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► **To cite this version:**

Luc Miller. A direct Lebeau-Robbiano strategy for the observability of heat-like semigroups. 2009.
hal-00411846v1

HAL Id: hal-00411846

<https://hal.science/hal-00411846v1>

Preprint submitted on 31 Aug 2009 (v1), last revised 24 Feb 2010 (v3)

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A DIRECT LEBEAU-ROBBIANO STRATEGY FOR THE OBSERVABILITY OF HEAT-LIKE SEMIGROUPS

LUC MILLER

Dedicated to David L. Russell on the occasion of his 70th birthday

ABSTRACT. This paper generalizes and simplifies abstract results of Miller and Seidman on the cost of fast control/observation. It deduces final-observability of an evolution semigroup from some stationary observability property on some spaces associated to the generator, e.g. spectral subspaces when the semigroup has an integral representation via spectral measures. Contrary to the original Lebeau-Robbiano strategy, it does not have recourse to null-controllability and it yields the optimal bound of the cost when applied to the heat equation, i.e. $c_0 \exp(c/T)$, or to the heat diffusion in potential wells observed from cones, i.e. $c_0 \exp(c/T^\beta)$ with optimal β . It also yields simple upper-bounds for c .

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper concerns the so-called “Lebeau-Robbiano strategy” for the null-controllability of linear evolution systems like the heat equation. The Lebeau-Robbiano strategy was originally devised for the heat flux on a bounded domain of \mathbb{R}^d observed from some open subset of this domain. It originally starts from the interior observability estimate for sums of eigenfunctions of the Dirichlet Laplacian proved by some Carleman estimates at the end of the nineties in joint papers of Lebeau with Jerison, Robbiano and Zuazua, cf. § 3.8.

In the last decade, many people have contributed applications, e.g. to nodal sets of sums of Laplacian eigenfunctions in [JL99], to coupled wave and heat equations in the same domain in [LZ98], to the heat equation in unbounded domains in [Mil05], to anomalous diffusions in [Mil06c], cf. § 4.1, to structural damping, e.g. the plate equation with square root damping, in [Mil06a, AC07], cf. § 4.2, to thermoelasticity without rotatory inertia in [BN02, Mil07, Cok07, Sei08], to the heat transmission problem in [LRR07], to diffusions in a potential well of \mathbb{R}^d in [Mil08], cf. § 4.3, to the heat equation discretized in time or space in [Zhe08, BHLR09]. We also refer to the survey [LRL09].

The Lebeau-Robbiano strategy was already stated in abstract settings with bounds on the cost of fast control of the form $c_0 \exp(c/T^\beta)$ in [Mil06c, Sei08]. Our goal is to retain the most general features of both papers while simplifying the proof to improve the estimate of the cost.

The paper [Mil06c] concerns semigroups generated by negative self-adjoint operators, introduces some notion of observability on spectral subspaces, cf. § 3.6. It links the exponent β in the fast control cost estimate to some exponent in this notion, but falls just short of the optimal exponent. It combines final-observability and null-controllability as in the original setting, but does not use Weyl’s eigenvalues asymptotics, not even the discreteness of the spectrum of A . The assumptions brought out in [Mil07] and introduced as an abstract framework in [Sei08] allow

Date: August 30, 2009. This work was partially supported by ANR grant JCJC06-137283.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 93B07, 35B37.

Key words and phrases. observability, null-controllability, fast control cost, heat semigroup.

generators which are not self-adjoint, but do not apply to the semigroups considered in [Mil06c, Mil08]. Thus the notion of relative observability on growth spaces adopted in § 2.2 is a little more general. The paper [Sei08] achieves the breakthrough of reaching the exponent $\beta = 1$ which is optimal for the heat equation, but it adds approximate null-controllability as another layer to the strategy.

Here, the strategy goes directly from relative observability on growth spaces to the estimate of fast final-observability cost, and reaches the optimal exponents β for the observation from cones of heat diffusion in potential wells $V(x) = |x|^{2k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, cf. § 4.3. Its sheer simplicity yields straightforward upper-bounds of the rate c in the fast control cost estimate. Since it leaves null-controllability out, it can be seen as a shortcut to the original Lebeau-Robbiano strategy.

Section 2 introduces the abstract setting, states and proves the direct Lebeau-Robbiano strategy. The abstract setting is connected to the original setting in § 3.8. Section 3 gives further background, four lemmas which may be of independent interest and some open problems. Section 4 describes the application of the main result to the P.D.E. problems considered in [Mil06c, Mil06a, Mil08].

2. SETTING AND MAIN RESULT

2.1. Observability cost. We consider the abstract differential equation

$$(1) \quad \dot{\phi}(t) = A\phi(t), \quad \phi(0) = x \in \mathcal{E}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

where $A : \mathcal{D}(A) \subset \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ is the generator of a strongly continuous semigroup $(e^{tA})_{t \geq 0}$ on a Hilbert space \mathcal{E} . The solution is $\phi(t) = e^{tA}x$. We think of A as a negative self-adjoint operator, cf. § 3.6

We also consider an observation operator $C \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}(A), \mathcal{F})$ admissible for this semigroup, i.e. C is a continuous operator from $\mathcal{D}(A)$ with the graph norm to another Hilbert space \mathcal{F} and satisfies (norms in \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are both denoted $\|\cdot\|$)

$$(2) \quad \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt \leq \text{Adm}_T \|x\|^2, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T > 0,$$

where the admissibility constant $T \mapsto \text{Adm}_T > 0$ is nondecreasing, cf. § 3.1. We think of C as a bounded operator from \mathcal{E} to itself.

We say that (A, C, T) is *observable at cost* $\kappa_T > 0$ if

$$(3) \quad \|e^{TA}x\|^2 \leq \kappa_T \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A).$$

This final-observability of (1) through C in time $T > 0$ is equivalent to a controllability property for which κ_T is the ratio of the size of the input annihilating the disturbance to the size of this disturbance, cf. § 3.2. N.b. $\kappa_{T'} \leq \|e^{(T'-T)A}\|^2 \kappa_T$ for $T < T'$. We are interested in the asymptotic behavior of κ_T as $T \rightarrow 0$. We think of κ_T as the cost of fast control.

The crucial lemma to bound this cost here is (cf. a continuous version in § 3.3)

Lemma 2.1. *If the approximate observability estimate (§ 3.5 justifies this name)*

$$(4) \quad f(T)\|e^{TA}x\|^2 - f(qT)\|x\|^2 \leq \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T'),$$

holds with $f(T) \rightarrow 0$ as $T \rightarrow 0^+$, $q \in (0, 1)$ and $T' > 0$, then $\kappa_T \leq 1/f((1-q)T)$ for $T \in (0, T')$, i.e. the fast control cost does not grow more than the inverse of f .

In particular, if (4) holds with $f(T) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(c_2 T)^\beta})$, $f(qT) = \exp(-\frac{1}{(c_1 T)^\beta})$ and $c_3 = c_2 - c_1 > 0$, then $\kappa_T \leq \exp(\frac{1}{(c_3 T)^\beta})$ for $T \in (0, T')$.

Proof. Let $T_0 = T$, $T_{k+1} = T_k - \tau_k$, $\tau_k = q^k(1-q)T$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. The series $\sum \tau_k = T$ defines a disjoint partition $\cup(T_{k+1}, T_k] = (0, T]$. Applying (4) to $x = e^{T_{k+1}A}y$ and $T = \tau_k$ yields

$$f(\tau_k)\|e^{T_k A}y\|^2 - f(\tau_{k+1})\|e^{T_{k+1} A}y\|^2 \leq \int_{T_{k+1}}^{T_k} \|Ce^{tA}y\|^2 dt, \quad y \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Summing-up yields

$$f(\tau_0)\|e^{T A}y\|^2 - f(\tau_k)\|e^{T_k A}y\|^2 \leq \int_{T_k}^T \|Ce^{tA}y\|^2 dt, \quad y \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Taking the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ completes the proof since $f(\tau_k) \rightarrow 0$ and the continuous function $t \mapsto \|e^{tA}y\|^2$ is bounded on the compact set $[0, T]$. \square

2.2. Relative observability on growth subspaces. We assume that there is a nondecreasing family of semigroup invariant spaces $\mathcal{E}_\lambda \subset \mathcal{E}$, $\lambda > 0$ (i.e. $e^{tA}\mathcal{E}_\lambda \subset \mathcal{E}_\lambda \subset \mathcal{E}_{\lambda'}$, $t > 0$, $\lambda' > \lambda$) satisfying the growth condition (namely some decay)

$$(5) \quad \|e^{tA}x\| \leq m_0 e^{-\lambda t} \|x\|, \quad x \perp \mathcal{E}_\lambda, \quad t \in (0, T_0), \quad \lambda > 0.$$

We call them *growth spaces*. We think of them as spectral subspaces of A , i.e. $\sigma(A|_{\mathcal{E}_\lambda^\perp}) \subset \{z \in \sigma(A) \mid \operatorname{Re} z \leq -\lambda\}$, and we think of (5) as a spectrally determined growth property, cf. § 3.6.

We also assume that there is an admissible observation operator C_0 satisfying the bound relative to C on growth spaces with exponent $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and rate $a > 0$

$$(6) \quad \|C_0 x\|^2 \leq a_0 e^{2a\lambda^\alpha} \|C x\|^2, \quad x \in \mathcal{E}_\lambda, \quad \lambda > 0.$$

We call C_0 a *reference operator* and the property (6) of C : *observability on growth subspaces relatively to C_0* . We think of C_0 as a simple operator with a good estimate of fast control like the identity operator, cf. § 3.7.

2.3. Main result. When the reference operator C_0 satisfies the observability cost estimate with exponent $\beta > 0$ and rate $b > 0$

$$(7) \quad \|e^{TA}x\|^2 \leq b_0 e^{\frac{2b}{T^\beta}} \int_0^T \|C_0 e^{tA}x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T_0),$$

we claim that C satisfies an observability cost estimate with exponent $\max\left\{\beta, \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right\}$:

Theorem 2.2. *Under the assumptions (5), (6) and (7) with $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$, the system (A, C, T) is observable at a cost κ_T such that $2c = \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T < \infty$.*

More precisely, this rate c is bounded in terms of an implicitly defined $s > 0$:

$$(8) \quad c \leq \left(\frac{b}{a}(\beta+1)\right)^{\frac{\beta+1}{\beta}} \frac{\beta^\beta}{s^{\frac{(\beta+1)^2}{\beta}}}, \quad \text{with} \quad s(s+\beta+1)^\beta = (\beta+1)\beta^{\frac{\beta^2}{\beta+1}} \frac{b^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}}{a}.$$

This exponent β is optimal, i.e. $c > 0$ for some “meaningful” example, cf. § 4.3.

Corollary 2.3. *Under the same assumptions as theorem 2.2, the cost rate c is bounded more explicitly in the following cases:*

- (i) *If (6) holds with $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. $\beta = 1$) then $c \leq 4b^2 \left(\sqrt{a+2\sqrt{b}} - \sqrt{a}\right)^{-4}$.*
- (ii) *If (7) holds for any b then $c \leq a^{\beta+1}(\beta+1)^{\beta(\beta+1)}\beta^{-\beta^2}$.*
- (iii) *If (6) holds for any a then $c \leq b$.*
- (iv) *If $b > a^{\beta+1}(\beta+1)^{\beta(\beta+1)}\beta^{-\beta^2}$ then $c \leq \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left(\frac{b^{(1-\alpha)^2}}{a^{1-\alpha}} - \frac{(\beta+1)^\alpha}{\beta^{\alpha^2}}\right)^{-1}$.*

Theorem 2.2 for $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. $\beta = 1$) is due to Seidman with some less precise and less simple cost rate bound than (8); e.g. [Sei08, theorem 2.4] proves¹ $c \leq 8a^2$ in case (ii) with $\beta = 1$ instead of $c \leq 4a^2$, and does not state (i).

With the exponential bound $b_0 e^{bT^{-\beta}}$ in (7) replaced by a polynomial bound $\frac{b_0}{T^\beta}$, the papers [Mil06c, Mil07] only prove $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T < \infty$ for $\beta > \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$, hence fall short of the optimal exponent. The optimality results from [Mil08], cf. § 4.3.

N.b. (ii) applies to the identity operator as reference operator C_0 , cf. § 3.7.

2.4. Proof of the main result. Plugging (6) in (7) yields

$$(9) \quad \|e^{\tau A} \phi\|^2 \leq a_0 b_0 e^{2a\lambda^\alpha + \frac{2b}{\tau^\beta}} \int_0^\tau \|C e^{tA} \phi\|^2 dt, \quad \phi \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad \tau \in (0, T_0).$$

Given $x \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ and $T \in (0, T_0)$, we introduce an observation time $\tau = \varepsilon T$ with $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, a spectral threshold λ defined by $(r\lambda)^\alpha = \frac{1}{\tau^\beta}$ with $r > 0$, the orthogonal projection of x on \mathcal{E}_λ denoted x_λ , and $x_\lambda^\perp = x - x_\lambda$.

Since \mathcal{E}_λ is semigroup invariant, we may apply (9) to $\phi = e^{(1-\varepsilon)T} x_\lambda$ and obtain:

$$(10) \quad \|e^{TA} x_\lambda\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{4f(T)} \int_{(1-\varepsilon)T}^T \|C e^{tA} x_\lambda\|^2 dt, \quad f(T) = \frac{1}{4a_0 b_0} \exp\left(-\frac{2}{T^\beta} \frac{a + br^\alpha}{r^\alpha \varepsilon^\beta}\right).$$

We put the factor 4 in the definition of f because we shall use twice the inequality:

$$(11) \quad \|y + z\|^2 \leq 2(\|y\|^2 + \|z\|^2), \quad y \in \mathcal{E}, \quad z \in \mathcal{E}.$$

Using (11) then (2) yields

$$(12) \quad \int_{(1-\varepsilon)T}^T \|C e^{tA} x_\lambda\|^2 dt \leq 2 \int_{(1-\varepsilon)T}^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt + 2 \text{Adm}_{\varepsilon T} \|e^{(1-\varepsilon)TA} x_\lambda^\perp\|^2.$$

Using (11) again, then (10) and finally (12) yields

$$f(T) \|e^{TA} x\|^2 \leq \int_{(1-\varepsilon)T}^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt + \text{Adm}_{\varepsilon T} \|e^{(1-\varepsilon)TA} x_\lambda^\perp\|^2 + 2f(T) \|e^{TA} x_\lambda^\perp\|^2.$$

Applying (5) to x_λ^\perp , we deduce the approximate observability estimate:

$$f(T) \|e^{TA} x\|^2 - m_0^2 \left(\text{Adm}_{\varepsilon T} e^{-2(1-\varepsilon)T\lambda} + 2f(T) e^{-2T\lambda} \right) \|x\|^2 \leq \int_0^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt,$$

where $T\lambda = 1/(r\varepsilon^{\beta/\alpha} T^\beta)$. Since $\text{Adm}_{\varepsilon T} \leq \text{Adm}_{T_0}$ and $f(T) \leq \frac{1}{4a_0 b_0}$, this proves

$$f(T) \|e^{TA} x\|^2 - g(T) \|x\|^2 \leq \int_0^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt, \quad \text{with: } \varepsilon \in (0, 1), \quad r > 0,$$

$$f(T) = \frac{1}{4a_0 b_0} \exp\left(\frac{-2}{T^\beta} \frac{a + br^\alpha}{r^\alpha \varepsilon^\beta}\right), \quad g(T) = m_0^2 \left(\text{Adm}_{T_0} + \frac{1}{4a_0 b_0} \right) \exp\left(\frac{-2}{T^\beta} \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{r^\alpha \varepsilon^{\beta/\alpha}}\right).$$

Now lemma 2.1 implies the cost estimate $c < +\infty$ by choosing c_1 and c_2 such that

$$\frac{1}{c_2^\beta} > \frac{1}{c_1^\beta}, \quad \frac{1}{c_2^\beta} > 2 \frac{a + br^\alpha}{r^\alpha \varepsilon^\beta} = \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln f(T), \quad \frac{1}{c_1^\beta} < 2 \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{r^\alpha \varepsilon^{\beta/\alpha}} = \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln g(T),$$

which is made possible by choosing r small enough since $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

More precisely, introducing for convenience $\gamma = \frac{1}{\beta}$ and $s = \frac{\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon}$, it satisfies

$$c \leq j_{a,b}^{-\beta}(r, s), \quad j_{a,b}(r, s) = \left(2 \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln f(T) \right)^{-\gamma} - \left(2 \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln g(T) \right)^{-\gamma}.$$

¹Indeed [Sei08, theorem 2.4] states $c \leq 2a^2$, but correcting the factor 2 into $\frac{1}{2}$ in the definition of $\underline{d}(s)$ in [Sei08, theorem 2.1] only proves $c \leq 8a^2$.

Therefore we are left with maximizing with respect to $r > 0$ and $s > 0$:

$$j_{a,b}(r, s) = \frac{\varepsilon}{(ar^{-\alpha} + b)^\gamma} - \left(\frac{r}{1 - \varepsilon} \right)^\gamma \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \frac{s}{s+1} r^\gamma (h^{-\gamma}(r) - s^\gamma),$$

where $h(r) = ar^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}} + br$, since $\frac{1}{\alpha} = 1 + \gamma$, $\varepsilon = \frac{s}{s+1}$ and $1 - \alpha = \frac{1}{\beta+1} = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}$.

The optimality condition $\nabla j_{a,b} = 0$ writes successively, abbreviating $h = h(r)$,

$$\begin{cases} \gamma r^{\gamma-1} (h^{-\gamma} - s^\gamma) = \frac{r^\gamma \gamma h'}{h^{\gamma+1}}, & \begin{cases} h^{\gamma+1} (h^{-\gamma} - s^\gamma) = rh' = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} h + \left(1 - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}\right) br, \\ h = (\gamma s^\gamma (s+1) + s^\gamma)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{s} (\gamma s + \gamma + 1)^{-\frac{1}{\gamma}}. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Plugging the last equation (h in terms of s) in the former yields r in terms of s :

$$\frac{br}{\gamma+1} = h^{\gamma+1} (h^{-\gamma} - s^\gamma) - \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} h = h^{\gamma+1} \left(\frac{h^{-\gamma}}{\gamma+1} - s^\gamma \right) = \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} (sh)^{\gamma+1},$$

hence $r = \gamma b^{-1} (\gamma s + \gamma + 1)^{-\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}$. Plugging this once in $h(r)$ in terms of s yields

$$\gamma s + \gamma + 1 = s (\gamma s + \gamma + 1)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}} h = s \frac{\gamma}{br} h = s \gamma \left(\frac{a}{b} r^{-\frac{1}{\gamma+1}} + 1 \right).$$

Simplifying γs and plugging r in terms of s again yields the equation for s in (8):

$$s^\gamma (\gamma s + \gamma + 1) = \left(\frac{\gamma+1}{a} \right)^\gamma \left(\frac{b}{\gamma} \right)^{\frac{\gamma^2}{\gamma+1}},$$

which has a unique solution since the L.H.S. increases from 0 to $+\infty$ as s does. We still denote s this solution. The corresponding $r = \gamma b^{-1} (\gamma s + \gamma + 1)^{-\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma}}$ satisfies $r^{\frac{1}{\gamma+1}} = \left(\frac{\gamma}{b} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma+1}} = s \frac{a}{b} \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1}$. The second equation of the first system $\nabla j_{a,b} = 0$ yields:

$$j_{a,b}(r, s) = \frac{s}{s+1} r^\gamma (h^{-\gamma}(r) - s^\gamma) = \gamma s^{\gamma+1} r^\gamma = \gamma s^{(\gamma+1)^2} \left(\frac{a}{b} \frac{\gamma}{\gamma+1} \right)^{\gamma(\gamma+1)}.$$

Now $c \leq j_{a,b}^{-\beta}(r, s)$ is (8) since $1 + \gamma = \frac{\beta+1}{\beta}$, $\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma} = \beta + 1$ and $\frac{(\gamma+1)^2}{\gamma} = \frac{(\beta+1)^2}{\beta}$.

Corollary 2.3 is deduced by the following arguments

- (i) The positive solution of the quadratic equation in (8) is $s = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2\sqrt{b}}{a}} - 1$.
- (ii) Eliminating b from (8) yields $c \leq (a/(\beta+1))^{\beta+1} \beta^{-\beta^2} (s + \beta + 1)^{(\beta+1)^2}$, and the implicit equation yields $s \rightarrow 0$ as $b \rightarrow 0$.
- (iii) Eliminating a from (8) yields $c \leq b(s + \beta + 1)^{\beta+1} / s^{\beta+1}$, and the implicit equation yields $s \rightarrow \infty$ as $a \rightarrow 0$.
- (iv) The easiest lower bound for s is $s + \beta + 1 \geq (\beta + 1)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} \beta^{\frac{\beta}{\beta+1}} \frac{b^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}}{a^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}}$, obtained by plugging $s \geq s + \beta + 1$ in its implicit equation.

3. COMMENTS

3.1. Admissibility. Any $C \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F})$ satisfies the admissibility condition (2) with $\text{Adm}_T = T \|C\|^2$. The canonical setting in § 2.1 (cf. [Wei89]) is required in many P.D.E. problems, e.g. when the heat flux is observed on the boundary rather than an open subset of the domain.

3.2. Controllability cost. The dual problem to the final-observability of (1) is the null-controllability of

$$(13) \quad \dot{f}(t) = A^*f(t) + Bu(t), \quad f(0) = f_0 \in \mathcal{E}, \quad t \geq 0,$$

with input $u \in L^2([0, T], \mathcal{F})$ and control operator $B = C^* \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}(A^*))$ (A^* denotes the adjoint of A and $\mathcal{D}(A^*)'$ denotes the dual space of $\mathcal{D}(A^*)$ in \mathcal{E}). Since C satisfies the admissibility condition (2), B satisfies $\|\int_0^T e^{tA^*} Bu(t) dt\|^2 \leq K_T \int_0^T \|u(t)\|^2 dt$, and the solution of (13) is $f(T) = e^{TA^*} f_0 + \int_0^T e^{(T-t)A^*} Bu(t) dt$. More precisely, if (A, C, T) is observable at cost κ_T then, for all f_0 , there is a u such that $f(T) = 0$ and $\int_0^T \|u(t)\|^2 dt \leq \kappa_T \|f_0\|^2$ (cf. [DR77]).

The study of the cost of fast controls was initiated by Seidman in [Sei84] with a result on the heat equation obtained by Russell's method in [Rus73]. We refer to the surveys [Sei05, Mil06b] and the more recent paper [TT07]. An application to reachability is given in § 3.4.

3.3. Integrated observability estimate. Lemma 2.1 can be seen as the discrete version of the following lemma which has been used with $f(t) = \exp(-c/t)$ when proving observability by some parabolic global Carleman estimates.

Lemma 3.1. *In the setting of § 2.1, if the integrated observability estimate*

$$(14) \quad \int_0^T f(t) \|e^{tA} x\|^2 dt \leq \int_0^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T_0),$$

holds with $T_0 > 0$ and f an increasing function such that $f(T) \rightarrow 0$ as $T \rightarrow 0^+$, then $\kappa_T \leq M_T/f(T)$ for $T \in (0, T_0)$ with $M_T = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|e^{tA}\|^2 \leq M_{T_0} < \infty$, i.e. the fast control cost does not grow more than the inverse of f . Conversely, if (3) holds for $T \in (0, T_0)$ then (14) holds for $T \in (0, T_0)$ with $f(T) = 1/(T_0 \kappa_T)$.

Proof. The implication results from $\|e^{TA} x\|^2 = \|e^{(T-t)A} e^{tA} x\|^2 \leq M_T \|e^{tA} x\|^2$ and $f(t) \leq f(T)$ for $t \in (0, T)$. The converse results from integrating (3) on $(0, T)$ and $\int_0^T \int_0^\tau \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt d\tau \leq \int_0^T \int_0^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt d\tau = T \int_0^T \|C e^{tA} x\|^2 dt$. \square

3.4. Reachability. As the input u varies, the final state $f(T)$ of (13) spans the set of states which are reachable from f_0 in time T , denoted $\mathcal{R}(T, f_0)$. Assuming (A, C, T) is observable for all $T > 0$, the usual duality in § 3.2 implies that this reachability set $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(T, f_0)$ does not depend on T and f_0 (by an argument due to Seidman in [Sei79], cf. [Mil06b, footnote 7]) and satisfies $e^{tA}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathcal{R}$, $t > 0$.

The following lemma provides further information on the reachability set when a cost estimate as in theorem 2.2 is available.

Lemma 3.2. *In the setting of § 2.1, assume A is self-adjoint and $\sigma(A) \subset (-\infty, \lambda_1]$, and consider the fractional powers $A_\beta = -(A + \lambda_1)^\beta$, $\beta > 0$.*

For all exponents $\beta > 0$, $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}$, and rates $b > 0$, $c > b(\beta+1)$, $a > (b\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}/\alpha$,

$$(15) \quad \|e^{aA_\alpha} x\|^2 \leq c_0 e^{\frac{2c}{T^\beta}} \int_0^T e^{-\frac{2b}{t^\beta}} \|e^{tA} x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T_0).$$

If (A, C, T) is observable at a cost κ_T such that $2b = \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T < \infty$, then the reachability set satisfies $e^{aA_\alpha}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathcal{R}$ for $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}$ and $a > (b\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}/\alpha$.

Proof. The reachability statement results from (15) and the converse in lemma 3.1 with $f(t) = \exp(-2b/t^\beta)$ by the same duality argument (cf. [DR77, (3.22)]).

Given $x \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ and $T \in (0, T_0)$, using the spectral measure $dE_x(\lambda)$ of A for x :

$$\|e^{aA_\alpha} x\|^2 = \int_{\sigma(A)} e^{-2a(\lambda_1 - \lambda)^\alpha} dE_x, \quad \int_0^T f(t) \|e^{tA} x\|^2 dt = \int_0^T \int_{\sigma(A)} f(t) e^{2t\lambda} dE_x dt.$$

Hence (15) boils down to $\int_0^T e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq \frac{1}{c_0} e^{-\frac{2c}{T^\beta}} e^{-2a(\lambda_1+\lambda)^\alpha}$ for $\lambda \geq -\lambda_1$, and further to (by changing λ into $\lambda - \lambda_1$, with $c_1 = c_0 \max\{1, e^{-T_0\lambda_1}\}$):

$$(16) \quad \int_0^T e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq \frac{1}{c_1} e^{-\frac{2c}{T^\beta}} e^{-2a(\lambda_1+\lambda)^\alpha}, \quad T \in (0, T_0), \quad \lambda \geq 0,$$

where $j_\lambda(t) = \frac{b}{t^\beta} + t\lambda$ satisfies $j_\lambda(t) \geq j_\lambda(t_\lambda) = \frac{t\lambda}{\alpha}$, $t_\lambda = \left(\frac{b\beta}{\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}$, $\lambda > 0$.

On the one hand, if $t_\lambda < T$, then

$$\int_0^T e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq \int_{\delta t_\lambda}^{t_\lambda} e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq (1-\delta)t_\lambda e^{-2j_\lambda(\delta t_\lambda)}, \quad \delta \in (0, 1),$$

with $j_\lambda(\delta t_\lambda) = \left(\frac{1}{\beta\delta^\beta} + \delta\right) t_\lambda \lambda = a_\delta \lambda^\alpha$, $a_\delta = (b\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}} \left(\frac{1}{\beta\delta^\beta} + \delta\right) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 1} \frac{(b\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}}{\alpha}$,

hence (16) holds for $c = 0$ and $a > \frac{(b\beta)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}}{\alpha}$ by choosing δ such that $a > a_\delta$.

On the other hand, if $\lambda \leq \frac{b\beta}{T^\beta}$ then

$$\int_0^T e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq \int_{\delta T}^T e^{-2j_\lambda(t)} dt \geq (1-\delta)T e^{-2j_\lambda(\delta T)}, \quad \delta \in (0, 1),$$

with $j_\lambda(\delta T) \geq \frac{b}{T^\beta} + T \frac{b\beta}{T^\beta} = \frac{c_\delta}{T}$, $c_\delta = b \left(\frac{1}{\delta^\beta} + \delta\beta\right) \xrightarrow{\delta \rightarrow 1} b(\beta+1)$,

hence (16) holds for $a = 0$ and $c > b(\beta+1)$ by choosing δ such that $c > c_\delta$. \square

Concerning the heat semigroup in § 3.8, as a corollary to the cost upper bound in § 3.2 under the geometrical optics condition, this lemma with $\beta = 1$ proves that $e^{-a\sqrt{-\Delta}}\phi_0$ is reachable for $a > \sqrt{3}L\Omega$, $\phi_0 \in L^2(M)$, cf. [Mil06b, corollary 10]. In dimension one a better result is due to Fattorini and Russell, cf. [FR71, (3.19)]: if M is a segment of length L controlled from one endpoint then $e^{-a\sqrt{-\Delta}}\phi_0$ is reachable for all $a > L$, $\phi_0 \in L^2(M)$ (this cannot be proved by the same method for $a < L$, cf. [FR71, (3.20)]). Whether “the optimal” rate a such that $e^{-a\sqrt{-\Delta}}(L^2(M)) \subset \mathcal{R}$ can be expressed geometrically in the general setting of § 3.8 is an open question, e.g. is it $\sup_{y \in M} \text{dist}(y, \bar{\Omega})$?

3.5. Approximate observability. The following lemma clarifies the connection of (4) in lemma 2.1 to approximate controllability, and therefore to [Sei08].

Lemma 3.3. *If (A, C, T) satisfy the approximate observability estimate*

$$(17) \quad 4\|e^{TA}x\|^2 \leq \kappa \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt + \varepsilon\|x\|^2, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A),$$

for some positive κ and ε , then approximate null-controllability of (13) holds, i.e. for all f_0 there exists u such that $\|f(T)\|^2 \leq \varepsilon\|f_0\|^2$ and $\int_0^T \|u(t)\|^2 dt \leq \kappa\|f_0\|^2$.

Proof. Consider the strictly convex \mathcal{C}^1 functional J defined on \mathcal{E} by density as

$$J(x) = \frac{\kappa}{8} \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt + \frac{\varepsilon}{8}\|x\|^2 + \langle e^{TA}x, f_0 \rangle, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A).$$

The assumption (17) implies $J(x) \geq \frac{1}{2}\|e^{TA}x\|^2 + \langle e^{TA}x, f_0 \rangle$, hence J is coercive. Therefore J has a unique minimizer $\psi_0 \in \mathcal{E}$, i.e. $J(\psi_0) = \inf_{x \in \mathcal{E}} J(x)$. In particular $J(\psi_0) \leq J(0) = 0$. Plugging this in (17) yields

$$\frac{1}{2}\|e^{TA}\psi_0\|^2 \leq J(\psi_0) - \langle e^{TA}\psi_0, f_0 \rangle \leq \|e^{TA}\psi_0\| \|f_0\|.$$

Hence $\|e^{TA}\psi_0\| \leq 2\|f_0\|$. Plugging this in $J(\psi_0) \leq 0$ yields

$$(18) \quad \kappa \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}\psi_0\|^2 dt + \varepsilon \|x\|^2 \leq 8\langle e^{tA}x, f_0 \rangle \leq 8\|e^{TA}\psi_0\| \|f_0\| \leq 16\|f_0\|^2.$$

Since the minimizer ψ_0 satisfies

$$0 = \nabla J(\psi_0) = \frac{\kappa}{4} \int_0^T e^{tA*} BCe^{tA}\psi_0 dt + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}\psi_0 + e^{TA*} f_0,$$

the input $u(t) = \frac{\kappa}{4} Ce^{tA}\psi_0$ yields the final state $f(T) = -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}\psi_0$. According to (18)

$$\|f(T)\|^2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{16} \|\psi_0\|^2 \leq \varepsilon \|\psi_0\|^2 \text{ and } \int_0^T \|u(t)\|^2 dt = \frac{\kappa}{16} \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}\psi_0\|^2 dt \leq \kappa \|f_0\|^2.$$

□

3.6. Normal semigroups and spectral spaces. For a normal semigroup (i.e. A is normal, e.g. A is self-adjoint), the natural growth spaces are their spectral spaces. It has a spectral decomposition E (a.k.a. projection-valued measure) which commutes with any operator which commutes with A and defines spectral projections $E_\lambda = E(\{z \in \sigma(A) \mid \operatorname{Re} z > -\lambda\})$ and spectral spaces $\mathcal{E}_\lambda = E_\lambda(\mathcal{E})$. Then (5) holds if the semigroup satisfies the spectral bound equal growth bound condition (e.g. it is eventually norm-continuous, e.g. A is self-adjoint and bounded from above). E.g. in [Mil06c] A is negative self-adjoint. N.b. (5) never holds for unitary groups (i.e. A is skew-adjoint, e.g. Schrödinger or wave equations).

If there is an orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}$ of \mathcal{E} such that $-Ae_n = \lambda_n e_n$, then the spectral spaces are just spanned by linear combinations of normalized eigenfunctions $\mathcal{E}_\lambda = \operatorname{Span}\{e_n\}_{\lambda_n < \lambda}$ and (6) is an estimate on sums of eigenfunctions of A .

For $A = -\Delta$ on $\mathcal{E} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the spectral decomposition is the Fourier transform: $f(\widehat{-\Delta})\phi(\xi) = f(|\xi|^2)\hat{\phi}(\xi)$, $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, thus $\phi \in \mathcal{E}_\lambda$ just means $\hat{\phi}(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi|^2 > \lambda$, i.e. ϕ is the restriction to the real axis of an entire function $\tilde{\phi}$ such that $|\tilde{\phi}(z)| \leq ce^{\sqrt{\lambda}|\operatorname{Im} z|}$ by the Paley-Wiener theorem. When C_0 is the identity operator, C is the multiplication by the characteristic function of the exterior of a ball and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{E}$, [Mil05] proves (6) with exponent $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ by Carleman estimates as in § 3.8. It is an open problem to obtain an explicit bound on the rate a in (6), e.g. by complex analysis.

3.7. Reference operator. For any A , the identity operator satisfies the fast control cost estimate:

$$(19) \quad \|e^{TA}x\|^2 \leq \frac{M_T}{T} \int_0^T \|e^{tA}x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T_0),$$

with $M_T = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|e^{tA}\|^2 \leq M_{T_0} < \infty$. Thus the cost estimate (7) holds for any exponent $\beta > 0$ and rate $b > 0$ when C_0 is the identity operator.

For a system of coupled P.D.E., C_0 can be the observation of a single component as in § 4.2, e.g. the operator \mathcal{C}_M in [Mil07]: for this reference operator, (5), (6), (7) are stated in this form in [Mil07, Propositions 4, 3, 2] respectively. The assumptions (5) and (6) are called $[H]$ in the abstract framework of [Sei08].

3.8. Original example. For $A = \Delta$ the Dirichlet Laplacian on a compact smooth connected Riemannian manifold M , $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{F} = L^2(M)$, \mathcal{E}_λ the spectral spaces of A (cf. § 3.6), C_0 the identity operator, and C the multiplication by the characteristic function of an open subset $\Omega \neq \emptyset$ of \overline{M} , [LZ98, theorem 3] and [JL99, theorem 14.6] prove the estimate on sums of eigenfunctions (6) with exponent $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$ (always sharp, cf. [JL99, proposition 14.9]), using the semiclassical local elliptic Carleman estimates of [LR95].

In this general setting, the cost upper bound $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T \ln \kappa_T < \infty$ is due to Seidman (it is deduced in [Sei08] from the estimate on sums of eigenfunctions cited above, and the first such upper bound was proved in [Sei84]) and the cost lower bound $\liminf_{T \rightarrow 0} T \ln \kappa_T \geq \sup_{y \in M} \text{dist}(y, \bar{\Omega})^2/2$ is due to [Mil04] (the first lower bound was proved in dimension one in [Güi85]). In the Euclidean case, this upper bound was proved in [FCZ00] by global Carleman estimates with singular weights of the Èmanuilov type (with a less precise lower bound). Under the geometrical optics condition on Ω , a more precise upper bound is deduced in [Mil04] by the control transmutation method from the observability of the wave group in [BLR92]: $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T \ln \kappa_T \leq cL_\Omega^2$, where L_Ω is the length of the longest generalized geodesic in \bar{M} which does not intersect Ω , and c is determined by a one-dimensional observability estimate for which $c \leq (2\frac{36}{37})^2$, improved into $c \leq \frac{3}{2}$ in [TT07].

3.9. “Converse” to the main result. The following lemma is a very partial converse to theorem 2.2: only for sequences of eigenfunctions of A and $C_0 = \text{id}$.

Lemma 3.4. *Assume that (A, C) satisfies the observability cost estimate with exponent $\beta > 0$ and rate $b > 0$*

$$(20) \quad \|e^{TA}x\|^2 \leq b_0 e^{\frac{2b}{T^\beta}} \int_0^T \|Ce^{tA}x\|^2 dt, \quad x \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad T \in (0, T_0).$$

Any sequence (e_n) in $\mathcal{D}(A)$ such that $-Ae_n = \lambda_n e_n$ and $\lim \lambda_n = +\infty$, must satisfy

$$(21) \quad \|e_n\|^2 \leq \frac{b_0}{2\lambda} e^{2a\lambda^\alpha} \|Ce_n\|^2, \quad \alpha = \frac{\beta}{\beta+1}, \quad a = \frac{2^\alpha(\beta+1)}{\beta^\alpha} b^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}, \quad \lambda_n \text{ large enough.}$$

In particular, if the sequence satisfies for some exponent $\alpha > 0$ and rate $a > 0$:

$$(22) \quad \|e_n\|^2 \geq a_0 e^{2a\lambda^\alpha} \|Ce_n\|^2, \quad \lambda_n \text{ large enough,}$$

then the observability cost in (3) satisfies $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T > 0$ with $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$.

Proof. Applying (20) to $x = e_n$ yields $e^{-2T\lambda_n} \|e_n\|^2 \leq b_0 e^{\frac{2b}{T^\beta}} \int_0^T \|Ce_n\|^2 e^{-2t\lambda_n} dt$, hence $\|e_n\|^2 \leq \frac{b_0}{2\lambda} e^{2h(T)} \|Ce_n\|^2$, with $h(T) = \frac{b}{T^\beta} + T\lambda$. Minimizing h yields $h(T_n) = \frac{2^\alpha(\beta+1)}{\beta^\alpha} b^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}$ at $T_n = \left(\frac{\beta b}{\lambda_n}\right)^{\frac{1}{\beta+1}}$ with $T_n < T_0$ for λ_n large enough.

If the observability cost in (3) satisfies $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T = 0$ with $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$, then (20) holds for any $b > 0$, hence (21) holds for any $a > 0$, which refutes (22). \square

4. APPLICATIONS

4.1. Anomalous diffusions. Let M be a smooth connected complete d -dimensional Riemannian manifold with metric g and boundary ∂M . When $\partial M \neq \emptyset$, M denotes the interior and $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial M$. Let Δ denote the Laplace-Beltrami operator on $L^2(M)$ with domain $\mathcal{D}(\Delta) = H_0^1(M) \cap H^2(M)$ defined by g . N.b. the results are already interesting when (M, g) is a smooth connected domain of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d , so that $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_d^2}$.

In this application, the state and input spaces are $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{F} = L^2(M)$, the growth spaces are the spectral spaces of § 3.6, the reference operator C_0 is the identity operator and the observation operator C is the multiplication by the characteristic function χ_Ω of an open subset $\Omega \neq \emptyset$ of \bar{M} , i.e. it truncates the input function outside the control region Ω . If M is not compact, assume that Ω is the exterior of a compact set K such that $K \cap \bar{\Omega} \cap \partial M = \emptyset$.

For $A = \Delta$, (6) holds with exponent $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$, cf. § 3.8 for compact M , and [Mil05] otherwise. Hence for $A = -(-\Delta)^\gamma$, (6) holds with exponent $\alpha = \frac{1}{2\gamma}$. Applying theorem 2.2 improves on [Mil06c, theorem 2]:

Theorem 4.1. *For all $\gamma > 1/2$, the anomalous diffusion:*

$$\partial_t \phi + (-\Delta)^\gamma \phi = \chi_\Omega u, \quad \phi(0) = \phi_0 \in L^2(M), \quad u \in L^2([0, T] \times M),$$

is null-controllable in any time $T > 0$. Moreover the cost κ_T (cf. § 3.2) satisfies $\limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T < \infty$ with $\beta = \frac{1}{2\gamma-1}$.

The fractional Laplacian $-(-\Delta)^\gamma$ with $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ generates the rotationally invariant 2γ -stable Lévy process. For $\gamma = 1$ this process is the Brownian motion B_t on \mathbb{R}^d , and for $\gamma < 1$ it is subordinated to B_t by a strictly γ -stable subordinator T_t , so that it writes B_{T_t} . The convolution kernels of the corresponding semigroups are the rotationally invariant Lévy stable probability distributions, in particular the Gaussian distribution for $\gamma = 1$ and the Cauchy distribution for $\gamma = 1/2$. For $\gamma < 1$ these distributions have “heavy tails”, i.e. far away they decrease like a power as opposed to the exponential decrease found in the Gaussian, which accounts for the “superdiffusive” behavior of the semigroup. The more restrictive range $\gamma \in (1/2, 1)$ is the most widely used to model anomalously fast diffusions, and it turns out that the controllability result theorem 4.1 applies to this range of fractional superdiffusions only.

When the manifold is a domain of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^d , the Markov process generated by the fractional Dirichlet Laplacian $-(-\Delta)^\gamma$ with $\gamma \in (0, 1]$ can be obtained by killing the Brownian motion on \mathbb{R}^d upon exiting the domain then subordinating the killed Brownian motion by the subordinator T_t introduced above.

4.2. Structural damping. Let \mathcal{A} be a positive self-adjoint and boundedly invertible operator on another Hilbert space \mathcal{H} (with norm still denoted $\|\cdot\|$). Let $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ denote its domain with the norm $\zeta \mapsto \|\mathcal{A}\zeta\|$. Let \mathcal{H}_λ , $\lambda > 0$, denote the spectral spaces of \mathcal{A} corresponding to $\{z \in \sigma(\mathcal{A}) \mid \operatorname{Re} z < \lambda\}$ (cf. § 3.6). We consider two observation operators \mathcal{C}_0 and \mathcal{C} in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}), \mathcal{F})$ satisfying relative observability:

$$(23) \quad \|\mathcal{C}_0 z\|^2 \leq d_0 e^{2d\lambda^\delta} \|\mathcal{C}z\|^2, \quad z \in \mathcal{H}_\lambda, \quad \lambda > 0,$$

and a control operator $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}^* \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}^*))$ (\mathcal{A}^* denotes the adjoint of \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}^*)$ denotes the dual space of $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}^*)$ in \mathcal{H}).

To give a precise meaning to the solution of the structurally damped system

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} \ddot{\zeta}(t) + \rho \mathcal{A}^{2\gamma} \dot{\zeta}(t) + \mathcal{A}^2 \zeta(t) &= \mathcal{B}u(t), \\ \zeta(0) = \zeta_0 \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}), \quad \dot{\zeta}(0) = \zeta_1 \in \mathcal{H}, \quad u &\in L^2([0, T], \mathcal{F}), \end{aligned}$$

we write it as a first order system.

The state space is $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A}) \times \mathcal{H}$. The semigroup generator A is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -\mathcal{A}^2 & -\rho \mathcal{A}^{2\gamma} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{D}(A) = \{(z_0, z_1) \in \mathcal{E} \mid \mathcal{A}z_0 + \rho \mathcal{A}^{2\gamma-1} z_1 \in \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})\}.$$

It inherits from $-\mathcal{A}$ the necessary and sufficient properties of Lumer-Phillips for generating a contraction semigroup.

The observation and control operators are the projection $C_0 : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ defined by $C_0(z_0, z_1) = z_1$, $C = \mathcal{C}C_0$, and B defined in § 3.2. We assume that C is admissible for the semigroup generated by A , i.e. (2). It results from [AL03] that (7) holds for any $\beta > 0$ and $b > 0$.

We extend the action of the orthogonal projection H_λ on \mathcal{H}_λ from \mathcal{H} to \mathcal{E} according to $H_\lambda(z_0, z_1) = (H_\lambda z_0, H_\lambda z_1)$. The growth condition (5) is proved in [Mil06a,

Proposition 1] for the growth spaces $\mathcal{E}_\lambda = H_\mu(\mathcal{E})$ with $\lambda = \min\left\{\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{1}{\rho}\right\} \mu^{2 \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma\}}$, using [CT90]. For this choice of growth spaces, (23) implies the relative observability (6) with exponent $\alpha = \frac{\delta}{2 \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma\}}$ and rate $a = \frac{d}{\min\{\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{1}{\rho}\}^\alpha}$.

Applying theorem 2.2 and corollary 2.3(ii) improves on [Mil06a, theorem 1]:

Theorem 4.2. *Recall that δ and d are the exponent and rate in the main assumption (23). For all $\rho > 0$ and $\gamma \in (\delta/2, 1 - \delta/2)$, for all ζ_0 and ζ_1 , there is an input u such that the solution ζ of (24) satisfies $\zeta(T) = \dot{\zeta}(T) = 0$ and the cost estimate :*

$$\int_0^T \|u(t)\|^2 dt \leq b_0 \exp\left(\frac{2b}{T^\beta}\right) (\|A\zeta_0\|^2 + \|\zeta_1\|^2), \quad \zeta_0 \in \mathcal{D}(A), \quad \zeta_1 \in \mathcal{H}, \quad T \text{ small,}$$

with $\beta = \left(\frac{2}{\delta} \min\{\gamma, 1-\gamma\} - 1\right)^{-1}$, and any $b > \frac{d^{\beta+1}}{\min\left\{\frac{\rho}{2}, \frac{1}{\rho}\right\}^\beta} \frac{(\beta+1)^{\beta(\beta+1)}}{\beta^{\beta^2}}$.

We refer to [CR82, LT98] for the motivation of the abstract model (24). The main application is to the plate equation with square root damping and interior control in Ω with hinged boundary conditions on a manifold M , in the framework of § 4.1:

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} \ddot{\zeta} - \rho \Delta \dot{\zeta} + \Delta^2 \zeta &= \chi_\Omega u \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times M, \quad \zeta = \Delta \zeta = 0 \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \partial M, \\ \zeta(0) &= \zeta_0 \in H^2(M) \cap H_0^1(M), \quad \dot{\zeta}(0) = \zeta_1 \in L^2(M), \quad u \in L^2([0, T] \times M). \end{aligned}$$

Applying theorem 4.2 instead of [Mil06a, theorem 1] to $\mathcal{A} = -\Delta$ with $\delta = \gamma = \frac{1}{2}$ improves on the value of β in the first part of [Mil06a, theorem 2] (cf. also [AC07]). Under the geometrical optics condition in [BLR92] that the length L_Ω of the longest generalized geodesic in \overline{M} which does not intersect Ω is not ∞ , the second part of [Mil06a, theorem 2] estimates the cost rate: for all $\rho \in (0, 2)$, the control cost of (25) satisfies the estimate in theorem 4.2 with $\beta = 1$ and any $b > b_1 L_\Omega^2$ for some b_0 and b_1 which do not depend on Ω and ρ (cf. [Mil06a, note added in proof]), hence e.g. (cf. [LZZ00], [ET06, Appendix]) the minimal null-control input u converges to the minimal null-control input for the undamped plate equation as $\rho \rightarrow 0$.

4.3. Diffusion in a potential well. We consider a power $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and the potential well $V(x) = |x|^{2k}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. The Schrödinger operator $A = \Delta - V$ with domain $\mathcal{D}(A) = \{\phi \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^d) \mid \int |V\phi|^2 < \infty\}$ is negative self-adjoint and has compact resolvent. Let χ_Γ denote the multiplication by the characteristic function of any non empty open cone $\Gamma = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid |x| > r_0, x/|x| \in \Omega_0\}$, where $r_0 \geq 0$ and Ω_0 is an open subset of the unit sphere.

In this application, the state and input spaces are $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{F} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$, the growth spaces are the spectral spaces of § 3.6, the reference operator C_0 is the identity operator and the observation operator C is the multiplication by χ_Γ as in § 4.1, i.e. it truncates the input function outside the control region Γ .

In [Mil08], (6) with exponent $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{k})$ is proved and some radial eigenfunctions concentrating at some “equator” such that (22) holds are exhibited (cf. [Mil08, § 4.2.2]) allowing to deduce from theorem 2.2 and lemma 3.4:

Theorem 4.3. *For all $k > 1$, the diffusion in the potential well $V(x) = |x|^{2k}$:*

$$\partial_t \phi - \Delta \phi + V \phi = \chi_\Gamma u, \quad \phi(0) = \phi_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad u \in L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^d),$$

is null-controllable in any time $T > 0$. Moreover the cost κ_T (cf. § 3.2) satisfies: $\kappa = \limsup_{T \rightarrow 0} T^\beta \ln \kappa_T < \infty$ with $\beta = 1 + \frac{2}{k-1}$.

If there is a vector space of dimension 2 in \mathbb{R}^d which does not intersect the closure $\overline{\Omega_0}$ of the subset Ω_0 of the unit sphere defining the cone Γ then $\kappa \neq 0$.

As in § 4.1, the semigroup considered here is a well known model of diffusion. It can be interpreted as a Brownian diffusion on \mathbb{R}^d killed at the rate V .

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