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## Nonlinear Analysis



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# Entire solutions in monostable reaction–advection–diffusion equations in infinite cylinders $\ensuremath{^\circ}$

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#### 1. Introduction

In this paper, we investigate a nonlinear reaction-advection-diffusion equation in infinite cylinders of the following form

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(t,x,y)}{\partial t} = \Delta u(t,x,y) - q(y) \frac{\partial u(t,x,y)}{\partial x} - f(u(t,x,y)), & (t,x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \Sigma, \\ \frac{\partial u(t,x,y)}{\partial v} = 0, & (t,x,y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \partial \Sigma, \end{cases}$$
(1.1)

where  $(x, y) \in \Sigma = \mathbb{R} \times \Omega$ ,  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$  is a bounded smooth domain,  $\nu$  is the outward unit vector normal to  $\partial \Omega$  or  $\partial \Sigma$ , and  $q(y) \in C^{1,\alpha}$  is the advection coefficient with  $\alpha \in (0, 1)$  satisfying

$$\int_{\bar{\Omega}} q(y) \mathrm{d}y = 0, \tag{1.2}$$

and the nonlinearity is induced by the function f.

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#### ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with entire solutions of a monostable reaction–advection–diffusion equation in infinite cylinders without the condition  $f'(u) \le f'(0)$ . By constructing a quasi-invariant manifold, we prove that there exist two classes of entire solutions. Furthermore, we show that one class of such entire solutions is unique up to space and time translation. © 2011 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

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