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Asymptotic behavior of type I blowup solutions to a parabolic-elliptic system of drift-diffusion type

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Abstract A Cauchy problem for a parabolic-elliptic system of drift-diffusion type is considered. The problem is formally of the form

$$U_t = \nabla \cdot (\nabla U - U \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} U).$$

This system describes a mass-conserving aggregation phenomenon including gravitational collapse and bacterial chemotaxis. Our concern is the asymptotic behavior of blowup solutions when the blowup is type I in the sense that its blowup rate is the same as the corresponding ordinary differential equation $y_t = y^2$ (up to a multiple constant). It is shown that all type I blowup is asymptotically (backward) self-similar provided that the solution is radial, nonnegative when the blowup set is a singleton and the space dimension is greater than or equal to three.

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1 Introduction

In this paper, we consider the blowup of radial solutions to the system

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} U_t = \nabla \cdot (\nabla U - U \nabla V) & \text{in } \mathbf{R}^N \times (0, T), \\ 0 = \Delta V + U & \text{in } \mathbf{R}^N \times (0, T), \\ U(x, 0) = U_0(x) \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbf{R}^N, \end{cases}$$

where $N \geq 3$ and $U_0 \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$ is radially symmetric. We first recall the definition of a solution (U, V) to (1.1). For any radial function $U_0 \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N)$, there exists a unique radial function $U \in C([0, T]; L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N))$ satisfying

$$U(x, t) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \mathcal{G}(x - \tilde{x}, t) U_0(\tilde{x}) d\tilde{x} \\ + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \left[\nabla_{\tilde{x}} \mathcal{G}(x - \tilde{x}, t - \tilde{t}) \cdot \frac{\tilde{x}}{\omega_N |\tilde{x}|^N} \int_{|\hat{x}| \leq |\tilde{x}|} U(\hat{x}, \tilde{t}) d\hat{x} \right] U(\tilde{x}, \tilde{t}) d\tilde{x} d\tilde{t}$$

in $\mathbf{R}^N \times [0, T)$ for some constant $T > 0$, where ω_N is the area of the unit sphere in \mathbf{R}^N and \mathcal{G} is the Gauss kernel of $\partial_t - \Delta$ in \mathbf{R}^N . Define V by

$$(1.2) \quad V(x, t) = C - \int_0^{|x|} \frac{1}{\omega_N r^{N-1}} \int_{|\tilde{x}| < r} U(\tilde{x}, t) d\tilde{x} dr,$$

where C is an arbitrary constant. Then (U, V) satisfies (1.1) in the classical sense by the parabolic regularity argument. We call (U, V) defined above a solution of (1.1). It is immediate that $U > 0$ in $\mathbf{R}^N \times (0, T)$ if $U_0 \geq 0$ and $U_0 \not\equiv 0$ in \mathbf{R}^N .

The system (1.1) was introduced in [7] as a simplified system of

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} U_t = \nabla \cdot (\nabla U - U \nabla V), \\ V_t = \Delta V - V + U. \end{cases}$$

The system (1.3) is a model for several biological problems (e.g.[12]) and physical problems (e.g. [2]).

In a biological problem, the system (1.3) describes that cellular slime molds aggregate owing to the motion of the cells which move towards higher concentration of a chemical substance produced by themselves. In the model, $U(x, t)$ and $V(x, t)$ represent the density of cells and the concentration of the chemical substance, respectively.

We say that a solution (U, V) blows up at $t = T$ if $\limsup_{t \rightarrow T} \|U(t)\|_\infty = \infty$ with the L^∞ -norm in \mathbf{R}^N . Moreover if for $p \in \mathbf{R}^N$ there exists a sequence $\{(x_n, t_n)\} \subset$

$\mathbf{R}^N \times (0, T)$ with $x_n \rightarrow p$ and $t_n \rightarrow T$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $U(x_n, t_n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then p is called a blowup point of (U, V) . The set of all blowup points is called the blowup set of (U, V) and denoted by $B(U, V)$. It was shown in [9, 16, 17] that the systems (1.1), (1.3) have blowup solutions. We say that a solution (U, V) of (1.1) defined in $\mathbf{R}^N \times (-\infty, 0)$ is backward self-similar if $\lambda^2 U(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t) = U(x, t)$ in $\mathbf{R}^N \times (-\infty, 0)$ for each $\lambda > 0$. The system (1.1) has radial backward self-similar blowup solutions (see [8] for $N = 3$ and [16] for $N \geq 3$).

Let (U, V) be a radial solution to (1.1). Put

$$(1.4) \quad u(\xi, t) = \frac{1}{\omega_N \xi^N} \int_{|x| < \xi} U(x, t) dx \quad \text{for } (\xi, t) \in [0, \infty) \times [0, T).$$

Then u satisfies

$$(1.5) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{(N+1)}{\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + u \left(\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + Nu \right) \quad \text{in } (0, \infty) \times (0, T)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}(0, t) = 0 \quad \text{for } t \in (0, T).$$

It is immediate that u is positive in $[0, \infty) \times (0, T)$. The definition of blowup point and blowup set for u is similarly done to above. For $T > 0$, put

$$w(r, s) = (T - t)u(\xi, t)$$

with

$$r = (T - t)^{-1/2} \xi \quad \text{and} \quad s = -\log(T - t).$$

Then w satisfies

$$(1.6) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} - w + w \left\{ r \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + Nw \right\} & \text{in } (0, \infty) \times (s_0, \infty), \\ w(r, s_0) = w_0(r) \equiv Tu(T^{1/2}r, 0) & \text{in } [0, \infty), \end{cases}$$

where $s_0 = -\log T$. For $\alpha > 0$, let φ_α be a solution to

$$(1.7) \quad \varphi'' + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} \right) \varphi' - \varphi + \varphi (r\varphi' + N\varphi) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, r(\alpha))$$

with $\varphi'(0) = 0$ and $\varphi(0) = \alpha$, where $r(\alpha) = \sup\{r > 0 : 0 < \varphi_\alpha(\tilde{r}) < \infty \text{ for } \tilde{r} \in [0, r)\}$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{\alpha > 0 : r(\alpha) = \infty\}$. A solution u of (1.5) defined in $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ is

backward self-similar if $\lambda^2 u(\lambda\xi, \lambda^2 t) = u(\xi, t)$ in $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ for each $\lambda > 0$. It is equivalent to $u(\xi, t) = (-t)^{-2} \varphi_\alpha((-t)^{-1/2} \xi)$ for $(\xi, t) \in [0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ with some $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$. It is immediate that φ_∞ defined by

$$\varphi_\infty(r) = \frac{2}{r^2} \quad \text{for } r > 0$$

is a singular solution of (1.7).

A solution (U, V) of (1.1) is said to exhibit type I blowup at $t = T$ if there exists a constant $K > 0$ such that $|U(t)|_\infty \leq K(T - t)^{-1}$ for $t \in [0, T)$. In other words, $|w(s)|_\infty$ is uniformly bounded in $[s_0, \infty)$ for the corresponding solution w of (1.6). In [6], an asymptotic behavior of $w(s)$ associated with type I blowup solution as $s \rightarrow \infty$ was studied for (1.1) in B_1 with the boundary conditions

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial \nu} - U \frac{\partial V}{\partial \nu} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad V = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial B_1 \times (0, T),$$

where $B_R = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^N : |x| < R\}$ for $R > 0$ and ν is the outward normal unit vector. They showed that if $u(\xi, 0)$ satisfies

$$(1.8) \quad u_\xi(\xi, 0) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } \xi \in [0, 1)$$

and

$$(1.9) \quad u_{\xi\xi}(\xi, 0) + \frac{N+1}{\xi} u_\xi(\xi, 0) + u(\xi, 0) \{ \xi u_\xi(\xi, 0) + N u(\xi, 0) \} \geq 0 \quad \text{for } \xi \in (0, 1),$$

then $w(s)$ converges to φ_α locally uniformly in $[0, \infty)$ as $s \rightarrow \infty$ for some $\hat{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}$ with $z(\varphi_{\hat{\alpha}} - \varphi_\infty) = 1$. Here for a function $f \not\equiv 0$ on $[a, b]$ with $0 \leq a < b \leq \infty$, let $z(f : [a, b])$ be the supremum over all j such that there exist $a \leq r_1 < r_2 < \dots < r_{j+1} < b$ with $f(r_i) \cdot f(r_{i+1}) < 0$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, j$. Denote by $z(f)$ for simplicity when $b = \infty$. It was given in [15] that if $3 \leq N \leq 9$, then there exists a sequence $\{\alpha_n\} \subset \mathcal{S}$ with $\alpha_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $z(\varphi_{\alpha_n} - \varphi_\infty) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. The condition (1.9) excludes the possibility of the convergence of $w(s)$ to φ_α with $\alpha \neq \hat{\alpha}$ as $s \rightarrow \infty$.

Put $\overline{\mathcal{S}} = \mathcal{S} \cup \{0\}$. We first obtain the convergence of $w(s)$ corresponding to type I blowup solution to φ_α for some $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$ under no extra assumptions.

Theorem 1.1 *Suppose that a radial solution (U, V) of (1.1) undergoes type I blowup at $t = T$ and that $B(U, V) = \{0\}$. Let w be the corresponding solution of (1.6). Then, $w(s)$ converges to φ_α locally uniformly as $s \rightarrow \infty$ for some $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$. Under an additional assumption (1.8), the above conclusion holds with $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$.*

This theorem means that a solution u of (1.5) corresponding to a radial solution of (1.1) undergoing type I blowup at $t = T$ is asymptotically backward self-similar near $\xi = 0$ as $t \rightarrow T$.

Throughout the present paper, we denote $L_{loc}^\infty([0, \infty))$ and $C_{loc}^i([0, \infty))$ by L_{loc}^∞ and C_{loc}^i , respectively. Let $\omega(w_0)$ be the omega-limit set of the solution w of (1.6) in Theorem 1.1, that is,

$$\omega(w_0) = \left\{ W : w(s_n) \rightarrow W \text{ in } L_{loc}^\infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right. \\ \left. \text{for a sequence } \{s_n\} \text{ with } s_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right\}.$$

The equation (1.6) without the convection term $rw w_r$ appears in the study of blowup problem for a semilinear heat equation. In that case, the standard argument of infinite dimensional dynamical system based on a Lyapunov function plays an essential role to show that the omega-limit set consists of stationary solutions. On the other hand, the convection term $rw w_r$ prevents us from an easy construction of a Lyapunov function. In [6], a well-known method to treat a parabolic equation in one-dimensional bounded interval introduced by [19] was modified to get a Lyapunov function in implicit form with an advantage of bounded interval. However the method needed so complicated calculations. We make use of the analyticity with respect to the spatial variable to avoid such hard calculations, namely, we require no Lyapunov function.

Let us sketch our proof. It is immediate that $\omega(w_0)$ is nonempty by the parabolic regularity argument. We first show that $W(0)$ is constant for $W \in \omega(w_0)$ by use of the intersection comparison between w and φ_α for $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$ (Lemma 4.3). Based on the fact, we show

$$\frac{\partial^k w}{\partial s^k}(0, s) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty$$

for each positive integer k (Lemma 4.4). This leads us to

$$(1.10) \quad \frac{\partial^{i+j+1}}{\partial r^j \partial s^{i+1}} w(0, s) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty$$

for any nonnegative integers i, j (Lemma 4.5). There exist $S > s_0$ and $R > 0$ such that

$$(1.11) \quad \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{k!} \left| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial r^k} w_s(r, s) \right| \cdot r^k : r \in (0, R) \text{ and } s \geq S_0 \right\} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

(Corollary 2.1). This is derived from a general theorem on spatial analyticity (Theorem 2.1). Let

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ V : w_s(s_n) \rightarrow V \text{ in } L_{loc}^\infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right. \\ \left. \text{for a sequence } \{s_n\} \text{ with } s_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right\}.$$

Take $V \in \mathcal{V}$ arbitrarily. By the parabolic regularity argument, for each nonnegative integer j there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $w_s(s_n) \rightarrow V$ in C_{loc}^j as $n \rightarrow \infty$. It follows from (1.10) that

$$(1.12) \quad \frac{d^j}{dr^j} V(0) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

By the Taylor expansion, we get

$$\begin{aligned} w_s(r, s) &= w_s(0, s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} w_s(0, s) \cdot r + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} w_s(0, s) \cdot r^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial r^{k-1}} w_s(0, s) \cdot r^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial r^k} w_s(r\theta, s) \cdot r^k \end{aligned}$$

with some $\theta \in (0, 1)$ for $r > 0$ and $s > s_0$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} V(r) &= V(0) + \frac{d}{dr} V(0) \cdot r + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} V(0) \cdot r^2 \\ &\quad + \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dr^{k-1}} V(0) \cdot r^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k}{dr^k} V(r\theta) \cdot r^k \end{aligned}$$

for $r > 0$. We now obtain that V is analytic at $r = 0$ by (1.11) and hence $V \equiv 0$ from (1.12). Since for each $W \in \omega(w_0)$, there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $w(s_n) \rightarrow W$ and $w_s(s_n) \rightarrow 0$ in C_{loc}^2 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$W_{rr} + \frac{N+1}{r} W_r - \frac{r}{2} W_r - W + W(rW_r + NW) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, \infty).$$

Since $W(0)$ is constant for $W \in \omega(w_0)$, we obtain $\omega(w_0) = \{\varphi_\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$. This implies that $w(s) \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha$ in L_{loc}^∞ as $s \rightarrow \infty$.

For a solution u of (1.5), let $U(\xi, t) = \xi^{1-N}(\xi^N u)_\xi$ and $V_\xi(\xi, t) = -\xi u(\xi, t)$ for $(\xi, t) \in [0, \infty) \times [0, T)$. Then (U, V) satisfies (1.1). We say that a solution (U, V) of (1.1) defined in $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ is backward self-similar if $\lambda^2 U(\lambda\xi, \lambda^2 t) = U(\xi, t)$ in $[0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ for each $\lambda > 0$. Put $U_\alpha(\xi, t) = (-t)^{-1} \Phi_\alpha((-t)^{-1/2} \xi)$ and $(V_\alpha)_\xi(\xi, t) = -(-t)^{-1} \xi \varphi_\alpha((-t)^{-1/2} \xi)$ for $(\xi, t) \in [0, \infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ for $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$, where $\Phi_\alpha(r) = r(\varphi_\alpha)_r(r) + N\varphi_\alpha(r)$ for $r \geq 0$. It is immediate that (U_α, V_α) is a backward self-similar solution of (1.1). It follows from (1.1) and (1.2) that

$$\begin{aligned} U(\xi, t) &= - \left(V_{\xi\xi} + \frac{N-1}{\xi} V_\xi(\xi, t) \right) \\ &= \xi u_\xi(\xi, t) + Nu(\xi, t). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we easily get the following result from Theorem 1.1.

Corollary 1.1 *Suppose that a radial solution (U, V) of (1.1) undergoes type I blowup at $t = T$ and that $B(U, V) = \{0\}$. Let φ_α be as in Theorem 1.1. Then we have*

$$(T - t)U((T - t)^{1/2}r, t) \rightarrow r(\varphi_\alpha)_r(r) + N\varphi_\alpha(r) \quad \text{in } L_{loc}^\infty \text{ as } t \rightarrow T.$$

In other words, (U, V) is asymptotically backward self-similar near $\xi = 0$ as $t \rightarrow T$.

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we get an estimate on the analyticity with respect to space variable. In section 3, we study the behavior of $\varphi_\alpha(r)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ for $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of the main theorem.

2 Estimates related to analyticity

We shall state spatial analyticity of solutions of parabolic equations with analytic nonlinearity. Such a statement has been proved by [4] for a general system of fully nonlinear parabolic equations. Although it is stated in his paper as Theorem 2 of [4], we give here a version for semilinear equations to avoid complication. We also give a different proof based on Hölder estimates since such estimates simplifies induction argument significantly.

We first recall parabolic Hölder norms. For a domain D in $\mathbf{R}^N \times \mathbf{R}$ and a function u on D we denote a parabolic μ - Hölder seminorm on D by

$$[u]_{\mu, D} = \sup\{|u(x, t) - u(y, s)| / (|x - y|^\mu + |t - s|^{\mu/2}) : (x, t), (y, s) \in D\},$$

where $0 < \mu < 1$. For our convenience we denote the maximum norm by

$$[u]_{0, D} = \sup\{|u(x, t)| : (x, t) \in D\}$$

The parabolic μ - Hölder norm is now defined by

$$|u|_{\mu, D} = [u]_{\mu, D} + [u]_{0, D}$$

We use a standard convention of multi-indices $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)$ for order of spatial partial derivatives, i.e.,

$$\partial_x^\alpha = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots \partial_{x_N}^{\alpha_N}, \quad \partial_{x_j} = \partial / \partial x_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

and $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_N$. To simplify the notation we also use the convention that

$$[w^{(k)}]_{\mu, D} = \sup_{|\alpha|=k} [\partial_x^\alpha w]_{\mu, D}$$

for higher derivatives. Of course, $[w^{(h)}]_{0,D}$ and $|w^{(h)}|_{\mu,D}$ are defined similarly. Note that these quantities only contain spatial derivatives.

We recall a parabolic ball of radius r centered at $(0,0)$ defined by

$$Q(R) = B_R \times (-R^2, 0), \quad B_R = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : |x| < R\}.$$

We now state spatial analyticity of solutions for semilinear parabolic equations with analytic nonlinearity.

Theorem 2.1 *Let w be a smooth solution of*

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \Delta w + f(x, w, \nabla w) \quad \text{in } Q(1).$$

assume that there exist $M > 0$ and $\tilde{M} > 0$ such that

$$[w]_{0,Q(1)} \leq M, \quad [w^{(1)}]_{0,Q(1)} \leq \tilde{M}.$$

Assume that f is analytic in a neighborhood of

$$W = \{(x, p, q) \in \mathbf{R}^{2N+1} : x \in B_1, |p| \leq M, |q| \leq \tilde{M}\}.$$

Then there exist constants $C, d > 0$ depending only on M, \tilde{M}, N, f such that

$$[w^{(k)}]_{0,Q(1/2)} \leq Ck^k d^k$$

i.e.,

$$|\partial_x^\alpha w(x, t)| \leq Ck^k d^k \quad \text{in } Q(1/2).$$

By the Stirling formula we have

$$k! = \sqrt{2\pi k} k^{k+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-k+\theta_k/12k}$$

with some constant $\theta_k \in (0, k)$. Theorem 2.1 with this representation of $k!$ yields the following strong convergence result for w_s of (1.6) as $s \rightarrow \infty$. This is a key for the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Corollary 2.1 *Let w be a uniformly bounded global solution of (1.6). Then there exist $S > s_0$ and $R > 0$ such that*

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{k!} \left| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial r^k} w_s(r, s) \right| \cdot r^k : r \in (0, R), s \geq S \right\} = 0$$

Proof of Theorem 2.1. We may assume that $M' = [w^{(2)}]_{0,Q(1)} < \infty$ by replacing $Q(1)$ by a smaller parabolic ball $Q(r)$.

Our goal is to prove that for a fixed Hölder exponent $\mu \in (0, 1)$

$$[w^{(k)}]_{\mu,\delta} \leq A(Hk/\delta)^{k+\mu}, k = 1, 2, \dots \quad (2.1)$$

with some positive constants A and H independent of k and $\delta \in (0, 1/2)$ (depending only on μ, M, \tilde{M} and N), where

$$[u]_{\mu,\delta} = [u]_{\mu,Q(1-\delta)}.$$

We recall a few a priori estimates for the heat equation. Let u be a solution of

$$\partial_t u - \Delta u = h \text{ in } Q(1 - \delta'), \quad 0 < \delta' < \delta$$

which is smooth in a parabolic neighborhood of $\overline{Q(1 - \delta')}$. The solution u is of the form

$$u = G[h] + P[u].$$

Here G is the Green operator with the Dirichlet condition and P is the Poisson operator with the boundary data u . In other words $G[h]$ is the unique solution of

$$v_t - \Delta v = h \quad \text{in } Q(1 - \delta')$$

with $v = 0$ on a parabolic boundary $\partial_p Q(1 - \delta')$, i.e.,

$$\partial_p Q(1 - \delta') = \partial B(1 - \delta') \times (-(1 - \delta')^2, 0) \cup \overline{B(1 - \delta')} \times \{-(1 - \delta')^2\}$$

and $P[\varphi]$ is the unique solution of

$$Z_t - \Delta Z = 0 \text{ in } Q(1 - \delta'), \quad v = \varphi \text{ on } \partial_p Q(1 - \delta').$$

For G a classical Schauder estimate implies

$$|(G[h])^{(2)}|_{\mu,\delta'} \leq c_1 |h|_{\mu,\delta'} \quad (2.2)$$

with a constant c_1 depending only on N and μ , and independent of h and δ' provided that $0 \leq \delta' < 1/2$. For the proof see e.g. [13]. The constant c_2 depends on domains but in our case $Q(1 - \delta')$ is homothetic in parabolic scale for all $\delta' < 1$ so if the size is pinched from above and below, the constant c_1 can be taken uniform. (Note that G

and P depends on δ' but we suppress its dependence.)

For P a direct computation of fundamental solution ([5], [11], [13]) implies that

$$[P[\varphi]^{(j)}]_{0,\delta} \leq \frac{m_j}{(\delta - \delta')^j} [\varphi]_{0,\delta'}, \quad j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

with m_j independent of φ , δ , δ' provided that $0 < \delta' < \delta < 1/2$ and depending only on j and N . (The dependence on j for large j is j^j but we do not use such an estimate.) Here $[\varphi]_{0,\delta'}$ denotes the maximum norm of φ over $\partial_p Q(1 - \delta')$, where φ is defined only on the boundary $\partial_p Q(1 - \delta')$. By a trivial interpolation inequality

$$[v]_{\mu,\delta} \leq 2^{1-\mu} [v^{(1)}]_{0,\delta}^\mu [v]_{0,\delta}^{1-\mu}, \quad (2.3)$$

the derivative estimate for P yields the Hölder estimate

$$[P[\varphi]^{(j)}]_{\mu,\delta} \leq \frac{c_2}{(\delta - \delta')^{j+\mu}} [\varphi]_{0,\delta'}, \quad (2.4)$$

with a constant c_2 depending only on N and μ .

We are now ready to carry out the proof of (2.1). By our assumptions and (2.3) we know that (2.1) holds for $k = 1$. We argue by induction. Suppose that (2.1) is valid for $k = r - 1$ for $r \geq 2$. We take δ' such that $\delta - \delta' = \delta/r$ and use the representation to formula for $\partial_x^\alpha w$:

$$\partial_x^\alpha w = G[\partial_x^\alpha F] + P[\partial_x^\alpha w]$$

with $F(x) = f(x, w(x), \nabla w(x))$ and $|\alpha| = r - 2$. By (2.2) and (2.4) we have

$$[w^{(r)}]_{\mu,\delta} \leq c_1 |F^{(r-2)}|_{\mu,\delta'} + c_2 \left(\frac{r}{\delta}\right)^{2+\mu} [w^{(r-2)}]_{0,\delta'}. \quad (2.5)$$

We shall use an interpolation inequality (proved later in Lemma 2.1)

$$[u^{(1)}]_{0,\delta'} \leq c_3 [u^{(1)}]_{\mu,\delta'}^{1-\mu} [u]_{\mu,\delta'}^\mu \quad (2.6)$$

with c_3 depending only on N and μ to derive estimates for maximum norm. Our induction assumption implies that

$$[w^{(k)}]_{0,\delta'} \leq c_3 A(Hk/\delta')^k \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq r - 1. \quad (2.7)$$

For the first term a calculation similar to the proof of Lemma 1 in [4] together with (2.7) implies

$$[\partial_x^\alpha F]_{\mu,\delta'} \leq CA(H(r-1)/\delta')^{r-1+\mu}, \quad [\partial_x^\alpha F]_{0,\delta'} \leq CA(H(r-1)/\delta')^{r-1} \quad (2.8)$$

with C independent of δ' and r provided that H is taken large but largeness is independent of δ' and r . The constant C depends on analyticity of f . Since we estimate Hölder norm, we frequently invoke a trivial inequality

$$[gh]_{\mu,\delta'} \leq [g]_{0,\delta'} [h]_{\mu,\delta'} + [g]_{\mu,\delta'} [h]_{0,\delta'}$$

to derive (2.8). Note that the highest derivative term of w is in $\partial_x^\alpha F$ is $\partial f / \partial(\nabla w) \cdot \partial_x^\alpha \nabla w$, so $\partial_x^\alpha F$ only includes derivatives of w up to $r-1$ order. Since we may assume that $H > 1$, we conclude from (2.8) that

$$\begin{aligned} |F^{(r-2)}|_{\mu,\delta'} &\leq 2CA(H(r-1)/\delta')^{r-1+\mu} \\ &= 2CA(Hr/\delta)^{r-1+\mu}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

Combining (2.5), (2.7) and (2.9), we have

$$[w^{(r)}]_{\mu,\delta'} \leq c_1 2CA(Hr/\delta')^{r-1+\mu} + c_2 c_3 A(H(r-2)/\delta')^{r-2} (r/\delta)^{2+\mu}.$$

Taking H larger (independent of r and $\delta \in (0, 1/2)$), say,

$$2c_1 CH^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + c_2 c_3 H^{-2} \leq H,$$

we observe that

$$[w^{(r)}]_{\mu,\delta} \leq A(Hr/\delta)^{r-1+\mu}.$$

We have proved (2.1).

Our conclusion follows from (2.1) with interpolation inequality (2.6). \square

We now give a short proof for an interpolation inequality (2.6) for parabolic Hölder norm.

Lemma 2.1 *Let r_0 and R_0 be positive constants such that $r_0 < R_0$. For $\mu \in (0, 1)$ and $N = 1, 2, \dots$ there is a constant $c = c(r_0, R_0, \mu, N)$ such that*

$$[w^{(1)}]_0 \leq c [w^{(1)}]_\mu^{1-\mu} [w]_\mu^\mu$$

for all $w \in C(\overline{Q(R)})$ such that $\nabla w \in C(\overline{Q(R)})$ and $r_0 < R < R_0$, where $Q(R) \subset \mathbf{R}^N \times \mathbf{R}$. Here $[h]_\mu$ denotes the norm on $Q(R)$, i.e. $[h]_{\mu,Q(R)}$.

Proof. We first prove that

$$[\partial_{x_i} w]_{0,U} \leq C [\partial_{x_i} w]_{\mu,U}^{1-\mu} [w]_{\mu,U}^\mu \text{ for } w \in C^\mu(U), \quad U = \mathbf{R}^N \times (-\infty, 0).$$

It suffices to prove that

$$[\partial_{x_i} w]_{0,U} \leq c'(\lambda^\mu [\partial_{x_i} w]_{\mu,U} + \lambda^{\mu-1} [w]_{\mu,U})$$

for all $\lambda > 0$ with some constant c' independent of λ and w . By scaling it suffices to prove the case $\lambda = 1$. For this purpose it suffices to prove

$$[\partial_{x_i} w]_{0,Q} \leq C'_1([\partial_{x_i} w]_{\mu,Q} + [w]_{\mu,Q})$$

in a cube $Q \subset U$.

Suppose that this inequality would not hold. Then there would exist a sequence of function w_j such that

$$[\partial_{x_i} w_j]_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad [\partial_{x_i} w_j]_{\mu,Q} + [w_j]_{\mu,Q} \leq 1/j.$$

By Ascoli-Arzelà theorem $\partial_{x_i} w_j$ converges uniformly in Q to some function g . Since $[\partial_{x_i} w_j]_{\mu,Q} \rightarrow 0$, g is a function independent of x_i . However, since $[w_j]_{\mu,Q} \rightarrow 0$, we have $w_j \rightarrow \text{const.}(j \rightarrow \infty)$. This is absurd.

We thus proved that

$$[w^{(1)}]_{0,U} \leq c[w^{(1)}]_{\mu,U}^{1-\mu} [w]_{\mu,U}^\mu. \quad (2.10)$$

To prove the same inequality on $Q(R)$ ($r_0 < R < R_0$) instead of U it suffices to extend function on $Q(R)$ to a function on U . For a given function $f \in C^1(\overline{Q(R)})$ we define its extension to $\mathbf{R}^N \times (-R^2, 0)$ by a kind of reflection

$$\tilde{f}(x, t) = 2f(Rx/|x|, t) - f(R^2x/|x|^2, t) \quad \text{for} \quad |x| \geq R$$

We further extend for $t \leq -R^2$ by a similar method, i.e.

$$\bar{f}(x, t) = 2\tilde{f}(x, -R^2) - \tilde{f}(x, -R^4/t) \quad \text{for} \quad t \leq -R^2.$$

It is clear that

$$[\bar{f}]_{\mu,U} \leq a[f]_{\mu,Q(R)}, \quad [\bar{f}^{(1)}]_{\mu,U} \leq b[f]_{\mu,Q(R)}$$

with a constant a and b depending only on r_0, R_0, μ and N . Thus (2.10) yields the desired estimate for $Q(R)$ so the proof of Lemma 2.1 is now complete. \square

3 Properties of positive solutions of (1.7)

For $\alpha > 0$, let φ_α be a solution to

$$(3.13) \quad \begin{cases} \varphi'' + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} \right) \varphi' - \varphi + \varphi(r\varphi' + N\varphi) = 0 & \text{in } (0, r(\alpha)) \\ \varphi'(0) = 0, \quad \varphi(0) = \alpha, \end{cases}$$

where $r(\alpha) = \sup\{r > 0 : 0 < \varphi_\alpha(\tilde{r}) < \infty \text{ for } \tilde{r} \in [0, r)\}$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{\alpha > 0 : r(\alpha) = \infty\}$.

The following is the main result in this section.

Proposition 3.1 *Let $N \geq 3$. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$, the limit $\Lambda_\alpha \equiv \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \varphi_\alpha(r)$ exists. Furthermore, if $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, then $\Lambda_{\alpha_1} \neq \Lambda_{\alpha_2}$.*

Put $\kappa = 1/N$ and let

$$L_\kappa(\phi) = \phi'' + \frac{N+1}{r}\phi' - r\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{N}\right)\phi' + \phi.$$

Let L_ρ^2 be the Lebesgue measurable functions f on $[0, \infty)$ satisfying

$$\int_0^\infty f(r)^2 r^{N+1} \rho(r) dr < \infty,$$

where

$$\rho(r) = \exp\left(-\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right) \quad \text{for } r \geq 0.$$

For a nonnegative integer j , let λ_j^κ be the j th eigenvalue of $L_\kappa(\phi) = -\lambda\phi$, and let ϕ_j^κ be the j th eigenfunction normalized in L_ρ^2 such that $\phi_j^\kappa(r) > 0$ for $r \gg 1$. Here and henceforth, for positive constants a and b $a \gg b$ denotes that a/b is sufficiently large. It is known that

$$(3.14) \quad \lambda_j^\kappa = \frac{N-2}{N}j - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_j^\kappa(r) = (-1)^j c_j S_j^{N/2} \left(\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right),$$

respectively. Here

$$c_j = \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left(S_j^{N/2} \left(\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right) \right)^2 r^{N+1} \rho(r) dr \right\}^{-1/2}$$

and S_j^a is the Sonine's polynomial of order a for $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then we see

$$(3.15) \quad \phi_j^\kappa(r) = c_j \left(\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right)^j (1 + O(r^{-2})) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow \infty$$

and

$$(3.16) \quad \frac{d}{dy} \phi_j^\kappa(r) = \frac{2j}{r} c_j \left(\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right)^j (1 + O(r^{-2})) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow \infty.$$

Lemma 3.1 *Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \{\kappa\}$. If $z(\varphi_\alpha - \kappa) = \infty$, there exists a sequence $\{r_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$ with $r_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\varphi_\alpha(r_n) = \kappa$ and that $\varphi_\alpha < \kappa$ in (r_{2n}, r_{2n+1}) for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$.*

Proof. If $z(\varphi_\alpha - \kappa) = \infty$, then there exists $\{r_n\} \subset [0, \infty)$ such that $\varphi_\alpha(r_n) = \kappa$ and that $\varphi_\alpha < \kappa$ in (r_{2n}, r_{2n+1}) for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$. If $\{r_n\}$ is bounded, then there exists $R > 0$ with $r_n \rightarrow R$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ taking a subsequence if necessary. If φ_α is bounded in $[0, 2R]$, we get $\varphi_\alpha(R) = \kappa$ and $\varphi'_\alpha(R) = 0$ by the elliptic regularity argument. This implies $\alpha = \kappa$ by the uniqueness of solution to the initial value problem for the ordinary differential equation. This contradicts that $\alpha \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \{\kappa\}$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.2 *If $\alpha \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \{\kappa\}$, then $z(\varphi_\alpha - \kappa) < \infty$.*

Proof. On the contrary, we assume $z(\varphi_\alpha - \kappa) = \infty$. Put $\Phi = \kappa - \varphi_\alpha$. The function Φ satisfies

$$\Phi'' + \frac{N+1}{r}\Phi' - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{N}\right)r\Phi' - \Phi + N(\kappa + \varphi_\alpha)\Phi - r\Phi\Phi' = 0$$

and

$$(3.17) \quad \frac{1}{g} \frac{d}{dr} \left(g \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \right) - \Phi + N(\kappa + \varphi_\alpha)\Phi - r\Phi\Phi' = 0,$$

where

$$(3.18) \quad g(r) = r^{N+1} \exp\left(-\frac{N-2}{4N}r^2\right).$$

For $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, we see

$$(3.19) \quad \frac{1}{g} \frac{d}{dr} \left(g \frac{d\phi_j^\kappa}{dr} \right) + \phi_j^\kappa = -\lambda_j^\kappa \phi_j^\kappa.$$

Let $\{r_n\}$ be the sequence in Lemma 3.1. It follows from (3.19) that

$$\int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \frac{d}{dr} \left(g \frac{d\phi_j^\kappa}{dr} \right) \Phi dr + \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa \Phi g dr + \lambda_j^\kappa \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa \Phi g dr = 0.$$

Therefore we have

$$-\int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} (\lambda_j^\kappa + 1)\Phi g \phi_j^\kappa dr = \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \frac{d}{dr} \left(g \frac{d\phi_j^\kappa}{dr} \right) \Phi dr > \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa (\Phi' g)' dr.$$

Applying (3.17) to this inequality yields

$$(3.20) \quad \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} r \phi_j^\kappa g \Phi \Phi' dr < -\lambda_j^\kappa \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa g \Phi dr < 0 \quad \text{for } n \gg 1.$$

It follows from (3.15) and (3.16) that

$$(r \phi_j^\kappa g)' = \left\{ N + 2 + 2j c_j (1 + O(1) \frac{1}{r^2}) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{N} \right) r^2 \right\} \phi_j^\kappa g \quad \text{for } r \gg 1.$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} r \phi_j^\kappa g \Phi \Phi' dr &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} (r \phi_j^\kappa g)' \Phi^2 dr \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \left\{ N + 2 + 2j c_j (1 + O(1) \frac{1}{r^2}) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{N} \right) r^2 \right\} \phi_j^\kappa g \Phi^2 dr > 0 \end{aligned}$$

for $n \gg 1$. This contradicts (3.20), which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.3 *If $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$, then $\sup_{r \geq 0} \varphi_\alpha(r) < \infty$.*

Proof. On the contrary, we assume $\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$ for some $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$. By Lemma 3.2, we have $\varphi_\alpha(r) > \kappa$ for $r \gg 1$. If φ_α has a local minimum at $R \gg 1$, then

$$\varphi_\alpha''(R) = \varphi_\alpha(R) - N (\varphi_\alpha(R))^2 < 0.$$

This contradicts that $\varphi_\alpha(R)$ is a local minimum, which implies $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$ and $\varphi_\alpha'(r) \geq 0$ for $r \gg 1$. Hence we get

$$\varphi_\alpha''(r) + 2r \varphi_\alpha'(r) < 0 \quad \text{for } r \geq R$$

with some $R \gg 1$. This inequality leads us to

$$\varphi_\alpha'(r) < \varphi_\alpha'(R) \frac{R^2}{r^2} \quad \text{for } r > R.$$

This contradicts that $\limsup_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.4 *If $\alpha > 0$, then $\varphi_\alpha(r) < \infty$ for $r \in (0, r(\alpha)]$.*

Proof. On the contrary, we assume $\limsup_{r \rightarrow r(\alpha)} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$. By Lemma 3.1, we see $r(\alpha) < \infty$. If φ_α has a local minimum at $R \in (r(\alpha)/2, r(\alpha))$, it follows from (3.13) that

$$0 \leq \varphi_\alpha''(R) = \varphi_\alpha(R) - N(\varphi_\alpha(R))^2$$

The inequality implies $\varphi_\alpha(R) \in (0, \kappa]$. Therefore there exists a positive constant h independent of $R \in (r(\alpha)/2, r(\alpha))$ such that

$$h \leq \sup \{r \geq R : \varphi_\alpha(\tilde{r}) \leq \kappa + 1 \text{ for } \tilde{r} \in [R, r]\}$$

by the elliptic regularity argument. These imply that $\varphi_\alpha' \geq 0$ in $[R_1, r(\alpha)]$ and $\lim_{r \rightarrow r(\alpha)} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$, where $R_1 = \max(r(\alpha)/2, r(\alpha) - h)$, from which we get

$$-\varphi_\alpha(r) + N\varphi_\alpha(r)^2 > 0 \quad \text{for } r \in [R_2, r(\alpha))$$

and

$$\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} + r\varphi_\alpha(r) > 0 \quad \text{for } r \in [R_2, r(\alpha))$$

with some $R_2 \in [R_1, r(\alpha))$. Applying these inequalities to (3.13), we obtain $\varphi_\alpha'' < 0$ in $[R_2, r(\alpha))$. Then φ_α is bounded in $(0, r(\alpha))$. This contradicts $\limsup_{r \rightarrow r(\alpha)} \varphi_\alpha(r) = \infty$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.5 *If $\alpha \in S \setminus \{\kappa\}$, then $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = 0$ and $\varphi_\alpha'(r) < 0$ and $\varphi_\alpha''(r) \geq 0$ for $r \gg 1$.*

Proof. Let r_1 be the largest zero of $\varphi_\alpha - \kappa$ if $\varphi_\alpha - \kappa$ has at least one zero, and let $r_1 = 0$ if $\varphi_\alpha - \kappa$ has no zeros. Put

$$G_\alpha(r) = r^{N+1} \exp\left(-\frac{r^2}{4} + \int_{r_0}^r s\varphi_\alpha(s)ds\right).$$

We see

$$(3.21) \quad G_\alpha(r)\varphi_\alpha'(r) = G_\alpha(\tilde{r})\varphi_\alpha'(\tilde{r}) + \int_{\tilde{r}}^r (\varphi_\alpha(s) - N\varphi_\alpha(s)^2) G_\alpha(s)ds$$

for $r, \tilde{r} \in (0, \infty)$. Suppose that φ_α' has a zero r_2 in (r_1, ∞) . It follows from (3.21) that $\varphi_\alpha'(r) < 0$ in (r_2, ∞) if $\varphi_\alpha > \kappa$ in (r_1, ∞) and that $\varphi_\alpha'(r) > 0$ in (r_2, ∞) if $\varphi_\alpha < \kappa$ in (r_1, ∞) . From this and Lemma 3.3, there exists a limit $C_\alpha = \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) \in [0, \infty)$. Suppose that $C_\alpha = \kappa$. If $\varphi_\alpha' < 0$ in (r_2, ∞) , then $\varphi_\alpha > \kappa$ in (r_1, ∞) . Applying these

inequalities to (3.13) yields $\varphi''_\alpha(r) \geq 0$ and $(N+1)/r - r/2 + r\varphi_\alpha(r) < 0$ with some $r \in (r_2, \infty)$, which contradicts (3.13). If $\varphi'_\alpha > 0$ in (r_2, ∞) , then $\varphi_\alpha < \kappa$ in (r_1, ∞) . Thus we get $\varphi''_\alpha(r) \leq 0$ and $(N+1)/r - r/2 + r\varphi_\alpha(r) < 0$ with some $r \in (r_2, \infty)$. This contradicts (3.13). Then we have $C_\alpha \neq \kappa$. Suppose that $C_\alpha > 0$. The equation (3.13) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_\alpha(r) - \varphi_\alpha(r)^2 - \frac{2}{r}\varphi'_\alpha(r) - \frac{2(N+2)}{r}\varphi_\alpha(r) \\ &= \varphi_\alpha(r_2) - \varphi_\alpha(r_2)^2 - \frac{2}{r_2}\varphi'_\alpha(r_2) - \frac{2(N+2)}{r_2}\varphi_\alpha(r_2) \\ & \quad + \int_{r_2}^r \frac{2}{s} \left(-\varphi_\alpha(s) + N\varphi_\alpha(s)^2 + \frac{2(N+2)}{s^2}\varphi_\alpha(s) \right) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Take $\{R_n\} \subset [r_2, \infty)$ with $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = \infty$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi'_\alpha(R_n) = 0$. If $C_\alpha \in (0, \kappa)$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_\alpha(R_n) - \varphi_\alpha(R_n)^2) = -\infty,$$

and if $C_\alpha > \kappa$, then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi_\alpha(R_n) - \varphi_\alpha(R_n)^2) = \infty.$$

This is a contradiction by Lemma 3.3. Then we get $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = 0$ and $\varphi'_\alpha(r) < 0$ for $r \gg 1$.

Differentiating (3.13) with respect to r yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi'''_\alpha + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} \right) \varphi''_\alpha + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} \right)' \varphi'_\alpha - \varphi'_\alpha \\ & \quad + \varphi'_\alpha (r\varphi'_\alpha + N\varphi_\alpha) + \varphi_\alpha (\varphi'_\alpha + r\varphi''_\alpha + N\varphi'_\alpha) \\ &= \varphi'''_\alpha + \left(\frac{N+1}{r} - \frac{r}{2} + r\varphi_\alpha \right) \varphi''_\alpha \\ & \quad - \left\{ \frac{N+1}{r^2} + \frac{3}{2} - (2N+1)\varphi_\alpha \right\} \varphi'_\alpha + r(\varphi'_\alpha)^2 \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Take

$$r_3 = \max \left(r_2, \sup \left\{ r \geq 0 : \varphi_\alpha(r) \geq \frac{1}{2N+1} \right\} \right)$$

If there exists $r_4 \geq r_3$ such that $\varphi''_\alpha(r_4) < 0$, then

$$\varphi''_\alpha(r) \leq \frac{1}{r^{N+1}} \exp \left(\frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^2}{2(2N+1)} \right) G_\alpha(r_4) \varphi''_\alpha(r_4) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow \infty.$$

This contradicts $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_\alpha(r) = 0$. Consequently we obtain $\varphi_\alpha''(r) \geq 0$ for $r \gg 1$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.6 *If $\alpha, \tilde{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}$ and $\alpha \neq \tilde{\alpha}$, then $z(\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) < \infty$ and $z(\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_\infty) < \infty$.*

Proof. For $\alpha, \tilde{\alpha} \in \mathcal{S}$ with $\alpha \neq \tilde{\alpha}$, suppose that $z(\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) = \infty$ and put $\{r_n\} = \{r \in (0, \infty) : \varphi_\alpha(r) = \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}(r)\}$. If $\{r_n\}$ has an accumulating point r^* , we see $\varphi_\alpha(r^*) = \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}(r^*)$ and $\varphi_\alpha'(r^*) = \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}'(r^*)$. This implies $\varphi_\alpha \equiv \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}$, which contradicts $\alpha \neq \tilde{\alpha}$. Then we may assume without loss of generality that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n = \infty$ and $\varphi_\alpha > \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}$ in (r_{2n}, r_{2n+1}) . Put $\Psi = \varphi_\alpha - \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}$. The function Ψ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi'' + \frac{N+1}{r} \Psi' - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \kappa \right) r \Psi' - \Psi \\ - \kappa r \Psi' + r(\Psi \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}})' + r \Psi \Psi' + N(\varphi_\alpha + \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) \Psi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.22) \quad \frac{1}{g} (g \Psi')' - \Psi - \kappa r \Psi' + r(\Psi \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}})' + r \Psi \Psi' + N(\varphi_\alpha + \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) \Psi = 0,$$

where g is in (3.18). It follows from (3.19) that

$$\begin{aligned} -(\lambda_j^\kappa + 1) \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa g \Psi dr &= \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} (\phi_j^{\kappa'} g)' \Psi dr \\ &= - \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^{\kappa'} (g \Psi') dr \\ &> \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \phi_j^\kappa (g \Psi')' dr \quad \text{for } n \gg 1. \end{aligned}$$

Take $j \geq 1$ such that $\lambda_j^\kappa > 0$. Applying (3.22) to this inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + \lambda_j^\kappa) \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \Psi \phi_j^\kappa g dr + \kappa \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \Psi' (r \phi_j^\kappa g) dr - \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} (\Psi \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}})' (r \phi_j^\kappa g) dr \\ - \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \Psi \Psi' (r \phi_j^\kappa g) dr - N \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} (\varphi_\alpha + \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) \Psi (\phi_j^\kappa g) dr < 0, \end{aligned}$$

from which we get

$$\int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \left\{ 2 + \lambda_j^\kappa - N(\varphi_\alpha + \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) \right\} \Psi \phi_j^\kappa g dr < \int_{r_{2n}}^{r_{2n+1}} \left(\kappa - \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}} - \frac{1}{2} \Psi \right) \Psi (r \phi_j^\kappa g)' dr.$$

The right-hand side is negative and the left-hand side is positive for $n \gg 1$. This contradiction implies $z(\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_{\tilde{\alpha}}) < \infty$. Similarly to above, we get $z(\varphi_\alpha - \varphi_\infty) < \infty$. \square

Lemma 3.7 *Let $N \geq 3$. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{S} \setminus \{\kappa\}$, $\Lambda_\alpha \equiv \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^2 \varphi_\alpha(r)$ exists in $(0, \infty)$. Moreover we have*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\varphi'_\alpha(r)}{\varphi_\alpha(r)} = -2.$$

Proof. For simplicity, we write $\varphi = \varphi_\alpha$. Putting $\rho(r) = \exp(-r^2/4)$, we have

$$-\varphi'(r)r^{N+1}\rho(r) = \int_r^\infty \tau^{N+1}\rho(\varphi - \tau\varphi\varphi' - N\varphi^2)d\tau.$$

and

$$-\frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} = \frac{\int_r^\infty \tau^{N+1}\rho(\varphi - \tau\varphi\varphi' - N\varphi^2)d\tau}{\varphi(r)r^N\rho(r)}.$$

The l'Hospital's rule yields

$$\begin{aligned} (3.23) \quad -\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-r^{N+1}\rho(r)\varphi(r)(1 - r\varphi(r)\varphi'(r) - N\varphi(r))}{(\varphi(r)r^N\rho(r))'} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + r\varphi'(r) + N\varphi(r)}{\left(\frac{\varphi'(r)}{r\varphi(r)} + \frac{N}{r^2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from Lemma 3.5 and (3.13) that

$$0 > \left(-\varphi - \frac{N+1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)r\varphi' > -\varphi(r) \quad \text{for } r \gg 1.$$

Combining the inequality with Lemma 3.5, we have

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r\varphi'(r) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\varphi'(r)}{r\varphi(r)} = 0.$$

Hence it follows from (3.23) that

$$(3.24) \quad -\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} = 2.$$

Therefore for any positive constant ε there exists $R > 0$ such that

$$\frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} < -2 + \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(r) < R^{2-\varepsilon} r^{-2+\varepsilon} \varphi_\alpha(R) \quad \text{for } r \geq R.$$

Take $k \in (0, 2 - \varepsilon)$. The l'Hospital's rule yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^k \left(\frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} + 2 \right) \\ &= - \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{d}{dr} \{ \varphi(r) r^{N-k} \rho(r) \}} \frac{d}{dr} \left\{ \int_r^\infty \tau^{N+1} \rho(\varphi - \tau\varphi\varphi' - N\varphi^2) d\tau - 2\varphi r^N \rho(r) \right\} \\ &= \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-r^{k+1}\varphi' + Nr^k\varphi + 2Nr^{k-2} + 2r^{k-1}(\varphi'(r)/\varphi(r))}{\frac{N-k}{r^2} + \frac{\varphi'(r)}{r\varphi(r)} - \frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

and hence

$$(3.25) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^k \left(\frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} + 2 \right) = 0.$$

This implies

$$\left| r^k \left(\frac{r\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} + 2 \right) \right| < 1 \quad \text{for } r \geq R_1$$

and

$$-\frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{r^{k+1}} < \frac{\varphi'(r)}{\varphi(r)} < -\frac{2}{r} + \frac{1}{r^{k+1}} \quad \text{for } r \geq R_1$$

with some $R_1 \gg 1$. Therefore there exist $K_1, K_2 > 0$ such that

$$(3.26) \quad \frac{K_1}{r^2} < \varphi(r) < \frac{K_2}{r^2} \quad \text{for } r \geq R_1.$$

Set

$$(3.27) \quad h(\eta) = r^2\varphi(r) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \log r.$$

The equation (3.13) is written as

$$(3.28) \quad h'' + (N-4)h' - \frac{e^{2\eta}}{2}h' - 2(N-2)h + hh' + (N-2)h^2 = 0.$$

Suppose that the limit $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h(\eta)$ does not exist. It follows from (3.26) that

$$K_1 \leq \liminf_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h(\eta) < \limsup_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h(\eta) \leq K_2.$$

Therefore there exist $\{\eta_{*n}\}$ and $\{\eta_n^*\}$ with $0 < \eta_{*n} < \eta_n^* < \eta_{*n+1}$ such that $h(\eta_n^*)$ and $h(\eta_{*n})$ are a local minimum and a local maximum, respectively. From this and (3.13), we obtain $h(\eta_{*n}) < 2 < h(\eta_n^*)$ for any n and hence $z(h-2) = \infty$, i.e., $z(\varphi - \varphi_\infty) = \infty$. This is a contradiction by Lemma 3.6, which implies that $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h(\eta)$ exists. Consequently the conclusion follows from (3.26). \square

Lemma 3.8 *Let $N \geq 3$. For $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathcal{S}$ with $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, we have $\Lambda_{\alpha_1} \neq \Lambda_{\alpha_2}$.*

Proof. For simplicity, we write $\Lambda_i = \Lambda_{\alpha_i}$ and $h_i = h_{\alpha_i}$ ($i = 1, 2$), where Λ_α is the constant in Lemma 3.7 and h_α is defined by (3.27).

Suppose that $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2$. Put $f = h_1 h_2' - h_1' h_2$ and

$$g(\eta) = (N-4)\eta - \frac{1}{4}e^{2\eta} + \int_0^\eta h_1(\tau) d\tau.$$

It follows from (3.28) that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.29) \quad \frac{d}{d\eta} (e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta)) &= e^{g(\eta)} \left[h_1 \left\{ h_2'' + (N-4)h_2' - \frac{1}{2}e^{2\eta} h_2'(\eta) + h_1(\eta) h_2'(\eta) \right\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - h_2 \left\{ h_1'' + (N-4)h_1' - \frac{1}{2}e^{2\eta} h_1'(\eta) + h_1(\eta) h_1'(\eta) \right\} \right] \\ &= e^{g(\eta)} h_1(\eta) (h_1(\eta) - h_2(\eta)) \{ h_2'(\eta) + (N-2)h_2(\eta) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 = 2$. Since $z(h_1 - 2 : \mathbf{R}) < \infty$, h_1 satisfies

$$(3.30) \quad h_1(r) > 2 \quad \text{or} \quad h_1(r) < 2 \quad \text{for } r \gg 1.$$

Let us consider the case where $h_1(r) > 2$ for $r \gg 1$. For $r \gg 1$, h_1 does not have a local minimum and hence $h_1' < 0$. Combining this with (3.30) yields

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(e^{g(\eta)} \frac{d}{d\eta} h_1 \right) < 0 \quad \text{for } r \gg 1,$$

which implies $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h_1'(\eta) = -\infty$. This contradicts Lemma 3.7. We reach a contradiction in the latter case in (3.30). Consequently we obtain $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 \neq 2$.

Suppose that $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 > 2$. Since $z(h_1 - h_2 : \mathbf{R}) < \infty$, there exists $\eta_0 \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $h_1(\eta) > h_2(\eta)$ for $\eta \geq \eta_0$ or $h_1(\eta) < h_2(\eta)$ for $\eta \geq \eta_0$. Suppose that $h_1 > h_2$ in (η_0, ∞) .

Since $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} h_2'(\eta) = 0$ by Lemma 3.7, we have

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} (e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta)) > 0 \quad \text{for } \eta \geq \eta_1$$

with some $\eta_1 \geq \eta_0$. Therefore there exists $\eta_2 \geq \eta_1$ such that

$$e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta) < 0 \quad \text{for } \eta \geq \eta_2$$

since $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta) = 0$. This implies that

$$\left(\frac{h_2}{h_1}\right)' = \frac{h_2' h_1 - h_2 h_1'}{h_1^2} = \frac{f}{h_1^2} < 0 \quad \text{in } [\eta_2, \infty).$$

Thus we get

$$\frac{\Lambda_2}{\Lambda_1} = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h_2(\eta)}{h_1(\eta)} \leq \frac{h_2(\eta_2)}{h_1(\eta_2)} < 1,$$

which contradicts $\Lambda_2/\Lambda_1 = 1$.

If $h_1(\eta) < h_2(\eta)$ for $\eta \gg 1$, we define

$$(3.31) \quad f = h_2 h_1' - h_2' h_1 \quad \text{and} \quad g = (N - 4)\eta - \frac{1}{4}e^{2\eta} + \int_0^\eta h_2(\tau) d\tau.$$

Similarly to above, we obtain the same conclusion. Suppose that $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 < 2$. As mentioned in the case where $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 > 2$, we can assume that $h_1(\eta) < h_2(\eta)$ for $\eta \geq \eta_3$ with some η_3 . It follows from (3.29) that

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} (e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta)) < 0 \quad \text{for } \eta \geq \eta_3.$$

with some $\eta_3 > 0$. Since $\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta) = 0$, we get

$$e^{g(\eta)} f(\eta) > 0 \quad \text{for } \eta \geq \eta_4$$

with some $\eta_4 \geq \eta_3$, that is, $(h_2(\eta)/h_1(\eta))' > 0$ for $\eta \geq \eta_4$. Therefore we obtain

$$\frac{\Lambda_2}{\Lambda_1} = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h_2(\eta)}{h_1(\eta)} \geq \frac{h_2(\eta_4)}{h_1(\eta_4)} > 1.$$

In the case where $\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_2 < 2$ and $h_1(\eta) > h_2(\eta)$ for $\eta \gg 1$, we can treat similarly. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 3.1 is now immediate from Lemmas 3.7, 3.8.

4 Proofs of the main theorems

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. Throughout this section, let (U, V) be a radial solution of (1.1) which undergoes type I blowup at $t = T$ with $B(U, V) = \{0\}$. For the corresponding solution w of (1.6), let $\omega(w_0)$ be the omega-limit set of w , i.e.,

$$\omega(w_0) = \left\{ W : w(s_n) \rightarrow W \text{ in } L_{loc}^\infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right. \\ \left. \text{for a sequence } \{s_n\} \text{ with } s_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right\}.$$

Since $|w(s)|_\infty$ is bounded in $[s_0, \infty)$, we have that $\omega(w_0)$ is nonempty by the parabolic regularity argument.

Lemma 4.1 *Suppose that $w_1, w_2 \in \omega(w_0)$ and $w_1(0) < w_2(0)$. If $\alpha \in I \equiv (w_1(0), w_2(0))$, then $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$.*

Proof. On the contrary, assume that there exists $\alpha \in I$ such that $\alpha \notin \mathcal{S}$. Since $r(\alpha) < \infty$, we have

$$z(w(s) - \varphi_\alpha : [0, r(\alpha))) \leq k \quad \text{for any } s > s_0$$

with some positive integer k . It is known that $z(w(s) - \varphi_\alpha : [0, r(\alpha)))$ is nonincreasing in s and that

$$z(w(s) - \varphi_\alpha : [0, r(\alpha))) < z(w(\tilde{s}) - \varphi_\alpha : [0, r(\alpha))) \quad \text{for } s > s_1 > \tilde{s}$$

if $w(r_1, s_1) - \varphi_\alpha(r_1) = w_r(r_1, s_1) - (\varphi_\alpha)_r(r_1) = 0$ at some $r_1 \in [0, r(\alpha))$ and $s_1 > s_0$. On the other hand, $w(0, s) - \varphi_\alpha(0)$ changes sign infinitely many times. This contradiction completes the proof. \square

Let $B(u)$ be the blowup set of u . It is immediate that $u(\xi, T) \equiv \lim_{t \rightarrow T} u(\xi, t)$ exists for $\xi \notin B(u)$.

Lemma 4.2 *Suppose that $w_1, w_2 \in \omega(w_0)$ and $w_1(0) < w_2(0)$. For $\alpha \in I \equiv (w_1(0), w_2(0))$, let*

$$u_\alpha(\xi, t) = (T - t)^{-1} \varphi_\alpha((T - t)^{-1/2} \xi) \quad \text{for } (\xi, t) \in [0, \infty) \times [0, T).$$

Then for any $\alpha \in I$ we have

$$u(\xi, T) = u_\alpha(\xi, T) = \frac{\Lambda_\alpha}{\xi^2} \quad \text{for } \xi > 0,$$

where Λ_α is the limit in Proposition 3.1.

Proof. On the contrary, assume that there exist $\alpha \in I$ and $\xi_\alpha > 0$ such that $u(\xi_\alpha, T) \neq u_\alpha(\xi_\alpha, T)$. Then we have

$$u(\xi_\alpha, t) \neq u_\alpha(\xi_\alpha, t) \quad \text{for } t \in [t_\alpha, T)$$

with some $t_\alpha \in (0, T)$, and hence $z(u(t) - u_\alpha(t) : [0, \xi_\alpha)) \leq k$ for $t \in [t_\alpha, T)$ with some positive integer k . This contradicts that $u(0, t) - u_\alpha(0, t)$ changes sign infinitely many times. Therefore $u(\xi, T) = u_\alpha(\xi, T)$ in $(0, \infty)$ for any $\alpha \in I$, which completes the proof. \square

The following is immediate from Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 4.2.

Lemma 4.3 *If $w_1, w_2 \in \omega(w_0)$, then $w_1(0) = w_2(0)$.*

Proposition 3.1 gives an essential property for φ_α for $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$, which would be also useful for other purposes. We give another proof of Lemma 4.3 without Proposition 3.1. We need the following given in [3].

Proposition 4.1 *For positive constants R, T , let $Q_{R,T} = (\mathbf{R}^N \setminus B_R) \times [0, T]$, where $B_R = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^N : |x| \leq R\}$. Assume that u satisfies*

$$|\Delta u + u_t| \leq M(|u| + |\nabla u|) \quad \text{in } Q_{R,T}$$

and

$$|u(x, t)| \leq M \exp(M|x|^2) \quad \text{in } Q_{R,T}$$

for some constant $M > 0$. If $u(x, 0) = 0$ for any $x \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus B_R$, then u vanishes identically in $Q_{R,T}$.

Another proof of Lemma 4.3 The conclusion is trivial if the solution u under consideration is a backward self-similar solution. Therefore we may suppose without loss of generality that u is not a backward self-similar solution. Assume that there exist $w_1, w_2 \in \omega(w_0)$ such that $w_1(0) \neq w_2(0)$. Then we get a contradiction by Lemma 4.2 and Proposition 4.1, \square

According to Lemma 4.3, there exists $K \in \mathbf{R}$ such that

$$(4.32) \quad w(0, s) \rightarrow K \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty.$$

Lemma 4.4 *For each positive integer k , we have*

$$\frac{\partial^k w}{\partial s^k}(0, s) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. On the contrary, we assume that there exist k , $\{s_n\} \subset [s_0, \infty)$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \infty$ and $|\partial^k w / \partial s^k(0, s_n)| > \delta$ for n . We assume without loss of generality that $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \partial^i w / \partial s^i(0, s) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k-1$ if $k \geq 2$ and that $\partial^k w / \partial s^k(0, s_n) > \delta$ for n . By the parabolic regularity argument, there exist $C_1 > 0$ and $S_1 > s_0$ such that

$$\left| \frac{\partial^{k+1} w}{\partial s^{k+1}}(0, s) \right| \leq C_1 \quad \text{for } s \geq S_1.$$

Let $K_k = K$ with the constant K in (4.32) if $k = 1$ and let $K_k = 0$ if $k \geq 2$. For $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta^2 / (8C_1))$ there exists $S_2 \geq S_1$ such that

$$(4.33) \quad \left| \frac{\partial^{k-1} w}{\partial s^{k-1}}(0, s) - K_k \right| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for } s \geq S_2.$$

Putting $\tilde{s}_n = s_n + \delta / C_1$, we see

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{k-1} w}{\partial s^{k-1}}(0, \tilde{s}_n) &= \frac{\partial^{k-1} w}{\partial s^{k-1}}(0, s_n) + \frac{\partial^k w}{\partial s^k}(0, s_n)(\tilde{s}_n - s_n) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^{k+1} w}{\partial s^{k+1}}(0, \tau_n)(\tilde{s}_n - s_n)^2 \\ &\geq K_k - \varepsilon + \delta(\tilde{s}_n - s_n) - \frac{C_1}{2}(\tilde{s}_n - s_n)^2 \\ &\geq K_k + \frac{3\delta^2}{8C_1} \\ &> K_k + 3\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

for some $\tau_n \in (s_n, \tilde{s}_n)$. This contradicts (4.33), which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 4.5 *For any nonnegative integers i, j , we have*

$$\frac{\partial^{i+j+1}}{\partial r^j \partial s^{i+1}} w(0, s) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow \infty.$$

Proof. For $X \in \mathbf{R}^{N+2}$ with $|X| = r$, put $\tilde{w}(X, s) = w(r, s)$. The function \tilde{w} is a solution to

$$(4.34) \quad \tilde{w}_s = \Delta_X \tilde{w} - \frac{X}{2} \cdot \nabla_X \tilde{w} - \tilde{w} + \tilde{f}(X, \tilde{w}) \quad \text{in } \mathbf{R}^{N+2} \times (s_0, \infty),$$

where

$$\Delta_X = \sum_{i=1}^{N+2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial X_i^2}, \quad \nabla_X = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial X_1}, \frac{\partial}{\partial X_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial X_{N+2}} \right)$$

and

$$\tilde{f}(X, \tilde{w}) = \tilde{w} (X \cdot \nabla_X \tilde{w} + N\tilde{w})$$

for $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{N+2}) \in \mathbf{R}^{N+2}$. Since \tilde{w} is radial and smooth, w satisfies

$$(4.35) \quad \frac{\partial^j}{\partial r^j} \left(\frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} w(0, s) \right) = 0 \quad \text{for } s \in (s_0, \infty), \quad j = 1, 3, 5, \dots \quad \text{and } i = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

Differentiating (4.34) with respect to s yields

$$(4.36) \quad \frac{\partial^{i+1}}{\partial s^{i+1}} \tilde{w} = \Delta_X \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} - \frac{X}{2} \cdot \nabla_X \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} - \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} + \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{f}(X, \tilde{w}) \quad \text{for } i \geq 1.$$

According to Lemma 4.4, it follows from (4.35) and (4.36) that

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w}(0, s) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 1.$$

Let J be a positive integer. We assume that

$$(4.37) \quad \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X^j \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w}(0, s) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, J \quad \text{and } i \geq 1.$$

Operating Δ_X^J for (4.36) yields

$$(4.38) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta_X^J \frac{\partial^{i+1}}{\partial s^{i+1}} \tilde{w} &= \Delta_X^{J+1} \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} - \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{X}{2} \cdot \nabla_X \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} \right) \\ &\quad - \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w} \right) + \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{f}(X, \tilde{w}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

For $j = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, J$ and $i \geq 1$, it follows from (4.37) that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X^j \left(\frac{X}{2} \cdot \nabla_X \frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{w}(0, s) \right) &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} (N+2)^j {}_{2j}C_1 \frac{\partial^{2j}}{\partial r^{2j}} \left(\frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} w(0, s) \right) \\ &= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} j \Delta_X^j \frac{\partial^i \tilde{w}}{\partial s^i}(0, s) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (4.36) and (4.35) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{\partial^i}{\partial s^i} \tilde{f}(0, \tilde{w}(0, s)) \right) \\
&= \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{X}{2} \cdot \nabla_X \frac{\partial^i \tilde{w}^2}{\partial s^i}(0, s) \right) + \lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \Delta_X^J \left(\frac{\partial^i \tilde{w}^2}{\partial s^i}(0, s) \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

for $i \geq 1$. Those imply $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \Delta_X^{J+1} \frac{\partial^i \tilde{w}}{\partial s^i}(0, s) = 0$ for $i \geq 1$, which completes the proof. \square

We are now in a position to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1 Let

$$\mathcal{V} = \left\{ V : w_s(s_n) \rightarrow V \text{ in } L_{loc}^\infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right. \\
\left. \text{for a sequence } \{s_n\} \text{ with } s_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \right\}.$$

Take $V \in \mathcal{V}$ arbitrarily. By the parabolic regularity argument, for each nonnegative integer i there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$(4.39) \quad w_s(s_n) \rightarrow V \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^j \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore we have

$$(4.40) \quad \frac{d^j}{dr^j} V(0) = 0 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

from Lemma 4.5. By the Taylor expansion, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.41) \quad w_s(r, s) &= w_s(0, s) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} w_s(0, s) \cdot r + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} w_s(0, s) \cdot r^2 \\
&+ \dots + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial r^{k-1}} w_s(0, s) \cdot r^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial r^k} w_s(r\theta, s) \cdot r^k
\end{aligned}$$

with some $\theta \in (0, 1)$ for $r > 0$ and $s > s_0$. According to Proposition 2.1, there exist $S > s_0$ and $R > 0$ such that

$$(4.42) \quad \sup \left\{ \frac{1}{k!} \left| \frac{\partial^k}{\partial r^k} w_s(r, s) \right| \cdot r^k : r \in (0, R) \text{ and } s \geq S \right\} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

Therefore it follows from (4.39) and (4.41) that

$$(4.43) \quad \begin{aligned} V(r) = & V(0) + \frac{d}{dr}V(0) \cdot r + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dr^2}V(0) \cdot r^2 \\ & + \cdots + \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dr^{k-1}}V(0) \cdot r^{k-1} + \frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k}{dr^k}V(r\theta) \cdot r^k \end{aligned}$$

for $r > 0$. Since

$$\frac{1}{k!} \frac{d^k}{dr^k}V(r\theta) \cdot r^k \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty$$

by (4.42), we see that V is analytic at $r = 0$. Thus it follows from (4.40) and (4.43) that $V(r) = 0$ for $r \geq 0$. Since for each $W \in \omega(w_0)$ there exists a sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $w(s_n) \rightarrow W$ and $w_s(s_n) \rightarrow 0$ in C_{loc}^2 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get

$$W_{rr} + \frac{N+1}{r}W_r - \frac{r}{2}W_r - W + W(rW_r + NW) = 0 \quad \text{in } (0, \infty).$$

Since $W(0)$ is constant for $W \in \omega(w_0)$ by Lemma 4.3, we obtain $\omega(w_0) = \{\varphi_\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in \overline{\mathcal{S}}$. This means that $w(s) \rightarrow \varphi_\alpha$ in L_{loc}^∞ as $s \rightarrow \infty$.

Let u be defined in (1.4). Under an additional assumption (1.8), we see

$$u(0, t) = |u(t)|_\infty \geq \frac{1}{N}(T-t)^{-1} \quad \text{in } [0, T)$$

by the comparison theorem, and hence $w(0, s) \geq 1/N$ for $s \geq s_0$. This implies that $\alpha \in \mathcal{S}$. \square

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