

On Bounded Solutions of a Classical Yang-Mills Equation

Michael Renardy

Institut für theoretische Physik, Universität Stuttgart, Pfaffenwaldring 57, D-7000 Stuttgart 80,
Federal Republic of Germany

Abstract. We discuss bounded solutions of the equation

$$r^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) = u^3 - u$$

in the halfspace $r > 0$. All solutions depending only on t/r are characterized topologically. Then we prove the existence of infinite dimensional manifolds of t -periodic as well as nonperiodic solutions which are small in a suitable norm.

0. Introduction

It was shown recently by Glimm and Jaffe [1] that multimeron solutions to the classical $SU(2)$ Yang-Mills field equations in Euclidean space are characterized by the following singular elliptic boundary value problem:

$$r^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) = u^3 - u \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad r > 0, \\ \lim_{r, t \rightarrow \infty} u(r, t) = 1, \quad u(0, t) = (-1)^i \quad \text{for } t_i < t < t_{i+1} (i = 0, 1, \dots, 2n), \quad (0.1)$$

where $-\infty = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_{2n-1} < t_{2n} < t_{2n+1} = \infty$.

Jonsson et al. proved in [2] that this boundary value problem has at least one solution for every choice of the t_i . In this paper we investigate some kinds of bounded solutions to (0.1), which satisfy different boundary conditions.

We first prove (Sect. 1) that a bounded solution of (0.1) which has a continuous extension to the t -axis except for a countable number of points must satisfy $|u| \leq 1$ in the whole half-plane and cannot be positive everywhere, unless it is constant.

The special solutions which we discuss then are of two different types. In Sect. 2 we are concerned with solutions depending only the independent variable $\frac{t}{r}$, for which (0.1) is reduced to an ordinary differential equation; in Sects. 3 and 4 we discuss solutions which are "small" in a suitable norm.