A nonlocal reaction diffusion equation and its relation with Fujita exponent

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with a type of nonlinear reaction-diffusion equation, which arises from the population dynamics. The equation includes a certain type reaction term $u^\alpha(1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx)$ of dimension $n \geq 1$ and $\sigma > 0$. An energy-methods-based proof on the existence of global solutions is presented and the qualitative behavior of solution which is decided by the choice of $\alpha, \beta$ is exhibited. More precisely, for $1 \leq \alpha < 1 + (1 - 2/p)\beta$, where $p$ is the exponent appears in Sobolev’s embedding theorem defined in (3), the equation admits a unique global solution for any nonnegative initial data. Especially, in the case of $n \geq 2$ and $\beta = 1$, the exponent $\alpha < 1 + 2/n$ is exactly the well-known Fujita exponent. The global existence result obtained in this paper shows that by switching on the nonlocal effect, i.e., from $\sigma = 0$ to $\sigma > 0$, the solution’s behavior differs distinctly, that’s, from finite time blow-up to global existence.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we study the following nonlocal initial boundary value problem,

\[ u_t - \Delta u = u^\alpha \left(1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta(x, t) dx\right), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0, \quad (1a) \]
\[ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) \geq 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (1b) \]

where $u$ is the density, $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$, $\sigma > 0$.

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This model is developed to describe the population dynamics [5, 9] with the form \( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + F(u) \), the function \( F \) is considered as the rate of the reproduction. In this paper, we will study problems with nonlocal reaction term.

As appeared in many literatures [2, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19], nonlocal type reaction terms can describe also Darwinian evolution of a structured population density or the behaviors of cancer cells with therapy. We review some of the known results on the reaction-diffusion equation with a nonlocal term. In [1], the authors considered the equation with reaction term \( F(t, u) = e^u + \int_\Omega e^{u} dx \), where \( \Omega \) is a bounded domain of \( \mathbb{R}^n \), for which the above problem represents an ignition model for a compressible reactive gas, and they proved the finite time blow-up of solutions. Later on, a power-like nonlinearity \( F(t, u) = \int_\Omega u^p(t, y) dy - ku^q(t, x) \) was investigated by Wang and Wang [18] with \( p, q > 1 \), and they proved that solutions blow up. Moreover, [8] studied the case \( F(u) = u^p - \frac{1}{|\Omega|} \int_\Omega u^p(t, y) dy \), this typical structure has mass conservation, and the authors showed that if \( p > n/(n-2) \), the solutions will blow up in finite time with any initial data, while for \( 1 < p < n/(n-2) \), the solution exists globally. Recently, the authors in [2] studied the initial boundary value problem of (1) for \( \beta = 1 \) and \( \sigma = 1 \) in a bounded domain \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \). Global existence, uniqueness and long time behavior of solution were obtained, where the whole estimates rely on the long time asymptotics of the total mass \( \int_\Omega u(t, x) dx \). However this property is not valid in the whole space case. That gives us a motivation to study the whole space case.

Another reason to study the Cauchy problem for this nonlocal reaction diffusion equation is that it has a close relation to the well-known Fujita exponent. We first list the main result of this paper, afterwards explain its relation to the Fujita exponent.

We take \( \sigma = 1 \) for simplicity. All the discussions and results that obtained in this paper are valid for any positive \( \sigma \).

**Theorem 1.** Assume that \( u_0 \) is nonnegative and \( u_0 \in L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \), \( n \geq 1 \). If \( \alpha \) satisfies
\[
1 \leq \alpha < 1 + (1 - 2/p)\beta,
\]
where \( p \) is the exponent from the Sobolev embedding theorem, i.e.
\[
\begin{cases}
    p = \frac{2n}{n-2}, & n \geq 3, \\
    2 < p < \infty, & n = 2, \\
    p = \infty, & n = 1.
\end{cases}
\]
then problem (1) has a unique bounded nonnegative solution. Moreover, the following a priori estimates hold true. That’s for any \( t > 0 \) and \( \beta \leq k \leq \infty \)
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^k dx \leq C \left( \|u_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \|u_0\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right).
\]
Fujita in [6] showed that in the case of $\sigma = 0$, the Cauchy problem has no global solution for super-critical exponent $\alpha < 1 + 2/n$ with any nonnegative initial data by using comparison principle. On the other hand, in case of $\alpha > 1 + 2/n$, there exists a global solution for sufficiently small initial data, and no global solutions for sufficiently large initial data. Later on, the authors in [7] considered the case $n = 2$, $\alpha = 2$ and proved that it has no global solution for any nontrivial nonnegative initial data.

Compared to the case $\sigma = 0$, the main mathematical difficulty in studying our problem is that unlike the cases in [6, 8, 18], solutions of (1) with positive $\sigma$ do not obey the comparison principle and mass conservation, which makes the use of many technical conditions or tools impossible. In addition, if $1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx$ remains positive, it has similar structure to the case $\sigma = 0$, therefore our problem might have no global solution for $\alpha < 1 + 2/n$. However, the results obtained in theorem 1 give an opposite consequence. Furthermore, in case $\beta = 1$, within exactly the same range for $\alpha$, i.e., $1 < \alpha < 1 + 2/n$, $\sigma = 0$ gives the finite time blow up of the solution, while $\sigma > 0$ gives always global existence of the solution. In other words, switching on the nonlocal effect before the blow up time will prevent the solution’s blow-up behavior.

Next we give a brief outline of the key estimates in order to get global existence. Actually, most of the a priori estimates are based on the following arguments. For any $k \geq 1$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + \frac{4(k-1)}{k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 \frac{k}{2} dx + k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx = k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx. \quad (5)$$

Because of the speciality of the exponent $\beta + \alpha - 1$, which means

$$\|u\|_{L^{\beta+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \left( \|u\|_{L^{(\beta+2)(\alpha-1)}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (6)$$

we can get the estimate for $L^{\beta+\alpha-1}$ norm from (5) in the first stage. Afterwards, the estimates for $L^k$ norm (with finite $k$) of solutions will be splitted into two cases: $\beta \leq k \leq \beta + \alpha - 1$ and $k > \beta + \alpha - 1$. More precisely, the uniform boundedness of $L^k$ norm of solutions for $\beta \leq k \leq \beta + \alpha - 1$ is obtained by making use of the nonnegative term $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx$ and the evolution of $L^\beta$ norm, where $L^\beta$ norm itself is an independent delicate case. While for large $\beta + \alpha - 1 < k < \infty$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx$ will be applied due to Sobolev’s embedding theorem. In the end, the uniform in time $L^\infty$ norm is done by using a modified Moser type iteration argument.

2 Global Existence for $1 \leq \alpha < 1 + (1 - 2/p)\beta$

The main task in proving the global existence is to get the a priori estimates in Proposition 2. Afterwards, a direct application of the standard parabolic theory leads to global existence of a
Lemma 1 \((\textbf{[10]})\). For \(n \geq 1\), \(p\) is expressed by \((\textbf{3})\), let \(u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)\). Then \(u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) and the following inequality holds:

\[
\|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C(n)\|
abla u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \quad n \geq 3, \tag{7}
\]

\[
\|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C(n) \left(\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2\right), \quad n = 1, 2. \tag{8}
\]

Here \(C(n)\) are given constants depending on \(n\).

Based on the above Sobolev inequality, one has the following results which will be used in the proof of Proposition \((\textbf{2})\):

**Lemma 2.** Let \(n \geq 1\), \(p\) is expressed by \((\textbf{3})\), \(1 \leq r < q < p\) and \(\frac{q}{r} < \frac{2}{r} + 1 - \frac{2}{p}\), then for \(v \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)\), it holds

\[
\|v\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \leq C(n)C_0^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}}\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q + C_0\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \quad n \geq 3, \tag{9}
\]

\[
\|v\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \leq C(n) \left(C_0^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}} + C_1^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}}\right)\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q + C_0\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + C_1\|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \quad n = 1, 2. \tag{10}
\]

Here \(C(n)\) are constants depending on \(n\), \(C_0, C_1\) are arbitrary positive constants and

\[
\lambda = \frac{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{q}}{\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{p}} \in (0, 1), \quad \gamma = \frac{2(1 - \lambda)q}{2 - \lambda q} = \frac{2(1 - \frac{q}{r})}{2 - \frac{q}{r}} - \frac{2}{r} + 1. \tag{11}
\]

**Proof.** First of all, it is easy to verify that \(\lambda q < 2\) if \(\frac{q}{r} < \frac{2}{r} + 1 - \frac{2}{p}\). Therefore, by Hölder’s inequality and Lemma \((\textbf{11})\) one has that for \(n \geq 3\),

\[
\|v\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \leq \|v\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\lambda q}\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\lambda)q} \\
\leq C(n)\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\lambda)q}.
\]

Since \(\lambda q < 2\), then by Young’s inequality one has

\[
\|v\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \leq C(n)C_0^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}}\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{2(1-\lambda)q} + C_0\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2.
\]

For \(n = 1, 2\), similar proof to the case \(n \geq 3\), by Hölder’s inequality and Young’s inequality we obtain

\[
\|v\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \leq \|v\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\lambda q}\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\lambda)q} \\
\leq C(n) \left(\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2\right)^{\frac{\lambda q}{2}}\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\lambda)q} \\
\leq C(n) \left(C_0^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}} + C_1^{-\frac{2\lambda q}{r - q}}\right)\|v\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{2(1-\lambda)q} + C_0\|
abla v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + C_1\|v\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2.
\]
Here, for simplicity, \( C(n) \) are bounded constants depending on \( n \). This concludes the proof. □

Now we consider the a priori estimates for global existence.

**Proposition 2.** Let \( n \geq 1, \alpha, \beta \geq 1, \) \( p \) is defined as in \( (3) \). Assume \( u_0 \) is nonnegative and \( u_0 \in L^\beta \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \). If \( \alpha \) satisfies

\[
1 \leq \alpha < 1 + (1 - 2/p)\beta, \tag{12}
\]

then any nonnegative solution of \( (1) \) satisfies that for any \( \beta \leq k \leq \infty \) and any \( t > 0 \)

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^k dx \leq C(\alpha, \beta, K_0). \tag{13}
\]

Here \( K_0 = \max \left\{ 1, \|u_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \|u_0\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right\} \).

**Proof of Proposition 2.** The proof will be given step by step. Firstly, we will give the a priori estimates for \( L^k \) norm of solution for any \( k > \max \left\{ \frac{2(\alpha - 1)}{p - 2}, 1 \right\} \). Then based on the a priori estimates, we will show that for any \( \beta \leq k \leq \beta + \alpha - 1 \), the \( L^k \) norm is uniformly bounded for any \( t > 0 \). Thirdly, the boundedness of \( L^k \) norm for \( \beta + \alpha - 1 < k < \infty \) is proved. Finally, it follows that the \( L^\infty \) norm of solutions is uniformly bounded by the iterative method. Thus closes the proof.

First if all, it is obtained by multiplying \( (1) \) with \( ku^{k-1}(k \geq 1) \)

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + \frac{4(k - 1)}{k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla u^k \cdot \nabla u^k dx + k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx = k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx. \tag{14}
\]

Noticing the two nonnegative terms of the left hand side of \( (14) \), we firstly use the nonnegative term \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx \) to control the right hand side of \( (14) \) in order to get the uniform boundedness of \( L^k \) norm of solutions for some suitable small \( k \). For \( L^k \) norm of large \( k \), we will take advantage of the other nonnegative term \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla u^k \cdot \nabla u^k dx \) to dominate the right hand side of \( (14) \). Finally, the iterative method is applied to prove the \( L^\infty \) norm of solutions.

**Step 1 (A priori estimates).** Taking \( k > \max \left\{ \frac{2(\alpha - 1)}{p - 2}, 1 \right\} \) and \( \max \left\{ \frac{(\alpha - 1)p}{p - 2}, 1 \right\} \) \( k' \) such that \( k' < k + \alpha - 1 \) such that we can let

\[
v = u^\frac{k}{k'}, \quad q = \frac{2(k + \alpha - 1)}{k}, \quad r = \frac{2k'}{k}, \quad C_0 = \frac{k - 1}{k^2}, \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{2k}
\]

in Lemma 2 this follows

\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx & \leq \frac{k-1}{k} \left\| \nabla u^\frac{k}{k'} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + C(k) \left\| u^\frac{k}{2k} \right\|_{L^{2k}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{2k}, \quad n \geq 3, \\
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx & \leq \frac{k-1}{k} \left\| \nabla u^\frac{k}{k'} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + C(k) \left\| u^\frac{k}{2k} \right\|_{L^{2k}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{2k} + \frac{1}{2k} \left\| u \right\|_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}^k, \quad n = 1, 2.
\end{align*}
\]
where

\[ b = \frac{(1 - \lambda)(k + \alpha - 1)}{1 - \frac{\lambda(k + \alpha - 1)}{k}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{k}{2k^2 - 1} - \frac{1}{p} \in (0, 1). \]  

(16)

Thus, (14) with (15) yields

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx + \frac{3(k-1)}{k} \|\nabla u_k\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C(k) \|u\|_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}^b, \quad n \geq 3.
\]  

(17)

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx + \frac{3(k-1)}{k} \|\nabla u_k\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \leq C(k) \|u\|_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}^b + \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad n = 1, 2,
\]  

(18)

Besides, with the help of interpolation inequality, in case of \( \max \left\{ \frac{p(\alpha-1)}{p-2}, \beta \right\} < k' < k + \alpha - 1, \)

\[
\|u\|_{L^{k'}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^b \leq \|u\|_{L^{k+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\theta b} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\theta)b} = \left( \|u\|_{L^{k+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\theta b} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{(1-\theta)b} \right)^{\frac{k'}{k+\alpha-1}} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{b(1-\theta-\frac{\theta\beta}{k+\alpha-1})}
\]  

(19)

where

\[ \theta = \frac{1}{\beta} - \frac{1}{k+\alpha-1} \in (0, 1). \]  

(20)

In addition, simple computations show that

\[ \frac{b\theta}{k+\alpha-1} < 1 \]  

(21)

if and only if

\[ 1 \leq \alpha < 1 + \left(1 - \frac{2}{p}\right) \beta. \]  

(22)

Now we can take \( k' = \frac{k+\alpha-1+\beta}{2} \in (\beta, k + \alpha - 1) \) so that

\[ 1 - \theta - \frac{\theta\beta}{k+\alpha-1} = 0. \]  

(23)

From (19) and (21), using Young’s inequality one obtains

\[
C(k) \|u\|_{L^{k'}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^b \leq C(k) \left( \|u\|_{L^{k+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\theta b} \right)^{\frac{k'}{k+\alpha-1}} \leq \frac{k}{4} \|u\|_{L^{k+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u\|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C_0(k).
\]  

(24)
Therefore, together with (17) and (18) one has that for any $k > \max \left\{ \frac{2(\alpha-1)}{p-2}, 1 \right\}$ with $p$ is showed as in (3),

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + \frac{3k}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^3 dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx + \frac{3(k-1)}{k} \left\| \nabla u^k \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_0(k), \ n \geq 3.
$$

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + \frac{3k}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{3} dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{k+\alpha-1} dx + \frac{3(k-1)}{k} \left\| \nabla u^k \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_0(k) + \frac{1}{2} \left\| u \right\|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \ n = 1, 2. \tag{25}
$$

**Step 2 (L$^k$ estimates for $\beta \leq k \leq \beta + \alpha - 1$).** Based on the above a priori estimates, we firstly use the nonnegative term $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^3 dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\beta + \alpha - 1} dx$ to get the uniform boundedness of $L^{\beta + \alpha - 1}$ norm, as a consequence, it follows the estimates of $L^\beta$ norm.

First of all, by Hölder’s inequality one has

$$
\left\| u \right\|^\beta + \alpha - 1_{L^{\beta + \alpha - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \left( \left\| u \right\|^{\beta + 2(\alpha - 1)}_{L^{\beta + 2(\alpha - 1)}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \left\| u \right\|^{\beta}_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \tag{26}
$$

Then by virtue of Young’s inequality one has

$$
\left\| u \right\|^\beta + \alpha - 1_{L^{\beta + \alpha - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \frac{\beta + \alpha - 1}{2} \left\| u \right\|^{\beta + 2(\alpha - 1)}_{L^{\beta + 2(\alpha - 1)}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \left\| u \right\|^{\beta}_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \frac{1}{2(\beta + \alpha - 1)}. \tag{27}
$$

From (22) and $p > 2$ we know $\beta + \alpha - 1 > \max \left\{ \frac{2(\alpha-1)}{p-2}, 1 \right\}$, and then letting $k = \beta + \alpha - 1$ in (25) one has that for $n \geq 1$

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\beta + \alpha - 1} dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\alpha + \beta - 1} dx \leq C(\beta + \alpha - 1), \tag{28}
$$

which assures the following uniform estimate in time

$$
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\beta + \alpha - 1} dx \leq \left\| u_0 \right\|_{L^{\alpha + \beta - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\alpha + \beta - 1} e^{-t} + C(\alpha, \beta). \tag{29}
$$

Next, we will apply the boundedness of $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\beta + \alpha - 1} dx$ norm to show that the $L^\beta$ norm is also uniformly bounded in time. By taking $k = \beta$ in (14) one obtains

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \leq \beta \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{\beta + \alpha - 1} dx \left( 1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \right). \tag{30}
$$

If $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^\beta dx \leq 1$, then either $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^\beta dx \leq 1$ for all $t > 0$ or there exists a time interval $[t_0, t_0 + \varepsilon]$ such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t_0)^\beta dx = 1$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^\beta dx > 1$ and increases for $t_0 \leq t < t_0 + \varepsilon$. On the other hand,

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx < 0, \ t_0 < t < t_0 + \varepsilon,
$$
which is a contradiction with the increasing of \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^\beta \, dx \) within \( t_0 \leq t < t_0 + \varepsilon \). Therefore, \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^\beta \, dx \leq 1 \) for any \( t \geq 0 \).

For \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^\beta \, dx > 1 \), if \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^\beta \, dx > 1 \) for all \( t > 0 \), then \( \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx < 0 \) and thus \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx < \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^\beta \, dx \). Otherwise, denote \( t_0 \) to be the first time such that \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t_0)^\beta \, dx = 1 \), then using the above arguments for \( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^\beta \, dx \leq 1 \) we know that

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx < 0, \quad 0 \leq t < t_0, \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx \leq 1, \quad t \geq t_0.
\]

Collecting the two cases we obtain

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx \leq \max \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^\beta \, dx, 1 \right\}.
\]

Hence, Hölder’s inequality gives that for any \( \beta \leq k \leq \beta + \alpha - 1 \), we have

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k \, dx \leq C(k, u_0).
\]

### Step 3 (\( L^k \) estimates for \( \beta + \alpha - 1 < k < \infty \)).

In this step, based on (13), the nonnegative term \( \| \nabla u_k^\beta \|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \) will be taken into account to obtain the boundedness of \( L^k \) norm for \( k > \beta + \alpha - 1 \).

Letting

\[
v = u_k^\beta, \quad q = 2, \quad r = 1 < m < 2, \quad C_0 = \frac{k - 1}{k}, \quad C_1 = \frac{1}{2}
\]

in Lemma 2, one has

\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_k^\beta \, dx &\leq \frac{k - 1}{k} \left\| \nabla u_k^\beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C(n, k) \| u \|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad n \geq 3, \\
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_k^\beta \, dx &\leq \frac{k - 1}{k} \left\| \nabla u_k^\beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \frac{1}{2} C(n, k) \| u \|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C(n, k) \| u \|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad n = 1, 2,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( k_1 = \frac{bm}{2} < k \). We can unify that for \( n \geq 1 \),

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_k^\beta \, dx \leq \frac{2(k - 1)}{k} \left\| \nabla u_k^\beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C(n, k) \| u \|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
\]

On the other hand, by Hölder’s inequality, for \( k > \beta + \alpha - 1 \), we can take \( k_1 = \frac{\beta + k + \alpha - 1}{2} < k \) so that

\[
\| u \|^k_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \left( \| u \|^k_{L^{k + \alpha - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \| u \|^\beta_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right)^{\frac{k}{k + \beta + \alpha - 1}}.
\]

Hence it follows from Young’s inequality that

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{3}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_k^\beta \, dx &\leq \frac{3(k - 1)}{k} \left\| \nabla u_k^\beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C(n, k) \left( \| u \|^k_{L^{k + \alpha - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \| u \|^\beta_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right)^{\frac{k}{k + \beta + \alpha - 1}} \\
&\leq \frac{3(k - 1)}{k} \left\| \nabla u_k^\beta \right\|^2_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \frac{3k}{4} \| u \|^k_{L^{k + \alpha - 1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \| u \|^\beta_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)} + C(n, k).
\end{align*}
\]
Substituting (36) into (25) we have that for \( n \geq 1 \) and \( k > \beta + \alpha - 1 \)
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx \leq C(n, k). \tag{37}
\]
Simple computations arrives that for any \( k > \beta + \alpha - 1 \),
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^k dx \leq \|u_0\|_{L^k(\mathbb{R}^n)} e^{-t} + C(n, k). \tag{38}
\]

**Step 4 (The \( L^\infty \) estimates).** On account of the above arguments, our last task is to give the uniform boundedness of solutions for any \( t > 0 \).

Denote \( q_k = 2^k + \beta + \alpha - 1 \), by taking \( k = q_k \) in (14), we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k} dx + \frac{4(q_k - 1)}{q_k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \nabla u^{q_k/2} \right|^2 dx + q_k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k+\alpha-1} dx = q_k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k+\alpha-1} dx. \tag{39}
\]
Armed with Lemma 2 letting
\[
v = u^{\frac{q_k}{2}}, \quad q = \frac{2(q_k + \alpha - 1)}{q_k}, \quad r = \frac{2q_k - 1}{q_k}, \quad C_0 = \frac{1}{2q_k},
\]
one has that for \( n \geq 1 \),
\[
\|u\|_{L^{q_k+\alpha-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(n)C_0^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k-1} dx \right)^{\gamma_1} + \frac{1}{2q_k} \|\nabla u^{q_k/2}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \frac{1}{2q_k} \|u\|_{L^{q_k}(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \tag{40}
\]
where
\[
\gamma_1 = 1 + \frac{q_k + \alpha - 1 - q_k - 1}{q_k - 1 - p(\frac{\alpha - 1}{p - 2})} \leq 2, \quad \text{iff} \quad \alpha \leq 1 + \left( 1 - \frac{2}{p} \right) \beta,
\]
\[
\delta_1 = \frac{q_k - 2q_k - 1/p}{q_k + \alpha - 1 - q_k - 1} = O(1).
\]
Substituting it into (39) and with notice that \( \frac{4(q_k - 1)}{q_k} \geq 2 \), it follows
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k} dx + \frac{3}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{q_k}{2}} \right|^2 dx + q_k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k+\alpha-1} dx \\
\leq C(n)q_k^{\frac{\delta_1}{n-1}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k-1} dx \right)^{\gamma_1} + \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{L^{q_k}(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \tag{41}
\]
Applying lemma 2 with
\[
v = u^{\frac{q_k}{2}}, \quad q = 2, \quad r = \frac{2q_k - 1}{q_k}
\]
and using Young’s inequality, we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k} dx \leq C(n) \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k-1} dx \right)^{\gamma_2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{q_k}{2}} \right|^2 dx \\
\leq \frac{\beta + \alpha - 1}{3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta dx \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k+\alpha-1} dx + C(n, \alpha, \beta) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \nabla u^{\frac{q_k}{2}} \right|^2 dx. \tag{42}
\]
where we have used
\[ \gamma_2 = 1 + \frac{q_k - q_{k-1}}{q_{k-1}} < 2, \quad q_{k-1} = \frac{q_k + \beta + \alpha - 1}{2}. \]

By summing up (11) and (12), with the fact that \( \gamma_1 \leq 2 \), we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k} \, dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_{k-1}} \, dx \leq C(\delta_1)q_k^{\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_1 - 1}} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_{k-1}} \, dx \right)^{\gamma_1} + C(n, \alpha, \beta)
\]
\[
\leq \max[C(\delta_1), C(n, \alpha, \beta)]q_k^{\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_1 - 1}} \left[ \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_{k-1}} \, dx \right)^{\gamma_1} + 1 \right]
\]
\[
\leq 2 \max[C(\delta_1), C(n, \alpha, \beta)]q_k^{\frac{\delta_1}{\delta_1 - 1}} \max \left\{ \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_{k-1}} \, dx \right)^2, 1 \right\}.
\]

Let \( K_0 = \max \left\{ 1, \| u_0 \|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \| u_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right\} \), we have the following inequality for initial data
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_0^{q_k} \, dx \leq \left( \max \left\{ \| u_0 \|_{L^\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \| u_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right\} \right)^{q_k} \leq K_0^{q_k}.
\]

Let \( d_0 = \frac{\delta_1}{\delta_1 - 1} \), it is easy to see that \( q_k^{d_0} = [2^k + \beta + \alpha - 1]^{d_0} \leq [2^k + 2^k(\beta + \alpha - 1)]^{d_0} \). By taking \( \bar{a} = 2 \max[C(\delta_1), C(n, \alpha, \beta)](\beta + \alpha) \) in the lemma 4.1 of [4], we obtain
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^{q_k} \, dx \leq (2\bar{a}) 2^{k-1} 2^{d_0(2\bar{a} + k - 1)} \max \left\{ \sup_{t \geq 0} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^{q_0} \, dx \right)^{2^k}, K_0^{q_k} \right\}.
\]

Since \( q_k = 2^k + \beta + \alpha - 1 \) and taking the power \( \frac{1}{q_k} \) to both sides of (14), then the boundedness of the solution \( u(x,t) \) is obtained by passing to the limit \( k \to \infty \)
\[
\| u(t) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 2\bar{a} 2^{d_0} \max \left\{ \sup_{t \geq 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^{q_0} \, dx, K_0 \right\}.
\]

On the other hand, by (38) with \( q_0 > \beta + \alpha - 1 \), we know
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^{q_0} \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(t)^{\beta + \alpha} \, dx \leq \| u_0 \|_{L^{\beta + \alpha}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^{\beta + \alpha} + C(\alpha, \beta) \leq K_0^{\beta + \alpha} + C(\alpha, \beta).
\]

Therefore we finally have
\[
\| u(t) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(\alpha, \beta, K_0).
\]
thus closes the proof. \( \square \)

We now have necessary a priori estimates for the existence of global classical solutions and we know that \( u \) is uniformly bounded for any \( t \geq 0 \). Moreover, the reaction term \( u^\alpha \left( 1 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u^\beta \, dx \right) \) is bounded from below and above. Hence the uniqueness and global existence of classical solution is followed by the standard parabolic theory. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.
3 Conclusions

This paper proves the global existence and uniqueness of solution to Cauchy problem \([1]\). Especially when \(\beta = 1\), for \(1 \leq \alpha < 1 + 2/n\) with \(n \geq 2\), it has been proved that \(u^{\alpha}(1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \, dx)\) is bounded from below and above, therefore, if \(u^{\alpha}(1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \, dx)\) is positive, the structure is similar to Fujita equation \(u_t = \Delta u + u^{\alpha}\) in the whole space. However, our equation has global solution for \(1 < \alpha < 1 + 2/n\) when \(n \geq 2\), which is opposite to the result of Fujita equation, where no global solution exists for any initial data. The difference arises from the nonlocal term \(1 - \sigma \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \, dx\). In the modeling of population dynamics, there are more and more nonlocal reaction diffusion equations which have been derived. However, the corresponding mathematical theory is far from complete. This paper gives a first step analysis in studying what have the nonlocal effects brought into the problem.

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