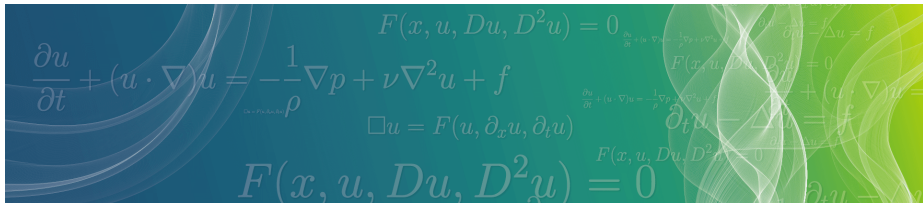


Generic regularity in free boundary problems

Xavier Ros Oton

Universität Zürich

Barcelona, November 2019



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- De Giorgi - Nash (1956-1957): YES, u is always C^1 ! (and hence C^∞)

Regularity theory for elliptic PDEs

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- OPEN PROBLEM: What happens in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^4 ?

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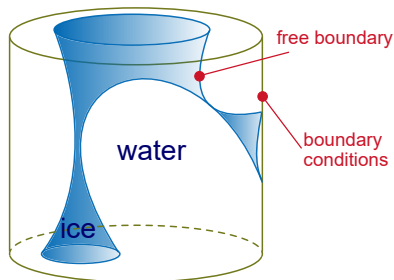
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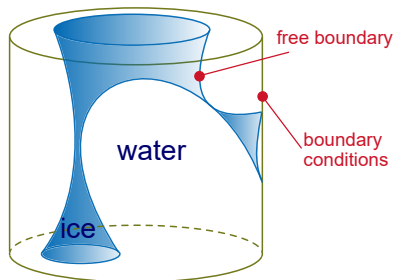
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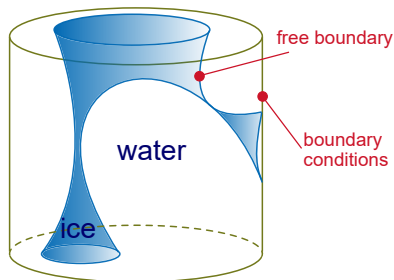
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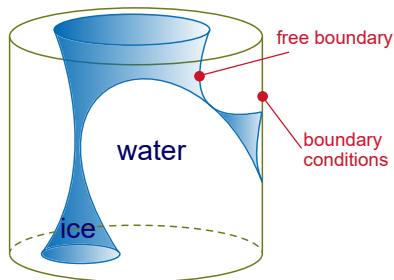
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- $u := \int_0^t \theta \geq 0$ solves:

$$u_t - \Delta u = -\chi_{\{u > 0\}}$$



Stationary version: The obstacle problem

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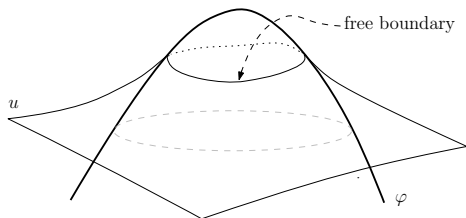
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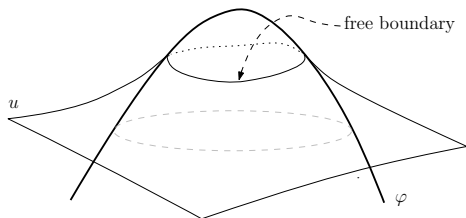
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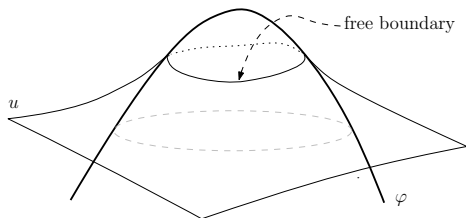
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Taking $u = v - \varphi$, we get...

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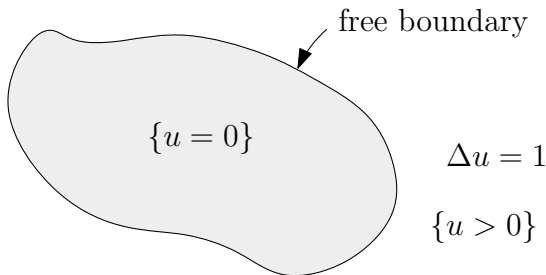
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All these examples give rise to the obstacle problem!

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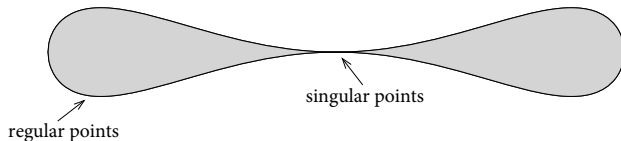
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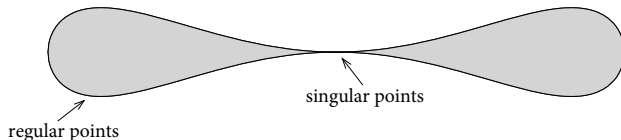


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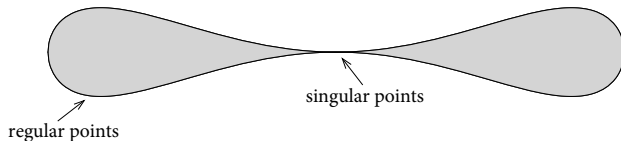
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SHAW PRIZE '18!



"For his groundbreaking work on PDEs, including creating a theory of regularity for nonlinear equations and free boundary problems such as the obstacle problem, work that has influenced a whole generation of researchers in the field."

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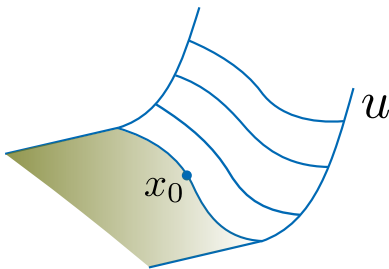
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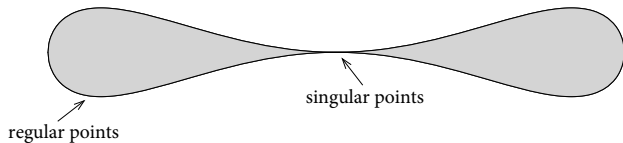
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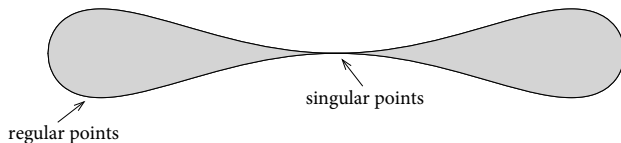
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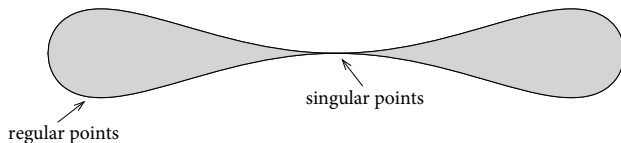
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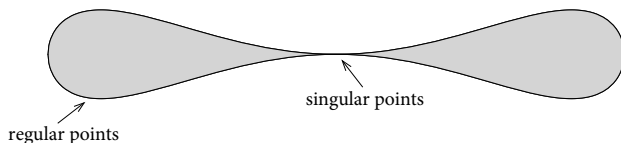
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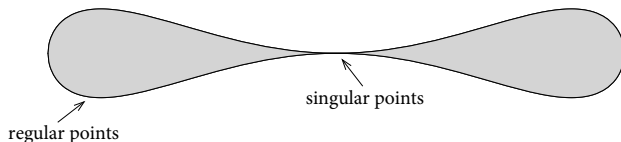
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Theorem (Figalli-R.-Serra '19)

Let u_t be the solution to the obstacle problem in \mathbb{R}^n , with increasing boundary data.

Then, for almost every t , the singular set Σ_t satisfies $\mathcal{H}^{n-4}(\Sigma_t) = 0$.

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- What happens in higher dimensions?

Theorem (Figalli-R.-Serra '19)

Let u_t be the solution to the obstacle problem in \mathbb{R}^n , with increasing boundary data.

Then, for almost every t , the singular set Σ_t satisfies $\mathcal{H}^{n-4}(\Sigma_t) = 0$.

- In other words: Generically, the singular set is very small!

Final comments

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- Moreover, our new approach opens the road to study similar questions for other free boundary problems:
- In a future paper, we will apply these techniques to the Stefan problem.

Thank you!