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Initial trace of solutions of Hamilton-Jacobi parabolic equation with absorption

Marie Françoise BIDAUT-VERON          Nguyen Anh DAO

Abstract

Here we study the initial trace problem for the nonnegative solutions of equation

\[ u_t - \Delta u + |\nabla u|^q = 0 \]

in \( Q_{0,T} = \Omega \times (0,T) \), where \( q > 0 \), and \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \), or \( \Omega \) is a bounded domain of \( \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( u = 0 \) on \( \partial \Omega \times (0,T) \). We define the trace at \( t = 0 \) as a Borel measure \((S, u_0)\), infinite on a closed set \( S \), where \( u_0 \) is a Radon measure on \( \Omega \backslash S \). We show that the trace is a Radon measure when \( q \leq 1 \). We study the existence for \( q \in (1, (N + 2)/(N + 1)) \) and any given \((S, u_0)\). When \( S = \mathbb{R} \cap \Omega \) (\( \omega \) open \( \subset \) \( \Omega \)) existence is valid for \( q \leq 2 \) when \( u_0 \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega) \), for \( q > 1 \) when \( u_0 = 0 \). In particular there exists a self-similar nonradial solution with trace \((\mathbb{R}^N + 0,0)\), with a growth rate of order \( |x|^{q/(q-1)} \) as \( |x| \to \infty \) for fixed \( t \). Moreover the solutions with trace \((\mathbb{R},0)\) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T} \) may present a growth rate of order \( t^{-1/(q-1)} \) in \( \omega \) and of order \( t^{-(2-q)/(q-1)} \) on \( \partial \omega \).

Keywords Hamilton-Jacobi equation; Radon measures; Borel measures; initial trace; universal bounds

A.M.S. Subject Classification 35K15, 35K55, 35B33, 35B65, 35D30
1 Introduction

Here we consider the solutions of the parabolic Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$u_t - \Delta u + |\nabla u|^q = 0$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.1)

in $Q_{\Omega,T} = \Omega \times (0,T)$, $T \leq \infty$, where $q > 0$, and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$, or $\Omega$ is a smooth bounded domain of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and $u = 0$ on $\partial \Omega \times (0,T)$.

We mainly study the problem of initial trace of the nonnegative solutions. Our main questions are the following: Assuming that $u$ is a nonnegative solution, what is the behaviour of $u$ as $t$ tends to 0? Does $u$ converges to a Radon measure $u_0$ in $\Omega$, or even to an unbounded Borel measure in $\Omega$? Conversely, does there exist a solution with such a measure as initial data, and is it unique in some class?

In the sequel $\mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ is the set of Radon measures in $\Omega$, $\mathcal{M}_b(\Omega)$ the subset of bounded measures, and $\mathcal{M}^+(\Omega), \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega)$ are the cones of nonnegative ones. We say that a nonnegative solution $u$ of (1.1) has a trace $u_0$ in $\mathcal{M}(\Omega)$ if $u(\cdot,t)$ converges to $u_0$ in the weak* topology of measures:

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\Omega} u(\cdot,t)\psi dx = \int_{\Omega} \psi du_0, \quad \forall \psi \in C_c(\Omega).$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.2)

First recall some known results. The Cauchy problem in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}$

$$(P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u_t - \Delta u + |\nabla u|^q = 0, & \text{in } Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}, \\ u(x,0) = u_0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{array} \right.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.3)

and the Dirichlet problem in a bounded domain

$$(P_{\Omega,T}) \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u_t - \Delta u + |\nabla u|^q = 0, & \text{in } Q_{\Omega,T}, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,0) = u_0. \end{array} \right.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1.4)

have been the object of a rich literature, see among them [17], [3], [9], [7], [11], [27], [6], [13], [14], and references therein. The first studies of $(P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T})$ concern the existence of classical solutions, that means $u \in C^{2,1}(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T})$, with smooth initial data: the case $u_0 \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $q > 1$, was studied in [3], and extended to any $u_0 \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $q > 0$ in [18]. Then the problem was studied in a semi-group formulation for rough initial data $u_0 \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $r \geq 1$, or $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$, [9], [11], [27], and in the larger class of weak solutions in [13], [14].

A critical value appears when $q > 1$:

$$q_* = \frac{N+2}{N+1}. \hspace{1cm} (1.5)$$

Indeed the problem with initial value $u_0 = \delta_0$, Dirac mass at 0 has a weak solution if and only if $q < q_*$, see [9], [13]. In the same range the problem has a unique very singular solution (in short V.S.S.) $Y_{(0)}$, such that

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{|x| \geq r} Y_{(0)}(\cdot,t)dx = 0, \quad \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{|x| < r} Y_{(0)}(\cdot,t)dx = \infty, \quad \forall r > 0,$$

see [26], [10], [8], [13]. It is radial and self-similar: $Y_{(0)}(x,t) = t^{-a/2} F(\sqrt{t})$, with

$$F \in C([0,\infty)), F(0) > 0, F'(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{|\eta| \to \infty} e^{\frac{a^2}{2}} |\eta|^{N-a} F(\eta) = C > 0, \hspace{1cm} (1.6)$$

where

$$a = \frac{2-q}{q-1}. \hspace{1cm} (1.7)$$

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It is clear that $Y_{(0)}$ does not admit a trace as a Radon measure. Otherwise, for any $q > 1$, the Dirichlet problem $(P_{i,T})$ admits a solution $U$ such that $\lim_{t \to 0} U(x,t) = \infty$ uniformly on the compact sets of $\Omega$, see [17]. Thus we are lead to define an extended notion of trace.

The problem has been considered in [15], [23] for the semi-linear equation

$$u_t - \Delta u + u^q = 0,$$

(1.7)

with $q > 1$. Here another critical value $(N + 2)/N$ is involved: there exist solutions with initial value $\delta_0$ if and only if $q < (N + 2)/N$, see [15], and then there exists a V.S.S., see [16], [19]. In [23] a precise description of the initial trace is given: any nonnegative solution admits a trace as an outer regular Borel measure $\mathcal{U}_0$ in $\Omega$. Moreover if $q < (N + 2)/N$, the problem is well posed in this set of measures in $\mathbb{R}^N$. The result of uniqueness lies on the monotony of the function $u \mapsto u^q$. If $q \geq (N + 2)/N$, necessary and sufficient conditions are given for existence, the problem admits a maximal solution, but uniqueness fails. Equation (1.7) admits a particular solution $((q-1)t)^{-1/(q-1)}$, which governs the upper estimates. Notice that the V.S.S. has precisely a behaviour in $t^{-1/(q-1)}$ at $x = 0$, as $t \to 0$.

Here we extend some of these results to equation (1.1). Compared to problem (1.7), new difficulties appear:

1) The first one concerns the a priori estimates. The equation (1.1) has no particular solution depending only on $t$. Note also that the sum of two supersolutions is not in general a supersolution. In [17] a universal upper estimate of the solutions $u$, of order $t^{-1/(q-1)}$, is proved for the Dirichlet problem. For the Cauchy problem, universal estimates of the gradient have been obtained for classical solutions with smooth data $u_0$, see [9], and [27]. They are improved in [12], where estimates of $u$ of order $t^{-1/(q-1)}$ are obtained, see Theorem 2.9 below, and it is one of the key points in the sequel.

2) The second one comes from the fact that singular solutions may present two different levels of singularity as $t \to 0$. Notice that the V.S.S. $Y_{(0)}$ has a behaviour of order $t^{-a/2}$ smaller than $t^{-1/(q-1)}$.

3) The last one is due to the lack of monotony of the absorption term $|\nabla u|^q$. Thus many uniqueness problems are still open.

We first recall in Section 2 the notions of solutions, and precise the a priori upper and lower estimates, for the Cauchy problem or the Dirichlet problem. In Section 3 we describe the initial trace for $q > 1$:

**Theorem 1.1** Let $q > 1$. Let $u$ be any nonnegative weak solution of (1.1) in any domain $\Omega$. Then there exist a set $S \subset \Omega$ such that $\mathcal{R} = \Omega \setminus S$ is open, and a measure $u_0 \in M^+(\mathcal{R})$, such that

- For any $\psi \in C^0_c(\mathcal{R})$,
  $$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u(\cdot, t) \psi = \int_{\mathcal{R}} \psi d\mu_0.$$
  (1.8)

- For any $x_0 \in S$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$
  $$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0, \varepsilon) \cap \Omega} u(\cdot, t) dx = \infty.$$  
  (1.9)

The outer regular Borel measure $\mathcal{U}_0$ on $\Omega$ associated to the couple $(S, u_0)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{U}_0(E) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \int_E d\mu_0 & \text{if } E \subset \mathcal{R}, \\ \infty & \text{if } E \cap S \neq \emptyset, \end{array} \right.$$ 

is called the initial trace of $u$. The set $S$ is called the set of singular points of $\mathcal{U}_0$ and $\mathcal{R}$ called the set of regular points, and $u_0$ the regular part of $\mathcal{U}_0$.

As $t \to 0$, we give lower estimates of the solutions on $S$ of two types: of type $t^{-1/(q-1)}$ on $\hat{S}$ (if it is nonempty) and of type $t^{-a/2}$ on $S$ (if $q < q_*$. Moreover we describe more precisely the trace for equation (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T}$:
Theorem 1.2 Let $S$ be closed set in $\mathbb{R}^N$, $S \neq \mathbb{R}^N$, and $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+ \left(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus S\right)$. Let $u$ be any nonnegative classical solution of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}$ (any weak solution if $q \leq 2$), with initial trace $(S,u_0)$.

Then there exists a measure $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}^+ \left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)$, concentrated on $S$, such that $t^{1/(q-1)}u$ converges weak* to $\gamma$ as $t \to 0$. And $\gamma \in L^\infty _{loc} \left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)$; in particular if $|S| = 0$, then $\gamma = 0$; if $S$ is compact, then $\gamma \in L^\infty \left(\mathbb{R}^N\right)$.

In Section 4 we study the existence and the behaviour of solutions with trace $(\overline{\omega} \cap \Omega, 0)$, where $\omega$ is a smooth open subset of $\Omega$. We construct new solutions of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N}$, in particular the following one:

Theorem 1.3 Let $q > 1$, $q' = q/(q-1)$, and $\mathbb{R}^N^+ = \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$. There exists a nonradial self-similar solution of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}$, with trace $(\mathbb{R}^N, 0)$, only depending on $x_1: U(x,t) = t^{-n/2} f \left(t^{-1/2} x_1\right)$, where

$$\lim_{\eta \to \infty} \eta^{-q'} f(\eta) = c_q = (q')^{-q'} \left(\frac{1}{q-1}\right)^{1/q}, \quad \lim_{\eta \to \infty} e^{\eta^q} (\eta^{-q'})^{-3/2} f(\eta) = C > 0.$$ 

Thus as $t \to 0$, $U(x, t)$ behaves like $t^{-1/(q-1)}$ for fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^N^+$, and $U(x, t) = f(0) t^{-a/2}$ for $x \in \partial \mathbb{R}^N^+$. And for fixed $t > 0$, $U(x, t)$ is unbounded: it behaves like $x_1^q$ as $x_1 \to \infty$.

By using $U$ as a barrier, we can estimate precisely the two growth rates of the solutions in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N}$ with trace $(\overline{\omega}, 0)$, on $\omega$ and on $\partial \omega$, for any $q > 1$, see Proposition 4.8.

In Section 5 we show the existence of solutions with initial trace $(S,u_0)$, where $S = \overline{\omega} \cap \Omega$ and $\omega \subset \Omega$ is open, and $u_0$ is a measure on $\Omega \setminus \overline{\omega}$, which can be unbounded, extending the results of [12, Theorem 1.4] relative to the case of a trace $(0, u_0)$:

Theorem 1.4 Assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ is bounded). Let $\omega$ be a smooth open subset of $\Omega$, such that $\mathcal{R} = \Omega \setminus \overline{\omega}$ is nonempty, and let $S = \overline{\mathcal{R}} \cap \Omega$. Let $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+ \left(\mathcal{R}\right)$. We suppose that either $1 < q < q_*$, or $q_* \leq q \leq 2$ and $u_0 \in L^1_{loc} \left(\mathcal{R}\right)$, or $q > 2$ and $u_0 \in L^1_{loc} \left(\mathcal{R}\right)$ is limit of a nondecreasing sequence of continuous functions.

Then there exists a weak solution $u$ of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}$ (resp. a weak solution of $(D_{\Omega,T})$) such that $u$ admits $(S,u_0)$ as initial trace. Moreover as $t \to 0$, $u(., t)$ converges to $\infty$ uniformly on any compact in $\omega$, and uniformly on $\overline{\omega} \cap \Omega$ if $q < q_*$. In the subcritical case $q < q_*$ we study the existence of solutions with trace $(S, u_0)$ for any closed set $S$ in $\Omega$. Our main result is the following:

Theorem 1.5 Let $1 < q < q_*$, and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ is bounded). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a closed set in $\mathbb{R}^N$, such that $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{R}^N \setminus S$ is nonempty. Let $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+ \left(\mathcal{R}\right)$.

(i) Then there exists a minimal solution $u$ of (1.1) with initial trace $(S,u_0)$

(ii) If $\mathcal{S}$ is compact in $\mathcal{R}$ and $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+ (\Omega)$ with support in $\mathcal{R} \cup \overline{\Omega}$, then there exists a maximal solution (resp. a maximal solution such that $u(., t)$ converges weakly to $u_0$ in $\mathcal{R}$ as $t \to 0$).

In Section 6 we study equation (1.1) for $0 < q \leq 1$, with more generally signed solutions, and the initial trace of the nonnegative ones. We first show the local regularity of the signed solutions, see Theorem 6.1. We prove a uniqueness result for the Dirichlet problem, extending to any $0 < q \leq 1$ the results of [7], relative to the case $0 < q < 2/(N + 1)$:

Theorem 1.6 Let $\Omega$ be bounded, $0 < q \leq 1$, and $u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b (\Omega)$. Then there exists a unique weak (signed) solution $u$ of problem $(P_{\Omega,T})$ with initial data $u_0$. Let $u_0, v_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b (\Omega)$ such that $u_0 \leq v_0$. Then $u \leq v$. In particular if $u_0 \geq 0$, then $u \geq 0$. If $u_0 \leq 0$, then $u \leq 0$.

Finally we show that any nonnegative solution admits a trace as a Radon measure:

Theorem 1.7 Let $0 < q \leq 1$. Let $u$ be any nonnegative weak solution of (1.1) in any domain $\Omega$. Then $u$ admits a trace $u_0$ in $\mathcal{M}^+ (\Omega)$. 
2 First properties of the solutions

We set \( Q_{\Omega,s,T} = \Omega \times (s, t) \), for any \( 0 \leq s < t \leq \infty \), thus \( Q_{\Omega,T} = Q_{\Omega,0,T} \). We denote by \( C(\Omega) \) the set of continuous functions in \( \Omega \), and \( C_b(\Omega) = C(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega) \), \( C_c(\Omega) = \{ \varphi \in C(\Omega) : \text{supp}\varphi \subset \subset \Omega \} \), and \( C_0(\Omega) = \{ \varphi \in C(\Omega) : \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \partial \Omega \} \).

**Notation 2.1** Let \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \) or \( \Omega \) bounded, and \( \Sigma \subset \Omega \). For any \( \delta > 0 \), we set

\[
\Sigma_{\delta}^\text{ext} = \{ x \in \Omega : d(x, \Sigma) \leq \delta \}, \quad \Sigma_{\delta}^\text{int} = \{ x \in \Sigma : d(x, \Omega \setminus \Sigma) > \delta \}.
\]  

(2.1)

2.1 Weak solutions and regularity

**Definition 2.2** Let \( q > 0 \) and \( \Omega \) be any domain of \( \mathbb{R}^N \). We say that a function \( u \) is a weak solution of equation of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \), if \( u \in C((0, T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T})) \cap L^1_{\text{loc}}((0, T); W^{1,q}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \), \( |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), and \( u \) satisfies (1.1) in the distribution sense:

\[
\int_0^T \int_\Omega (-u \varphi_t - u \Delta \varphi + |\nabla u|^q \varphi) dx dt = 0, \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(Q_{\Omega,T}).
\]  

(2.2)

We say that \( u \) is a classical solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \) if \( u \in C^2(\Omega) \) and satisfies (1.1) everywhere.

For \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^N) \), we say that \( u \) is a weak solution of \( (P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}) \) if \( u \) is a weak solution of (1.1) with trace \( u_0 \).

**Remark 2.3** (i) If \( u \) is any nonnegative function such that \( u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), and \( |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), and satisfies (2.2), then \( u \) is a weak solution of (1.1). Indeed, since \( u \) is subcaloric, there holds \( u \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), \( |\nabla u| \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), and \( u \in C((0, T); L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T})) \), for any \( \rho \geq 1 \), see [13, Lemma 2.4] for \( q > 1 \); the proof is still valid for any \( q > 0 \), since it only uses the fact that \( u \) is subcaloric.

(ii) The weak solutions of \( (P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}) \) are called weak \( \mathcal{M}_{\text{loc}} \) solutions in [14].

**Definition 2.4** Let \( \Omega \) be a smooth bounded domain of \( \mathbb{R}^N \). We say that a function \( u \) is a weak solution of

\[
(D_{\Omega,T}) \left\{ \begin{array}{lcl}
  u_t - \Delta u + |\nabla u|^q &=& 0, \quad \text{in } Q_{\Omega,T}, \\
  u &=& 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0,T),
\end{array} \right.
\]  

(2.3)

if it is a weak solution of (1.1) such that \( u \in C((0, T); L^1(\Omega)), u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}((0, T); W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \), and \( |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{\text{loc}}((0, T); L^1(\Omega)) \). We say that \( u \) is a classical solution of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \) if \( u \in C^{1,0}(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \) and \( u \) is a classical solution of (1.1).

For \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega) \), we say that \( u \) is a weak solution of \( (P_{\Omega,T}) \) if it is a weak solution of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \) such that \( u(\cdot, t) \) converges weakly to \( u_0 \) in \( \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega) \):

\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \int_\Omega u(\cdot, t) \psi dx = \int_\Omega \psi du_0, \quad \forall \psi \in C^\infty_b(\overline{\Omega}).
\]  

(2.4)

Next we recall the regularity of the weak solutions for \( q \leq 2 \), see [13, Theorem 2.9], [14, Corollary 5.14]:

**Theorem 2.5** Let \( 1 < q \leq 2 \).

(i) Let \( \Omega \) be any domain in \( \mathbb{R}^N \), and \( u \) be a weak nonnegative solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \). Then \( u \in C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) for any \( \gamma \in (0,1) \). Thus for any sequence \( (u_n) \) of nonnegative weak solutions of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \), uniformly locally bounded, one can extract a subsequence converging in \( C^{2+\gamma}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) to a weak solution \( u(1) \) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \).

(ii) Let \( \Omega \) be bounded, and \( u \) be a weak nonnegative solution of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \). Then \( u \in C^{1,0}(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \) and \( u \in C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) for some \( \gamma \in (0,1) \). For any sequence of weak nonnegative solutions \( (u_n) \) of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \), one can extract a subsequence converging in \( C^{2+\gamma}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \cap C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \) to a weak solution \( u \) of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \).
2.2 Upper estimates

We first mention the universal estimates relative to classical solutions of the Dirichlet problem, see [17], and [13, Remark 2.8]:

Theorem 2.6 Let \( q > 1 \), and \( \Omega \) be any smooth bounded domain, and \( u \) be the classical solution of (\( D_{\Omega,T} \)) with initial data \( u_0 \in C^{1,0}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap C_0(\overline{\Omega}) \). Then for any \( t \in (0,T) \),

\[
\|u(\cdot,t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C(1 + t^{-\frac{\sigma}{q}})d(x,\partial\Omega), \quad \|\nabla u(\cdot,t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq D(t),
\]

where \( C > 0 \) and \( D \in C((0,\infty)) \) depend only of \( N,q,\Omega \). Thus, for any sequence \((u_n)\) of classical solutions of \((D_{\Omega,T})\), one can extract a subsequence converging in \( C^{2,1}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) to a classical solution \( u \) of \((D_{\Omega,T})\).

Moreover some local estimates of classical solutions have been obtained in [27], for any \( q > 1 \):

Theorem 2.7 Let \( q > 1 \), and \( \Omega \) be any domain in \( \mathbb{R}^N \), and \( u \) be any classical solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \). Then for any ball \( B(x_0,2\eta) \subset \Omega \), there holds in \( Q_{B(x_0,\eta),T} \)

\[
|\nabla u| (.t) \leq C(t^{\frac{1}{q}} + \eta^{-1} + \eta^{-\frac{1}{q} - 1})(1 + u(\cdot,t)), \quad C = C(N,q).
\]

Thus, for any sequence of classical solutions \((u_n)\) of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \), uniformly bounded in \( L^\infty_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \), one can extract a subsequence converging in \( C^{2,1}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) to a classical solution \( u \) of (1.1).

A local regularizing effect is proved in [12], easy consequence of the subcaloricity of the solutions:

Theorem 2.8 Let \( q > 1 \). Let \( u \) be any nonnegative weak subsolution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \), and let \( B(x_0,2\eta) \subset \Omega \) such that \( u \) has a trace \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+(B(x_0,2\eta)) \). Then for any \( \tau < T \), and any \( t \in (0,\tau) \),

\[
\sup_{x \in B(x_0,\eta/2)} u(x,t) \leq Ct^{-\frac{N}{q}}(t + \int_{B(x_0,\eta)} du_0), \quad C = C(N,q,\eta,\tau).
\]

Concerning the Cauchy problem in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T} \), global regularizing effects have been obtained in [14] for weak solutions with trace \( u_0 \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^N), r \geq 1 \), or in \( \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^N) \). A universal estimate of the gradient was proved in [9] for any classical solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,\infty} \) such that \( u \in C_b(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,\infty}) \). From [12], this estimate is valid for any classical solution, implying growth estimates of the function:

Theorem 2.9 Let \( q > 1 \). Let \( u \) be any classical solution, in particular any weak solution if \( q \leq 2 \), of (1.1) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T} \). Then

\[
|\nabla u(\cdot,t)|^q \leq \frac{1}{q-1} \frac{u(\cdot,t)}{t}, \quad \text{in } Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}.
\]

As a consequence, if there exists a ball \( B(x_0,2\eta) \) such that \( u \) has a trace \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+(B(x_0,2\eta)) \), then for any \( t \in (0,T) \),

\[
u(x,t) \leq C(q)t^{-\frac{1}{q}}|x - x_0|^{q'} + C(t^{-\frac{1}{q'}} + t + \int_{B(x_0,\eta)} du_0), \quad C = C(N,q,\eta).
\]

Remark 2.10 Estimate (2.9) is easy to obtain for classical solutions \( u \) such that \( u \in C_b(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,\infty}) \) or for limit a.e. of such functions, since it is a consequence of the universal gradient estimate, see [12, Theorem 4.1]. The difficult part of Theorem 2.9 is the extension of the gradient estimate without a priori estimates as \( |x| \to \infty \).
Finally we recall some well known estimates, useful in the subcritical case, see [4, Lemma 3.3]:

**Theorem 2.11** Let $q > 0$ and let $\Omega$ be any domain of $\mathbb{R}^N$ and $u$ be any (signed) weak solution of equation of (1.1) in $Q_{0,T}$ (resp. of $(D_{0,T})$). Then, $u \in L^1_{loc}((0,T); W^1_k(\Omega))$, for any $k \in [1, q_*)$, and for any open set $\omega \subset \Omega$, and any $0 < s < \tau < T$,

$$
\|u\|_{L^q((s,\tau); W^1_k(\omega))} \leq C(k,\omega)(\|u(.,s)\|_{L^1(\omega)} + \|\nabla u\| + |u|_{L^1(Q_{0,\tau})}).
$$

**Remark 2.13** Let $u \in L^k((0,T); W^1_k(\Omega))$, for any $k \in [1, q_*)$, and for the Dirichlet problem, see [1, Theorems 3.1, 4.2], and for any open set $\omega \subset \Omega$, and any $0 < s < \tau < T$,

$$
\|u\|_{L^q((s,\tau); W^1_k(\omega))} \leq C(k,\omega)(\|u(.,s)\|_{L^1(\omega)} + \|\nabla u\| + |u|_{L^1(Q_{0,\tau})}).
$$

### 2.3 Uniqueness and comparison results

Next we recall some known results, for the Cauchy problem, see [11, Theorems 2.1,4.1,4.2 and Remark 2.1], [14, Theorem 2.3, 4.2, 4.25, Proposition 4.26], and for the Dirichlet problem, see [1, Theorems 3.1, 4.2], [7], [14, Proposition 5.17], [24].

**Theorem 2.12** Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ bounded). (i) Let $1 < q < q_*$, and $u_0 \in M_k^0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (resp. $u_0 \in M^0_k(\Omega)$). Then there exists a unique weak solution $u$ of (1.1) with trace $u_0$ (resp. of $(P_{D,T})$). If $v_0 \in M_k^0(\Omega)$ and $u_0 \leq v_0$, and $v$ is the solution with trace $v_0$, then $u \leq v$.

(ii) Let $u_0 \in L^r(\Omega)$, $1 \leq r \leq \infty$. If $1 < q < (N+2r)/(N+r)$, or if $q = 2$, $r < \infty$, there exists a unique weak solution $u$ of $(P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T})$ (resp. $(P_{D,T})$) such that $u \in C([0,T]; L^r(\mathbb{R}^N))$. If $v_0 \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $u_0 \leq v_0$, then $u \leq v$. If $u_0$ is nonnegative, then for any $1 < q \leq 2$, there still exists a weak nonnegative solution $u$ of $(P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T})$ (resp. $(P_{D,T})$) such that $u \in C([0,T]; L^r(\mathbb{R}^N))$.

**Remark 2.13** Let $1 \leq q < q_*$, and $u_0 \in M_k^0(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and $u$ be the solution of $(P_{\mathbb{R}^N,T})$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$, and $u^\Omega$ be the solution of $(D_{\Omega,T})$ for bounded $\Omega$ with initial data $u^\Omega_0 = u_0$. Then $u^\Omega \leq u$.

We add to the results above a stability property needed below:

**Proposition 2.14** Assume that $1 < q < q_*$. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ be bounded), and $u_{0,n}, u_0 \in M_k^0(\Omega)$ such that $(u_{0,n})$ converge to $u_0$ weakly in $M_b^0(\Omega)$. Let $u_{n}, u$ be the (unique) nonnegative solutions of (1.1) in $Q_{R,N,T}$ (resp. of $(D_{\Omega,T})$) with initial data $u_{0,n}, u_0$. Then $(u_{n})$ converges to $u$ in $C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{R,N,T})$ (resp. in $C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \cap C^{1,0}(\Omega \times (0,T))$).

**Proof.** (i) From [14, Theorem 2.2], $(u_n)$ is uniformly locally bounded in $Q_{R,N,T}$ in case $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$.

From Theorem 2.5, one can extract a subsequence still denoted $(u_n)$ converging in $C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{R,N,T})$ (resp. $C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \cap C^{1,0}(\Omega \times (0,T))$) to a classical solution $w$ of (1.1) in $Q_{R,N,T}$ (resp. of $(D_{\Omega,T})$). From uniqueness, we only have to show that $w(.,t)$ converges weakly in $M_b^0(\Omega)$ to $u_0$. In any case, from [14, Theorem 4.15 and Lemma 5.11], $|\nabla u_n|^q \in L^1_{loc}((0,T); L^1(\Omega))$ and

$$
\int_\Omega u_n(.,t)dx + \int_0^t \int_\Omega |\nabla u_n|^q dx \leq \int_\Omega du_{0,n},
$$

and lim $\int_\Omega du_{0,n} = \int_\Omega du_0$. Therefore $(u_n)$ is bounded in $L^\infty((0,T); L^1(\Omega))$, and $(|\nabla u_n|^q)$ is bounded in $L^1_{loc}((0,T); L^1(\Omega))$. From Theorem 2.11, for any $k \in [1, q_*)$, $(u_n)$ is bounded in $L^k((0,T), W^{1,k}_0(\mathbb{R}^N))$ (resp. $L^k((0,T), W^{1,k}_0(\Omega))$). Then for any $\tau \in (0,T)$, $(|\nabla u_n|^q)$ is equi-integrable in $Q_{B_R,\tau}$ for any $R > 0$ (resp. in $Q_{\Omega,\tau}$). For any $\xi \in C_0^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (resp. $\xi \in C_0^1(\Omega)$),

$$
\int_\Omega u_n(.,t)\xi dx + \int_0^t \int_\Omega (\nabla u_n, \nabla \xi + |\nabla u_n|^q \xi) dx dt = \int_\Omega \xi du_{0,n}.
$$

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and we can go to the limit and obtain
\[
\int_{\Omega} w(.,t)\xi dx + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\Omega} (\nabla w.\nabla \xi + |\nabla u|^q \xi)dxdt = \int_{\Omega} \xi du_0,
\]
Then \( w \) is a weak solution of \((P_{\Omega,T})\), unique from Theorem 2.12, thus \( w = u \). 

**Corollary 2.15** Suppose \( 1 < q < q_* \), \( \Omega \) bounded, and let \( v \in C^{2,1}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \cap C^0(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \) such that
\[
v_t - \Delta v + |\nabla v|^q \geq 0, \quad \text{in } D'((\Omega, T)),
\]
and \( v_{/\Omega} \) has a trace \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega) \). Let \( w \) be the solution of \((D_{\Omega,T})\) with trace \( u_0 \). Then \( v \geq w \).

**Proof.** Let \( \epsilon > 0 \) and \((\varphi_n)\) be a sequence in \( D^+(\Omega) \) with values in \([0,1]\), such that \( \varphi_n(x) = 1 \) if \( d(x, \partial \Omega) > 1/n \), and \( w_n^\epsilon \) be the solution of \((D_{\Omega,T})\) with trace \( \varphi_n v(.,\epsilon) \) at time 0, unique from Theorem 2.12. From [27, Proposition 2.1], \( v(., t + \epsilon) \geq w_n^\epsilon \). As \( n \to \infty \), \((\varphi_n v(.,\epsilon))\) converges to \( v(.,\epsilon) \) in \( L^1(\Omega) \), then from Proposition 2.14, \((w_n^\epsilon)\) converges to the solution \( w^\epsilon \) of \((D_{\Omega,T})\) with trace \( v(.,\epsilon) \). Then \( v(., t + \epsilon) \geq w^\epsilon \). As \( \epsilon \to 0 \), \((v(.,\epsilon))\) converges to \( u_0 \) weakly in \( \mathcal{M}_0(\Omega) \), thus \( (w^\epsilon) \) converges to \( w \), thus \( v \geq w \). 

### 2.4 The case of zero initial data

Here we give more informations on the behaviour of the solutions with trace 0 on some open set. We show that the solutions are locally uniformly bounded on this set and converge locally exponentially to 0 as \( t \to 0 \), improving some results of [17] for the Dirichlet problem.

**Lemma 2.16** Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a closed set in \( \mathbb{R}^N \), \( \mathcal{F} \neq \mathbb{R}^N \) (resp. a compact set in \( \Omega \) bounded).

(i) Let \( u \) be a classical solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F}} \) (resp. \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \)) such that \( u \in C([0,T]; C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)) \) (resp. \( u \in C([0,T]; C_0(\overline{\Omega})) \)) and \( \text{supp}(0) \subset \mathcal{F} \). Then for any \( \delta > 0 \), (resp. such that \( \delta < d(\mathcal{F}, \partial \Omega)/2 \))
\[
\|u(.,t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{F}, t)} \leq C(N,q,\delta)t, \quad \forall t \in [0,T).
\]

In particular \( u(.,t) \) converges uniformly to 0 on \( \Omega \setminus \mathcal{F} \) as \( t \to 0 \). Moreover, there exist \( C_{i,\delta} = C_{i,\delta}(N,q,\delta) > 0 \) (\( i = 1,2 \), and \( \tau_0 > 0 \) such that
\[
\|u(.,t)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{F}, t)} \leq C_{i,\delta}e^{-\frac{C\epsilon}{\delta}} \quad \text{on } (0,\tau_0].
\]

(ii) As a consequence, for any classical solution \( w \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F}} \) (resp. \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \)) such that \( w(.,t) \) converges to \( w \) as \( t \to 0 \), uniformly on \( \mathcal{F} \), for some \( \delta > 0 \), there holds \( u \leq w \).

(iii) If \( q \leq 2 \), then (i) still holds for any weak solution \( u \) of (1.1) (resp. of \((D_{\Omega,T})\)) with trace 0 in \( \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F}) \) (resp. which converges weakly to 0 in \( \mathcal{M}(\Omega, \mathcal{F}) \)), and (ii) holds if \( \mathcal{F} \subset \subset \Omega \).

**Proof.** From [12, Lemma 3.2], for any domain \( \Omega \) of \( \mathbb{R}^N \), if \( u \) is any classical solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \) such that \( u \in C(\Omega \times [0,T]) \), for any ball \( B(x_0, 3\eta) \subset \Omega \), and any \( t \in [0,T] \),
\[
\|u(.,t)\|_{L^\infty(B(x_0,\eta))} \leq C(N,q)\eta^{-q} t + \|u_0\|_{L^\infty(B(x_0,2\eta))}. \tag{2.15}
\]

(i) Let \( \Omega \) be arbitrary. For any \( x_0 \in \Omega \setminus \mathcal{F} \), taking \( \eta = \delta/3 \) we deduce (2.13) follows. Next suppose \( \Omega \) bounded and \( \mathcal{F} \) compact. Consider a regular domain \( \Omega' \) such that \( \mathcal{F} \subset \subset \Omega' \subset \subset \Omega \). Let \( \gamma = d(\overline{\Omega'}, \partial \Omega) \).

For any \( x_0 \in \overline{\Omega \setminus \mathcal{F}} \), taking \( \eta = \min(\delta/3, \gamma/3) \), we have \( B(x_0, 3\eta) \subset \Omega \) \( \mathcal{F} \) thus we still get (2.13). As a consequence \( u(.,t) \leq C t \) in \( \overline{\Omega \setminus \mathcal{F}} \), with \( C = C(N,q,\delta,\gamma) \), in particular on \( \partial \Omega' \). Following an argument of [13, Lemma 4.8], the function \( z = u - Ct \) solves
\[
z_t - \Delta z = - |\nabla u|^q - C \text{ in } \Omega \setminus \mathcal{F}
\]
then $z^+$ is subcaloric and $z^+ = 0$ on the parabolic boundary of $\Omega \setminus \overline{\Omega}$, thus $z^+ = 0$. Thus $u(., t) \leq Ct$ in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus F^x_{\delta}$. Next consider the behaviour for small $t$. We use a supersolution in $B_1 \times [0, \infty)$ given in [25, Proposition 5.1]. Let $\alpha \in (0, 1/2)$, and $d_\alpha(x)$ radial: $d_\alpha(x) = d_\alpha(|x|)$, with $d_\alpha \in C^2([0, 1])$, $d_\alpha(r) = 1 - r$ for $1 - r < \alpha$, $d_\alpha(r) = 3\alpha/2$ for $1 - r > 2\alpha$, $|\nabla d_\alpha| \leq 1$, $|\Delta d_\alpha| \leq C(N)d_\alpha^2$. Let
\[
v(., t) = e^{\frac{1}{2}d_\alpha(t)}m^{\frac{d_\alpha(t)}{2}}\]
with $m \leq m(N)$ small enough. Then if $\alpha \leq \alpha(N)$ small enough, there exists $\tau(\alpha) > 0$ such that $v$ is a supersolution of (1.1) in $B_1 \times (0, \tau(\alpha))$. Then $v(., t) = C_1(\alpha)e^{-C_2(\alpha)t}$ in $B_{1/2} \times (0, \tau(\alpha))$. And $v$ is infinite on $\partial B_1 \times (0, \tau(\alpha))$ and vanishes on $B_1 \times \{0\}$. Then by scaling, for any $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus F^x_{\delta}$ (resp. $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega} \setminus F^x_{\delta}$), from the comparison principle in $B(x_0, \delta) \cap \overline{\Omega}$, we get
\[
u(x_0, t) \leq \delta^{-a}v(x_0/\delta, t/\delta^2) \leq C_1(\alpha)\delta^{-a}e^{-C_2(\alpha)t/\delta^2}
\]
and (2.14) follows.

(ii) Suppose that $w(., t)$ converges to $\infty$ as $t \to 0$, uniformly on $F^x_{\delta}$. Then for any $\epsilon_0 > 0$, there exists $\tau_0 \in (0, T)$ such that $w(., t) \leq \epsilon_0$ in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus F_{\delta} \times (0, \tau_0)$. Let $\epsilon < \tau_0$, then there exists $\tau_\epsilon < \tau_0$ such that for any $\theta \in (0, \tau_\epsilon)$, $w(\theta, \theta) \geq \max \{u(\epsilon, \epsilon)\}$ in $F^x_{\delta}$. Then $w(., t + \theta) \leq w(., t + \theta + \epsilon)$, in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0, \tau_\epsilon - \epsilon)$ from the comparison principle. As $\theta \to 0$, then $\epsilon \to 0$, we get $u(., t) \leq w(., t) + \epsilon_0$, in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0, \tau_0)$. From the comparison principle, $u(., t) \leq w(., t) + \epsilon_0$, in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0, T)$. As $\epsilon_0 \to 0$, we deduce that $u \leq w$.

(iii) Assume $q \leq 2$. First suppose $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$. From [13, Proposition 2.17 and Corollary 2.18], the extension $\overline{\varphi}$ of $u$ by 0 to $(-T, T)$ is a weak solution in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F}, -T, T}$, hence $u \in C^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F} \times [0, T])$, then $u$ is a classical solution of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \mathcal{F}, -T, T}$; thus (2.13) and (2.14) follow. Moreover, if $\mathcal{F}$ is compact, then $u(., \epsilon/2) \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$ from (2.13), then $u(., \epsilon) \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, thus we still obtain $u \leq \overline{w}$ from the comparison principle. Next suppose $\Omega$ bounded and $\mathcal{F}$ compact. Arguing as in [13, Lemma 4.8], we show that $u \in C^0(\overline{\Omega} \setminus F^x_{\delta} \times [0, T])$, and $u(0) = 0$ in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus F^x_{\delta}$. We still get (2.13) by considering $z$ as above, and using the Kato inequality, and (2.14) from the comparison principle. Moreover we still get $u \leq \overline{w}$.

\section{Existence of initial trace as a Borel measure}

Recall a simple trace result of [13].

\textbf{Lemma 3.1} Let $\Omega$ be any domain of $\mathbb{R}^N$, and $U \in C((0, T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega))$ be any nonnegative weak solution of equation
\begin{equation}
U_t - \Delta U = \Phi \quad \text{in } Q_{\Omega, T},
\end{equation}
with $\Phi \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega, T})$, $\Phi \geq -G$, where $G \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega \times [0, T])$. Then $U(., t)$ admits a trace $U_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+(\Omega)$. Furthermore, $\Phi \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0, T]; L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega))$, and for any $\varphi \in C^1_c(\Omega \times [0, T])$,
\begin{equation}
- \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} (U \varphi_t + U \Delta \varphi + \Phi \varphi) dx dt = \int_{\Omega} \varphi(., 0) dU_0.
\end{equation}
If $\Phi$ has a constant sign, then $U \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}([0, T]; L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega))$ if and only if $\Phi \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0, T]; L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega))$.

As a consequence, we get a characterization of the solutions of (1.1) in any domain $\Omega$ which have a trace in $\mathcal{M}^+(\Omega)$: as in [13, Proposition 2.15] in case $q > 1$, we find:
**Proposition 3.2** Let \( q > 0 \). Let \( u \) be any nonnegative weak solution \( u \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \). Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) \( u \) has a trace \( u_0 \) in \( \mathcal{M}^+ (\Omega) \),

(ii) \( u \in L^\infty_{loc} ([0,T); L^1_{loc} (\Omega)) \),

(iii) \( |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{loc} (\Omega \times [0,T)) \).

And then for any \( t \in (0,T) \), and any \( \varphi \in C^1_c (\Omega \times [0,T)) \),

\[
\int_\Omega u (.,t) \varphi dx + \int_0^t \int_\Omega (-u \varphi_t + \nabla u. \nabla \varphi + |\nabla u|^q \varphi) dx dt = \int_\Omega \varphi (.,0) u_0.
\]

(3.3)

And if \( q > 1 \), for any nonnegative \( \zeta, \xi \in C^1_c (\Omega) \),

\[
\int_\Omega u (.,t) \zeta dx + \int_0^t \int_\Omega (\nabla u. \nabla \zeta + |\nabla u|^q \zeta) dx dt = \int_\Omega \zeta u_0.
\]

(3.4)

\[
\int_\Omega u (.,t) \xi^q dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^q \xi^q dx \leq C(q) t \int_\Omega |\nabla \xi|^q dx + \int_\Omega \xi^q u_0.
\]

(3.5)

**Proof.** The equivalence and equality (3.3) hold from Lemma 3.1. Moreover, for any \( 0 < s < t < T \),

\[
\int_\Omega u (.,t) \xi^q dx + \int_s^t \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^q \xi^q dx = -q' \int_s^t \int_\Omega \xi^{1/(q-1)} \nabla u. \nabla \xi dx + \int_\Omega u (.,s) \xi^q dx
\]

\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_s^t \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^q \xi^q dx + C(q) t \int_\Omega |\nabla \xi|^q dx + \int_\Omega u (.,s) \xi^q dx,
\]

hence we obtain (3.5) as \( s \to 0 \).

**Remark 3.3** Note that \( u \in L^\infty_{loc} ([0,T); L^1_{loc} (\Omega)) \) if and only if \( \limsup_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0,\rho)} u(.,t) dx \) is finite, for any ball \( B(x_0,\rho) \subset \subset \Omega \).

**Remark 3.4** If \( \Omega \) is bounded, \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}^+_c (\Omega) \) and \( u \) is any nonnegative classical solution (resp. weak solution if \( q \leq 2 \)) of \( (P_{\Omega,T}) \), then (3.5) still holds for any nonnegative \( \xi \in C^1_c (\Omega) \). Indeed for any \( 0 < s < t < T \), (3.4) is replaced by an inequality

\[
\int_\Omega u (.,t) \zeta dx + \int_0^t \int_\Omega (\nabla u. \nabla \zeta + |\nabla u|^q \zeta) dx dt = \int_0^t \int_{\partial \Omega} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \zeta ds dt + \int_\Omega u (.,s) \zeta dx \leq \int_\Omega u (.,s) \zeta dx,
\]

and (3.5) follows as above.

Then we prove the trace Theorem:

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Let \( q > 1 \). Let \( u \) be any nonnegative weak solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \).

(i) Let \( x_0 \in \Omega \). Then the following alternative holds (for any \( \tau < T \)):

(A1) Either there exists a ball \( B(x_0,\rho) \subset \Omega \) such that \( \int_0^\tau \int_{B(x_0,\rho)} |\nabla u|^q dx dt < \infty \). Then from Lemma 3.1 in \( B(x_0,\rho) \), there exists a measure \( m_\rho \in \mathcal{M}^+(B(x_0,\rho)) \), such that for any \( \psi \in C^1_c (B(x_0,\rho)) \),

\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0,\rho)} u(.,t) \psi \rightarrow \int_{B(x_0,\rho)} \psi dm_\rho,
\]

(3.6)
(A2) Or for any ball $B(x_0, \rho) \subset \Omega$ there holds \[\int_0^t \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} |\nabla u|^q \, dx \, dt = \infty.\] Taking $\psi = \xi^q$ with $\xi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, with $\xi \equiv 1$ on $B(x_0, \rho)$, with values in $[0, 1]$, we have for any $0 < t < \tau$, \[
abla u(., t)dx \geq \int_\Omega u(., t)\xi^q \, dx = \int_\Omega u(., \tau)\xi^q \, dx + \frac{t}{\tau} \int_\Omega \left( \frac{q\xi^q}{(q-1)^2} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \xi + |\nabla u|^q \xi^q \right) \, dx \, dt \]
\[
abla u(., \tau)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_\Omega \left| \nabla u(., t) \right| \xi^q \, dx \, dt - C_q \int_\Omega \left| \nabla \xi^q \right| \, dx \, dt,
\]
then
\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} u(., t)dx = \infty. \tag{3.7}\]
\[(ii)\] We define $\mathcal{R}$ as the open set of points $x_0 \in \Omega$ satisfying (A1) and $\mathcal{S} = \Omega \setminus \mathcal{R}$. Then from (A1), there exists a unique measure $\mu_0 \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{R})$ such that (1.8) holds; and (1.9) holds from (A2).

3.1 First examples

1) Let $1 < q < q_*$. (i) The V.S.S. $Y(0)$ given by (1.5) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$ admits the trace $\{0\}, 0$.

(ii) Let $\Omega$ be bounded, and $x_0 \in \Omega$. There exist a weak solution $Y_{\{x_0\}}^{\Omega}$ of $(D_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty})$ with trace $\{\{x_0\}, 0\}$, called V.S.S. in $\Omega$ relative to $x_0$. It is the unique weak solution such that
\[
\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} Y_{\{x_0\}}^{\Omega}(., t)dx = \infty, \forall \rho > 0, \quad \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\Omega} Y_{\{x_0\}}^{\Omega}(., t)\psi dx = 0, \forall \psi \in C_c(\Omega \setminus \{x_0\}). \tag{3.8}\]

see [13, Theorem 1.5].

2) Let $1 < q < q_*$. From [26], for any $\beta > F(0)$, where $F$ is defined at (1.5), there exists a unique positive radial self-similar solution $U_\beta(x, t) = t^{-a/2} f_\beta \left( \frac{|x|}{t} \right)$ such that
\[
f_\beta(0) = \beta, f'_\beta(0) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\eta \to \infty} f_\beta(\eta, \eta) = C(\beta) > 0; \tag{3.9}\]
then $U_\beta$ has the trace $\{0\}, C(\beta) [x]^{-a}$. Notice that $x \mapsto [x]^{-a}$ belongs to $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\})$ but not to $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

3) Let $q_* < q < 2$. For any $\beta > 0$, there exists a unique solution as above, see [26]. Then $U_\beta$ has the trace $(0, C(\beta) [x]^{-a})$; notice that $x \mapsto [x]^{-a}$ belongs to $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ but not to $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

4) Let $\Omega$ be bounded, and $q > 1$. From [17], there exists a solution of $(D_{\Omega, \infty})$ which converges to $\infty$ uniformly on the compact sets of $\Omega$ as $t \to 0$. Then its trace is $(\Omega, 0)$. See more details in Section 4.

3.2 Lower estimates

We first give interior lower estimates, valid for any $q > 1$, by constructing a subsolution of the equation, with infinite trace in $B_{1/2}$ and compact support in $B_1$.

Proposition 3.5 Let $q > 1$, and $\Omega$ be any domain in $\mathbb{R}^N$, and let $u$ be any classical solution $u$ of (1.1) in $Q_{\Omega, T}$, such that $u$ converges uniformly to $\infty$ on a ball $B(x_0, \rho) \subset \Omega$, as $t \to 0$. Then there exists $C = C(N, q, \rho) > 0$ such that
\[
\liminf_{t \to 0} t^{\frac{1}{q'-1}} u(x, t) \geq C = C(N, q, \rho), \quad \forall x \in B(x_0, \frac{\rho}{2}), \tag{3.10}\]
\[
\liminf_{t \to 0} t^{\frac{1}{q'-1}} u(x_0, t) \geq C q\rho^q, \quad C_q = ((q'(1 + q'))^q(q - 1))^{-\frac{1}{q'-1}}. \tag{3.11}\]
Proposition 3.6 Let $h, \lambda > 0$ be two parameters. We consider a function $t \in (0, \infty) \rightarrow \psi(t) = \psi_h(t) \in (1, \infty)$ depending on $h$, introduced in [12], solution of the ordinary differential equation

$$
\psi_t + h(\psi^q - \psi) = 0 \quad \text{in} \ (0, \infty), \quad \psi(0) = \infty, \quad \psi(\infty) = 1,
$$

(3.12)
given explicitly by $\psi(t) = (1 - e^{-h(t-1)^{-1}}t^{-1})$. hence $\psi^q - \psi \geq 0$, and $\psi(t) \geq (h(q-1)t)^{-1/(q-1)}$ for any $t > 0$. Setting

$$
V(x, t) = \psi(t)f(|x|), \quad f(r) = (1 + q'r)(1 - r)^q, \quad \forall r \in [0, 1],
$$

we compute

$$
D = V_t - \Delta V + |\nabla V|^q - \lambda V = (|f'|^q - hf)(\psi^q - \psi) + (|f'|^q - \Delta f - \lambda f)\psi.
$$

Note that $f'(r) = -Mr(1 - r)^{q-1}$, with $M = q'(1 + q')$. Thus $f'(0) = 0$ and $f_0$ is nonincreasing, and $|f'|^q - hf \leq 0$ on $[0, 1]$ for $h \geq C_1 = Mq$. Otherwise $|f'|^q - \Delta f = (1 - r)^q J(r)$ with

$$
J(r) = M^q r^q - \lambda (1 + q')r + MG(r), \quad G(r) = \frac{N - (N - 1 + q')r}{(1 - r)^2}.
$$

Then $J(0) = MN - \lambda \beta \leq 0$ for $\lambda \geq C_2 = NM$. We have

$$
J'(r) = gM^q r^{q-1} - \lambda q' + MG'(r), \quad G'(r) = (1 - r)^{-3}(N - 1 + q' - (N - 1 + q')r).
$$

If $q \leq (N + 1)/N$, there holds $q' > N + 1$, hence $G' \leq 0$, thus $J' \leq 0$, for $\lambda \geq (q - 1)Mq$. If $q > (N + 1)/N$, then $G'(r) \leq 0$ for $r \geq r_{N,q} = (N + 1 - q')/(N - 1 + q')$, and $G'$ is continuous on $[0, 1]$, hence bounded on $[0, r_{N,q}]$. Then $J' \leq 0$ as soon as $\lambda \geq C_1 = (q - 1)Mq + (1 + q')\max_{[0, r_{N,q}]} G'$. We fix $h = h(N,q) \geq C_1$ and $\lambda = \lambda(N,q) \geq \max(C_2, C_3)$, then $J(r) \leq 0$ on $[0, 1]$, thus $D \leq 0$. Then the function

$$
(x, t) \rightarrow w(x, t) = e^{-\lambda t}V(x, t) = e^{-\lambda t}f_0(|x|)
$$

satisfies

$$
w_t - \Delta w + e^{\lambda(q-1)t} |\nabla w|^q \leq 0,
$$

hence it is a subsolution of the Dirichlet problem $(D_{B_1})$, since $e^{\lambda(q-1)t} \geq 1$. By scaling the function $(x, t) \rightarrow \tilde{w}(x, t) = w(x - x_0)/|\rho| t/\rho^2$ is a subsolution of $(D_{B(x_0, \rho) \cap N})$. And $u$ is a solution in $Q_{\Omega,T}$ which converges uniformly to $\infty$ on $B(x_0, \rho)$ as $t \rightarrow T$. For given $\epsilon > 0$, there holds $w(\cdot, \epsilon) \leq u(\cdot, \epsilon) \equiv m_\epsilon = e^{-\lambda \epsilon \rho^2} w(x_0, t)$ in $B(x_0, \rho)$; and there exists $\tau_\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon)$ such that for any $\theta \in (0, \tau_\epsilon)$, $u(\cdot, \theta) \equiv m_\epsilon$ in $B(x_0, \rho)$. Then $w(\cdot, \theta + \epsilon) \leq u(\cdot, \theta + \epsilon)$ in $Q_{B(x_0, \rho), \theta + \epsilon}$. As $\theta \rightarrow 0$ and $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we get $\tilde{w} \equiv u$ in $Q_{B(x_0, \rho), T}$.

In case $1 < q < q_\ast$, we give a lower bound for all the weak solutions at any singular point, by an argument of stability-concentration, well-known for semilinear elliptic or parabolic equations, see [23].

Proposition 3.6 Let $1 < q < q_\ast$. (i) Let $u$ be any nonnegative weak solution $u(\cdot, t)$ in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \times T}$ with singular set $S$. Then for any $x_0 \in S$, there holds $u(x, t) \geq Y_{(t)}(x - x_0, t)$ in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N \times T}$, where $Y_{(t)}$ is the V.S.S. given at (1.5). In particular,

$$
u(x_0, t) \geq C(N, q) t^{-a/2}, \quad \forall t > 0.
$$

(3.13)

(ii) Let $\Omega$ bounded, and $u$ be any nonnegative weak solution $u$ of $(D_{\Omega, T})$, with singular set $S$. Then for any $x_0 \in S$, $u(x, t) \geq Y_{(t)}^{\Omega}(x_0, x, t)$ in $Q_{\Omega, T}$, where $Y_{(t)}^{\Omega}(x_0)$ is given by (3.8). In particular,

$$
\liminf_{t \rightarrow 0} t^{\frac{a}{2}} u(x_0, t) \geq C(N, q) > 0.
$$

(3.14)

In any case, $u(\cdot, t)$ converges uniformly on $S$ to $\infty$ as $t \rightarrow 0$. 

Proof. (i) We can assume \( x_0 = 0 \). For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there holds \( \lim_{\tau \to 0} \int_{B_{\tau}} u(x,t)dx = \infty \). And \( u \in C^{2,1}(Q_{R^{N} \setminus S}) \). We will prove that for fixed \( k > 0 \), there holds \( u \geq u^k \), where \( u^k \) is the unique solution in \( R^N \) with initial data \( k\delta_0 \), from Theorem 2.12. There exists \( t_1 > 0 \) such that \( \int_{B_{\tau_1}} u(x,t_1)dx > k \); thus there exist \( s_1,k > 0 \) such that \( \int_{B_{\tau_1}} \min(u(x,t_1),s_1,k)dx = k \). By induction, there exists a decreasing sequence \( \{t_n\} \) converging to 0, and a sequence \( \{s_n,k\} \) such that \( \int_{B_{\tau_n}} \min(u(x,t_n),s_n,k)dx = k \). Let \( p \in N, p > 1 \). Denote by \( u_{n,k,p} \) the solution of the Dirichlet problem \( (D_{B_{\tau_n}}^\infty) \), with initial data \( u_{n,k,p}(.,0) = \min(u(.,t_n),s_n,k)\chi_{B_{\tau_n}} \). Then we get \( u \geq u_{n,k,p} \) for \( n \) fixed from Corollary 2.15. As \( n \to \infty \), \( (u_{n,k,p}(0)) \) converges to \( k\delta_0 \) weakly in \( M_0(B_p) \). Indeed for any \( \psi \in C^\infty(B_p^\prime) \),
\[
\int_{B_p} u_{n,k,p}(0)\psi dx - k\psi(0) = \int_{B_{\tau_n}} \min(u(x,t_n),s_n,k)\psi dx - k\psi(0) \leq k\|\psi - \psi(0)\|_{L^\infty(B_{\tau_n})}.
\]
Then \( (u_{n,k,p}) \) converges in \( C^{2,1}(Q_{B_p^\prime}) \) to the solution \( u^k_{B_p} \) of the problem in \( B_p \) with initial data \( k\delta_0 \), from Proposition 2.14. Thus \( u \geq u^k_{B_p} \). Finally, as \( p \to \infty \), \( u^k_{B_p} \) converges to \( u^k \) from [13, Lemma 4.6] and uniqueness of \( u^k \); thus \( u \geq u^k \). As \( k \to \infty \), \( (u^k) \) converges to \( Y(0) \), hence \( v \geq Y(0) \). Then (3.13) holds with \( C = F(0) \) given by (1.5).

(ii) In the same way, denote by \( u^k_{\Omega_n} \), \( u_{n,k,x_0} \) the solutions of the Dirichlet problem \( (D_{\Omega_n}^\infty) \) with respective initial data \( k\delta_0 \) and \( T_{n,k}(.,t_0)\chi_{\Omega_n} \), where \( d = d(x_0,\partial\Omega) \). Then as above we get \( u \geq u_{n,k,x_0} \) in \( \Omega \), then \( u \geq u^k_{\Omega_n} \). As \( k \to \infty \), \( (u^k_{\Omega_n}) \) converges to \( Y_{\Omega_n}^\Omega \), and moreover, for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exists \( \tau = \tau(\varepsilon,d) \) such that \( Y_{\Omega_n}(x,t) = Y(x - x_0,t) \leq Y_{\Omega_n}^\Omega + \varepsilon \) in \( \Omega \times (0,\tau) \), see the proof of [13, Theorem 1.5]. Then \( u \geq Y_{\Omega_n}^\Omega \) and (3.14) follows by taking \( \varepsilon = F(0)/2 \).

Remark 3.7 As a consequence, for \( 1 < q < q_* \), there exists no weak solution \( u \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{R^{N} \setminus S} \) with singular set \( S = R^N \). Indeed if it exists, \( u \) satisfies (3.13), then \( u \) converges uniformly on \( R^N \) as \( t \to 0 \). Then for any \( k > 0 \) and any \( \varphi \in D^+(B_1) \), \( \varphi = 1 \) in \( B_{1/2} \), \( u \) is greater than the solution \( u^k_{B_p} \) with initial trace \( k\varphi(x/p) \). As \( p \to \infty \), \( u^k_{B_p} \) tends to the unique solution \( u_k \) with initial data \( k \), namely \( u_k \equiv k \), thus \( u \geq k \) for any \( k \), which is contradictory. The question is open for \( q \geq q_* \).

Remark 3.8 Another question is to know for which kind of solutions (3.14) still holds when \( q \geq q_* \). We give a partial answer in Section 4, see Proposition 4.8.

3.3 Trace of the Cauchy problem

In this part we show Theorem 1.2, based on the universal estimate of Theorem 2.9.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. (i) From Theorem 2.9, \( u \) satisfies (2.8). Reporting in (1.1), we deduce
\[
u_t - \Delta u + \frac{1}{q - 1} \frac{u}{t} \geq 0.
\]
Setting \( y = t^{1/(q - 1)}u \), we get that
\[
y_t - \Delta y = t^{1/(q - 1)}(\frac{1}{q - 1} \frac{u}{t} - \frac{1}{t} |\nabla u|^q) \geq 0
\]
in \( Q_{R^{N} \setminus S} \), thus \( y \) has a trace \( \gamma \in M^+(R^N) \), see Lemma 3.1. Since \( u(.,t) \) converges weak* to \( u_0 \) in \( R^N \setminus S \), we find that \( \text{supp } \gamma \subset S \). Let \( B(x_0,2\eta) \subset R^N \setminus S \). From (2.9), we have
\[
y(x,t) \leq C(q) |x - x_0|^q + C(1 + t^{q'} + t^{\frac{q}{q'}} \int_{B(x_0,2\eta)} du_0), \quad C = C(N,q,\eta),
\]
hence \( \gamma \in L^\infty_{lo}(R^N) \).
Remark 3.9 In particular for $q < q_*$, the V.S.S. $Y_{(0)}$ in $\mathbb{R}^N$ satisfies $\gamma = 0$, which can be checked directly, since $\lim_{t\to 0} t^{1/(q-1)-u/2} = 0$. The function $U$ given at Theorem 1.3 satisfies $\gamma(x) = c_q(x_+^+)$.}

4 Solutions with trace $(\overline{\omega} \cap \Omega, 0)$, $\omega$ open

Here we extend and improve the pioneer result of [17], valid for the Dirichlet problem in $\Omega$ bounded. In case of the Cauchy problem, the estimates (2.6) and (2.9) are essential for existence.

Theorem 4.1 Let $q > 1$ and $\omega$ be a smooth open set in $\mathbb{R}^N$ with $\omega \neq \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. a smooth open set in $\Omega$ bounded). There exists a classical solution $u = Y_{\omega}$ (resp. $u = Y_{\omega}^+$) of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$ (resp. of $(D_{\Omega, \infty})$), with trace $(\overline{\omega} \cap \Omega, 0)$. Moreover it satisfies uniform properties of convergence:

$$\liminf_{t \to 0} u(x,t) = \infty \quad \forall K \text{ compact } \subset \omega, \quad \limsup_{t \to 0} u(x,t) = 0 \quad \forall K \text{ compact } \subset \overline{\Omega \setminus \overline{\omega}}. \tag{4.1}$$

More precisely, for any $\delta > 0$,

$$\liminf_{t \to 0} t^{-\gamma} u(x,t) \geq C(N, q) \delta^{\gamma}, \quad \forall x \in \overline{\omega}, \tag{4.2}$$

$$\sup_{\omega \cap \overline{\omega}^t} u(x,t) \leq C(N, q, \delta) t, \quad \forall t > 0. \tag{4.3}$$

If $q < q_*$, then for any $x \in \overline{\omega} \cap \Omega$,

$$\inf_{t > 0} t^\gamma u(x,t) \geq C(N, q) > 0 \quad \text{(resp. } \liminf_{t \to 0} t^\gamma u(x,t) \geq C(N, q) > 0). \tag{4.4}$$

Moreover, if $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$, the function $Y_{\omega}$ satisfies the growth condition in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$

$$Y_{\omega}(x,t) \leq C(t + t^{-\gamma})(1 + |x|), \quad C = C(N, q, \omega). \tag{4.5}$$

Proof. First suppose $\Omega$ bounded, then $\overline{\omega}$ is a compact set in $\mathbb{R}^N$. We consider a nondecreasing sequence $(\varphi_p)$ of nonnegative functions in $C^1_c(\Omega)$, with support in $\overline{\omega}$, such that $\varphi_p \geq p$ in $\overline{\omega}^t$, and the nondecreasing sequence of classical solutions $u_p$ with initial data $\varphi_p$. From Theorem 2.6, $(u_p^\Omega)$ converges in $C^2_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\Omega, T})$ to a solution $Y_{\omega}$ of $(D_{\Omega, T})$. Then by construction of $u_p^\Omega$, $Y_{\omega}(, t)$ converges uniformly to $\infty$ on the compact sets in $\omega$. Then the conclusions hold from Lemma 2.16, Propositions 3.5 and 3.6.

Next suppose $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$. We can construct a nondecreasing sequence $(\varphi_p)_{p > p_0}$ of functions in $C^1_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$, with support in $\overline{\omega} \cap \overline{\Omega}$, such that $\varphi_p \geq p$ in $\overline{\omega}^t \cap \Omega^t$. Let $u_p$ be the classical solution of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$ with initial data $\varphi_p$. Since $\omega \neq \mathbb{R}^N$, there exists a ball $B(x_0, \eta) \subset \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{\omega}$. From (2.9),

$$u_p(x,t) \leq C(q) t^{-\gamma} |x - x_0|^\gamma + C(N, q, \eta)(t^{-\gamma} + t), \tag{4.6}$$

thus $(u_p)$ is locally uniformly bounded in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$. From Theorem 2.7, $(u_p)$ converges in $C^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty})$ to a classical solution $Y_{\omega}$ of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, \infty}$. Then by construction of $u_p$, $Y_{\omega}(, t)$ converges uniformly to $\infty$ on the compact sets in $\omega$, and the conclusions follow as above. Moreover, from (4.6), $Y_{\omega}$ satisfies (4.5).

Remark 4.2 Moreover, from the construction of the solutions, denoting by $y_{\varphi}$ the solution of (1.1) with initial data $\varphi \in C^*_c(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap C^*_c(\overline{\omega})$ (resp. the solution of $(D_{\Omega, \infty})$ with initial data $\varphi \in C^*_c(\overline{\Omega})$) we get the relations

$$Y_{\omega} = \sup_{\varphi \in C^*_c(\overline{\Omega}), \text{supp}\varphi \subset \overline{\omega}} y_{\varphi}, \quad Y_{\omega}^+ = \sup_{\varphi \in C^*_c(\mathbb{R}^N), \text{supp}\varphi \subset \overline{\omega}} y_{\varphi}. \tag{4.7}$$

Indeed we get $y_{\varphi} \leq Y_{\omega}$ for any nonnegative $\varphi \in C^*_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (resp. $C^*_c(\Omega)$) with $\text{supp}\varphi \subset \overline{\omega}$, and the relation extends to any $\varphi \in C^*_c(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (resp. $C^*_c(\overline{\Omega})$), from uniqueness of $y_{\varphi}$.
Theorem 4.5 Suppose that $\Omega$ is starshaped.

Next we study the question of the uniqueness of solutions with trace $(\varpi, 0)$ which appears to be delicate. A first point is to precise in what class of solutions the uniqueness may hold, in particular in what sense the initial data are achieved.

Definition 4.4 Let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ bounded) and $\omega$ be an open set in $\Omega$. We denote by $\mathcal{C}$ the class of classical solutions of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T}$ (resp. of $(D_{\Omega, T})$) satisfying (4.1). We denote by $\mathcal{W}$ the class of weak solutions of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T}$ (resp. of $(D_{\Omega, T})$) with trace $(\varpi, 0)$.

In [17], the authors consider the classes $\mathcal{C}$. They show that if $\varpi$ is compact contained in $\Omega$ bounded and $\omega, \Omega$ are starshaped with respect to the same point or $q \geq 2$, then $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$ is unique in that class. But we cannot ensure that any weak solution $u$ with trace $(\varpi, 0)$ converges uniformly to $\infty$ on the compact sets in $\omega$. And in case $q > 2$ we even do not know if $\omega$ is continuous. Here we give some partial results, where we do not suppose that $\Omega$ is starshaped.

Theorem 4.5 (i) Let $q > 1$. Under the assumptions of Theorem 4.1, $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega = \sup_{\varpi} Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$ and $Y_{\omega}^\Omega$ is a minimal solution of the class $\mathcal{C}$ (resp. $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega = \sup_{\varpi} Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$ and $Y_{\omega}^\Omega$ is a minimal solution of the class $\mathcal{C}$). If $\omega$ is compact, $\varpi = \inf_{\delta > 0} Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$ is a maximal solution of (1.1) in $Q_{\varpi}$ in the class $\mathcal{C}$ (resp. if $\omega \subset \subset \Omega$, then $\varpi = \inf_{\delta > 0} Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$ is a maximal solution of $(D_{\Omega, T})$ in the class $\mathcal{C}$).

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Proof. (i) Let $\Omega$ be bounded. Let $v$ be any classical solution of $(D_{\Omega, T})$ satisfying (4.1). Let $\varphi \in C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})$ with $\text{supp} \varphi \subset \varpi$. Then there exists a nondecreasing sequence $(\varphi_n) \subset C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})$, with support in $\varpi_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$, converging to $\varphi$ in $C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})$. Then the function $(y_{\varphi_n}(\cdot, t))$ defined at Remark 4.2 converges to $y_{\varphi}(\cdot, t)$ in $C(\overline{\Omega})$, uniformly for $t > 0$. For fixed $n$, let $\epsilon \in (0, T)$. Since $v(\cdot, t)$ converges uniformly to $\infty$ on the compact sets of $\mathcal{C}$, and $\varphi_n = 0$ in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \varpi_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$, there exists $\theta_n \in (0, \epsilon)$ such that $\text{inf} v(\cdot, t) \geq \max \varphi_n \geq \max y_{\varphi_n}(\cdot, t)$ for any $t \leq \theta_n$. Then $v \geq y_{\varphi_n}$ on $[\epsilon, T]$ from the comparison principle, hence $v \geq y_{\varphi}$. Then $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$ is minimal in the class $\mathcal{C}$. Moreover for any $\delta > 0$, $Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha} \leq Y_{\omega}^\Omega$, and from (4.7),

$$\sup_{\delta \in C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})} Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha} = \sup_{\varphi \in C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})} \sup_{\text{supp} \varphi \subset \varpi_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}} y_{\varphi} = \sup_{\varphi \in C^+_{0}(\overline{\Omega})} \sup_{\text{supp} \varphi \subset \varpi} y_{\varphi} = Y_{\omega}^\Omega.$$ 

Now consider the case $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$. Let $v$ be any classical solution in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T}$ satisfying (4.1). Let $\varphi \in C^+_{0}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, with $\text{supp} \varphi \subset \varpi$. As above we deduce that $v \geq y_{\varphi}$. From the uniqueness of the solutions, we deduce that $v \geq y_{\varphi}$, for any $\varphi \in C^+_{0}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, with $\text{supp} \varphi \subset \varpi$. Then $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$ is minimal in the class $\mathcal{C}$. As above we obtain $Y_{\omega}^\Omega \leq Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$. Assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\varpi$ is compact. For $\delta > 0$ we consider the function $Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$ constructed above. Then by construction, $Y_{\omega}^\Omega \leq Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha}$. Taking $\delta_n \to 0$, $(Y_{\varpi}^{\Omega, \alpha})$ decreases to a classical solution $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$ of (1.1) in $Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T}$ from Theorem 2.7 thus $Y_{\omega}^\Omega \geq Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$, then $Y_{\varpi}^\Omega$ satisfies (4.1). Moreover let $v$ be any solution in the class $\mathcal{C}$.
From Lemma 2.16 (ii), \( v \leq Y_{\omega} \), thus \( v \leq \overline{\pi} \), hence \( \overline{\pi} \) is maximal. Next assume \( \Omega \) bounded and \( \omega \subseteq \Omega \); the result follows as above by taking \( \delta < \delta_0 \) small enough such that \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \subseteq \Omega \) and using Theorem 2.6.

(ii) For \( q \leq 2 \), \( \overline{\pi} \) (resp. \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \)) is also maximal in the class \( \mathcal{W} \), from Lemma 2.16 (iii). But we cannot ensure that is minimal in this class.

Suppose that \( \omega \) is starshaped, then \( Y_{\omega}(x,t) = k^2Y_{\omega}(kx,k^2t) \), from (4.7). As above, any weak solution \( v \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{R,N,T} \) with trace \( (\overline{\pi},0) \) satisfies \( v \leq Y_{\omega} \) for any \( k > 1 \), hence \( v \leq Y_{\omega} \) as \( k \to 1 \), thus \( \overline{\pi} \leq Y_{\omega} \), hence \( \overline{\pi} \) is unique in the class \( C \). Now any weak solution \( w \) of \((D_{\Omega,T})\) with trace \( (\overline{\pi},0) \) also satisfies \( w \leq Y_{\omega} \) in \( \Omega \times (0,T) \) for any \( k > 1 \), then also \( Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} \leq \overline{\pi}^{*} \leq Y_{\omega} \). Thus as \( k \to 1 \), one gets \( Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} \leq \overline{\pi}^{*} \leq Y_{\omega} \). Let \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \). We fix \( \delta > 0 \) such that \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \subseteq \Omega \). From Lemma 2.16 (i), we get \( Y_{\omega}(\cdot,t) \leq C(N,q,\delta)t \) on \( \partial \Omega \); hence there exists \( \eta_0 > 0 \) such that \( Y_{\omega} \leq \epsilon_0 \) on \( \partial \Omega \times (0,\tau_0) \); thus, for any \( \eta < 1 \), \( Y_{\omega} \leq Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} + \epsilon_0 \), in \( \overline{\Omega} \times (0,\tau_0) \). As \( \eta \to 1 \) we get \( Y_{\omega} \leq Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} + \epsilon_0 \), in \( \overline{\Omega} \times (0,\tau_0) \). Then \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \leq Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} + \epsilon_0 \), in \( \overline{\Omega} \times (0,\tau_0) \). From the comparison principle, \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \leq Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} + \epsilon_0 \), in \( \Omega \times (0,T) \). As \( \epsilon_0 \to 0 \) we get \( \overline{\pi}^{*} \leq Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} \), hence \( \overline{\pi}^{*} = Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} \). And any weak solution \( v \) of (1.1) with trace \( (\overline{\pi},0) \) satisfies \( v \leq Y_{\omega} \) in \( Q_{R,N,T} \), for any \( k > 1 \); thus as \( k \to 1 \), \( \overline{\pi} \leq \overline{\pi}^{*} \), hence \( \overline{\pi} = \overline{\pi}^{*} = Y_{\omega}^{\Omega} \).

(iii) Any weak solution \( v \in \mathcal{W} \) is classical since \( q \leq 2 \), and from Proposition 3.6, \( v(\cdot,t) \) converges uniformly in \( \overline{\Omega} \) to \( 0 \) as \( t \to 0 \). Then \( W = \mathcal{C} \). the conclusions follow from (i) and (ii).

As a consequence we construct the solution of Theorem 1.3. We are lead to the case \( N = 1 \).

**Proposition 4.6** Let \( q > 1, N = 1 \). Then there exists a self-similar positive solution \( U(x,t) = t^{-a/2}f(t^{-1/2}x) \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{R,T} \), with trace \( (0,\infty), 0 \), and \( f \) satisfies the equation

\[
f''(\eta) + \frac{a}{2}f'(\eta) + \frac{a}{2}f(\eta) - |f'(\eta)|^q = 0, \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

(4.9)

And setting \( c_q = (q')^{-q}(q-1)^{-1/(q-1)} \),

\[
\lim_{\eta \to \infty} \eta^{-q'}f'(\eta) = c_q,
\]

(4.10)

\[
\lim_{\eta \to -\infty} e^{x \eta}(-\eta)^{-\frac{1}{2-q}}f(\eta) = C > 0.
\]

(4.11)

In case \( q = 2 \), \( f \) is given explicitly by

\[
f(\eta) = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2}erfc(\eta/2)\right) = -\ln\left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\eta/2}^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds\right).
\]

(4.12)

**Proof.** We apply Theorems 4.1 and 4.5 with \( \Omega = \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega = (0,\infty) \). Since \( \omega \) is starshaped and stable by homothety, we have \( Y_{\omega}(x,t) = k^2Y_{\omega}(kx,k^2t) = k^aY_{\omega}(kx,k^2t) \) for any \( k > 0 \). Thus \( U = Y_{\omega} \) is self-similar. Hence \( U(x,t) = t^{-a/2}f(t^{-1/2}x) \), where \( \eta \mapsto f(\eta) \) is a nonnegative \( C^2 \)-function on \( \mathbb{R} \) and satisfies equation (4.9).

In the case \( q = 2 \), we can compute completely \( U \): The function \( V = e^{-U} \) is solution of the heat equation, with \( V(0,x) = \chi(-\infty,0) \), thus

\[
V(t,x) = (4\pi t)^{-1/2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4t}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \text{erfc}\left(\frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)
\]

where \( x \mapsto \text{erfc}(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{x}^{\infty} e^{-s^2} ds \) is the complementary error function. Then \( U(x,t) = -\ln V \), and \( f \) is given by (4.12). Note that \( f \) can also be obtained by solving equation \( f''(\eta) + \frac{a}{2}f'(\eta) - f'(\eta)^2 = 0 \), of the first order in \( f' \). We get \( f(0) = \ln 2 \). As \( \eta \to \infty \), since \( \text{erfc}(x) = (1/\sqrt{\pi}x)e^{-x^2}(1 + o(1)) \), we check that \( f(\eta) = (1/4)\eta^2(1 + o(1)) \).
Next suppose $q \neq 2$. Writing (4.9) as a system

$$f'(\eta) = g(\eta), \quad g'(\eta) = -\frac{\eta}{2}g(\eta) - \frac{a}{2}f(\eta) + |g(\eta)|^q,$$

we obtain that $f$ is positive, from the Cauchy-Lipschitz Theorem. Indeed if there holds $f(\eta_1) = 0$ for some $\eta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, then $g(\eta) = f'(\eta_1) = 0$, thus $(f, g) \equiv (0, 0)$. From (3.10), we get $U(1, t) = t^{-a/2}f(t^{1/2}) \geq Ct^{1/(q-1)}$, for $t$ small enough, hence $f(\eta) \geq C\eta^q$ for large $\eta$. From (2.14), there holds $U(-1, t) \leq C_{11}e^{-C_{12}/t}$ on $[0, \tau_1]$, since $U$ is a pointwise limit of classical solutions with initial data $C_0(\mathbb{R})$ with support in $[0, \infty)$. Then $f(\eta)$ converges to 0 exponentially as $\eta \to -\infty$. Next we show that $f' > 0$ on $\mathbb{R}$: if $f'(\eta_0) = 0$ for some $\eta_0$ we have $f''(\eta_0) + \frac{a}{2}f(\eta_0) = 0$. Since $a \neq 0$, $\eta_0$ is unique, it is a strict local extremum, which contradicts the behaviour at $\infty$ and $-\infty$. The universal estimate (2.8) is equivalent to

$$f''(\eta) \leq \frac{1}{q-1}f(\eta), \quad \forall \eta \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{4.13}$$

Therefore the function $\eta \mapsto f^{1/q'}(\eta) - \frac{1}{q'}\eta$ is nonincreasing, hence

$$f^{1/q'}(\eta) \leq \frac{1}{q'}\eta + f^{1/q'}(0), \quad \forall \eta \geq 0. \tag{4.14}$$

Otherwise, $f$ is convex: indeed

$$f'' + \frac{q}{2}f' + \frac{1}{2(q-1)}f^q - qf^{q-1}f'' = 0. \tag{4.15}$$

If $f''(\eta_1) = 0$ for some $\eta_1$, then $f''(\eta_1) < 0$, thus $\eta_1$ is unique, and $f''(\eta) < 0$ for $\eta > \eta_1$, then $f$ is concave near $\infty$, which contradicts the estimates above; thus $f''(\eta) > 0$ on $\mathbb{R}$. From (4.9) and (4.13), we deduce that $\eta f'' \leq q' f$.

Let $H(\eta) = \eta^{-q'}f(\eta)$, for $\eta > 0$; then $H$ is nonincreasing, and $H(\eta) \geq C$ for large $\eta$. Thus $H$ has a limit $\lambda > 0$ as $\eta \to \infty$, and $\lambda \leq c_q$ from (4.14). Let us show that $\lambda = c_q$. Suppose that $\lambda < c_q$. We set $\varphi(\eta) = \eta^{-1/(q-1)}f'(\eta)$, for $\eta > 0$, then $\varphi \leq q'H$; hence we can find $b < 1$ such that $q\varphi^{q-1}(\eta) < b$ for large $\eta$. By computation we find

$$\frac{1}{\eta}\varphi' = \varphi - \varphi(1 + \frac{1}{q-1}) - \frac{a}{2}H, \tag{4.16}$$

and from (4.15) we obtain

$$\varphi'' + \varphi'\left(\frac{2}{q-1}\eta + \frac{\eta}{q} - q\eta\varphi^{q-1}\right) + \frac{\varphi}{q-1}(1 - q\varphi^{q-1} - \frac{a}{\eta^q}) = 0$$

If $\varphi$ is not monotone for large $\eta$, then, at any extremal point $\eta$,

$$-\varphi'' = \frac{\varphi}{q-1}(1 - q\varphi^{q-1} - \frac{a}{\eta^q}) \geq \frac{\varphi}{q-1}(1 - b + \frac{a}{\eta^q}),$$

hence $\varphi'' < 0$ for large $\eta$, which is impossible. Thus by monotony, $\varphi$ has a limit as $\eta \to \infty$. From the L'Hospital's rule, we deduce that $\lambda = \lim_{\eta \to \infty}f'(\eta)/\eta^q = \lim_{\eta \to \infty}f'(\eta)/q'\eta^{1/(q-1)} = \theta/q'$. Then from (4.16), $\lim_{\eta \to \infty}\varphi'(\eta)/\eta = (q'\lambda)^q - \theta/(q-1)$. Since $\varphi'$ is integrable, we deduce that $\lambda = c_q$, thus we reach a contradiction. Then (4.10) follows.

Next we study the behaviour near $-\infty$. From (4.13), $f$ and $f'$ converge exponentially to 0. Let $h(\eta) = f'(\eta)/f(\eta)$ for any $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$. Then we find

$$h' + h^2 + \frac{\eta}{2}h + \frac{a}{2} - f^{q-1}h = 0, \tag{4.17}$$

$$h'' + 2hh' + \frac{\eta}{2}h' + \frac{h}{2} - f^{q-1}(qh' + (q-1)h^2) = 0.$$
Either \( h \) is not monotone near \( -\infty \). At any point where \( h' = 0 \), we find by computation
\[
h'' = (q - 1)h(h + \frac{\eta}{2}) - \frac{1}{2};
\]
hence at any minimal point, \( h > |\eta|/2 \), then \( \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} h(\eta) = \infty \). Let us show that it also true if \( h \) is monotone. Suppose that \( h \) has a finite limit \( \ell \), then \( \ell = 0 \) from (4.17). If \( q > 2 \), then \( \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} h'(\eta) \geq |a|/2 \), which is contradictory. If \( q < 2 \), following the method of [16] we write \( (e^{\eta^2/4}h)'' = e^{\eta^2/4}(-a/2 + o(1)) \), then by integration we obtain that \( \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} \eta h(\eta) = a \), from the Hospital' rule, then \( \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} (-\eta)^q f(\eta) > 0 \), which is a contradiction. Thus again \( \lim_{\eta \to -\infty} h(\eta) = \infty \). And then (4.11) follows as in [16], more precisely, as \( \eta \to -\infty \),
\[
f(\eta) = C e^{\frac{1}{2} h^2} \left| \eta \right|^{\frac{3}{2} - q} (1 - (a - 1)(a - 2)|\eta|^{-2} + o(|\eta|^{-2}).
\]

**Remark 4.7** We have constructed a nonradial solution \( f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \) of (4.9), satisfying (4.10) as \( \eta \to \infty \). Let us show that there exists no radial solution \( f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \) satisfying the same conditions. Indeed suppose that such a radial solution \( f_0 \) exists; then it is still positive, \( f_0(0) = 0 \), and \( 0 \) is the unique local extremal point of \( f_0 \) with \( f_0''(0) = 0 \). This is impossible if \( q \leq 2 \). Next assume \( q > 2 \). From the Cauchy-Lipschitz Theorem, setting \( C_0 = f(0) > 0 \) there exists a local unique solution of (4.9) such that \( f(0) = C_0 \) and \( f'(0) = 0 \). But the Cauchy problem with initial data \( \eta_x |^a \) has a self-similar solution of the form \( U_{C_0}(x,t) = t^{-a/2} f_{C_0}((t^{-1/2}x) \) with \( f_{C_0} \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( f_{C_0}(0) = C_0 \), since \( |x|^a \in L_1^{1,5}(\mathbb{R}) \), see [12, Theorems 1.4.1.5] or Theorem 1.4 below. From local uniqueness, \( f_0 = f_{C_0} \), which contradicts its behaviour as \( |\eta| \to \infty \).

Thanks to the barrier function \( U(x,t) = t^{-a/2} f(t^{-1/2}x) \) constructed at Proposition 4.6, we obtain more information on the behaviour of the solutions with trace \( (\omega,0) \) on the boundary of \( \mathbb{R} \):

**Proposition 4.8** Let \( 1 < q \), and \( \omega \) be a smooth open set in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Then the function \( Y_{\mathbb{R}} \) constructed at Theorem 4.1 satisfies
(i) For any \( x_0 \in \partial \omega \),
\[
\lim_{t \to 0} t^{\alpha/2} Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x_0,t) \geq f(0).
\]
(ii) If \( \omega \) is convex, then for any \( x_0 \in \partial \omega \),
\[
\lim_{t \to 0} t^{\alpha/2} Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x_0,t) = f(0),
\]
(iii) If \( \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \omega \) is convex, then for any \( x_0 \in \partial \omega \),
\[
\inf_{t > 0} t^{\alpha/2} Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x_0,t) \geq f(0),
\]
where \( f \) is defined at Proposition 4.6.

**Proof.** (i) Since \( \omega \) is smooth, it satisfies the condition of the interior sphere. Thus we can assume that \( x_0 = 0 \) and \( \omega \) contains a ball \( B = B(y,\rho) \) with \( y = (\rho,0) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+} = \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \). Then \( Y_{\mathbb{R}} \geq Y_B \). Let us consider \( Y_{B,N}(x,t) = n^{-\alpha} Y_B(x,n^2t/n^2) \). The sequence \( (Y_{B,N}) \) is nondecreasing, and there holds \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x,t) = 0 \) in \( B((-1,0),1) \). Thus from estimate (2.9),
\[
Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x,t) \leq C N \left| x \right|^q (1 + (1,0)^q) + 1 + t),
\]
hence the sequence is locally bounded in \( Q_{\mathbb{R},\infty} \). From Theorem 2.7, \( (Y_{B,N}) \) converges in \( C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{\mathbb{R},\infty}) \) to a classical solution \( u \) of (1.1). Then \( u \) is a solution with trace \( (R^{N+,0}) \), satisfying (4.1), thus \( u(x,t) \geq Y_{R^{N+,0}}(x,t) \). Observe that \( Y_{R^{N+,0}}(x,t) = U(x,t) \), since \( U(x,t) = \sup_{\varphi \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})} y \varphi \), and \( Y_{R^{N+,0}}(x,t) = \sup_{\varphi \in C^\infty_0(\mathbb{R})} y \varphi \). Then \( u(0,t) \geq U(0) = f(0) t^{-a/2} \). And \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(0) = n^{-\alpha} Y_B(0,1/n^2) \) converges to \( u(0,1) \geq f(0) \), similarly by replacing \( 1/n \) by any sequence \( (\epsilon_n) \) decreasing to 0, then \( \lim_{n \to 0} n^{-\alpha} Y_B(0,1/n^2) = f(0) \).

(ii) Let us show that for any \( x_0 \in \partial \omega \), \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x_0,t) \leq f(0) t^{-a/2} \). We can assume \( x_0 = 0 \) and \( \omega \subset R^{N+} \). Then \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x,t) \leq Y_{R^{N+,0}}(x,t) = U(x,t) \), hence \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(0,t) \leq f(0) t^{-a/2} \).

(iii) Since \( \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \omega \) is convex, \( \partial \omega \) is the union of all the tangent half-hyperplanes that it contains. For any such half-hyperplane, we can assume that it is tangent at 0 and equal to \( R^{N+} \). Then for any \( x \in R^{N+} \), there holds \( Y_{\mathbb{R}}(x,t) \geq U(x,t) \geq f(0) \), since \( f \) is nondecreasing, and the conclusion follows.
5 Existence of solutions with trace \((S, u_0)\)

5.1 Solutions with trace \((\Gamma \cap \Omega, u_0)\), \(\omega\) open

Proof of Theorem 1.4. (i) Approximation and convergence. We define suitable approximations of the initial trace \((S, u_0)\) according to the value of \(q\). We consider a sequence \((\psi_p)\) in \(C_0(\mathbb{R}^N)\) (resp. \(C(\overline{\Omega})\)) as in the proof of Theorem 4.1. We define a sequence \((\psi_p)\) in the following way: if \(1 < q < q_*\), we define \(\psi_p\) by the restriction of the measure \(u_0\) to \(R^\text{int}_{1/p} \cap B_p\) (resp. \(R^\text{int}_{1/p} \cap \Omega^\text{int}_{1/p}\)); if \(q_* \leq q \leq 2\), we take \(\psi_p = \inf(u_0, p)\chi_{\Omega\cap B_p}\) (resp. \(\psi_p = \inf(u_0, p)\chi_{\Omega}\)). If \(q > 2\), by our assumption we can take a nondecreasing sequence \((\psi_p)\) in \(C(\mathbb{R})\) converging to \(u_0\) in \(L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})\). We set \(u_0, p = \varphi_p + \psi_p\). Then for \(1 < q < q_*\), \(u_0, p \in \mathcal{M}^*_b(\Omega)\). for \(q_* \leq q \leq 2\), \(u_0, p \in L^r(\Omega)\) for any \(r > 1\) and for \(q > 2\), \(u_0, p \in C(\mathbb{R}^N)\). In any case there exists a solution \(u_p\) of (1.1) (resp. of \((D\Omega,T)\)) with initial data \(u_0, p\), unique among the weak solutions if \(q \leq 2\), see Theorem 2.12, and among the classical solutions in \(C((0, T) \times \Omega)\) if \(q > 2\), and the sequence \((u_p)\) is nondecreasing if \(q \geq q_*\).

Moreover if \(\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N\), \((u_p)\) satisfies the estimate (2.9): considering a ball \(B(x_0, n) \subset \mathbb{R}^N\), there exists \(C = C(N, q, n)\) such that for \(p \geq p(\eta)\) large enough,

\[
 u_p(x, t) \leq C(t^{-\frac{1}{q}}(|x - x_0|^q' + 1) + t + \int_{B(x_0, n)} u_0, p dx) \leq C(t^{-\frac{1}{q}}(|x - x_0|^q' + 1) + t + \int_{B(x_0, n)} u_0 dx),
\]

then \((u_p)\) is uniformly locally bounded in \(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}\) (resp. if \(\Omega\) is bounded, \((u_p)\) satisfies (2.5), since it is constructed by approximation from solutions with smooth initial data). From Theorem 2.7 (resp. (2.6)), we can extract a subsequence \(C_{2,1}^\text{loc}\)-converging to a classical solution \(u\) of (1.1) in \(Q_{\mathbb{R}^N,T}\) (resp. of \((D\Omega,T)\)). If \(q \geq q_*\), from uniqueness, \((u_0, p)\) is nondecreasing, then \((u_p)\) converges to \(u = \sup u_p\).

(ii) Behaviour of \(u\) in \(\Gamma\). By construction, \(u \geq y\) (resp. \(u \geq \overline{y}\)), hence as \(t \to 0\), \((u, t)\) converges uniformly to \(\infty\) on any compact in \(\omega\), thus (1.9) holds; if \(q < q_*\), \(u\) satisfies (4.4), thus the convergence is uniform on \(\Gamma\cap\Omega\).

(iii) Behaviour of \(u\) in \(\mathbb{R}\). From (3.5) and (3.4), for any \(\xi \in C^{1, +}(\mathbb{R}^N)\), with support in \(\mathbb{R}\),

\[
 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_p, t, \xi' dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^q |\xi|^q dx \geq C t \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla \xi|^q dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \xi \psi_p dt,
\]

\[
 \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_p, t, \xi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\nabla u_p, \nabla \xi + |\nabla u|^q |\nabla \xi|^q) dx dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi u_0, p dt.
\]

First suppose \(q < q_*\). From Theorem 2.11, \(|\nabla u|^q\) is \(\text{equi-integrable in } Q_{K, T}\) for any compact set \(K \subset \mathbb{R}\) and \(\tau \in (0, T)\). From (5.2) for any \(\xi \in C^\text{loc}(\mathbb{R})\), for \(p = p(\xi)\) large enough such that the support of \(\xi\) is contained in \(R^\text{int}_{1/p} \cap B_p\) (resp. \(R^\text{int}_{1/p} \cap \Omega^\text{int}_{1/p}\))

\[
 \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_p, t, \xi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\nabla u|^q |\nabla \xi|^q dx = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\nabla u|^q |\nabla \xi|^q dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi u_0, p dx.
\]

Then we can go to the limit as \(p \to \infty\):

\[
 \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, \cdot) \xi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\nabla u|^q |\nabla \xi|^q dx = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, \cdot) \xi dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi u_0, p dx.
\]

thus \(\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, \cdot) \xi dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi u_0, p dx\).

Next suppose \(q_* \leq q \leq 2\) and \(u_0 \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})\), or \(q > 2\) and \(u_0\) is limit of a sequence of nondecreasing continuous functions. Then \(\psi_p \leq u_0\). From (5.1), we have \(|\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0, T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}))\) from the Fatou Lemma. Hence, from Lemma 3.1, \(u\) admits a trace \(\mu_0 \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R})\). For any fixed \(\xi \in C^\text{loc}(\mathbb{R})\), we get

\[
 \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(t, \cdot) \xi dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi u_0, p \geq \lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_p(t, \cdot) \xi dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \xi \psi_p dx.
\]
thus from the Beppo-Levy Theorem, $\mu_0 \geq u_0$. Moreover for any $\zeta \in C_c(\mathcal{R})$, from (5.2),

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} u_p(t, .) \zeta dx + \int_{t}^{t+1} \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}} |\nabla u_p|^q \zeta dx$$

and $(u_p)$ is bounded in $L^p(\mathcal{Q}_{K, \tau})$ for any $k \in [1, q^*)$, for any compact set $K \subset \mathcal{R}$, and $u_p \to u$ a.e. in $\mathcal{R}$, then $(u_p)$ converges strongly in $L^1(\mathcal{Q}_{K, \tau})$, thus from the dominated convergence Theorem and the Fatou Lemma,

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} u(t, .) \zeta dx + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}} |\nabla u|^q \zeta dx \leq \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u \Delta \zeta dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}} \zeta du_0.$$  

But from Lemma 3.1,

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}} u(t, .) \zeta dx + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\partial \mathcal{R}} |\nabla u|^q \zeta dx \leq \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u \Delta \zeta dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}} \zeta du_0.$$  

then $\int_{\mathcal{R}} \zeta du_0 \leq \int_{\mathcal{R}} \zeta du_0$, hence $\mu_0 \leq u_0$, hence $\mu_0 = u_0$.  

In any case $u$ admits the trace $(\mathcal{S}, u_0)$. \hfill \blacksquare

5.2 Solutions with any Borel measure

In this part we consider the subcritical case with an arbitrary closed set $\mathcal{S}$.  

Theorem 5.1 Let $1 < q < q^*$, and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ bounded). Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a closed set in $\Omega$, such that $\mathcal{R} = \Omega \setminus \mathcal{S}$ is nonempty. Let $u_0 \in M^+(\mathcal{R})$.

(i) Then there exists a solution $u$ of (1.1) (resp. of $(D_{\partial, T})$) with initial trace $(\mathcal{S}, u_0)$, such that $u$ satisfies (4.4), hence $u(t, .)$ converges to $\infty$ uniformly on $\mathcal{S}$.

(ii) There exists a minimal solution $u_{\text{min}}$, satisfying the same conditions.

**Proof.** Assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ (resp. $\Omega$ bounded) (i) Existence of a solution. Let $B(x_0, \eta) \subset \Omega \setminus \mathcal{S}$, and $\delta_0$ small enough such that $B(x_0, \eta) \subset \Omega \setminus \mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}$. For any $\delta \in (0, \delta_0)$ we can suppose that $\mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}} = \mathcal{S}_\delta^{\text{ext}} \cap \Omega$, where $\omega_\delta$ is a smooth open subset of $\Omega$ (if $\mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}$ is not smooth enough regular, we replace it by a smooth open set $\mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}_\delta$ such that $\mathcal{S} \subset \mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}_\delta$). Let $u_{\delta}$ be the solution with initial trace $(\mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}_\delta, u_{0, \delta}(\Omega \setminus \mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}_\delta))$ constructed at Theorem 1.4. Then $u_{\delta}$ admits the trace $u_0$ in $B(x_0, \eta)$, thus it also satisfies the estimates (2.9) (resp. (2.5)), thus $(u_{\delta})_{\delta < \delta_0}$ is uniformly locally bounded in $Q_{T, \Omega}$. From Theorem 2.7 (resp. 2.6), one can extract a subsequence converging in $C^2_{\text{loc}}(Q_{T, \Omega})$ to a solution $u$ of (1.1) in $Q_{T, \Omega}$ (resp. of $(D_{\partial, T})$). As in the proof of Theorem 1.4, for any compact $K \subset \mathcal{R}$, taking $\delta < \delta_K$ small enough so that $K \subset \Omega \setminus \mathcal{S}^{\text{ext}}_\delta$, and choosing a test function $\xi$ with compact support in $K$ in $\mathcal{R}$, we obtain that $(|\nabla u_{\delta}|^q)_{\delta < \delta_K}$ is equi-integrable in $Q_{T, \mathcal{R}}$ for any $\tau \in (0, T)$. Then we get for any $\xi \in C_c(\mathcal{R}),$

$$\int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} u(t, .) \xi dx + \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} |\nabla u|^q \xi dx = - \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \xi dx + \int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} \xi du_0.$$  

thus $\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} u(t, .) \xi dx = \int_{\mathcal{R}^{N}} \xi du_0$. Moreover for any $x_0 \in \mathcal{S}$, $u_{\delta} \geq Y_{(x_0)}$ in $Q_{T, \mathcal{R}}$, (resp. $u_{\delta} \geq Y_{(x_0)}^{B_{T}}$ in $Q_{T, \mathcal{R}}$) from Proposition 3.6, hence the same happens for $u$, which implies (1.9). Thus $u$ admits $(\mathcal{S}, u_0)$ as initial trace, and $u(t, .)$ converges uniformly on $\mathcal{S}$ to $\infty$ as $t \to 0$.

(ii) Existence of a minimal solution.

Assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$. Let $A$ be the set of solutions with initial trace $(\mathcal{S}, u_0)$. We consider for fixed $\epsilon > 0$, the Dirichlet problem in $Q_{B_p, T}$, $p \geq 1$, with initial data $m(x, \epsilon) = \inf_{v \in A} v(x, \epsilon)$. Thus $0 \leq m(x, \epsilon) \leq u(x, \epsilon)$, where $u$ has been defined at step (i), and $u \in C^{2,1}(Q_{B_p, T})$, thus $m(., \epsilon) \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Since $m \in L^1(B_p)$, there exists a unique solution $w_{p, \epsilon}$ of $(D_{B_p, T})$ with initial data $m(x, \epsilon)$ in $B_p$. From Corollary 2.15, $w_{p, \epsilon}(x, t) \leq$
v(x, t + \epsilon) for any v \in A and x \in B_p. Moreover for any v \in A and any x_0 \in S, there holds v \geq Y(x_0) \geq Y_{x_0}^{B_p}, thus m(x, \epsilon) \geq Y_{x_0}^{B_p}(x, \epsilon), hence w_{p,\epsilon}(x, t) \geq Y_{x_0}^{B_p}(x, t + \epsilon), from [27, Proposition 2.1]. For any z_0 \in B_p and \gamma > 0 such that B = B(z_0, \gamma) satisfies B \subset R \cap B_p, let w_{U} be the unique solution of the Dirichlet problem in B with initial data u_0 B. Then from Corollary 2.15, v(x, t) \geq w_{U}(x, t) in Q_{B,T}, for any v \in A, thus m(x, \epsilon) \geq w_{U}(x, \epsilon), thus w_{p,\epsilon}(x, t) \geq w_{U}(x, t + \epsilon).

Next we go to the limit as \epsilon \to 0. From Theorem 2.6, one can extract a subsequence, still denoted (w_{p,\epsilon}), converging a.e. to a solution w_{p} of the Dirichlet problem (D_{B_p,T}). And in B_p (with the notations above), w_{p} \leq v for any \epsilon \in A, w_{p} \geq Y_{x_0}^{B_p} and w_{p} \geq w_{U}. Finally we go to the limit as \epsilon \to 0. Since u is locally bounded, then (w_{p}) is uniformly locally bounded. From Theorem 2.7, one can extract a subsequence converging in C^{2,1}(Q_{R,N,T}) to a weak solution denoted u_{\min} of (1.1) in Q_{R,N,T}. Then u_{\min} satisfies u_{\min} \leq v for any \epsilon \in A, and u_{\min} \geq Y_{x_0}^{B_p} for any x_0 \in S, and u_{\min} \geq w_{U} for any z_0 \in R and \gamma > 0 such that B = B(z_0, \gamma) satisfies B \subset R. As a consequence u_{\min} satisfies the trace condition (1.9) on S. And for any z_0 \in R, and any \xi \in C^{0}_{c}(R) with support in U,

$$\int_{R} u(., t)\xi dx \geq \int_{R} u_{\min}(., t)\xi dx \geq \int_{R} w_{U}(., t)\xi dx$$

hence

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{R} u_{\min}(., t)\xi dx = \int_{R} \xi du_{0}.$$  

Then u_{\min} admits the trace (S, u_{0}). Thus u_{\min} is minimal, and u_{\min} = min_{u \in A} v.

Assume that \Omega is bounded. The proof still works with B_p replaced by \Omega, which requires only to go to the limit in \epsilon and use Theorem 2.6. 

In the case where u_0 is a bounded measure we can give more convergence results:

**Corollary 5.2.** Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.1 suppose that u_0 \in M^{+}_{b}(R). Then for any \varphi \in C_{b}(\Omega) with support in \Omega, u(., t) \varphi \in L^{1}(R) for any t \in (0, T), and

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \int_{R} u(., t)\varphi dx = \int_{R} \varphi du_{0}, \tag{5.3}$$

and similarly for u_{\min}. More precisely, if \Omega = R^{N}, (5.3) is valid for any weak solution v of (1.1) with trace (S, u_0).

**Proof.** First assume that \Omega = R^{N} and v is any weak solution with trace (S, u_0) let \psi \in C_{b}^{1}(R^{N}) with values in [0, 1], with \psi_{n} = 1 on B_{n}, 0 on B_{2n}, and (|\nabla \psi_{n}|) bounded. Then from (3.5),

$$\int_{R} v(., t)(\psi \varphi_{n})^{\prime} dx \leq C(q) t \int_{R^{N}} |\nabla (\psi \varphi_{n})^{\prime} dx \geq \int_{R^{N}} (\psi \varphi_{n})^{\prime} du_{0} \leq C t + \int_{R} \psi^{\prime} du_{0};$$

thus v(., t)\psi^{\prime} \in L^{1}(R), and lim sup_{t \to 0} \int_{R} v(., t)\psi^{\prime} dx \leq \int_{\Omega} \psi^{\prime} du_{0} from the Fatou Lemma. And

$$\lim inf_{t \to 0} \int_{R} v(., t)\psi^{\prime} dx \geq \lim inf_{t \to 0} \int_{R} v(., t)(\psi \varphi_{n})^{\prime} dx = \int_{R} (\psi \varphi_{n})^{\prime} du_{0},$$

thus from the Beppo-Levy Theorem, we get (5.3) by density.

Next suppose that \Omega is bounded, note that u can be obtained as a limit in C_{loc}^{2,1}(Q_{T}) \cap C_{loc}^{1,0}(\Omega \times (0, T)) of classical solutions u_n with smooth data u_{n,0} = u_{n,0}^{1} + u_{n,0}^{2} with supp u_{n,0}^{1} \subset S_{0}^{2(\Omega)}, supp u_{n,0}^{1} \subset R, and (u_{n,0}^{1}) converges to u_0 weakly in M_{b}(R). For any nonnegative \xi \in C^{0}_{c}(\Omega) with support in R,

$$\int_{R} u_{n}(., t)\xi dx \leq C(q) t \int_{R} |\nabla \xi|^{q} dx + \int_{\Omega} \xi^{q} u_{n,0}^{2} dx,$$
from Remark 3.4, hence
\[ \int_{\mathcal{R}} u(t) \xi^q \, dx \leq C(q) \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla \xi|^q \, dx + \int_{\Omega} \xi^q \, du_0, \]
and then \( \limsup_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u(t) \psi^q \, dx \leq \int_{\Omega} \psi^q \, du_0. \) And for any \( \varphi_n \in D(\Omega) \) with values in \([0,1]\), with \( \varphi_n = 1 \) on \( \mathcal{R}_{1/u} \),
\[ \liminf_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u(t) \psi^q \, dx \geq \liminf_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} v(t)(\psi \varphi_n)^q \, dx = \int_{\mathcal{R}} (\psi \varphi_n)^q \, du_0, \]
Thus \( u \) still satisfies (5.3). The same happens for \( u_{\min} \), since \( \limsup_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u_{\min}(t) \varphi \, dx \leq \int_{\Omega} \varphi \, du_0 \) and \( \liminf_{t \to 0} \int_{\mathcal{R}} u_{\min}(t) \psi^q \, dx \geq \int_{\mathcal{R}} (\psi \varphi_n)^q \, du_0. \)

**Remark 5.3** Assume \( 1 < q < q_* \). Note some consequences of Theorems 5.1 and 1.4.

(i) For any constant \( C > 0 \), there exists a minimal solution \( u_C \) with trace \( \{0\}, C(x^-)^-\); Then \( u_C \) is radial and self-similar. This shows again the existence of the solutions of example 2, Section 3. This shows that the set \( \{ C(\beta) : \beta > F(0) \} \), where \( F \) and \( C(\beta) \) are defined at (1.5) and (3.9), is equal to \((0, \infty)\).

(ii) Suppose \( N = 1 \). For any \( C > 0 \) there exists a minimal solution \( \tilde{u}_C \) with trace \( \{0, \infty\}, C(x^-)^-\); it is self-similar, \( \tilde{u}_C(x,t) = t^{-a/2} \tilde{f}(t^{-1/2}x) \); as in the proof of Proposition 4.6, we obtain that \( \tilde{f} \) is increasing and \( \lim_{t \to -\infty} \tilde{f}(\eta) \eta^{-q} = c \), and \( \lim_{t \to -\infty} \tilde{f}(\eta) = a \), and then \( \lim_{t \to -\infty} \tilde{f}(\eta) \eta^n = C \). In the same way, for any \( C > 0 \), there exists a minimal solution \( \tilde{u}_C \) with trace \( \{0\}, C(x^+)^+\); then it is self-similar, \( \tilde{u}_C(x,t) = t^{-a/2} \tilde{f}(t^{-1/2}x) \), where \( \eta \to \tilde{f}(\eta) = \text{defined on } \mathbb{R} \), and we check that \( \tilde{f} \) has an exponential decay at \(-\infty\), and \( \lim_{t \to -\infty} \tilde{f}(\eta) \eta^n = C \).

Next we look for a maximal solution when the measure \( u_0 \) is bounded. A crucial point in case \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \) is the obtention of an upper estimate, based on Theorems 2.8 and 2.9:

**Proposition 5.4** \( 1 < q \leq 2 \). Let \( S \) be a compact set in \( \mathbb{R}^N \), and \( u_0 \in M^+(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus S) \), bounded at \( \infty \). Then any weak solution \( v \) of (1.1) in \( Q_{\mathbb{R}^N, T} \) with trace \( (S, u_0) \) satisfies, for any \( 0 < \epsilon \leq \tau < T \),
\[ \|v\|_{L^\infty((-\tau, \tau), L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N))} \leq C, \quad C = C(N, q, \epsilon, \tau). \]  

**Proof.** Let \( \tau \in (0, T) \). We take \( \eta = 1 \) and \( x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus S_1 \) in (2.9). Then for any \( (x,t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T) \),
\[ v(x,t) \leq C(q) t^{-\frac{a}{N}} |x - x_0|^q + C(N, q)(t^{-\frac{a}{N}} + t + \int_{B(x_0,1)} du_0). \]  
In particular it holds in \( S_2 \times [0, \tau] \). And for any \( (x,t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus S_2 \), since \( u_0 \in M^+(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus S_1) \), from (2.7),
\[ v(x,t) \leq C(N, q, \tau) t^{-N/2}(t + \int_{B(x_0,1)} du_0) \leq C(N, q, \tau) t^{-N/2}(t + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus S_1} du_0). \]  
Then (5.4) follows.

**Theorem 5.5** Let \( 1 < q < q_* \). Let \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \) (resp. \( \Omega \) bounded). Assume that \( S \) is compact in \( \Omega \) and \( u_0 \in M^+(\Omega) \) with support in \( \mathcal{R} \cup \overline{\Omega} \), where \( \mathcal{R} = \Omega \setminus S \). Then there exists a maximal solution \( v \) of (1.1) (resp. of \( (D_0, \Omega) \)) among the solutions with trace \( (S, u_0) \) (resp. among the solutions \( v \) of trace \( (S, u_0) \) such that \( v(\cdot, t) \) converges weakly in \( \mathcal{R} \) to \( u_0 \) as \( t \to 0 \)).

**Proof.** Assume \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \) (resp. \( \Omega \) bounded). Let \( \delta > 0 \) be fixed, such that \( \delta < d(S, \text{supp} u_0)/3 \), hence \( \text{supp} u_0 \subset \Omega \setminus S_{3\delta} \). Let \( u_0 \) be the solution with initial trace \( (S_0, u_0) \) constructed at Theorem 1.4.
Let \( v \) be any weak solution with trace \( (S,u_0) \) (resp. and such that \( v(.,t) \) converges weakly in \( \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega) \). Then \( v(.,t) \leq C(N,q,\delta) t \) in \( K_\delta = S_{3\delta/2}^{ext} \setminus S_{\delta/2}^{ext}\), from Lemma 2.16 (resp. from (2.15) in \( \mathcal{O} = S_{3\delta/2}^{ext} \setminus S_{\delta/2}^{ext} \), valid since \( v \in C([0,T) \times \mathcal{O}) \). Let \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \). Then there exists \( \tau_0 = \tau_0(\epsilon_0,\delta) < T \) such that \( v(.,t) \leq \epsilon_0 \) in \( K_\delta \times (0,\tau_0] \). For each \( \epsilon < \tau_0 \) and \( \epsilon \leq \tau_0 \), \( C_\epsilon = \max_{S_{\delta/2}^{ext}} v(.,\epsilon) \). Since \( u_\epsilon \) converges to \( \infty \) uniformly on the compact sets of \( S_{\delta/2}^{ext} \), there exists \( \tau_\epsilon < \tau_0 \) such that for any \( \theta \in (0,\tau_\epsilon) \), \( u_\epsilon(.,\theta) \geq C_\epsilon \geq v(.,\epsilon) \) in \( S_{\delta/2}^{ext} \). Since \( v(.,\epsilon) \leq \epsilon_0 \) in \( K_\delta \), \( v(.,\epsilon) \leq \epsilon_0 \) on \( \partial S_{3\delta}^{ext} \times (0,\tau_0] \), thus \( v(.,t+\epsilon) \leq u_\delta(.,t+\theta) + \epsilon_0 \) in \( S_{2\delta} \times (0,\tau_0-\epsilon] \) from the comparison principle. As \( \theta \to 0 \), then \( \epsilon \to 0 \), we get

\[
v(.,t) \leq u_\delta(.,t) + \epsilon_0 \quad \text{in} \; S_{2\delta} \times (0,\tau_0].
\] (5.7)

Otherwise, since \( u_0 \in \mathcal{M}_b^+(\Omega) \), there exists a unique solution \( w \) of \( (P_{\Omega,T}) \) with initial data \( u_0 \), from Theorem 2.12. We claim that

\[
v(x,t) \leq w(t,x) + \epsilon_0, \quad \text{in} \; \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \times (0,\tau_0].
\] (5.8)

Indeed let \( \varphi_\delta \in C(\overline{\Omega}) \) with values in \([0,1]\) with support in \( \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \) and \( \varphi_\delta = 1 \) on \( \mathbb{R}^N \setminus S_{\delta/2}^{ext}. \) From Proposition 5.4 (resp. from Theorem 2.12), the function \( x \mapsto v(x,\tau_0/n) \) is bounded, and continuous. Let \( w_{\delta,n} \) be the solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \) with initial data \( v(.,\tau_0/n)\varphi_\delta \). As \( n \to \infty \), \( v(.,\tau_0/n)\varphi_\delta \) converges to \( u_0 \) weakly in \( \mathcal{M}_b(\mathbb{R}^N) \), from Remark 5.2 (resp. from our assumption). Hence \( w_{\delta,n} \) converges to \( w \), from Proposition 2.14. And then

\[
v(.,\tau_0/n) = v(.,\tau_0/n)\varphi_\delta + v(.,\tau_0/n)(1-\varphi_\delta) \leq w_{\delta,n}(.,0) + \epsilon_0
\]

in \( \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \), and on the lateral boundary of \( \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \times (0,\tau_0[1-1/n]) \), there holds \( v(x,t+\tau_0/n) \leq \epsilon_0 \). Then \( v(x,t+\tau_0/n) \leq w_{\delta,n}(.,t) + \epsilon_0 \) in \( \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \times (0,\tau_0[1-1/n]) \). As \( n \to \infty \), we deduce (5.8).

Next we get easily that \( w \) \( \leq u_\delta \) on \( \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \times (0,\tau_0] \), by considering their approximations, hence

\[
v(x,t) \leq u_\delta(x,t) + \epsilon_0, \quad \text{in} \; \overline{\Omega \setminus S_{2\delta}} \times (0,\tau_0].
\] (5.9)

As a consequence, from (5.7) and (5.9),

\[
v(x,t) \leq u_\delta(x,t) + \epsilon_0, \quad \text{in} \; \overline{\Omega} \times (0,\tau_0].
\]

The last step is to prove that the inequality holds up to time \( T \). We can apply the comparison principle because, from Proposition 5.4, \( u \) and \( v \in C_b((\epsilon,T);C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)) \) for any \( \epsilon > 0 \) (resp. because \( v \) and \( u_\delta \) are classical solutions of (\( D_{\Omega,T} \))). Then

\[
v(x,t) \leq u_\delta(x,t) + \epsilon_0, \quad \text{in} \; \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)
\]

As \( \epsilon_0 \to 0 \), we deduce that \( v \leq u_\delta \). Finally as \( \delta \to 0 \), up to a subsequence, \( \{u_\delta\} \) converges to a solution \( u \) of (1.1) (resp. of (\( D_{\Omega,T} \))), such that \( v \leq u \), thus \( u \) satisfies (1.9). As in Theorem 1.4, by integrability of \( |\nabla u_\delta|^p \) we obtain that \( u \) admits the trace \( u_0 \) in \( \mathcal{R} \), thus \( u \) has the trace \( (S,u_0) \) (resp. and the convergence holds weakly in \( \mathcal{M}_b(\Omega) \)). Thus \( u \) is maximal.

From Theorems 5.1 and 5.5, this ends the proof of Theorem 1.5.

6 The case \( 0 < q \leq 1 \)

Notice that Theorem 2.5 is also valid for \( q = 1 \). In fact it can be improved when \( q \) is subcritical, and extended to the case \( q < 1 \).

**Theorem 6.1** (i) Let \( 0 < q < q_0 \), and \( \Omega \) be any domain in \( \mathbb{R}^N \). Let \( u \) be any (signed) weak solution of (1.1) in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \). Then \( u \in C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) for some \( \gamma \in (0,1) \). If \( \Omega \) is bounded, any weak solution \( u \) of problem (\( D_{\Omega,T} \)) satisfies \( u \in C^{1+\gamma}(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \cap C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T}) \) for some \( \gamma \in (0,1) \).
(ii) Let $0 < q \leq 1$ and $\Omega$ bounded. For any sequence of weak nonnegative solutions $(u_n)$ of $(D_{\Omega,T})$, bounded in $L^\infty_{\text{loc}}((0,T); L^1(\Omega))$ one can extract a subsequence converging in $C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega) \cap C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}((0,T))$ to a weak solution $u$ of $(D_{\Omega,T})$.

**Proof.** (i) From our assumptions, $u \in C((0,T); L^\infty_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T))$, thus $u \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}((0,T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T))$. We can write (1.1) under the form $u_t - \Delta u = f$, with $f = -|\nabla u|^q$. From Theorem 2.11 $u \in L^1_{\text{loc}}((0,T); W^{1,k}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega))$ for any $k \in [1, q_*)$ and satisfies (2.10).

First suppose $q \leq 1$. We choose $k \in (1, q_*)$, thus $(|\nabla u| + |u|) \in L^k_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T)$. Then $u \in W^{1,k}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T)$, see [22, theorem IV.9.1]. From the Gagliardo-Nirenberg inequality, for almost any $t \in (0,T)$,

$$\|\nabla u(t)\|_{L^{k+q,s}(\omega)} \leq c\|u(t)\|_{W^{2,k}(\omega)}^{\theta}\|u(t)\|_{L^1(\omega)}^{1-\theta},$$

where $c = c(N, s, \omega)$. Hence we obtain $|\nabla u| \in L^{k,q}(\Omega)$. In the same way

$$\|u(t)\|_{L^{k+q,s}(\omega)} \leq c\|u(t)\|_{W^{2,k}(\omega)}^{\theta}\|u(t)\|_{L^1(\omega)}^{1-\theta},$$

with $\theta = (1 - 1/kq_*)/(N + 2)/N - 1/s < 1$. Therefore $|u| \in L^{k,q}(\Omega,T)$, then $u \in W^{1,k,q}(\Omega,T)$. By induction $u \in W^{1,k,q,n}(\Omega,T)$ for any $n \geq 1$. Choosing $n$ such that $kq_* > N + 2$, we deduce that $|\nabla u| \in C^{d,\delta/2}(Q_{\omega,s,T})$ for any $\delta \in (0, 1 - (N + 2)/s,q_*)$, see [22, Lemma II.3.3]. Then $f \in C^{\delta,q,q/2}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\omega,s})$, thus $u \in C^{2+\delta,\delta/2}(Q_{\omega,s,T})$.

Next suppose $1 < q < q_*$. We choose $k \in (1, q_*/q)$, hence $(|\nabla u| + |u|) \in L^k_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)$; as above, $|\nabla u| + |u| \in L^{k,q}(\Omega)$, hence $(|\nabla u|^q + |u|) \in L^{k,q/q}(\Omega)$; then $u \in W^{1,k,q/q}(\Omega,T)$. By induction we get again that $|\nabla u| \in C^{d,\delta/2}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\omega,s,T})$ for some $\delta \in (0, 1)$, then $f \in C^{d,\delta,\delta/2}_{\text{loc}}(Q_{\omega,s,T})$ for some $\delta \in (0, 1)$.

If $\Omega$ is bounded, and $u$ is a weak solution of $(D_{\Omega,T})$, then $u$ satisfies (2.11). In the same way, $u \in W^{2,k}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,s)$, and by induction $u \in C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}((0,T) \cap C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T)$).

(ii) From (2.11), $\|u\|_{C^{1,0,\gamma,1+\gamma/2}(\Omega)} + \|\nabla u\|_{C^{1,0,\gamma,1+\gamma/2}(\Omega)}$ is bounded in terms of $\|u\|_{L^{1}(\Omega)} + \|u(.,s)\|_{L^{1}(\Omega)}$. And since $u$ is nonnegative, from [14, lemma 5.3] (valid for $q > 0$),

$$\int_\Omega u(t,.)dx + \int_s^t \int_\Omega |u|^q dx \leq \int_s^t \int_\Omega u(.,s)dx. \quad (6.1)$$

Thus $\|\nabla u\|_{L^{1}(\Omega)}$ is bounded in terms of $\|u(.,s)\|_{L^{1}(\Omega)}$. Then one can extract a subsequence converging in $C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega,T) \cap C^{1,0}_{\text{loc}}((0,T))$ to a weak solution $u$ of $(D_{\Omega,T})$. ■

**Remark 6.2** In case of the Dirichlet problem, the result also follows from [7, Theorem 3.2 and Proposition 5.1], by using the uniqueness of the solution in $(Q_{\omega,e,T})$.

Next we prove the uniqueness result of Theorem 1.6. For that purpose we recall a comparison property given in [1, Lemma 4.1].

**Lemma 6.3** ([1]) Let $\Omega$ be bounded, and $A \in L^\sigma(Q,\Omega)$ with $\sigma > N + 2$. Let $w \in L^1((0,T); W^{1,1}_{0,1}(\Omega))$, with $w \in C((0,T); L^1(\Omega))$, such that $w_t - \Delta w \in L^1(Q,\Omega)$, and $w(.,t)$ converges to a nonnegative measure $w_0 \in M_0(\Omega)$, weakly in $M_0(\Omega)$, and

$$w_t - \Delta w \leq A \nabla w \in D'(Q,\Omega).$$

Then $w \leq 0$ in $Q,\Omega$. 24
Proof of Theorem 1.6. From [7], the problems with initial data $u_0, v_0$ admit at least two solutions $u, v$. Then $f = |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{loc}([0,T]; L^1(\Omega))$. And by hypothesis $u \in C([0,T); L^1(\Omega) \cap L^1((0,T); W^{1,1}_{0}(\Omega))$. Assume that $u_0 \leq v_0$. Let $w = u - v$. Then we have $w \in C([0,T); L^1(\Omega) \cap L^1((0,T); W^{1,1}_{0}(\Omega))$, $|\nabla w| \in L^k(Q_{\Omega,T})$ for any $k \in [1,q_*)$ and $\tau \in (0,T)$. Setting $g = |\nabla u|^q - |\nabla v|^q$, then $w$ is the unique solution of the problem

$$
\begin{aligned}
& w_t - \Delta w = g, \quad \text{in } Q_{\Omega,T}, \\
& w = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0,T), \\
& \lim_{t \to 0} w(\cdot, t) = u_0 - v_0, \quad \text{weakly in } M_0(\Omega).
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $q \leq 1$, there holds

$$
w_t - \Delta w = g \leq |\nabla w|^q \leq |\nabla w| + 1.
$$

In case $q = 1$, Lemma 6.3 applies. Assume that $q < 1$. Let $\varepsilon, \eta \in (0,1)$. Then $g \leq C_\eta |\nabla w| + \eta$. As in his proof we get by approximation

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \int_0^1 \int_\Omega (w^+)^{1+\varepsilon}(t,.)dx + \varepsilon \int_0^t \int_\Omega (w^+)^{-1} |\nabla w|^2 \psi dx dt \\
& \leq C_\eta \int_0^1 \int_\Omega (w^+)^2 |\nabla w| dx dt + \eta \int_0^t \int_\Omega (w^+) \gamma dx dt,
\end{aligned}
$$

and the second member is finite. Then $\lim_{t \to 0} \int_\Omega (w^+)^{1+\varepsilon}(t,.)dx = 0$, hence $\lim_{t \to 0} \int_\Omega (w^+)(t,.)dx = 0$. Let $z = w - \eta t$, then satisfies $z \in C((0,T); L^1(\Omega)) \cap L^1((0,T); W^{1,1}_{0}(\Omega))$ and $z_t - \Delta z = g - \eta \leq C_\eta |\nabla z|$ in $D'(Q_{\Omega,T})$. Then $z^+ \in C((0,T); L^1(\Omega)) \cap L^1((0,T); W^{1,1}_{0}(\Omega))$ and from [4, Lemma 3.2], $z^+ - \Delta z^+ \leq C_\eta |\nabla(z^+)|$. And $\lim_{t \to 0} z^+(t) = 0$ weakly in $M_0(\Omega)$, since $z^+ \leq w^+$. Then $z^+ = 0$ from Lemma 6.3 applied with $A = C\varepsilon$. Thus $w \leq \eta t$; as $\eta \to 0$, we obtain $w \leq 0$. 


Remark 6.4 We can give an alternative proof of uniqueness, using regularity: let $u, v$ be two solutions with initial data $u_0$, and $w = u - v$, thus $w$ satisfies

$$
\begin{aligned}
w_t - \Delta w &= g := |\nabla u|^q - |\nabla v|^q, \quad \text{in } Q_{\Omega,T}, \\
w &= 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0,T), \\
\lim_{t \to 0} w(\cdot, t) &= 0, \quad \text{weakly in } M_0(\Omega).
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $q \leq 1$, there holds $|g| \leq |\nabla w|^q$. As in Theorem 6.1, we choose $k \in (1, q_*)$, thus $|\nabla w| \in L^k(Q_{\Omega,T})$. From the uniqueness of the solution $w$ due to [4, Lemma 3.4], we deduce that $w \in W^{2,1,k}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T})$, for any $\tau \in (0,T)$, from [22, theorem IV.9.1]. By induction we deduce that $w \in C^0(\bar{\Omega} \times [0,T]) \cap C^{2+\gamma,1+\gamma/2}(Q_{\Omega,T})$. Then $w = 0$ from the classical maximum principle.

Next we prove the trace result of Theorem 1.7.

First proof of Theorem 1.7. From Theorem 6.1, $u \in C^{2,1}_{loc}(Q_{\Omega,T})$. And $1 + u$ is also a solution of (1.1). We can set $1 + u = v^\alpha$, with $\alpha > 1$, in particular $v \geq 1$. Then we obtain an equivalent equation for $v$:

$$
v_t - \Delta v = H := (\alpha - 1) \frac{|\nabla v|^2}{v} - \alpha^{q-1} \frac{|\nabla v|^q}{v^{(\alpha-1)(1-q)}}.
$$

From the Young inequality, setting $C = ((\alpha - 1)/2)^{(q-2)/q}$, there holds, since $v \geq 1$,

$$
\frac{|\nabla v|^q}{v^{(\alpha-1)(1-q)}} \leq \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \frac{|\nabla v|^2}{v} + Cv^{1-\frac{2(\alpha-1)}{q}} \leq \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \frac{|\nabla v|^2}{v} + Cv.
$$

Hence $w = e^{Ct}v$ satisfies

$$
w_t - \Delta w = G := e^{Ct}(H + Cv) \geq \frac{\alpha - 1}{2} \frac{|\nabla w|^2}{w}.
$$

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Then \( w \) is supercaloric, and nonnegative, and \( G \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(Q_T) \). From Lemma 3.1, \( w \) admits a trace in \( \mathcal{M}(\Omega) \), and then \( w \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}([0,T]; L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \), and \( G \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0,T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \). As a consequence, \( v \in L^\infty_{\text{loc}}([0,T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \) and \( |\nabla u|^2/v \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0,T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \).

Next we show that moreover \( u \) itself admits a trace measure. For any \( 0 < s < t < T \), from the Hölder inequality,

\[
\alpha^{-q} \int_s^t \int_\omega \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^q \, dx \, dt = \int_s^t \int_\omega \int_\Omega \alpha^{-1/q} |\nabla u|^q \, dx \, dt \leq \int_s^t \int_\omega \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2/v \, dx \, dt \leq \int_s^t \int_\omega \int_\Omega (v + 1) \, dx \, dt,
\]

hence \( |\nabla u|^q \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega \times [0,T)) \). Then \( u \) admits a trace on \( \mathcal{M}^+(\Omega) \). Next assume \( q = 1 \). From the Hölder inequality,

\[
\int_\omega |\nabla u| \, dx \leq \int_\omega \frac{|\nabla u|^2}{v} \, dx + \int_\omega v \, dx
\]

hence \( |\nabla u| \in L^1_{\text{loc}}([0,T); L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)) \). Let \( \xi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega) \). Setting \( v = z \), \( z \) is the unique solution of the problem in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \)

\[
\begin{aligned}
z_t - \Delta z &= g := F\xi + v(-\Delta \psi) - 2v \nabla \psi \nabla \psi, \quad \text{in } Q_{\Omega,T}, \\
z &= 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0,T), \\
\lim_{t \to 0} z(.,t) &= \xi u_0, \quad \text{weakly in } M_0(\Omega),
\end{aligned}
\]

where \( g \in L^1(Q_{\Omega,T}) \). From Theorem 2.11, for any \( k \in [1,q_\xi) \), and for any \( 0 < s < \tau < T \), and any domain \( \omega \subset \subset \Omega \),

\[
\|z\|_{L^k(Q_{\omega,s,\tau})} \leq C(\|F\xi\|_{L^1(Q_{\omega,s,\tau})} + \|z(s,.)\|_{L^1(\omega)}) \leq C(\|F\xi\|_{L^1(Q_{\omega,s,\tau})} + \|v\|_{L^\infty((0,T); L^1(\omega)))}
\]

Then \( z \in L^k_{\text{loc}}([0,T); L^1(\Omega)) \). We can choose \( \alpha \) such that \( 1 < \alpha < 1 + q_\xi/2 \), and take \( k = 2\alpha - 1 \). From (6.3) we deduce that \( |\nabla u| \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\Omega \times [0,T)) \), and conclude again that \( u \) admits a trace \( u_0 \in M^+(\Omega) \).

Finally we give an alternative proof by using comparison with solutions with initial Dirac mass, inspired of [2]. We first extend Proposition 2.14 to the case \( q \leq 1 \) when \( \Omega \) is bounded:

**Lemma 6.5** Let \( 0 < q \leq 1 \), \( \Omega \) bounded, and \( u_{0,n}, u_0 \in M^+_0(\Omega) \) such that \( u_{0,n} \) converge to \( u_0 \) weakly in \( M_0(\Omega) \). Let \( u_n, u \) be the unique nonnegative solutions of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \) with initial data \( u_{0,n}, u_0 \). Then \( u_n \) converges to \( u \) in \( C_{\text{loc}}^2(\Omega,T) \cap C_{\text{loc}}^{1,0}(\bar{\Omega} \times (0,T)) \).

**Proof.** We still have (2.12) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_\Omega u_n(t,.) \, dx = \int_\Omega u(t,.) \, dx \leq \int_\Omega u_0, \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_\Omega u_n(t,.) \, dx = \int_\Omega u(t,.) \, dx \leq \int_\Omega u_0, \) , thus \( (u_n) \) is bounded in \( L^\infty((0,T); L^1(\Omega)) \). From Theorem 6.1, one can extract a subsequence converging in \( C_{\text{loc}}^2(\Omega,T) \cap C_{\text{loc}}^{1,0}((0,T); L^1(\Omega)) \) to a weak solution \( w \) of \( (D_{\Omega,T}) \). And \( (u_n) \) is bounded in \( L^k((0,T), W_0^{1,k}(\Omega)) \) for any \( k \in [1,q_\xi) \). As in Proposition 2.14, for any \( \tau \in (0,T) \), \( |\nabla u_n|^q \) is equi-integrable in \( Q_{\Omega,T} \), and we conclude that \( w = u \).

**Second proof of Theorem 1.7.** We still have \( u \in C_{\text{loc}}^2(\Omega,T) \) from Theorem 6.1. It is enough to show that for any ball \( B(x_0, \rho) \subset \subset \Omega \), there exists a measure \( m_\rho \in M(B(x_0, \rho)) \) such that the restriction of \( u \) to \( B(x_0, \rho) \) admits a trace \( m_\rho \in M(B(x_0, \rho)) \). Suppose that it is not true. Then from Proposition 3.2 and Remark 3.3, there exists a ball \( B(x_0, \rho) \subset \subset \Omega \) such that

\[
\limsup_{t \to 0} \int_{B(x_0, \rho)} u(.,t) \, dx = \infty.
\]
We can assume that $x_0 = 0$ and $\rho = 1$. For any $k > 0$, the Dirichlet problem $(P_{B_1, T})$ with initial data $k\delta_0$ has a unique solution $u_k^{B_1}$, from Theorem 1.6. As in the proof of Proposition 3.6, there exists $t_1 > 0$ such that $\int_{B_{n-1}} u(x, t_1)dx > k$; thus there exists $s_{1,k} > 0$ such that $\int_{B_{n-1}} \min(u(x, t_1), s_{1,k})dx = k$. By induction, there exists a decreasing sequence $(t_n)$ converging to 0, and a sequence $(s_{n,k})$ such that $\int_{B_{n-1}} \min(u(x, t_n), s_{n,k})dx = k$. Denote by $u_{n,k}$ the solution of $(P_{B_1, T})$ with initial data $u_{n,k,0} = \chi_{B_{n-1}} \min(u(., t_n), s_{n,k})$. Then $u \geq u_{n,k}$ in $B_1$, from Theorem 1.6. And $(u_{n,k,0})$ converges weakly in $M_b(\Omega)$ to $k\delta_0$. From Lemma 6.5, $(u_{n,k})$ converges in $C^{2,1}_t(Q_{B_1, T}) \cap C^{1,0}([\overline{B_1} \times (0, T)])$ to the solution $u^{k,B_1}$ of the problem in $B_1$ with initial data $k\delta_0$. Thus $u \geq u^{k,B_1}$. Now, since $q \leq 1$, for any $k > 1$, the function $k u^{1,B_1}$ is a subsolution of (1.1), since $|\nabla(k u^{1,B_1})|^q \leq k |\nabla(u^{1,B_1})|^q$. From Lemma 6.3, we deduce that $u \geq k u^{1,B_1}$ for any $k > 1$. Since $u^{1,B_1}$ is not identically 0, we get a contradiction as $k \to \infty$. ❑

References


