

ON THE CRITICAL KdV EQUATION WITH TIME-OSCILLATING NONLINEARITY

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We investigate the initial value problem (IVP) associated to the equation

$$u_t + \partial_x^3 u + g(\omega t) \partial_x (u^5) = 0,$$

where g is a periodic function. Using techniques developed in [1], we prove that, for given initial data $\phi \in H^1(\mathbb{R})$, as $|\omega| \rightarrow \infty$, the solution u_ω converges to the solution U of the initial value problem associated to

$$U_t + \partial_x^3 U + m(g) \partial_x (U^5) = 0,$$

with the same initial data, where $m(g)$ is the average of the periodic function g . Moreover, if the solution U is global and satisfies $\|U\|_{L_x^5 L_t^{10}} < \infty$, then we prove that the solution u_ω is also global provided $|\omega|$ is sufficiently large.

References

- [1] T. CAZENAVE AND M. SCIALOM, *A Schrödinger equation with time-oscillating nonlinearity*, *Revista Matemática Complutense*, **23**, 2, 321-338, 2010.

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