On a nonlinear compactness lemma in $L^p(0, T; B)$.

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Abstract
We consider a nonlinear counterpart of a compactness lemma of J. Simon [1], which arises naturally in the study of doubly nonlinear equations of elliptic-parabolic type. Our work was motivated by previous results J. Simon [1], recently sharpened by H. Amann [2], in the linear setting, and by a nonlinear compactness argument of H.W. Alt and S. Luckhaus [3].


1 Introduction
Typical applications where the compactness argument stated below is useful are those in which the following kind of doubly nonlinear equations arises

$$\frac{dB(u)}{dt} + A(u) = f$$

where $A$ is elliptic and $B$ monotone (not strictly). It is the case, for example, in porous medium, semiconductor equations,...

In our application, we considered the injection moulding of a thermoplastic, with a mold of small thickness with respect to its other dimensions. By averaging Navier-Stokes equations across the thickness of the mold, and under an assumption (of Hele-Shaw) stating that the velocity field is proportional to the pressure gradient, the pressure equation can be written as a doubly nonlinear equation [6].

Note that in this context, the equation can degenerate to an elliptic one. In order to get existence of a solution, one usually perform a time discretization, use some result on elliptic operator and pass to the limit as the time step goes to zero. In nonlinear problems compactness in time and space is then required. The compactness in space is easily obtained for $u$ from a coerciveness assumption on the elliptic part $A$, but we have no estimate on $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ since $B$ could degenerate. Theorem 1 uses the space compactness of $u$ and some time regularity on $B(u)$ to derive a compactness for $B(u)$, which in turn can be useful to pass to the limit in nonlinear terms of $A$ (provided $A$ has a an appropriate structure, e.g. $B$—pseudomonotone [5]).

2 Main result
Let us consider two Banach spaces $E_1, E_2$. Let $T > 0$, $p \in [1, +\infty]$, and $B$ a (nonlinear) compact operator from $E_1$ to $E_2$, i.e. which maps bounded subsets of $E_1$ to relatively compact subsets of $E_2$. 

**Theorem 1:** Let $U$ be a bounded subset of $L^1(0, T; E_1)$ such that $V = B(U)$ is a subset of $L^p(0, T; E_2)$ bounded in $L^r(0, T; E_2)$ with $r > 1$. Assume

$$\lim_{h \to 0^+} \|u(\cdot + h) - v\|_{L^p(0, T; E_2)} = 0 \quad \text{uniformly for } v \in V.$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

Then $V$ is relatively compact in $L^p(0, T; E_2)$ (and in $C(0, T; E_2)$ if $p = +\infty$).

**Remarks:**

1. One can easily check that theorem 1 holds if we assume only $U$ bounded in $L^1_{loc}(0, T; E_1)$ and $V$ bounded in $L^r_{loc}(0, T; E_2)$.

2. In the case where $B$ is the canonical injection from $E_1$ to $E_2$, the assumption on $B$ corresponds to the compactness of the embedding of $E_1$ into $E_2$, and the conclusion falls in the scope of previous results of J. Simon [1], theorem 3.

3. The point in this result is that we do not make any structural assumption on $B$ (e.g. strict monotony, which would fall in the scope of results of A. Visintín [4]) except compactness. Note that in the case of a compact embedding of $E_1$ into $E_2$, $B$ needs only to be continuous from $E_1$ to $E_2$ for the $E_2$ topology.

**Idea of the proof:** A sufficient condition for compactness is to prove that for each couple $(t_1, t_2)$, $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$ describes a relatively compact subset of $E_2$ as $v$ describes $V$. First the $u(t), u \in U$ are truncated in norm at height $M > 0$ and form a bounded subset of $E_1$ which $B$ maps to a relatively compact subset $V^M(t)$ of $E_2$. The key point is that thanks to equi-integrability assumption, $\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt$ can be approximated uniformly in $v$ by Riemann sums involving truncated elements of the $V^M(t)$.

**Proof:** Thanks to the equi-integrability (1) of $V$ and results of [1], we only have to prove that for each $(t_1, t_2)$ such that $0 < t_1 < t_2 < T$, the set

$$K = \left\{ \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt, \quad v \in V \right\}$$

is relatively compact in $E_2$. For that purpose, we introduce for $u \in U$ and $M > 0$ the measurable subset of $[0, T]$ defined by

$$G_u^M = \left\{ t \in [0, T], \quad \|u(t)\|_{E_1} > M \right\}.$$

From our assumptions on $U$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\forall u \in U, \quad \|u\|_{L^1(0, T; E_1)} \leq C,$$

and since we have

$$\text{meas}(G_u^M) = \int_{G_u^M} 1 dt \leq \int_{G_u^M} \frac{\|u(t)\|_{E_1}}{M} dt \leq \frac{C}{M}$$

that gives

$$\lim_{M \to +\infty} \text{meas}(G_u^M) = 0, \quad \text{uniformly in } u.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2)

Introducing the truncated functions

$$u^M(t) = u(t) \text{ if } t \notin G_u^M, \quad 0 \text{ otherwise},$$

we have by construction

$$\forall M > 0, \quad \forall u \in U, \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad \|u^M(t)\|_{E_1} \leq M.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3)
Lemma 1. Under condition (1), \( K \) can be uniformly approximated by Riemann sums involving elements of the form \( v^M(t) = B(v^M(t)) \), in the following sense: given \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exist integers \( N \) and \( M \) such that for all \( v = B(u) \in V \), there exists \( s^N_v \in [0,h] \) such that

\[
\left\| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt - \sum_{i=1}^{N} hv^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s^N_v) \right\|_{E_2} < \varepsilon
\]

where \( h = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{N} \) and \( \xi_{i}^N = t_1 + ih \).

Proof: We first note that

\[
\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v(t) dt - \sum_{i=1}^{N} hv^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s^N_v) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s^N_v) \right) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N,\xi_i^N]}(t) dt.
\]

Then we prove the following inequality, where \( r' \) stands for the conjugate exponent of \( r \):

\[
\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^{N} v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N,\xi_i^N]}(t) \right\|_{E_2} dt ds \\
\leq 2T^{1 - \frac{1}{r'}} \sup_{\sigma \in [-h,h]} \| v(\cdot + \sigma) - v \|_{L^r(0,T;E_2)} + 2 \left( \text{meas } G_0^M \right)^{\frac{1}{r'}} \| v - B(0) \|_{L^r(0,T;E_2)}.
\]

Let us denote by \( I \) the left-hand side of the stated inequality. Then

\[
I = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\xi_{i-1}^N}^{\xi_i^N} \left\| v(t) - v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s) \right\|_{E_2} dt ds = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\xi_{i-1}^N}^{\xi_i^N} \left\| v(t) - v^M(s) \right\|_{E_2} dt ds.
\]

Using Fubini’s theorem, and setting \( \sigma = s - t \) we get

\[
I = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\xi_{i-1}^N}^{\xi_i^N} \int_{\xi_{i-1}^N - t}^{\xi_i^N - t} \left\| v(t) - v^M(t + \sigma) \right\|_{E_2} d\sigma dt,
\]

which gives thanks to a new application of Fubini’s theorem,

\[
I = \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \sum_{i=1}^{N} \int_{\max(\xi_{i-1}^N,\xi_i^N - \sigma)}^{\min(\xi_{i-1}^N,\xi_i^N - \sigma)} \left\| v(t) - v^M(t + \sigma) \right\|_{E_2} d\sigma dt \\
\leq \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h \int_{\max(t_1,t_i - \sigma)}^{\min(t_2,t_i - \sigma)} \left\| v(t) - v^M(t + \sigma) \right\|_{E_2} dt d\sigma.
\]

From the definition of \( v^M \) we thus have

\[
I \leq \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^h \int_{\max(t_1,t_i - \sigma)}^{\min(t_2,t_i - \sigma)} \left\| v(t) - v(t + \sigma) \right\|_{E_2} d\sigma dt + \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^h \int_{\max(t_1,t_i - \sigma)}^{\min(t_2,t_i - \sigma)} \chi_{G^M_0}(t + \sigma) \left\| v(t) - B(0) \right\|_{E_2} d\sigma dt.
\]

As \( V \) is a bounded subset of \( L^r(0,T;E_2) \) one has the second term bounded by

\[
\frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^h \int_{\max(t_1,t_i - \sigma)}^{\min(t_2,t_i - \sigma)} \chi_{G^M_0}(t + \sigma) dt \left( \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - B(0) \right\|_{E_2} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{r'}} \leq 2(\text{meas } G^M_0)^{\frac{1}{r'}} \| v - B(0) \|_{L^r(0,T;E_2)}.
\]

and the Hölder inequality gives the announced estimation (6).
Using (1), (2) and as \( v \) belongs to a bounded subset \( V \) of \( L^r(0, T; E_2) \), we conclude from (6) that

\[
\frac{1}{h} \int_0^{th} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^N v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N, \xi_i^N]}(t) \right\|_{E_2} \, ds \, dt \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{when } M \text{ and } N \text{ go to infinity, uniformly in } v. \tag{7}
\]

We claim that there exists at least one \( s = s_{v, M}^N \in [0, h] \) such that

\[
\int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^N v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s_v^{N,M}) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N, \xi_i^N]}(t) \right\|_{E_2} \, dt \rightarrow 0, \tag{8}
\]

when \( M, N \) go to infinity, uniformly in \( v \). Indeed, let us set by sake of readability

\[
f_{N,M}^v(s) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^N v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N, \xi_i^N]}(t) \right\|_{E_2} \, dt
\]

so that the uniform convergence (7) reads

\[
\frac{1}{h} \int_0^{h} f_{N,M}^v(s) \, ds \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{when } M \text{ and } N = \frac{1}{h} \text{ go to infinity, uniformly in } v. \tag{9}
\]

Then for fixed \( v, N, M \) there exists at least one \( s = s_{v, N, M} \in [0, h] \) such that

\[
f_{N,M}^v(s_{v, N, M}) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{when } M \text{ and } N = \frac{1}{h} \text{ go to infinity, uniformly in } v, \tag{10}
\]

which is exactly (8).

A fortiori, (4) holds thanks to (5) and since

\[
\left\| \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left( v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^N v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s_v^{N,M}) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N, \xi_i^N]}(t) \right) \right\|_{E_2} \leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left\| v(t) - \sum_{i=1}^N v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s_v^{N,M}) \chi_{[\xi_{i-1}^N, \xi_i^N]}(t) \right\|_{E_2} \, dt
\]

This proves lemma 1. To conclude the proof of theorem 1, note that lemma 1 means that \( K \subset \varepsilon B_{E_2} + K_{M,N} \) where \( B_{E_2} \) is the unit open ball of \( E_2 \) and

\[
K_{M,N} = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N h v^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s_v^{N,M}), \quad v^M = B(u^M), \quad u \in U \right\}.
\]

For fixed \( M, N \) and from (3) we note that \( u^M(\xi_{i-1}^N + s_v^{N,M}) \) is bounded in \( E_1 \) uniformly in \( u \in U \). As \( B \) is compact, \( K_{M,N} \) is thus a relatively compact subset of \( E_2 \). Thus \( K \) is also relatively compact in \( E_2 \). \( \diamond \)

**Corollary 1** : Let \( U \) be a bounded subset of \( L^1(0, T; E_1) \) such that \( V = B(U) \) is bounded in \( L^r(0, T; E_2) \) with \( r > 1 \). Assume

\[
\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \left\{ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}, \quad v \in V \right\} \text{ is bounded in } L^1(0, T; E_2).
\]

Then \( V \) is relatively compact in \( L^p(0, T; E_2) \) for any \( p < +\infty \).
Proof: Condition (1) of theorem 1 is satisfied (see [1], lemma 4).

References


