Control of the half-heat equation

Joint work with Andreas Hartmann

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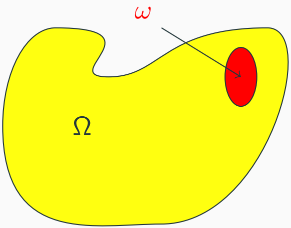
June 2nd, 2025

Congrès SMAI
Contrôle des Equations aux Dérivées Partielles

Introduction

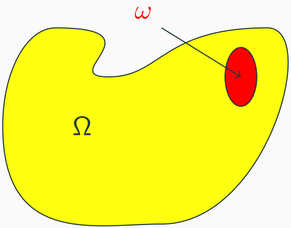


Theorem (Null-controllability of the heat equation (Lebeau & Robbiano 1995, Fursikov & Imanuvilov 1996))

For every $T > 0$ *and every initial condition* f_0, *there exists* $u \in L^2((0,T) \times \omega)$ *such that the solution* f *of*

$$(\partial_t - \Delta) f(t,x) = \mathbf{1}_\omega u(t,x), \quad f(0,\cdot) = f_0$$

satisfies $f(T,\cdot) = 0$.



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Observability
Equivalent dual problem to null-controllability:

$$(\partial_t - \Delta) g = 0 \implies \|g(T,\cdot)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C \|g\|_{L^2([0,T]\times\omega)}$$

Definition (Half-heat equation)

If $f(x) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} a_n e^{inx}$, $|D_x|f(x) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} |n| a_n e^{inx}$.

$$(\partial_t + |D_x|)f = 1_\omega u.$$

Question

- Study the control properties of the half-heat equation.
- Characterize the initial states that can be steered to 0.

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Plan

Results

$\mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T)$ does not depend on time

Sufficient condition

Necessary condition

Control of all frequencies

Results

Theorem (K, 2015)

Let ω be a strict interval of $\mathbb{T}$. The control system $(\partial_t + |D_x|)f(t,x) = \mathbf{1}_\omega u(t,x)$ is not null-controllable.

Proof.
Solutions of $(\partial_t + |D_x|)g = 0$: $g(t,x) = \sum_n a_n e^{-|n|t} e^{inx}$.

Null-controllability $\implies \sum_{n>0} |a_n|^2 e^{-2nT} \leq C \int_{[0,T]\times\omega} \left| \sum_{n>0} a_n e^{-nt} e^{inx} \right|^2 \mathrm{d}t\, \mathrm{d}y$

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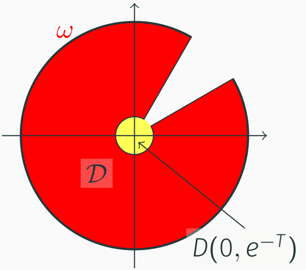
- Change of variables: $z = e^{-t+ix}$
- Null-controllability $\implies$ for every polynonials $p \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, $\|p\|_{L^2(D(0,e^{-T}))} \leq C\|p\|_{L^2(\mathcal{D})}$
- This inequality does not hold.



Definition (Riesz projection)

if $f(x) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{Z}} a_n e^{inx}$, $P_+ f(x) = \sum_{n\geq 0} a_n e^{inx}$.

Definition (The H^2 control system)

$$(\partial_t + |D_x|) f(t,x) = \mathbf{1}_{\omega} u(t,x), \qquad f(0,\cdot) \in L^2(\mathbb{T}) \tag{E_{L^2}}$$

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$$(\partial_t + |D_x|)f(t,x) = P_+\mathbf{1}_\omega u(t,x), \qquad f(0,\cdot) \in H^2(\mathbb{T}) \qquad (E_{H^2})$$

Annoyance: $H^2(\mathbb{T}) = P_+(L^2(\mathbb{T}))$ is the Hardy space

Definition

$\mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega, T) = \{f_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{T}),\ \exists u \in L^2([0,T]\times\omega),\ \text{solution } f \text{ of } (E_{L^2}) \text{ s.t. } f(T,\cdot) = 0\}$

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Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

$\mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T)$ and $\mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega, T)$ do not depend on T.

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If $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$ is nonzero and analytic on $\mathbb{T}$, $f_0 \notin \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$.

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$\mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ (resp. $\mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega)$) and its complement are dense in $H^2(\mathbb{T})$ (resp. $L^2(\mathbb{T})$).

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Let $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$ such that $f_0 \in W^{1/2,2}(\mathbb{T})$. Then $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ if and only if there exists $h \in W_{00}^{1/2,2}(\omega)$ such that $f_0 = P_+ h$.

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Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

Let $f_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$. $f \in \mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega, T) \iff \Big(P_+ f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ and $P_+ \overline{f_0} \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)\Big)$.

	Internal controls	Shaped controls [Micu-Zuazua 2006] $\forall\epsilon > 0, \lvert\widehat{h}(n)\rvert \geq ce^{-\epsilon n}$	Shaped controls [Micu-Zuazua 2006] $\exists\epsilon > 0, \lvert\widehat{h}(n)\rvert \leq Ce^{-\epsilon n}$
Control system	$(\partial_t + \lvert D_x\rvert)f = \mathbf{1}_\omega u$	$(\partial_t + \lvert D_x\rvert)f = h(x)u(t)$	
Null-controllability	Not null-controllable	Not null-controllable	

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Null-controllability	Not null-controllable	Not null-controllable	
Set of null-controllable states	dense subspace Independant of time	$\{0\}$	$\neq \{0\}$ depends on time?
Regularity of null–controllable states	cannot be analytical		some analytical states

$\mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T)$ does not depend on time

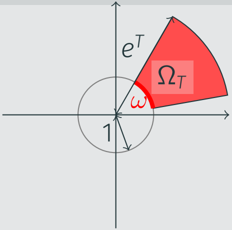
Further annoyances

$$\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{T} \approx \{z \in \mathbb{C},\ |z| = 1\}, \quad H^2(\mathbb{T}) \approx \{\sum_{n\geq 0} a_n z^n,\ (a_n) \in \ell^2\}, \quad f(x) \approx f(e^{ix})$$

Proposition (observability inequality)

Let $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$. $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ if and only if there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\forall p \in \mathbb{C}[X],\ \left|\int_0^{2\pi} p(e^{it})\overline{f_0(e^{it})}\,\mathrm{d}t\right| \leq C\|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_T)}.$$



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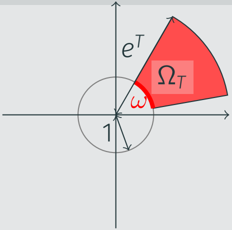

Proof.

$f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ if and only if there exists $C > 0$ such that for every $g_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$,

$$|\langle f_0, e^{-T|D_x|} g_0\rangle_{H^2(\mathbb{T})}|^2 \leq C \int_0^T \int_\omega |e^{-t|D_x|} g_0(e^{ix})|^2 \,\mathrm{d}t\,\mathrm{d}x.$$

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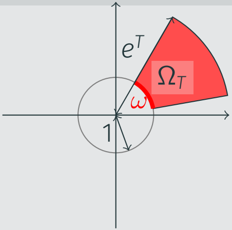

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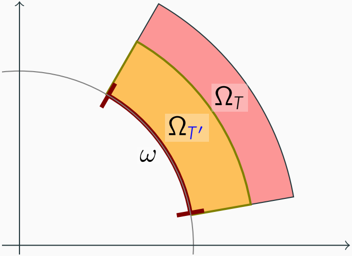
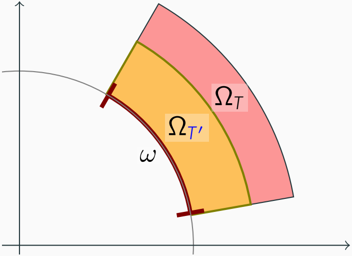
$e^{-t|D_x|} g_0(e^{ix}) = \sum_{n\geq 0} \widehat{g_0}(n) e^{inx-nt} = \sum_{n\geq 0} \widehat{g_0}(n)(e^{ix-t})^n.$
Change of variables $z = e^{-t+ix}$.



- Let $T' < T$
- Assume $|\langle p, f_0 \rangle_{H^2}| \lesssim \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_T)}$
- Prove $|\langle p, f_0 \rangle_{H^2}| \lesssim \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_{T'})}$



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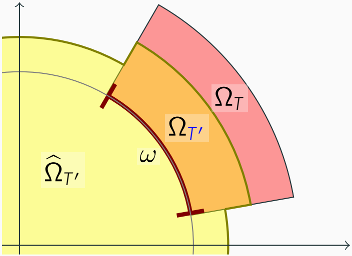
Theorem (Orsoni, Hartmann Orsoni)

Let $\Omega_1, \Omega_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$ open bounded. Assume that $\mathrm{d}(\Omega_1 \setminus \Omega_2, \Omega_2 \setminus \Omega_1) > 0$. *Then any $g \in A^2(\Omega_1 \cap \Omega_2)$ can be written as $g = g_1 + g_2$ with $g_i \in A^2(\Omega_i)$.*



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Proof that $\mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T) \subset \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T')$

- let $p \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, write it $p = g_1 + g_2$, with $g_1 \in L^2(\Omega_T)$, $g_2 \in L^2(\widehat{\Omega}_{T'})$
- $|\langle g_1, f_0\rangle_{H^2}| \lesssim \|g_1\|_{L^2(\Omega_T)} \lesssim \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_{T'})}$
- $|\langle g_2, f_0\rangle_{H^2}| \lesssim \|g_2\|_{H^2} \lesssim \|g_2\|_{L^2(\widehat{\Omega}_{T'})} \lesssim \|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_{T'})}$
- $|\langle p, f_0\rangle_{H^2}| \leq |\langle g_1, f_0\rangle_{H^2}| + |\langle g_2, f_0\rangle_{H^2}|$

Our most precise results

Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

Let $f_0 \in \mathcal{N}\mathcal{C}_{H^2}(\omega)$. *There exists* $h \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$ *such that*

- $f_0 = P_+ h$
- $\mathrm{Supp}(h) \subset \mathrm{closure}(\omega)$
- $\sum_{n \leq 0} |n| |\widehat{h}(n)|^2 < +\infty$

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- $\int_\omega \frac{1}{\mathrm{d}(z, \partial\omega)} |h(z)|^2 |\mathrm{d}z| < +\infty.$

Then $P_+ h \in \mathcal{N}\mathcal{C}_{H^2}(\omega)$.

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Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

Let $f_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$. $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$ if and only if there exists $h \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$ such that

- $f_0 = P_+ h$
- $\mathrm{Supp}(h) \subset \mathrm{closure}(\omega)$
- *The solution u of* $\begin{cases} \Delta u(x) = 0, & x \in \Omega_T \\ u(x) = h(x), & x \in \omega \\ u(x) = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega_T \setminus \omega \end{cases}$

  satisfies $\partial_z u \in L^2(\Omega_T)$

That’s all folks!

Sufficient condition

Proof of sufficient condition

Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

If $h \in W^{1/2,2}_{00}(\omega)$, $P_+ h \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$.

Proof.

- extends h by 0 on $\partial\Omega_T$
- $h \in W^{1/2,2}(\partial\Omega_T)$
- h extends as an $W^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$ function.

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- h extends as an $W^{1,2}(\Omega_T)$ function.
- Apply stokes formula:

$$\int_{\partial\Omega_T} \overline{h}(z)p(z)\,\mathrm{d}z = 2i\int_{\Omega_T} \partial_{\overline{z}}(\overline{h}p)(z)\,\mathrm{d}A(z)$$

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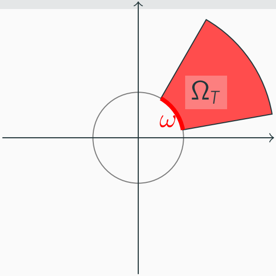

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$$\int_{\partial\Omega_T} \bar{h}(z)p(z)\,\mathrm{d}z = 2i\int_{\Omega_T} \partial_{\bar{z}}(\bar{h}p)(z)\,\mathrm{d}A(z)$$

- Left-hand side: $\approx \langle h, p\rangle_{H^2} = \langle h, P_+p\rangle_{H^2} = \langle P_+h, p\rangle_{H^2}$.
- Right-hand side: $\int_{\Omega_T} \partial_{\bar{z}}(\bar{h}p)(z)\,\mathrm{d}A(z) = \int_{\Omega_T} p(z)\underbrace{\partial_{\bar{z}}\bar{h}(z)}_{\in L^2(\Omega_T)}\,\mathrm{d}A(z)$ □

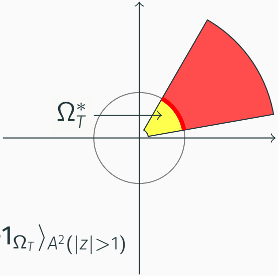
Necessary condition

Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

Let $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$. If $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$, f_0 extends as a holomorphic function to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \text{closure}(\omega)$, and $f_0(z) \xrightarrow[|z|\to\infty]{} 0$. Moreover $\int_{|z|>1} |f_0'(z)|^2 \, \mathrm{d}A(z) < +\infty$.

Proof.

- let $k_u(z) = \dfrac{1}{2\pi(1-\overline{u}z)}$. If $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T})$, $f_0(u) = \langle f_0, k_u \rangle_{H^2}$.
- for all $p \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, $\ell(p) := \langle f_0, p \rangle_{H^2} \leq C\|p\|_{L^2(\Omega_T)}$
- extend ℓ by density to $A^2(\Omega_T)$ (space of holomorphic functions on Ω_T which are $L^2(\Omega_T)$)
  We can define $\ell(k_u)$ if $u \notin \Omega_T^*$.
- $\phi(u) = \begin{cases} f_0(u) & \text{if } |u| < 1 \\ \ell(k_u) & \text{if } u \notin \Omega_T^* \end{cases}$ extends f_0.
- $\|k_u\|_{L^2(\Omega_T)} = O(1/u)$: $f_0(z) \xrightarrow[|z|\to\infty]{} 0$
- $\ell(p) = \langle \varphi, p \rangle_{A^2(\Omega_T)}$ $\quad f_0'(u) = \ell(\partial_{\overline{u}} k_u) = \langle k_u^{\mathrm{Bergman}}, \varphi \mathbb{1}_{\Omega_T} \rangle_{A^2(|z|>1)}$



Theorem (Hartmann-K 2024)

If $f_0 \in H^2(\mathbb{T}) \cap W^{1/2,2}(\mathbb{T})$, and $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega)$, there exists $h \in W^{1/2,2}_{00}(\omega)$ such that $f_0 = P_+ h$.

Proof.

- Extend f_0 holomorphically to $\mathbb{C} \setminus \text{closure}(\omega)$ as above
- Set
$$h(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{r \to 1^-} \left(f_0(re^{i\theta}) - f_0(r^{-1}e^{i\theta}) \right)$$
- Idea: Positive frequencies of h: $f_0|_{|z|<1}$
  Negative frequencies of h: $f_0|_{|z|>1}$ □

Control of all frequencies

- We know when the projection on positive frequencies is null-controllable
- If $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega, T)$, $P_+ f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T)$
- Negative frequencies: just consider $\overline{f_0}$

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From partial control to full control

- We know when the projection on positive frequencies is null-controllable
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From partial control to full control

- We know when the projection on positive frequencies is null-controllable
- If $f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{L^2}(\omega, T)$, $P_+ f_0 \in \mathcal{NC}_{H^2}(\omega, T)$
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Proof

- Solution of half-heat: sum of holomorphic and anti-holomorphic functions in e^{-t+ix}.
- Need: recover the holomorphic part with only information on ω
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Translate properties of the H^2 control system to the L^2 control system