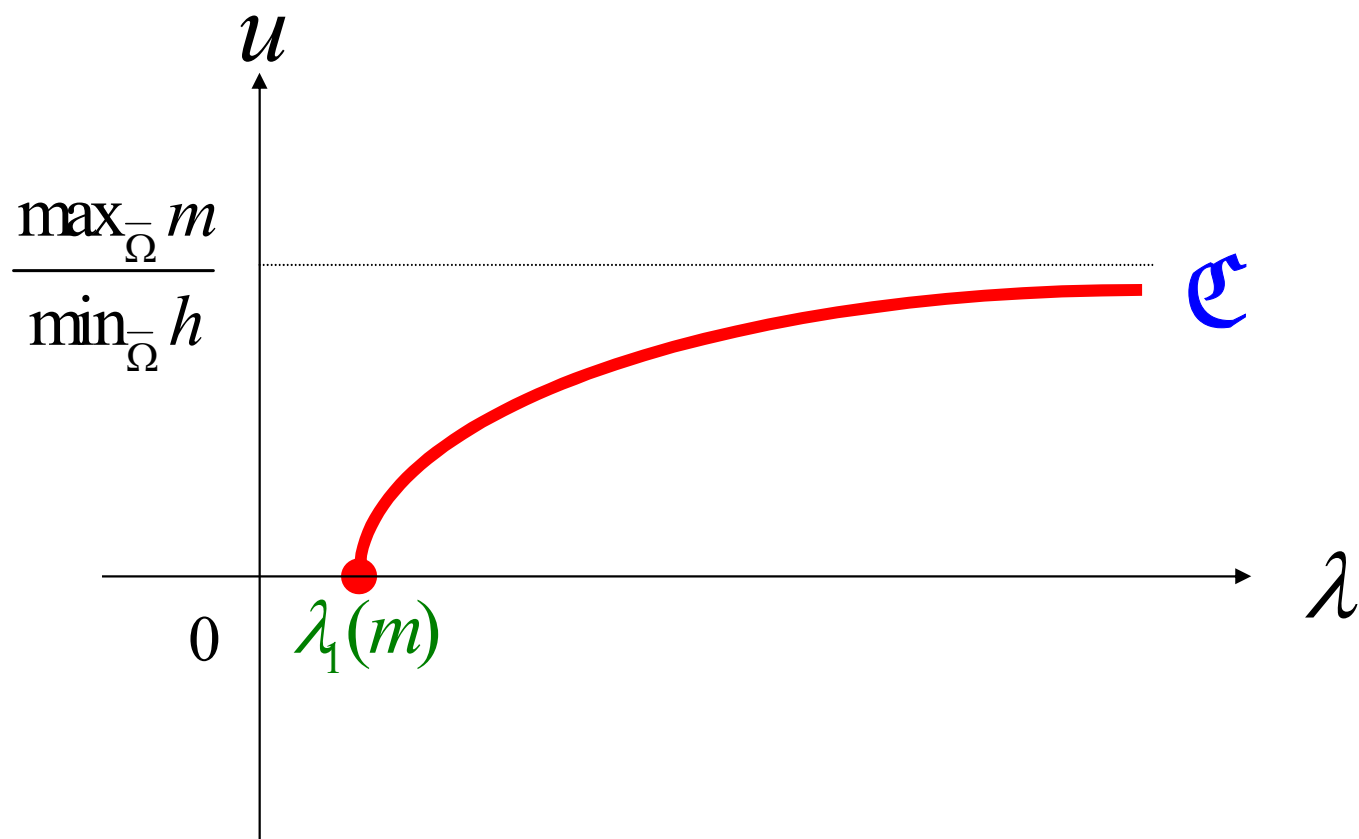
Bifurcation of Positive Solutions (Dirichlet case)

If $m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in Ω ,
then there is an **arc** \mathcal{C} of positive solutions
 (λ, u) of the logistic Dirichlet problem

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \lambda (m(x)u - h(x)u^2) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

emanating from $(\lambda_1(m), 0)$.

Bifurcation Diagram (Credit to Verhulst)



証明の概略

証明の概略

(その1 : Krein-Rutman の理論)

証明の概略

(その2: 解の分岐理論)

Crandall-Rabinowitz

解の分岐理論

文献

- **Crandall and Rabinowitz: Bifurcation from simple eigenvalues, J. Functional Analysis 8 (1971), 321-340.**
- **Hess and Kato: On some linear and nonlinear eigenvalue problems with an indefinite weight function, Comm. Partial differential Equations 5 (1980), 999-1030**

線形化問題からの摂動

- ◆ 非線形問題の非自明解は、線形化問題の固有値から分岐する。
- ◆ 代数的に単純な固有値は、強い安定性を持ち、非自明な局所的分岐解を固有ベクトルからの摂動によって構成できる。

単純固有値からの 局所分岐定理

Crandall-Rabinowitz Theorem (1)

Let X, Y be Banach spaces

V a neighborhood of 0 in X

$F : (-1, 1) \times V \rightarrow Y$ a nonlinear map

Assume that :

(i) $F(t, 0) = 0, \quad |t| < 1$

(ii) $\exists F_t, F_x, F_{tx}$ are continuous.

固有値の代数的単純性 の解析的定式化

Crandall-Rabinowitz Theorem (2)

(iii) $\dim N(F_x(0, 0)) = \text{co dim } R(F_x(0, 0)) = 1$

(iv) $N(F_x(0, 0)) = \text{span} \{x_0\} \Rightarrow F_{tx}(0, 0)x_0 \notin R(F_x(0, 0))$

(algebraical simplicity)

Crandall-Rabinowitz Theorem (3)

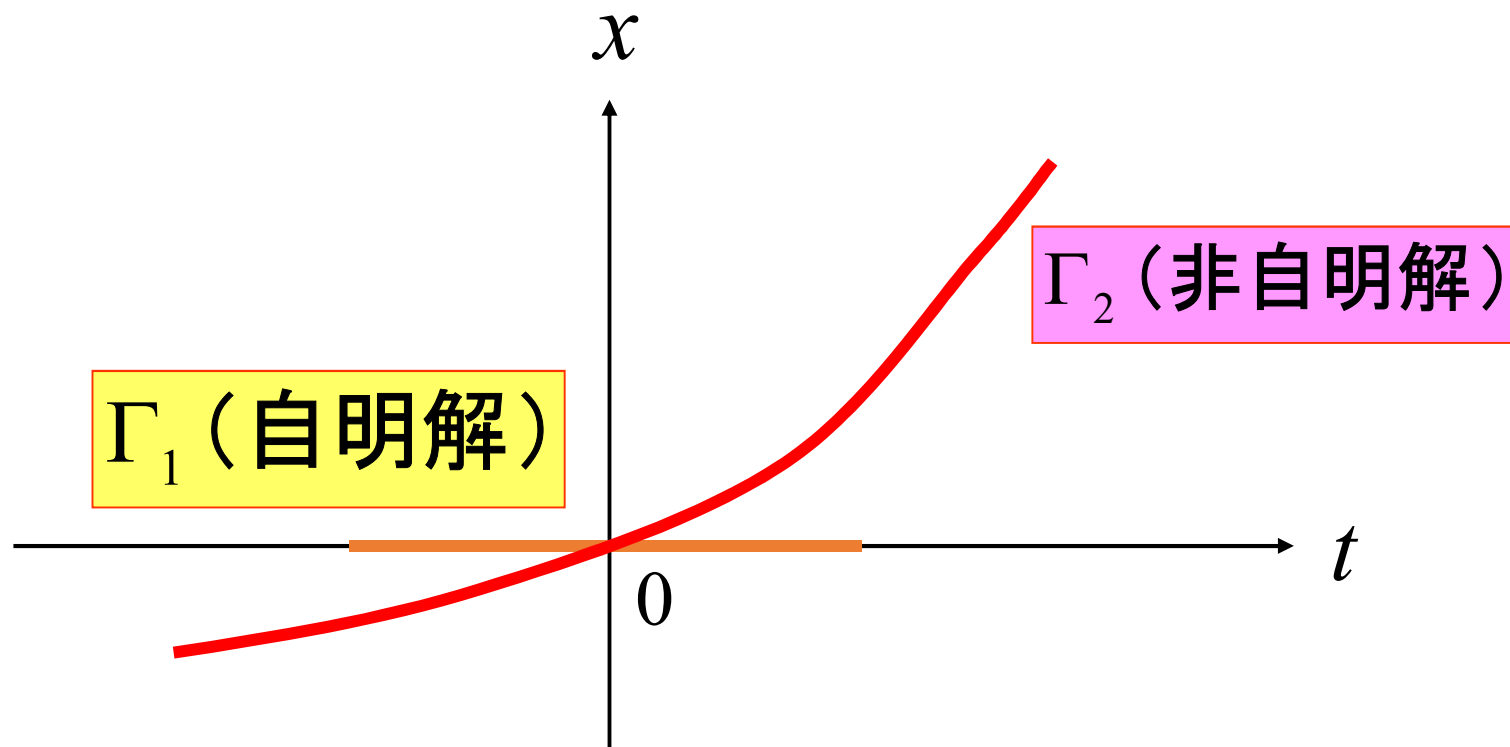
$$\Gamma = \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R} \times X : F(t, x) = 0\}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\Gamma_1 = \{(t, 0)\},$$

$$\Gamma_2 = \{(\varphi(\alpha), \alpha x_0 + \alpha \psi(\alpha))\}, \varphi(0) = 0, \psi(0) = 0$$

解の局所分岐ダイアグラム



$$\Gamma = \{(t, x) \in \mathbf{R} \times X : F(t, x) = 0\} = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2$$

証明の概略

(その3: 積分方程式への帰着)

拡散的ロジスティック方程式への 応用

ロジスティックディリクレ問題

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$
$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

Dirichlet Eigenvalue Problem

If $m(x)$ is positive **somewhere** in Ω ,
then the Dirichlet eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{array}{l} Lu = \lambda m(x)u \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{array}$$

admits a unique eigenvalue $\lambda_1(m) > 0$
having a **positive eigenfunction** $\phi_1(x)$.

代数的単純性の証明

固有値の代数的単純性

◆固有値の代数的単純性は、パラメータの摂動に関する解析性と同値である。

Function Space (Dirichlet case)

$$C_0(\bar{\Omega}) = \{u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\}$$

with the maximum norm

$$\|u\|_{\infty} = \max_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} |u(x)|$$

Positive Cones (1)

(Dirichlet case)

$$Y = C_0(\bar{\Omega}) = \{u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\},$$

$$P_Y = \{u \in C_0(\bar{\Omega}) : u \geq 0 \text{ in } \Omega\}$$

Positive Cones (2) (Dirichlet case)

$$X = C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \left\{ u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\},$$

$$P_X = \left\{ u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u \geq 0 \text{ in } \Omega \right\}$$

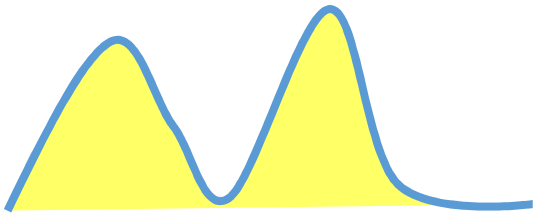
Positive Cones (3) (Dirichlet case)

$$X = C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \left\{ u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\},$$

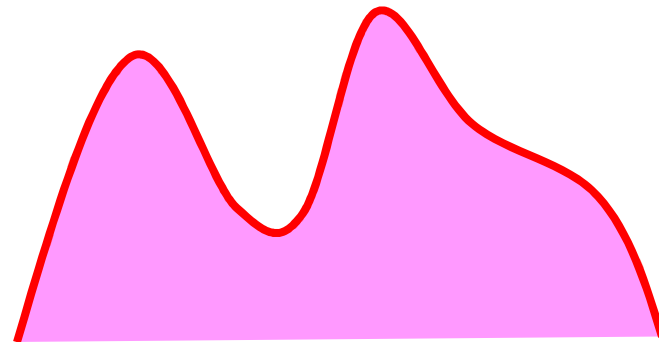
$$\text{Int}(P_X) = \left\{ u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} > 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

Example

$u \in P_X$



$u \in \text{Int}(P_X)$



積分方程式への帰着 (Feller 半群を利用する)

Main Theorem (Dirichlet case)

Let $N < p < \infty$. We define a linear operator

$$L: C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\bar{\Omega})$$

as follows :

(a) The domain $D(L)$ is the set

$$D(L) := \{u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap C_0(\bar{\Omega}) : Lu \in C_0(\bar{\Omega})\}.$$

(b) $Lu := Lu, \forall u \in D(L)$.

Then L generates a **Feller semigroup**.

Unique Solvability Theorem (Dirichlet case)

Let $p > N$. We can define a densely defined, closed linear operator

$$L : C_0(\overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\overline{\Omega})$$

as follows :

$$(a) D(L) = \left\{ u \in W^{2,p}(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) : Lu \in C_0(\overline{\Omega}) \right\}.$$

$$(b) Lu = Lu, \quad \forall u \in D(L).$$

Then $L : D(L) \rightarrow C_0(\overline{\Omega})$ is **isomorphic**.

Operator Equation (1)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$
$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$



$$Lu = \lambda F(u),$$

$$F(u) := m(x)u - h(x)u^2$$

Operator Equation (2)

$$\begin{aligned} Lu &= \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{aligned}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$Lu = \lambda F(u), \quad u \in D(L)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$u = \lambda L^{-1}F(u), \quad u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

リゾルベントの強正值性 (最大値の原理)

$$Y = C_0(\bar{\Omega}) = \{u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\},$$

$$P_Y = \{u \in C_0(\bar{\Omega}) : u \geq 0 \text{ in } \Omega\}$$

$$X = C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \{u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega\},$$

$$\text{Int}(P_X) = \left\{ u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} > 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

Resolvent Operators (Dirichlet case)

T h e r e s o l v e n t

$$L^{-1} : Y \rightarrow X$$

is strongly positive.

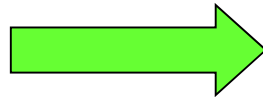
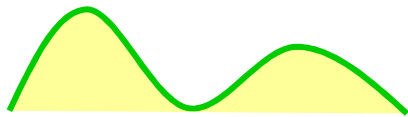
$$L^{-1} (P_Y \setminus \{0\}) \subset \text{Int} (P_X)$$

$$X = C_0^1(\overline{\Omega})$$

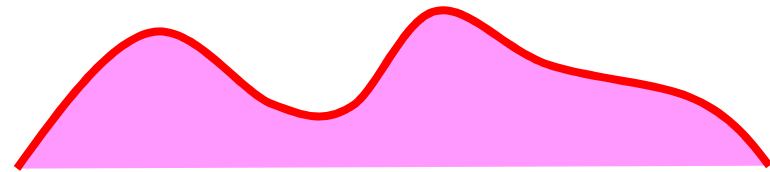
$$Y = C_0(\overline{\Omega})$$

Strong Positivity

$$u \in P_Y \setminus \{0\}$$



$$L^{-1}u \in \text{Int}(P_X)$$



Hopf Boundary Point Lemma

Assume that

$$\begin{cases} u \in C^1(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{2,N}(\Omega), \\ (L + \varepsilon)u(x) \leq 0 \text{ for a.a. } x \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \exists x'_0 \in \partial\Omega \text{ such that } u(x'_0) = \sup_{\Omega} u = m \geq 0, \\ u(y) < m, \quad \forall y \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

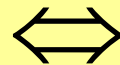
Then :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}}(x'_0) < 0.$$

Operator Equation (3)

$$Lu = \lambda \left(m(x)u - h(x)u^2 \right) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

$$u = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega$$



$$u = \lambda L^{-1} F(u), \quad u \in C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

証明の概略

(その4:固有値の代数的単純性)

Multiplication Operators (Dirichlet Case)

The operator

$$L^{-1}M : C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) \xrightarrow{M = m(x) \cdot} C_0(\bar{\Omega}) \xrightarrow{L^{-1}} C_0^1(\bar{\Omega})$$

is compact.

(Ascoli - Arzela theorem)

$$C_0^1(\bar{\Omega}) = \left\{ u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

$$C_0(\bar{\Omega}) = \left\{ u \in C(\bar{\Omega}) : u = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \right\}$$

解析的撰動論 (加藤敏夫)

Tosio Kato

◆ **Tosio Kato**

(1917-1999) Japanese Mathematician

Analytic Perturbation Theory (1)

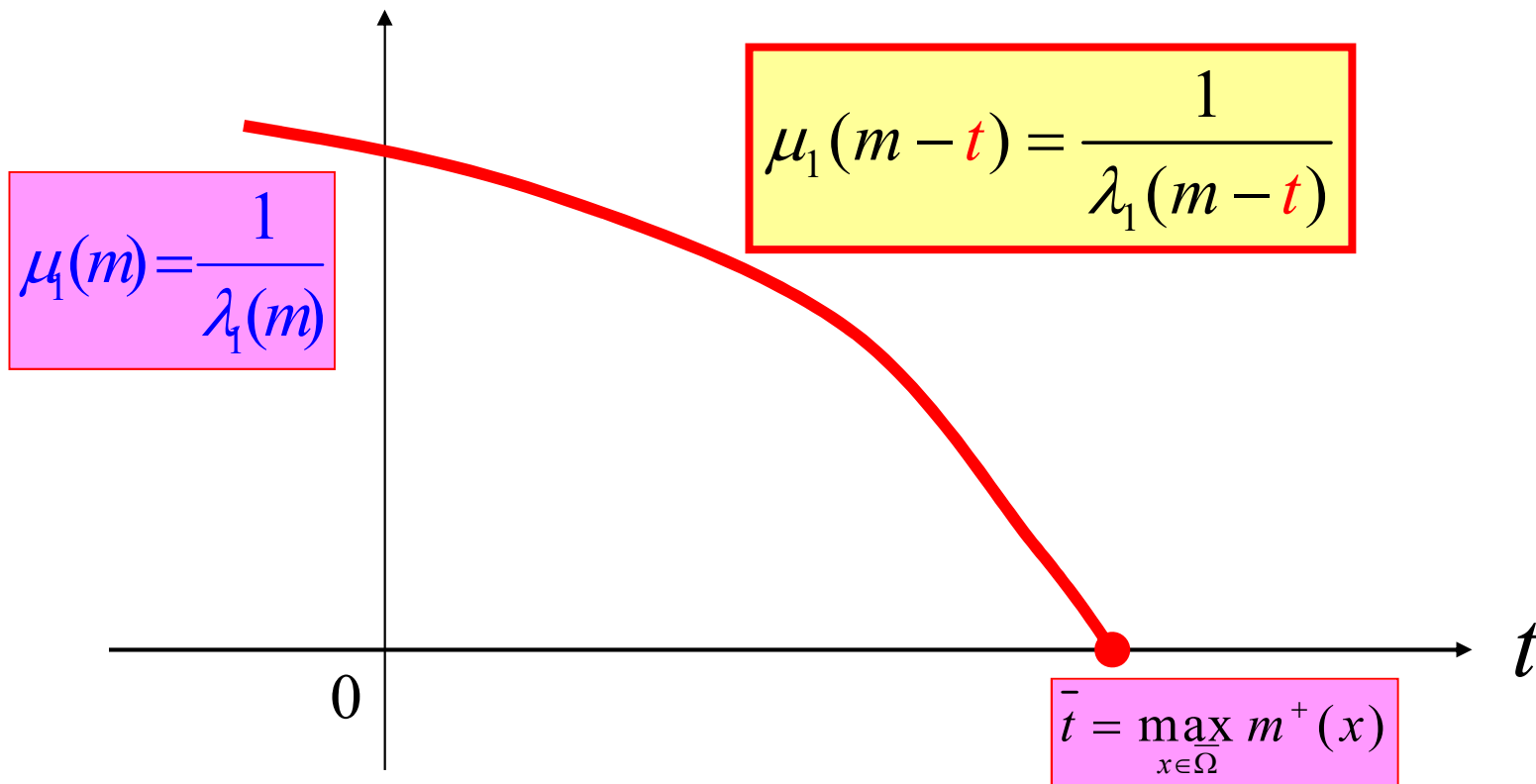
$$\bar{t} = \max_{x \in \Omega} m^+(x),$$

$$m^+(x) = \max \{ m(x), 0 \}$$

Analytic Perturbation Theory (2)

$$L^{-1}(m(x) - t)u = \mu u, \quad -\infty < \forall t < \bar{t}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



$$L^{-1}(m(x) - t)u = \mu u, \quad -\infty < \forall t < \bar{t}$$

Analytic Perturbation Theory (3)

(1) $\mu_1(m - t)$ is **real** for $t \neq 0$.

(2) The **real eigenvalue** must have the **largest real part**.

Analytic Perturbation Theory (4)

$$\mu_1(m - t) = \mu_1(m) + (\pm t)^{\frac{1}{r}} + \dots$$

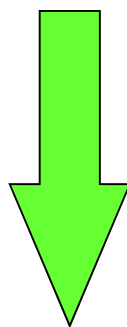
r : the algebraic multiplicity of $\mu_1(m)$

固有値の代数的単純性

代数的単純性の証明

(1) r は偶数でない。

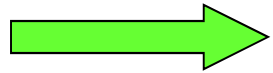
(2) r は 3 以上の奇数でない。



$$r = 1$$

Simplicity of Eigenvalues (1)

$$\mu_1(m - t) = \mu_1(m) + (\pm t)^{\frac{1}{r}} + \dots$$



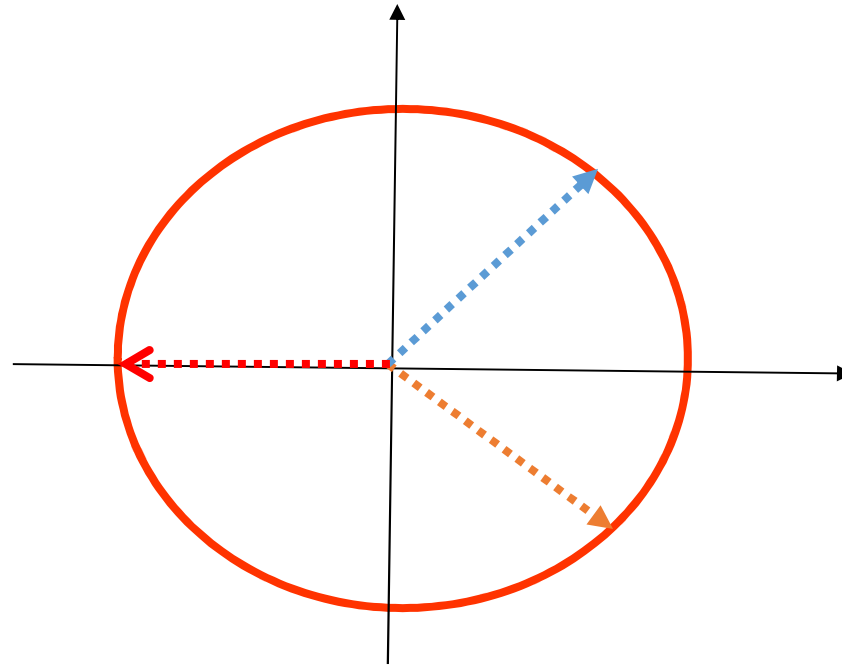
$\mu_1(m - t)$ is **real** for $t \neq 0$

\Rightarrow

r is **not even**

Simplicity of Eigenvalues (2)

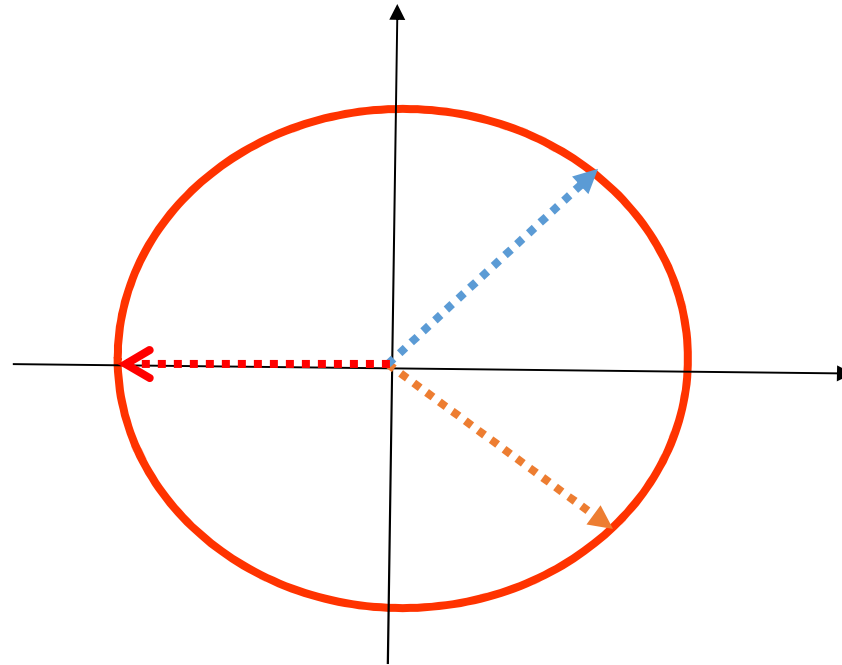
r is odd ≥ 3



$$\mu_1(m-t) = \mu_1(m) + t^{\frac{1}{r}} + \dots, \quad t < 0$$

Simplicity of Eigenvalues (3)

r is odd ≥ 3



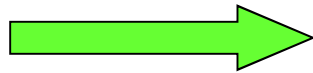
$$\mu_1(m-t) = \mu_1(m) + (-t)^{\frac{1}{r}} + \dots, \quad t > 0$$

Simplicity of Eigenvalues (4)

The **real eigenvalue** must have
the **largest real part**

\Rightarrow

$$r = 1$$



$$\mu_1(m - t) = \mu_1(m) \pm t + \dots$$

Simplicity of Eigenvalues

(i) **The operator**

$$L^{-1}M : C_0(\overline{\Omega}) \rightarrow C_0(\overline{\Omega})$$

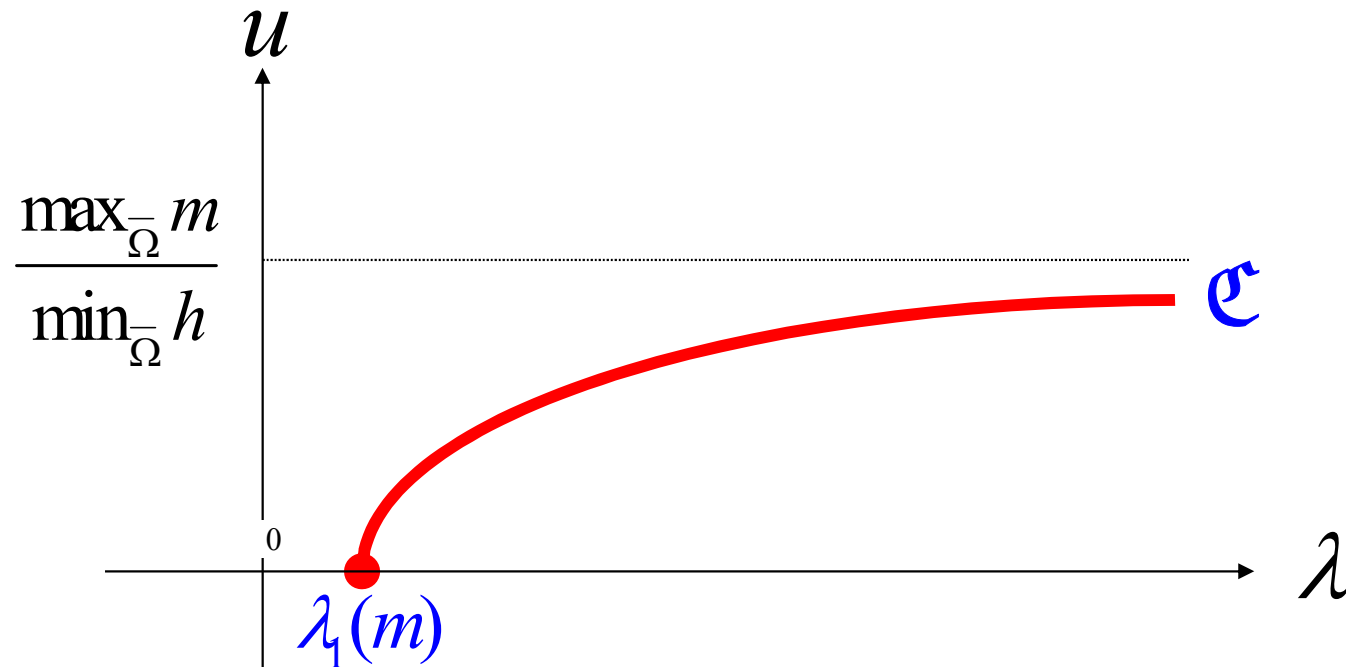
has a unique positive eigenvalue

$$\mu_1(m) = \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

with a positive eigenfunction.

(ii) $\mu_1(m)$ **is an algebraically simple eigenvalue of $L^{-1}M$.**

Bifurcation Diagram (Dirichlet Case)



$$0 < \frac{1}{\lambda} < \frac{1}{\lambda_1(m)}$$

END