

ON THE EQUATIONS  $u_t + \nabla \cdot F(u) = 0$  AND  $u_t + \nabla \cdot F(u) = \nu \Delta u$ <sup>1</sup>

BY DANIEL B. KOTLOW

Communicated by Avner Friedman, June 6, 1969

This paper presents several results on global solutions of the initial value problems for the first order nonlinear conservation law

$$(1) \quad u_t + \nabla \cdot F(u) = 0$$

and the associated second order nonlinear parabolic equation

$$(2) \quad u_t + \nabla \cdot F(u) = \nu \Delta u, \quad \nu > 0$$

for an unknown scalar function  $u = u(t, x)$  on the domain  $D = \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}; t > 0\}$ . Here  $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^1, \mathbb{R}^d)$ . For both equations, the given initial data are

$$(3) \quad u(0, x) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

We call these initial value problems IVP<sub>1</sub> and IVP<sub>2</sub> respectively. They are of interest as simplified prototypes of the initial value problems of gas dynamics (nonviscous and viscous respectively—cf. [2]).

We deal with weak solutions of IVP<sub>1</sub> and IVP<sub>2</sub>. If  $u \in L_1^{\text{loc}}(D)$ , we say that  $u$  is a *weak solution of IVP<sub>1</sub>* if for each  $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^{d+1})$  of compact support

$$(4) \quad \iint_D [u\phi_t + F(u) \cdot \nabla \phi] dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_0(x)\phi(0, x) dx = 0.$$

We say that  $u$  is a *weak solution of IVP<sub>2</sub>* if for each  $\phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^{d+1})$  of compact support

$$(5) \quad \iint_D [u\phi_t + \nu u \Delta \phi + F(u) \cdot \nabla \phi] dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u_0(x)\phi(0, x) dx = 0.$$

It is well known [2] that weak solutions of IVP<sub>1</sub> are discontinuous and nonunique. For solutions of bounded variation locally in  $D$ , Vol'pert [3] has given a supplementary condition, called an *entropy condition*, on the discontinuities of a solution which singles out a unique solution in this class. We call this the *entropy solution*; it exists whenever  $u_0$  is bounded and has bounded variation locally in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  [3].

<sup>1</sup> Publication was partially supported by National Science Foundation Grant NSF-GP 5990 at Stanford University.