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Life span of solutions for a semilinear heat equation with initial data having positive limit inferior at infinity

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1. Introduction

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We consider the life span of positive solutions of the Cauchy problem for a semilinear heat equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + F(u), & (x,t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0,\infty), \\ u(x,0) = \phi(x) > 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$
(1)

where $n \ge 1$, and initial data ϕ is a bounded continuous function on \mathbb{R}^n . Throughout this paper, we assume that F(u) satisfies

$$F(u) \ge u^p \quad \text{for } u \ge 0, \tag{2}$$

with p > 1.

There exists a large amount of literature on the blow-up problem for the equation

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \Delta u + u^p, & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty), \\
u(x, 0) = \phi(x) \ge 0, & x \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\end{cases}$$
(3)

Results in [1–6] are summarized as follows:

(i) Let $p \in (1, 1 + 2/n]$. Then, every nontrivial solution of Eq. (3) blows up in finite time.

(ii) Let $p \in (1 + 2/n, \infty)$. Then Eq. (3) has a time-global classical solution for some initial data ϕ .

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ABSTRACT

We present a new upper bound of the life span of positive solutions of a semilinear heat equation for initial data having positive limit inferior at space infinity. The upper bound is expressed by the data in limit inferior, not in every direction, but around a specific direction. It is also shown that the minimal time blow-up occurs when initial data attains its maximum at space infinity.

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