## The stabilization rate of a solution to the Cauchy problem for parabolic equation with lower order coefficients

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**Abstract:** In the half-space  $D = \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, \infty), N \geqslant 3$ , consider the Cauchy problem for a non divergent parabolic equation.

$$L_1 u \equiv L u + (b, \nabla u) + c(x, t)u - u_t = 0, \quad (x, t) \in D,$$
 (1)

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$
 (2)

where

$$Lu = \sum_{i,k=1}^{N} a_{ik}(x,t)u_{x_ix_k}, \quad (b,\nabla u) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} b_i(x,t)u_{x_i}. \quad (3)$$

In this report we study sufficient conditions on the lower order coefficients of a parabolic equation guaranteeing the power rate of the uniform stabilization to zero of the solution to the Cauchy problem on every compact in  $\mathbb{R}^N$  and for any bounded initial function.

We assume that following conditions are satisfied:

$$\exists k_0^2 > 0 : \ k_0^2 = \inf_{D, |\xi| = 1} \sum_{i,k=1}^N a_{ik}(x,t) \xi_i \xi_k; \ \exists k_1^2 > 0 : \ k_1^2 = \sup_{D, |\xi| = 1} \sum_{i,k=1}^N a_{ik}(x,t) \xi_i \xi_k.$$

The coefficients  $b_i(x,t)(i=1,...,N)$  satisfy condition (B); i.e., there exist constant B>0 such as

$$\sup_{(x,t)\in D} (1+r) \sum_{i=1}^{N} |b_i(x,t)| = B < k_0^2 N, \text{ where } r = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \dots + x_N^2}.$$

The coefficient c(x,t) satisfies condition (C), i.e. exist  $\alpha > 0$  for which

$$c(x,t) \leqslant a_{\alpha}(r) = -\alpha^2 \min(1, r^{-2}).$$

Let 
$$\lambda_1(\alpha) = (2 - S + \sqrt{D_1})/2$$
,  $D_1 = (2 - S)^2 + 4\overline{\alpha}^2$ ,  $\overline{\alpha} = \alpha/k_1$ .

**Theorem.** Suppose that (B) and (C) with

$$\alpha^2 > k_1^2(S-1), \ S = \left(k_1^2(N-1) + k_0^2 + B\right)/k_0^2$$

hold. Then  $\lim_{t\to\infty} t^{\nu_n} u(x,t) = 0$ ,  $\nu_n = \lambda_1(\alpha)/(2+\frac{1}{n})$  for any n=1,2,..., uniformly with respect to x on any compact K in  $\mathbb{R}^N$ .

Keywords: Cauchy problem, non-divergent equation, stabilization

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