I Definitions

Let $W(x) := \left(-\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{27} + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)^{1/2}\right)^{1/3} - \left(\frac{x}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{27} + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)^{1/2}\right)^{1/3}$

be the solution of the self-similar Burgers' equation :

and define $Lz := -az - b\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, where $a(x) := 1 + \frac{W(x)}{x} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial x}$ and $b(x) := \frac{3x}{2} + W(x)$.

II Computation in Sobolev spaces

Let $\langle f, g\rangle := \langle f, g\rangle_{L^2} = \displaystyle\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x)g(x)\,dx$ be the usual inner product of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.
Let $w, z \in H^k(\mathbb{R})$ for k large enough. For simplicity, we will denote $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} := z'$.

II.1 Symetric part in L^2 space

In L^2, the symetric part is computed as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle Lz, w\rangle_{L^2} &= \langle -az - bz', w\rangle = \langle z, -aw\rangle - \langle z, b'w + bw'\rangle \\ &= \langle z, (-a+b')w + bw'\rangle = \langle z, L^*w\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $\frac{1}{2}(L+L^*)z = \frac{1}{2}(-az - bz' - az + b'z + bz') = -az + \dfrac{b'}{2}z$ in L^2.

II.2 Quadratic form in H^1 space

In H^1, the quadratic form is computed as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle Lz, z\rangle_{H^1} &= \langle -az - bz', z\rangle + \langle -a'z - az' - b'z' - bz'', z'\rangle \\ &= \langle -az, z\rangle + \langle -bz - a'z, z'\rangle + \langle -az' - b'z', z'\rangle + \langle -bz', z''\rangle \\ &= \langle -az, z\rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2}(b' + a'')z, z\rangle + \langle (-a - b')z', z'\rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2}b'z', z'\rangle \\ &= \langle (-a + \frac{b'}{2} + \frac{a''}{2})z, z\rangle + \langle (-a - \frac{b'}{2})z', z'\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Remarque. The operator $(Lz)'$ is not defined on H^1 as it involves second derivatives of z, but it is a classical fact that the quadratic form of an operator as a larger domain that the operator itself.

II.3 Quadratic form in H^2 space

In H^2, the quadratic form is computed as follows :

$$\begin{aligned}\langle (Lz)'', z''\rangle &= \langle -a''z - a'z' - a'z' - az'' - b''z' - b'z'' - b'z'' - bz^{(3)}, z''\rangle \\ &= \langle -a''z, z''\rangle + \langle (-2a' - b'')z', z''\rangle + \langle (-a - 2b')z'', z''\rangle + \langle -bz^{(3)}, z''\rangle \\ &= \langle a^{(3)}z + a''z', z'\rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2}(2a'' + b^{(3)})z', z'\rangle + \langle (-a - 2b')z'', z''\rangle + \langle \frac{1}{2}b'z'', z''\rangle \\ &= \langle -\frac{1}{2}a^{(4)}z, z\rangle + \langle 2a'' + \frac{1}{2}b^{(3)})z', z'\rangle + \langle (-a - \frac{3}{2}b')z'', z''\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have in H^2 :

$$\langle Lz, z\rangle_{H^2} = \langle (-a + \frac{b'}{2} + \frac{a''}{2} - \frac{a^{(4)}}{2})z, z\rangle + \langle (-a - \frac{b'}{2} + 2a'' + \frac{b^{(3)}}{2})z', z'\rangle + \langle (-a - \frac{3}{2}b')z'', z''\rangle$$

II.4 Quadratic form in H^3 space

In H^3, the quadratic form is computed as follows :

$$\langle (Lz)^{(3)}, z^{(3)} \rangle =$$

Thus, we have in H^3 :

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle Lz, z \rangle_{H^2} &= \langle -a^{(3)}z - 3a''z' - 3a'z'' - az^{(3)} - b^{(3)}z' - 3b''z'' - 3b'z^{(3)} - bz^{(4)}, z^{(3)} \rangle \\
&= \langle -a^{(3)}z, z^{(3)} \rangle + \langle (-3a'' - b^{(3)})z', z^{(3)} \rangle + \langle (-3a' - 3b'')z'', z^{(3)} \rangle + \langle (-a - 3b')z^{(3)}, z^{(3)} \rangle \\
+\langle -bz^{(4)}, z^{(3)} \rangle \\
&= \langle a^{(4)}z + a^{(3)}z', z'' \rangle + \langle (3a^{(3)} - b^{(4)})z' + (3a'' + b^{(3)})z'', z'' \rangle + \langle (-3a' - 3b'')z'', z^{(3)} \rangle \\
+\langle (-a - 3b')z^{(3)}, z^{(3)} \rangle \\
+\langle -bz^{(4)}, z^{(3)} \rangle
\end{aligned}$$