

Research Article

Attractors for Nonautonomous Parabolic Equations without Uniqueness

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Using the theory of uniform global attractors of multivalued semiprocesses, we prove the existence of a uniform global attractor for a nonautonomous semilinear degenerate parabolic equation in which the conditions imposed on the nonlinearity provide the global existence of a weak solution, but not uniqueness. The Kneser property of solutions is also studied, and as a result we obtain the connectedness of the uniform global attractor.

1. Introduction

The understanding of the asymptotic behavior of dynamical systems is one of the most important problems of modern mathematical physics. One way to attack the problem for a dissipative dynamical system is to consider its global attractor. The existence of the global attractor has been derived for a large class of PDEs (see [1, 2] and references therein), for both autonomous and nonautonomous equations. However, these researches may not be applied to a wide class of problems, in which solutions may not be unique. Good examples of such systems are differential inclusions, variational inequalities, control infinite-dimensional systems, and also some partial differential equations for which solutions may not be known to be unique as, for example, some certain semilinear wave equations with high-power nonlinearities, the incompressible Navier-Stokes equation in three-space dimension, the Ginzburg-Landau equation, and so forth. For the qualitative analysis of the abovementioned systems from the point of view of the theory of dynamical systems, it is necessary to develop a corresponding theory for multivalued semigroups.

In the last years, there have been some theories for which one can treat multivalued semiflows and their asymptotic behavior, including generalized semiflows theory of Ball [3], theory of trajectory attractors of Chepyzhov and Vishik [4], and theories of multivalued semiflows and semiprocesses of Melnik and Valero [5, 6]. Thanks to these theories, several results concerning attractors in the case of equations without uniqueness have been obtained recently for differential inclusion [5, 6], parabolic equations [7–9], the phase-field equation [10], the wave equation [11], the three-dimensional Navier-Stokes equation [3, 12], and so forth. On the other hand, when a problem does not possess the property of uniqueness, we have a set of solutions corresponding to each initial datum. We can speak then about a set of values attained by the solutions for every fixed moment of time. It is interesting to study the topological properties of such set and, in particular, its connectedness. This property is known as the Kneser property in the literature. The Kneser property has been studied for some parabolic equations [9, 13–15], semilinear wave equations [11], and so forth. By results in [5, 6], the Kneser property implies the connectedness of the global attractor. Although the existence of global attractor and the Kneser property have been derived for some classes of partial differential equations without uniqueness, to the best of our knowledge, little seems to be known for nonautonomous degenerate equations.

In this paper we study the following nonautonomous semilinear degenerate parabolic equation with variable, nonnegative coefficients, defined on a bounded domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $N \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(\rho(x)\nabla u) + f(x, u) &= g(x, t), \quad x \in \Omega, t > \tau, \\ u|_{t=\tau} &= u_\tau(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

where $u_\tau \in L^2(\Omega)$ is given, and the coefficient ρ , the nonlinearity f , and the external force g satisfy the following conditions.

(H1) The function $\rho : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $\rho \in L^1(\Omega)$ and, for some $\alpha \in (0, 2)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow z} \inf |x - z|^{-\alpha} \rho(x) > 0$ for every $z \in \overline{\Omega}$.

(H2) $f : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Caratheodory function, that is, the function $f(\cdot, u)$ is measurable and the function $f(x, \cdot)$ is continuous, and satisfies

$$|f(x, u)| \leq C_1 |u|^{p-1} + h_1(x), \quad \text{for some } p \geq 2, \tag{1.2}$$

$$uf(x, u) \geq C_2 |u|^p - h_2(x), \tag{1.3}$$

where C_1, C_2 are positive constants; h_1, h_2 are nonnegative functions such that $h_1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $h_2 \in L^1(\Omega)$ (see Remark 4.2 on a comment about conditions of h_1).

(H3) $g \in L_b^2(\mathbb{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))$, where $L_b^2(\mathbb{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))$ is the set of all translation-bounded functions (see Section 2.2 for its definition).

The degeneracy of problem (1.1) is considered in the sense that the measurable, nonnegative diffusion coefficient $\rho(x)$ is allowed to have at most a finite number of (essential) zeroes at some points. The physical motivation of the assumption (H1) is related to the modelling of reaction diffusion processes in composite materials, occupying a bounded domain Ω , in which at some points they behave as *perfect insulator*. Following [16, page 79], when at some points the medium is perfectly insulating, it is natural to assume that $\rho(x)$ vanishes at these points. Note that, in various diffusion processes, the equation involves diffusion of the type $\rho(x) \sim |x|^\alpha$, $\alpha \in (0, 2)$.

In the autonomous case, which is the case g independent of time t , the existence and long-time behavior of solutions to problem (1.1) have been studied in [17–20]. In this paper we continue studying the long-time behavior of solutions to problem (1.1) by allowing the external force g to be dependent on time t . Moreover, the conditions imposed on the nonlinearity f provide global existence of a weak solution to problem (1.1), but not uniqueness. Let $\mathfrak{D}_{\tau,\sigma}(u_\tau)$ be the set of all global weak solutions of problem (1.1) with the external force g_σ instead of g and initial datum $u(\tau) = u_\tau$. For each $\sigma \in \Sigma = \mathcal{H}_w(g)$, the closure of the set $\{g(\cdot + h) \mid h \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$ in $L^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^+, L^2(\Omega))$ with the weak topology, we define the multivalued semiproduct $U_\sigma : \mathbb{R}_d^+ \times L^2(\Omega) \mapsto 2^{L^2(\Omega)}$ as follows:

$$U_\sigma(t, \tau, u_\tau) = \{u(t) : u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau,\sigma}(u_\tau)\}. \quad (1.4)$$

We prove that U_σ is a strict multivalued semiproduct and then use the theory of multivalued semiproducts of Melnik and Valero [6] to prove the existence of a uniform global compact attractor for the family of multivalued semiproducts $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$. Finally, following the general lines of the approach in [9, 11, 14, 15], we prove that the Kneser property holds for the set of all weak solutions, that is, the set of values attained by the solutions at every moment of time is connected. Thanks to the Kneser property, the uniform global attractor derived above is connected in $L^2(\Omega)$. We summarize our main results in the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Under conditions (H1)–(H3), problem (1.1) defines a family of strict multivalued semiproducts $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$, which possesses a uniform global compact connected attractor \mathcal{A} in $L^2(\Omega)$.*

It is worth noticing that under some additional conditions on f , for example, $f'_u(x, u) \geq -C_3$ for all $x \in \Omega, u \in \mathbb{R}$, or a weaker assumption

$$(f(x, u) - f(x, v))(u - v) \geq -C|u - v|^2 \quad \forall x \in \Omega, u, v \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.5)$$

one can prove that the weak solution of problem (1.1) is unique. Then the multivalued semiproduct U_σ turns to be a single-valued one and the uniform compact global attractor \mathcal{A} derived in Theorem 1.1 is exactly the usual uniform attractor for the family of single-valued semiproducts [1].

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, for convenience of readers, we recall some results on function spaces and uniform global attractors for multivalued semiproducts. Section 3 is devoted to prove the global existence of a weak solution and the existence of a uniform global attractor of the family of multivalued semiproducts associated to problem (1.1). In the last section, we prove the Kneser property for the solutions. As a result, we obtain the connectedness of the uniform global attractor.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Function Space and Operator

We recall some basic results on the function space which we will use. Let $N \geq 2$, $\alpha \in (0, 2)$, and

$$2_\alpha^* = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{\alpha} \in (2, \infty) & \text{if } N = 2, \\ \frac{2N}{N-2+\alpha} \in \left(2, \frac{2N}{N-2}\right) & \text{if } N \geq 3. \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

The exponent 2_α^* has the role of the critical exponent in the classical Sobolev embedding.

The natural energy space for problem (1.1) involves the space $\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)$, defined as the closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to the norm

$$\|u\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)} := \left(\int_\Omega \rho(x) |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}. \quad (2.2)$$

The space $\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)$ is a Hilbert space with respect to the scalar product

$$(u, v) := \int_\Omega \rho(x) \nabla u \nabla v dx. \quad (2.3)$$

The following lemma comes from [21, Propositions 3.3–3.5].

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^N , $N \geq 2$, and ρ satisfies (H1). Then the following embeddings hold:*

- (i) $\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho) \hookrightarrow L^{2_\alpha^*}(\Omega)$ continuously,
- (ii) $\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho) \hookrightarrow L^p(\Omega)$ compactly if $p \in [1, 2_\alpha^*)$.

It is known (see [19]) that there exists a complete orthonormal system of eigenvectors (e_j, λ_j) of the operator $A = \operatorname{div}(\rho(x)\nabla)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (e_j, e_k) &= \delta_{jk}, & -\operatorname{div}(\rho(x)\nabla e_j) &= \lambda_j e_j, & j, k &= 1, 2, \dots, \\ 0 < \lambda_1 &\leq \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \dots, & \lambda_j &\longrightarrow +\infty, & \text{as } j &\longrightarrow \infty. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

2.2. The Translation-Bounded Functions

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{E} be a reflexive Banach space. A function $\varphi \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})$ is said to be translation-bounded if

$$\|\varphi\|_{L_b^2}^2 = \|\varphi\|_{L_b^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})}^2 = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}^+} \int_t^{t+1} \|\varphi\|_{\mathcal{E}}^2 ds < \infty. \quad (2.5)$$

We will denote by $L_b^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})$ the set of all translation-bounded functions in $L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})$. Let $g \in L_b^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})$ and $\mathcal{H}_w(g)$ be the closure of the set $\{g(\cdot + h) \mid h \in \mathbb{R}^+\}$ in $L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{E})$ with the weak topology. The following results are well-known.

Lemma 2.3 (see [1, Chapter 5, Proposition 4.2]). (1) For all $\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_w(g)$, $\|\sigma\|_{L_b^2}^2 \leq \|g\|_{L_b^2}^2$.
 (2) The translation group $\{T(h)\}$ is weakly continuous on $\mathcal{H}_w(g)$.
 (3) $T(h)\mathcal{H}_w(g) \subset \mathcal{H}_w(g)$ for $h \geq 0$.
 (4) $\mathcal{H}_w(g)$ is weakly compact.

2.3. Uniform Attractors of Multivalued Semiprocesses

Denote $\mathbb{R}_d^+ = \{(t, \tau) : 0 \leq \tau \leq t\}$. Let X be a complete metric space, let $\mathcal{P}(X)$ and $\mathcal{B}(X)$ be the set of all nonempty subsets and the set of all nonempty bounded subsets of the space X , respectively, and let Σ be a compact metric space.

Definition 2.4. The map $U : \mathbb{R}_d^+ \times X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ is called a multivalued semiprocess (MSP) if

- (1) $U(\tau, \tau, \cdot) = \text{Id}$ (the identity map)
- (2) $U(t, \tau, x) \subset U(t, s, U(s, \tau, x))$, for all $x \in X, t, s, \tau \in \mathbb{R}^+, \tau \leq s \leq t$.

It is called a strict multivalued semiprocess if $U(t, \tau, x) = U(t, s, U(s, \tau, x))$.

We consider the family of MSP $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ and define the map $U_\Sigma : \mathbb{R}_d^+ \times X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ by $U_\Sigma(t, \tau, x) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} U_\sigma(t, \tau, x)$, which is also a multivalued semiprocess. For $B \subset X$, denote

$$\gamma_{T, \sigma}^\tau(B) = \bigcup_{t \geq T} U_\sigma(t, \tau, B). \quad (2.6)$$

Definition 2.5. The family of MSP $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ is called uniformly asymptotically upper semicompact if for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}_+$ such that, for some $T = T(B, \tau)$, $\gamma_{T, \Sigma}^\tau(B) = \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \gamma_{T, \sigma}^\tau(B) \in \mathcal{B}(X)$, any sequence $\{\xi_n\}$, $\xi_n \in U_{\sigma_n}(t_n, \tau, B)$, $\sigma_n \in \Sigma, t_n \rightarrow +\infty$, is precompact in X .

Definition 2.6. The family of MSP $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ is called pointwise dissipative if there exists $B_0 \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ such that, for all $x \in X$,

$$\text{dist}(U_\Sigma(t, 0, x), B_0) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.7)$$

Definition 2.7. Let X and Y be two metric spaces. The multivalued map $F : X \rightarrow Y$ is said to be w-upper semicontinuous (w-u.s.c.) at x_0 if for any $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$F(x) \subset O_\epsilon(F(x_0)), \quad \forall x \in O_\delta(x_0). \quad (2.8)$$

The map F is w-u.s.c. if it is w-u.s.c. at any $x \in D(F) = \{y \in X : F(x) \neq \emptyset\}$.

Definition 2.8. The set \mathcal{A} is called a uniform global attractor for the family of multivalued semiprocesses U_Σ if the following are satisfied.

- (1) It is negatively semiinvariant, that is, $\mathcal{A} \subset U_\Sigma(t, 0, \mathcal{A})$.
- (2) It is uniformly attracting, that is, $\text{dist}(U_\Sigma(t, \tau, B), \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow 0$, as $t \rightarrow \infty$, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ and $\tau \geq 0$.
- (3) For any closed uniformly attracting set Y , we have $\mathcal{A} \subset Y$ (minimality).

The following result comes from [6, Theorem 2] and [10, Theorem 3.12].

Theorem 2.9. Let $F(\mathbb{R}^+, Z)$ be a space of functions with values in Z , where Z is a topological space, and let $\Sigma \subset F(\mathbb{R}^+, Z)$ be a compact metric space. Suppose that the family of multivalued semiprocesses $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ satisfies the following conditions.

- (1) On Σ is defined the continuous shift operator $T(s)\sigma(t) = \sigma(t + s)$, $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $T(h)\Sigma \subset \Sigma$, and for any $(t, \tau) \in \mathbb{R}_d^+$, $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $s \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $x \in X$, one has

$$U_\sigma(t + s, \tau + s, x) = U_{T(s)\sigma}(t, \tau, x). \quad (2.9)$$

- (2) U_σ is uniformly asymptotically upper semicompact.
- (3) U_σ is pointwise dissipative.
- (4) The map $(x, \sigma) \mapsto U_\sigma(t, 0, x)$ has closed values and is ω -upper semicontinuous.

Then the family of multivalued semiprocesses $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ has a uniform global compact attractor \mathcal{A} . Moreover, if Σ is a connected space, the map $(x, \sigma) \mapsto U_\sigma(t, 0, x)$ is upper semicontinuous with connected values and the global attractor \mathcal{A} is contained in a connected bounded subset of X , then \mathcal{A} is a connected set.

3. Existence of Uniform Global Attractors

We denote

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -\text{div}(\rho(x)\nabla), \\ V &= L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)) \cap L^p(\tau, T; L^p(\Omega)), \\ V^* &= L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}^{-1}(\Omega, \rho)) + L^{p'}(\tau, T; L^{p'}(\Omega)), \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

where p' is the conjugate index of p . In what follows, we assume that $u_\tau \in L^2(\Omega)$ is given.

Definition 3.1. A function $u(x, t)$ is called a weak solution of (1.1) on (τ, T) if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} u &\in V, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \in V^*, \\ u|_{t=\tau} &= u_\tau, \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega, \\ \int_\tau^T \langle u_t, \varphi \rangle + \int_\tau^T \int_\Omega \rho \nabla u \nabla \varphi + \int_\tau^T \langle f(x, u), \varphi \rangle &= \int_\tau^T \langle g(t), \varphi \rangle, \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

for all test functions $\varphi \in V$.

It follows from Theorem 1.8 in [1, page 33] that if $u \in V$ and $du/dt \in V^*$ then $u \in C([\tau, T]; L^2(\Omega))$. This makes the initial condition in problem (1.1) meaningful.

Proposition 3.2. For any $\tau \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $T > \tau$, and $u_\tau \in L^2(\Omega)$ given, problem (1.1) has at least one weak solution on (τ, T) .

Proof. The proof is classical, but we give some *a priori* estimates used later.

Consider the approximating solution $u_n(t)$ in the form

$$u_n(t) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_{nk}(t) e_k, \quad (3.3)$$

where $\{e_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ are the eigenvectors of the operator $A = -\operatorname{div}(\rho(x)\nabla)$. We get u_n from solving the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \frac{du_n}{dt}, e_k \right\rangle + \langle Au_n, e_k \rangle + \langle f(x, u_n), e_k \rangle &= \langle g, e_k \rangle, \\ (u_n(\tau), e_k) &= (u_\tau, e_k), \quad k = 1, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

Using the Peano theorem, we get the local existence of u_n . We have

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|u_n\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 + \int_{\Omega} f(x, u_n) u_n = \int_{\Omega} g(t) u_n. \quad (3.5)$$

Using hypothesis (1.3) and the Cauchy inequality, we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|u_n\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 + C_2 \|u_n\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p - \|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} \leq \frac{1}{2\lambda_1} \|g(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \quad (3.6)$$

where $\lambda_1 > 0$ is the first eigenvalue of the operator A in Ω with the homogeneous Dirichlet condition (noting that $\|u\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 \geq \lambda_1 \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$). Hence

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|u_n\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 + 2C_2 \|u_n\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \|g(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \quad (3.7)$$

We show that the local solution u_n can be extended to the interval $[\tau, \infty)$. Indeed, from (3.7) we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \lambda_1 \|u_n\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 2\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \|g(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \quad (3.8)$$

By the Gronwall inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & \leq \|u_n(\tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 e^{-\lambda_1(t-\tau)} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda_1(t-\tau)}\right) \|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_{\tau}^t e^{-\lambda_1(t-s)} \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds \quad (3.9) \\ & \leq \|u_n(\tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 e^{-\lambda_1(t-\tau)} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} \left(1 - e^{-\lambda_1(t-\tau)}\right) \|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1(1 - e^{-\lambda_1})} \|g\|_{L_b^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\tau}^t e^{-\lambda_1(t-s)} \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds & \leq \int_{t-1}^t e^{-\lambda_1(t-s)} \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + \int_{t-2}^{t-1} e^{-\lambda_1(t-s)} \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + \dots \\ & \leq \int_{t-1}^t \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + e^{-\lambda_1} \int_{t-2}^{t-1} \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + \dots \\ & \leq \left(1 + e^{-\lambda_1} + e^{-2\lambda_1} + \dots\right) \|g\|_{L_b^2}^2 = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\lambda_1}} \|g\|_{L_b^2}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

We now establish some *a priori* estimates for u_n . Integrating (3.7) on $[\tau, t]$, $\tau < t \leq T$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \int_{\tau}^t \|u_n(s)\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 ds + 2C_2 \int_{\tau}^t \|u_n(s)\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p ds \\ & \leq \|u_n(\tau)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_{\tau}^t \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + 2(t - \tau) \|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.11)$$

The last inequality implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \{u_n\} & \text{ is bounded in } L^\infty(\tau, T; L^2(\Omega)), \\ \{u_n\} & \text{ is bounded in } L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)), \\ \{u_n\} & \text{ is bounded in } L^p(\tau, T; L^p(\Omega)). \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

Using hypothesis (1.2), one can prove that $\{f(x, u_n)\}$ is bounded in $L^p(\tau, T; L^p(\Omega))$. By rewriting the equation as

$$\frac{du_n}{dt} = -Au_n - f(x, u_n) + g, \quad (3.13)$$

we see that $\{du_n/dt\}$ is bounded in V^* and, therefore, in $L^{p'}(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}^{-1}(\Omega, \rho) + L^{p'}(\Omega))$. Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} u_n &\rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)), \\ \frac{du_n}{dt} &\rightharpoonup \frac{du}{dt} \quad \text{in } V^*, \\ f(x, u_n) &\rightharpoonup \eta \quad \text{in } L^{p'}(\tau, T; L^{p'}(\Omega)), \\ Au_n &\rightharpoonup Au \quad \text{in } L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}^{-1}(\Omega, \rho)), \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

up to a subsequence. Hence by standard arguments [22, Chapter 1], one can show that u is a weak solution of problem (1.1). \square

Denote by $\mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(u_\tau)$ the set of all global weak solutions (defined for $t \geq \tau$) of problem (1.1) with the external force g_σ instead of g and the initial datum $u(\tau) = u_\tau$. We put $\Sigma = \mathcal{A}_\omega(g)$, so it is clear that $T(s)\Sigma \subset \Sigma$, where $T(s)\sigma = \sigma(\cdot + s) = g(\cdot + s)$, $t \geq 0$, and that this map is continuous. For each $\sigma = g_\sigma \in \Sigma$, we define the map.

$$U_\sigma(t, \tau, u_\tau) = \{u(t) : u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(u_\tau)\}. \tag{3.15}$$

Lemma 3.3. $U_\sigma(t, \tau, u_\tau)$ is a strict multivalued semiprocess. Moreover,

$$U_\sigma(t + s, \tau + s, u_\tau) = U_{T(s)\sigma}(t, \tau, u_\tau) \quad \forall u_\tau \in L^2(\Omega), \quad s \geq 0, \quad t \geq \tau \geq 0. \tag{3.16}$$

Proof. Given that $z \in U_\sigma(t, \tau, u_\tau)$, we have to prove that $z \in U_\sigma(t, s, U_\sigma(s, \tau, u_\tau))$. Take $y(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(u_\tau)$ such that $y(\tau) = u_\tau$ and $y(t) = z$. Clearly, $y(s) \in U_\sigma(s, \tau, u_\tau)$. Then if we define $z(t) = y(t)$ for $t \geq s$, then we have $z(s) = y(s)$ and obviously $z(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{s, \sigma}(y(s))$. Consequently, $z(t) \in U_\sigma(t, s, U_\sigma(s, \tau, u_\tau))$.

Let now $z \in U_\sigma(t, s, U_\sigma(s, \tau, u_\tau))$. Then there exist $u \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(u_\tau)$ and $v \in \mathfrak{D}_{s, \sigma}(u(s))$ such that $z = v(t)$. Define the function

$$y(r) = \begin{cases} u(r) & \text{if } r \in [\tau, s], \\ v(r - s) & \text{if } r \in [s, t + s]. \end{cases} \tag{3.17}$$

It is easy to see that $y \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(u_\tau)$, so that $z = y(t + s) \in U_\sigma(t + s, \tau, u_\tau)$.

Let $z \in U_\sigma(t + s, \tau + s, u_\tau)$. Then there exists $u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau + s, \sigma}(u_\tau)$ such that $z = u(t + s)$ and $v(\cdot) = u(\cdot + s) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, T(s)\sigma}(u_\tau)$, so that $z = v(t) \in U_{T(s)\sigma}(t, \tau, u_\tau)$. Conversely, if $z \in U_{T(s)\sigma}(t, \tau, u_\tau)$, then there is $z \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, T(s)\sigma}(u_\tau)$ such that $z = u(t)$ and $v(\cdot) = u(-s + \cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau + s, \sigma}(u_\tau)$ so that $z = v(t + s) \in U_\sigma(t + s, \tau + s, u_\tau)$. \square

Lemma 3.4. Let conditions (H1)–(H3) hold and let $\{u_n\} \subset \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma_n}(u_n(\tau))$ be an arbitrary sequence of solutions of (1.1) with initial data $u_n(\tau) \rightharpoonup \eta$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega)$ and external forces $g_{\sigma_n} \rightarrow g_\sigma$ in Σ . Then for any $T > \tau$ and $t_n \rightarrow t_0, t_n, t_0 \in (\tau, T]$, there exists a subsequence such that $u_n(t_n) \rightarrow u(t_0)$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$, where $u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(\eta)$ is a weak solution of (1.1) with initial datum $u(\tau) = \eta$.

Proof. Repeating the proof of inequality (3.11), we see that the solution u_n satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} & \|u_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \int_s^t \|u_n(v)\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 dv + 2C_2 \int_s^t \|u_n(v)\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p dv \leq \|u_n(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \int_s^t \|g_{\sigma_n}(v)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 dv + 2(t-s)\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.18)$$

and a similar inequality holds for the solution u . Hence, by the arguments as in the proof of Proposition 3.2 and the Aubin-Lions lemma [22], we infer up to a subsequence that

$$\begin{aligned} u_n & \rightharpoonup u \quad \text{in } L^2(\tau, T; \mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)), \\ u_n & \rightarrow u \quad \text{in } L^2(\tau, T; L^2(\Omega)), \\ u_n(t, x) & \rightarrow u(t, x) \quad \text{for a.a. } (t, x) \in (\tau, T) \times \Omega, \\ u_n(t) & \rightharpoonup u(t) \quad \text{in } L^2(\Omega) \text{ uniformly on } [\tau, T], \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

where $u \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, \sigma}(\eta)$.

Let now $t_n \rightarrow t_0$, with $t_n, t_0 \in (\tau, T]$. We will prove that $u_n(t_n) \rightarrow u(t_0)$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$. Since $u_n(t_n) \rightarrow u(t_0)$ weakly in $L^2(\Omega)$, we have

$$\|u(t_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n(t_n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \quad (3.20)$$

Thus, if we can show that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n(t_n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|u(t_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2$, then the proof will be finished. It is easy to check that u_n and u satisfy the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 & \leq \|u_n(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2(t-s)\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \int_s^t (g_{\sigma_n}(v), u_n(v)) dv, \\ \|u(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 & \leq \|u(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2(t-s)\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \int_s^t (g_{\sigma}(v), u(v)) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

for all $t \geq s, t, s \in [\tau, T]$. Therefore, the functions

$$\begin{aligned} J_n(t) & = \|u_n(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - 2t\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} - \int_{\tau}^t (g_{\sigma_n}(s), u_n(s)) ds, \\ J(t) & = \|u(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - 2t\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} - \int_{\tau}^t (g_{\sigma}(s), u(s)) ds \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

are continuous and nonincreasing on $[\tau, T]$. Moreover, $J_n(t) \rightarrow J(t)$ for a.a. $t \in (\tau, T)$.

We now prove that $\limsup J_n(t_n) \leq J(t_0)$, and this will imply that

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|u_n(t_n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|u(t_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2, \quad (3.23)$$

as desired. Indeed, suppose that $\{t_m\}$ is an increasing sequence in (τ, t_0) such that $J_n(t_m) \rightarrow J(t_m)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. We can assume that $t_m < t_n$, so that

$$J_n(t_n) - J(t_0) \leq J_n(t_m) - J(t_0) \leq |J_n(t_m) - J(t_m)| + |J(t_m) - J(t_0)|. \quad (3.24)$$

Hence for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist t_m and $n_0(t_m)$ such that $J_n(t_n) - J(t_0) \leq \varepsilon$ for all $n \geq n_0$, and the result follows. \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let conditions (H1)–(H3) hold. Then the family of multivalued semiprocesses $\{U_\sigma(t, \tau)\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ has a uniform global compact attractor \mathcal{A} in $L^2(\Omega)$.*

Proof. From (3.7), we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|u(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|u(t)\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \rho)}^2 + 2C_2 \|u(t)\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \|g(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2\|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \quad (3.25)$$

Hence, similar to (3.9), we get

$$\|u(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|u(0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 e^{-\lambda_1 t} + \frac{2}{\lambda_1} (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t}) \|h_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1 (1 - e^{-\lambda_1})} \|g\|_{L_b^2}^2. \quad (3.26)$$

The last inequality implies that there is a positive constant R such that

$$\|u(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq \|u(0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 e^{-t} + R^2. \quad (3.27)$$

Hence the ball $B_0 = \{u \in L^2(\Omega) : \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq \sqrt{R^2 + \varepsilon}\}$ is an absorbing set for the map $(t, u) \mapsto U_\Sigma(t, 0, u)$, that is, for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\Omega))$ there exists $T(B)$ such that $U_\Sigma(t, 0, B) \subset B_0$, for all $t \geq T(B)$.

We define now the set $K = \overline{U_\Sigma(1, 0, B_0)}$. Lemma 3.4 implies that K is compact. Moreover, since B_0 is absorbing, using Lemma 3.3 we have

$$\begin{aligned} U_\sigma(t, \tau, B) &= U_\sigma(t, t-1, U_\sigma(t-1, \tau, B)) \\ &= U_{T(t-1)\sigma}(1, 0, U_{T(\tau)\sigma}(t-1-\tau, 0, B)) \subset U_\Sigma(1, 0, B_0) \subset K, \end{aligned} \quad (3.28)$$

for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $B \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\Omega))$, and $t \geq T(B, \tau)$. It follows that any sequence $\{\xi_n\}$ such that $\{\xi_n\} \in U_{\sigma_n}(t_n, \tau, B_0)$, $\sigma_n \in \Sigma$, $t_n \rightarrow +\infty$, $B \in \mathcal{B}(L^2(\Omega))$, is precompact in $L^2(\Omega)$. It is a consequence of Lemma 3.4 that the map U_σ has compact values for any $\sigma \in \Sigma$.

Finally, let us prove that the map $(\sigma, x) \mapsto U_\sigma(t, \tau, x)$ is upper semicontinuous for each fixed $t \geq \tau \geq 0$. Suppose that it is not true, that is, there exist $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$, $t \geq \tau \geq 0$, $\sigma_0 \in \Sigma$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$, $u_n \in B_{\delta_n}(u_0)$, $\sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma_0$, and $\xi_n \in U_{\sigma_n}(t, \tau, u_n)$ such that $\{\xi_n\} \notin B_\varepsilon(U_{\sigma_0}(t, \tau, u_0))$. But Lemma 3.4 implies (up to a subsequence) that $\xi_n \rightarrow \xi \in U_{\sigma_0}(t, \tau, u_0)$, which is a contradiction. The existence of the uniform global compact attractor follows then from Theorem 2.9. \square

4. The Kneser Property and Connectedness of the Attractors

Let $\mathfrak{D}_{\tau,T}(u_\tau)$ be the set of all weak solutions of the problem (1.1) on (τ, T) with the initial datum $u(\tau) = u_\tau$. In this section we will check that the set

$$K_t(u_\tau) = \{u(t) : u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau,T}(u_\tau)\} \quad (4.1)$$

is connected in $L^2(\Omega)$.

We define a sequence of smooth functions $\psi_k : \mathbb{R}_+ \rightarrow [0, 1]$ satisfying

$$\psi_k(s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq s \leq k, \\ 0 \leq \psi_k(s) \leq 1 & \text{if } k \leq s \leq k+1, \\ 0 & \text{if } s \geq k+1. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

For every $k \geq 1$ we put $f_k(x, u) = \psi_k(|u|)f(x, u) + (1 - \psi_k(|u|))|u|^{p-2}u$. Then $f_k(x, \cdot) \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and $\sup_{|u| \leq A} |f_k(x, u) - f(x, u)| \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, for all $A > 0$.

Let $\rho_\epsilon : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a mollifier, that is, $\rho_\epsilon \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\text{supp } \rho_\epsilon \subset B_\epsilon$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_\epsilon(s) ds = 1$, $\rho_\epsilon(s) \geq 0$, for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$, where $B_\epsilon = \{u \in \mathbb{R} : |u| \leq \epsilon\}$.

We define the functions $f_k^\epsilon(x, u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_\epsilon(s) f_k(x, u - s) ds$. Since, for any $k \geq 1$, $f_k(x, \cdot)$ is uniformly continuous on B_{k+1} , there exists $\epsilon_k \in (0, 1)$ such that, for any u satisfying $|u| \leq k$ and for all s for which $|u - s| < \epsilon_k$, we have

$$|f_k(x, u) - f_k(x, s)| \leq \frac{1}{k}. \quad (4.3)$$

We put $f^k(x, u) = f_k^{\epsilon_k}(x, u)$. Then $f^k(x, \cdot) \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, for all $k \geq 1$.

We now prove the following lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *For all $k \geq 1$, the following statements hold:*

$$\sup_{|u| \leq A} |f^k(x, u) - f(x, u)| \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty, \quad \forall A > 0, \quad (4.4)$$

$$|f^k(x, u)| \leq D_1 |u|^{p-1} + D_2(x), \quad (4.5)$$

$$f^k(x, u)u \geq D_3 |u|^p - D_4(x), \quad (4.6)$$

$$f_u^k(x, u) \geq -D_5(k), \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (4.7)$$

where $D_2 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $D_4 \in L^1(\Omega)$ are nonnegative functions, $D_5(k)$ is a nonnegative number, and the positive constants D_1, D_3 do not depend on k .

Proof. Because of (4.3), for any u such that $|u| < k$, we have

$$|f^k(x, u) - f_k(x, u)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(u - s) |f_k(x, s) - f_k(x, u)| ds \leq \frac{1}{k}, \quad (4.8)$$

we obtain that for any $A > 0$ and any u such that $|u| \leq A$,

$$\left| f^k(x, u) - f(x, u) \right| \leq \left| f^k(x, u) - f_k(x, u) \right| + \left| f_k(x, u) - f(x, u) \right|, \quad \forall k \geq A. \quad (4.9)$$

Hence (4.4) holds.

We prove that f_k satisfies conditions type of (H2). Indeed, we have

$$\begin{aligned} f_k(x, u)u &= \varphi_k(|u|)f(x, u)u + (1 - \varphi_k(|u|))(|u|^{p-2}u)u \\ &\geq \varphi_k(|u|)(C_2|u|^p - h_2(x)) + (1 - \varphi_k(|u|))|u|^p \\ &\geq \tilde{C}_2|u|^p - \tilde{h}_2(x), \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

where $\tilde{C}_2 = \min\{1, C_2\}$, $\tilde{h}_2 \in L^1(\Omega)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} |f_k(x, u)| &\leq D\left(|f(x, u)| + |u|^{p-2}|u|\right) \\ &\leq D\left(C_1|u|^{p-1} + h_1(x) + |u|^{p-1}\right) \\ &\leq D(C_1 + 1)|u|^{p-1} + Dh_1(x), \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

for some constant $D > 0$.

Now we check that f^k satisfies (4.5) and (4.6). Using the above estimates for f_k , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f^k(x, u) \right| &= \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\varepsilon_k}(s) f_k(x, u - s) ds \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\varepsilon_k}(s) |f_k(x, u - s)| ds \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\varepsilon_k}(s) \left(D(C_1 + 1)|u - s|^{p-1} + Dh_1(x) \right) ds \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\varepsilon_k}(s) \left(\tilde{C}|u|^{p-1} + \tilde{C}|s|^{p-1} + Dh_1(x) \right) ds \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\varepsilon_k}(s) \left(\tilde{C}|u|^{p-1} + \tilde{C}|\varepsilon_k|^{p-1} + Dh_1(x) \right) ds \\ &\leq D_1|u|^{p-1} + D_2(x), \quad \text{where } D_2 \in L^\infty(\Omega). \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

On the other hand, using Young's inequality and the estimates for f_k , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^k(x, u)u &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) f_k(x, u - s)(u - s) ds + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) f_k(x, u - s) s ds \\
 &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) (\tilde{C}_2 |u - s|^p - \tilde{h}_2(x)) ds - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) \left(\frac{\tilde{C}_2}{2D(C_1 + 1)} |f_k(u - s)|^{p'} + K_0 |s|^p \right) ds \\
 &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) (\tilde{C}_2 |u - s|^p - \tilde{h}_2(x)) ds - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) \left(\frac{\tilde{C}_2}{2} |u - s|^p + \tilde{D} h_1^{p'}(x) + K_0 |\epsilon_k|^p \right) ds \\
 &\geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) \frac{\tilde{C}_2}{2} |u - s|^p ds - \tilde{h}_2(x) - \tilde{D} h_1^{p'}(x) - \tilde{K}_0 \\
 &\geq D_3 |u|^p - D_4(x), \quad \text{with } D_4 \in L^1(\Omega),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.13}$$

where in the last inequality we have used the fact that, for some $M > 0$,

$$|u|^p = |u - s + s|^p \leq M(|u - s|^p + |s|^p) \leq M(|u - s|^p + \epsilon_k^p).
 \tag{4.14}$$

Let us show that $f_u^k(x, u) \geq -C_5(k)$, for all $u \in \mathbb{R}$. Indeed, if $|u| > k + 1$, we have

$$f_{ku}(x, u) = \frac{\partial f_k(x, u)}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial (|u|^{p-2} u)}{\partial u} = (p - 1) |u|^{p-2} \geq 0.
 \tag{4.15}$$

Then for $|u| > k + 2$, we get

$$f_u^k(x, u) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_{\epsilon_k}(s) f_{ku}(x, u) ds \geq 0.
 \tag{4.16}$$

Finally, if $|u| \leq k + 2$, we have

$$\left| f_u^k(x, u) \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\rho_{\epsilon_k}(u - s)| |f_k(x, s)| ds \leq D_5(k),
 \tag{4.17}$$

where we have used the above estimate for f_k with noting that $h_1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. □

Remark 4.2. In fact, if we are concerned with the existence of the uniform global compact attractor in $L^2(\Omega)$, we only need to assume that $h_1 \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$. The stronger assumption, namely, $h_1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, is used to prove (4.7), which is necessary for the proof of the Kneser property and the connectedness of the uniform global attractor.

We are now in a position to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 4.3. *The set $K_t(u_\tau)$ is connected in $L^2(\Omega)$ for any $t \in [\tau, T]$.*

Proof. The proof is quite standard (see, e.g., [9, 15]), so we only give its sketch.

The case $t = \tau$ is obvious. Suppose then, that for some $t^* \in (\tau, T]$, the set $K_{t^*}(u_\tau)$ is not connected. Then there exist two compact sets A_1, A_2 in $L^2(\Omega)$ such that $A_1 \cup A_2 = K_{t^*}(u_\tau)$, $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$. Let $u_1, u_2 \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, T}(u_\tau)$ be such that $u_1(t^*) \in U_1$, $u_2(t^*) \in U_2$, where U_1, U_2 are disjoint open neighborhoods of A_1, A_2 , respectively.

Let $u_i^k(t, \gamma), i = 1, 2$, be equal to $u_i(t)$ if $t \in [\tau, \gamma]$ and be a solution of the problem

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \operatorname{div}(\sigma(x)\nabla u) + f^k(x, u) &= g(t, x), \quad (t, x) \in (\gamma, T) \times \Omega, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} &= 0, \quad u|_{t=\gamma} = u_i(\gamma, x) \end{aligned} \tag{4.18}$$

if $t \in [\gamma, T]$. Since Lemma 4.1 and Proposition 3.2, problem (4.18) has at least one weak solution. It follows from (4.7) that this solution is unique. Also, the maps $u_i^k(t, \gamma)$ are continuous on γ for each fixed $k \geq 1$ and $t \in [\tau, T]$. For details of the proof of these facts, see, for example, [9]. Using (4.6), one can prove that the functions u_i^k satisfy the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} &\|u_i^k(t)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + 2 \int_\gamma^t \|u_i^k(s)\|_{\mathfrak{D}_0^1(\Omega, \sigma)}^2 ds + 2D_3 \int_\gamma^t \|u_i^k(s)\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p ds \\ &\leq \|u_i^k(\gamma)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + K \left(\int_\gamma^t \|g(s)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 ds + 1 \right). \end{aligned} \tag{4.19}$$

Now we put

$$\gamma(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \tau - (T - \tau)\lambda & \text{if } \lambda \in [-1, 0], \\ \tau + (T - \tau)\lambda & \text{if } \lambda \in [0, 1] \end{cases} \tag{4.20}$$

and define the function

$$\varphi^k(\lambda)(t) = \begin{cases} u_1^k(t, \gamma(\lambda)) & \text{if } \lambda \in [-1, 0], \\ u_2^k(t, \gamma(\lambda)) & \text{if } \lambda \in [0, 1]. \end{cases} \tag{4.21}$$

We have $\varphi^k(-1)(t) = u_1^k(t, T) = u_1(t)$, $\varphi^k(1)(t) = u_2^k(t, T) = u_2(t)$. The map $\lambda \mapsto \varphi^k(\lambda)(t)$ is continuous for any fixed $k \geq 1$, $t \in [\tau, T]$ (note that $u_1^k(t, \tau) = u_2^k(t, \tau)$) and $\varphi^k(-1)(t^*) \in U_1$, $\varphi^k(1)(t^*) \in U_2$, so that there exists $\lambda_k \in [-1, 1]$ such that $\varphi^k(\lambda_k)(t^*) \notin U_1 \cup U_2$.

Denote $u^k(t) = \varphi^k(\lambda_k)(t)$. Note that, for each $k \geq 1$, we have either $u^k(t) = u_1^k(t, \gamma(\lambda_k))$ or $u^k(t) = u_2^k(t, \gamma(\lambda_k))$. For some subsequence it is equal to one of them; say $u_1^k(t, \gamma(\lambda_k))$. Now we will consider the function $u_1^k(t, \gamma(\lambda_k)), t \in [\tau, T]$. We have

$$u^k(t) = \begin{cases} u_1(t) & \text{if } t \in [\tau, \gamma(\lambda_k)], \\ u_1^k(t, \gamma(\lambda_k)) & \text{if } t \in [\gamma(\lambda_k), T], \end{cases} \tag{4.22}$$

where $\gamma(\lambda_k) \rightarrow \gamma_0 \in [\tau, T]$. We define the function

$$\tilde{f}^k(x, v(t)) = \begin{cases} f(x, v(t)) & \text{if } t \in [\tau, \gamma(\lambda_k)], \\ f^k(x, v(t)) & \text{if } t \in (\gamma(\lambda_k), T]. \end{cases} \quad (4.23)$$

By the continuity, $u_1(\gamma(\lambda_k)) \rightarrow u_1(\gamma_0)$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Moreover, from (4.18), (4.5), and (4.6), one can show that $\{u^k\}$ is bounded in V , $\{\tilde{f}^k(x, u^k)\}$ is bounded in $L^{p'}(\tau, T; L^{p'}(\Omega))$, and, therefore, $\{du^k/dt\}$ is bounded in $L^{p'}(\tau, T; V^*)$. By the Aubin-Lions lemma [22], we can prove that u^k converges weakly to a weak solution u of (1.1) satisfying $u(\tau) = u_\tau$.

Finally, we can prove also that $u^k(t^*) \rightarrow u(t^*)$ in $L^2(\Omega)$ (see again [9]). From this we immediately obtain that $u(t^*) \notin U_1 \cup U_2$, which is a contradiction. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 4.4. *If $A \subset L^2(\Omega)$ is an arbitrary connected set, then*

$$K_t(A) = \{u(t) : u(\cdot) \in \mathfrak{D}_{\tau, T}(A)\} \subset L^2(\Omega) \quad (4.24)$$

is connected.

Proof. The proof is similar to the one of Corollary 7 in [9], so we omit it. \square

We now give the proof of the main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Under conditions (H1)–(H3), we have shown the existence of the uniform global compact attractor \mathcal{A} of the family of processes $\{U_\sigma\}_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$ in Theorem 3.5. In addition, U_σ is upper semicontinuous and has the compact values. Moreover, U_σ has the connected values since Theorem 4.3. Since both $L^2(\Omega)$ and Σ are connected, \mathcal{A} is connected in $L^2(\Omega)$. \square

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