

# Inverse problems for transport equations: stability and uniqueness

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## Abstract

We consider a single transport equation of the first order and a symmetric system of transport equations in a bounded smooth domain  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . The single case is described as :

$$\partial_t u(x, t) + (H(x, t) \cdot \nabla u(x, t)) + p(x, t)u(x, t) = F(x, t), \quad x \in \Omega, 0 < t < T, \quad (1)$$

where  $H \in C([0, T]; C^1(\overline{\Omega})^d)$ .

We discuss two topics.

- global Carleman estimates in  $\Omega \times (0, T)$
- Applications to inverse problems: establish global estimates in the domain

Our approach is global in  $x$  and see [2] as for a local approach.

In order to establish the stability in  $L^2$ -spaces for inverse problems of determining for example a spatial factor in (1) by boundary data, the Carleman estimate is relevant. The method of characteristics is not convenient for  $L^2$ -estimates of solutions and moreover the transport equation often appears coupled with parabolic systems in fluid dynamics, so that the characteristics does not work for such studies.

## Part I.

A Carleman estimate can be established directly if the rotation angle  $H(x, t)$  over  $\Omega \times (0, T)$  is

smaller than  $\pi$  (I will formulate in my talk). In the case where the rotational angle is greater than or equal to  $\pi$ , we make a suitable partition of  $\Omega$  and  $0 < t < T$  into smaller subdomains and construct suitable piecewise weight functions to establish a Carleman estimate in  $\Omega \times (0, T)$ . The partition of  $\Omega$  requires us to make favorable estimation on interfaces, and we must assume some outgoing-incoming conditions associated with  $H(x, t)$  on some interfaces. We illustrate such interface conditions of  $H$  and prove a Carleman estimate.

### **Part II.**

By Huang, Imanuvilov and Yamamoto [4] which modifies a classical methodology (Bukhgeim and Klibanov [1]), we demonstrate that a Carleman estimate yields the stability for inverse source problems and inverse coefficient problems and also the observability inequality.

This is a joint work with Professor Piermarco Cannarsa (University of Rome Tor Vergata) and Professor Giuseppe Floridia (Università Mediterranea di Reggio Calabria).

## **References**

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