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## Hypercontractivity and long time behaviour in nonautonomous Kolmogorov equations

*Joint work with Alessandra Lunardi and Luca Lorenzi.*

We consider nonautonomous Cauchy problems,

$$\begin{cases} D_t u(t, x) = \mathcal{A}(t)u(t, x), & (t, x) \in (s, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^d, \\ u(s, x) = f(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \end{cases}$$

where  $\{\mathcal{A}(t)\}_{t \in I}$  is a family of second order differential operators,

$$(\mathcal{A}(t)\zeta)(x) = \text{Tr}(Q(t)D^2\zeta(x)) + \langle b(t, x), \nabla\zeta(x) \rangle,$$

with smooth enough coefficients  $Q = [q_{ij}]_{i,j=1,\dots,d}$  and  $b = (b_1, \dots, b_d)$ , (possibly unbounded), defined in  $I$  and  $I \times \mathbb{R}^d$ , respectively, where  $I$  is an open right halfline and  $s \in I$ .

It is well known that the usual  $L^p$  spaces with respect to the Lebesgue measure  $dx$  are not a natural setting for elliptic and parabolic operators with unbounded coefficients, unless quite strong growth assumptions are imposed on their coefficients. Much better settings are  $L^p$  spaces with respect to the so called evolution systems of measures  $\{\mu_t : t \in I\}$  associated to the evolution operator  $G(t, s)$ , i.e. a family of Borel probability measures in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  satisfying

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} G(t, s)fd\mu_t = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} fd\mu_s =: m_s f, \quad t > s \in I, \quad f \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^d).$$

We prove hypercontractivity results in the spaces  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, \mu_t)$  and we study the asymptotic behavior of  $G(t, s)$  as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ .

The starting point of our analysis is the proof of the logarithmic Sobolev inequality for the measures  $\mu_t$ , in the form

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p \log |f| d\mu_t \leq \frac{1}{p} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p d\mu_t \right) \log \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^p d\mu_t \right) + pC \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |f|^{p-2} |\nabla f|^2 \chi_{\{f \neq 0\}} d\mu_t,$$

for any  $t \in I$ , any  $p \in (1, +\infty)$  and some positive constant  $C$ , independent of  $f \in C_b^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ ,  $t$  and  $p$ .

The logarithmic Sobolev inequality has a crucial role in the proof of the hypercontractivity results in the spaces  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, \mu_t)$  which, together with the Poincaré inequality, allow us to compare the asymptotic behavior of  $\|G(t, s)f - m_s f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, \mu_t)}$  and  $\|\nabla_x G(t, s)f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, \mu_t)}$ .

## References

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