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On a dynamic boundary condition for singular degenerate parabolic equations in a half space

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Abstract

We consider the initial value problem for a fully-nonlinear degenerate parabolic equation with a dynamic boundary condition in a half space. Our setting includes geometric equations with singularity such as the level-set mean curvature flow equation. We establish a comparison principle for a viscosity sub- and supersolution. We also prove existence of solutions and Lipschitz regularity of the unique solution. Moreover, relation to other types of boundary conditions is investigated by studying the asymptotic behavior of the solution with respect to a coefficient of the dynamic boundary condition.

Key words: dynamic boundary condition; geometric equations; comparison principle; viscosity solutions
Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 35K20; 35B51; 35D40

1 Introduction

Equation We consider the initial value problem for a fully-nonlinear parabolic equation with a dynamic boundary condition of the form

$$\text{(DB)}\begin{cases} u_t(x,t) + F(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \quad (1.1)\\ u_t(x,t) - \beta u_{x_n}(x,t) = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T), \quad (1.2)\\ u(x,0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \overline{\Omega}. \quad (1.3)\end{cases}$$

Here $u : \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$ is unknown and $u_t = \partial_t u$, $\nabla u = (\partial_{x_i} u)_{i=1}^n$ and $\nabla^2 u = (\partial_{x_i x_j} u)_{i,j=1}^n$. Moreover, throughout this paper we assume that

- $\Omega := \{x = (x', x_n) \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbf{R} \mid x_n > 0\}$ is the half space of $\mathbf{R}^n$;

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- $\beta > 0$.

The prime $'$ and the index n are used to represent the first $(n-1)$ components and the last component of a vector in $\mathbf{R}^n$, respectively.

Our goal in this paper is to establish a comparison principle, existence and regularity results of viscosity solutions to (DB) when $F = F(p, X)$ is allowed to be singular at $p = 0$. Examples include the level-set mean curvature flow operator stated below. We also study the asymptotic behavior of the unique solution as $\beta \to 0$ and $\beta \to \infty$.

The case $\beta = 0$ appears to be the Dirichlet problem but it is not exactly the same as the traditional Dirichlet problem $u = u_0$ on the boundary $\partial\Omega$; see Section 6.3. We also note that the case $\beta < 0$ is ill-posed if $n \geqq 2$ as pointed out by Vázquez and Vitillaro [48]. This is why we restrict ourselves for $\beta > 0$ although we occasionally mention the case $\beta = 0$.

Interface evolution equations Our problem (DB) applies to level-set equations for interface problems, which were first rigorously analyzed by [8] and [17]; the method was introduced by [42] as a numerical scheme and by [43] for physical explanation of scaling laws. We briefly explain the method below. See [29, Chapter 1] for a more detailed description of this approach.

Let us consider evolving (smooth) interfaces $\{\Gamma_t\}_{t\in[0,T)}$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ which divide $\overline{\Omega}$ into two regions Ω_t^+ and Ω_t^-. See Figure 1. Denote by $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}(x,t)$ the unit normal vector at $x \in \Gamma_t$ from Ω_t^+ to Ω_t^-. We assume that Γ_t evolves according to a surface evolution equation

$$V = f(\mathbf{n}, \nabla\mathbf{n}) \quad \text{on } \Gamma_t \cap \Omega. \tag{1.4}$$

Here $V = V(x,t)$ is the normal velocity of Γ_t at x in the direction of $\mathbf{n}$, f is a given function, and $-\nabla\mathbf{n}$ is the second fundamental form in the direction of $\mathbf{n}$. To track a motion of Γ_t we represent it as the zero level-set of an auxiliary function $u(x,t)$. Namely, $\Gamma_t = \{u(\cdot,t) = 0\}$ and $\Omega_t^\pm = \{\pm u(\cdot,t) > 0\}$. Then

$$V = \frac{u_t}{|\nabla u|}, \quad \mathbf{n} = -\frac{\nabla u}{|\nabla u|}, \quad \nabla\mathbf{n} = -\frac{1}{|\nabla u|} Q_{\nabla u}(\nabla^2 u),$$

where

$$Q_p(X) = R_p X R_p \quad \text{with } R_p = I - \frac{p\otimes p}{|p|^2}, \tag{1.5}$$

provided that u is smooth and $\nabla u \neq 0$. Here we write $q \otimes q = (q_i q_j)_{ij}$ for $q = (q_i)_i \in \mathbf{R}^n$, and $|\cdot|$ stands for the standard Euclidean norm in $\mathbf{R}^n$. Substituting the above formulas for (1.4), we are led to the parabolic equation (1.1) for u with a (possibly) singular operator F given by

$$F(p,X) = F_f(p,X) = -|p| f\left(-\frac{p}{|p|}, -\frac{1}{|p|} Q_p(X)\right). \tag{1.6}$$

The resulting equation (1.1) is often called a level-set equation. The operator F derived in this way possesses a kind of scaling property called *geometricity*; see (F5) in Section 4.3.

A typical example of such surface evolution equations in our mind is the mean curvature flow equation given by

$$V = H \quad \text{on } \Gamma_t \cap \Omega \tag{1.7}$$

with the mean curvature $H = -(\mathrm{div}_{\Gamma_t}\,\mathbf{n})(x)$ of Γ_t at x. In this case the associated equation (1.1) is

$$u_t(x,t) - |\nabla u(x,t)|\mathrm{div}\left(\frac{\nabla u(x,t)}{|\nabla u(x,t)|}\right) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T) \tag{1.8}$$

with F defined as

$$F(p,X) = -\mathrm{tr}\left\{\left(I - \frac{p\otimes p}{|p|^2}\right)X\right\}. \tag{1.9}$$

In the level-set formulation, our dynamic boundary condition (1.2) corresponds to the following boundary condition for evolving surfaces:

$$v_b = \beta\cot\theta \quad \text{on } b\Gamma_t := \Gamma_t \cap \partial\Omega. \tag{1.10}$$

Here $v_b = v_b(x,t)$ is the normal velocity of $b\Gamma_t$ on the boundary $\partial\Omega$ at $x \in b\Gamma_t$, and θ is the contact angle at $x \in b\Gamma_t$ formed by $\partial\Omega$ and Γ_t, or equivalently the angle between two vectors $e_n \in (0,\dots 0,1) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $-\mathbf{n}$ at $x \in b\Gamma_t$. Since they are given as

$$v_b = \frac{V}{\sin\theta} = \frac{u_t}{|\nabla u|\sin\theta}, \quad \cos\theta = \langle e_n, -\mathbf{n}\rangle = \frac{u_{x_n}}{|\nabla u|},$$

where $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ is the standard Euclidean inner product in $\mathbf{R}^n$, we see that (1.10) yields (1.2).

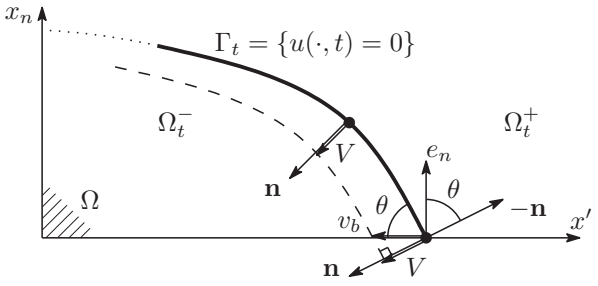

Figure 1: Interface problem

For (1.8) and more general singular geometric equations, a unique existence result for viscosity solutions is obtained by [8] and [17] in the case where there is no boundary, that is, $\Omega = \mathbf{R}^n$. When Ω is a domain, a unique existence of viscosity solutions for singular equations is well studied for Neumann type boundary conditions; see [44, 45, 6, 38]. See also [47, 36] for Dirichlet boundary problems, but the domain Ω is assumed to be strict mean-convex which excludes the half space. However, such a well-posedness result for singular equations like (1.8) has not been known for a dynamic boundary condition even if the boundary is flat like our case. This paper provides a first attempt in this problem.

Our typical problem (1.8) with (1.2) is obtained, at least formally, as a sharp interface limit of the Allen-Cahn equation

$$v^\varepsilon_t(x,t) - \Delta v^\varepsilon(x,t) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}W'(v^\varepsilon(x,t)) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega\times(0,T) \tag{1.11}$$

with the same dynamic boundary condition

$$v_t^\varepsilon(x,t) - \beta v_{x_n}^\varepsilon(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T). \tag{1.12}$$

Here $W(r) = (1-r^2)^2/4$ is a double-well potential. See, e.g., [26, 9] and references therein for the Allen-Cahn equation with a dynamic boundary condition. Also, the authors of [31] study Brakke flows with Dirichlet or dynamic boundary condition obtained by the limit of the Allen-Cahn equation.

To see the derivation of (1.8) and (1.2), let us suppose as usual that the solution v^ε is of the form

$$v^\varepsilon(x,t) = q\left(\frac{d(x,t)}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

where q is the standing wave solution to $q''(r) - W'(q(r)) = 0$ in $\mathbf{R}$ with $q(\pm\infty) = \pm 1$ and d is a smooth function such that $\{d=0\} = \{v^\varepsilon = 0\}$. On one hand, the equation (1.8) for d is derived in a usual way by substituting the derivatives of v^ε for (1.11). Indeed, we then have

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} q'\left(\frac{d}{\varepsilon}\right)(d_t - \Delta d) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} q''\left(\frac{d}{\varepsilon}\right)(|\nabla d|^2 - 1) = 0.$$

This implies that $d_t - \Delta d = 0$ and $|\nabla d|^2 = 1$, and hence

$$\begin{aligned} d_t - \operatorname{tr}\left\{\left(I - \frac{\nabla d \otimes \nabla d}{|\nabla d|^2}\right)\nabla^2 d\right\} &= d_t - \Delta d + \sum_{i,j=1}^n d_{x_i} d_{x_j} d_{x_i x_j} \\ &= 0 + \sum_{i=1}^n d_{x_i} \partial_{x_i}(|\nabla d|^2) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|\nabla d| = 1$, we see that d is a distance function to $\{d(\cdot,t)=0\} = \{v^\varepsilon(\cdot,t)=0\}$. On the other hand, it follows from (1.12) that

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} q'\left(\frac{d}{\varepsilon}\right)(d_t - \beta d_{x_n}) = 0,$$

which gives (1.2) for d. In a strict sense, it is known that the distance function is a viscosity supersolution of the heat equation. This is shown in [16] and [39] for the case with no boundary and the case of the Neumann boundary condition, respectively. By using this fact, [16, 39] prove that the zero level-set of a solution to the Allen-Cahn equation converges to a mean curvature flow. Unfortunately, it seems that a similar technique does not work for (DB). In fact, we show in Example 2.5 that the distance function may not be a supersolution of the heat equation in Ω.

A similar type of boundary conditions to (1.2) can be found in [4]; it is of the form

$$v_b = f\cos\theta + g \tag{1.13}$$

with f free energy of the interface and g the difference between the free energies of two parts of $\partial\Omega$ separated by the interface. The derivation of (1.13) is based on a capillary force balance, dissipation inequality etc.

Literature overview We review a few typical known results on dynamic boundary value problems related to our problem. This list is not exhaustive at all.

For fully nonlinear parabolic equations without a singularity at $\nabla u = 0$, Barles established a quite general comparison result in [5, Section II] and [6, Section 3] for a general nonlinear dynamic boundary condition; see also [7] for the large time behavior of the solution. However, as is stated in [6, Comment after Theorem 3.2], a similar choice of a test function to the non-singular case does not work when we prove the comparison principle for singular equations. A difficulty is a control of $|\nabla_x\phi - \nabla_y\phi|$ for a test function $\phi = \phi(x,t,y,s)$ in the procedure of doubling variables. In this paper, we carry out a different approach based on a perturbation of a test function employed in [33, 27, 28] rather than modification of test functions given in [5, 6].

In the context of viscosity solutions, the papers [12, 2] study dynamic boundary problems for first order equations. Motivated by a mean field models of superconductivity and a surface evolution problem, the authors of [12] study a Hamilton-Jacobi equation under a dynamic boundary condition without the spatial derivative of the unknown function in one space dimensional case. A comparison principle and an existence theorem are established. The paper [2] is concerned with the asymptotic behavior of solutions to a dynamic boundary problem for the eikonal equation

$$\varepsilon u_t(x,t) + |\nabla u(x,t)| = 1 \quad \text{in } D \times (0,\infty)$$

with a bounded domain D. The limit of the solution u as $\varepsilon \to +0$ is investigated. Recent work [24, 35] also study such a vanishing time derivative of the equation for second order equations. In [34, 35] a deterministic game interpretation is proposed for dynamic boundary value problems of the mean curvature flow equation (1.8) and fully nonlinear parabolic equations.

The paper [1] proves a short-time existence and uniqueness of solutions to equations for the volume-preserving mean curvature flow and Willmore flow. See also [14, 11, 48, 46] for various other studies of a dynamic boundary problem for parabolic equations; the heat equation [48], semilinear equations [46], quasilinear equations [14] and higher order equations [11]. These work emphasize construction of unique regular solutions.

The theory for an elliptic equation of the form

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u(x,t) = f(u(x,t)) & \text{in } D \times (0,T), \\ u_t(x,t) + \langle \nu, \nabla u(x,t) \rangle = g(u(x,t)) & \text{on } \partial D \times (0,T), \end{cases}$$

where ν is a unit outward normal vector to ∂D, has also been developed. When D is the half space Ω, the paper [3] establishes a blow-up theorem of Fujita type when $f \equiv 0$ and $g(u) = u^p$. See also [40, 41, 18] for extension of the result and the asymptotic behavior of solutions. When $f(u) = u^p$ (or more general functions) and $g \equiv 0$, Fila, Ishige and Kawakami investigated (non-)existence of solutions, the large time behavior, minimal solutions and so on; see [19, 20, 21, 22]. We also refer the reader to [13, 15, 25] for problems in a general bounded domain D and [23] for problems in an exterior domain D.

Results Our first result of this paper is a comparison principle presented in Section 3. It applies to a viscosity subsolution u and a viscosity supersolution v of (DB) with a singular F

which is not necessarily geometric. The theorem is proved under a suitable decay condition for $u-v$ at infinity, which is satisfied if, for example, u and v are constant at infinity. Namely, both $u(\cdot,t)-\alpha$ and $v(\cdot,t)-\alpha$ have a compact support for some $\alpha\in\mathbf{R}$. This assumption is usual and not restrictive in the level-set approach when we study a motion of bounded interfaces ([8, 17]). As a corollary of the comparison result, we obtain uniqueness of solutions when the initial data is constant at infinity.

Our idea to handle a singularity together with a dynamic boundary condition is as follows: As usual we study a maximum point $\hat{Z}$ of

$$\Phi(x,t,y,s)=u(x,t)-v(y,s)-\phi(x,t,y,s) \tag{1.14}$$

with a smooth test function ϕ. A standard choice of ϕ involves $|x-y|^4$ to guarantee that $\nabla^2\phi=O$ whenever $\nabla\phi=0$; see the assumption (F3). Now, we add a perturbation parameter $\zeta\in\mathbf{R}$ to x_n-variable, which is the normal direction to the boundary of Ω, and put $|x'-y'|^4+|x_n-y_n-\zeta|^2$ into $\phi=\phi^\zeta$. Such a perturbation of a test function is first employed in [33, Theorem 2.2]; see also [27, Comparison Principle (Section 1.2), Proposition 7.6] and [28, Theorem 4.1]. We further add a suitable term so that ϕ violates the boundary condition (1.2).

The classical argument is applicable if there is some ζ such that $\nabla\phi\neq 0$ at the maximum point $\hat{Z}=\hat{Z}^\zeta$ since the singularity does not affect. A difficulty arises if it is not the case. Then it turns out that, we are able to reduce the number of the variables of the test function by using the relation $\phi_{x_n}=0$. In this way, we are led to define a reduced test function ρ which no longer depends on x_n, y_n and ζ. It also turns out that a maximum point of the associated function $\Theta(x,t,y,s)=u(x,t)-v(y,s)-\rho(x,t,y,s)$ is unchanged from $\hat{Z}^0$. This fact is guaranteed by using the constancy lemma (Lemma 2.3). Accordingly, we have $\nabla\rho=0$ and $\nabla^2\rho=O$ at $\hat{Z}^0$, which concludes the theorem. This approach is sometimes called a flattening argument [28, 32]. Unfortunately, it seems to be non-trivial to extend this approach for more general boundary conditions rather than the linear condition (1.2) since the derivatives of ϕ are not well controlled.

Existence results of viscosity solutions are proven in Section 4 by employing Perron's method for viscosity solutions ([37]). A crucial step is to construct barrier functions which are a viscosity sub- and supersolution satisfying the initial data. We first construct such barriers for a general uniformly continuous initial data, which gives a viscosity solution of (DB). We further construct refined barriers for an initial data being constant at infinity so that the barriers are also constant at infinity. A unique existence result of viscosity solutions of (DB) is thus established for such an initial data. Our unique existence result yields unique global-in-time existence of a generalized solution (level-set flow) of interface evolution equations (1.4) with (1.10).

We also study Lipschitz regularity of the unique solution u in Section 5. In the proof of Theorem 5.3, on one hand, we apply the comparison principle to u with its shift both in space and time variables to get Lipschitz estimates with respect to x' and t. On the other hand, for the estimate with respect to x_n-variable, we employ the method of doubling variables like the proof of the comparison principle. We again study a function of the form (1.14) with u instead of v. Such a method has been used in the literature; see, e.g., [5, Theorem II.3]. These Lipschitz estimates are derived for initial data u_0 in C^{1+1}-class, which

is the same regularity assumption as in [5, Theorem II.3]. We further discuss in Section 5.2 a sufficient condition which guarantees that the Lipschitz constant is independent of β.

In Section 6 relation to other types of boundary conditions is investigated. We study the asymptotic behavior of the unique solution $u = u^\beta$ of (DB) as $\beta \to \infty$ and $\beta \to 0$. At least formally, these limits are expected to solve

$$-u_{x_n}(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T) \quad \text{and} \quad u_t(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T),$$

respectively. In other words, new boundary conditions are of the Neumann type and the "Dirichlet" type. This formal observation can be justified by stability results for the half-relaxed limits of viscosity solutions, provided that the comparison principle for the limit problem holds. For the Neumann case, the convergence is established in Section 6.1 since the comparison principle is a classical result ([45]), while it fails in general for the Dirichlet type. For this reason, in Section 6.2 and Section 6.3 we give some sufficient conditions that imply the convergence of u^β to the solution of the limit problem of the Dirichlet type.

By a change of variables, it is possible to treat a more general boundary condition of the form

$$u_t(x,t) - \langle \gamma, \nabla_{x'} u(x,t) \rangle - \beta u_{x_n}(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T) \tag{1.15}$$

with a vector $\gamma \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$. In fact, $u(x,t)$ is a viscosity solution of (1.1), (1.15) and (1.3) if and only if $v(x,t) := u(x' - \gamma t, x_n, t)$ is a viscosity solution of (DB). For this reason, we only study the simpler problem (DB) and give results for (DB) in this paper.

This paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is devoted to preparation. We give a definition of viscosity solutions, a key lemma and some examples. In Section 3 we establish a comparison principle for a viscosity sub- and supersolution of (DB). This implies a uniqueness of solutions while existence of solutions is discussed in Section 4. As an application, we give a typical result for interface evolution equations with the boundary condition (1.10). Section 5 is concerned with a Lipschitz regularity of the unique solution. Finally, in Section 6 we study the asymptotic behavior of the solution to (DB) as $\beta \to 0$ and $\beta \to \infty$. We prove a convergence to a solution of the limit problem.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Definition of viscosity solutions

Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}^N$ be a subset. For a function $h : K \to \mathbf{R}$, its upper semicontinuous envelope h^* and lower semicontinuous envelope h_* are defined as

$$h^*(x) := \limsup_{K \ni y \to x} h(y), \quad h_*(x) := \liminf_{K \ni y \to x} h(y) \quad (x \in \overline{K}).$$

We list assumptions on the function $F : (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbf{S}^n \to \mathbf{R}$ appearing in (1.1). Here $\mathbf{S}^n$ stands for the space of real $n \times n$ symmetric matrices with the usual ordering. Namely, we write $X \leqq Y$ if $\langle (Y - X)\xi, \xi \rangle \geqq 0$ for all $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

(F1) F is continuous in $(\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbf{S}^n$.

(F2) F is degenerate elliptic, i.e, $F(p,X) \geqq F(p,Y)$ for all $p \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}^n$ such that $X \leqq Y$.

(F3) $-\infty < F_*(0,O) = F^*(0,O) < \infty$.

Throughout this paper we assume (F1)–(F3). We remark that it follows from (F2) that $F^*(0,X) \geqq F^*(0,Y)$ and $F_*(0,X) \geqq F_*(0,Y)$ if $X \leqq Y$.

To give a definition of viscosity solutions, we introduce a notion of *parabolic semi-jets* $\mathcal{P}^{2,\pm}u(x_0,t_0)$. Let $(x_0,t_0) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. We define $\mathcal{P}^{2,+}u(x_0,t_0)$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}^{2,-}u(x_0,t_0)$) as the set of $((\nabla\phi(x_0,t_0), \phi_t(x_0,t_0)), \nabla^2\phi(x_0,t_0)) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{S}^n$ with $\phi \in C^{2,1}(\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T))$, C^2-class in x and C^1-class in t, such that $u - \phi$ attains a local maximum (resp. local minimum) at (x_0,t_0) over $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. By definition we have $\mathcal{P}^{2,-}u(x_0,t_0) = -\mathcal{P}^{2,+}(-u)(x_0,t_0)$. For equivalent definitions and some basic properties, see [29, Chapter 3.2.1] for instance.

Definition 2.1 (Viscosity solution)**.** Let $u : \Omega \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$. We say that u is a *viscosity subsolution* (resp. a *viscosity supersolution*) *of* (1.1) *and* (1.2) if $u^* < \infty$ (resp. $u_* > -\infty$) in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$ and if for all $(x_0,t_0) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$ and $((p,\tau),X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+}u^*(x_0,t_0)$ (resp. $((p,\tau),X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,-}u^*(x_0,t_0)$), we have

$$\begin{cases} \tau + F_*(p,X) \leqq 0 \quad (\text{resp. } \tau + F^*(p,X) \geqq 0) & \text{if } x_n > 0, \\ \tau + F_*(p,X) \leqq 0 \ \text{ or } \ \tau - \beta p_n \leqq 0 & \text{if } x_n = 0. \\ (\text{resp. } \tau + F^*(p,X) \geqq 0 \ \text{ or } \ \tau - \beta p_n \geqq 0) & \end{cases}$$

If u further satisfies $u^*(\cdot,0) \leqq u_0$ (resp. $u_*(\cdot,0) \geqq u_0$) in $\overline{\Omega}$, then we say that u is a *viscosity subsolution* (resp. a *viscosity supersolution*) *of* (DB). A *viscosity solution* is a function which is both a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution.

Remark 2.2. Assume that u is a viscosity subsolution of (1.1) and (1.2) and let $(x_0,t_0) \in \partial\Omega \times (0,T)$. If $((p,\tau),X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+}u^*(x_0,t_0)$ and if the boundary condition (1.2) is violated, namely $\tau - \beta p_n > 0$, then the inequality $\tau + F_*(p,X) \leqq 0$ should be fulfilled. This is clear by the definition of subsolutions.

The same thing is true for an element of the *extended parabolic semi-jet* $\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+}u^*(x_0,t_0)$, which is defined as the set of $((p,\tau),X) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{S}^n$ such that

> there exist $\{(x_m,t_m)\}_{m=1}^{\infty} \subset \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$ and $\{((p_m,\tau_m),X_m)\}_{m=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{S}^n$ such that $((p_m,\tau_m),X_m) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+}u^*(x_m,t_m)$ and, as $m \to \infty$, $(x_m,t_m) \to (x_0,t_0)$, $((p_m,\tau_m),X_m) \to ((p,\tau),X)$ and $u^*(x_m,t_m) \to u^*(x_0,t_0)$.

Indeed, if $((p,\tau),X) \in \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+}u^*(x_0,t_0)$ and $\tau - \beta p_n > 0$, then $\tau_m - \beta(p_m)_n > 0$ for sufficiently large m. This implies that $\tau_m + F_*(p_m,X_m) \leqq 0$, and by sending $m \to \infty$ we obtain $\tau + F_*(p,X) \leqq 0$. Clearly, a similar assertion holds for a viscosity supersolution u and the extended parabolic semi-jet $\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,-}u_*(x_0,t_0) = -\overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+}(-u_*)(x_0,t_0)$.

2.2 Constancy lemma

We state a generalized version of the constancy lemma appearing in [33, Section 4, Case 2b] and [27, Lemma 7.5]. The lemma plays an important role in the proof of a comparison principle when we perturb a test function to avoid singularities of equations. In Lemma 2.3 below, the variables of ϕ are expanded so that it depends on ρ while, in [33, 27], ϕ is a function of only r. The proof is almost the same as the literature, but we give it for the reader's convenience.

Lemma 2.3 (Constancy lemma)**.** *Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}^N$ be a bounded set and $G \subset \mathbf{R}^d$ be a bounded domain with $1 \leqq d < N$. Let $h : K \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ be a function such that $h \not\equiv -\infty$, and let $\phi = \phi(r, \rho) : \mathbf{R}^N \to \mathbf{R}$, where $(r, \rho) \in \mathbf{R}^d \times \mathbf{R}^{N-d}$, be a C^2-function with respect to r. For each $\zeta \in G$ we define*

$$H^\zeta(r, \rho) := h(r, \rho) - \phi(r - \zeta, \rho) \quad \text{for } (r, \rho) \in K.$$

If for each $\zeta \in G$ there is a maximizer $(r^\zeta, \rho^\zeta) \in K$ of H^ζ over K such that $\nabla_r \phi(r^\zeta - \zeta, \rho^\zeta) = 0$, then $\tilde{h}(\zeta) := H^\zeta(r^\zeta, \rho^\zeta)$ is constant in G.

Proof. Fix $\zeta, \eta \in G$ which satisfy $\theta\zeta + (1-\theta)\eta \in G$ for all $\theta \in [0, 1]$. By the definitions of functions $\tilde{h}$, H^η, H^ζ and the maximality at (r^ζ, ρ^ζ), we observe

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{h}(\eta) &= H^\eta(r^\eta, \rho^\eta) = h(r^\eta, \rho^\eta) - \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) \\
&= \{h(r^\eta, \rho^\eta) - \phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta)\} + \phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta) - \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) \\
&= H^\zeta(r^\eta, \rho^\eta) + \phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta) - \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) \\
&\leqq \tilde{h}(\zeta) + \phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta) - \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta). \qquad (2.1)
\end{aligned}$$

We next apply Taylor's theorem to ϕ with center $(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta)$. Then, by the assumption that $\nabla_r \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) = 0$, we see that

$$\phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta) = \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) + \frac{1}{2}\langle \nabla_r^2 \phi(r^\eta - \{\theta\zeta + (1-\theta)\eta\}, \rho^\eta)(\eta - \zeta), (\eta - \zeta)\rangle$$

for some $\theta \in [0, 1]$. Now, by the boundedness of K and G, there is a compact set K_G in $\mathbf{R}^N$ which covers $\{(r-\zeta, \rho) \mid (r, \rho) \in K,\ \zeta \in G\}$. Fix such K_G and define $C := (\max_{K_G} \|\nabla_r^2 \phi\|)/2$. Here $\|X\| := \sup_{p \in \mathbf{R}^n,\, |p| \leqq 1} |Xp|$ for $X \in \mathbf{S}^n$. It then follows that

$$\phi(r^\eta - \zeta, \rho^\eta) \leqq \phi(r^\eta - \eta, \rho^\eta) + C|\eta - \zeta|^2,$$

and so $\tilde{h}(\eta) - \tilde{h}(\zeta) \leqq C|\eta - \zeta|^2$ by (2.1). Changing the role of ζ and η yields

$$|\tilde{h}(\eta) - \tilde{h}(\zeta)| \leqq C|\eta - \zeta|^2.$$

This gives $\nabla \tilde{h} = 0$ in G. Since G is connected, we conclude that $\tilde{h}$ is constant in G. □

2.3 Examples

Example 2.4. We study (DB) for the mean curvature flow equation (1.8). For simplicity we let $n = 2$. Let $C \in \mathbf{R}$ be a constant and define

$$u(x_1, x_2, t) = C - x_1^2 - \left(x_2 + \frac{1}{\beta}\right)^2 - 2t.$$

Then u is a classical solution (and hence a viscosity solution; see Proposition 4.2) of (DB) with $u_0(x) = C - x_1^2 - (x_2 + (1/\beta))^2$. In fact, it is known that the zero level-set of such a function u describes a shrinking circle by the mean curvature; see [29, Chapter 1.7.1]. One can check that u solves (1.1) by direct calculations. It is also easy to check that the boundary condition (1.2) is satisfied since we have $u_t(x,t) = -2$ and $u_{x_2}(x,t) = -2(x_2 + (1/\beta))$.

Assume now that $C > 1/\beta^2$, so that the zero level-set of $u(\cdot, t)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$, denoted by Γ_t, is not empty for a short time. Then Γ_t is an arc of a circle of radius $r(t) = \sqrt{C - 2t}$ centered at $Q = (0, -1/\beta)$, and it connects two points $P_t^{\pm} = (\pm\sqrt{C - (1/\beta^2) - 2t}, 0)$. See Figure 2. An extinction time of Γ_t is $T^* = (C - (1/\beta^2))/2$. Namely, $\Gamma_t \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $t \in [0, T^*]$.

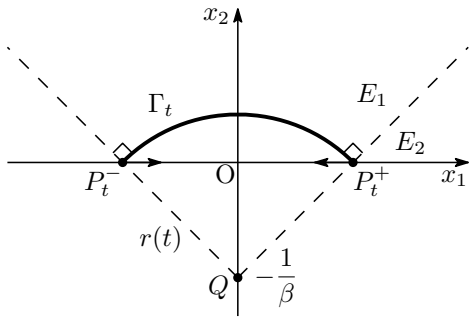

Figure 2: Shrinking arcs

Example 2.5. We revisit Example 2.4 and study the signed distance function $d(x,t)$ to Γ_t, which is given by

$$d(x,t) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{dist}(x, \Gamma_t) & \text{outside } \Gamma_t, \\ -\mathrm{dist}(x, \Gamma_t) & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

We show that d is NOT a viscosity supersolution of

$$d_t(x,t) - \Delta d(x,t) = 0 \quad \text{in } D^+, \tag{2.2}$$

where $D^+ = \{(x,t) \in \Omega \times (0, T^*) \mid d(x,t) > 0\}$. This fact shows that our dynamic boundary problem is significantly different from a problem posed in the whole space ([16, Theorem 2.2]) and the Neumann boundary value problem ([39, Lemma 4]).

We use the same notation as in Example 2.4. Let us first calculate the value of d in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0, T^*)$. We divide this set into the following two parts:

$$E_1 := \left\{ (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [0, T^*) \;\middle|\; x_2 \geqq \frac{1}{\beta}\left(\frac{|x_1|}{|P_t^{\pm}|} - 1\right) \right\},$$
$$E_2 := (\overline{\Omega} \times [0, T^*)) \setminus E_1.$$

(See Figure 2 again.) Note that $\operatorname{int} E_2 \subset D^+$.

If $(x,t) \in E_1$, then the distance from x to Γ_t is achieved at the perpendicular foot on Γ_t, and so the situation is the same as that in [16]. We have

$$d(x,t) = |x - Q| - r(t),$$

which implies that

$$d_t(x,t) - \Delta d(x,t) = -r'(t) - \frac{1}{|x-Q|} = \frac{1}{r(t)} - \frac{1}{|x-Q|} = \frac{1}{r(t)} - \frac{1}{d(x,t)+r(t)}.$$

This shows that d is a supersolution of (2.2) in $D^+ \cap \operatorname{int} E_1$ in the classical sense.

We next let $(x,t) \in E_2$. Then geometric observation shows that the distance from x to Γ_t is achieved at $P_t^{\pm}$ if $\pm x_1 > 0$. Namely,

$$d(x,t) = |x - P_t^{\pm}| = \sqrt{\left(x_1 \mp \sqrt{C - \frac{1}{\beta^2} - 2t}\right)^2 + x_2^2} \quad \text{if } \pm x_1 > 0.$$

By this we find

$$\begin{aligned} d_t(x,t) - \Delta d(x,t) &= \frac{1}{|x - P_t^{\pm}|}\left(\frac{|x_1|}{|P_t^{\pm}|} - 1\right) - \frac{1}{|x - P_t^{\pm}|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|x - P_t^{\pm}|}\left(\frac{|x_1|}{|P_t^{\pm}|} - 2\right). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $d_t(x,t) - \Delta d(x,t) < 0$ for any $(x,t) \in E_2$ such that $|x_1| < 2|P_t^{\pm}|$. Therefore d is not a supersolution of (2.2) in the whole of D^+.

Note that the current d is not a C^2-function in x on $(\Omega \times (0,T^*)) \cap \partial E_1$ since

$$\Delta d(x,t) = \begin{cases} \dfrac{1}{d(x,t)+r(t)} & \text{if } (x,t) \in \operatorname{int} E_1, \\ \dfrac{1}{d(x,t)} & \text{if } (x,t) \in \operatorname{int} E_2. \end{cases}$$

Though d is not a supersolution of (2.2) even on $(\partial\Omega \times (0,T)) \cap E_2$, we see that d satisfies the dynamic boundary condition (1.2). Indeed, for any $(x,t) \in E_2$, we have

$$d_t(x,t) = \frac{1}{|x - P_t^{\pm}|}\left(\frac{|x_1|}{|P_t^{\pm}|} - 1\right) > 0, \quad d_{x_2}(x,t) = \frac{x_2}{|x - P_t^{\pm}|},$$

which gives $d_t(x,t) - \beta d_{x_2}(x,t) > 0$ if $x_2 = 0$.

3 Comparison principle

We denote by $B_R(0)$ the open ball in $\mathbf{R}^n$ of radius $R > 0$ with center at the origin. Our comparison result is stated as follows:

Theorem 3.1 (Comparison principle)**.** *Let $u : \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a viscosity subsolution of* (DB) *which is assumed to be bounded from above. Let $v : \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a viscosity supersolution of* (DB) *which is assumed to be bounded from below. Assume that*

$$\limsup_{R\to\infty} \{u^*(x,t) - v_*(x,t) \mid (x,t) \in (\overline{\Omega} \setminus B_R(0)) \times [0,T)\} \leqq 0. \tag{3.1}$$

If $u^*(\cdot,0) \leqq v_*(\cdot,0)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$, then $u^* \leqq v_*$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$.

Proof. To simplify notation we write u for u^* and v for v_*.

1. Doubling the variables. Suppose by contradiction that $M := u(x_0,t_0) - v(x_0,t_0) > 0$ for some $(x_0,t_0) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. Define an upper semicontinuous function $\Phi^\zeta : (\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])^2 \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ by

$$\Phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s) := u(x,t) - v(y,s) - \phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}\phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s) := \alpha(|x'-y'|^4 + |x_n - y_n - \zeta|^2 + |x_n - y_n - \zeta + \beta(t-s)|^2) \\ + \frac{\sigma}{T-t} + \frac{\sigma}{T-s}.\end{aligned}$$

If $t = T$ or $s = T$, we conventionally set $\Phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s) = -\infty$. Here constants $\alpha \geqq 1$, $\sigma > 0$ and $\zeta \in \mathbf{R}$ are chosen so that

$$\sigma \leqq \frac{M(T-t_0)}{8} \tag{3.2}$$

and

$$|\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha) := \frac{1}{\alpha^\gamma} \min\{C_1,\, C_2\} \quad \text{with } \gamma \geqq 1,\ C_1 := \sqrt{\frac{M}{8}},\ C_2 := \frac{\sigma}{4\beta T^2}. \tag{3.3}$$

Such choices guarantee that

$$\Phi^\zeta(x_0,t_0,x_0,t_0) \geqq \frac{M}{2}. \tag{3.4}$$

Indeed, by the definition of Φ^ζ, we have

$$\Phi^\zeta(x_0,t_0,x_0,t_0) = M - \alpha \cdot 2\zeta^2 - \frac{2\sigma}{T-t_0}.$$

Applying (3.2) and the inequality $\zeta^2 < C_1^2/\alpha^{2\gamma}$ coming from (3.3), we see that

$$\Phi^\zeta(x_0,t_0,x_0,t_0) \geqq M - \alpha \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{M}{8\alpha^{2\gamma}} - \frac{2}{T-t_0} \cdot \frac{M(T-t_0)}{8} = M - \frac{M}{4\alpha^{2\gamma-1}} - \frac{M}{4}.$$

Since $\alpha^{2\gamma-1} \geqq 1$, this yields (3.4).

Let $(\hat{x}^\zeta, \hat{t}^\zeta, \hat{y}^\zeta, \hat{s}^\zeta)$ be a maximum point of Φ^ζ over $(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])^2$. This maximum is attained in a compact set $(\overline{B_R(0)} \times [0,T])^2$ if we choose $R > 0$ such that $u - v \leqq M/4$ in $(\overline{\Omega} \setminus B_R(0)) \times [0,T)$. Existence of such R is guaranteed by (3.1). Note that by (3.4) we have

$$\Phi^\zeta(\hat{x}^\zeta, \hat{t}^\zeta, \hat{y}^\zeta, \hat{s}^\zeta) \geqq \Phi^\zeta(x_0,t_0,x_0,t_0) \geqq \frac{M}{2}. \tag{3.5}$$

Also, notice that $(\hat{x}^\zeta, \hat{t}^\zeta)$ is a maximizer of

$$(x,t) \mapsto \Phi^\zeta(x,t,\hat{y}^\zeta,\hat{s}^\zeta) = u(x,t) - v(\hat{y}^\zeta,\hat{s}^\zeta) - \phi^\zeta(x,t,\hat{y}^\zeta,\hat{s}^\zeta), \tag{3.6}$$

while $(\hat{y}^\zeta, \hat{s}^\zeta)$ is a minimizer of

$$(y,s) \mapsto -\Phi^\zeta(\hat{x}^\zeta,\hat{t}^\zeta,y,s) = v(y,s) - u(\hat{x}^\zeta,\hat{t}^\zeta) - (-\phi^\zeta(\hat{x}^\zeta,\hat{t}^\zeta,y,s)). \tag{3.7}$$

For later use we set $\hat{Z}^\zeta := (\hat{x}^\zeta, \hat{t}^\zeta, \hat{y}^\zeta, \hat{s}^\zeta)$, and we compute the derivatives of ϕ^ζ:

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_{x'}\phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s) &= -\nabla_{y'}\phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s) = 4\alpha|x'-y'|^2(x'-y'),\\
\phi^\zeta_{x_n}(x,t,y,s) &= -\phi^\zeta_{y_n}(x,t,y,s)\\
&= 2\alpha\{(x_n - y_n - \zeta) + (x_n - y_n - \zeta + \beta(t-s))\},\\
\phi^\zeta_t(x,t,y,s) &= 2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta + \beta(t-s)) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-t)^2},\\
\phi^\zeta_s(x,t,y,s) &= -2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta + \beta(t-s)) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-s)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

In particular,

$$\phi^\zeta_t(x,t,y,s) + \phi^\zeta_s(x,t,y,s) = \frac{\sigma}{(T-t)^2} + \frac{\sigma}{(T-s)^2} \geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} + \frac{\sigma}{T^2} = \frac{2\sigma}{T^2}. \tag{3.8}$$

2. Estimates for the maximum points $\hat{Z}^\zeta$. Set $N := \sup_{\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)} u + \sup_{\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)}(-v)$. Then, by (3.5), we have $0 \leqq \Phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \leqq N - \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta)$ and this implies that

$$\alpha|\hat{x}'^\zeta - \hat{y}'^\zeta|^4 \leqq N,\ \alpha|\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta|^2 \leqq N,\ \alpha|\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta + \beta(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta)|^2 \leqq N, \tag{3.9}$$

where we write $\hat{x}^\zeta = (\hat{x}'^\zeta, \hat{x}^\zeta_n)$ and $\hat{y}^\zeta = (\hat{y}'^\zeta, \hat{y}^\zeta_n)$. Using an elemental inequality $(a-b)^2 \leqq 2(a^2+b^2)$ for $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$, we further observe

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha\beta^2(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta)^2 &= \alpha\{(\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta + \beta(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta)) - (\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta)\}^2\\
&\leqq 2\alpha\{(\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta + \beta(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta))^2 + (\hat{x}^\zeta_n - \hat{y}^\zeta_n - \zeta)^2\} \leqq 4N.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

We next show that $\hat{t}^\zeta$ and $\hat{s}^\zeta$ are uniformly away from T. In fact, since $(u-v)(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \leqq N$ and $\phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \geqq \sigma/(T-\hat{t}^\zeta)$, (3.5) implies

$$\frac{M}{2} \leqq N - \frac{\sigma}{T - \hat{t}^\zeta}.$$

Arranging this inequality shows

$$\hat{t}^\zeta \leqq T - \frac{\sigma}{N - (M/2)} =: T^-.$$

In the same manner we obtain $\hat{s}^\zeta \leqq T^-$.

It also turns out that neither $\hat{t}^\zeta$ nor $\hat{s}^\zeta$ lies on the initial time. Namely, we prove that

$$\exists \alpha_0 > 0,\ \forall \alpha \geqq \alpha_0,\ \forall |\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha),\ \hat{t}^\zeta > 0 \text{ and } \hat{s}^\zeta > 0. \tag{3.11}$$

Suppose the contrary; then there would exist a sequence $\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \subset (0,\infty)$ such that $\alpha_j \to \infty$ as $j \to \infty$ and

$$\exists |\zeta_j| < \kappa(\alpha_j),\ \hat{t}^{\zeta_j} = 0 \text{ or } \hat{s}^{\zeta_j} = 0. \tag{3.12}$$

Since $\hat{x}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{y}^{\zeta_j} \in \overline{B_R(0)}$ and $\hat{t}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{s}^{\zeta_j} \in [0, T^-]$, we may assume that the sequence $\{(\hat{x}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{t}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{y}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{s}^{\zeta_j})\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ converges to some $(\bar{x}, \bar{t}, \bar{y}, \bar{s})$ as $j \to \infty$ with $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \overline{B_R(0)}$ and $\bar{t}, \bar{s} \in [0, T^-]$. Taking the limit along $\{\alpha_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{\zeta_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ in (3.9), we see that the first and the second inequality there imply $\bar{x}' = \bar{y}'$ and $\bar{x}_n = \bar{y}_n$ respectively. Here we have used the fact that $\zeta_j \to 0$ as $j \to \infty$, which comes from (3.3). We thus have $\bar{x} = \bar{y}$. Similarly, (3.10) shows $\bar{t} = \bar{s}$, and from this it follows that $\bar{t} = \bar{s} = 0$ because of (3.12).

Now, in view of (3.5) we have

$$\frac{M}{2} \leqq \Phi^{\zeta_j}(\hat{x}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{t}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{y}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{s}^{\zeta_j}) \leqq u(\hat{x}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{t}^{\zeta_j}) - v(\hat{y}^{\zeta_j}, \hat{s}^{\zeta_j}).$$

By the upper semicontinuity of u and the lower semicontinuity of v, sending $j \to \infty$ implies $M/2 \leqq u(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) - v(\bar{x}, \bar{t})$. Since $\bar{t} = 0$, this contradicts the initial condition, and hence (3.11) follows. Hereafter we fix α such that $\alpha \geqq \alpha_0$. (We do not take the limit of α in the following argument.)

3. Violation of the boundary condition. We show that, if the maximum point lies on the boundary, then the equation (1.1) should be satisfied by ϕ^{ζ}. First, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_t^{\zeta}(x,t,y,s) - \beta\phi_{x_n}^{\zeta}(x,t,y,s) &= \frac{\sigma}{(T-t)^2} - 2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta) \\
&\geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} - 2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta), \\
-\phi_s^{\zeta}(x,t,y,s) - \beta(-\phi_{y_n}^{\zeta}(x,t,y,s)) &= -\frac{\sigma}{(T-s)^2} - 2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta) \\
&\leqq -\frac{\sigma}{T^2} - 2\alpha\beta(x_n - y_n - \zeta).
\end{aligned}$$

Let us study the maximum point $(\hat{x}^{\zeta}, \hat{t}^{\zeta})$ of the map (3.6). Suppose that $\hat{x}_n^{\zeta} = 0$. Then

$$\phi_t^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta}) - \beta\phi_{x_n}^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta}) \geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} + 2\alpha\beta(\hat{y}_n^{\zeta} + \zeta).$$

Noting that $\hat{y}_n^{\zeta} + \zeta \geqq 0 - \kappa(\alpha) \geqq -C_2/\alpha^{\gamma}$ and that $\alpha^{\gamma-1} \geqq 1$, we estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_t^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta}) - \beta\phi_{x_n}^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta}) &\geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} - 2\alpha^{1-\gamma}\beta C_2 \geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} - 2\beta \cdot \frac{\sigma}{4\beta T^2} \\
&= \frac{\sigma}{T^2} - \frac{\sigma}{2T^2} = \frac{\sigma}{2T^2} > 0,
\end{aligned}$$

which implies that the boundary condition (1.2) is violated. A similar conclusion is obtained for the minimum point $(\hat{y}^{\zeta}, \hat{s}^{\zeta})$ of the map (3.7). Indeed, if $\hat{y}_n^{\zeta} = 0$, we have

$$-\phi_s^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta}) - \beta(-\phi_{y_n}^{\zeta}(\hat{Z}^{\zeta})) \leqq -\frac{\sigma}{T^2} - 2\alpha\beta(\hat{x}_n^{\zeta} - \zeta).$$

Applying $\hat{x}_n^\zeta - \zeta \geqq 0 - \kappa(\alpha) \geqq -C_2/\alpha^\gamma$ to the above inequality yields violation of the boundary condition.

4. The case $\nabla_x \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \neq 0$ for some $|\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha)$. In this case the argument is classical. Making use of Crandall-Ishii lemma ([10, Theorem 3.2, Theorem 8.3]), we see that there exist $X^\zeta, Y^\zeta \in \mathbf{S}^n$ such that

$$((\nabla_x \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta), \phi_t^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta)), X^\zeta) \in \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+} u(\hat{x}^\zeta, \hat{t}^\zeta), \tag{3.13}$$

$$((-\nabla_y \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta), -\phi_s^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta)), -Y^\zeta) \in \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,-} v(\hat{y}^\zeta, \hat{s}^\zeta), \tag{3.14}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} X^\zeta & O \\ O & Y^\zeta \end{pmatrix} \leqq A + A^2 \tag{3.15}$$

with

$$A = \nabla^2_{(x,y)} \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) = \begin{pmatrix} B & -B \\ -B & B \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \nabla_x^2 \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta).$$

Since A is of the above form, operating $(\xi, \xi) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n$ to (3.15) implies that $X^\zeta + Y^\zeta \leqq O$. Set $p^\zeta := \nabla_x \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) = -\nabla_y \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \neq 0$. By the fact that the boundary condition (1.2) breaks for ϕ^ζ and Remark 2.2, we derive from (3.13) and (3.14)

$$\phi_t^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) + F(p^\zeta, X^\zeta) \leqq 0, \quad -\phi_s^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) + F(p^\zeta, -Y^\zeta) \geqq 0.$$

By (F2), the ellipticity of F, and (3.8), subtraction of these inequalities implies

$$0 \geqq \phi_t^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) + \phi_s^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) + F(p^\zeta, X^\zeta) - F(p^\zeta, -Y^\zeta) \geqq \frac{2\sigma}{T^2} + 0 > 0.$$

This is a contradiction.

5. The case $\nabla_x \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) = 0$ for all $|\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha)$. The constancy lemma (Lemma 2.3) is able to be applied in this case. We apply the lemma for

$$N = 2n + 2,\ d = 1,\ K = (\overline{B_R(0)} \times [0,T])^2,\ G = (-\kappa(\alpha), \kappa(\alpha)),$$
$$r = x_n,\ \rho = (x', t, y, s),\ h(r,\rho) = u(x,t) - v(y,s),\ \phi(r,\rho) = \phi^\zeta(x,t,y,s)$$

to see that

$$\Phi^0(\hat{Z}^0) = \Phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) \quad \text{for all } |\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha). \tag{3.16}$$

Also, by the fact $\nabla_x \phi^\zeta(\hat{Z}^\zeta) = 0$ and the derivatives of ϕ^ζ computed in Step 1, we have for all $|\zeta| < \kappa(\alpha)$

$$\hat{x}'^\zeta = \hat{y}'^\zeta \tag{3.17}$$

and

$$(\hat{x}_n^\zeta - \hat{y}_n^\zeta - \zeta) + (\hat{x}_n^\zeta - \hat{y}_n^\zeta - \zeta + \beta(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta)) = 0.$$

The latter one is equivalent to

$$\hat{x}_n^\zeta - \hat{y}_n^\zeta - \zeta = -\frac{\beta}{2}(\hat{t}^\zeta - \hat{s}^\zeta), \tag{3.18}$$

and in particular

$$\hat{x}_n^0 - \hat{y}_n^0 = -\frac{\beta}{2}(\hat{t}^0 - \hat{s}^0). \tag{3.19}$$

We now define a compact set $U \subset (\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])^2$ by

$$U := \left\{ (x,t,y,s) \in (\overline{B_R(0)} \times [0,T])^2 \;\middle|\; \left| x_n - y_n + \frac{\beta}{2}(t-s) \right| \leqq \frac{\kappa(\alpha)}{2} \right\}$$

and an upper semicontinuous function $\Theta : (\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])^2 \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ by

$$\Theta(x,t,y,s) := u(x,t) - v(y,s) - \rho(x,t,y,s)$$

with

$$\rho(x,t,y,s) := \alpha \left(|x' - y'|^4 + \frac{\beta^2}{2}(t-s)^2 \right) + \frac{\sigma}{T-t} + \frac{\sigma}{T-s}.$$

For these we assert that

$$\max_U \Theta = \Theta(\hat{Z}^0). \tag{3.20}$$

Since $\hat{x}^0, \hat{y}^0 \in \overline{B_R(0)}$, $\hat{t}^0, \hat{s}^0 \in (0,T)$ and $\hat{x}_n^0 - \hat{y}_n^0 + \beta(\hat{t}^0 - \hat{s}^0)/2 = 0$ by (3.19), we see that $\hat{Z}^0$ belongs to the interior of U. Thus $\max_U \Theta \geqq \Theta(\hat{Z}^0)$. To prove the opposite inequality, let us fix $(x,t,y,s) \in U$. We set $\tilde{\zeta} := x_n - y_n + \beta(t-s)/2$; then $|\tilde{\zeta}| \leqq \kappa(\alpha)/2$ and an easy computation shows that

$$\phi^{\tilde{\zeta}}(x,t,y,s) = \alpha \left(|x' - y'|^4 + \frac{\beta^2}{2}(t-s)^2 \right) + \frac{\sigma}{T-t} + \frac{\sigma}{T-s} = \rho(x,t,y,s). \tag{3.21}$$

Therefore

$$\Theta(x,t,y,s) = u(x,t) - v(y,s) - \phi^{\tilde{\zeta}}(x,t,y,s) = \Phi^{\tilde{\zeta}}(x,t,y,s) \leqq \Phi^{\tilde{\zeta}}(\hat{Z}^{\tilde{\zeta}}).$$

We now apply (3.16) to obtain

$$\Theta(x,t,y,s) \leqq \Phi^0(\hat{Z}^0).$$

At $\hat{Z}^0$ the number $\tilde{\zeta}$ defined above is 0 by virtue of (3.19). This and (3.21) imply that $\phi^0(\hat{Z}^0) = \rho(\hat{Z}^0)$, and so $\Phi^0(\hat{Z}^0) = \Theta(\hat{Z}^0)$. Consequently,

$$\Theta(x,t,y,s) \leqq \Theta(\hat{Z}^0).$$

(3.20) is proved.

Now we list the derivatives of the test function ρ, which are

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla_{x'}\rho(x,t,y,s) &= -\nabla_{y'}\rho(x,t,y,s) = 4\alpha|x'-y'|^2(x'-y'),\\
\rho_{x_n}(x,t,y,s) &= \rho_{y_n}(x,t,y,s) = 0,\\
\rho_t(x,t,y,s) &= \alpha\beta^2(t-s) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-t)^2},\\
\rho_s(x,t,y,s) &= -\alpha\beta^2(t-s) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-s)^2},\\
\nabla_{x'}^2\rho(x,t,y,s) &= 4\alpha(2(x'-y')\otimes(x'-y') + |x'-y'|^2 I),\\
\rho_{x_n x_i}(x,t,y,s) &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly to Step 3, the boundary condition is not achieved by the test function ρ at the maximum point. In fact, if $\hat{x}_n^0 = 0$, by using (3.19) we observe

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_t(\hat{Z}^0) - \beta\rho_{x_n}(\hat{Z}^0) &= \left\{\alpha\beta^2(\hat{t}^0 - \hat{s}^0) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{t}^0)^2}\right\} - 0 \\ &= 2\alpha\beta\hat{y}_n^0 + \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{t}^0)^2} \geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} > 0.\end{aligned}$$

In the same manner, it follows that

$$-\rho_s(\hat{Z}^0) - \beta(-\rho_{y_n}(\hat{Z}^0)) \leqq -\frac{\sigma}{T^2} < 0.$$

By (3.17) the spatial derivatives of ρ at $\hat{Z}^0$ are now

$$\nabla_x\rho(\hat{Z}^0) = \nabla_y\rho(\hat{Z}^0) = 0, \quad \nabla_x^2\rho(\hat{Z}^0) = \nabla_y^2\rho(\hat{Z}^0) = O.$$

Therefore we have the viscosity inequalities

$$\rho_t(\hat{Z}^0) + F_*(0,O) \leqq 0, \quad -\rho_s(\hat{Z}^0) + F^*(0,O) \geqq 0.$$

(Here we do not need to apply Crandall-Ishii lemma.) Combining these and using (F3), we get

$$0 \geqq \rho_t(\hat{Z}^0) + \rho_s(\hat{Z}^0) = \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{t}^0)^2} + \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{s}^0)^2} \geqq \frac{\sigma}{T^2} + \frac{\sigma}{T^2} > 0,$$

which is a contradiction. □

Remark 3.2. In the proof of Theorem 3.1, the positivity of β is needed to guarantee that $\hat{t}^\zeta$ and $\hat{s}^\zeta$ converge to the same value, which is used to prove (3.11). When $\beta = 0$, this may not hold since the left-hand side of (3.10) is 0. In fact, the comparison principle fails for semicontinuous viscosity solutions of (DB) with $\beta = 0$ even if the equation is non-singular and first order ([2, Example A.5]).

In contrast, our existence results (Theorem 4.5 and Theorem 4.11) presented in the next section hold even if $\beta = 0$. See Remark 4.6.

Remark 3.3. For $a \in \mathbf{R}$ we define

$$\begin{aligned}&K_a^+(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)) \\ &:= \left\{ u : \overline{\Omega}\times[0,T) \to \mathbf{R} \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{c} u \text{ is bounded from below;} \\ u \geqq a \text{ in } (\overline{\Omega}\setminus B_R(0))\times[0,T) \text{ for some } R>0 \end{array} \right\}, \\ &K_a^-(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)) \\ &:= \left\{ u : \overline{\Omega}\times[0,T) \to \mathbf{R} \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{c} u \text{ is bounded from above;} \\ u \leqq a \text{ in } (\overline{\Omega}\setminus B_R(0))\times[0,T) \text{ for some } R>0 \end{array} \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

The comparison principle (Theorem 3.1) is then applicable to a subsolution $u \in K_a^-(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T))$ and a supersolution $v \in K_a^+(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T))$ since (3.1) is satisfied.

We now state a uniqueness result. Define

$$
\begin{aligned}
&K_a(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)) \\
&:= K_a^-(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)) \cap K_a^+(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)) \\
&= \left\{ u : \overline{\Omega}\times[0,T) \to \mathbf{R} \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{c} u \text{ is bounded;} \\ u = a \text{ in } (\overline{\Omega}\setminus B_R(0))\times[0,T) \text{ for some } R>0 \end{array} \right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
C_a(\overline{\Omega}) := \{ u_0 \in C(\overline{\Omega}) \mid u_0 \equiv a \text{ in } \overline{\Omega}\setminus B_R(0) \text{ for some } R>0 \}.
$$

Theorem 3.4 (Uniqueness)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. If $u, v \in K_a(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T))$ are viscosity solutions of* (DB)*, then $u = v$ and they are continuous in $\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)$.*

Proof. Since u is a subsolution and v is a supersolution, Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.3 imply that $u^* \leqq v_*$. Similarly, we have $v^* \leqq u_*$. Combining these inequalities, we obtain $u^* \leqq v_* \leqq v^* \leqq u_* \leqq u^*$ in $\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T)$. Thus all of the inequalities should be equalities, which gives the results. □

Remark 3.5. The same choice of the test function Φ^ζ works for a domain Ω of layer type: $\Omega = \{x = (x', x_n) \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}\times\mathbf{R} \mid 0 < x_n < L\}$ with $L > 0$. The comparison principle is proven in the same argument.

4 Existence of solutions

4.1 Stability and consistency

We first prepare stability and consistency results for viscosity solutions.

Proposition 4.1 (Stability)**.** *Let $\mathcal{S}$ be a family of viscosity subsolutions (resp. viscosity supersolutions) of* (1.1) *and* (1.2)*. Set $u(x,t) := \sup\{w(x,t) \mid w \in \mathcal{S}\}$ (resp. $u(x,t) := \inf\{w(x,t) \mid w \in \mathcal{S}\}$) and assume that $u^* < \infty$ (resp. $u_* > -\infty$) in $\overline{\Omega}\times(0,T)$. Then u is a viscosity subsolution (resp. a viscosity supersolution) of* (1.1) *and* (1.2)*.*

For the proof see, e.g., [10, Lemma 4.2] and [29, Lemma 2.4.1].

Proposition 4.2 (Consistency)**.** *Assume that $u \in C^{2,1}(\overline{\Omega}\times(0,T))$ is a* classical subsolution *(resp. a* classical supersolution*) of* (1.1) *and* (1.2)*, i.e.,*

$$
\begin{cases}
u_t(x,t) + F_*(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) \leqq 0 & \text{in } \Omega\times(0,T), \\
(\text{resp. } u_t(x,t) + F^*(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) \geqq 0) & \\
u_t(x,t) - \beta u_{x_n}(x,t) \leqq 0 \quad (\text{resp. } \geqq 0) & \text{on } \partial\Omega\times(0,T).
\end{cases}
$$

Then u is a viscosity subsolution (resp. a viscosity supersolution) of (1.1) *and* (1.2)*.*

Proof. Let $((p,\tau),X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+}u(x_0,t_0)$ and take $\phi \in C^{2,1}(\overline{\Omega}\times(0,T))$ such that $u-\phi$ attains a maximum at (x_0,t_0) and $((p,\tau),X) = ((\nabla\phi,\phi_t),\nabla^2\phi)$ at (x_0,t_0). If $x_0 > 0$, it follows from a maximum principle for smooth functions that $(\nabla u, u_t) = (\nabla\phi,\phi_t)$ and $\nabla^2 u \leqq \nabla^2\phi$ at (x_0,t_0). This together with degenerate ellipticity of F_* shows that

$$\tau + F_*(p,X) \leqq u_t(x_0,t_0) + F_*(\nabla u(x_0,t_0),\nabla^2 u(x_0,t_0)) \leqq 0.$$

If $x_0 = 0$, we have $u_t = \phi_t$ and $u_{x_n} \leqq \phi_{x_n}$ at (x_0,t_0). Therefore $\tau - \beta p_n \leqq u_t(x_0,t_0) - \beta u_{x_n}(x_0,t_0) \leqq 0$. □

4.2 Uniformly continuous initial data

We prove that there is a viscosity solution of (DB) when the initial data u_0 is uniformly continuous in $\overline{\Omega}$, i.e, $u_0 \in UC(\overline{\Omega})$. The solution will be constructed by Perron's method ([10, Section 4], [29, Chapter 2.4]), which was originally established in [37]. A unique existence result will be established in the next subsection for initial data being constant at infinity when F is a geometric operator.

In what follows we assume a local boundedness of F:

(F4) $\mu(C_1,C_2) := \sup\{|F(p,X)| \mid 0 < |p| \leqq C_1,\ \|X\| \leqq C_2\} < \infty$ for all $C_1, C_2 > 0$.

Note that (F4) implies that $|F_*(p,X)|$, $|F^*(p,X)| \leqq \mu(C_1,C_2)$ if $|p| \leqq C_1$ and $\|X\| \leqq C_2$.

Let $u_0 \in UC(\overline{\Omega})$. Let $\omega_0 : [0,\infty) \to [0,\infty)$ be a modulus of continuity of u_0, which is defined as

$$\omega_0(r) := \sup\{|u_0(x) - u_0(y)| \mid x,y \in \overline{\Omega},\ |x-y| \leqq r\}. \tag{4.1}$$

Since u_0 is uniformly continuous, the modulus ω_0 has at most linear growth and satisfies $0 = \omega_0(0) = \lim_{r\to 0}\omega_0(r)$.

We now take an increasing function $f : [0,\infty) \to [0,\infty)$ such that $f(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{r\to 0} f(r) = \infty$. By the properties of ω_0, we then see that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a constant $C_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\omega_0(r) \leqq \varepsilon + C_\varepsilon f(r) \quad \text{for all } r \geqq 0. \tag{4.2}$$

For later use, we further require f to satisfy $f \in C^2([0,\infty))$, $f'(0) = f''(0) = 0$, $f'(r) > 0$ for $r > 0$, $\|f'/r\|_\infty = \sup_{r\in(0,\infty)} |f'(r)/r| < \infty$, $\|f'\|_\infty < \infty$ and $\|f''\|_\infty < \infty$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}$ the set of $f : [0,\infty) \to [0,\infty)$ satisfying all the conditions above. Examples of $f \in \mathcal{F}$ include $f(r) = (r^4+1)^{1/4} - 1$ and $f(r) = r - \arctan r$.

For a fixed $y \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, let us define

$$V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) := u_0(y) - \varepsilon - C_\varepsilon f(|x-y|) - M_\varepsilon t, \tag{4.3}$$

$$V^+_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) := u_0(y) + \varepsilon + C_\varepsilon f(|x-y|) + M_\varepsilon t, \tag{4.4}$$

where $M_\varepsilon \geqq 0$ is a constant given by

$$M_\varepsilon := \mu(C_\varepsilon\|f'\|_\infty, C_\varepsilon(\|f''\|_\infty + \|f'/r\|_\infty)). \tag{4.5}$$

Since f is now supposed to satisfy $f \in C^2([0,\infty))$ and $f'(0) = f''(0) = 0$, it follows that $V^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon} \in C^{2,1}(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. In particular, we have

$$\nabla V^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon}(y,t) = 0, \quad \nabla^2 V^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon}(y,t) = O. \tag{4.6}$$

Also, the definition of M_ε, (4.5), gives

$$-M_\varepsilon \leqq F_*(0,O) \leqq F^*(0,O) \leqq M_\varepsilon. \tag{4.7}$$

We shall prove that $V^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon}$ are a classical sub-/supersolution of (DB).

Lemma 4.3. *Assume $u_0 \in UC(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F4). *Then the functions $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ and $V^+_{y,\varepsilon}$ given in* (4.3) *and* (4.4) *are, respectively, a classical subsolution and a classical supersolution of* (DB).

Proof. For $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$, we see by (4.2) and (4.1) that

$$V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) \leqq u_0(y) - \omega_0(|x-y|) - M_\varepsilon t \leqq u_0(x) - M_\varepsilon t. \tag{4.8}$$

In particular, $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,0) \leqq u_0(x)$, and so the condition at the initial time is fulfilled.

Let us compute the derivatives of $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ at $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. Clearly, $\partial_t V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = -M_\varepsilon$. When $x = y$, it follows from (4.6) and (4.7) that

$$\partial_t V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(y,t) + F_*(\nabla V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(y,t), \nabla^2 V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(y,t)) = -M_\varepsilon + F_*(0,O) \leqq 0.$$

Next, assume that $z := x - y \neq 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) &= -C_\varepsilon f'(|z|)\frac{z}{|z|} \neq 0, \\
\nabla^2 V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) &= -C_\varepsilon \left\{ f''(|z|)\frac{z\otimes z}{|z|^2} + \frac{f'(|z|)}{|z|}\left(I - \frac{z\otimes z}{|z|^2}\right)\right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is well known that $\|\bar{z}\otimes\bar{z}\| \leqq 1$ and $\|I - \bar{z}\otimes\bar{z}\| \leqq 1$ for $\bar{z} := z/|z|$, and thus we see

$$|\nabla V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t)| \leqq C_\varepsilon \|f'\|_\infty, \quad \|\nabla^2 V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t)\| \leqq C_\varepsilon(\|f''\|_\infty + \|f'/r\|_\infty).$$

This and (4.5) yield

$$\begin{aligned}
&\partial_t V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) + F(\nabla V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t), \nabla^2 V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t)) \\
&= -M_\varepsilon + F(\nabla V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t), \nabla^2 V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t)) \leqq 0,
\end{aligned}$$

which together with the case where $x = y$ implies that $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ is a subsolution of the equation (1.1).

It remains to check the boundary condition (1.2). When $x_n = 0$, we observe

$$\partial_{x_n} V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = -C_\varepsilon f'(|x-y|)\frac{-y_n}{|x-y|} \geq 0$$

if $x \neq y$; otherwise $\partial_{x_n} V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = 0$. Therefore

$$\partial_t V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) - \beta\partial_{x_n} V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = -M_\varepsilon - \beta\partial_{x_n} V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) \leqq 0.$$

The proof for $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ is now complete, and that for $V^+_{y,\varepsilon}$ is parallel. □

Making use of $V^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon}$, we next create a viscosity sub- and supersolution satisfying the initial condition. Define

$$v^-(x,t) := \sup\{V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) \mid y \in \overline{\Omega},\, \varepsilon > 0\}, \tag{4.9}$$

$$v^+(x,t) := \inf\{V^+_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) \mid y \in \overline{\Omega},\, \varepsilon > 0\}. \tag{4.10}$$

Since (4.8) implies

$$V^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) \leqq u_0(x) \quad \text{for all } (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T) \tag{4.11}$$

for every $y \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, it follows that v^- is a real-valued function. Similarly, v^+ is real-valued too. We further prepare a function $\alpha : [0,\infty) \to [0,\infty)$ defined as

$$\alpha(t) := \inf_{\varepsilon>0}(\varepsilon + M_\varepsilon t). \tag{4.12}$$

By definition we see that α is non-decreasing and satisfies $0 = \alpha(0) = \lim_{t\to\infty} \alpha(t)$.

Proposition 4.4. *Assume $u_0 \in UC(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F4)*. Then the functions v^- and v^+ given in* (4.9) *and* (4.10) *are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of* (DB)*. Moreover they satisfy*

$$u_0(x) - \alpha(t) \leqq v^-(x,t) \leqq u_0(x) \quad \textit{for all } (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T), \tag{4.13}$$

$$u_0(x) \leqq v^+(x,t) \leqq u_0(x) + \alpha(t) \quad \textit{for all } (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T). \tag{4.14}$$

Proof. Since $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ is a classical subsolution of (DB) by Lemma 4.3, it follows from the consistency (Proposition 4.2) that $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ is a viscosity subsolution of (DB). Thus the stability result (Proposition 4.1) guarantees that v^- is a viscosity subsolution of (DB).

Let us prove (4.13). Fix $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$. The inequality $v^-(x,t) \leqq u_0(x)$ is a direct consequence of (4.11). In order to derive the other inequality, we observe

$$v^-(x,t) \geqq V^-_{x,\varepsilon}(x,t) = u_0(x) - \varepsilon - M_\varepsilon t.$$

Taking the supremum with respect to $\varepsilon > 0$ implies that $v^-(x,t) \geqq u_0(x) - \alpha(t)$. The same argument proves (4.14). □

Finally, we establish an existence of viscosity solutions to (DB) by Perron's method. For this purpose, we set

$$\mathcal{S}_0 := \left\{ w \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{c} w \text{ is a viscosity subsolution of (DB)} \\ \text{such that } v^- \leqq w \leqq v^+ \text{ in } \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \end{array} \right\},$$

where $v^{\pm}$ are given by (4.9) and (4.10). Note that $\mathcal{S}_0$ is not empty since $v^- \in \mathcal{S}_0$.

Theorem 4.5 (Existence)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in UC(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F4)*. Then $u(x,t) := \sup\{w(x,t) \mid w \in \mathcal{S}_0\}$ is a viscosity solution of* (DB)*. Moreover, it satisfies*

$$u_0(x) - \alpha(t) \leqq u(x,t) \leqq u_0(x) + \alpha(t) \quad \textit{for all } (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T). \tag{4.15}$$

Proof. By the definition of u we have $v^- \leqq u \leqq v^+$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$. This and the estimates (4.13) and (4.14) give (4.15). In particular, we have $u^*(x,0) = u_*(x,0) = u_0$ in $\overline{\Omega}$. The initial condition is thus satisfied.

The fact that u is a viscosity subsolution of (DB) is guaranteed by the stability, Proposition 4.1. If u were not a supersolution, we would have $u(x_0,t_0) < w(x_0,t_0)$ for some $(x_0,t_0) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$ and $w \in \mathcal{S}_0$ by the classical argument; see [10, Lemma 4.4] and [29, Lemma 2.4.2] for more details. This contradicts a maximality of u. □

Remark 4.6. Theorem 4.5 is still true if $\beta = 0$. If fact, since $\partial_t V^-_{y,\varepsilon} \leqq 0 \leqq \partial_t V^+_{y,\varepsilon}$, we see that $V^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ and $V^+_{y,\varepsilon}$ are, respectively, a classical subsolution and a classical supersolution of (1.1) and (1.2) with $\beta = 0$. Since Proposition 4.2 (consistency) also holds for $\beta = 0$, the same proof by Perron's method remains valid. For the same reason, we obtain Theorem 4.11 in the next subsection even if $\beta = 0$.

4.3 Initial data being constant at infinity

We next establish a unique existence result of viscosity solutions of (DB) in the class $K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$ when $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Recall that these function spaces are defined before Theorem 3.4.

For this purpose, we assume in this subsection that F is *geometric*. Namely,

(F5) $F(\lambda p, \lambda X + \sigma p \otimes p) = \lambda F(p,X)$ for all $(p,X) \in (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbf{S}^n$, $\lambda > 0$ and $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}$.

The mean curvature flow operator (1.9) satisfies (F5).

Remark 4.7. Assume that F satisfies (F5).

(1) Since we have $F(\lambda p, \lambda X) = \lambda F(p,X)$ by putting $\sigma = 0$ in (F5), sending $\lambda \to 0$ gives

$$F^*(0,O) \geqq \limsup_{\lambda \to 0} F(\lambda p, \lambda X) = \limsup_{\lambda \to 0} \lambda F(p,X) = 0.$$

Similarly, we have $F_*(0,O) \leqq 0$. Thus it follows from (F3) that

$$F^*(0,O) = F_*(0,O) = 0. \tag{4.16}$$

(2) It is known that the facts $F^*(0,O) = 0$ and $F_*(0,O) = 0$ are, respectively, equivalent to

$$\sup\{F(p,-I) \mid 0 < |p| \leqq 1\} < \infty, \ \inf\{F(p,I) \mid 0 < |p| \leqq 1\} > -\infty.$$

See [29, Lemma 1.6.16] for the proofs. For later use, we set

$$\nu := \sup\{|F(p,\pm I)| \mid 0 < |p| \leqq 1\} < \infty. \tag{4.17}$$

In this subsection, we do not impose the local boundedness (F4) on F; instead we use (4.17) to construct barrier functions.

One of important properties of geometric equations is invariance under changes of dependent variables.

Theorem 4.8 (Invariance)**.** *Assume* (F5)*. Let $\theta : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$ be a nondecreasing and upper semicontinuous (resp. lower semicontinuous) function. If u is a viscosity subsolution (resp. supersolution) of* (1.1) *and* (1.2)*, then so is $\theta \circ u^*$ (resp. $\theta \circ u_*$).*

For the proof, see [29, Theorem 4.2.1] for instance. In order to construct a solution in $K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$, we reconstruct barriers (sub-/supersolution) without assuming (F4) so that they belong to $K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$.

We fix $f \in \mathcal{F}$, where $\mathcal{F}$ is given at the beginning of the previous subsection. Similarly to (4.3) and (4.4), we define

$$\tilde{V}^{\pm}_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) := u_0(y) \pm \varepsilon \pm C_\varepsilon f(|x-y|) \pm \tilde{M}_\varepsilon t, \tag{4.18}$$

where the only difference is coefficients of t. Here $\tilde{M}_\varepsilon$ is defined by

$$\tilde{M}_\varepsilon = C_\varepsilon \nu \max\{\|f'\|_\infty,\ \|f'/r\|_\infty\}.$$

Lemma 4.9. *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5)*. Then the functions $\tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ and $\tilde{V}^+_{y,\varepsilon}$ given in* (4.18) *are, respectively, a classical subsolution and a classical supersolution of* (DB)*.*

Proof. We show that $\tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}$ is a classical subsolution of (1.1) at $(x,t) \in \Omega \times (0,T)$. The initial condition and the boundary condition can be checked in the same manner as in the proof Lemma 4.3, and so we omit them. We also omit the proof for $\tilde{V}^+_{y,\varepsilon}$ since it is parallel.

We may suppose that $z := x - y \neq 0$; otherwise the desired inequality is derived for the same reason as in the proof of Lemma 4.3. Let us set

$$p = -z,\ X = -I,\ \lambda = \frac{C_\varepsilon f'(|z|)}{|z|},\ \sigma = -C_\varepsilon \left(\frac{f''(|z|)}{|z|^2} - \frac{f'(|z|)}{|z|^3} \right),$$

so that

$$\nabla \tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = \lambda p, \quad \nabla^2 \tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) = \lambda X + \sigma p \otimes p.$$

Thus (F5) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} J &:= F(\nabla \tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t), \nabla^2 \tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t)) \\ &= F(\lambda p, \lambda X + \sigma p \otimes p) = \lambda F(p,X) = \frac{C_\varepsilon f'(|z|)}{|z|} F(-z,-I). \end{aligned}$$

If $|z| \leqq 1$, we see that $J \leqq C_\varepsilon \|f'/r\|_\infty \nu \leqq \tilde{M}_\varepsilon$. We next let $|z| \geqq 1$. Then $-|z|I \leqq -I$, and so $F(-z,-|z|I) \geqq F(-z,-I)$ by (F2). We therefore have

$$J \leqq \frac{C_\varepsilon f'(|z|)}{|z|} F(-z,-|z|I) = C_\varepsilon f'(|z|) F\left(-\frac{z}{|z|}, -I\right) \leqq C_\varepsilon \|f'\|_\infty \nu \leqq \tilde{M}_\varepsilon.$$

The proof is now complete since $\partial_t \tilde{V}^-_{y,\varepsilon}(x,t) + J = -\tilde{M}_\varepsilon + J \leqq 0$. □

For $A^\pm \in \mathbf{R}$ let us set

$$U^-(x,t) := A^- + f(|x|) - Nt, \quad U^+(x,t) := A^+ - f(|x|) + Nt$$

with $N := \nu \max\{\|f'\|_\infty, \|f'/r\|_\infty\}$. In the same manner as in the proof of Lemma 4.9, we see that U^- and U^+ are, respectively, a classical subsolution and a classical supersolution of (1.1) and (1.2).

Let $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$, and let $R > 0$ be a constant such that $u_0 \equiv a$ in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus B_R(0)$. Now, we choose $A > 0$ large so that $-A + f(|x|) \leqq u_0(x) - a \leqq A - f(|x|)$ for all $x \in B_R(0)$. Setting $A^\pm = a \pm A$, we have $U^-(x,0) \leqq u_0(x) \leqq U^+(x,0)$ for all $x \in B_R(0)$. In order to extend these inequalities to ones in the whole of $\overline{\Omega}$, we define

$$\tilde{U}^-(x,t) := \min\{U^-(x,t),\, a\}, \quad \tilde{U}^+(x,t) := \max\{U^+(x,t),\, a\}. \tag{4.19}$$

It then follows that $\tilde{U}^-(\cdot,0) \leqq u_0 \leqq \tilde{U}^+(\cdot,0)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$. Moreover, if we set $\theta^-(r) = \min\{r,\, a\}$ and $\theta^+(r) = \max\{r,\, a\}$, then we have $\tilde{U}^\pm = \theta^\pm \circ U^\pm$. Thus Theorem 4.8 implies that $\tilde{U}^-$ and $\tilde{U}^+$ are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of (1.1) and (1.2).

We furthermore have $\tilde{U}^\pm \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. In fact, for $|x| \geqq R_0$ with $R_0 > 0$ satisfying $f(R_0) \geqq A + NT$, we see that $U^-(x,t) \geqq a - A + f(R_0) - NT \geqq a$. This shows that $\tilde{U}^- \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. For the same reason we see that $\tilde{U}^+ \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$.

Summarizing the above arguments, we obtain

Proposition 4.10. *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5). *Then, the functions $\tilde{U}^-$ and $\tilde{U}^+$ defined in* (4.19) *are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of* (DB). *Moreover, $\tilde{U}^\pm \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$.*

A unique existence result immediately follows from this proposition. Set

$$W^-(x,t) := \max\{\tilde{U}^-(x,t),\, v^-(x,t)\},\ W^+(x,t) := \min\{\tilde{U}^+(x,t),\, v^+(x,t)\},$$

where $v^\pm$ are the functions in (4.9) and (4.10) with $\tilde{V}^\pm_{y,\varepsilon}$ instead of $V^\pm_{y,\varepsilon}$. Note that W^- and W^+ are, respectively, a subsolution and a supersolution of (DB) by Proposition 4.1. Let us define

$$\mathcal{S} := \left\{ w \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{c} w \text{ is a viscosity subsolution of (DB)} \\ \text{such that } W^- \leqq w \leqq W^+ \text{ in } \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Theorem 4.11 (Unique existence)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5). *Then $u(x,t) := \sup\{w(x,t) \mid w \in \mathcal{S}\}$ is a unique viscosity solution of* (DB) *in the class $K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. Moreover, $u \in C(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$ and it satisfies* (4.15)*, where in the definition* (4.12) *of α we replace M_ε by $\tilde{M}_\varepsilon$.*

Proof. We see that u is a viscosity solution of (DB) and satisfies (4.15) for the same reason as in the proof of Theorem 4.11. Moreover, the fact that $\tilde{U}^- \leqq u \leqq \tilde{U}^+$ gives $u \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. The uniqueness and continuity of u is a consequence of Theorem 3.4. □

4.4 Interface evolution equation

We consider a class of interface evolution equation of the form (1.4) with the dynamic boundary condition (1.10). Set

$$\mathbf{E} := \{(p, Q_p(X)) \mid p \in \mathbf{R}^n,\ |p| = 1,\ X \in \mathbf{S}^n\},$$

where $Q_p(X)$ is defined by (1.5). The standard assumption is that $f : \mathbf{E} \to \mathbf{R}$ is continuous and the equation is parabolic. Namely,

(f1) f is continuous in $\mathbf{E}$;

(f2) $f(p, Q_p(X)) \geqq f(p, Q_p(Y))$ for all $p \in \mathbf{R}^n$ with $|p| = 1$ and $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}^n$ such that $Q_p(X) \leqq Q_p(Y)$.

They imply that the corresponding F_f given in (1.6) satisfies (F1) and (F2). To get (F3), it suffices to assume that f grows at most linearly in the second fundamental form. More specifically,

(f3) There exists some $M > 0$ such that

$$\left| \rho f\left(-p, -\frac{R_p}{\rho} I\right) \right| \leqq M \quad \text{for all } \rho \in (0, 1] \text{ and } p \in \mathbf{R}^n \text{ with } |p| = 1.$$

In fact, F_f satisfies (F3) if and only if f fulfills (f3) ([29, Proposition 1.6.18]). By the definition of F_f, (1.6), it always satisfies geometricity (F5).

The growth assumption (f3) can be removed in the whole space problem by changing the notion of viscosity solutions; see e.g. [29]. Here we do not intend such generalization since we would like to keep interior interface evolution equations as simple as possible under unusual boundary condition.

Examples of interface evolution equations satisfying all of (f1)–(f3) include the mean curvature flow equation (1.7), and more generally the mean curvature flow equation with a driving force term

$$V = H + c \quad \text{on } \Gamma_t \cap \Omega \tag{4.20}$$

with a constant $c \in \mathbf{R}$. The associated f for (4.20) is given by

$$f(p, X) = \frac{1}{|p|} \mathrm{tr}(Q_p(X)) + c.$$

To track an interface evolution, we assume that the initial interface Γ_0 and two sets $\Omega_0^{\pm}$ separated by Γ_0 are given as follows:

(A1) (i) $\Gamma_0 \subset \overline{\Omega}$ is a bounded closed set;

(ii) $\Omega_0^{\pm} \subset \overline{\Omega}$ are disjoint, relatively open sets in $\overline{\Omega}$ such that $\Omega_0^+ \cup \Omega_0^- = \overline{\Omega} \setminus \Gamma_0$.

Let $\Gamma_t, \Omega_t^{\pm} \subset \overline{\Omega}$ be subsets for $t \in [0, T)$. We say that $\{(\Gamma_t, \Omega_t^+)\}_{t \in [0,T)}$ is a *generalized solution* of (1.4) and (1.10) with the initial data (Γ_0, Ω_0^+) if there is a viscosity solution $u \in C(\overline{\Omega} \times [0, T))$ of (DB) such that $\Gamma_t = \{x \in \overline{\Omega} \mid u(x, 0) = 0\}$ and $\Omega_t^{\pm} = \{x \in \overline{\Omega} \mid \pm u(x, 0) > 0\}$ for all $t \in [0, T)$.

Theorem 4.12. *Assume* (f1)–(f3). *Assume* (A1). *Then there exists a unique generalized solution of* (1.4) *and* (1.10) *with the initial data* (Γ_0, Ω_0^+).

Proof. Fix $a > 0$ and define

$$d(x) = \begin{cases} \mathrm{dist}(x, \Gamma_0) & \text{if } x \in \Omega_0^+, \\ -\mathrm{dist}(x, \Gamma_0) & \text{if } x \notin \Omega_0^+. \end{cases}$$

Existence of a generalized solution is shown by solving (DB) with the initial data $u_0(x) = \max\{\min\{d(x), a\}, -a\}$. Uniqueness is a consequence of the invariance property (Theorem 4.8). Since the argument is the same as the classical one, we omit the detail; see [29, Chapter 4.1 and Chapter 4.2]. □

5 Lipschitz continuity of solutions

5.1 Lipschitz estimates depending on β

We prove that the unique solution u of (DB) with a geometric F is Lipschitz continuous when the initial data u_0 is regular enough.

We take an initial data $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega}) \cap C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$. Here we denote by $C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$ the set of $u_0 \in C^1(\overline{\Omega})$ whose gradient ∇u_0 is Lipschitz continuous in $\overline{\Omega}$. Note that u_0 itself is also Lipschitz continuous in $\overline{\Omega}$. We define

$$L_0\text{: the Lipschitz constant of } u_0, \quad L_1\text{: the Lipschitz constant of } \nabla u_0.$$

We further set L_0' and L_{0n} as the Lipschitz constant of u_0 with respect to x' and x_n, respectively. More explicitly,

$$L_0' := \sup\left\{ \frac{|u_0(x)-u_0(y)|}{|x-y|} \;\middle|\; x,y \in \overline{\Omega},\ x \neq y,\ x_n = y_n \right\},$$
$$L_{0n} := \sup\left\{ \frac{|u_0(x)-u_0(y)|}{|x-y|} \;\middle|\; x,y \in \overline{\Omega},\ x \neq y,\ x' = y' \right\}.$$

We first derive some estimates for elements of semi-jets of $u_0 \in C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$. For a given $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$, let us denote by $J^{2,+}u_0(x_0)$ (resp. $J^{2,-}u_0(x_0)$) the set of $(\nabla\phi(x_0), \nabla^2\phi(x_0)) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{S}^n$ with $\phi \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$ such that $u - \phi$ attains a local maximum (resp. local minimum) at x_0 over $\overline{\Omega}$.

Lemma 5.1. *Assume that $u_0 \in C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$. Let $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $(p,X) \in J^{2,+}u_0(x)$ (resp. $(p,X) \in J^{2,-}u_0(x)$). Then*

$$\begin{cases} p = \nabla u_0(x) \text{ and } X \geqq -L_1 I \text{ (resp. } X \leqq L_1 I) & \text{if } x \in \Omega, \\ p_n \geqq \partial_{x_n} u_0(x) \text{ (resp. } p_n \leqq \partial_{x_n} u_0(x)) & \text{if } x \in \partial\Omega. \end{cases}$$

Proof. We give the proof for $(p,X) \in J^{2,+}u_0(x)$. The assertions relevant to p, the first order derivative component, follow in an easy way since u_0 belongs to a C^1-class.

Let us fix $x \in \Omega$ and prove that $\langle X\xi, \xi\rangle \geqq -L_1$ for every $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$ with $|\xi| = 1$. Since $(p,X) \in J^{2,+}u_0(x)$, we have

$$u_0(x+h) \leqq u_0(x) + \langle \nabla u_0(x), h\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle Xh, h\rangle + o(|h|^2) \quad \text{as } \mathbf{R}^n \ni h \to 0.$$

Note that $u_0(x+h) - u_0(x) = \int_0^1 \langle \nabla u_0(x+\theta h), h\rangle\, d\theta$. Then, using this relation, Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and the Lipschitz continuity of ∇u_0, we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}\langle Xh, h\rangle + o(|h|^2) &\geqq \int_0^1 \langle \nabla u_0(x+\theta h) - \nabla u_0(x), h\rangle\, d\theta \\ &\geqq -\int_0^1 |\nabla u_0(x+\theta h) - \nabla u_0(x)| \cdot |h|\, d\theta \\ &\geqq -\int_0^1 L_1 \cdot \theta|h| \cdot |h|\, d\theta = -\frac{1}{2}L_1|h|^2. \end{aligned}$$

We now choose $h = t\xi$ for $t > 0$. Then, dividing both the sides by $|h|^2 = t^2$ and sending $t \to 0$, we obtain the desired inequality. □

We now define

$$\nu(L_0, L_1) := \sup\{|F(p, \pm L_1 I)| \mid 0 < |p| \leqq L_0\},$$

which is a finite value due to the fact (4.17) and (F2). Also, define

$$L_{\mathrm{t}} := \max\left\{\beta L_{0n},\, \nu(L_0, L_1)\right\}.$$

Using Lemma 5.1, we next construct a sub- and supersolution of (DB) being linear with respect to the time variable t.

Lemma 5.2. *Assume $u_0 \in C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5). *We define $w^{\pm}(x,t) := u_0(x) \pm L_{\mathrm{t}} t$. Then w^- and w^+ are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of* (DB).

Proof. We prove that w^- is a subsolution of (DB). It is clear that w^- satisfies the initial data. To check the other conditions, we let $(x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$ and $((p,\tau), X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,+} w^-(x,t)$. By the definition of w^-, we then have $\tau = -L_{\mathrm{t}}$. Moreover, fixing the time variable, we derive $(p, X) \in J^{2,+} u_0(x)$.

Let $x \in \Omega$. Then Lemma 5.1 and the ellipticity of F_* imply that

$$\tau + F_*(p, X) = -L_{\mathrm{t}} + F_*(\nabla u_0(x), X) \leqq -L_{\mathrm{t}} + F_*(\nabla u_0(x), -L_1 I).$$

By the definition of L_{t}, the right-hand side is not positive. When $x \in \partial\Omega$, the boundary condition (1.2) is satisfied. In fact, noting that $p_n \geqq \partial_{x_n} u_0(x) \geqq -L_{0n}$, we deduce that $\tau - \beta p_n \leqq -L_{\mathrm{t}} + \beta L_{0n} \leqq 0$. The proof for w^+ is similar. □

In Theorem 5.3 below, we show that L_0' and L_{t} are, respectively, a Lipschitz bound for the solution $u(x,t)$ with respect to x' and t. Moreover the constant

$$L_{\mathrm{n}} := \max\left\{L_{0n},\, \frac{L_{\mathrm{t}}}{\beta}\right\} = \max\left\{L_{0n},\, \frac{\nu(L_0, L_1)}{\beta}\right\}$$

turns to be a Lipschitz bound for u with respect to x_n. Note that indexes t and n of L do not mean dependence on the time-variable t and the x_n-variable.

Theorem 5.3 (Lipschitz continuity)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega}) \cap C^{1+1}(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5). *Let u be the unique viscosity solution of* (DB). *Then, for all $x = (x', x_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$, $y = (y', y_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $t, s \in (0,T)$, the following estimates hold:*

$$|u(x,t) - u(x,s)| \leqq L_{\mathrm{t}} |t - s|, \tag{5.1}$$

$$|u(x', x_n, t) - u(y', x_n, t)| \leqq L_0' |x' - y'|, \tag{5.2}$$

$$|u(x', x_n, t) - u(x', y_n, t)| \leqq L_{\mathrm{n}} |x_n - y_n|. \tag{5.3}$$

Proof. (5.1): Let $w^\pm$ be the functions in the statement of Lemma 5.2. Since $w^\pm \in K_a^\pm(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$, the comparison principle, Theorem 3.1 (see also Remark 3.3), implies that $w^- \leqq u \leqq w^+$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$.

For $h \in (0,T)$ let us define

$$\tilde{w}^\pm(x,t) = \begin{cases} w^\pm(x,t) & \text{if } 0 \leqq t \leqq h, \\ u(x,t-h) \pm L_{\mathrm{t}} h & \text{if } h \leqq t < T. \end{cases}$$

Then $\tilde{w}^+$ is a viscosity supersolution while $\tilde{w}^-$ is a viscosity subsolution of (DB). These assertions are obvious except at the time $t = h$. When $t = h$, they are guaranteed by the facts that $\mathcal{P}^{2,\mp}\tilde{w}^\pm(x,h) \subset \mathcal{P}^{2,\mp}w^\pm(x,h)$. In fact, since $\tilde{w}^- = w^-$ if $t \leqq h$ and $\tilde{w}^- \geqq w^-$ if $t \geqq h$, where the latter one comes from $w^-(x,t-h) \leqq u(x,t-h)$, we see the inclusion for $\mathcal{P}^{2,+}$. That for $\mathcal{P}^{2,-}$ follows in a similar way.

Since $\tilde{w}^\pm \in K_a^\pm(\overline{\Omega}\times[0,T))$, we therefore obtain $\tilde{w}^- \leqq u \leqq \tilde{w}^+$ in $\overline{\Omega}\times(0,T)$ by comparison. At $(x,t+h)$ this gives

$$u(x,t) - L_{\mathrm{t}} h \leqq u(x,t+h) \leqq u(x,t) + L_{\mathrm{t}} h.$$

We have thus proved (5.1).

(5.2): For $h \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ we define $v^\pm(x,t) := u(x'+h, x_n, t) \pm L_0'|h|$. Obviously, these functions belong to $K_a^\pm(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$. Since the equation (1.1) and the boundary condition (1.2) is independent of x', the functions $v^\pm$ are viscosity solutions of (1.1) and (1.2). Also, at the initial time, we have $v^-(\cdot,0) \leqq u_0 \leqq v^+(\cdot,0)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$. This is due to the Lipschitz continuity of u_0; that is, $u_0(x'+h,x_n) - L_0'|h| \leqq u_0(x',x_n) \leqq u_0(x'+h,x_n) + L_0'|h|$.

Hence the comparison principle (Theorem 3.1) implies that $v^- \leqq u \leqq v^+$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. By the definitions of $v^\pm$, this means

$$u(x'+h,x_n,t) - L_0'|h| \leqq u(x',x_n,t) \leqq u(x'+h,x_n,t) + L_0'|h|,$$

which shows (5.2).

(5.3): **1. Doubling the variables.** We argue by contradiction. Suppose that there are $x_0, y_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $t_0 \in (0,T)$ such that $x_0' = y_0'$ and $M := |u(x_0,t_0) - u(y_0,t_0)| - L_{\mathrm{n}}|x_{0n} - y_{0n}| > 0$. Take $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small so that $|u(x_0,t_0) - u(y_0,t_0)| - \tilde{L}|x_{0n} - y_{0n}| \geqq M/2$ for $\tilde{L} := L_{\mathrm{n}} + \delta$. Define a function $\Phi : (\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T])^2 \to \mathbf{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ by

$$\Phi(x,t,y,s) := u(x,t) - u(y,s) - \phi(x,t,y,s)$$

with

$$\phi(x,t,y,s) := \tilde{L}|x_n - y_n| + \alpha|x' - y'|^2 + \alpha(t-s)^2 + \frac{\sigma}{T-t}. \tag{5.4}$$

Here $\alpha \geqq 1$, $\sigma > 0$ are constants such that $0 < \sigma < M(T-t_0)/4$, which gives

$$\Phi(x_0,t_0,y_0,t_0) \geqq \frac{M}{2} - \frac{\sigma}{T-t_0} > \frac{M}{2} - \frac{M}{4} = \frac{M}{4}.$$

Let $\hat{Z} = (\hat{x}, \hat{t}, \hat{y}, \hat{s}) \in (\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))^2$ be a maximum point of Φ. Since $u \in K_a(\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T))$, this maximum is attained in a compact set $(\overline{B_R(0)} \times [0,T])^2$ with a suitable $R > 0$. At this maximum point, we have

$$\Phi(\hat{x}, \hat{t}, \hat{y}, \hat{s}) \geqq \Phi(x_0, t_0, y_0, t_0) > \frac{M}{4}. \tag{5.5}$$

2. Convergence of maximum points $\hat{Z}$. Set $N := \sup_{\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)} |u|$. By (5.5) and the definition of Φ, we then have $0 < \Phi(\hat{Z}) \leqq 2N - \alpha|\hat{x}' - \hat{y}'|^2 - \alpha(\hat{t} - \hat{s})^2$. This gives

$$|\hat{x}' - \hat{y}'|^2 \leqq \frac{2N}{\alpha}, \quad |\hat{t} - \hat{s}|^2 \leqq \frac{2N}{\alpha}. \tag{5.6}$$

Now, since $\hat{x}, \hat{y} \in \overline{B_R(0)}$ and $\hat{t}, \hat{s} \in [0,T)$, we may assume by (5.6) that $(\hat{x}', \hat{x}_n) \to (\bar{x}', \bar{x}_n) = \bar{x} \in \overline{\Omega}$, $(\hat{y}', \hat{y}_n) \to (\bar{x}', \bar{y}_n) = \bar{y} \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $\hat{t}, \hat{s} \to \bar{t} \in [0,T]$ as $\alpha \to \infty$.

We prove that

$$\bar{t} \neq 0, T, \quad \bar{x}_n \neq \bar{y}_n.$$

First, (5.5) implies that $0 < 2N - \sigma/(T - \hat{t})$, and rearranging this inequality shows

$$\hat{t} < T - \frac{\sigma}{2N} =: T^-.$$

Accordingly, $\bar{t} \leqq T^- < T$. Next, by (5.5) again, we see that $M/4 \leqq u(\hat{x}, \hat{t}) - u(\hat{y}, \hat{s}) - \tilde{L}|\hat{x}_n - \hat{y}_n|$, and sending $\alpha \to \infty$ yields

$$\frac{M}{4} \leqq u(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) - u(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) - \tilde{L}|\bar{x}_n - \bar{y}_n|. \tag{5.7}$$

If $\bar{x}_n = \bar{y}_n$, the right-hand side would be 0, and hence $\bar{x}_n \neq \bar{y}_n$. If $\bar{t} = 0$, by the Lipschitz continuity of u_0 and the fact that $\tilde{L} > L_{\mathrm{n}} \geqq L_{0n}$, we would have

$$\frac{M}{4} \leqq u_0(\bar{x}', \bar{x}_n) - u_0(\bar{x}', \bar{y}_n) - \tilde{L}|\bar{x}_n - \bar{y}_n| \leqq L_{0n}|\bar{x}_n - \bar{y}_n| - \tilde{L}|\bar{x}_n - \bar{y}_n| \leqq 0,$$

a contradiction.

In what follows, we fix $\alpha \geqq 1$ sufficiently large so that

$$\hat{t}, \hat{s} \neq 0, T, \quad \hat{x}_n \neq \hat{y}_n. \tag{5.8}$$

In particular, the second fact implies that Φ is smooth near $\hat{Z}$.

3. Use of Crandall-Ishii lemma. We now apply the Crandall-Ishii lemma to Φ at $\hat{Z} = (\hat{x}, \hat{t}, \hat{y}, \hat{s}) \in (\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T))^2$. Since Φ is smooth near $\hat{Z}$, the lemma is applicable. Its conclusion guarantees that there exist $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}^n$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} ((\nabla_x \phi(\hat{Z}), \phi_t(\hat{Z})), X) &\in \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,+} u(\hat{x}, \hat{t}), \\ ((-\nabla_y \phi(\hat{Z}), -\phi_s(\hat{Z})), -Y) &\in \overline{\mathcal{P}}^{2,-} u(\hat{y}, \hat{s}), \\ \begin{pmatrix} X & O \\ O & Y \end{pmatrix} &\leqq A + A^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $A := \nabla^2_{(x,y)}\phi(\hat{Z})$. Note that $X + Y \leqq O$ for the same reason as in Step 4 in the proof of Theorem 3.1 and that

$$\phi_{x_n}(\hat{Z}) = -\phi_{y_n}(\hat{Z}) = \tilde{L}\frac{\hat{x}_n - \hat{y}_n}{|\hat{x}_n - \hat{y}_n|} =: p_n \neq 0,$$
$$\phi_t(\hat{Z}) = 2\alpha(\hat{t} - \hat{s}) + \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{t})^2}, \quad \phi_s(\hat{Z}) = -2\alpha(\hat{t} - \hat{s}).$$

Since we have already known that u is Lipschitz continuous with respect to t, (5.1), it follows that

$$|\phi_t(\hat{Z})| \leqq L_{\rm t}, \quad |\phi_s(\hat{Z})| \leqq L_{\rm t}.$$

This guarantees that the boundary condition (1.2) is violated by ϕ. To see this, let $\hat{x}_n = 0$. Then $p_n = -\tilde{L}$. Noting that $\tilde{L} = L_{\rm n} + \delta \geqq (L_{\rm t}/\beta) + \delta$, we have

$$\phi_t(\hat{Z}) - \beta\phi_{x_n}(\hat{Z}) \geqq -L_{\rm t} + \beta\tilde{L} \geqq \beta\delta > 0.$$

Similarly, if $\hat{y}_n = 0$,

$$-\phi_s(\hat{Z}) - \beta(-\phi_{y_n}(\hat{Z})) \leqq L_{\rm t} - \beta\tilde{L} \leqq -\beta\delta < 0.$$

Therefore, whether $\hat{x} \in \Omega$ or $\hat{x} \in \partial\Omega$, we have by Remark 2.2

$$\phi_t(\hat{Z}) + F(p, X) \leqq 0, \quad -\phi_s(\hat{Z}) + F(p, -Y) \geqq 0, \tag{5.9}$$

where $p = \nabla_x\phi(\hat{Z}) \neq 0$. Subtracting these inequalities and applying the ellipticity of F, we see that

$$0 \geqq \phi_t(\hat{Z}) + \phi_s(\hat{Z}) + F(p, X) - F(p, -Y) \geqq \frac{\sigma}{(T-\hat{t})^2} + 0 > 0.$$

This is a contradiction. □

Remark 5.4. In view of the proof, we notice that it suffices to assume that $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ satisfies $L_0' < \infty$ in order to prove (5.2), while C^{1+1}-regularity of u_0 is used to derive (5.1). Also, (5.3) is proved by making use of (5.1).

5.2 Lipschitz estimates independent of β

The Lipschitz bound with respect to x_n given in (5.3) of Theorem 5.3 depends on β, and this is derived for smooth initial data u_0. We next prove that, for rather restrictive initial data and equations, but for less regular initial data, the Lipschitz bound is uniform in β. This enables us to obtain the unique Lipschitz continuous viscosity solution of (DB) with $\beta = 0$; see Theorem 6.6.

We will impose the following assumptions. They will be used to construct barrier functions independent of β; see Step 1 in the proof of Theorem 5.7. First, the initial data $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ is supposed to be independent of x' on $\partial\Omega$ and Lipschitz continuous with respect to x_n from the boundary. Namely,

(A2) (i) $u_0(x', 0) \equiv a$ for all $x' \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$;

(ii) there exists some $L_{0n}^* > 0$ such that

$$|u_0(x', x_n) - u_0(x', 0)| \leqq L_{0n}^* x_n \quad \text{for all } x \in \overline{\Omega}.$$

We next assume that $F = F(p, X)$ satisfies (F6) below. In what follows, we represent a vector $p \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and a matrix $X \in \mathbf{S}^n$ as

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} p' \\ p_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} X' & \vec{x} \\ \vec{x}^t & x_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

with $p' \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$, $p_n \in \mathbf{R}$, $X' \in \mathbf{S}^{n-1}$, $\vec{x} \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ and $x_{nn} \in \mathbf{R}$.

(F6) $F(p, O) = 0$ for all $p \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ such that $p' = 0$.

For example, it is easily seen that the mean curvature flow operator (1.9) satisfies (F6).

Remark 5.5. If F satisfies (F5) and (F6), then

$$F(p, X) = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{for all } (p, X) \in (\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \times \mathbf{S}^n \\ \text{such that } p' = 0,\ X' = O \text{ and } \vec{x} = 0. \end{array} \tag{5.10}$$

To see this, let us fix such (p, X). By (F5) we have $\lambda F(p, X) = F(\lambda p, \lambda X + \sigma p \otimes p)$ for any $\lambda > 0$ and $\sigma \in \mathbf{R}$. We now choose $\sigma = -\lambda x_{nn}/p_n^2$, so that $\lambda X + \sigma p \otimes p = O$. Then, by (F6), we see that $\lambda F(p, X) = F(\lambda p, O) = 0$. This shows that $F(p, X) = 0$.

Remark 5.6. Another possible condition on F which is more general than (F6) is

(F6)′ There is a constant $\mu \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $F(p, O) = \mu$ for all $p \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ such that $p' = 0$.

However, it turns out that μ should be 0 under (F5). In fact, (F6)′ gives $F_*(0, O) \leqq \mu \leqq F^*(0, O)$. Since (4.16) holds under (F5), we conclude that $\mu = 0$.

Theorem 5.7 (Lipschitz continuity)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ and* (A2)*. Assume* (F5) *and* (F6)*. Let u be the unique viscosity solution of* (DB)*. Then, for all $x = (x', x_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$, $y = (x', y_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $t \in (0, T)$, the following estimate holds:*

$$|u(x', x_n, t) - u(x', y_n, t)| \leqq L_{0n}^* |x_n - y_n|. \tag{5.11}$$

Proof. **1. Barriers (Lipschitz continuity from the boundary).** We prove that

$$|u(x', x_n, t) - u(x', 0, t)| \leqq L_{0n}^* x_n \quad \text{for all } (x, t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0, T). \tag{5.12}$$

Set $w^{\pm}(x, t) = a \pm L_{0n}^* g(x_n)$ with $g(x_n) = \sqrt{x_n^2 + \varepsilon}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$. Clearly, $w^{\pm} \in K_a^{\pm}(\overline{\Omega} \times [0, T))$. We show that $w^{\pm}$ are classical solutions of (1.1) and (1.2). In the following, we only study w^- since the same argument applies to w^+.

Let $t > 0$. If $x \in \Omega$, we see by (5.10) that

$$\begin{aligned} &w_t^-(x, t) + F_*(\nabla w^-(x, t), \nabla^2 w^-(x, t)) \\ &= 0 + F\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -L_0 g'(x_n) \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} O & 0 \\ 0 & -L_0 g''(x_n) \end{pmatrix}\right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $x \in \partial\Omega$, then

$$w_t^-(x,t) - \beta w_{x_n}^-(x,t) = 0 - \beta(-L_0 g'(0)) = 0.$$

Thus w^- is a classical solution.

When $t = 0$, the fact $g(x_n) \geqq x_n$ and the assumption (A2) on u_0 give

$$w^-(x,0) \leqq a - L_{0n}^* x_n = u_0(x',0) - L_{0n}^* x_n \leqq u_0(x',x_n).$$

In the same manner, we obtain $w^+(x,0) \geqq u_0(x',x_n)$. Therefore, the comparison principle (Theorem 3.1) implies that $w^- \leqq u \leqq w^+$. Sending $\varepsilon \to 0$, we obtain

$$a - L_{0n}^* x_n \leqq u(x,t) \leqq a + L_{0n}^* x_n \quad \text{for all } (x,t) \in \overline{\Omega} \times (0,T).$$

Putting $x_n = 0$ in the above, we find $u(x',0,t) = a$. Finally we plug this into the above inequalities to conclude (5.12).

2. Proof of (5.11)**.** We carry out the same argument as in the proof of (5.3) in Theorem 5.3. Here the only difference is that we replace $\tilde{L}$ by L_{0n}^* in the definition of ϕ, (5.4). Then the same discussions as in Step 1 and 2 work without any changes, and we have the limit $\bar{x} = (\bar{x}', \bar{x}_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$ and $\bar{y} = (\bar{x}', \bar{y}_n) \in \overline{\Omega}$. Now we further prove that

$$\bar{x}_n, \bar{y}_n \neq 0.$$

Suppose $\bar{y}_n = 0$. Then, applying (5.12) to (5.7) with L_{0n}^* instead of $\tilde{L}$, we would have

$$\frac{M}{4} \leqq u(\bar{x}', \bar{x}_n, \bar{t}) - u(\bar{x}', 0, \bar{t}) - L_{0n}^* \bar{x}_n \leqq 0.$$

This is a contradiction, and so $\bar{y}_n \neq 0$. Similarly, we obtain $\bar{x}_n \neq 0$. Hence we may assume that

$$\hat{x}_n, \hat{y}_n \neq 0 \tag{5.13}$$

in addition to (5.8).

We apply Crandall-Ishii lemma at $\hat{Z} = (\hat{x}, \hat{t}, \hat{y}, \hat{s})$. Since $\hat{x}, \hat{y} \notin \partial\Omega$ by (5.13), the resulting viscosity inequalities are those for the equation (1.1). Namely, we have (5.9) with $p = \nabla_x \phi(\hat{Z}) \neq 0$ and $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}^n$ such that $X + Y \leqq O$. As before, we arrive at a contradiction. □

6 Asymptotic behavior of solutions with respect to β

6.1 Half-relaxed limits

We study the asymptotic behavior of solutions u^β to (DB) as $\beta \to 0$ or $\beta \to \infty$. For this purpose, we study the *upper half-relaxed limits* $\overline{u}$ and the *lower half-relaxed limits* $\underline{u}$ of the solutions u^β to (DB), which are defined as, in the case where $\beta \to 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{u}(x,t) &= \limsup_{\beta \to 0}{}^* u^\beta(x,t) \\
&:= \lim_{\delta \to 0} \sup\{u^\beta(y,s) \mid |x-y| < \delta,\ |t-s| < \delta,\ 0 < \beta < \delta\}, \\
\underline{u}(x,t) &= \liminf_{\beta \to 0}{}_* u^\beta(x,t) \\
&:= \lim_{\delta \to 0} \inf\{u^\beta(y,s) \mid |x-y| < \delta,\ |t-s| < \delta,\ 0 < \beta < \delta\}.
\end{aligned}$$

When we send $\beta \to \infty$, we replace "$0 < \beta < \delta$" by "$1/\delta < \beta$".

By stability results for viscosity solutions ([10, Lemma 6.1, Remarks 6.2 and 6.3]), it is known that $\overline{u}$ and $\underline{u}$ are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of the corresponding limit problem with the boundary condition $u_t(x,t) = 0$ on $\partial\Omega \times (0,T)$ as $\beta \to 0$ and $-u_{x_n}(x,t) = 0$ on $\partial\Omega \times (0,T)$ as $\beta \to \infty$, provided that $-\infty < \overline{u} < \infty$ and $-\infty < \underline{u} < \infty$. If we further know that $\overline{u} = \underline{u} =: u$, then we conclude that u^β converges to u locally uniformly; see [10, Remark 6.4]. Usually, the fact that $\overline{u} = \underline{u}$ is guaranteed by a comparison principle to the limit problem.

For (DB), the fact that $-\infty < \underline{u} \leqq \overline{u} < \infty$ follows from (4.15) since the left- and right-hand sides of (4.15) do not depend on β. We thus have

Proposition 6.1. *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5)*. Then, for both the case $\beta \to 0$ and $\beta \to \infty$, we have $-\infty < \underline{u} \leqq \overline{u} < \infty$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$ and $\overline{u}(\cdot,0) = \underline{u}(\cdot,0) = u_0$ in $\overline{\Omega}$. Moreover, $\overline{u}$ and $\underline{u}$ are continuous on $\overline{\Omega} \times \{0\}$.*

6.2 The limit as $\beta \to \infty$

In this case, the limit problem is

$$(\mathrm{NE}) \begin{cases} u_t(x,t) + F(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ -u_{x_n}(x,t) = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \overline{\Omega}. \end{cases}$$

The comparison principle for this Neumann boundary value problem (NE) is a classical result ([45, Theorem 2.1]). We therefore obtain

Theorem 6.2 (Convergence)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$. Assume* (F5)*. Let u^β and u be the unique viscosity solutions of* (DB) *and* (NE) *respectively. Then u^β converges to u locally uniformly in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$ as $\beta \to \infty$.*

6.3 The limit as $\beta \to 0$ (I)

Unfortunately, viscosity solutions to the limit problem

$$(\mathrm{DB})_0 \begin{cases} u_t(x,t) + F(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ u_t(x,t) = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \overline{\Omega} \end{cases} \tag{6.1}$$

are not unique as is shown in [2, Example A.5]. Moreover, in the viscosity sense, the dynamic boundary condition (6.1) may be different from a Dirichlet condition

$$u(x,t) = u_0(x) \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T) \tag{6.2}$$

obtained by the integration of (6.1); see [12, Section 5] and [30, Section 5.3].

For this reason, we restrict ourselves to the case where the limits of u^β satisfy (6.2) in the strong (classical) sense so that the comparison principle is applicable. Here we say that u satisfies (6.2) in the strong sense if $u(x,t) = u_0(x)$ for all $(x,t) \in \partial\Omega \times (0,T)$.

We will give a sufficient condition on the initial data which guarantees the boundary condition in the strong sense. We assume existence of barrier functions as follows:

(A3) For all $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ and $\eta > 0$, there exist functions $\phi^{\pm} \in C(\overline{\Omega})$ such that

(i) $\phi^- \leqq u_0 \leqq \phi^+$ in $\overline{\Omega}$;

(ii) $u_0(x_0) - \eta \leqq \phi^-(x_0)$ and $\phi^+(x_0) \leqq u_0(x_0) + \eta$;

(iii) ϕ^+ and ϕ^- are, respectively, a viscosity supersolution and a viscosity subsolution of

$$F(\nabla\phi, \nabla^2\phi) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega;$$

(iv) there exist some $L^{\pm} > 0$ such that

$$|\phi^{\pm}(x', x_n) - \phi^{\pm}(x', 0)| \leqq L^{\pm} x_n \quad \text{for all } x \in \overline{\Omega}.$$

Under (A3) it turns out that u^β converges to the unique solution of

$$\text{(DI)} \begin{cases} u_t(x,t) + F(\nabla u(x,t), \nabla^2 u(x,t)) = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,t) = u_0(x) \ \text{ (in the strong sense)} & \text{on } \partial\Omega \times (0,T), \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \overline{\Omega}. \end{cases} \tag{6.3}$$

By the classical theory (e.g. [10, Theorem 8.2]), the comparison principle is true for a viscosity sub- and supersolution of (DI).

Proposition 6.3. *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ and* (A3)*. Assume* (F5)*. Let u^β be the unique viscosity solutions of* (DB)*. Then $\overline{u}$ and $\underline{u}$ satisfy* (6.3)*.*

Proof. We prove that $\overline{u}$ satisfies (6.3). The proof for $\underline{u}$ is omitted since it is parallel. Fix $(x_0, t_0) \in \partial\Omega \times (0,T)$. We also fix $\eta > 0$ and take the functions $\phi^{\pm}$ in (A3). We further fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and define $v^{\pm}(x,t) := \pm\varepsilon t + \phi^{\pm}(x)$. Then v^+ and v^- are, respectively, a viscosity supersolution and a viscosity subsolution of (DB) provided that $0 < \beta < \varepsilon/L^{\pm}$, where $L^{\pm}$ are the constants in (A3)-(iv). Indeed, the equation (1.1) is easy to check by (A3)-(iii). If $((p,\tau), X) \in \mathcal{P}^{2,-}v^+(x,t)$ for $x \in \partial\Omega$, then we have $\tau = \varepsilon$ and $|p_n| \leqq L^+$. Therefore

$$\tau - \beta p_n \geqq \varepsilon - \beta L^+ > 0$$

by the choice of β. Accordingly, the boundary condition (1.2) is satisfied. The proof for v^- is similar.

Since $v^-(\cdot,0) \leqq u_0 \leqq v^+(\cdot,0)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ by (A3)-(i), the comparison principle implies that $v^- \leqq u^\beta \leqq v^+$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. Taking $\limsup^*_{\beta\to 0}$ in these inequalities and then sending $\varepsilon \to 0$, we obtain $\phi^- \leqq \overline{u} \leqq \phi^+$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$. In particular, using (A3)-(ii), we have

$$u_0(x_0) - \eta \leqq \phi^-(x_0) \leqq \overline{u}(x_0,t_0) \leqq \phi^+(x_0) \leqq u_0(x_0) + \eta.$$

Since $\eta > 0$ is arbitrary, this shows that $\overline{u}(x_0,t_0) = u_0(x_0)$. The proof is complete. □

As a consequence of Proposition 6.3, we obtain

Theorem 6.4 (Convergence)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ and* (A3)*. Assume* (F5)*. Let u^β and u be the unique viscosity solutions of* (DB) *and* (DI) *respectively. Then u^β converges to u locally uniformly in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$ as $\beta \to 0$.*

Proof. Since $\overline{u}$ and $\underline{u}$ are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of (1.1) with (1.3) and since they satisfy (6.3) by Proposition 6.3, the comparison principle for (DI) yields $\overline{u} \leqq \underline{u}$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$. Therefore $\overline{u} = \underline{u}$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$, which implies the locally uniform convergence as required. □

6.4 The limit as $\beta \to 0$ (II)

We provide another convergence result as $\beta \to 0$. Although a comparison principle for $(\mathrm{DB})_0$ is not true in general, as is pointed out in [2, Lemma 3.2], a Lipschitz continuous sub- and supersolution are comparable. For our problem $(\mathrm{DB})_0$, it suffices to assume Lipschitz continuity with respect to x_n from the boundary; namely (5.12).

Theorem 6.5 (Comparison principle)**.** *Let $u : \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a viscosity subsolution of $(\mathrm{DB})_0$ which is assumed to be bounded from above. Let $v : \overline{\Omega} \times [0,T) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a viscosity supersolution of $(\mathrm{DB})_0$ which is assumed to be bounded from below. Assume* (3.1) *and that both u and v satisfy* (5.12) *with some $L > 0$ instead of L_{0n}^*. If $u^*(\cdot,0) \leqq v_*(\cdot,0)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$, then $u^* \leqq v_*$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times (0,T)$.*

Proof. For $\varepsilon > 0$ we define $u_\varepsilon(x,t) := u(x,t) - \varepsilon Lt$ and $v_\varepsilon(x,t) := v(x,t) + \varepsilon Lt$. Then it is easily seen that u_ε and v_ε are, respectively, a viscosity subsolution and a viscosity supersolution of (DB) with $\beta = \varepsilon$. Moreover, u_ε and v_ε satisfy (3.1). Since $(u_\varepsilon)^*(x,0) = u^*(x,0) \leqq v_*(x,0) = (v_\varepsilon)_*(x,0)$, Theorem 3.1 implies that $(u_\varepsilon)^* \leqq (v_\varepsilon)_*$. That is, $u^* - \varepsilon Lt \leqq v_* + \varepsilon Lt$. Finally, sending $\varepsilon \to 0$ gives the desired conclusion. □

Under the assumptions of Theorem 5.7, the solutions u^β of (DB) satisfy (5.12) with L_{0n}^* being uniform in $\beta > 0$. We therefore have the following convergence result:

Theorem 6.6 (Convergence)**.** *Assume $u_0 \in C_a(\overline{\Omega})$ and* (A2)*. Assume* (F5) *and* (F6)*. Let u^β be the unique viscosity solution of* (DB)*. Then u^β converges to u locally uniformly in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$ as $\beta \to 0$, where u is the unique viscosity solution of $(\mathrm{DB})_0$ satisfying* (5.12)*.*

Proof. Since u^β satisfies (5.12) with L_{0n}^* independent of $\beta > 0$, the upper and lower half-relaxed limits $\overline{u}$ and $\underline{u}$ also satisfy (5.12). Theorem 6.5 is thus applicable to them, and so $\overline{u} \leqq \underline{u}$ in $\overline{\Omega} \times [0,T)$. This gives the result. □

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