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► **To cite this version:**

Marco Mazzola, Piermarco Cannarsa, Carlo Sinestrari. Propagation of singularities for semiconcave solutions of Hamilton-Jacobi equations. NETCO 2014 - New Trends in Optimal Control, Jun 2014, Tours, France. <hal-01024745>

HAL Id: hal-01024745

<https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01024745>

Submitted on 18 Jul 2014

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Propagation of Singularities for Semiconcave Solutions of Hamilton-Jacobi Equations

Marco Mazzola

Université Pierre et Marie Curie (Paris 6)

P. Cannarsa and C. Sinestrari

NetCo 2014, Tours, 23-27 june 2014

Outline of the talk

Local propagation of singularities

Minimizing generalized characteristics

Global propagation of singularities

Semiconcave functions

Let $Q \subset \mathbf{R}^N$ be open and $u : Q \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a **semiconcave** function with semiconcavity constant C , i.e.

$$\lambda u(X) + (1 - \lambda)u(Y) - u(\lambda X + (1 - \lambda)Y) \leq C\lambda(1 - \lambda) \frac{|X - Y|^2}{2}$$

for every $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ and $X, Y \in Q$ such that $[X, Y] \subset Q$.

Denote by $\Sigma(u)$ the set of points where u is not differentiable.

We are interested in the structure of the set $\Sigma(u)$.

Generalized gradients

The set of **limiting gradients** and the **superdifferential** of u at $X \in Q$ are defined respectively by

$$D^*u(X) = \left\{ P \in \mathbb{R}^N : Q \setminus \Sigma(u) \ni X_i \rightarrow X, Du(X_i) \rightarrow P \right\}$$

and

$$D^+u(X) = \left\{ P \in \mathbb{R}^N : \limsup_{Y \rightarrow X} \frac{u(Y) - u(X) - \langle P, Y - X \rangle}{|Y - X|} \leq 0 \right\}.$$

If u is semiconcave with constant C , then

-

$$D^+u(X) = \text{co } D^*u(X);$$

-

$$\langle P - Q, X - Y \rangle \leq C|X - Y|^2$$

for every $P \in D^+u(X)$, $Q \in D^+u(Y)$ and $X, Y \in Q$ such that $[X, Y] \subset Q$.

Local propagation for semiconcave functions

Theorem (Albano - Cannarsa (1999))

Let u be semiconcave and $X_0 \in \Sigma(u)$. If

$$\partial D^+ u(X_0) \setminus D^* u(X_0) \neq \emptyset,$$

then there exist $T > 0$ and a nonconstant Lipschitz continuous arc $\xi : [0, T] \rightarrow Q$ such that $\xi(0) = X_0$ and $\xi(t) \in \Sigma(u)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Local propagation for semiconcave functions

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When u is the **solution of a Hamilton-Jacobi equation**, the condition above turns out to be necessary and sufficient for the propagation of the singularity at X_0 .

Local propagation for solutions of HJ equations

$$F(Du(X)) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } X \in Q$$

Let $F \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfy

- F is **convex**;
- the sublevel sets of u are **strictly convex**.

Theorem (Albano - Cannarsa (2002), Cannarsa - Yu (2009))

Let u be a *semiconcave* solution of

$$F(Du(X)) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } X \in Q$$

and $X_0 \in \Sigma(u)$. If

$$0 \notin DF(D^+u(X_0)),$$

then there exist $T > 0$ and a nonconstant Lipschitz continuous arc $\xi : [0, T] \rightarrow Q$ such that $\xi(0) = X_0$ and $\xi(t) \in \Sigma(u)$ for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Evolutionary HJ equation

Let $N = 1 + n$.

Consider

$$F(P) = \tau + H(p)$$

with $P = (\tau, p) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n$ and $Q = (0, +\infty) \times \Omega$, $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$.

This case correspond to the HJ equation

$$\begin{cases} u_t(t, x) + H(\nabla u(t, x)) = 0 & \text{a.e. } (t, x) \in Q \\ u(t, x) = \varphi(t, x) & \text{for } (t, x) \in \partial Q. \end{cases}$$

Suppose that $\varphi : \bar{Q} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is continuous and its restriction to $\{0\} \times \Omega$ is Lipschitz continuous.

Hopf representation formula

$$u(t, x) = \min_{\substack{(s, y) \in \partial Q \\ s < t}} \left[(t - s) H^* \left(\frac{x - y}{t - s} \right) + \varphi(s, y) \right].$$

Evolutionary HJ equation

Question: Is it possible to propagate singularities globally in time?
i.e., given $X_0 = (t_0, x_0) \in \Sigma(u)$, does a Lipschitz continuous arc
 $\gamma : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ exist such that $\gamma(0) = x_0$ and

$$(t_0 + s, \gamma(s)) \in \Sigma(u) \quad \forall s \in [0, +\infty)?$$

Evolutionary HJ equation

Question: Is it possible to propagate singularities globally in time? i.e., given $X_0 = (t_0, x_0) \in \Sigma(u)$, does a Lipschitz continuous arc $\gamma : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ exist such that $\gamma(0) = x_0$ and

$$(t_0 + s, \gamma(s)) \in \Sigma(u) \quad \forall s \in [0, +\infty)?$$

Yes, in the case $n = 1$ (Dafermos, 1977).

Outline of the talk

Local propagation of singularities

Minimizing generalized characteristics

Global propagation of singularities

Characteristics

Consider the Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$(HJ) \quad F(Du(X)) = 0 \quad X \in Q,$$

with F of class C^1 and convex.

If $u \in C^1(Q)$ is a classical solution of (HJ), a curve $\xi : [0, T] \rightarrow Q$ is a **characteristic** if it satisfies

$$\xi'(t) = DF(Du(\xi(t))) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T].$$

Generalized characteristics

Let u be a semiconcave solution of (HJ).

A Lipschitz continuous curve $\xi : [0, T] \rightarrow Q$ is a **generalized characteristic** if it satisfies

$$\xi'(t) \in \text{co } DF(D^+ u(\xi(t))) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, T].$$

The proof of (Dafermos, 1977) crucially depends on the dimension 1.

Minimizing generalized characteristics

Notice that $F(P) = 0$ for every limiting gradient P .
Consequently, $X \in \Sigma(u)$ if and only if

$$\min_{P \in D^+u(X)} F(P) < 0.$$

Sufficient conditions are provided in the literature for the existence of generalized characteristics that are "energy minimizing" (Cannarsa - Yu, 2009), (Stromberg, 2013).

Minimizing generalized characteristics

Theorem (Cannarsa - Yu (2009))

If for any $X_0 \in Q$ there exists a *unique generalized characteristic* starting from X_0 , then any generalized characteristic $\xi : [0, T_0) \rightarrow Q$ admits right derivative $\dot{\xi}^+(s)$ for all $s \in [0, T_0)$, this is right-continuous and is given by

$$\dot{\xi}^+(s) = DF(P(s)),$$

where $P(s) \in D^+u(\xi(s))$ is such that

$$F(P(s)) \leq F(P) \quad \forall P \in D^+u(\xi(s)).$$

Evolutionary HJ equation

In the case of the evolutionary HJ equation

$$F(P) = \tau + \frac{1}{2}Ap \cdot p$$

with $P = (\tau, p) \in \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n$, $Q = (0, +\infty) \times \Omega$, $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ and A positive definite, the uniqueness of generalized characteristics, given the initial data, is a consequence of Gronwall's Lemma.

Following (Cannarsa - Yu, 2009), it is possible to propagate a singularity X_0 locally along the minimizing generalized characteristic

$$\dot{\xi}^+(s) = DF(\tau(s), p(s)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ Ap(s) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi(0) = X_0.$$

Outline of the talk

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Global propagation of singularities

Question: Is it possible to propagate singularities globally in time along generalized characteristics?

So far, besides ([Dafermos, 1977](#)), an affirmative answer has been given only in a few particular cases.

The eikonal equation

$$\begin{cases} |Du(X)|^2 = 1 & \text{a.e. } X \in Q \\ u(X) = 0 & \text{on } \partial Q \end{cases}$$

The unique nonnegative viscosity solution is $u = d_{R^N \setminus Q}$.

Theorem (Albano - Cannarsa - Khai Nguyen - Sinestrari (2013))

Let $X_0 \in Q$. There exists a unique Lipschitz continuous solution of

$$\xi'(t) \in D^+ u(\xi(t)) \quad \text{a.e. } t \in [0, +\infty), \quad \xi(0) = X_0.$$

Moreover, if $X_0 \in \Sigma(u)$ then $\xi(t) \in \Sigma(u)$ for all $t \in [0, +\infty)$.

The eikonal equation

- **Application:** Q is homotopically equivalent to $\Sigma(u)$.
- The result holds true on riemannian manifolds.

The eikonal equation

- **Application:** Q is homotopically equivalent to $\Sigma(u)$.
- The result holds true on riemannian manifolds.

The proof strongly relies on the semiconcavity of u^2 with constant 2. This yields

$$\langle u(X)P - u(Y)Q, X - Y \rangle \leq |X - Y|^2$$

for every $P \in D^+u(X)$, $Q \in D^+u(Y)$ and $X, Y \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

$$u_t(t, x) + \frac{|\nabla u(t, x)|^2}{2} = 0$$

Fixed $t > 0$, the function $u(t, \cdot)$ is semiconcave with constant $\frac{1}{t}$.
This implies

$$\langle p - q, x - y \rangle \leq \frac{|x - y|^2}{t}$$

for every $p \in \nabla^+ u(t, x)$, $q \in \nabla^+ u(t, y)$ and $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

We need an estimate on the monotonicity of $D^+ u$ jointly in time and space.

$$u_t(t, x) + \frac{|\nabla u(t, x)|^2}{2} = 0$$

Fixed $t > 0$, the function $u(t, \cdot)$ is semiconcave with constant $\frac{1}{t}$.
This implies

$$\langle p - q, x - y \rangle \leq \frac{|x - y|^2}{t}$$

for every $p \in \nabla^+ u(t, x)$, $q \in \nabla^+ u(t, y)$ and $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$.
We need an estimate on the monotonicity of $D^+ u$ jointly in time and space.

Using the Hopf formula, we find

$$\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} \tau - \sigma \\ p - q \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} t - s \\ x - y \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \leq \frac{|x - y|^2}{t} - \frac{(t - s)^2}{t} \sigma - \frac{t - s}{t} [\langle p, x - y \rangle + u(t, x) - u(s, y)]$$

$\forall (\tau, p) \in D^+ u(t, x)$, $(\sigma, q) \in D^+ u(s, y)$ and $t, s \geq 0$, $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

$$u_t + H(\nabla u) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega =: Q, \quad H(p) = \frac{1}{2} A p \cdot p$$

For any $(t_0, x_0) \in Q$ there exist $T_0 > 0$ and a Lipschitz continuous arc $\xi : [0, T_0) \rightarrow Q$ such that $\xi(0) = (t_0, x_0)$, the right derivative $\dot{\xi}^+(s)$ does exist for all $s \in [0, T_0)$, it is right-continuous and satisfies

$$\dot{\xi}^+(s) = DF(\tau(s), p(s)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \nabla H(p(s)) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $(\tau(s), p(s)) \in D^+ u(\xi(s))$ is such that

$$F(\tau(s), p(s)) \leq F(\tau, p) \quad \forall (\tau, p) \in D^+ u(\xi(s)).$$

Using the monotonicity above, it is possible to obtain (formally)

$$\frac{d}{ds} F(\tau(s), p(s)) \leq -\frac{2}{s} F(\tau(s), p(s)).$$

Local propagation of singularities

$$u_t + H(\nabla u) = 0 \quad \text{a.e. } (t, x) \in (0, +\infty) \times \Omega =: Q, \quad H(p) = \frac{1}{2} A p \cdot p$$

Theorem

Let $(t_0, x_0) \in Q$ and $\bar{t} < t_0$ be such that

$$u(t, x) = \min_{y \in \Omega} \left[(t - \bar{t}) H^* \left(\frac{x - y}{t - \bar{t}} \right) + u(\bar{t}, y) \right]$$

There exist $T_1 > 0$ and a Lipschitz continuous arc $\gamma : [0, T_1) \rightarrow \Omega$ starting from x_0 and such that

$$\min_{(\tau, p) \in D^+ u(t_0 + s, \gamma(s))} F(\tau, p) \leq \left(\frac{t_0 - \bar{t}}{t_0 + s - \bar{t}} \right)^2 \min_{(\tau_0, p_0) \in D^+ u(t_0, x_0)} F(\tau_0, p_0)$$

for every $s \in [0, T_1)$.

Example

The estimate above is somehow mild:

Let $n = 1$, $A = Id$, $\Omega = \mathbf{R}^N$ and $\varphi(0, x) = \frac{(|x|-1)^2}{2\varepsilon}$.

The Hopf formula yields

$$u(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(|x| - 1)^2}{t + \varepsilon}.$$

We obtain

$$\arg \min_{(\tau, p) \in D^+ u(t_0 + s, \gamma(s))} F(\tau, p) = \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{2(t_0 + s + \varepsilon)^2}, 0 \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\min_{(\tau, p) \in D^+ u(t_0 + s, \gamma(s))} F(\tau, p)}{\min_{(\tau_0, p_0) \in D^+ u(t_0, 0)} F(\tau_0, p_0)} = \left(\frac{t_0 + \varepsilon}{t_0 + s + \varepsilon} \right)^2$$

Global propagation of singularities

A maximality argument yields the global propagation:

Theorem

Let (t_0, x_0) be a singular point of u . Then there exist $T \in (0, +\infty]$ and a Lipschitz continuous arc $\gamma : [0, T) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ starting from x_0 , satisfying

$$(t_0 + s, \gamma(s)) \in \Sigma(u) \quad \forall s \in [0, T)$$

and such that $\lim_{s \rightarrow T} \gamma(s) \in \partial\Omega$ whenever $T < +\infty$.

Future directions

- Generalize to semiconcave functions on riemannian manifolds: up to now, we can prove a global propagation on manifolds with nonnegative curvature;
- Generalize to the case of more complex structures of the function H .

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- Generalize to semiconcave functions on riemannian manifolds: up to now, we can prove a global propagation on manifolds with nonnegative curvature;
- Generalize to the case of more complex structures of the function H .

...the end.
Thank you!