

Nonlinear Elliptic-Parabolic-Hyperbolic Problems in One Dimension Space

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ABSTRACT

We consider a class of elliptic-parabolic-hyperbolic degenerate equations of the form $b(u)_t - a(u, \varphi(u)_x)_x = f$ with homogeneous Dirichlet conditions and initial conditions. In this paper we prove an L^1 -contraction principle and the uniqueness of entropy solutions under rather general assumptions on the data.

Key words: elliptic, parabolic, hyperbolic, weak solution, entropy solution, L^1 -contraction principle.

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Introduction

Let I be an open bounded interval of \mathbb{R} . We consider the initial-boundary-value problem

$$\begin{cases} b(u)_t - a(u, \varphi(u)_x)_x = f & \text{in } \mathbb{Q} =]0, T[\times I, \\ b(u) = v_0 & \text{on } \{0\} \times I, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma =]0, T[\times \partial I, \end{cases} \quad (\text{EP})$$

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with $T > 0$, where

$$\begin{aligned} a: (z, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous, nondecreasing in } \xi \in \mathbb{R} \text{ with } a(0, 0) = 0; \\ b: \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous, nondecreasing and surjective with } b(0) = 0; \\ \varphi: \mathbb{R} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous, nondecreasing with } \varphi(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Whenever u is such that $b(u)$ is constant, (EP) degenerates into an elliptic problem of the form

$$\begin{cases} -a(u, \varphi(u)_x)_x = f & \text{in } \mathbb{Q} =]0, T[\times I, \\ b(u) = v_0 & \text{on } \{0\} \times I, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma =]0, T[\times \partial I. \end{cases}$$

If we let $b = \text{id}$, on each part where u is such that $\varphi(u)$ is constant, then (EP) degenerates to a scalar conservation law of the form

$$\begin{cases} u_t - a(u, 0)_x = f & \text{in } \mathbb{Q} =]0, T[\times I, \\ u = u_0 & \text{on } \{0\} \times I, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma =]0, T[\times \partial I. \end{cases}$$

It is then clear that we include in (EP), some first order hyperbolic problems, for which, even under assumptions of regularity on data, there is no hope to get classical global solutions.

It is also well known that, for such equations, the above problems are ill-posed in the sense that there is no uniqueness. It is therefore necessary to introduce Kruzhkov solutions in order to obtain existence and uniqueness results (see [16]).

Since b and φ are not strictly increasing, the formulations considered above include Stefan problems, filtration problems, etc., in the one dimensional case. Such formulations involve a large class of problems and an important literature has been developed. The case $b = \text{id}$ for the problems that we consider in this paper was studied by Bénilan and Touré [8], where they proved existence of entropy solutions under assumptions of the generalized domain. (Uniqueness of entropy solution remained an open problem under such condition only). They also proved (with an additional condition on the data such as $\varphi^{-1} \in C(\mathbb{R})$) existence and uniqueness of entropy solution of the problem considered here. Note also that, in a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^N , when $\varphi = \text{id}$, under additional assumption on the vector field a , Carrillo and Witbold (see [12]) have proved uniqueness and a comparison result for weak solutions and, more generally, renormalized solutions of the problem

$$\begin{cases} b(u)_t - \text{div } a(u, Du) = f & \text{in } \mathbb{Q} =]0, T[\times \Omega, \\ b(u) = v_0 & \text{on } \{0\} \times \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma =]0, T[\times \partial \Omega. \end{cases}$$

In this paper we prove uniqueness and a comparison result for entropy solution of (EP). Existence of entropy solutions was proved by the author (see [19]). We

will briefly recall the results of [19] in section 1, and section 2 is devoted to the main theorem of this paper.

1. Preliminaries

Let a , b , and φ be given functions such that

$$a: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad b: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{are continuous.}$$

We make the following assumptions:

$$\begin{aligned} a(k, \xi) &\text{ is nondecreasing in } \xi, \\ b(k) \text{ and } \varphi(k) &\text{ are nondecreasing and } b \text{ is surjective,} \\ a(0, 0) &= b(0) = \varphi(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} H(k) &= a(k, 0) \quad \text{for } k \in \mathbb{R}, \quad h = a(u, \varphi(u)_x), \\ H^+(s) &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s > 0, \\ [0, 1] & \text{if } s = 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } s < 0, \end{cases} \\ H_\epsilon(s) &= \min\left(\frac{s^+}{\epsilon}, 1\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$H_0(s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s > 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Let γ be a maximal monotone operator defined on \mathbb{R} . We denote by γ_0 the main section of γ :

$$\gamma_0(s) = \begin{cases} \text{the element of minimal absolute value of } \gamma(s) & \text{if } \gamma(s) \neq \emptyset, \\ +\infty & \text{if } [s, +\infty) \cap D(\gamma) = \emptyset, \\ -\infty & \text{if } (-\infty, s] \cap D(\gamma) = \emptyset, \end{cases}$$

where $D(\gamma)$ is the domain of γ .

Our main assumption is the coerciveness of a with respect to ξ , for k bounded; more precisely,

$$\lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{|k| < R} |a(k, \xi)| = +\infty \quad \forall R > 0. \quad (\text{H}_1)$$

We also assume the following hypotheses:

$$\begin{aligned} (a(r, \xi) - a(s, \eta)) \cdot (\xi - \eta) + M(r, s)(1 + |\xi|^2 + |\eta|^2)|\varphi(r) - \varphi(s)| \\ \geq \Gamma(\varphi(r), \varphi(s)) \cdot \xi + \hat{\Gamma}(\varphi(r), \varphi(s)) \cdot \eta \quad (\text{H}_2) \end{aligned}$$

for all $r, s, \xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}$, where $M: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$, $\Gamma, \hat{\Gamma}: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions;

There exists $\hat{a}: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous, nondecreasing with respect to the second variable and such that $\hat{a}(b(u), \varphi(u)_x) = a(u, \varphi(u)_x)$. (H₃)

$$(a(z, \xi) - a(z, 0)) \cdot \xi \geq \lambda |\xi|^2, \quad (\text{H}_4)$$

where $\lambda > 0$.

Remarks 1.1.

- (i) Assumption (H₂) implies $\Gamma(\varphi(r), \varphi(r)) = \hat{\Gamma}(\varphi(r), \varphi(r)) = 0$ for all $r \in \mathbb{R}$. Indeed, choosing $r = s, \eta = 0, \xi = t\nu, t > 0, \nu \in \mathbb{R}$ in (H₂), we get $t\nu[a(r, t\nu) - a(r, 0)] \geq \Gamma(\varphi(r), \varphi(r))t\nu$. Dividing by t and taking limit as $t \rightarrow 0$, we get $\Gamma(\varphi(r), \varphi(r))\nu \leq 0$ for all $\nu \in \mathbb{R}$; hence $\Gamma(\varphi(r), \varphi(r)) = 0$. Using the same argument we obtain the corresponding result for $\hat{\Gamma}$.
- (ii) (H₂) implies that a is monotone with respect to the second variable (see [12, Remark 2.2] for the proof).

We now define the $L^1(I)$ operator associated with the evolution problem (EP) by $A_b b(u) = -a(u, \varphi(u)_x)_x$ and it satisfies

$v \in A_b b(u)$ if and only if $b(u) \in L^1(I), v \in L^\infty(I)$, and u is an entropy solution of the stationary problem (SP) with $f = v + b(u)$,

where

$$\begin{cases} b(u) - a(u, \varphi(u)_x)_x = f & \text{in } I, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \Gamma = \partial I. \end{cases} \quad (\text{SP})$$

We have showed for this operator (see [18, Proposition 4.1] for the proof), the following result:

Lemma 1.2. *Suppose that (H₁) and (H₂) are satisfied. Then the operator A_b defined above satisfies the following:*

- (i) A_b is T -accretive in $L^1(I)$, i.e.,

$$\|(x - \tilde{x})^+\|_{L^1} \leq \|(x - \tilde{x} + \lambda(A_b x - A_b \tilde{x}))^+\|_{L^1}$$

for all $\lambda \geq 0$ and $x, \tilde{x} \in D(A_b)$.

- (ii) For any $\lambda > 0$, the range $R(I + \lambda A_b)$ of $I + \lambda A_b$ is dense in $L^1(I)$.
- (iii) The domain $D(A_b)$ of A_b is dense in $L^1(I)$.

We now recall the definition of weak and entropy solutions of (EP).

Definition 1.3. Let $f \in L^2((0, T); H^{-1}(I))$ and $v_0 \in L^1(I)$. A weak solution of problem (EP) is a measurable function u which also satisfies the following:

$$\begin{aligned} b(u) &\in L^1(Q), & b(u)_t &\in L^2(0, T; H^{-1}(I)), \\ \varphi(u) &\in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(I)), & h = a(u, \varphi(u)_x) &\in L^2(Q), \\ b(u)_t - h_x &= f \quad \text{in } D'(Q), \\ b(u(0, x)) &= v_0(x) \quad \text{a.e. on } I. \end{aligned}$$

The last condition should be understood in the following sense:

$$\int_0^T \langle b(u)_t, \xi \rangle dt = - \int_Q b(u) \xi_t dx dt - \int_I v_0 \xi(0) dx$$

for any $\xi \in L^2((0, T); H_0^1(I)) \cap W^{1,1}((0, T); L^\infty(I))$, such that $\xi(T) = 0$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ represents the duality pairing between $H^{-1}(I)$ and $H_0^1(I)$.

Remark 1.4. We easily check that if u is a weak solution of (EP)(b, a, φ, f) then $(-u)$ is a weak solution of (EP)($\tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\varphi}, -f$) where $\tilde{b}(s) = -b(-s)$, $\tilde{\varphi} = -\varphi(-s)$, and $\tilde{a}(s, k) = -a(-s, -k)$.

Definition 1.5. Let $f \in L^2((0, T); H^{-1}(I)) \cap L^1(Q)$ and $v_0 \in L^1(I)$. An entropy solution of problem (EP) is a weak solution u which satisfies the following:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Q H_0(u - k) \{ \xi_x (h - H(k)) - (b(u) - b(k)) \xi_t - f \xi \} dx dt \\ - \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx \leq 0 \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times (L^2((0, T); H^1(I)) \cap W^{1,1}((0, T); L^\infty(I)))$ such that $k \geq 0$, $\xi \geq 0$, and $\xi(T) = 0$ and for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times (L^2((0, T); H_0^1(I)) \cap W^{1,1}((0, T); L^\infty(I)))$ such that $\xi \geq 0$ and $\xi(T) = 0$;

$$\begin{aligned} \int_Q H_0(k - u) \{ \xi_x (h - H(k)) - (b(u) - b(k)) \xi_t - f \xi \} dx dt \\ + \int_{\mathbb{R}} (v_0 - b(k))^- \xi(0) dx \geq 0 \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times (L^2((0, T); H^1(I)) \cap W^{1,1}((0, T); L^\infty(I)))$ such that $k \leq 0$, $\xi \geq 0$, and $\xi(T) = 0$ and for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times (L^2((0, T); H_0^1(I)) \cap W^{1,1}((0, T); L^\infty(I)))$ such that $\xi \geq 0$ and $\xi(T) = 0$.

Remark 1.6. It is easy to see that if u is an entropy solution of (EP)(b, a, φ, f) then $(-u)$ is an entropy solution of (EP)($\tilde{b}, \tilde{a}, \tilde{\varphi}, \tilde{f}$) where $\tilde{b}(r) = -b(-r)$, $\tilde{a}(r, k) = -a(-r, -k)$, $\tilde{\varphi}(r) = -\varphi(-r)$, and $\tilde{f} = -f$.

We then have the following lemma (see [19]).

Lemma 1.7. *Let (H₁)–(H₄) hold, then (EP) has at least an entropy solution.*

2. Comparison result and uniqueness

We will study in this section the question of uniqueness of the entropy solution of the evolution problem (EP) which is the main result of this paper (see Theorem 2.5 below).

Remark 2.1. The concept of uniqueness considered here is the uniqueness of $b(u)$; on the other hand, if b is one to one, the uniqueness of $b(u)$ is equivalent to that of u (see [9] for more details).

For the proof of uniqueness, we use a method developed by Carrillo (see [11]) and Carrillo-Wittbold (see [12]) for parabolic degenerated problems. We start by showing that entropy solutions satisfy Kato's inequality (cf. [4]); more precisely we show that entropy solutions satisfy the following inequality:

Theorem 2.2 (Kato's Inequality). *For $i = 1, 2$, let $f_i \in L^2((0, T); H^{-1}(I)) \cap L^1(\mathbb{Q})$ and $v_{0_i} \in L^1(I)$, let u_i be an entropy solution of (EP) with respect to data (f_i, v_{0_i}) . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2)(h_1 - h_2)\xi_x dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - b(u_2))^+ \xi_t dx dt \\ - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2)(f_1 - f_2)\xi dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times I)$.

For the proof of theorem 2.2, we first of all prove the following lemma:

Lemma 2.3. *If u is a weak solution of (EP), then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u - k)\{(h - H(k))\xi_x - f\xi\} dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt \\ - \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx = - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (h - H(k))H_{\epsilon}(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))_x \xi dx dt \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$, $k \geq 0$, and $\xi \geq 0$ and for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times D([0, T] \times I)$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$ and $\xi \geq 0$; moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(k - u)\{(h - H(k))\xi_x - f\xi\} dx dt - \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(k) - b(u))^+ \xi_t dx dt \\ + \int_I (b(k) - v_0)^+ \xi(0) dx = - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (h - H(k))H_{\epsilon}(\varphi(k) - \varphi(u))_x \xi dx dt \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$, $k \leq 0$ and $\xi \geq 0$ and for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times D([0, T] \times I)$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$ and $\xi \geq 0$, where

$$E = \{r \in \text{Im}(\varphi) \mid (\varphi^{-1})_0 \text{ is discontinuous into } r\}.$$

Remark 2.4. When the vector field $a(k, \xi)$ is of the type $a(k, \xi) = \xi_x + \phi(k)$, the right-hand sides of (5) and (6) have constant sign and therefore, the proof of Kato's inequalities is simpler (see [11, Lemmas 1 and 5]). When the nonlinearities are more general, as in this paper, the right-hand sides of (5) and (6) are not of constant sign, Carrillo's method does not apply directly and we need some extra effort to get Kato's inequalities (see the proofs of Theorem 2.2 and Theorem 2.5 below).

Proof of Lemma 2.3. We observe that for all k such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$, we have

$$H_0(u - k) = H_0(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k)) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{Q}.$$

Also,

$$H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \in L^2(0, T; H_0^1(I))$$

since $\varphi(u) \in L^2(\mathbb{Q})$ and $\varphi(u(t)) \in H_0^1(I)$. Now, put

$$\psi_\epsilon(z) = H_\epsilon(z - \varphi(s)) \quad \text{and} \quad B_{\psi_\epsilon}(z) = \int_0^z H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr.$$

Since ψ_ϵ is bounded, we have

$$B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0) \in L^1(I), \quad B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) \in L^\infty((0, T); L^1(I))$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))\xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0)\xi(0) dx = - \int_0^T \langle b(u)_t, H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \rangle dt.$$

Moreover, since u is a weak solution and $H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \in L^2((0, T); H_0^1(I))$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_0^T \langle b(u)_t, H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \rangle dt \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} \{ (h - H(k))[H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi]_x - f H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \} dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

This equality gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))\xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0)\xi(0) dx \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} \{ (h - H(k))[H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi]_x - f H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))\xi \} dx dt. \quad (7) \end{aligned}$$

In order to get equality (5), it is enough to show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))\xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0)\xi(0) dx \right) \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt + \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx, \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

for any $(k, \xi) \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$, $k \geq 0$, and $\xi \geq 0$ and for any $(k, \xi) \in \mathbb{R} \times D([0, T] \times I)$ such that $\varphi(k) \notin E$ and $\xi \geq 0$, where $B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))$ is defined by

$$B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) = \int_0^{b(u)} H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr.$$

- *Step 1. For $k \geq 0$.*

$$B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) = \int_{b(k)}^{b(u)} H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr \longrightarrow (b(u) - b(k))^+ \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

Since b is continuous, and $\varphi(k) \notin E$, we have that $\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k) > 0$, $\forall r > b(k)$ and then

$$H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr \longrightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall r > b(k).$$

Thus, in a similar way, we obtain

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0) = (v_0 - b(k))^+.$$

It is clear that $|B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))| \leq |b(u)|$ and $|B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0)| \leq |v_0|$, which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) \xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0) \xi(0) dx \right) \\ = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt + \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

- *Step 2. For $k \leq 0$.*

$$\begin{aligned} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) \\ = \int_0^{b(k)} H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr + \int_{b(k)}^{b(u)} H_\epsilon(\varphi \circ ((b^{-1})_0(r)) - \varphi(k)) dr. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) = (b(u) - b(k))^+ + b(k)$$

and, in a similar way,

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0) = (v_0 - b(k))^+ + b(k).$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u)) \xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0) \xi(0) dx \right) \\ = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt \\ + \int_{\mathbb{Q}} b(k) \xi_t dx dt + \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx + \int_I b(k) \xi(0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}} b(k)\xi_t dx dt + \int_I b(k)\xi(0) dx = \int_I b(k)\left(\int_0^T \xi_t dt\right) dx + \int_I b(k)\xi(0) dx = 0,$$

then ‘

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} B_{\psi_\epsilon}(b(u))\xi_t dx dt + \int_I B_{\psi_\epsilon}(v_0)\xi(0) dx \right) \\ = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt + \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, (8) is established.

Again, taking limit as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (7) and using (8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u) - b(k))^+ \xi_t dx dt + \int_I (v_0 - b(k))^+ \xi(0) dx \\ = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u - k)[(h - H(k))\xi_x - f\xi] dx dt \\ + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (h - H(k))H_\epsilon(\varphi(u) - \varphi(k))_x \xi dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

from which we deduce (5). The inequality (6) is obtained in a similar way. \square

Next, we give the proof of Theorem 2.2.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. To do this, we use the method of doubling variables introduced by Kruzhkov for scalar conservation laws (see [16]).

Let (s, y) and (t, x) be two different pairs of variables in \mathbb{Q} . We set $u_1 = u_1(s, y)$, $f_1 = f_1(s, y)$, $v_{0_1} = v_{0_1}(y)$ and $u_2 = u_2(t, x)$, $f_2 = f_2(t, x)$, $v_{0_2} = v_{0_2}(x)$.

Let ξ be a smooth nonnegative function such that

$$\begin{aligned} (s, y) &\longmapsto \xi(t, x, s, y) \in D^+([0, T] \times I) \quad \forall (t, x) \in \mathbb{Q}, \\ (t, x) &\longmapsto \xi(t, x, s, y) \in D^+([0, T] \times I) \quad \forall (s, y) \in \mathbb{Q}. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Let us define

$$\mathbb{Q}_1 = \{ (s, y) \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \varphi(u_1(s, y)) \in E \}$$

and

$$\mathbb{Q}_2 = \{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{Q} \mid \varphi(u_2(t, x)) \in E \}.$$

We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(u_1)_y &= 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{Q}_1, \\ \varphi(u_2)_x &= 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{Q}_2. \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Moreover, we easily check that

$$H_0(u_1 - u_2) = H_0(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \quad \text{in } [\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)] \cup [(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}]. \quad (11)$$

Replace u by u_1 and k by u_2 in (5) and integrate over $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2$. Also replace u by u_1 and k by u_2 in (2) and integrate over \mathbb{Q}_2 . Then, adding the two inequalities, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{h_1(\xi_y + \xi_x) - (b(u_1) - b(u_2))\xi_s - f_1\xi\} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt \\ & \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) a(u_2, 0) \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) h_1 \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_1 - a(u_2, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_y \xi dy ds dx dt. \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

In the same way, we replace k by u_1 and u by u_2 in (6) and integrate over $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1$. Furthermore, replace k by u_1 and u by u_2 in (3) and integrate over \mathbb{Q}_1 . Again, adding the two inequalities gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{h_2(\xi_x + \xi_y) - (b(u_2) - b(u_1))\xi_t - f_2\xi\} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \geq \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) a(u_1, 0) \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) h_2 \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} (h_2 - a(u_1, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi dy ds dx dt. \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting (13) from (12) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \\
& \quad \times \{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))(\xi_s + \xi_t) + (f_2 - f_1)\xi \} dy ds dx dt \\
& - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\
& \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_1 - a(u_1, 0)] \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\
& - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_2 - a(u_2, 0)] \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\
& - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}} [h_1 - a(u_2, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\
& + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [h_2 - a(u_1, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi dy ds dx dt. \tag{14}
\end{aligned}$$

Using (10) and (11), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_1 - a(u_1, 0)] \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\
& = \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_1 - a(u_1, 0)] \xi_x \\
& = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [h_1 - a(u_1, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\
& = - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [h_1 - a(u_1, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \tag{15}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_2 - a(u_2, 0)] \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\
& = \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) [h_2 - a(u_2, 0)] \xi_y \\
& = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}} [h_2 - a(u_2, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\
& = - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times \mathbb{Q}} [h_2 - a(u_2, 0)] H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2))_y \xi dy ds dx dt. \tag{16}
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting (15) and (16) in (14) and using (10), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))(\xi_s + \xi_t) + (f_2 - f_1)\xi \} dy ds dx dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \leq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [h_2 - h_1] \operatorname{div} H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

Now, put

$$I = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [h_2 - h_1] \operatorname{div} H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt.$$

Then, by (H₂),

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} [a(u_1, \varphi(u_1)_y) - a(u_2, \varphi(u_2)_x)] \\ & \quad \times (\varphi(u_1)_y - \varphi(u_2)_x) H'_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & \leq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} M(u_1, u_2) (1 + |\varphi(u_1)_y|^2 + |\varphi(u_2)_x|^2) \\ & \quad \times |\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)| H'_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} \Gamma(\varphi(u_1), \varphi(u_2)) \varphi(u_1)_y H'_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} \hat{\Gamma}(\varphi(u_1), \varphi(u_2)) \varphi(u_2)_x H'_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2)) \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_1 - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_2 - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_3. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_1 = 0$.

Set

$$F_\epsilon(z) = \int_0^z \Gamma(r, \varphi(u_2)) H'_\epsilon(r - \varphi(u_2)) dr.$$

We then have that

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} \operatorname{div}_y F_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1)) \xi dy ds dx dt \\ &= - \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1)} F_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1)) \xi_y dy ds dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$F_\epsilon(z) = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\min(z, \varphi(u_2))}^{\min(z, \varphi(u_2) + \epsilon)} \Gamma(r, \varphi(u_2)) dr.$$

The function Γ is in $C(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and attains its maximum and minimum on any compact subset of \mathbb{R} ; in particular on $[\varphi(u_2), \varphi(u_2) + \epsilon]$, since $\|u_2\|_\infty$ is finite (see [19, Proposition 9]).

Again, there exist m_ϵ and M_ϵ such that

$$m_\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{\min(z, \varphi(u_2))}^{\min(z, \varphi(u_2) + \epsilon)} \Gamma(r, \varphi(u_2)) dr \leq M_\epsilon.$$

By the intermediate value theorem, there exist $r_1(\epsilon)$ and $r_2(\epsilon)$ in $[\varphi(u_2), \varphi(u_2) + \epsilon]$ such that

$$m_\epsilon = \Gamma(r_1(\epsilon), \varphi(u_2))$$

and

$$M_\epsilon = \Gamma(r_2(\epsilon), \varphi(u_2)).$$

Since $r_1(\epsilon)$ and $r_2(\epsilon)$ are in $[\varphi(u_2), \varphi(u_2) + \epsilon]$, there exist θ_1 and θ_2 in $]0, 1[$ such that

$$r_1(\epsilon) = \theta_1(\varphi(u_2)) + (1 - \theta_1)(\varphi(u_2) + \epsilon)$$

and

$$r_2(\epsilon) = \theta_2(\varphi(u_2)) + (1 - \theta_2)(\varphi(u_2) + \epsilon).$$

Consequently,

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} r_1(\epsilon) = \varphi(u_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} r_2(\epsilon) = \varphi(u_2).$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} m_\epsilon = \Gamma(\varphi(u_2), \varphi(u_2)) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} M_\epsilon = \Gamma(\varphi(u_2), \varphi(u_2)) = 0.$$

This implies that $F_\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, and so $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_2 = 0$. Similarly, we get that $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} I_3 = 0$. Consequently, $I \leq 0$ and, from (17), we deduce the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \\ & \quad \times \{(h_1 - h_2)(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))(\xi_s + \xi_t) + (f_2 - f_1)\xi\} dy ds dx dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{01} - b(u_2))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{02})^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \leq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

for any nonnegative function ξ satisfying (9).

Now let $\xi \in D([0, T] \times I)$ such that $\xi \geq 0$; let (ρ_n) and (ρ_l) be classical sequences of mollifiers in \mathbb{R} such that $\rho_l(s) = \rho_l(-s)$ and $\rho_n(s) = \rho_n(-s)$.

Define

$$\xi^{l,n}(t, x, s, y) = \xi\left(\frac{t+s}{2}, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \rho_n\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \rho_l\left(\frac{t-s}{2}\right).$$

Then $\xi^{l,n}$ are nonnegative functions satisfying (9) for n and l large enough.

By (18), for n and l large enough, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \left\{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi_x + \xi_y) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))(\xi_s + \xi_t) + (f_2 - f_1)\xi \right\} \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, dx \, dt \\ & - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, ds \, dx \leq 0. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Set

$$\varphi^{(l)}(t, x, y) = \int_t^T \xi\left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \rho_l\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \, dr = \int_{\min(t, \frac{1}{l})}^{\frac{1}{l}} \xi\left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \rho_l\left(\frac{r}{2}\right) \, dr,$$

since $\text{supp}(\rho_l) \subset (-\frac{1}{l}, +\frac{1}{l})$.

Since u_2 is an entropy solution, we replace u by u_2 , k by $u_1(0, \cdot)$, and ξ by $\rho_n \varphi^{(l)}$ in (3) and integrate over I to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, dx \, dt \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \rho_n \varphi_t^{(l)} \, dy \, dx \, dt \\ & \geq - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} H_0(u_1(0, \cdot) - u_2) \\ & \quad \times \{ (a(u_2, \varphi(u_2)_x) - a(u_1(0, \cdot), 0))(\rho_n \varphi^{(l)})_x - f_2 \rho_n \varphi^{(l)} \} \, dy \, dx \, dt \\ & - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \rho_n \varphi^{(l)} \, dy \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

and since $\varphi^{(l)} = 0$ when $t \geq \frac{1}{l}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, dx \, dt \\
& \geq - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \rho_n \varphi^{(l)} \, dy \, dx \\
& \quad - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times ((0, \frac{1}{l}) \times I)} H_0(u_1(0, \cdot) - u_2) \\
& \quad \times \{(a(u_2, \varphi(u_2)_x) - a(u_1(0, \cdot), 0))(\rho_n \varphi^{(l)})_x - f_2 \rho_n \varphi^{(l)}\} \, dy \, dx \, dt. \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that the second integral on the right hand side of inequality (20) converges to 0 when $l \rightarrow +\infty$. Moreover, since $\rho_l(s) = \rho_l(-s)$ for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$, then

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi^{(l)}(0, x, y) = \xi \left(0, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \lim_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^T \rho_l(r) \, dr = \frac{\xi(0, \frac{x+y}{2})}{2}$$

for any $(x, y) \in I \times I$. Since $\varphi^{(l)}(0, x, y)$ is uniformly bounded in $L^\infty(I) \times L^\infty(I)$, we deduce that the first integral on the right hand side of inequality (20) converges to

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \rho_n \xi \, dy \, dx,$$

as $l \rightarrow +\infty$. Then we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \limsup_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, dx \, dt \\
& \geq - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \rho_n \xi \, dy \, dx \\
& = - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi \, dx. \quad (21)
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, by considering the function

$$\tilde{\varphi}^{(l)}(s, x, y) = \int_s^T \xi \left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \rho_l \left(\frac{-r}{2}\right) \, dr = \int_{\min(s, \frac{1}{l})}^{\frac{1}{l}} \xi \left(\frac{r}{2}, \frac{x+y}{2}\right) \rho_l \left(\frac{-r}{2}\right) \, dr$$

and the fact that u_1 is an entropy solution and letting $u = u_1$, $k = u_2(0, \cdot)$, $\xi = \rho_n \tilde{\varphi}^{(l)}$

in (2), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \limsup_{l \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l \, dy \, ds \, dx \\
 & \geq - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \rho_n \xi \, dy \, dx \\
 & = - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi \, dx. \tag{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, taking limit as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ and $l \rightarrow +\infty$ in (19), and using (21) and (22), we get (4). This completes the proof. \square

Theorem 2.5 (Kato's Inequality). *For $i = 1, 2$, let $f_i \in L^2((0, T); H^{-1}(I)) \cap L^1(\mathbb{Q})$ and $v_{0_i} \in L^1(I)$, let u_i be an entropy solution of (EP) with respect to data (f_i, v_{0_i}) . Then,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2)(h_1 - h_2) \xi_x \, dx \, dt - \int_{\mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1) - b(u_2))^+ \xi_t \, dx \, dt \\
 & - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) \, dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2)(f_1 - f_2) \xi \, dx \, dt, \tag{23}
 \end{aligned}$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$.

Proof. As in the proof of the previous theorem we consider two different pairs of variables (s, y) and (t, x) in \mathbb{Q} , and we assume that $u_1 = u_1(s, y)$, $f_1 = f_1(s, y)$, $v_{0_1} = v_{0_1}(y)$, and that $u_2 = u_2(t, x)$, $f_2 = f_2(t, x)$, $v_{0_2} = v_{0_2}(x)$. Let \mathbb{Q}_1 and \mathbb{Q}_2 be defined as in the proof of the previous theorem.

Let $\xi = \xi(t, x, s, y)$ be a nonnegative and smooth function in \mathbb{R}^4 such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (s, y) & \longmapsto \xi(t, x, s, y) \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I}) \quad \text{for any } (t, x) \in \mathbb{Q}, \\
 (t, x) & \longmapsto \xi(t, x, s, y) \in D([0, T] \times I) \quad \text{for any } (s, y) \in \mathbb{Q}. \tag{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then, replace u by u_1 and k by u_2^+ in (5) and integrate over $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+$. Also replace u by u_1 and k by u_2^+ in (2) and integrate over \mathbb{Q}_2^+ . Then, according to (10) and (11)

by adding the two inequalities, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2^+) \{h_1(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1))\xi_s - f_1\xi\} dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1} - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt \\
& \leq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_1 - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_1 - a(u_1, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1) - \varphi(u_2^+))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2^+) a(u_1, 0) \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2^+) a(u_2^+, 0) \xi_y dy ds dx dt.
\end{aligned}$$

Since we integrate where u_1 and v_{0_1} are positive, the above inequality can be written as

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \{h_1^+(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+))\xi_s - f_1\xi\} dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt \\
& \leq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_1^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_1^+ - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) a(u_1^+, 0) \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\
& \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) a(u_2^+, 0) \xi_y dy ds dx dt. \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

where $h_1^+ = a(u_1^+, \varphi(u_1^+)_x)$ and $\mathbb{Q}_1^+ = \{(s, y) \in \mathbb{Q} / \varphi(u_1^+(s, y)) \in E\}$.

Recall that, by (24), $(t, x) \mapsto \xi(t, x, s, y) \in D([0, T] \times I)$ for any $(s, y) \in \mathbb{Q}$; then, we replace u by u_2 and k by u_1^+ in (6) and integrate over $\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+$. Also replace u by u_2 and k by u_1^+ in (3) and integrate over \mathbb{Q}_1^+ . Then, adding the two inequalities,

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2) \{ (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) \xi_x + (b(u_1^+) - b(u_2)) \xi_t - f_2 \xi \} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \geq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi dy ds dx dt. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Note that

$$H_0(u_1^+ - u_2) = H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)(1 - H_0(u_2^-)) + H_0(u_2^-).$$

Then we get from (26) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \\ & \quad \times \{ (h_2^+ - a(u_1^+, 0)) \xi_x + (b(u_1^+) - b(u_2^+)) \xi_t - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2 \xi \} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \quad + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{ h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi \} dy ds dx dt \\ & \geq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi dy ds dx dt, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

where $h_2^+ = a(u_2^+, \varphi(u_2^+)_x)$.

Moreover, since for almost every $(t, x) \in \mathbb{Q}$ the function

$$(s, y) \mapsto H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi(t, x, s, y)$$

belongs to $L^2((0, T); H_0^1(I))$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) (H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi)_y dy ds dx dt = 0$$

and, therefore, by taking into account (10) and (11),

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad = - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad = - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_0(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi_y dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad = - \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \xi_y dy ds dx dt = \end{aligned}$$

$$= - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) \xi_y dy ds dx dt.$$

From inequality (27) we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \\ & \quad \times \{h_2^+ (\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_1^+) - b(u_2^+)) \xi_t - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2 \xi\} dy ds dx dt \\ & + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi\} dy ds dx dt \\ & \geq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^-))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) a(u_1^+, 0) \xi_x dy ds dx dt \\ & + \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) a(u_2^+, 0) \xi_y dy ds dx dt. \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

Now, subtracting (28) from (25), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+) (\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) (\xi_s + \xi_t) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi \right\} dy ds dx dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi\} dy ds dx dt + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \leq - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_1^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_1^+ - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^-))_x \xi dy ds dx dt \\ & + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times \mathbb{Q}} (h_2^+ - a(u_2^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_y \xi dy ds dx dt. \end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

We know that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} H_0(u_2^-) (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt \\ & \quad + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} (h_2^+ - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+))_x \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt, \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

since $1 = (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) + H_0(u_2^-)$ and $1 - H_0(u_2^-) = 0$ when $u_2 < 0$.

Using (30) in (29), it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+) (\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) (\xi_s + \xi_t) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi \right\} \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi(0) \, dy \, dx \, dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi(0) \, dy \, ds \, dx \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{ h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi \} \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt + \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi(0) \, dy \, ds \, dx \\ & \leq \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} H_0(u_2^-) (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt \\ & \quad + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} [h_2^+ - h_1^+] \operatorname{div} H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt. \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Define

$$J = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_2^+) \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} [h_2^+ - h_1^+] \operatorname{div} H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2^+)) \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt$$

and

$$K = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}_1^+)} H_0(u_2^-) (h_2 - a(u_1^+, 0)) H_\epsilon(\varphi(u_1^+) - \varphi(u_2))_x \xi \, dy \, ds \, dx \, dt.$$

As in the proof of theorem 2.2 for $I \leq 0$, we prove that $J \leq 0$ and $K \leq 0$. Then we ob-

tain from (31) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+)(\xi_x + \xi_y) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+))(\xi_s + \xi_t) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-))f_2)\xi \right\} dy ds dx dt \\ & - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi(0) dy dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi(0) dy ds dx \\ & \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi\} dy ds dx dt - \int_{I \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi(0) dy ds dx. \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

Now, let $\xi \in D([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$, $\xi \geq 0$, be such that

$$\text{supp}(\xi) \cap ([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}) \subset [0, T] \times B,$$

where B is an interval for which either $B \cap \partial I = \emptyset$ or $B \subset\subset B'$ is a part of the graph of a Lipschitz continuous function. Then there exists a sequence of mollifiers ρ_l defined on \mathbb{R} , with $\text{supp}(\rho_l) \subset (-2/l, 0)$ and there exists a sequence of mollifiers ρ_n defined on \mathbb{R} such that, for n large enough,

$$\begin{aligned} x & \longmapsto \rho_n\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \in D(I) \quad \forall y \in B, \\ \chi_n(x) & = \int_I \rho_n\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) dy \text{ is an increasing sequence for } x \in B, \\ \chi_n(x) & = 1 \quad \text{for any } x \in B \text{ such that } d(x, \mathbb{R} \setminus I) > c/n, \end{aligned}$$

where c is a positive constant depending on B . Then, for n and l large enough, the function

$$\xi^{(l,n)}(t, x, s, y) = \xi(t, x) \rho_n\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) \rho_l\left(\frac{t-s}{2}\right)$$

satisfies (24) and the function

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(n)}(t, x) & = \int_Q \xi^{(l,n)}(t, x, s, y) dy ds \\ & = \xi(t, x) \int_I \rho_n\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) dy \int_0^T \rho_l\left(\frac{t-s}{2}\right) ds = \xi \chi_n \end{aligned}$$

satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(n)} & \in D([0, T] \times I), \quad \xi^{(n)} \leq \xi^{(n')} \quad \forall n' \geq n, \\ \xi^{(n)}(t, x) & = \xi(t, x) \quad \forall x \text{ such that } d(x, \mathbb{R} \setminus I) > c/n, \end{aligned}$$

where c is a positive constant depending on B . Obviously $\xi^{(n)} \leq \xi$, and $\xi^{(n)}$ converges to ξ in $L^r(\mathbb{Q})$ for any $1 \leq r < +\infty$.

Replace ξ by $\xi^{(l,n)}$ in (32) to get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+) (\xi_x^{(l,n)} + \xi_y^{(l,n)}) + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) (\xi_s^{(l,n)} + \xi_t^{(l,n)}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi^{(l,n)} \right\} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi^{(l,n)} dy dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi^{(l,n)} dy ds dx \\ & \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{ h_2 \xi_x^{(l,n)} - b(u_2) \xi_t^{(l,n)} - f_2 \xi^{(l,n)} \} dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(l,n)} dy ds dx. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, since $(\partial_x + \partial_y)(\rho_n(\frac{x-y}{2})) = (\partial_t + \partial_s)(\rho_l(\frac{t-s}{2})) = 0$, it follows from the above inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+) \xi_x + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) \xi_t \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi \right\} \rho_n \rho_l dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l dy dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l dy ds dx \\ & \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{ h_2 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_2) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_2 \xi^{(n)} \} dx dt - \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(n)} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(n)} dx \geq 0$, we can write the inequality above as

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \left\{ (h_1^+ - h_2^+) \xi_x + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) \xi_t \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi \right\} \rho_n \rho_l dy ds dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{\mathbb{Q} \times (\{0\} \times I)} (v_{0_1}^+ - b(u_2^+))^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l dy dx dt \\ & \quad - \int_{(\{0\} \times I) \times \mathbb{Q}} (b(u_1^+) - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi \rho_n \rho_l dy ds dx \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(n)} dx + \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_2) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_2 \xi^{(n)}\} dx dt$$

$$\iff I_1 - I_2 - I_3 \leq I_4,$$

$$\lim_{n, l \rightarrow +\infty} I_1 = \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \times \{(h_1^+ - h_2^+) \xi_x + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) \xi_t - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi\} dx dt,$$

where every function depends on (t, x) .

As in the proof of Theorem 2.2, we prove that

$$-\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \limsup_{l \rightarrow +\infty} I_2 \geq -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi dx$$

and

$$-\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \limsup_{l \rightarrow +\infty} I_3 \geq -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi dx,$$

where every function depends on x .

Since u_2 is an entropy solution,

$$\eta \longmapsto L(\eta) = \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi dx + \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x - b(u_2) \xi_t - f_2 \xi\} dx dt$$

is monotone increasing. In particular, since

$$0 \leq \xi^{(n)} \leq \xi^{(n')} \leq \xi$$

for any n' such that $n \leq n'$, we deduce that $L(\xi^{(n)})$ is an increasing sequence satisfying $0 \leq L(\xi^{(n)}) \leq L(\xi)$, and therefore it converges when $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) \times \{(h_1^+ - h_2^+) \xi_x + (b(u_2^+) - b(u_1^+)) \xi_t - (f_1 - (1 - H_0(u_2^-)) f_2) \xi\} dx dt \\ & - \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1}^+ - v_{0_2}^+)^+ \xi dx \\ & \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{h_2 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_2) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_2 \xi^{(n)}\} dx dt + \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(n)} dx \right) \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times B)$.

Now, considering Remark 1.6, and replacing u_1 by $-u_2$, u_2 by $-u_1$, f_1 by $-f_2$, f_2

by $-f_1$, b by \tilde{b} , φ by $\tilde{\varphi}$, and a by \tilde{a} , and arguing as above, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-)) \\
& \quad \times \{(h_1^- - h_2^-)\xi_x + (b(-u_2^-) - b(-u_1^-))\xi_t - (1 - H_0(u_1^+))f_1 - f_2\}\xi \, dx \, dt \\
& - \int_{\{0\} \times I} (b(-u_1(0, \cdot)^-) - b(-u_2(0, \cdot)^-))\xi \, dx \\
& \leq - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+) \{h_1 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_1) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_1 \xi^{(n)}\} \, dx \, dt \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_1}^+ \xi^{(n)} \, dx \right) \tag{34}
\end{aligned}$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times B)$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
h_1^- &= a(-u_1^-, \varphi(-u_1^-)_x), & h_2^- &= a(-u_2^-, \varphi(-u_2^-)_x), \\
v_0^+ &= b(u(0, \cdot)^+), & v_0^- &= b(u(0, \cdot)^-).
\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-))(1 - H_0(u_1^+))H_0(u_2^-) + H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)H_0(u_1^+) \\
= H_0(u_1 - u_2), \tag{35}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-))H_0(u_2^-) + H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)(1 - H_0(u_2^-))H_0(u_1^+) \\
= H_0(u_1 - u_2), \tag{36}
\end{aligned}$$

$$H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+) = H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)H_0(u_1^+), \tag{37}$$

$$H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-)) = H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-))H_0(u_2^-), \tag{38}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)(h_1^+ - h_2^+) + H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-))(h_1^- - h_2^-) \\
= H_0(u_1 - u_2)(h_1 - h_2) \tag{39}
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0(u_1^+ - u_2^+)(b(u_1^+) - b(u_2^+)) + H_0((-u_1^-) - (-u_2^-))(b(-u_1^-) - b(-u_2^-)) \\
= H_0(u_1 - u_2)(b(u_1) - b(u_2)). \tag{40}
\end{aligned}$$

Then adding (33) and (34) by using (35)–(40), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2)\xi_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))\xi_t - (f_1 - f_2)\xi \} dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_{\{0\} \times I} (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi dx \\
& \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \{ h_2 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_2) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_2 \xi^{(n)} \} dx dt \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_2}^- \xi^{(n)} dx \right) \\
& \quad - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+) \{ h_1 \xi_x^{(n)} - b(u_1) \xi_t^{(n)} - f_1 \xi^{(n)} \} dx dt \right. \\
& \quad \left. - \int_{\{0\} \times I} v_{0_1}^+ \xi^{(n)} dx \right), \tag{41}
\end{aligned}$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times B)$.

Now let $\xi \in D([0, T] \times B)$, $\xi \geq 0$. Then $\xi^{(n')} = \xi \chi_{n'} \in D([0, T] \times I)$ and by applying Theorem 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \\
& \quad \times \{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi \chi_{n'})_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))(\xi_t \chi_{n'}) - (f_1 - f_2)\xi \chi_{n'} \} dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) \chi_{n'} dx \leq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2)\xi_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))\xi_t - (f_1 - f_2)\xi \} dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dx \\
& \leq \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \left\{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'}))_x \right. \\
& \quad \left. + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'}) - (f_1 - f_2)\xi(1 - \chi_{n'}) \right\} dx dt \\
& \quad - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'}) dx, \tag{42}
\end{aligned}$$

and since $\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})$ is a nonnegative function of $D([0, T] \times B)$, from (41), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \left\{ (h_1 - h_2)(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'}))_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1))\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. - (f_1 - f_2)\xi(1 - \chi_{n'}) \right\} dx dt - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'}) dx \\ & \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \left\{ h_2(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n)_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_2)\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n - f_2\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n \right\} dx dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_I v_{0_2}^- \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n dx \right] \\ & \quad - \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+) \left\{ h_1(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n)_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_1)\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n - f_1\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n \right\} dx dt \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int_I v_{0_1}^+ \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n dx \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for any n' there exists n'_0 such that $\chi_n = 1$ in $\text{supp}(\chi_{n'})$ for $n > n'_0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n' \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \left\{ h_2(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n)_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_2)\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n - f_2\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n \right\} dx dt + \int_I v_{0_2}^- \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n dx \right] \\ & \quad - \lim_{n' \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+) \left\{ h_1(\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n)_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_1)\xi_t(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n - f_1\xi(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n \right\} dx dt - \int_I v_{0_1}^+ \xi(0)(1 - \chi_{n'})\chi_n dx \right] \\ & = \lim_{n' \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_2^-) \left\{ h_2(\xi(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}))_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_2)\xi_t(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) - f_2\xi(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) \right\} dx dt + \int_I v_{0_2}^- \xi(0)(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) dx \right] \\ & \quad - \lim_{n' \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1^+) \left\{ h_1(\xi(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}))_x \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - b(u_1)\xi_t(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) - f_1\xi(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) \right\} dx dt - \int_I v_{0_1}^+ \xi(0)(\chi_n - \chi_{n'}) dx \right] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and, by (42), we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2) \xi_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1)) \xi_t - (f_1 - f_2) \xi \} dx dt - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dx \leq 0 \quad (43)$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times B)$.

Now let $I_0 \subset\subset I$ be such that $I_0 \cup \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i$ is a covering of I where B_i , for $1 \leq i \leq k$, are intervals satisfying (36). Let $(\varphi_i)_{i=0}^k$ be a partition of unity related to the above covering ($\varphi_0 \in D(I_0)$, $\varphi_i \in D(B_i)$, for $1 \leq i \leq k$). Let $\xi \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$, $\xi \geq 0$, and let $\xi_i = \xi \varphi_i$. Then, applying (4) for $i = 0$ and (43) for $1 \leq i \leq k$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2) \xi_{i_x} + (b(u_2) - b(u_1)) \xi_{i_t} - (f_1 - f_2) \xi_i \} dx dt - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi_i(0) dx \leq 0$$

for all $0 \leq i \leq k$.

Since $\xi = \sum_{i=0}^k \xi_i$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{Q}} H_0(u_1 - u_2) \{ (h_1 - h_2) \xi_x + (b(u_2) - b(u_1)) \xi_t - (f_1 - f_2) \xi \} dx dt - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dx \leq 0$$

for any nonnegative $\xi \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.5. \square

As a consequence of Theorem 2.5, we have

Corollary 2.6. *Let $v_{0_i} \in L^1(I)$, let $f_i \in L^2((0, T); H^{-1}(I)) \cap L^1(\mathbb{Q})$, and let u_i be an entropy solution of (EP)(f_i, v_{0_i}), $i = 1, 2$. Then*

$$\int_I (b(u_1(t)) - b(u_2(t)))^+ dx \leq \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ dx + \int_0^t \int_I H_0(u_1 - u_2) (f_1 - f_2) dx ds, \quad (44)$$

and, therefore,

$$\|b(u_1(t)) - b(u_2(t))\|_{L^1(I)} \leq \|v_{0_1} - v_{0_2}\|_{L^1(I)} + \int_0^t \|f_1 - f_2\|_{L^1(I)} ds. \quad (45)$$

In particular, if $v_{0_1} \leq v_{0_2}$ almost everywhere in I and $f_1 \leq f_2$ almost everywhere in \mathbb{Q} , then

$$b(u_1) \leq b(u_2) \quad \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{Q}. \quad (46)$$

Moreover, if $f_1 = f_2$ and $v_{0_1} = v_{0_2}$, then

$$b(u_1) = b(u_2). \quad (47)$$

Proof. Let $\xi \in D([0, T] \times \bar{I})$ be such that $\xi \geq 0$ and $\xi = \xi(t)$ ($\xi_x \equiv 0$). From (23) we have

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^T \left(\int_I (b(u_1) - b(u_2))^+ dx \right) \xi_t dt - \int_I (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+ \xi(0) dx \\ \leq \int_0^T \left(\int_I H_0(u_1 - u_2)(f_1 - f_2) dx \right) \xi dt, \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^T \left(\int_I [(b(u_1) - b(u_2))^+ - (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+] dx \right) \xi_t dt \\ \leq \int_0^T \left(\int_I H_0(u_1 - u_2)(f_1 - f_2) dx \right) \xi dt. \quad (48) \end{aligned}$$

Let us introduce the functions

$$\begin{aligned} G(t) &= \begin{cases} \int_I [(b(u_1(t)) - b(u_2(t)))^+ - (v_{0_1} - v_{0_2})^+] dx & \text{for } t \in (0, T), \\ 0 & \text{for } t \in (-T, 0), \end{cases} \\ F(t) &= \begin{cases} \int_I H_0(u_1(t) - u_2(t))(f_1(t) - f_2(t)) dx & \text{for } t \in (0, T), \\ 0 & \text{for } t \in (-T, 0). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Then, from (48), we deduce that

$$\frac{dG}{dt} \leq F \quad \text{in } D'(-T, T),$$

and therefore, since G and F vanish for $t < 0$, we have that

$$G(t) \leq \int_0^t F(s) ds.$$

Hence, we easily deduce (44). From (44), we easily deduce (45)–(47), which shows the corollary. \square

Remark 2.7. As the reader can see, in the proof of the main theorem of this paper (see Theorem 2.5), and also in [18], assumptions (H_3) and (H_4) are not needed to obtain uniqueness of entropy solution of (EP) nor to define the operator A_b . They seem to be needed just to show existence of weak and entropy solutions (see [19]). Another interesting and difficult open question is to generalize the results to higher dimensions. Note that the techniques used in this paper can be employed to get uniqueness of entropy solutions in several dimensions space (cf. [3]), but it is not possible to generalize the techniques used in [18, 19] to get existence of entropy solutions in higher dimensions due to the fact that the main assumption for the proof of existence in the one dimension case is assumption (H_1) (see [18] for more details), which is equivalent to the coerciveness assumption only in dimension one but not equivalent to the coerciveness assumption in several dimensions.

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