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ULTRA-CONTRACTIVITY FOR KELLER-SEGEL MODEL WITH DIFFUSION EXPONENT $m > 1 - 2/d$

Shen Bian

Department of Mathematics
Ocean University of China
Qingdao, 266003, China
and
Department of Mathematical Sciences
Tsinghua University
Beijing, 100084, China

Jian-Guo Liu

Department of Physics and Department of Mathematics
Duke University
Durham, NC 27708, USA

Chen Zou

Department of Mathematical Sciences
Peking University
Beijing, 100871, China
and
Department of Physics and Department of Mathematics
Duke University
Durham, NC 27708, USA

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Abstract. This paper establishes the hyper-contractivity in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (it's known as ultra-contractivity) for the multi-dimensional Keller-Segel systems with the diffusion exponent $m > 1 - 2/d$. The results show that for the super-critical and critical case $1-2/d < m \le 2-2/d$, if $\|U_0\|_{d(2-m)/2} < C_{d,m}$ where $C_{d,m}$ is a universal constant, then for any $t > 0$, $\|u(\cdot,t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ is bounded and decays as t goes to infinity. For the subcritical case $m > 2 - 2/d$, the solution $u(\cdot,t) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ with any initial data $U_0 \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any positive time.

1. **Introduction and main theorem.** We consider the Keller-Segel model in spatial dimension $d \ge 3$:

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u^m - \nabla\cdot(u\nabla c)\,,\ x\in\mathbb{R}^d,\ t\ge 0,\\ -\Delta c = u,\ x\in\mathbb{R}^d,\ t\ge 0,\\ u(x,0) = U_0(x)\ge 0,\ x\in\mathbb{R}^d, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

where the diffusion exponent m is supercritical $0 < m < 2 - 2/d$, critical $m_c := 2-2/d$, and subcritical $m > 2-2/d$ respectively. This model was proposed by Keller

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and Segel [13] to describe the biological phenomenon chemotaxis. Here $u(x,t)$ represents the bacteria density, $c(x,t)$ represents the chemical substance concentration and it is given by the fundamental solution

$$c(x,t) = c_d \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{u(y,t)}{|x-y|^{d-2}} dy\,, \tag{1.2}$$

where

$$c_d = \frac{1}{d(d-2)\alpha_d}\,, \qquad \alpha_d = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma(d/2+1)}\,, \tag{1.3}$$

α_d is the volume of d-dimensional unit ball. The case $m>1$ is called slow diffusion and the case $m<1$ is called fast diffusion [19, 20, 8].

The main characteristic of equation (1.1) is the competition between the diffusion and the nonlocal aggregation. This is well represented by the free energy for $m>1$

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{m-1}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^m(x)dx - \frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} uc(x)dx. \tag{1.4}$$

For $m=1$, the first term of (1.4) is replaced by $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u \log u dx$ [16]. According to different m, the competition results in different behaviors. Taking the mass invariant scaling $u_\lambda(x) = \lambda u\left(\lambda^{1/d}x, \lambda t\right)$ into account we can observe that for the supercritical case $1 \le m < 2-2/d$, the aggregation dominates the diffusion for high density (large λ) and the density has finite-time blow-up [11, 12, 6, 17, 16, 4]. While for low density (small λ), the diffusion dominates the aggregation and the density has infinite-time spreading [17, 18, 16, 2]. On the contrary, for the subcritical case $m > 2-2/d$, the aggregation dominates the diffusion for low density and prevents spreading, while for high density, the diffusion dominates the aggregation thus blow-up is precluded [17, 18, 14].

In this paper, we mainly focus on the hyper-contractivity for the Keller-Segel model with $m \le 2-2/d$ and $m > 2-2/d$ respectively. For non-degenerate Keller-Segel equation with $m=1, d=2$, Blanchet, Dolbeault and Perthame [5] showed that if the initial data $\|U_0\|_1 < 8\pi$ and $U_0 \log U_0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then for any $1<q<\infty$ and any $t>0$, there exists a continuous function $h_q(t)$ satisfying that for $t \to 0$

$$h_q(t) \to \infty$$

and

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le \|U_0\|_1 h_q(t).$$

Later, in 2012, Calvez, Corrias and Ebde [7] proved the local in time hyper-contractive property for $m=1, d\ge 3$, it reads that if $U_0 \in (L^1 \cap L^a)(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $a > d/2$ arbitrarily close to $d/2$, there exists a finite time $T_a = C(a)\left(\int_{R^d} U_0^a dx\right)^{-\frac{1}{a-d/2}}$ and a local weak solution $u \in L^\infty\left((0,T_a);(L^1\cap L^a)(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)$ satisfying that for any $a<q<\infty$, there exists a constant C not depending on $\|U_0\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u(\cdot,t)^q dx \le C\left(1+t^{1-q}\right),\ a.e.\ t \in (0,T_a).$$

For general m, in our previous paper [3], it is showed that for $0<m\le 2-2/d$, if the initial data $\|U_0\|_{d(2-m)/2} < C_{d,m}$ where $C_{d,m}$ is a universal constant depending on d,m, then there exists a global weak solution. Furthermore, for $0<m<1-2/d$, the solution will vanish at finite time, and for $m=1-2/d$, the $L^q(1<q<\infty)$ norm has exponentially decay in time with the initial data in L^q norm. On the other hand, for supercritical and critical case $1-2/d<m\le 2-2/d$, the solution satisfies

$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_q \le \frac{C(d,m,\|U_0\|_1)}{t^\alpha}$ for any $t>0$ and any $1<q<\infty$, here α is a positive constant. For the subcritical case $m>2-2/d$, if the initial data $U_0 \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then the solution will be bounded in $L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any $1<q<\infty$.

For the hyper-contractive property in L^∞ norm (it's also known as ultra-contractivity [10]), Corrias and Perthame [9] proved the hyper-contractivity for the parabolic-parabolic Keller-Segel model ($d \ge 3$)

$$\begin{cases} u_t = \Delta u - \nabla\cdot(u\nabla c)\,, \; x\in\mathbb{R}^d,\; t\ge 0, \\ c_t - \Delta c = u - c,\; x\in\mathbb{R}^d,\; t\ge 0, \\ u(x,0)=U_0(x)\ge 0,\; x\in\mathbb{R}^d. \end{cases} \tag{1.5}$$

The results show that if $U_0 \in (L^1\cap L^a)(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $d/2<a\le d$, $\nabla c_0 \in L^d(\mathbb{R}^d)$, there is a constant $C(d,a)$ such that for

$$\|U_0\|_{L^a(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|\nabla c_0\|_{L^d(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le C(d,a),$$

the parabolic-parabolic system has a weak solution satisfying the hyper-contractivity type estimate for any $\epsilon>0$

$$\|u(\cdot,t) - G(t)*U_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le Ct^{\frac{1}{2}-d+\epsilon},\; t\to\infty,$$

where $G(t)=\frac{1}{(2\pi t)^{d/2}}e^{-\frac{|x|^2}{2t}}$ is the heat kernel. In this paper, we will extend the hyper-contractivity result in [3] to L^∞ norm for general m. The main results are given below

Theorem 1.1. *Let $d\ge 3$, $p=\frac{d(2-m)}{2}$ and $m>1-2/d$. Assume $U_0\in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$,*

(i) *For the supercritical case and the critical case $1-2/d<m\le 2-2/d$, denote $\eta := C_{d,m}^{2-m} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m}$ where $C_{d,m}$ is a universal constant given by (3.1), if $\eta>0$, then there exists a global weak solution of (1.1) satisfying that for $0<t\le 1$*

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \tag{1.6}$$
$$\le \max\left[1, C(\eta,\|U_0\|_1,m,d)\right]\left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(3+m+dm/2)}{\epsilon_0(2m+d+2/d)}\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{t^{d/2}},$$

and for $1<t<\infty$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \tag{1.7}$$
$$\le \max\left[1, C(\eta,\|U_0\|_1,m,d)\right]\left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(3+m+dm/2)}{\epsilon_0(2m+d+2/d)}\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}}\right).$$

where ϵ_0 satisfies $\frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m} = \frac{\eta}{2}$.

(ii) *For the subcritical case $m>2-2/d$, if $m=2$, we also assume $U_0\log U_0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and if $m>2$, we assume $U_0\in L^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then*

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \max\left[1, C(\|U_0\|_1,m,d)\right]\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{m+d+1}}\right)\cdot\frac{1}{t^{d/2}}, \qquad 0<t\le 1,$$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \max\left[1, C(\|U_0\|_1,m,d)\right]\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{m+d+1}}\right), \qquad 1<t<\infty.$$

Furthermore, for any $T>t_0>0$, the weak solution has the following regularities

$$u(x,t)\in L^\infty\left(t_0,T;L^1_+\cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)\cap L^2\left(t_0,T;H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)\right), \tag{1.8}$$

and

$$u_t \in L^{p_2}\left(0,T;W^{-1,p_1}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)\cap L^2\left(t_0,T;H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \text{ for some } p_1,p_2\geq 1. \tag{1.9}$$

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we list some preliminary lemmas which will be used to prove the L^∞ norm. Section 3 is devoted to show the main theorem on hyper-contractive property in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Finally, Section 4 considers the boundedness in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uniformly in time.

2. **Preliminary.** Before proving hyper-contractive estimates, we need the following preparations, some lemmas have been proved in [3].

Lemma 2.1. *Let* $1<\frac{b}{a}<\frac{2d}{a(d-2)}$ *and* $\frac{b}{a}<\frac{2}{a}+\frac{2}{d}$. *Assume* $w\in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *and* $w^{1/a}\in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ *with* $a>0$, *then*

$$\|w\|_{b/a}^{b/a}\leq C(\delta)C_0^{-\frac{1}{\delta-1}}\|w\|_1^{\gamma}+C_0\|\nabla w^{1/a}\|_2^2,$$

where

$$\delta=\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{d-2}{2d}\right)}{\frac{b}{a}-1},\gamma=1+\frac{2b-2a}{2d-bd+2a},$$

and $C(\delta)=\delta^{-\frac{1}{\delta-1}}\frac{S_d^{-\frac{b\theta\delta'}{2}}}{\delta'}$ *with* $\theta=\frac{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{d-2}{2d}}$ *and* $\delta'=\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}$. C_0 *is an arbitrary positive constant.*

Proof. The Sobolev inequality reads as follows

$$S_d\|u\|^2_{2d/(d+2)}\leq\|\nabla u\|_2^2,\ S_d=\frac{d(d-2)}{4}2^{2/d}\pi^{1+1/d}\Gamma\left(\frac{d+1}{2}\right)^{-2/d}, \tag{2.1}$$

taking $u=w^{1/a}$ in (2.1) and the interpolation inequality with $1<b/a<\frac{2d}{a(d-2)}$ yields

$$\|w\|_{b/a}\leq\|w\|_1^{1-\theta}\|w\|^{\theta}_{\frac{2d}{a(d-2)}}=\|w\|_1^{1-\theta}\|w^{1/a}\|^{\theta a}_{2d/(d-2)}\leq S_d^{-\theta a/2}\|w\|_1^{1-\theta}\|\nabla w^{1/a}\|_2^{\theta a},$$

whence follows

$$\|w\|_{b/a}^{b/a}\leq C(d)\|w\|_1^{(1-\theta)b/a}\|\nabla w^{1/a}\|_2^{b\theta}, \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$\theta=\frac{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{d-2}{2d}},\ C(d)=S_d^{-b\theta/2}.$$

It is easy to verify that $b\theta<2$ if $b/a<\frac{2}{a}+\frac{2}{d}$. Therefore, by the Young inequality we have

$$\|w\|_{b/a}^{b/a}\leq C(d)^{\delta'}\frac{\beta^{-\delta'}}{\delta'}\|w\|_1^{\frac{b}{a}(1-\theta)\delta'}+\frac{\beta^{\delta}}{\delta}\|\nabla w^{1/a}\|_2^{b\theta\delta},$$

here $\delta'=\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}$ and $b\theta\delta=2$ such that

$$\delta=\frac{2\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{d-2}{2d}\right)}{b/a-1}.$$

Let $C_0=\frac{\beta^\delta}{\delta}$ and thus $\beta^{-\delta'}=(C_0\delta)^{-\frac{1}{\delta}\frac{\delta}{\delta-1}}$. We denote $C(\delta)=\delta^{-\frac{1}{\delta-1}}\frac{C(d)^{\delta'}}{\delta'}$, $\gamma=\frac{b}{a}(1-\theta)\delta'$, this concludes the proof. □

Now taking

$$a = \frac{2}{m+q-1},\ b = \frac{2q}{m+q-1},\ C_0 = \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2},\ w = u$$

in Lemma 2.1 we obtain the following lemma

Lemma 2.2. *Let $d \geq 3$, $q > 1, m > 1 - 2/d$, assume $u \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}} \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then*

$$\left(\|u\|_q^q\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2/d}{q-1}} \leq S_d^{-1} \|\nabla u^{(q+m-1)/2}\|_2^2 \|u\|_1^{\frac{1}{q-1}(2q/d+m-1)}. \tag{2.3}$$

and

$$\|u\|_q^q \leq \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2} \|\nabla u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}}\|_2^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_0}{2}\right)\left[S_d \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha_0}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha_0}} \|u\|_1^{\delta_0},$$

where $\delta_0 = 1 + \frac{2(q-1)}{dm-d+2}$, $\alpha_0 = \frac{2(q-1)}{m+q-2+2/d} < 2$ for $m > 1 - 2/d$.

Similarly letting

$$a = \frac{2}{m+q-1},\ b = \frac{2(q+1)}{m+q-1},\ C_0 = \frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2}$$

in Lemma 2.1 leads to

Lemma 2.3. *Let $d \geq 3$, $q > 0, m > 2 - 2/d$, assume $u \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}} \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then*

$$\|u\|_{q+1}^{q+1} \leq \frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2} \|\nabla u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}}\|_2^2 + \left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\left[S_d \frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha}} \|u\|_1^{\eta},$$

where $\eta = 1 + \frac{2q}{dm-2d+2}$, $\alpha = \frac{2q}{m+q-2+2/d} < 2$ for $m > 2 - 2/d$.

For the supercritical case $0 < m < 2 - 2/d$, choosing particular a, b in (2.2) of Lemma 2.1 and using the Young inequality one has the following lemma which will be used in the next sections.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $d \geq 3$, $0 < m \leq 2 - 2/d$, $p = \frac{d(2-m)}{2}, q \geq p$ and $u \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Then*

$$\|u\|_{q+1}^{q+1} \leq S_d^{-1} \|\nabla u^{(m+q-1)/2}\|_2^2 \|u\|_p^{2-m}, \tag{2.4}$$

and for $q \geq r > p$

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{q+1}^{q+1} &\leq S_d^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} \left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^{\alpha} \|u\|_r^{\beta} \\ &\leq \frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2} \left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^2 + C(q,r,d)\left(\|u\|_r^r\right)^{\delta}, \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{2(q-r+1)}{q-r+1+2(r-p)/d} < 2, \qquad \beta = q + 1 - \frac{m+q-1}{2}\alpha,$$

$$\delta = \frac{\beta}{r(1-\alpha/2)} = 1 + \frac{1+q-r}{r-p},$$

$$C(q,r,d) = \left[\frac{2mq[q-r+1+2(r-p)/d]}{S_d^{-1}(q+m-1)^2(q-r+1)}\right]^{-\frac{d(q-r+1)}{2(r-p)}} \frac{2(r-p)}{d(q-r+1)+2(r-p)}.$$

Now we define the weak solution which we will deal with throughout this paper.

Definition 2.5. (Weak solution) Let $U_0 \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ be the initial data and $T \in (0,\infty)$. c is the concentration associated with u. u is a weak solution to the system (1.1) with initial data U_0 and it satisfies:

(i) Regularity:

$$u \in L^{\max(m,2)}\left(0,T; L^1_+ \cap L^{\max\left(m,\frac{2d}{d+2}\right)}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right), \tag{2.6}$$

$$\partial_t u \in L^{p_2}\left(0,T; W^{-1,p_1}_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \text{ for some } p_1, p_2 \geq 1. \tag{2.7}$$

(ii) For $\forall\ \psi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and any $0 < t < \infty$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi u(\cdot,t)dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi U_0 dx = \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \Delta\psi u^m dxds$$
$$- \frac{c_d(d-2)}{2}\int_0^t \iint_{\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{[\nabla\psi(x)-\nabla\psi(y)]\cdot(x-y)}{|x-y|^2}\frac{u(x,s)u(y,s)}{|x-y|^{d-2}}dxdyds. \tag{2.8}$$

Remark 1. Notice that the regularity (2.6) is enough to make sense of each term in (2.8). By the HLS inequality [15] one has

$$\begin{aligned}&\iint_{\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\frac{[\nabla\psi(x)-\nabla\psi(y)]\cdot(x-y)}{|x-y|^2}\right|\frac{u(x,t)u(y,t)}{|x-y|^{d-2}}dxdy\\ \leq& C\iint_{\mathbb{R}^d\times\mathbb{R}^d}\frac{u(x,t)u(y,t)}{|x-y|^{d-2}}dxdy\\ \leq& C\|u(x)\|^2_{2d/(d+2)} < \infty.\end{aligned}$$

Before showing the global existence results for $0 < m < 2 - 2/d$, we need the following lemma.

Lemma 2.6. *Assume $y(t) \geq 0$ is a C^1 function for $t > 0$ satisfying $y'(t) \leq \alpha - \beta y(t)^a$ for $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$, then*

(i) *For $a > 1$, $y(t)$ has the following hyper-contractive property*

$$y(t) \leq (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a} + \left[\frac{1}{\beta(a-1)t}\right]^{\frac{1}{a-1}}, \quad \text{for } t > 0. \tag{2.9}$$

Furthermore, if $y(0)$ is bounded, then

$$y(t) \leq \max\left(y(0), (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}\right). \tag{2.10}$$

(ii) *For $a = 1$, $y(t)$ decays exponentially*

$$y(t) \leq \alpha/\beta + y(0)e^{-\beta t}.$$

(iii) *For $a < 1$, $\alpha = 0$, $y(t)$ has finite time extinction, that's there exists a $0 < T_{ext} \leq \frac{y^{1-a}(0)}{\beta(1-a)}$ such that $y(t) = 0$ for all $t > T_{ext}$.*

Proof. The lemma was proved in [3] except (2.10), here we give the proof for (2.10). The ODE inequality can be recast as

$$y'(t) \leq \beta\left[(\alpha/\beta)^{\frac{1}{a}a} - y(t)^a\right].$$

Case 1. If $y(0) \leq (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}$, then by contradiction arguments we have that for any $t > 0$

$$y(t) \leq (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}.$$

Case 2. For $y(0) > (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}$, if $y(t) > (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}$ for all $t > 0$, then $y'(t) < 0$ and thus $y(t) < y(0)$. Otherwise, denote t_0 as the first time such that $y(t_0) = (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}$, then

$$y'(t) < 0,\ 0 \le t < t_0,$$
$$y(t) \le (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a},\ t > t_0.$$

Collecting the two cases we obtain

$$y(t) \le \max\left(y(0), (\alpha/\beta)^{1/a}\right).$$

□

3. **The hyper-contractive estimates and proof of the main theorem.** In this section, we will show the hyper-contractive property for $m > 1 - 2/d$. Firstly we define a constant which is related to the initial condition for the existence results:

$$C_{d,m} := \left(\frac{4mp}{(m+p-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2-m}},\ p = \frac{d(2-m)}{2}\,, \tag{3.1}$$

where S_d is given by (2.1). The following theorems give the hyper-contractive of L^q for any $1 < q < \infty$ which is proved in [3]. For the supercritical and critical cases,

Theorem 3.1 ([3]). *Let $d \ge 3$, $0 < m \le 2 - 2/d$ and $p = \frac{d(2-m)}{2}$, $\eta := C_{d,m}^{2-m} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m}$. Assume $U_0 \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\eta > 0$, then there exists a global weak solution u such that $\|u(\cdot,t)\|_p < C_{d,m}$ for all $t \ge 0$. Furthermore,*

- ***(i)*** *For $0 < m < 1-2/d$, there exists a minimal extinction time $T_{ext}\left(\|U_0\|_1, \eta, p\right)$ such that the weak solution vanishes a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^d$ for all $t \ge T_{ext}$.*
- ***(ii)*** *For $m = 1 - 2/d$, the weak solution decays exponentially*

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_p \le \|U_0\|_p e^{-\frac{\eta}{\|U_0\|_1^{1/(p-1)}} \frac{(p-1)}{p} t}. \tag{3.2}$$

- ***(iii)*** *For $1 - 2/d < m \le 2 - 2/d$, the weak solution satisfies mass conservation and the following hyper-contractive estimates hold true that for any $t > 0$ and $1 \le q \le p$*

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|^q_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, q) t^{-\frac{q-1}{m-1+2/d}}, \tag{3.3}$$

and for $p < q < \infty$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|^q_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, q) \left(t^{-\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(1+q-p)}{(q+m+2/d-2)\epsilon_0} \frac{q-1}{m-1+2/d}} + t^{-\frac{q-1}{m-1+2/d}} \right), \tag{3.4}$$

where ϵ_0 satisfies $\frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m} = \frac{\eta}{2}$.

Theorem 3.2 ([3]). *For $m > 2 - 2/d$, assume $U_0 \in L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Assume also $U_0 \log U_0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for $m = 2$ and $U_0 \in L^{m-1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for $m > 2$, then there exists a weak solution globally in time satisfying the following hyper-contractive property that for any $1 < q < \infty$*

$$\|u\|_q^q \le C(\|U_0\|_1, q, m, d) + \left[\frac{q-1}{t}\right]^{q-1}, \quad \textit{for any } t > 0. \tag{3.5}$$

Using the boundedness of $\|u\|_q$ for any $1 < q < \infty$ we can prove our main result about the hyper-contractivity in L^∞ estimates.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The global existence of a weak solution was proved in [3]. Now we will give the proof of the hyper-contractivity in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for any positive time. Firstly we denote $q_k := 3^k + m + d + 1$ and estimate $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx$.

Step 1. (The L^{q_k} estimate) Multiplying equation (1.1) with $u^{q_k-1}(q_k > 1)$ we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx = -\frac{4mq_k(q_k-1)}{(q_k+m-1)^2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx + (q_k-1)\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k+1} dx, \quad (3.6)$$

from Lemma 2.1 by letting

$$a = \frac{2q_{k-1}}{q_k+m-1},\ b = \frac{2(q_k+1)}{q_k+m-1},\ w = u^{a\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}$$

we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k+1} dx \le C(\delta_1) C_1^{-\frac{1}{\delta_1-1}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}} dx\right)^{\gamma_1} + C_1\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^2, \quad (3.7)$$

where $\delta_1 = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{a}-\frac{d-2}{2d}\right)}{\frac{b}{a}-1} = O(1)$ and $\gamma_1 = 1 + \frac{2b-2a}{2d-bd+2a} \le 3$ with $m > 0$, C_1 is a positive constant to be determined. It's easy to verify that $1 < b/a < \frac{2d}{a(d-2)}$ and $b/a < 2/a + 2/d$.

Substituting (3.7) into (3.6) we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \le \left(C_1(q_k-1) - \frac{4mq_k(q_k-1)}{(q_k+m-1)^2}\right)\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx$$
$$+ C(\delta_1)(q_k-1)C_1^{-\frac{1}{\delta_1-1}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}} dx\right)^{\gamma_1}. \quad (3.8)$$

We can see that for $k \to \infty$,

$$\frac{4mq_k(q_k-1)}{(q_k+m-1)^2} \to 4m,$$

therefore, in order to control the term $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx$ in (3.8), since $q_k > m+1$, we can choose $C_1 = \frac{m}{2(q_k-1)}$, $C_2 = m/2$ such that

$$C_1(q_k-1) - \frac{4mq_k(q_k-1)}{(q_k+m-1)^2} \le -C_2, \quad (3.9)$$

this follows

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \le -C_2\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx$$
$$+ C(\delta_1)(q_k-1)C_1^{-\frac{1}{\delta_1-1}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}} dx\right)^{\gamma_1}. \quad (3.10)$$

On the other hand, from (2.2) of Lemma 2.1 letting

$$a = \frac{2q_{k-1}}{q_k+m-1},\ b = \frac{2q_k}{q_k+m-1}$$

one has

$$\left(\|u\|_{q_k}^{q_k}\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2q_{k-1}/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}}} \le S_d^{-1}\|\nabla u^{(q_k+m-1)/2}\|_2^2\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}(2q_k/d+m-1)},$$

substituting it into (3.10) follows that for any $t > t_0$ with fixed $t_0 > 0$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k}dx \le -\frac{C_2}{S_d^{-1}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}(2q_k/d+m-1)}}\left(\|u\|_{q_k}^{q_k}\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2q_{k-1}/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}}} + C(\delta_1)q_k^{\frac{1}{1-1/\delta_1}}\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\gamma_1},$$

where for $m > 0$

$$\gamma_1 = 1+\frac{2q_k-2q_{k-1}+2}{dm-2d+2q_{k-1}} < 3,\ \delta_1 = 1+\frac{m-2+2q_{k-1}/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}+1} \ge 1+1/d.$$

Since $q_k > 1$, thus for any $t > t_0 > 0$ we have

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k}dx \le -\frac{C(m,d)}{\sup\limits_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}(2q_k/d+m-1)}}\left(\|u\|_{q_k}^{q_k}\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2q_{k-1}/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}}} + C(\delta_1)q_k^{d+1}\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\gamma_1},$$

Step 2. (Iterative procedures and hyper-contractive estimates) By applying Lemma 2.6, letting $y_k(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k}dx$ and taking

$$a = 1+\frac{m-1+2q_{k-1}/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}} \ge 1+1/d,\quad \text{if } m>0,$$

$$\beta(t_0) = \frac{C(m,d)}{\sup\limits_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}(2q_k/d+m-1)}},$$

$$\alpha(t_0) = C(\delta_1)q_k^{d+1}\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\gamma_1},$$

in the ODE inequality (2.9), then

$$y_k(t) \le [\alpha(t_0)/\beta(t_0)]^{1/a} + \left[\frac{1}{\beta(t_0)(a-1)(t-t_0)}\right]^{1/(a-1)},\ t>t_0, \tag{3.11}$$

plugging $a, \alpha(t_0), \beta(t_0)$ into (3.11) yields that for any $t > t_0 > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} y_k(t) \le & C(m,d)q_k^{\frac{d+1}{a}}\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\left(\gamma_1+\frac{2q_k/d+m-1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}\right)\frac{1}{a}} \\ & + \left[\frac{C(m,d)\sup\limits_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^{\frac{m-1+2q_k/d}{q_k-q_{k-1}}}}{(a-1)(t-t_0)}\right]^{\frac{1}{a-1}} \\ \le & C(m,d)q_k^{d+1}\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^A + \left[\frac{C(m,d)\sup\limits_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)}{(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}}\right]^B \\ \le & \max[1,C(m,d)][2(m+d+1)3^k]^{d+1}\cdot \\ & \left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)^A + \left[\frac{\sup\limits_{t_0<t<\infty}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_{k-1}}dx\right)}{(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}}\right]^B\right), \end{aligned} \tag{3.12}$$

where we have used $a-1\geq 1/d$ and for $m>0$

$$\eta_0=\frac{2q_k/d+m-1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}\geq\frac{d}{3},$$
$$A=\frac{\gamma_1+\eta_0}{a}=\frac{1+\frac{2q_k-2q_{k-1}+2}{dm-2d+2q_{k-1}}+\frac{2q_k/d+m-1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}}{1+\frac{2q_{k-1}/d+m-1}{q_k-q_{k-1}}}\leq 3,$$
$$B=\frac{\eta_0}{a-1}=\frac{2q_k/d+m-1}{2q_{k-1}/d+m-1}\leq 3,$$

denote $C_0=\max[1,C(m,d)][2(m+d+1)]^{d+1}$, from (3.12) one has that for any $t_0<t<\infty$

$$\begin{aligned}y_k(t)&\leq C_0 3^{(d+1)k}\left[\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}^A(t)+\left(\frac{\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}(t)}{(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}}\right)^B\right]\\&\leq 2C_0 3^{(d+1)k}\max\left\{1,\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}^3(t),\left(\frac{\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}(t)}{(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}}\right)^3\right\}.\end{aligned}\tag{3.13}$$

Next we will analyze the inequality (3.13).

If $0<t\leq 1$, take $0<(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}<1$, then $\frac{1}{\eta_0}\leq\frac{d}{3}$ gives rise to

$$\begin{aligned}y_k(t)&\leq 2C_0 3^{(d+1)k}\max\left\{1,\left(\frac{\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}(t)}{(t-t_0)^{1/\eta_0}}\right)^3\right\}\\&\leq\frac{2C_0}{(t-t_0)^d}3^{(d+1)k}\max\left(1,\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}^3(t)\right),\end{aligned}$$

then after some iterative procedures for any fixed t,t_0, we have

$$y_k(t)\leq\left(\frac{2C_0}{(t-t_0)^d}\right)^{\frac{3^k-1}{2}}3^{(d+1)\left(\frac{3^{k+1}}{4}-\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}\right)}\max\left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_0^{3^k}(t),1\right).\tag{3.14}$$

Recalling $q_k=3^k+m+d+1$, taking the power $\frac{1}{q_k}$ to both sides of (3.14) we conclude that for $t_0<t\leq 1$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty\leq\frac{\sqrt{2C_0}}{(t-t_0)^{d/2}}3^{3(d+1)/4}\max\left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}\|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2},1\right),\tag{3.15}$$

take $t_0=t/2$ we have

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty\leq\frac{C(d,m)}{t^{d/2}}3^{3(d+1)/4}\max\left(\sup_{t/2<s<\infty}\|u(s)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2},1\right),\ 0<t\leq 1.\tag{3.16}$$

Similarly, if $1<t<\infty$, taking $t-t_0>1/2$ in (3.13) we have

$$y_k(t)\leq C_1 3^{(d+1)k}\max\{1,\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_{k-1}^3(t)\},$$

where $C_1=2C_0 2^{1/\eta_0}$, this follows

$$y_k(t)\leq C_1^{\frac{3^k-1}{2}}3^{(d+1)\left(\frac{3^{k+1}}{4}-\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}\right)}\max\left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty}y_0^{3^k}(t),1\right),\tag{3.17}$$

taking the power $\frac{1}{q_k}$ to both sides of (3.17) we conclude that for $1/2 < t - t_0 < \infty$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \sqrt{C_1} 3^{3(d+1)/4} \max\left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty} \|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}, 1 \right), \tag{3.18}$$

taking $t_0 = t/2$ in (3.18) follows

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \sqrt{C_1} 3^{3(d+1)/4} \max\left(\sup_{t_0<t<\infty} \|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}, 1 \right), \ 1 < t < \infty, \tag{3.19}$$

Step 3. (Boundedness and decay in L^∞ norm for supercritical, critical cases) For $1-2/d < m \le 2-2/d$, by virtue of **(iii)** of Theorem 3.1, due to $m+d+2 > \frac{d(2-m)}{2} = p$ we have that for any $0 < t < \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}\|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2} \le & C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, m, d) \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(1+m+d+2-p)}{\epsilon_0(m+d+2+m+2/d-2)} \frac{m+d+2-1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+2-1}{(m+d+2)(m-1+2/d)}}} \right) \\ = & C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, m, d) \left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(3+m+dm/2)}{\epsilon_0(2m+d+2/d)} \frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} \right),\end{aligned}$$

where $\eta = C_{d,m} - \|U_0\|_p$ and ϵ_0 satisfies $\frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} = \eta/2$, then (3.16) and (3.19) follow the boundedness of the solution that for $0 < t \le 1$

$$\begin{aligned}\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le & \max\left[1, C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, m, d)\right] \cdot \\ & \left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(3+m+dm/2)}{\epsilon_0(2m+d+2/d)} \frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} \right) \frac{1}{t^{d/2}},\end{aligned}$$

and for $1 < t < \infty$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \max\left[1, C(\eta, \|U_0\|_1, m, d)\right] \left(\frac{1}{t^{\frac{(p+\epsilon_0-1)(3+m+dm/2)}{\epsilon_0(2m+d+2/d)} \frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} + \frac{1}{t^{\frac{m+d+1}{m-1+2/d}}} \right).$$

Step 4. (Boundedness in L^∞ norm for subcritical case) For $m > 2-2/d$, by Theorem 3.2, we have for any $1 < q < \infty$,

$$\|u\|_q^q \le C(\|U_0\|_1, q, m, d) + \left[\frac{q-1}{t}\right]^{q-1}, \quad \text{for any } t > 0. \tag{3.20}$$

Similar to (3.16) and (3.18) we obtain

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \max\left[1, C(\|U_0\|_1, m, d)\right] \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^{m+d+2-1}}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{t^{d/2}}, \qquad 0 < t \le 1,$$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_\infty \le \max\left[1, C(\|U_0\|_1, m, d)\right] \left(1 + \frac{1}{t^{m+d+2-1}}\right), \qquad 1 < t < \infty.$$

Step 5. (Time regularity) Previously we have the following basic estimates that for any $T > 0$

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty\left(0,T;L_+^1 \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)} \le C, \tag{3.21}$$

$$\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{m+r-1}{2}}\right\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))} \le C, \ 1 < r \le p, \tag{3.22}$$

$$\|u\|_{L^{p+1}(0,T;L^{p+1}(\mathbb{R}^d))} \le C. \tag{3.23}$$

After some computations we obtain the time regularity

$$\|u_t\|_{L^{\min\left(2,\frac{2(p+1)}{4-m}\right)}\left(0,T;W_{loc}^{-1,\frac{2p}{p+2}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)} \le C. \tag{3.24}$$

On the other hand, using the L^∞ bound for any $t > 0$, it's easy to verity that for any $T > t_0 > 0$

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty\left(t_0,T;L^1_+\cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)} \le C,$$
$$\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}}\right\|_{L^2(t_0,T;L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))} \le C, \quad \text{for any } 1 < q < \infty,$$

here we can choose $\frac{m+q-1}{2} \ge 1$ such that the solution satisfies the following gradient estimates

$$\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(t_0,T;L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))} \le C,$$

then some computations by using the above regularities verify the regularities (1.8) and (1.9). This ends the proof. □

Using Theorem 2.17 in [3] for the local existence results directly leads to the following corollary.

Corollary 1. *For $0 < m < 2 - 2/d$, if $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $m \le q < \infty$ and $p < q < \infty$, then there exists a finite time T_q depending on $\|U_0\|_q$ and a local weak solution $u(x,t)$ such that*

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_{L^\infty} \le \frac{C(\|U_0\|_q, q)}{t^\alpha}, \ 0 < t < T_q/2,$$

where α is a positive constant.

Notice that the local existence results in Theorem 2.17 of [3] also hold true for $m > 0$.

4. **The uniform estimates in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$.**

In this section, we will show that if $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then the solution is bounded in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uniformly in time instead of hyper-contractivity in Section 3. Firstly, we will give the proof for the boundedness in $L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)(1 < q < \infty)$ uniformly in time in the following proposition.

Proposition 1. *Let $d \ge 3$,*

1. *For $0 < m \le 2 - 2/d$ and $p = \frac{d(2-m)}{2} \ge 1$, $\eta := C_{d,m}^{2-m} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m}$, if $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $1 < q < \infty$ and $\eta > 0$, then there exists a global weak solution u such that*

$$\|u\|_q^q \le C(\|U_0\|_1, q)\|U_0\|_p^{\frac{p(q-1)}{p-1}}, \ 1 < q \le p,$$
$$\|u\|_q^q \le \|U_0\|_q^q + C(\|U_0\|_1, q)\left(\|U_0\|_q^q\right)^{\frac{p+\epsilon_0-1}{\epsilon_0}\frac{q-p+1}{q+m-2+2/d}}, \ p < q < \infty, \tag{4.1}$$

where ϵ_0 satisfies

$$\frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m} = \frac{\eta}{2}. \tag{4.2}$$

2. For $m > 2-2/d$, if $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ for some $1 < q < \infty$, then

$$\|u\|_q^q \le \|U_0\|_q^q + \left(1-\frac{\alpha_0}{2}\right)\left[S_d \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha_0}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha_0}} \|U_0\|_1^{1+\frac{2(q-1)}{dm-d+2}}$$
$$+(q-1)\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\left[S_d \frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha}} \|U_0\|_1^{1+\frac{2q}{dm-2d+2}}, \tag{4.3}$$

where $\alpha = \frac{2q}{m+q-2+2/d}$, $\alpha_0 = \frac{2(q-1)}{m+q-2+2/d}$.

Proof. **Step 1.** (Uniform L^p estimates for $0 < m < 2-2/d$) Firstly it's obtained by multiplying the equation (1.1) with pu^{p-1} leads to

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int u^p dx + \frac{4mp(p-1)}{(m+p-1)^2}\int \left|\nabla u^{(m+p-1)/2}\right|^2 dx$$
$$=(p-1)\int u^{p+1}dx \le (p-1)S_d^{-1}\|\nabla u^{(m+p-1)/2}\|_2^2\|u\|_p^{2-m}, \tag{4.4}$$

where the last inequality (4.4) follows from (2.4) with $q = p$. Hence one has

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int u^p dx + S_d^{-1}(p-1)\left(C_{d,m}^{2-m} - \|u\|_p^{2-m}\right)\int \left|\nabla u^{(m+p-1)/2}\right|^2 dx \le 0. \tag{4.5}$$

Since $\|U_0\|_p < C_{d,m}$, so the following estimate holds true for any $t > 0$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_p < \|U_0\|_p < C_{d,m}, \tag{4.6}$$

Step 2. (Finite time extinction for $0 < m < 1-2/d$) It follows from (2.3) by using $\|u\|_1 \le \|U_0\|_1$ that

$$\frac{\left(\|u\|_p^p\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2/d}{p-1}}}{S_d^{-1}\|U_0\|_1^{\frac{1}{p-1}}} \le \|\nabla u^{\frac{p+m-1}{2}}\|_2^2. \tag{4.7}$$

Substituting (4.7) into (4.4) arrives at

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int u^p dx + \frac{(p-1)\eta}{\|U_0\|_1^{\frac{1}{p-1}}}\left(\int u^p dx\right)^{\delta} \le 0, \tag{4.8}$$

where $\delta = 1 + \frac{m-1+2/d}{p-1} < 1$ for $m < 1-2/d$. Hence in view of Lemma 2.6 **(iii)**, there exists a finite time $0 < T_{ext} \le \frac{(\|U_0\|_p^p)^{1-\delta}}{C_p(1-\delta)}$ with $0 < \delta = 1 + \frac{m-1+2/d}{p-1} < 1$ such that $\|u(\cdot,t)\|_p$ will vanish a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^d$ for all $t > T_{ext}$, thus the solution will extinct at finite time.

Step 3. (Uniform L^{r_0} estimate with $r_0 := p+\epsilon_0$ for ϵ_0 small enough for $1-2/d \le m < 2-2/d$) Using (2.4) with $q = r_0$ deduces

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int u^{r_0} dx + \frac{4mr_0(r_0-1)}{(r_0+m-1)^2}\int \left|\nabla u^{(m+r_0-1)/2}\right|^2 dx$$
$$=(r_0-1)\int u^{r_0+1}dx$$
$$\le (r_0-1)S_d^{-1}\|\nabla u^{(r_0+m-1)/2}\|_2^2\|u\|_p^{2-m}$$
$$\le (r_0-1)S_d^{-1}\|\nabla u^{(r_0+m-1)/2}\|_2^2\|U_0\|_p^{2-m}. \tag{4.9}$$

The last inequality is derived from (4.6). If we choose ϵ_0 such that

$$\frac{\eta}{2} := \frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m} < \eta, \tag{4.10}$$

then one has

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int u^{r_0} dx + S_d^{-1}(r_0-1)\frac{\eta}{2}\int \left|\nabla u^{(m+r_0-1)/2}\right|^2 dx \le 0, \tag{4.11}$$

then we obtain the uniform estimates for $\|u\|_{r_0}$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_{r_0} \le \|U_0\|_{r_0}. \tag{4.12}$$

Step 4. (Uniform L^q estimates for $q > r_0$ with $U_0 \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $1-2/d \le m < 2-2/d$) For $q > r_0$, taking $r = r_0$ in (2.5) and using (4.12) one has

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_q^q + \frac{4qm(q-1)}{(q+m-1)^2}\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^2 \\
=&(q-1)\int u^{q+1} dx \\
\le& \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^2 + C(q,r_0,d)\left(\|u\|_{r_0}^{r_0}\right)^{\delta}, \\
\le& \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\left\|\nabla u^{\frac{q+m-1}{2}}\right\|_2^2 + C(q,r_0,d)\left(\|U_0\|_{r_0}^{r_0}\right)^{\delta},
\end{aligned} \tag{4.13}$$

where $\delta = 1 + \frac{1+q-r_0}{r_0-p}$.

Collecting (2.3) and (4.13) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_q^q \le& -\frac{2mq(q-1)}{S_d^{-1}(m+q-1)^2\|U_0\|_1^{\frac{1}{q-1}\left(1+\frac{2(q-p)}{d}\right)}}\left(\|u\|_q^q\right)^{1+\frac{m-1+2/d}{q-1}} \\
&+ C(q,r_0,d)\left(\|U_0\|_{r_0}^{r_0}\right)^{\delta}.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

From Lemma 2.6 by letting

$$y(t) = \|u\|_q^q,\ \alpha = C(q,r_0,d)\left(\|U_0\|_{r_0}^{r_0}\right)^{\delta},\ \beta = \frac{2mq(q-1)}{S_d^{-1}(m+q-1)^2\|U_0\|_1^{\frac{1}{q-1}\left(1+\frac{2(q-p)}{d}\right)}},$$

Case 1. **(**$1-2/d < m < 2-2/d$**)** $a = 1 + \frac{m-1+2/d}{q-1} > 1$, by (2.10) of Lemma 2.6 we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|u\|_q^q \le& \max\left(\|U_0\|_q^q, C(\|U_0\|_1, q)(\|U_0\|_{r_0}^{r_0})^{\frac{\delta}{a}}\right) \\
\le& \max\left(\|U_0\|_q^q, C(\|U_0\|_1,q)\left(\|U_0\|_q^q\right)^{\frac{r_0-1}{r_0-p}\frac{q-p+1}{q+m-2+2/d}}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the interpolation inequality in the last inequality for $1 < p < r_0 < q$.

Case 2. **(**$m = 1-2/d$**)** $a = 1$, from Lemma 2.6 one has

$$y(t) \le \alpha/\beta + y(0), \tag{4.15}$$

$$\|u(\cdot,t)\|_q^q \le \|U_0\|_q^q + C(\|U_0\|_1,q)\left(\|U_0\|_q^q\right)^{\frac{r_0-1}{q-1}\frac{q-p+1}{r_0-p}}. \tag{4.16}$$

Thus we conclude that for $m \ge 1-2/d$

$$\|u\|_q^q \le \|U_0\|_q^q + C(\|U_0\|_1,q)\left(\|U_0\|_q^q\right)^{\frac{r_0-1}{r_0-p}\frac{q-p+1}{q+m-2+2/d}}.$$

Step 5. (Uniform L^q estimates with $U_0 \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $m > 2 - 2/d$) Taking Lemma 2.3 into account we have the following estimates

$$\frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_q^q + \frac{4mq}{(m+q-1)^2}\|\nabla u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}}\|_2^2 = (q-1)\|u\|_{q+1}^{q+1}$$
$$\leq \frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\|\nabla u^{\frac{m+q-1}{2}}\|_2^2$$
$$+ (q-1)\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\left[S_d\frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha}} \|u\|_1^{1+\frac{2q}{dm-2d+2}}.$$

Here $\alpha = \frac{2q}{m+q-2+2/d}$, combining Lemma 2.2 leads to

$$\frac{d}{dt}\|u\|_q^q \leq -\|u\|_q^q + \left(1-\frac{\alpha_0}{2}\right)\left[S_d\frac{2mq(q-1)}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha_0}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha_0}} \|u\|_1^{1+\frac{2(q-1)}{dm-d+2}}$$
$$+ (q-1)\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\left[S_d\frac{2mq}{(m+q-1)^2}\frac{2}{\alpha}\right]^{\frac{1}{1-2/\alpha}} \|u\|_1^{1+\frac{2q}{dm-2d+2}},$$

where $\alpha_0 = \frac{2(q-1)}{m+q-2+2/d}$. By Gronwall's inequality we obtain the conclusion.

As to the regularity process and global existence, we can refer to [3] for precise results. Thus ends the proof. ☐

The following lemma is proved by the spirit of [1] which will be used to estimate the boundedness in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Lemma 4.1. *Assume $y_k(t) \geq 0,\ k = 0, 1, 2, ...$ are C^1 functions for $t > 0$ satisfying*

$$y_k'(t) \leq -y_k + a_k\left(y_{k-1}^{\gamma_1}(t) + y_{k-1}^{\gamma_2}(t)\right), \tag{4.17}$$

where $a_k = \bar{a}3^{rk} > 1$ with $\bar{a}, r$ are positive bounded constants and $0 < \gamma_2 < \gamma_1 \leq 3$. Assume also that there exists a bounded constant $K \geq 1$ such that $y_k(0) \leq K^{3^k}$, then

$$y_k(t) \leq (2\bar{a})^{\frac{3^k-1}{2}} 3^{r\left(\frac{3^{k+1}}{4}-\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}\right)} \max\left\{\sup_{t\geq 0} y_0^{3^k}(t), K^{3^k}\right\}. \tag{4.18}$$

Proof. Multiplying e^t to both sides of (4.17) yields

$$\left(e^t y_k(t)\right)' \leq a_k e^t\left(y_{k-1}^{\gamma_1}(t) + y_{k-1}^{\gamma_2}(t)\right) \leq 2a_k e^t \max\{1, \sup_{t\geq 0} y_{k-1}^3(t)\},$$
$$y_k(t) \leq (1-e^{-t})2a_k \max\left\{1, \sup_{t\geq 0} y_{k-1}^3(t)\right\} + e^{-t}y_k(0) \tag{4.19}$$
$$\leq 2a_k \max\left\{1, \sup_{t\geq 0} y_{k-1}^3(t), y_k(0)\right\}$$
$$\leq 2a_k \max\left\{1, \sup_{t\geq 0} y_{k-1}^3(t), K^{3^k}\right\} = 2a_k \max\left\{\sup_{t\geq 0} y_{k-1}^3(t), K^{3^k}\right\}.$$

Then from (4.19) after some iterative steps we have

$$\begin{aligned}
y_k(t) &\le 2a_k(2a_{k-1})^3(2a_{k-2})^{3^2}(2a_{k-3})^{3^3}\cdots(2a_1)^{3^{k-1}}\max\left\{\sup_{t\ge0} y_0^{3^k}(t), K^{3^k}\right\}\\
&= (2\bar{a})^{1+3+3^2+3^3+\cdots 3^{k-1}}3^{r\left(k+3(k-1)+3^2(k-2)+\cdots+3^{k-1}\right)}\max\left\{\sup_{t\ge0} y_0^{3^k}(t), K^{3^k}\right\}\\
&= (2\bar{a})^{\frac{3^k-1}{2}}3^{r\left(\frac{3^{k+1}}{4}-\frac{k}{2}-\frac{3}{4}\right)}\max\left\{\sup_{t\ge0} y_0^{3^k}(t), K^{3^k}\right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Now we are in a position to prove the L^∞ bound.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $d \ge 3$, $m > 0$. Assume $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. For $0 < m < 2-2/d$, we also assume $\|U_0\|_p < C_{d,m}$. Then there exists a weak solution of (1.1) such that for any $t > 0$*

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty} \le C(m, d, K_0),$$

where $K_0 = \max\{1, \|U_0\|_1, \|U_0\|_\infty\}$. Furthermore, if $\nabla U_0^m \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, then for any $T > 0$, the weak solution has the following regularities

$$u(x,t) \in L^\infty\left(0,T; L^1_+ \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \cap L^2\left(0,T; H^1(\mathbb{R}^d)\right),$$

and

$$u_t \in L^2\left(0,T; H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right), \tag{4.20}$$

$$\nabla u^m \in L^\infty\left(0,T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)\right), \tag{4.21}$$

$$\left(u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right)_t \in L^2\left(0,T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)\right). \tag{4.22}$$

Proof of Theorem 4.2. The global existence of the weak solution has been proved in Theorem 2.17 of [3] with $U_0 \in L^1_+ \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$. Now we will focus on the boundedness in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ uniformly in time. Firstly we denote $q_k = 3^k + m + d + 1$ and estimate $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k}dx$.

Step 1. (The L^{q_k} estimate) Similar to the proof from (3.6) to (3.10) of Theorem 1.1, we also obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k}dx \le &-C_2\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}\right|^2 dx\\
&+ C(\delta_1)(q_k-1)C_1^{-\frac{1}{\delta_1-1}}\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k-1}dx\right)^{\gamma_1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

Here $C_2 = m/2$, $C_1 = \frac{m}{2(q_k-1)}$ and

$$\gamma_1 = 1 + \frac{2\tilde{b}-2\tilde{a}}{2d-\tilde{b}d+2\tilde{a}} \le 3,\ \delta_1 = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{\tilde{a}}-\frac{d-2}{2d}\right)}{\frac{\tilde{b}}{\tilde{a}}-1} = O(1),$$

where

$$\tilde{a} = \frac{2q_{k-1}}{q_k+m-1},\ \tilde{b} = \frac{2(q_k+1)}{q_k+m-1}.$$

Moreover, taking

$$a = \frac{2q_{k-1}}{q_k+m},\ b = \frac{2q_k}{q_k+m},\ w = u^{a\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}}$$

in Lemma 2.1 we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \le C(\delta_2) C_2^{-\frac{1}{\delta_2 - 1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_2} + C_2 \left\| \nabla u^{\frac{q_k+m-1}{2}} \right\|_2^2, \tag{4.24}$$

where $\delta_2 = \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{d-2}{2d}\right)}{\frac{b}{a}-1} = O(1)$ and $\gamma_2 = 1 + \frac{2b-2a}{2d-bd+2a} \le 3$ if $m > 0$.

Plugging (4.24) into (4.23) one has

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \\
\le& - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx + C(\delta_1)(q_k - 1) C_1^{-\frac{1}{\delta_1 - 1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_1} \\
&+ C(\delta_2) C_2^{-\frac{1}{\delta_2 - 1}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_2} \\
=& - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx + C(\delta_1, m)(q_k - 1)^{\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{\delta_1}}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_1} \\
&+ C(\delta_2, m) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_2} \\
\le& - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \\
&+ \max\left[1, C(\delta_1, m), C(\delta_2, m)\right] q_k^{\frac{1}{1-1/\delta_1}} \left\{ \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_1} + \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k - 1} dx \right)^{\gamma_2} \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

where $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1 \le 3$ with $m > 0$.

Step 2. (Uniform estimates of $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$) Let $K_0 = \max(1, \|U_0\|_1, \|U_0\|_\infty)$ and $K = K_0^{\frac{q_k}{3^k}} \ge 1$, then

$$y_k(0) = \|U_0\|_{q_k}^{q_k} \le \left[\max\left(\|U_0\|_1, \|U_0\|_\infty\right)\right]^{q_k} \le K_0^{q_k} = K^{3^k}. \tag{4.26}$$

Take

$$y_k(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx, \;\; r = \frac{1}{1 - 1/\delta_1},$$

$$\bar{a} = \max\left[1, C(\delta_1, m), C(\delta_2, m)\right](m + d + 1)^r = O(1),$$

then (4.25) can be recast as

$$y_k'(t) \le -y_k(t) + \bar{a} 3^{rk} \left(y_{k-1}^{\gamma_1}(t) + y_{k-1}^{\gamma_2}(t) \right). \tag{4.27}$$

Combining (4.26) and (4.27), by Lemma 4.1 we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{q_k} dx \le (2\bar{a})^{\frac{3^k - 1}{2}} 3^{r\left(\frac{3^{k+1}}{4} - \frac{k}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right)} \max\left\{ \sup_{t \ge 0} y_0^{3^k}(t), K^{3^k} \right\}. \tag{4.28}$$

Recalling $q_k = 3^k + m + d + 1$ and taking the power $\frac{1}{q_k}$ to both sides of (4.28), then the boundedness of the solution u is obtained by passing to the limit $k \to \infty$

$$\|u(t)\|_{L^\infty} \le \sqrt{2\bar{a}} 3^{3r/4} \max\left(\sup_{t \ge 0} y_0(t), K_0 \right). \tag{4.29}$$

Now we shall divide it into two cases $m > 2 - 2/d$ and $0 < m < 2 - 2/d$ to estimate $y_0(t)$.

Case 1. $(m > 2 - 2/d)$ Thanks to Proposition 1, taking $q = m + d + 2$ in (4.3) and using the interpolation inequality by $U_0 \in L^1 \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$ we have

$$\|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2} \le \|U_0\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2} + C(m, d, \|U_0\|_1) \le K_0^{m+d+2} + C(m, d, \|U_0\|_1),$$

where $K_0 = \max\{1, \|U_0\|_1, \|U_0\|_\infty\}$. Hence from (4.29) one has

$$\begin{aligned}\|u(t)\|_{L^\infty} &\le \sqrt{2\bar{a}}3^{3r/4} \max\left(\sup_{t\ge 0} y_0(t), K_0\right)\\ &\le \sqrt{2\bar{a}}3^{3r/4} \max\left(\|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}, K_0\right)\\ &\le \sqrt{2\bar{a}}3^{3r/4}\left(K_0^{m+d+2} + C(m, d, \|U_0\|_1)\right).\end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $(0 < m \le 2-2/d)$ For $0 < m \le 2-2/d$, it's easy to verify $m+d+2 > p$, therefore by (4.1) of Proposition 1 we have

$$\begin{aligned}\|u\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2} \le &C(\|U_0\|_1, m, d)\left(\|U_0\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}\right)^{\frac{p+\epsilon_0-1}{\epsilon_0}\frac{m+d+2-p+1}{m+d+2+m-2+2/d}}\\ &+ \|U_0\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}.\end{aligned} \tag{4.30}$$

Thus from (4.29) one has

$$\begin{aligned}\|u(t)\|_{L^\infty} &\le \sqrt{2\bar{a}}3^{3r/4} \max\left(\|u(t)\|_{m+d+2}^{m+d+2}, K_0\right)\\ &\le \sqrt{2\bar{a}}3^{3r/4}\left(C(\|U_0\|_1, m, d)\left(K_0^{m+d+2}\right)^{\frac{p+\epsilon_0-1}{\epsilon_0}\frac{m+3+dm/2}{2m+d+2/d}} + K_0^{m+d+2}\right),\end{aligned}$$

where ϵ_0 satisfies

$$\frac{4m(p+\epsilon_0)}{(p+\epsilon_0+m-1)^2 S_d^{-1}} - \|U_0\|_p^{2-m} = \frac{\eta}{2}. \tag{4.31}$$

Step 3. (Time regularity for $m > 1 - 2/d$) It directly follows from $u(x,t) \in L^\infty\left(0, T; L_+^1 \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\right)$ that

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla u\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))} &\le C,\\ \|u\nabla c\|_{L^\infty(0,T;L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))} &\le C,\\ \|\nabla u^m\|_{L^2(0,T;L^2(\mathbb{R}^d))} &\le C,\end{aligned}$$

then some computations can derive the time regularities (4.20). Furthermore, Multiplying $\frac{\partial u^m}{\partial t}$ to both sides of (1.1) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{4m}{(m+1)^2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\left(u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right)_t\right|^2 dx + \frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}|\nabla u^m|^2 dx\\ =&-m\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\nabla u\cdot\nabla c u^{m-1}u_t dx + m\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}u^{m+1}u_t dx\\ =&-\frac{2m}{m+1}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}u^{\frac{m-1}{2}}\left(u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right)_t\nabla u\cdot\nabla c dx + m\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}u^{m+1}u_t dx\\ \le&\frac{2m}{(m+1)^2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\left(u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right)_t\right|^2 dx + C(m)\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|u^{\frac{m-1}{2}}\nabla u\cdot\nabla c\right|^2 dx + C(m)\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}u^{m+3}dx.\end{aligned}$$

Hence for any $t>0$, from $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} u^{m+3}dx \le C(\|U_0\|_{m+3},d,m)$ one has

$$\begin{aligned}&\frac{2m}{(m+1)^2}\int_0^t\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\left(u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right)_s\right|^2 dxds+\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}|\nabla u(t)^m|^2\,dx \qquad (4.32)\\ \le&\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}|\nabla U_0^m|^2\,dx+C(m)\int_0^t\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\cdot\nabla c\right|^2 dxds+C(\|U_0\|_{m+3},d,m)\\ \le&\frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}|\nabla U_0^m|^2dx+C(m)\|\nabla c\|^2_{L^\infty(0,\ t;L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d))}\int_0^t\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right|^2 dxds\\ &+C(\|U_0\|_{m+3},d,m).\end{aligned}$$

It follows from the Young inequality that

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla c\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}&=C(d)\left\|u(x)*\frac{1}{|x|^{d-1}}\right\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}\\ &=C(d)\left\|\int_{0<|x-y|\le 1}\frac{u(y)}{|x-y|^{d-1}}dy+\int_{|x-y|>1}\frac{u(y)}{|x-y|^{d-1}}dy\right\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}\\ &\le C(d)\left(\|u(y)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}\left\|\frac{1}{|x|^{d-1}}\right\|_{L^1(0<|x|\le 1)}+\|u\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)}\right)\\ &\le C(d)\left(\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)}+\|u\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^d)}\right), \qquad (4.33)\end{aligned}$$

and the initial data $U_0\in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ leads to

$$\int_0^t\int_{\mathbb{R}^d}\left|\nabla u^{\frac{m+1}{2}}\right|^2 dxds\le C(\|U_0\|_2,d,m). \qquad (4.34)$$

Plugging (4.33) and (4.34) into (4.32) we obtain the time regularities (4.21) and (4.22). Thus completes the proof. □

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E-mail address: bianshen66@163.com
E-mail address: jliu@phy.duke.edu
E-mail address: zouchen@pku.edu.cn