

Exercices

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1 Gradient dynamics for the anisotropic RGL equation

The two-dimensional anisotropic amplitude equation for stripes emerging from an isotropic I-s instability is

$$\partial_t A = A + \left(\partial_x - \frac{i}{2} \partial_{yy} \right)^2 A - |A|^2 A, \quad (1)$$

where $A(x, y, t)$ is a complex field.

1. Write this equation in a gradient form with a functional \mathcal{F} .
2. Is \mathcal{F} a Lyapunov functional?

2 Multi-scale expansion of model A

We consider model A for a real field $u(\mathbf{r}, t)$:

$$\partial_t u = -\Gamma(u) \frac{\delta \mathcal{F}}{\delta u}, \quad (2)$$

where $\Gamma(u) > 0$ and the free energy \mathcal{F} reads

$$\mathcal{F}[u] = \int \left(\frac{\beta}{2} [\nabla u(\mathbf{r})]^2 + v(u(\mathbf{r})) \right) d\mathbf{r}, \quad (3)$$

where $\beta > 0$. We assume that v is a positive and even function of u .

3. Study the linear stability of the state $u = 0$.

We write $v''(0) = -\epsilon a$ where $a > 0$ and $\epsilon > 0$ is a small dimensionless parameter.

4. How do the spatial and temporal scales behave when ϵ is small?
5. Perform the multi-scale expansion around $u = 0$ with the small parameter ϵ .

3 Blow-up in the Fisher-Kolmogorov equation

We consider the Fisher-Kolmogorov equation for a real field $u(\mathbf{r}, t)$ over a domain Ω with volume V , with a Neumann boundary condition $\hat{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla u(\mathbf{r}, t) = 0$ for $\mathbf{r} \in \partial\Omega$, where $\hat{\mathbf{n}}(\mathbf{r})$ is a unit vector normal to the boundary:

$$\partial_t u = u + u^2 + \nabla^2 u. \quad (4)$$

We define the mass

$$m(t) = \frac{1}{V} \int_{\Omega} u(\mathbf{r}, t) d\mathbf{r}. \quad (5)$$

6. Show that the mass obeys $\dot{m}(t) \geq m(t) + m(t)^2$.
7. Show that if $m(0) > 0$, then

$$m(t) \geq \frac{1}{e^{t_0-t} - 1}, \quad (6)$$

where t_0 is a constant to determine. Discuss the behavior of the system.