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**PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
AND APPLICATIONS**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIMPA SCHOOL HELD IN LANZHOU

(2004)

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PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CIMPA SCHOOL HELD IN LANZHOU (2004)

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Abstract. — This volume contains expanded versions of lecture notes of CIMPA's school held in Lanzhou, July 2004. These texts offer a detailed survey, including the most recent advances, of some topics in analysis of partial differential equations arising from physics, mechanics and geometry such as: Korteweg-de Vries equation, harmonic maps, Birkhoff normal form and KAM theorem for infinite dimensional dynamical systems, vorticity of Euler equation, semi-classical analysis of Schrödinger and Dirac equations, and limiting situations of semilinear elliptic equations. They are mainly aimed at students and young researchers interested in these subjects.

Résumé (Equations aux dérivées partielles et applications. Actes de l'école du CIMPA, Lanzhou, 2004)

Ce volume comprend des versions élargies des notes de cours de l'école du CIMPA à Lanzhou, juillet 2004. Ces textes donnent un survol, y compris les progrès les plus récents, sur certains thèmes en analyse des équations aux dérivées partielles d'origine physique, mécanique ou géométrique tels que : l'équation de Korteweg-de Vries, les applications harmoniques, la forme normale de Birkhoff and le théorème de KAM pour des systèmes dynamiques de dimension infinie, le tourbillon de l'équation d'Euler, l'analyse semi-classique des équations de Schrödinger et de Dirac, et des situations limites des équations elliptiques semi-linéaires. La plupart des textes pourraient être lus par des étudiants ou des chercheurs débutants qui s'intéressent à ces sujets.

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ABSTRACTS

Birkhoff Normal Form and Hamiltonian PDEs
BENOÎT GRÉBERT 1

These notes are based on lectures held at the Lanzhou University (China) during a CIMPA summer school in July 2004 but benefit from recent developments. Our aim is to explain some normal form technics that allow to study the long time behaviour of the solutions of Hamiltonian perturbations of integrable systems. We are in particular interested with stability results.

Our approach is centered on the Birkhoff normal form theorem that we first proved in finite dimension. Then, after giving some examples of Hamiltonian PDEs, we present an abstract Birkhoff normal form theorem in infinite dimension and discuss the dynamical consequences for Hamiltonian PDEs.

Four lambda stories, an introduction to completely integrable systems
FRÉDÉRIC HÉLEIN 47

Among all non-linear differential equations arising in Physics or in geometry, completely integrable systems are exceptional cases, at the concurrence of miraculous symmetry properties. This text proposes an introduction to this subject, through a list of examples (the sinh-Gordon, Toda, Korteweg-de Vries equations, the harmonic maps, the anti-self-dual connections on the four-dimensional space). The leading thread is the parameter lambda, which governs the algebraic structure of each of these systems.

Large time behavior in perfect incompressible flows
DRAGOȘ IFTIMIE 119

We present in these lecture notes a few recent results about the large time behavior of solutions of the Euler equations in the full plane or in a half plane. We will investigate the confinement properties of the vorticity and we will try to determine the structure of the weak limit of different rescalings of the vorticity.

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| <i>Propagation of coherent states in quantum mechanics and applications</i> | |
| DIDIER ROBERT | 181 |

This paper presents a synthesis concerning applications of Gaussian coherent states in semi-classical analysis for Schrödinger type equations, time dependent or time independent. We have tried to be self-contained and elementary as far as possible.

In the first half of the paper we present the basic properties of the coherent states and explain in details the construction of asymptotic solutions for Schrödinger equations. We put emphasis on accurate estimates of these asymptotic solutions: large time, analytic or Gevrey estimates. In the second half of the paper we give several applications: propagation of frequency sets, semi-classical asymptotics for bound states and for the scattering operator for the short range scattering.

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| <i>Stability of Quantum Harmonic Oscillator under Time Quasi-Periodic Perturbation</i> | |
| WEI-MIN WANG | 253 |

We prove stability of the bound states for the quantum harmonic oscillator under non-resonant, time quasi-periodic perturbations by proving that the associated Floquet Hamiltonian has pure point spectrum.

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| <i>Microlocal estimates of the stationary Schrödinger equation in semi-classical limit</i> | |
| XUE PING WANG | 265 |

We give a new proof for microlocal resolvent estimates for semi-classical Schrödinger operators, extending the known results to potentials with local singularity and to those depending on a parameter. These results are applied to the study of the stationary Schrödinger equation with the approach of semi-classical measures. Under some weak regularity assumptions, we prove that the stationary Schrödinger equation tends to the Liouville equation in the semi-classical limit and that the associated semi-classical measure is unique with support contained in an outgoing region.

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| <i>Some limiting situations for semilinear elliptic equations</i> | |
| DONG YE | 309 |

The objective of this mini-course is to take a look at a standard semilinear partial differential equation $-\Delta u = \lambda f(u)$ on which we show the use of some basic tools in the study of elliptic equation. We will mention the maximum principle, barrier method, blow-up analysis, regularity and boot-strap argument, stability, localization and quantification of singularities, Pohozaev identities, moving plane method, etc.

RÉSUMÉS DES ARTICLES

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|--|---|
| <i>Birkhoff Normal Form and Hamiltonian PDEs</i> BENOÎT GRÉBERT | 1 |
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Ces notes sont basées sur un cours donné à l'université de Lanzhou (Chine) durant le mois de juillet 2004 dans le cadre d'une école d'été organisée par le CIMPA. Cette rédaction bénéficie aussi de développements plus récents. Le but est d'expliquer certaines techniques de forme normale qui permettent d'étudier le comportement pour des temps longs des solutions de perturbations hamiltoniennes de systèmes intégrables. Nous sommes en particulier intéressés par des résultats de stabilité.

Notre approche est centrée sur le théorème de forme normale de Birkhoff que nous rappelons et démontrons d'abord en dimension finie. Ensuite, après avoir donné quelques exemples d'EDP hamiltoniennes, nous démontrons un théorème de forme normale de Birkhoff en dimension infinie et nous en discutons les applications à la dynamique des EDP hamiltoniennes.

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| <i>Four lambda stories, an introduction to completely integrable systems</i> FRÉDÉRIC HÉLEIN | 47 |
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Parmi toutes les équations différentielles non linéaires venant de la physique ou de la géométrie, les systèmes complètement intégrables sont des cas exceptionnels, où se conjuguent des propriétés de symétries miraculeuses. Ce texte propose une introduction à ce sujet, à travers une liste d'exemples (les équations de sh-Gordon, de Toda, de Korteweg-de Vries, les applications harmoniques, les connexions anti-auto-duales sur l'espace de dimension quatre). Le fil conducteur est le paramètre lambda, qui gouverne la structure algébrique de chacun de ces systèmes.

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| <i>Large time behavior in perfect incompressible flows</i> | |
| DRAGOȘ IFTIMIE | 119 |

Nous présentons dans ces notes de cours quelques résultats récents sur le comportement en temps grand des solutions des équations d'Euler dans le plan entier ou dans un demi-plan. Nous étudions les propriétés de confinement du tourbillon et nous essaierons de déterminer la structure de la limite faible de divers changements d'échelle du tourbillon.

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| <i>Propagation of coherent states in quantum mechanics and applications</i> | |
| DIDIER ROBERT | 181 |

Cet article présente une synthèse concernant les applications des états cohérents gaussiens à l'analyse semi-classique des équations du type de Schrödinger, dépendant du temps ou stationnaires. Nous avons tenté de faire un travail aussi détaillé et élémentaire que possible.

Dans la première partie nous présentons les propriétés fondamentales des états cohérents et nous exposons en détails la construction de solutions asymptotiques de l'équation de Schrödinger. Nous mettons l'accent sur des estimations précises: temps grands, estimations du type analytique ou Gevrey. Dans la dernière partie de ce travail nous donnons plusieurs applications: propagation des ensembles de fréquences, asymptotiques semi-classiques pour les états bornés et leurs énergies ainsi que pour l'opérateur de diffusion dans le cas de la diffusion à courte portée.

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| <i>Stability of Quantum Harmonic Oscillator under Time Quasi-Periodic Perturbation</i> | |
| WEI-MIN WANG | 253 |

Nous démontrons la stabilité des états bornés de l'oscillateur harmonique sous les perturbations non-résonantes, quasi-périodiques en temps en démontrant que l'hamiltonien Floquet associé a un spectre purement ponctuel.

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| <i>Microlocal estimates of the stationary Schrödinger equation in semi-classical limit</i> | |
| XUE PING WANG | 265 |

Nous présentons une nouvelle démonstration pour les estimations microlocales de l'opérateur de Schrödinger semi-classique, qui permet de généraliser les résultats connus aux potentiels avec singularité locale et aux potentiels dépendant d'un paramètre. Nous appliquons ces résultats à l'étude de l'équation de Schrödinger stationnaire par l'approche de mesure semi-classique. Sous des hypothèses faibles sur la régularité du potentiel, nous montrons que l'équation de Schrödinger stationnaire converge vers l'équation de Liouville en limite semi-classique et que la mesure semi-classique est unique et de support inclus dans une région sortante.

Some limiting situations for semilinear elliptic equations

DONG YE 309

L'objectif de ce mini-cours est de jeter un coup d'œil sur une équation aux dérivées partielles standard $-\Delta u = \lambda f(u)$, avec laquelle nous allons montrer quelques outils de base dans l'étude des équations elliptiques. Nous mentionnerons le principe du maximum, la méthode de barrière, l'analyse de blow-up, la régularité, l'argument de boot-strap, la stabilité, la localisation et quantification de singularités, les identités de Pohozaev, la méthode du plan mobile, etc.

FOREWORD

Lanzhou is a regional center in the north-western part of China, a city located at the beginning of the ancient Silk Road. From July 19 to July 30, 2004, a summer school of CIMPA (Centre International des Mathématiques Pures et Appliquées) and an international conference on PDEs (Partial Differential Equations) were held there. The committee of organization of these two events was composed of: W. Li (Lanzhou), X. P. Wang (Nantes), S. Yang (Lanzhou), D. Ye (Cergy-Pontoise), C. Zhong (Lanzhou).

The aim of the school of CIMPA in Lanzhou was to introduce some currently developing topics on analysis of certain PDEs arising from physics, mechanics and geometry and to make it possible for students and researchers interested in these domains to acquire rapidly the most recent theories and tools. The themes of the school contain:

1. Dynamical systems: it includes completely integrable systems, Birkhoff normal forms for infinite dimensional dynamical systems and the stability of solutions to quantum harmonic oscillator under time quasi-periodic perturbations.
2. Analysis of some nonlinear PDEs: it covers some recent results on the large time behaviors of solutions of the Euler equation and the confinement properties of vorticity, and the study of some limiting situations of semilinear elliptic equations.
3. Semi-classical analysis: it concerns the methods of coherent states and semi-classical measures and their applications to spectral and scattering theories of the Schrödinger and Dirac equations.

The proceedings in this volume are expanded versions of the lectures delivered at the school. Most of them are updated in order to include the most recent advances in these topics.

The financial supports from the following institutions are gratefully acknowledged: CIMPA, Embassy of France in China, ICTP, National Sciences Funds of China, Tianyuan Foundation of China, Embassy of China in France, Laboratoire de Mathématiques Jean Leray and Université de Nantes. I want to take this opportunity to thank Michel Jambu for his valuable helps and the staff of Department of Mathematics of Lanzhou University for their warm hospitalities during these events.

X. P. Wang
Nantes, January 24, 2007