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► **To cite this version:**

Emeric Bouin, Matthew H. Chan, Christopher Henderson, Peter S. Kim. Influence of a mortality trade-off on the spreading rate of cane toads fronts. 2017. hal-01451448v1

HAL Id: hal-01451448

<https://hal.science/hal-01451448v1>

Preprint submitted on 1 Feb 2017 (v1), last revised 25 Nov 2019 (v3)

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Influence of a mortality trade-off on the spreading rate of cane toads fronts

Emeric Bouin^{*†} Matthew H. Chan[‡] Christopher Henderson[§] Peter S. Kim[¶]

February 1, 2017

Abstract

In this paper, we study the influence of the mortality trade-off in a cane-toad equation, a nonlocal reaction-diffusion-mutation equation modelling the invasion of cane toads in Australia that has attracted attention recently. The population of toads is structured by a phenotypical trait that governs the spatial diffusion. We are concerned with the case when the diffusivity can take unbounded values and the mortality trade-off depends only on the trait variable. Depending on the rate of increase of the penalization from the trade-off as diffusivity approaches infinity, we obtain the rate of spreading of the population. We identify two regimes, an acceleration regime when the penalization is weak and a linear spreading regime when the penalization is strong.

Key-Words: Structured populations, reaction-diffusion equations, front acceleration

AMS Class. No: 35Q92, 45K05, 35C07

1 Introduction

1.1 Model and biological background

The invasion of cane toads in Australia has singular features that are much different from standard spreading observed in most other species. Data from Australian field biologists [31, 32] show that the invasion speed has steadily increased during the eighty years since the toads were introduced in Australia. Moreover, they found that toads at the edge of the front have much longer legs. This is just one example of a non-uniform space-trait distribution (see also the expansion of bush crickets in Britain [33]). The current biological literature now states that this is due to "spatial sorting": the offspring produced at the edge of the front appear to have higher mean dispersal rate.

It has been demonstrated by biologists that increased dispersal is often associated with reduced investment in reproduction, for example in populations of the peckled wood butterfly, *Pararge aegeria* [23]. Some physiological description of this trade-off between dispersal and fecundity has been reported in [29]. There, two morphs of the cricket *Gryllus rubens* (Orthoptera, Gryllidae)

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are studied: a fully-winged (flight-capable morph) and a short-winged morph (that cannot fly). It turns out that the short-winged morph is substantially more fecund than the fully-winged one. This widespread occurrence of dispersal polymorphisms among insects is consistent with the fact that fitness costs are associated with flight capability. It is now well documented that for both males and females (for example for the planthopper *Prokelisia dolus*) there is a strong trade-off between flight capability and reproduction [26]. See also [21] where the physiological differences between the male and female of two morphs of crickets that may lead to such a trade-off are discussed. We refer to [8] for an extensive review on the different cost types that occur during dispersal in a wide array of organisms, ranging from micro-organisms to plants and invertebrates to vertebrates.

In view of these biological issues, we are interested in the influence of a mortality trade-off on the rate of spreading of a structured population. Namely, our goal is to estimate of the effect of this penalization; that is, depending on the strength of the trade-off, does the population go extinct or still propagate, and in the latter case, what is the effect on the acceleration seen in [7, 13]?

To answer these questions, we focus on a cane-toad equation with mortality trade-off. This is a non-local reaction-diffusion-mutation equation that is a refinement of the now standard cane-toad equation proposed in [5] and investigated in [7, 9, 12, 13, 34] (see also [3, 14, 15, 25, 30] for a similar studies). We now introduce this model. The population density n is structured by a spatial variable, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, and a motility variable $\theta \in \bar{\Theta}$, where $\Theta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} }(\underline{\theta}, \infty)$, with a fixed $\underline{\theta} > 0$. The spatial diffusivity is exactly θ , representing the effect of the variable motility on the spreading rates of the species. This population may reproduce, with a free growth rate r , in such a way that a parent gives its trait to its offspring up to phenotypical mutations (that is, mutations on the motility variable), that are modelled here with a diffusion in the trait variable θ , with a variance σ^2 . In addition, each toad competes locally in space with all other individuals for resources. This introduces the non-locality in the model. Finally, and this is the specificity of this paper, we take into account a mortality trade-off, denoted by m , that penalizes high traits for reproduction. We are thus led to considering the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} n_t = \theta n_{xx} + \alpha n_{\theta\theta} + rn(1 - m(\theta) - \rho), & (t, x, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta, \\ n_\theta(t, x, \underline{\theta}) = 0, & (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

where

$$\rho(t, x) = \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\infty} n(t, x, \theta) d\theta.$$

is the total population at time t at the position x . The trait diffusivity is $\alpha = r\sigma^2$. The equation is complemented with Neumann boundary conditions at $\theta = \underline{\theta}$, since lower traits should not be reachable. After a suitable rescaling, one can reduce the problem to studying the equation with $\alpha = 1$ and $r = 1$. The resulting equations are

$$\begin{cases} n_t = \theta n_{xx} + n_{\theta\theta} + n(1 - m(\theta) - \rho), & (t, x, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta, \\ n_\theta(t, x, \underline{\theta}) = 0, & (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}. \end{cases} \quad \boxed{\text{eq:main}} \tag{1.1}$$

We now describe the class of trade-off terms m that we consider in this paper.

hyp:m

Hypothesis 1. *We assume that m depends only on θ , that $m(\underline{\theta}) = 0$ and that $m \in \mathcal{C}^2(\bar{\Theta})$ increases to $+\infty$ as θ tends to ∞ . Moreover, we suppose that $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \infty} m(\theta)/\theta$ exists and is an element of $\mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{+\infty\}$ and that if $m(\theta)/\theta$ tends to zero as θ tends to $+\infty$, then $m'' \in L^\infty(\bar{\Theta})$ and there exists $\theta_d > \underline{\theta}$ such that $m(\theta)/\theta$ is decreasing for all $\theta \geq \theta_d$.*

Importantly, we point out that the fact that m tends to infinity gives a positive growth rate to only small values of θ . For the entirety of this work, we assume that m always satisfies Hypothesis 1. An important class of examples of m satisfying Hypothesis 1 are $m(\theta) = C(\theta^p - \underline{\theta}^p)$ for $C, p > 0$.

Our main question for the rest of this work is, if $n(0, \cdot) \equiv n_0$ is a non-zero initial condition such that there exists $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$n_0 \leq C_0 \mathbb{1}_{[\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + C_0] \times [-\infty, C_0]}, \quad (1.2) \quad \boxed{\text{\{eq:n_0\}}}$$

then at what speed does the population n propagate?

A related model for a host-parasite system with mortality trade-off has been discussed numerically and formally by Chan *et al.* in [16]. The results there confirm observations made in empirical and agent-based studies that spatial sorting can still occur with a disadvantage in reproductivity and/or survival in more motile individuals. Moreover, we find that such a disadvantage in reproductivity and/or survival is unlikely to be large if spatial sorting is to have a noticeable effect on the rate of range expansion, as it has been observed to have over the last 60 years in northern Australia. The results of the present paper prove these findings and enlighten them quantitatively.

1.2 Heuristics and main results

A condition for non extinction

In order to expect propagation at any speed, the average growth rate γ_∞ in time should be positive. This is necessary to expect any positive steady state at the back of a traveling front. In other words, letting Q and γ_∞ be the principal eigenfunction and eigenvalue of the linearized equation

$$\begin{cases} Q'' + (1 - m)Q = \gamma_\infty Q, & \text{on } \Theta, \\ Q'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Q > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.3) \quad \boxed{\text{\{eq:specQ\}}}$$

we expect propagation *only* in the case that $\gamma_\infty > 0$. This is confirmed by the following result.

Proposition 2. *Suppose that $\gamma_\infty \leq 0$ and $\text{supp}(n_0)$ is compact. Then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{(x, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \Theta} n(t, x, \theta) = 0.$$

We also note that, when Q is normalized with $\int_\Theta Q(\theta) d\theta = \gamma_\infty$ and $\gamma_\infty > 0$, this eigenvector is expected to be the limit of the population density behind the front.

The linear propagation regime

In the case of non-extinction, i.e. when $\gamma_\infty > 0$, one may expect propagation of the initial population. A first attempt in this direction is to look for travelling waves. Since the problem is of Fisher-KPP type, we may expect at first glance that any travelling front would be a pulled front. As a consequence, in order to compute the possible speed of propagation of such a front, we follow the classical strategy by linearizing (1.1) around 0 and looking for solutions of the form $e^{-\lambda(x - c_\lambda t)} Q_\lambda(\theta)$. For any given $\lambda > 0$, the spectral problem

$$\begin{cases} Q_\lambda'' + [\lambda^2 \theta - \lambda c_\lambda + (1 - m(\theta))] Q_\lambda = 0, & \theta \in \Theta, \\ Q_\lambda'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Q_\lambda > 0, \end{cases} \quad (1.4) \quad \boxed{\text{\{eq:specQ1a\}}}$$

may be solved by the Krein-Rutman theorem if m increases sufficiently quickly. This leads to the following proposition.

prop:tw

Proposition 3. *Suppose that m satisfies Hypothesis 1, that $\gamma_\infty > 0$ and that $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \infty} m(\theta)/\theta$ is positive. Then (1.1) admits a travelling wave solution (c^*, μ) , with c^* defined in Section 3. In other words $n(t, x, \theta) = \mu(x - c^*t, \theta)$ solves (1.1), with $c^* > 0$, and*

$$\liminf_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \limsup_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\xi, \theta) = 0. \quad (1.5)$$

{eq:limits_

As with the standard Fisher-KPP equation, we expect this speed c^* to be the minimal speed in the sense that if $c \geq c^*$, then there is a travelling wave of speed c . Since this is not our main interest, we do not address it here.

Our main interest is in a spreading result for the Cauchy problem (1.1). We thus ask whether the travelling wave constructed in Proposition 3 is stable. This is answered by the following theorem.

uchy_finite

Theorem 4. *Suppose the conditions of Proposition 3 hold. Suppose that n solves (1.1) with initial conditions satisfying (1.2). Then there exists $\underline{n} > 0$ such that for every $\varepsilon > 0$, we have*

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{|x| \leq (c^* - \varepsilon)t} n(t, x, \underline{\theta}) \geq \underline{n}, \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq (c^* + \varepsilon)t} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} n(t, x, \theta) = 0.$$

This type of result is standard going back to [4] in the local Fisher-KPP setting. Since the dynamics of the solution are so complicated, it would be interesting to obtain more precise estimates on the propagation speed. We expect a logarithmic delay *a la* Bramson, see [12] for the delay in the cane toads equation and references therein for more general settings.

We briefly outline the proofs of Proposition 3 and Theorem 4 and the main difficulties that we have to face. The construction of a travelling wave solution with minimal speed of Proposition 3 is done by building a solution to an approximate problem on a finite “slab” by a degree theory fixed point argument. This construction appears to be a non-trivial extension of the one for the cane-toad equation with bounded traits [9]. In particular, our proof differs from the usual procedure in [9] because we have both unbounded diffusivity and unbounded growth rates. In this direction, we also point out connections to [1, 2, 6], where travelling waves for structured models were constructed. The proof of the spreading result in Theorem 4 goes as follows. After a slight modification, we use this procedure to build a travelling wave solution to a related analogous local problem, which, using a local-in-time Harnack inequality, provides a super-solution, and thus an upper bound. The lower bound follows by building a sub-solution on a moving ball using the principal Dirichlet eigenvalue of the linearized problem. This is a simpler version of the kind of procedure described in greater length in the next section.

The proof of Proposition 3 is in Section 3 and the proof of Theorem 4 is in Section 4.

The acceleration regime

The condition for the existence of travelling waves may be roughly re-written as m is at least linear. On the other hand, when m is sub-linear and $\gamma_\infty > 0$, we still expect propagation. Since the spectral problem (1.4) is not solvable, we may expect an acceleration phenomenon exactly as for the cane-toad equation [10, 13]. Before stating our main result, we give some heuristics that make it appear naturally. Returning to the linearized equation

$$\bar{n}_t = \theta \bar{n}_{xx} + \bar{n}_{\theta\theta} + \bar{n}(1 - m(\theta)) \quad (1.6)$$

{eq:lineari

and recalling the definition of the pair (γ_∞, Q) , we see that a function of the form $\bar{n} \propto Q(\theta)e^{\gamma_\infty t}$ solves (1.6). This gives a first bound of spreading in the direction θ . Indeed, by writing $\psi = -\log(Q)$,

one may check that ψ satisfies $-\psi'' + |\psi'|^2 + (1 - m) = 0$ and hence

$$\psi(\theta) = \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\theta} \sqrt{m(s)} ds + O\left(\frac{\theta}{\sqrt{m(\theta)}}\right). \quad (1.7)$$

It is thus natural to define what corresponds to a spreading rate in the direction θ as follows.

Definition 5. For $\theta \in \bar{\Theta}$, define $\Phi(\theta) = \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\theta} \sqrt{m(s)} ds$. Fix any time $t > 0$, any constant $a > 0$, and define $\eta_a(t) \in \bar{\Theta}$ to be the unique solution of $\Phi(\eta_a(t)) = at$. When $a = 1$, we denote $\eta(t) = \eta_1(t)$.

Returning to \bar{n} , above, we see that, heuristically, the spreading in θ should be $O(\eta(t))$ since this is where the decay in Q balances the growth of $e^{\gamma_{\infty} t}$.

Importantly, when $m(\theta)/\theta$ tends to 0, there exists D_m such that if θ is sufficiently large then

$$\Phi(\theta) \leq \theta \sqrt{m(\theta)} \leq D_m \Phi(\theta). \quad (1.8)$$

Due to (1.8), we find a constant C_a such that when t is sufficiently large then

$$C_a^{-1} \eta(t) \leq \eta_a(t) \leq C_a \eta(t). \quad (1.9)$$

We note that, in the proof of Theorem 6, it is more convenient to deal with the family $\eta_a(t)$ than to look at the scalar multiples of $\eta(t)$. Due to (1.9), these approaches are equivalent.

Now, heuristically, knowing the natural scaling between space and trait variables for the standard cane-toad equation, we expect a propagation in space to be $O(\eta(t)^{\frac{3}{2}})$ since we expect propagation in trait to be $O(\eta(t))$. Our next result, and the main focus of this work, confirms these heuristics.

Theorem 6. Suppose that m satisfies Hypothesis 1, that $\gamma_{\infty} > 0$ and that $m(\theta)/\theta$ tends to zero as θ tends to $+\infty$. Then there exist positive constants \underline{n} , \underline{c} , and \bar{c} such that

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{|x| \leq c\eta(t)^{3/2}} n(t, x, \underline{\theta}) \geq \underline{n} \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq \bar{c}\eta(t)^{3/2}} \sup_{\theta \in \bar{\Theta}} n(t, x, \theta) = 0.$$

This result might be surprising at first glance, since populations with very high traits have a negative growth rate. It turns out that the spatial sorting still gives a strong propagation force to population with high traits at the edge of the invasion.

To illustrate the result, we discuss two concrete choices of m . First, if $m(\theta) \sim \theta^p$ for $p \in (0, 1)$, one can check that $\eta(t) \sim t^{2/(2+p)}$. Hence the front is at $\eta^{3/2}(t) \sim t^{3/(2+p)}$. We point out that this is an interpolation between the cases $p = 1$, when no acceleration occurs (see Theorem 4), and $p = 0$, when acceleration is of order $t^{3/2}$ (see [7, 13]). Second, if $m(\theta) \sim \log(\theta)^p$ then it is easy to check that $\eta(t) \sim t \log(t)^{-p/2}$. Hence the front is at $\eta(t)^{3/2} = t^{3/2} \log(t)^{-3p/4}$. Notice that with this weaker trade-off term, the acceleration is almost at the same order as with no trade-off.

Let us now comment on the difficulties of the proof of Theorem 6. In order to obtain the lower bound, we follow a similar strategy as in [11, 13]. We build a sub-solution on a moving ball using the principal Dirichlet eigenvalue. There are three main difficulties here. First, the problem is non-local and thus does not have a comparison principle. To overcome this, we relate to a local problem by estimating the non-local term ρ using two ingredients: when θ is small, we may use a local-in-time Harnack inequality and when θ is large, we may obtain a priori estimates on the tails in trait of the solution n . Second, in contrast to [13], the path of this moving ‘‘bump’’ sub-solution cannot be found explicitly since the ODE system for the optimal path given by the Euler-Lagrange equation is not explicitly solvable. Instead, we must optimize over rectangular paths. Thirdly, the

trade-off term m is large when θ is large. Hence, when θ is large, we add a multiplicative factor to our super-solution, which exponentially decays in time at a large rate, in order to absorb the high mortality rate. We make up for this at the end of the trajectory by letting our moving sub-solution remain unmoving in a favorable area for a long period of time. This strategy, absorbing losses and then re-growing later while keeping a careful accounting of them, is new in the reaction-diffusion literature to our knowledge. In contrast, classical results come from settings where an eigenvalue can be well-posed and $O(1)$ solutions can be built using it.

The strategy of the proof of the upper bound is related in spirit to [13] but is technically completely different. In order to avoid complications with the non-local term, we notice that solutions to the linearized equation (1.6) are super-solutions to n . As such we seek bounds on \bar{n} . Historically, there are two ways to obtain super-solutions to reaction-diffusion equations: with a travelling wave solution or with heat kernel estimates. Since a travelling wave moves at a constant speed, it cannot be used to bound an accelerating front from above. On the other hand, classical heat kernel estimates on \mathbb{R}^2 require the diffusion operator to be comparable to the Laplacian and require any zeroth order terms in the operator to be bounded. This is not our setting as $\theta\partial_x^2 + \partial_\theta^2$ is not comparable to the Laplacian uniformly in θ and $m(\theta)$ is unbounded by assumption. In any case, our goal is understanding the precise balance between these two terms, so, even if it were possible to bound these by constants, this would provide too rough of an estimate for our purposes. As such, we proceed by considering $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ to be a two dimensional Riemannian manifold with boundary with the appropriate metric g . After removing an integrating factor, we may view the linearized operator (1.6) as the Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ_g with a potential $-m(\theta)$. We may then appeal to the methods of [27] to obtain bounds on the fundamental solution of (1.6). After some careful modification of this fundamental solution and after reinserting the integrating factor, this provides a super-solution to n . We note that these heat kernel estimates do not provide the propagation result immediately. Indeed, the results in [27] give heat kernel estimates in terms of a Lagrangian, and this Lagrangian is itself difficult to estimate precisely. The use of the estimates coming from [27] is not common in works investigating propagation, and we believe that this is an important addition to the toolbox for these types of problems.

Finally, we should mention why two other more well-known methods do not work. First, one might ask if we can construct an explicit super-solution. For example, one might expect functions of the same form as the upper estimate of the heat kernel in [27] to be super-solutions. We outline in Section 2 why this is not necessarily the case. Second, one may ask why large deviations methods, e.g. the probabilistic methods of Friedlin [18, 19] or the thin front limit approach of Evans and Souganidis [17], do not work. In the construction of the sub-solution, we see that there are two scales. Indeed, in the case where $m(\theta) \sim \theta^p$, the population that *drives* the acceleration is at $t^{3/(2-p)}$ while the bulk of the population is at $t^{3/(2+p)}$. Hence scaling (x, θ) in the appropriate way in order to see the front loses the information about the population which drives the acceleration as it is lost in the scaling. We should point out that this is an interesting feature of the model: the population that drives the front is different from the population which is sustained behind the front.

The proof of Theorem 6 is in Section 2.

A Harnack estimate and a uniform upper bound

Two key tools in our analysis are a uniform-in-time upper bound of n and a local-in-time Harnack inequality that we can deduce from it. We state both now.

Proposition 7. *Suppose that m satisfies Hypothesis 1. Suppose that n satisfies (1.1) with initial*

upper_bound

condition satisfying (1.2). Then there exists a constant M , depending only on m , such that

$$\|\rho\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R})}, \|n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta)} \leq M.$$

lem:harnack

Lemma 8. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$, $t_0 > 0$, $R > 0$ and any point $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. There exists C_{R,ε,t_0} , depending only on ε , t_0 , and R , such that a solution n of (1.1) satisfies, for all $t \geq t_0$,*

$$\rho(t, x_0) \leq C_{R,\varepsilon,t_0} \left(\inf_{|x-x_0| < R, \theta - \underline{\theta} < R} n(t, x, \theta) \right) + \varepsilon.$$

In general, it is difficult to obtain a uniform upper bound because there is no maximum principle of (1.1) due to the non-local term. The bound must then be obtained by a careful understanding of the regularity of n given a particular bound on ρ . Specifically, one must use parabolic regularity estimates to show that if n is large then ρ is greater than 1 and no maximum may occur. We point out that, while we do not provide a full treatment of the question of well-posedness for (1.1), it is not difficult to do so using classical techniques given the bound in Proposition 7.

Our proof of Proposition 7 is in the same spirit as the proofs in [7, 22, 34] in that it relies on the natural scaling of the parabolic equation versus that of ρ , yet significantly simpler in presentation and technical details. Indeed, by appealing to standard local regularity estimates in Sobolev spaces and the Gagliardo-Nirenberg interpolation inequality, we are able to avoid the involved technical details of [7, 34] and obtain a succinct proof.

Lastly, we point out that the weak Harnack inequality referenced above allows us to compare ρ and n for bounded θ , and thus, we can compare each solution of (1.1) to the solution of a related local problem. In order to compare ρ and n , there are two local-in-time Harnack inequalities which are useful for this, [12, Theorem 1.2] and [1, Theorem 2.6]. We use the latter because, though less precise, it is sufficient for our purposes and it is significantly easier to prove.

Proposition 7 and Lemma 8 are used throughout this article. Their proofs, which are independent of all other results, may be found in Section 6.

Numerical simulations

We end this introduction by showing numerical simulations that illustrate the different propagation regimes. For this, we use our typical example where $m(\theta) \sim \theta^p$ when θ tends to $+\infty$. We present, for four different values of p ($p = 1/3, 2/3, 1, 4/3$) some plots of the solutions "from above" in the phase space $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ for various values of time. In case of a linear propagation, it is clear from these plots. In the acceleration regime, we also provide a figure with ρ for various values of time, which helps viewing the accelerated propagation.

Acknowledgements

EB is very grateful to the University of Sydney, where the present work has been initiated, for its hospitality. The authors thank warmly Vincent Calvez for early discussions about this problem, and for a careful reading of the manuscript. CH thanks Alessandro Carlotto, Boaz Haberman, and Otis Chodosh for discussions about geometry and heat kernel estimates, which, while meant for earlier projects, found an application in this manuscript. Part of this work was performed within the framework of the LABEX MILYON (ANR-10-LABX-0070) of Université de Lyon, within the program "Investissements d'Avenir" (ANR-11-IDEX-0007) operated by the French National

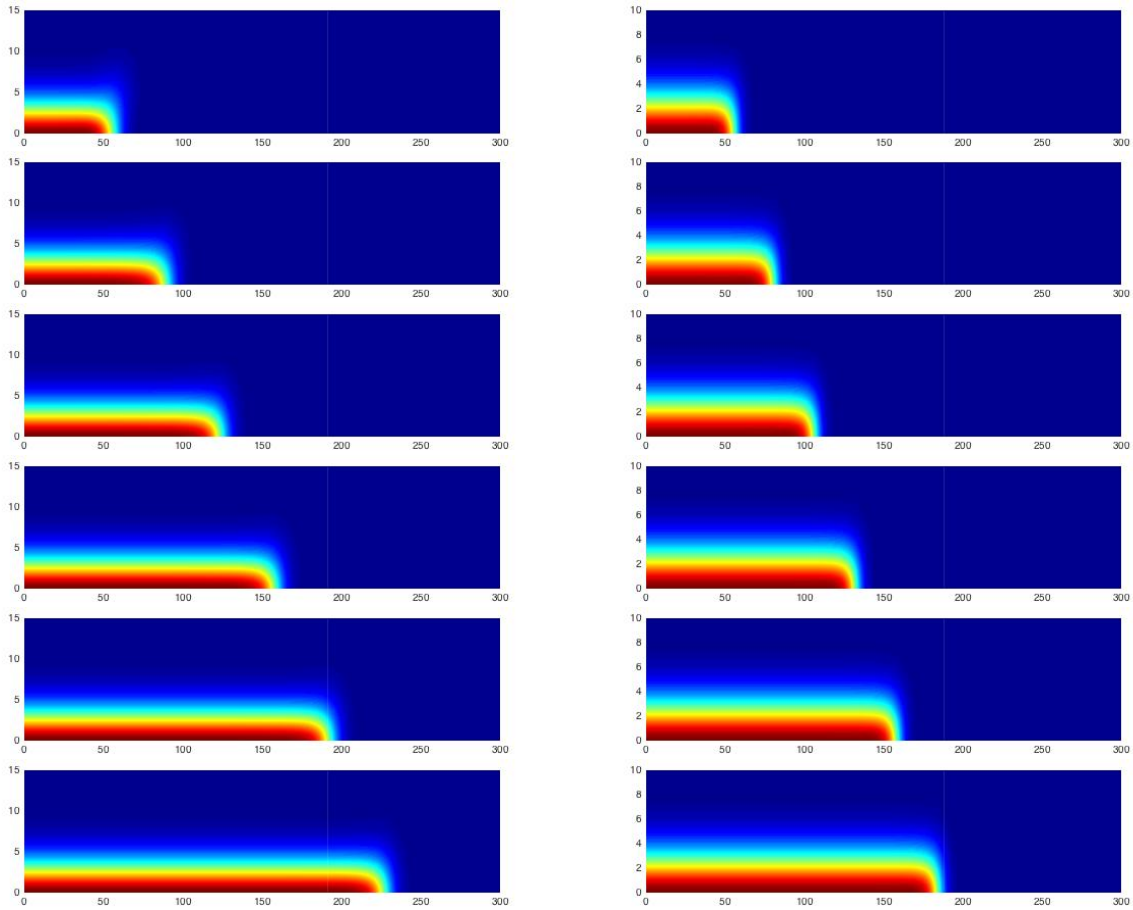


Figure 1: Numerical simulations of the Cauchy problem of equation (1.1) at a fixed time, in the phase space $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ at times $t = 10, t = 20, t = 30, t = 40, t = 50, t = 60$. Left column: $p = 1$. Right column: $p = 4/3$. Both exhibit propagation at a linear rate.

fig:Shape

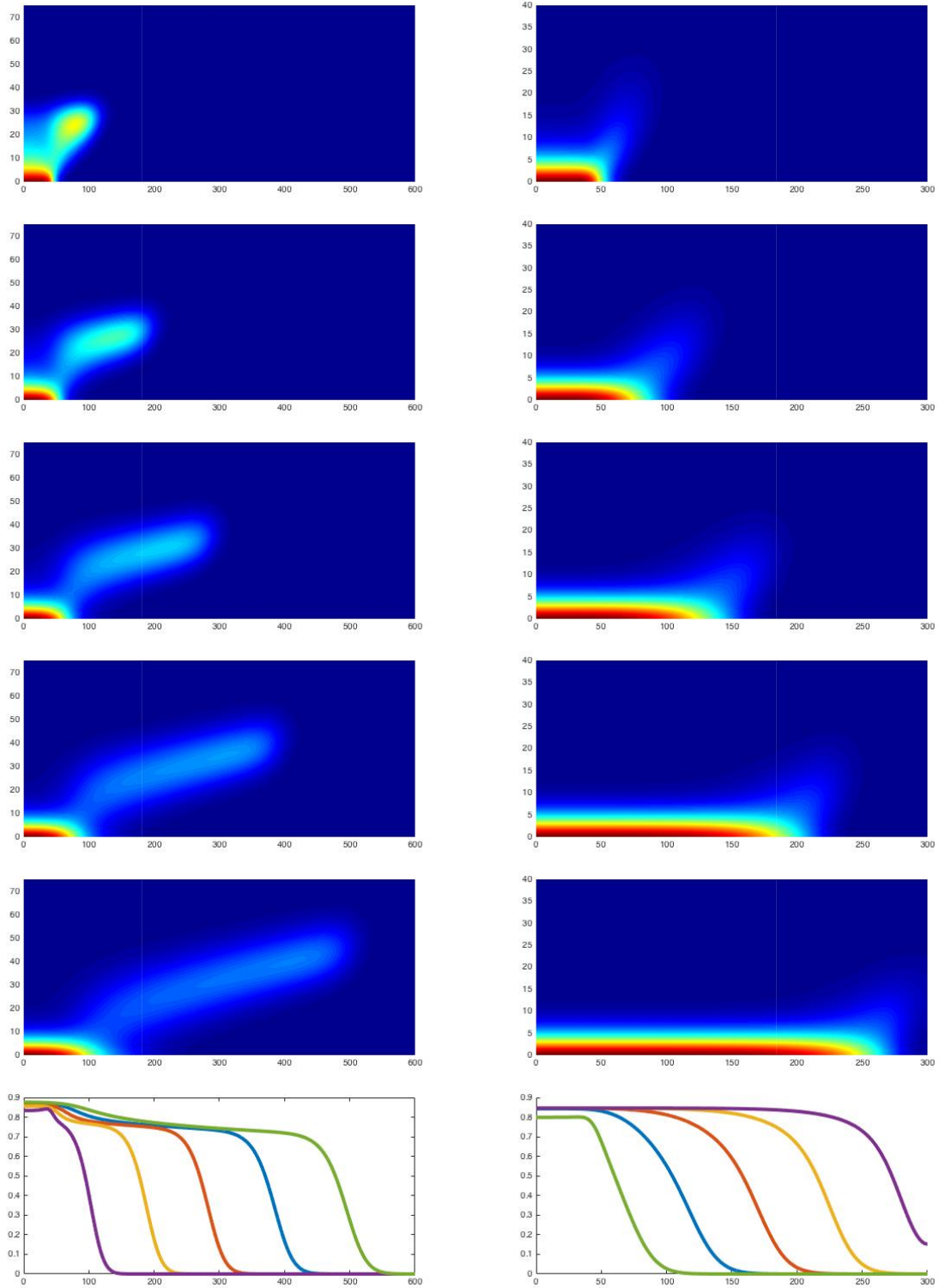


Figure 2: Numerical simulations of the Cauchy problem of equation (1.1) at a fixed time, in the phase space $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ at times (from top to bottom) $t = 10$, $t = 20$, $t = 30$, $t = 40$, $t = 50$. Left column: $p = 1/3$. Right column: $p = 2/3$. Last line: evolution of ρ at times $t = 10$, $t = 20$, $t = 30$, $t = 40$, $t = 50$. Both exhibit propagation at a super-linear rate.

fig:Shape2

Research Agency (ANR). In addition, this project has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Unions Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 639638). MHC and PSK were funded in part by the Australian Research Council (ARC) Discovery Project (DP160101597).

2 Proof of Theorem 6: the acceleration regime

acceleration

2.1 The upper bound

In this section, we present the proof of the upper bound in Theorem 6, i.e. we show:

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Proposition 9. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 6, there exists $\bar{a} > 0$ such that*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \geq \eta \bar{a}(t)^{3/2}} \sup_{\theta \in \Theta} n(t, x, \theta) = 0.$$

We may then deduce the upper bound in Theorem 6 by recalling (1.9). To get an upper bound on the propagation, we use the linearization around zero of (1.1):

$$\begin{cases} \bar{n}_t = \theta \bar{n}_{xx} + \bar{n}_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m) \bar{n}, & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta, \\ \bar{n}_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

Indeed, solutions to (1.1) are sub-solutions to \bar{n} . Hence, by the comparison principle, $n \leq \bar{n}$ and it suffices to prove Proposition 9 for \bar{n} .

In order to bound \bar{n} , we now introduce a key quantity. It is the action associated to the Lagrangian associated to (1.1):

$$\zeta(t, x, \theta, y, \eta) = \inf \left\{ \int_0^t \left(\frac{|\dot{Z}_1|^2}{4Z_2} + \frac{|\dot{Z}_2|^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right) ds : Z(0) = (y, \eta), Z(t) = (x, \theta), Z \in C^{0,1}([0, t]) \right\}.$$

In general, we simply write $\zeta(t, x, \theta)$ to mean $\zeta(t, x, \theta, 0, \underline{\theta})$. We seek a super-solution which asymptotically looks like $e^{t-\zeta}$.

A brief discussion of ζ and previous strategies

We briefly describe why such a super-solution is expected and why the strategy from [13], where we showed that $e^{t-\zeta}$ is a super-solution to the equation without trade-off, does not work in this setting. When $m \equiv 0$, one may expect to follow the work of Evans and Souganidis [17] to see that the front should follow the dynamics of the solution of ζ due to the fact that it is the solution to the equation

$$\zeta_t + \theta |\zeta_x|^2 + |\zeta_\theta|^2 = 0.$$

This is in the thin front limit with the particular scaling given in [10] (also recalled in [13]). In physical space, i.e. without scaling, one can check that $e^{t-\zeta}$ is a super-solution to (1.1) if and only if

$$0 \leq \theta \zeta_{xx} + \zeta_{\theta\theta}. \tag{2.10}$$

{eq: superso

When $m \equiv 0$, it can be checked that ζ satisfies this, see [13].

When the trade-off m is present, it is much harder to check (2.10). Indeed, define the related Lagrangian by $L_m(Z, \dot{Z}) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{|\dot{Z}_1|^2}{Z_2} + |\dot{Z}_2|^2 \right) + m(Z_2)$ and let Z be an optimal trajectory satisfying

the Euler-Lagrange equations. As mentioned above, it is well-known that $\zeta_t + \theta|\zeta_x|^2 + |\zeta_\theta|^2 = m(\theta)$. On the other hand, a computation using the Euler-Lagrange equations for Z yields

$$\zeta_{xx} = \int_0^1 (v_x(t) \cdot ((D^2L)(v)v_x(t)))ds \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta_{\theta\theta} = \int_0^1 (v_\theta(t) \cdot ((D^2L)(v)v_\theta(t)))ds,$$

where $v(t) = (Z(t), \dot{Z}(t))$. One can check that $D^2L_m = D^2L_0 + (\delta_{i2}\delta_{j2}m''(Z_2))_{ij}$, where L_0 is the Lagrangian with no trade-off term. A straightforward computation shows that L_0 is non-negative definite and hence, if $m'' \geq 0$ then L_m is non-negative definite; however, we expect that $m'' < 0$ holds for large θ since m is sub-linear. Even though L_m may not be non-negative definite, one may still hope that $\theta\zeta_{xx} + \zeta_{\theta\theta} \geq 0$. However, the term involving m'' in $\theta\zeta_{xx} + \zeta_{\theta\theta}$ is

$$\int_0^1 m''(Z_2) [\theta|\partial_x Z_2|^2 + |\partial_\theta Z_2|^2] ds.$$

Since we cannot explicitly solve for Z , this integral is very difficult to estimate. As such, we are unable to show that there are super-solutions of the form $e^{t-\zeta}$. Similar difficulties arise when looking at $e^{at-b\zeta}$ for any choice of a and b .

Relating \bar{n} and ζ

We now explain how to relate \bar{n} and ζ despite the fact that we cannot prove that $e^{t-\zeta}$ is a super-solution. For this, we use results by Li and Yau [27, Corollary 3.2] on parabolic equations on Riemannian manifolds. In this paper, the authors derive bounds on the fundamental solutions of parabolic equations with heterogeneous potentials on general manifolds. In particular, they prove an upper bound after proving a suitable Harnack inequality.

We use their analysis to derive an upper bound on the fundamental solution of (1.6). To show that we can use their results, we view $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ as a Riemannian manifold with an appropriate metric g so that the second order operator in (1.6) is the Laplace-Beltrami operator on that manifold.

To this end, we need to remove an integrating factor of \bar{n} . Let $r = 1 + \underline{\theta}^{-2}$ and define $v = e^{-rt}\theta^{1/4}\bar{n}$. Notice that

$$v_t = \theta v_{xx} + v_{\theta\theta} - \frac{1}{2\theta}v_\theta + v \left(1 - m + \frac{5}{16\theta^2} - r \right) \leq \theta v_{xx} + v_{\theta\theta} - \frac{1}{2\theta}v_\theta - mv. \quad (2.11) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:v_eqn}}$$

Let $G(t, x, y, \theta, \eta)$ be the fundamental solution to

$$G_t = \theta G_{xx} + G_{\theta\theta} - \frac{1}{2\theta}G_\theta - mG, \quad (2.12) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:G_pde}}$$

on $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ with Neumann boundary conditions in θ . In order to obtain bounds on G , we wish to apply the bounds obtained in [27]. To this end, we define the metric

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2.13) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:metric}}$$

and, denoting Δ_g as the Laplace-Beltrami operator associated to g , notice that G satisfies

$$G_t = \Delta_g G - mG.$$

In addition, one can check that the curvature of the manifold $(\mathbb{R} \times \Theta, g)$ is uniformly bounded. For the help of the reader, we include a discussion of all geometric issues in Appendix A.

If n_0 were compactly supported, we would take $G(t+1, x, \theta, 0, \underline{\theta})$ as a super-solution. Since n_0 is not compactly supported, we modify this and define w as

$$w(t, x, \theta) = C \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} G(t+1, x+\ell, \theta, 0, \underline{\theta}), \quad (2.14) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:w}}$$

where C is chosen large enough that $w(0, \cdot) \geq \bar{n}_0$. This is essentially the convolution of G with the initial data, but this formulation is more convenient computationally in the sequel. It follows that $e^{rt}\theta^{-1/4}w(t, x, \theta)$ is a super-solution to \bar{n} . We point out that this super-solution is different from the one appearing in [13]. In that article, because we had an explicit formula for the super-solution, we could extend the super-solution to the quadrant $\{x < 0\}$ by “forgetting” the x -dependence in a way that the solution remained C^1 . Here, we cannot do that since we have no way of verifying that such a construction is still a super-solution on the line $\{x = 0\}$.

With this set, we recall the following results by Li and Yau [27, Corollary 3.2].

lem:Li_Yau **Lemma 10.** *Let $t > t_0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$. For $\theta \leq \eta_{\gamma_{\infty+1}}(t)$, there exists a constant C such that*

$$G(t, x, \theta, 0, \underline{\theta}) \leq C \exp \left\{ Ct - \frac{\zeta(t, x, \theta)}{2} \right\}.$$

We refer to Appendix A for a discussion on how Lemma 10 follows from [27, Corollary 3.2] since it is not immediate. By (2.14) and Lemma 10, we see that a bound on \bar{n} follows from a bound on ζ .

A bound on ζ and the conclusion of the proof of the upper bound

Our goal in this section is to derive a lower bound for ζ and then to use that to obtain a bound on w . The first step is to prove the following lemma.

m:rho_bound **Lemma 11.** *Fix any $\bar{a} > 0$. Assume that $x \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}$. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$\zeta(t, x, \theta) \geq C^{-1} \min \left\{ \bar{a}t \sqrt{\frac{x}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}}, \frac{x^2}{t}} \right\}.$$

We point out that each term in the minimum above has the correct or super-critical scaling. In other words, taking $x > \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}$ in each term yields a term which is at least linear in time.

Proof. Thanks to the Euler-Lagrange equations, we know that the infimum defining ζ is actually a minimum and the minimizer satisfies

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\dot{Z}_1}{2Z_2} \right) = 0, \quad \frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{\dot{Z}_2}{2} \right) = m'(Z_2) - \frac{|\dot{Z}_1|^2}{4Z_2^2}$$

Hence there exists α depending only on t, x, θ such that $\dot{Z}_1 = 2\alpha Z_2$. Integrating this, we find

$$\alpha = \frac{x}{2 \int_0^t Z_2(s) ds}.$$

Combining the latter with the identity $\dot{Z}_1 = 2\alpha Z_2$ and the definition of ζ , we can re-write ζ as

$$\zeta(t, x, \theta) = \frac{x^2}{4 \int_0^t Z_2 ds} + \int_0^t \left(\frac{|\dot{Z}_2|^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right) ds. \quad (2.15) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:rhosimp}}$$

We define $M_\theta = \max_{s \in [0, t]} Z_2(s)$. Set $B_+ = \{s : Z_2(s) \geq \theta_d\}$ and $B_- = [0, t] \setminus B_+$. Recall that $m(\theta)/\theta$ is decreasing for $\theta \geq \theta_d$. Define also s_0 such that $Z_2(s_0) = M_\theta$. There are two cases.

First case: $\int_{B_-} Z_2(s) ds \leq \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds$.

In this case, $M_\theta \geq \theta_d$. Indeed, if not, B_+ is an empty set which would yield to a contradiction. Notice that $m(Z_2)/Z_2 \geq m(M_\theta)/M_\theta$ on B_+ . Using this and applying Young's inequality gives

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t, x, \theta) &\geq \frac{x^2}{4 \int_0^t Z_2(s) ds} + \int_0^t m(Z_2(s)) ds \geq \frac{x^2}{4 \left(\int_{B_-} Z_2(s) ds + \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds \right)} + \int_{B_+} m(Z_2(s)) ds \\ &\geq \frac{x^2}{8 \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds} + \frac{m(M_\theta)}{M_\theta} \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds \geq x \left(\frac{m(M_\theta)}{2M_\theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.16}$$

We are now ready to bound ζ when M_θ is small, i.e. when $M_\theta \leq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)$. Recall that when $\theta \geq \theta_d$, $m(\theta)/\theta$ is decreasing. Due to this and (1.8), together with the fact that $M_\theta \geq \theta_d$, we find

$$\frac{\bar{a}t}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{x}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\bar{a}t}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}} \leq x \left(\frac{m(\eta_{\bar{a}}(t))}{2\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq x \left(\frac{m(M_\theta)}{2M_\theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \zeta(t, x, \theta).$$

This concludes the estimate of ζ in this sub-case.

It remains to handle the case when M_θ is large, i.e. when $M_\theta \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)$. Applying Young's inequality, we have that

$$\zeta(t, x, \theta) \geq \int_0^{s_0} \left(\frac{|\dot{Z}_2|^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right) ds \geq \int_0^{s_0} \dot{Z}_2 \sqrt{m(Z_2)} ds = \int_0^{s_0} \partial_s (\Phi(Z_2(s))) ds = \Phi(M_\theta). \tag{2.17}$$

Combining (2.16) and (2.17) and Young's inequality, we obtain, recalling also (1.8),

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t, x, \theta) &= \frac{\zeta(t, x, \theta)}{2} + \frac{\zeta(t, x, \theta)}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2} x \left(\frac{m(M_\theta)}{2M_\theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\Phi(M_\theta)}{2} \\ &\geq \left(x \left(\frac{m(M_\theta)}{2M_\theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Phi(M_\theta) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \left(\frac{x M_\theta^{\frac{1}{2}} m(M_\theta)}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} D_m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

From this and the fact that $M_\theta \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)$, we conclude that

$$\zeta(t, x, \theta) \geq \left(\frac{x \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\Phi(\eta_{\bar{a}}(t))^2}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^2}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} D_m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \left(\frac{x \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} D_m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \bar{a}t. \tag{2.18}$$

Second case: $\int_{B_-} Z_2(s) ds > \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds$.

In this case, it follows that

$$\int_0^t Z_2(s) ds \leq \int_{B_-} Z_2(s) ds + \int_{B_+} Z_2(s) ds \leq 2 \int_{B_-} Z_2(s) ds \leq 2\theta_d t.$$

Hence, we finish by plugging this into (2.15) to obtain the bound $\zeta(t, x, \theta) \geq x^2/(8\theta_d t)$. \square

With Lemma 11 in hand, we are in a position to finish the proof of the upper bound of \bar{n} .

Proof of Proposition 9. Assume first that $\theta \geq \eta_{\gamma_{\infty}+1}(t)$. Proposition 9 follows by combining (1.7) with the fact that a function of the form $Q(\theta)e^{\gamma_{\infty}t}$ is a super-solution to (1.1).

Thus, we may assume that $\theta \leq \eta_{\gamma_{\infty}+1}(t)$. Fix $x \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}$ with \bar{a} to be determined. Using the definition of w along with Lemma 10, we have that

$$w(t, x, \theta) \leq Ce^{Ct} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \exp\{-\zeta(t, x + \ell, \theta)\}.$$

We obtain a very rough bound on w in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} w(t, x, \theta) &\leq \frac{Ce^{Ct}}{t} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \exp\left\{-\frac{1}{2C} \min\left(\bar{a}t \sqrt{\frac{x+\ell}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}}}, \frac{(x+\ell)^2}{t}\right)\right\} \\ &\leq \frac{Ce^{Ct}}{t} \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \left(e^{-\frac{\bar{a}t}{2C} \sqrt{\frac{x+\ell}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}}} + e^{-\frac{(x+\ell)^2}{2Ct}}\right) \leq Ce^{Ct} \left[\frac{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}}{\bar{a}^2 t^2} e^{-\frac{\bar{a}t}{C} \sqrt{\frac{x}{\eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}}} + \frac{e^{-\frac{x^2}{Ct}}}{\sqrt{t}}\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

{eq:upper_e

For $t \geq 1$, it is clear from its definition that $\eta_{\bar{a}}(t) \gg t^{2/3}$ and, hence, that $x^2/t \gg t$. On the other hand, since $x \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}$, the exponent of the first term may be bounded below by $\bar{a}t/C$. Using this and choosing \bar{a} big enough, we see that the right hand side of (2.19) may be bounded by $C_{\bar{a}}e^{-(r+1)t}$.

We now apply this bound to finish the claim. Recalling the definition of v and recalling that w is a super-solution to v , if $x \geq \eta_{\bar{a}}(t)^{3/2}$,

$$\bar{n}(t, x, \theta) = \frac{e^{rt}}{\theta^{1/4}} v(t, x, \theta) \leq \frac{e^{rt}}{\theta^{1/4}} w(t, x, \theta) \leq C \frac{e^{-t}}{\theta^{1/4}}.$$

□

2.2 The lower bound

In order to finish the proof of Theorem 6, we now need to prove the lower bound, i.e. we show:

Proposition 12. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 6, there exists $\underline{n}, \underline{a} > 0$ such that*

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{|x| \leq \eta_{\underline{a}}(t)^{3/2}} n(t, x, \underline{\theta}) \geq \underline{n}.$$

The moving Dirichlet ball sub-solution

As we mentioned in the introduction, to prove spreading, the idea is to construct sub-solutions to the linearized problem with Dirichlet boundary conditions on a moving boundary of a growing domain $\mathcal{E}(t)$. Then we use them to deduce a lower bound on the solution of the nonlinear problem.

When building this solution, the growth/decay rate depends on the speed of $\mathcal{E}(t)$ – the faster \mathcal{E} moves, the smaller the growth rate with the growth rate tending to negative infinity as the speed of \mathcal{E} tends to infinity. Thus, the goal is to balance two competing forces: when \mathcal{E} is in the large θ region the correlation between the speed of \mathcal{E} and the growth rate of \mathcal{E} is weakest, i.e. in the large θ region, \mathcal{E} can move at a much faster rate in the x direction than if it were in the small θ region with the same effect on the growth rate; on the other hand, when \mathcal{E} is in the large θ region, the trade-off term m is extremely strong causing the growth rate to be very negative. In view of this, our goal is

werboundacc

to find a trajectory that takes advantage of both the fast movement when \mathcal{E} is in the large θ region and the positive growth rate when \mathcal{E} is in the small θ region.

We thus state a lemma regarding sub-solutions on moving, growing ellipses. This lemma is very similar to [13, Lemma 4.1]. Before we state the lemma, we define a piece of notation. For any given trajectory $t \mapsto (X(t), \Theta(t)) \in \mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ and $\Lambda > 0$, we denote

$$\mathcal{E}_{t,\Lambda}^{(X,\Theta)} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ (x, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \bar{\Theta} : \frac{|x - X(t)|^2}{\Theta(t)} + |\theta - \Theta(t)|^2 \leq \Lambda^2 \right\}. \quad (2.20) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:ellipse}}$$

em:movement

Lemma 13. *Let $T > T_0$ and let $(X_T(t), \Theta_T(t)) \in \mathcal{C}^2([T_0, T])$ be a trajectory. Fix constants Λ, r , and δ . There exists $\varepsilon_\Lambda > 0$, depending only on Λ and which is decreasing in Λ , T_δ , depending only on δ , and Λ_0 such that if $\Lambda \geq \Lambda_0$, $T - T_0 \geq T_\delta$ and*

$$\forall t \in [T_0, T], \quad \left| \frac{1}{\Theta_T(t)} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{\Theta}_T(t)}{\Theta_T(t)} \right| + \left| \frac{\dot{X}_T(t)}{\Theta_T(t)^{3/2}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_\Lambda, \quad (2.21) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:lemma_c}}$$

then there exists a function \underline{n} which satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \underline{n}_t - \theta \underline{n}_{xx} - \underline{n}_{\theta\theta} \leq (1-r)\underline{n}, & \text{on } [T_0, T] \times \mathcal{E}_{t,\Lambda}^{(X_T, \Theta_T)}, \\ \underline{n} = 0, & \text{on } [T_0, T] \times \partial \mathcal{E}_{t,\Lambda}^{(X_T, \Theta_T)}, \end{cases} \quad (2.22) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:subsolE}}$$

and such that

$$\underline{n}(T_0, \cdot) \leq \delta \text{ on } \mathcal{E}_{T_0, \Lambda}^{(X, \Theta)}, \quad \underline{n}(T, \cdot) \geq M\delta \text{ on } \mathcal{E}_{T, \Lambda/2}^{(X, \Theta)},$$

where there is a constant C_Λ , depending only on Λ , such that

$$\begin{aligned} M = C_\Lambda \exp \left\{ -\frac{\Lambda}{2} \max_{t \in [0, T]} \left(|\dot{\Theta}_T(t)| + \frac{|\dot{X}_T(t)|}{\sqrt{\Theta_T(t)}} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \int_{T_0}^T \left[r + \frac{\dot{X}_T^2}{4\Theta_T} + \frac{\dot{\Theta}_T^2}{4} + \frac{|\ddot{X}_T|\Lambda}{2} + \frac{|\dot{X}_T\dot{\Theta}_T|\Lambda}{4\Theta_T} + \frac{\dot{X}_T^2\Lambda}{4\Theta_T^2} + \frac{\Lambda|\ddot{\Theta}_T|}{2} \right] dt \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.23) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:constan}}$$

Proof. Since the lemma is very similar to the one in [13], we present a streamlined version of the proof. We recall that the idea of the proof is to suitably re-scale the equation and then use careful time-dependent spectral estimates.

First note that, without loss of generality, we may set $T_0 = 0$. To construct the desired sub-solution \underline{n} , we first go into the moving frame, and rescale the spatial variable:

$$\underline{n}(t, x, \theta) = \tilde{n} \left(t, \frac{x - X_T}{\sqrt{\Theta_T}}, \theta - \Theta_T \right), \quad y = \frac{x - X_T}{\sqrt{\Theta_T}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \theta - \Theta_T. \quad (2.24) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:v}}$$

Then plugging this into (2.22) yields

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{n}_t - \left(\frac{y}{2} \frac{\dot{\Theta}_T}{\Theta_T} + \frac{\dot{X}_T}{\sqrt{\Theta_T}} \right) \tilde{n}_y - \dot{\Theta}_T \tilde{n}_\eta \leq \left(1 + \frac{\eta}{\Theta_T} \right) \tilde{n}_{yy} + \tilde{n}_{\eta\eta} + (1-r)\tilde{n}, & \text{on } \mathcal{B}_\Lambda, \\ \tilde{n}(t, \cdot) = 0, & \text{on } \partial \mathcal{B}_\Lambda. \end{cases} \quad (2.25) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:v_inequ}}$$

Here, $\mathcal{B}_\Lambda \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} B_\Lambda(0, 0)$ is a ball of radius Λ centered at $(y, \eta) = (0, 0)$. As in [13], the next step is to remove a suitable exponential:

$$w(t, y, \eta) = e^{\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\dot{X}_T}{\sqrt{\Theta_T}} y + \dot{\Theta}_T \eta \right) + g(t)} \tilde{n}(t, y, \eta),$$

where g is defined below. Using (2.25), we see that w must satisfy the inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
w_t - \underbrace{\left(\frac{y \dot{\Theta}_T}{2 \Theta_T} - \frac{\dot{X}_T}{\Theta_T^{\frac{3}{2}}} \eta\right)}_{\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A} w_y &\leq \underbrace{\left(1 + \frac{\eta}{\Theta_T}\right)}_{\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} D} w_{yy} + w_{\eta\eta} \\
+ w \left(1 - r - \frac{\dot{X}_T^2}{4 \Theta_T} - \frac{\dot{\Theta}_T^2}{4} + \left(\frac{\ddot{X}_T}{2 \sqrt{\Theta_T}} - \frac{\dot{X}_T \dot{\Theta}_T}{4 \Theta_T^{\frac{3}{2}}}\right) y + \left(\frac{\dot{X}_T^2}{4 \Theta_T^2} + \frac{\ddot{\Theta}_T}{2}\right) \eta + g'\right).
\end{aligned} \tag{2.26}$$

We point out that each of the perturbative terms A and $D - 1$ tend to zero as Λ tends to infinity by the hypothesis (2.21). We get rid of the supplementary terms in the growth part, by setting

$$g(t) := \int_0^t \left[r + \frac{\dot{X}_T^2}{4 \Theta_T} + \frac{\dot{\Theta}_T^2}{4} + \frac{|\dot{X}_T| \Lambda}{2 \sqrt{\Theta_T}} + \frac{|\dot{X}_T \dot{\Theta}_T| \Lambda}{4 \Theta_T^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{\dot{X}_T^2 \Lambda}{4 \Theta_T^2} + \frac{\Lambda |\ddot{\Theta}_T|}{2} \right] dt'.$$

Returning to the original variables, if w satisfies

$$w_t - A w_y \leq D w_{yy} + w_{\eta\eta} + w, \tag{2.27}$$

then v satisfies the desired differential inequality. With this in mind, we seek to construct w satisfying (2.27) which has the desired bounds.

We define w using the principal eigenfunction of the operator

$$\mathcal{L}_t \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} A \partial_y + D \partial_{yy} + \partial_{\eta\eta}. \tag{2.28}$$

To this end, for each $t \in [0, T]$, define (λ^t, ϕ^t) to be the principal Dirichlet eigenelements of \mathcal{L}_t (depending on t as a parameter) in the ball \mathcal{B}_Λ , with the normalization

$$\|\phi^t\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{B}_\Lambda)} = 1.$$

We define $w(t, y, \eta) = \delta \phi^t(y, \eta)$. Then, one has

$$(\partial_t - \mathcal{L}_t) w = \frac{\partial_t \phi^t}{\phi^t} w - \lambda_t w,$$

and w satisfies (2.27), if we are able to ensure that

$$\frac{\partial_t \phi^t}{\phi^t} - \lambda_t \leq 1,$$

which follows from [13, Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2] along with (2.21).

Again, due to [13, Lemma 5.1], ϕ^t converges uniformly to the principal Dirichlet eigenfunction of B_Λ as ε_Λ tends to zero. Hence, by choosing ε_Λ small enough, we obtain a constant C_Λ such that

$$\delta C_\Lambda \leq \delta \min_{\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda/2}} \phi^T = \min_{\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda/2}} w(T, \cdot).$$

By undoing the change of variables and using the relationship between u and w , we are finished. \square

The proof of Proposition 12: moving along a particular trajectory

Proof of Proposition 12. Here, we describe the trajectory on which we apply Lemma 13. It consists in three steps. First, we move mass upwards. Of course, this mass reaches a place where the death rate is highly negative due to the strength of the trade-off. This movement is justified by the second part of our trajectory, where we are able to move forward in space with a very high velocity, since the space diffusivity is very high in this zone. However, due to the strong trade-off, the mass at the end of this second step is extremely small. It is thus mandatory to move down to small traits again, to reach a zone where it is possible for the population to grow. Finally, in this region, we grow the population to order one in the last step. We show this trajectory in fig. 3.

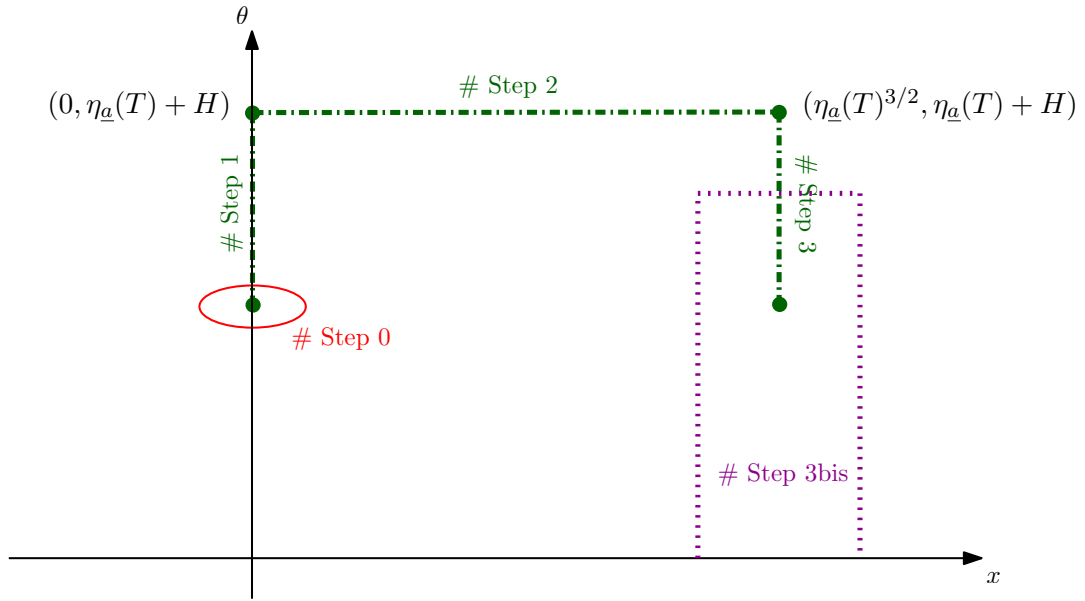


Figure 3: The trajectory and the different steps.

fig:traject

This strategy of moving along trajectories in the phase space $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ was used in [13] to prove a precise estimate on acceleration in the case $m \equiv 0$. There, it is shown that taking trajectories that come from a related Hamilton-Jacobi equation gives a sharp bound for the local cane toads equation. Here, we are not able to explicitly solve the Euler-Lagrange equations to derive the expression of optimal Hamilton-Jacobi trajectories due to the presence of the trade-off.

Fix any large time $T > 0$. We now describe quantitatively the three steps mentioned earlier.

Step 0: Initialization

By the maximum principle, n must be positive everywhere at time $t = 1$. As such, we assume without loss of generality that n is positive everywhere initially.

Step 1 : Moving up

First, fix constants \underline{a} , A , Λ_1 , and H to be determined later, where we eventually choose \underline{a} to be small and A , Λ_1 , and H to be large. We move mass upwards. To this end, define the trajectory

$$(X_1(t), \Theta_1(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (0, (c_1 t)^2 + H), \quad (2.29)$$

{eq:upward_

for $t \in [0, T_1]$, where we have chosen c_1 and T_1 as

$$c_1 = \frac{T}{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad T_1 = \frac{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T}.$$

We point out that (1.8) implies that $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)/T = 0$. Hence $T_1 \ll T$ when T is large. Notice that the definition of the trajectory (2.29) implies that $\Theta_1(T_1) = \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H$. By choosing H sufficiently large, depending on Λ_1 , we have

$$\forall t \in [0, T_1], \quad \left| \frac{1}{\Theta_1} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{2} \frac{\dot{\Theta}_1}{\Theta_1} \right| + \left| \frac{\dot{X}_1}{\Theta_1^{3/2}} \right| \leq \varepsilon_{\Lambda}, \quad (2.30)$$

and we have met the conditions of Lemma 13, which we apply in the sequel.

We emphasize two points coming from the definition of the trajectory. First, it is crucial to make the trajectory start at $\theta = H$ in order to satisfy that $\Theta_1(t)^{-1} \leq \varepsilon_{\Lambda}$ for all t . Second, while trajectories that are linear in time would be simpler, this is not possible here as we require that $\dot{\Theta}_1(t)/(2\Theta_1(t)) \leq \varepsilon_{\Lambda}$. A linear-in-time trajectory which ends at $O(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T))$ would not satisfy this inequality for small times.

We seek a sub-solution of n on the set $\mathcal{E}_{t, \Lambda_1}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}$. To this end, first notice that from Proposition 7, we know that there exists $\bar{\rho}$ such that $\rho \leq \bar{\rho}$ on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta$. In addition, since m is monotonic by Hypothesis 1, $m(\theta) \leq m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)$ on $\mathcal{E}_{t, \Lambda_1}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}$. Hence, any \underline{n} solving

$$\begin{cases} \underline{n}_t - \theta \underline{n}_{xx} - \underline{n}_{\theta\theta} \leq (1 - \bar{\rho} - m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)) \underline{n}, & \text{on } [0, T_1] \times \mathcal{E}_{t, \Lambda_1}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}, \\ \underline{n} = 0, & \text{on } [0, T_1] \times \partial \mathcal{E}_{t, \Lambda_1}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}, \end{cases}$$

is a sub-solution to n . Define

$$\delta_1^{H, \Lambda_1} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf_{\mathcal{E}_{0, \Lambda_1}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}} n(0, \cdot).$$

Then, applying Lemma 13 with starting time $T_0 = 0$ and final time T_1 , $r = \bar{\rho} + m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)$, $\Lambda = \Lambda_1$, and $\delta = \delta_1$, we obtain \underline{n}_1 such that $\underline{n}_1(0, \cdot) \leq n(0, \cdot)$ on $\mathcal{E}_{0, \Lambda}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}$.

We may then use the comparison principle to compare \underline{n}_1 and n on $\mathcal{E}_{T_1, \Lambda_1/2}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}$ at $t = T_1$. Using the explicit expression for M in (2.23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} n(T_1, x, \theta) &\geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ -\Lambda_1 c_1^2 T_1 - \left(r T_1 + c_1^4 \frac{T_1^3}{3} + \Lambda_1 c_1^2 T_1 \right) \right\} \\ &\geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ - \left(2\Lambda_1 c_1^2 T_1 + r T_1 + \frac{c_1^4 T_1^3}{3} \right) \right\} \\ &\geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ - \frac{2\Lambda_1 T}{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)} - \frac{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T} (\bar{\rho} + m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)) - \frac{T}{3A} \right\} \quad (2.31) \\ &\geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ -T \left(\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{2\Lambda_1}{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)} + \frac{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T^2} (\bar{\rho} + m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)) \right) \right\} \\ &\geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ -T \left(\underline{a}A + \frac{2}{3A} \right) \right\} \geq \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} C_{\Lambda_1} \exp \left\{ -\frac{\gamma_{\infty}}{10} T \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

for all $(x, \theta) \in \mathcal{E}_{T_1, \Lambda_1/2}^{(X_1, \Theta_1)}$. We comment on how we have obtained the second-to-last and the last inequalities. The second-to-last is due to the following facts. First, since $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) = +\infty$, one

can take T sufficiently large depending only on \underline{a} , and Λ_1 , such that $2\Lambda_1/\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) \leq 1/3$. Second, since $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)/T = 0$, if T is sufficiently large, depending only on \underline{a} , then $\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2 \bar{\rho}/T^2 \leq \underline{a}/2$. Finally, if T is taken sufficiently large so that $\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) \geq \Lambda_1 + H$, then one has

$$\frac{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T^2} m(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1) \leq \frac{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T^2} m(2\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)) \leq 2 \frac{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T^2} D_m^2 \left(\frac{\Phi(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T))}{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)} \right)^2 = 2D_m^2 \underline{a}^2 \leq \frac{\underline{a}}{2},$$

when \underline{a} is taken sufficiently small, after using the monotonicity of m and (1.8). The last inequality of (2.31) follows from choosing A sufficiently large and then \underline{a} sufficiently small.

Step 2 : Moving right

We now build a new moving bump sub-solution starting at $t = T_1$ and $(0, \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H)$ which moves mass to the right at a high speed. It is important to note that \underline{n}_1 and \underline{n}_2 may not be concatenated to be a smooth sub-solution. Instead, we “fit” our new sub-solution \underline{n}_2 underneath n at time T_1 using the lower bound we obtained from \underline{n}_1 .

For $t \in [T_1, 2T_1]$, we define the trajectory

$$(X_2(t), \Theta_2(t)) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (c_2(t - T_1), \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H),$$

where c_2 is chosen so $A\sqrt{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)}c_2 = T$. We point out that $X_2(2T_1) = \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}$, by our choice of c_2 and T_1 , and we point out that $(X_2(T_1), \Theta_2(T_1)) = (X_1(T_1), \Theta_1(T_1))$.

Set $\Lambda_2 = \Lambda_1/2$. It is easy to check that this trajectory satisfies (2.21) for T sufficiently large since $c_2\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{-3/2} = T/(A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2)$ tends to zero. Letting r be as before, $\Lambda = \Lambda_2$, and $\delta_2 = C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} \exp\{-\gamma_{\infty}T/10\}$, we apply Lemma 13 again to obtain \underline{n}_2 satisfying (2.22) with

$$\underline{n}_2(T_1, x, \theta) \leq \delta_2 \leq n(T_1, x, \theta) \tag{2.32}$$

{eq:subsoln

for all $(x, \theta) \in \mathcal{E}_{T_1, \Lambda_2}^{(X_2, \Theta_2)}$. The second inequality above comes from (2.31) and the definition of δ_2 . Since (2.32) and (2.22) guarantee that $\underline{n}_2 \leq n$, then the explicit form of the constant M in Lemma 13, given by (2.23) gives us that, for all $(x, \theta) \in \mathcal{E}_{2T_1, \Lambda_2/2}^{(X_2, \Theta_2)}$,

$$n(2T_1, x, \theta) \geq \underline{n}_2(2T_1, x, \theta) \geq M\delta_2 \geq \left(C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} e^{-\frac{\gamma_{\infty}T}{10}} \right) \times \left(C_{\Lambda_2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{3\Lambda_2}{4} \frac{T}{A\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)} - \frac{A\bar{\rho}\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T} - \frac{Am(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + H + \Lambda_1)\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^2}{T} - \frac{T}{4A} \right\} \right).$$

Exactly as before, so long as \underline{a} is sufficiently small and A and T are sufficiently large, we may estimate the the bottom line of the equation above exactly as in (2.31) to obtain the bound

$$n(2T_1, x, \theta) \geq C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} e^{-\frac{\gamma_{\infty}T}{10}} e^{-\frac{\gamma_{\infty}T}{10}} \geq C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} e^{-\frac{\gamma_{\infty}T}{5}}.$$

Here we also used the relationship between Λ_1 and Λ_2 .

Step 3: Moving down

The argument here is almost exactly as in the last two steps so we only briefly outline it. Define the trajectory

$$(X_3(t), \Theta_3(t)) = (\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}, \Theta_1(3T_1 - t))$$

for all $t \in [2T_1, 3T_1]$. We notice a few things. First, $(X_3(2T_1), \Theta_3(2T_1)) = (X_2(2T_1), \Theta_2(2T_1))$. Second, up to translation, Θ_3 is the time reversal of Θ_1 . Third, $(X_3(3T_1), \Theta_3(3T_1)) = (\eta_{\underline{a}}(t)^{3/2}, H)$. We recall that we must stop at H because below H , the conditions of Lemma 13 are not met.

Hence, taking $\Lambda_3 = \Lambda_2/2$, we may argue as before to obtain the lower bound

$$n(3T_1, x, \theta) \geq C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H} e^{-\frac{3\gamma_\infty T}{10}},$$

for all $(x, \theta) \in \mathcal{E}_{3T_1, \Lambda_3/2}^{X_3, \Theta_3}$. To be clear, we note that

$$\mathcal{E}_{3T_1, \Lambda_3/2}^{X_3, \Theta_3} = \left\{ (x, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times \Theta : \frac{(x - \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2})^2}{\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)} + (\theta - H)^2 \leq \frac{\Lambda_1}{16} \right\}.$$

Step 3bis: Moving to near $\underline{\theta}$ and growing larger

At this point, we know that n is bounded below by a small value far to the right at time $3T_1$. Since $T_1 \ll T$ when T is large, we have a large amount of time left for n to grow to order one.

To begin, we obtain estimates on the growth by using the principal eigenvalue of the cane toads operator with trade-off on a large enough domain. For $r, s > 0$, consider the following spectral problem in both variables (ξ, θ) :

$$\begin{cases} \theta \varphi_{\xi\xi} + \varphi_{\theta\theta} + (1-m)\varphi = \gamma_{r,s} \varphi, & \text{on } (\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) - r, \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ \varphi_{\theta}(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad \varphi(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + s) = 0, \quad \varphi(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) \pm r, \cdot) = 0. \end{cases}$$

The eigenvector (up to a multiplicative constant) φ is given by

$$\varphi(\xi, \theta) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\xi - \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)}{r}\right) V_{r,s}(\theta),$$

where we have introduced the eigenelements $(\gamma_{r,s}, V_{r,s})$ with normalization $\|V_{r,s}\|_\infty = 1$ by

$$\begin{cases} V_{r,s}'' + \left(-\frac{\pi^2 \theta}{4r^2} - \gamma_{r,s} + (1-m)\right) V_{r,s} = 0, & \theta \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ V_{r,s}'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad V_{r,s}(\underline{\theta} + s) = 0, \quad V_{r,s} > 0. \end{cases}$$

One can pass to the limit $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_{r,s} = \gamma_\infty$ since $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} V_{r,s} = Q$. Thus we may fix r_0 and s_0 sufficiently large so that $\gamma_{r_0, s_0} > 8\gamma_\infty/10$.

Define $U_{r_0, s_0} = [\eta_{\underline{a}}(T) - r_0, \eta_{\underline{a}}(T) + r_0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s_0]$. We now apply the Harnack inequality on $[3T_1, 3T_1 + 1] \times U_{r_0, s_0}$ to obtain

$$C e^{-\frac{3\gamma_\infty T}{10}} \leq \sup_{U_{r_0, s_0}} n(3T_1, \cdot, \cdot) \leq C_{r_0, s_0} \inf_{U_{r_0, s_0}} n(3T_1 + 1, \cdot, \cdot), \quad (2.33) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:n_lower}}$$

where we combined $C_{\Lambda_1} \delta_1^{\Lambda_1, H}$ into one constant C above.

We wish to use φ and the bound above to create a sub-solution of n . To deal with the non-local term, we use the Harnack inequality given by Lemma 8, to obtain,

$$\rho(t, x) \leq C'_{s_0} n(t, x, \theta) + \frac{\gamma_\infty}{10},$$

for all $(x, \theta) \in U_{r_0, s_0}$. Hence we have that

$$n_t \geq \theta n_{xx} + n_{\theta\theta} + n \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{10} - m - C'_{r_0, s_0} n\right) \quad (2.34) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:n_diff}}$$

Now define

$$w(t, x, \theta) = \min \left(\frac{\gamma_\infty}{10C'_{r_0, s_0}}, \frac{C}{C_{r_0, s_0} + 1} \right) e^{-\frac{3\gamma_\infty T}{10}} e^{\lambda'(t-3T_1-1)} \varphi(x, \theta),$$

on $[3T_1 + 1, T] \times U_{r_0, s_0}$, where we set

$$\lambda' = \frac{3\gamma_\infty T}{10(T - 3T_1 - 1)}.$$

We point out that $\lambda' - \gamma_{r_0, s_0} + \gamma_\infty/10 \leq -\gamma_\infty/10$ for T sufficiently large, since then $\lambda' \leq 4\gamma_\infty/10$ and $\gamma_{r_0, s_0} \geq 8\gamma_\infty/10$. In addition, by the choice of λ' , we have that $C'_{r_0, s_0} w \leq \gamma_\infty/10$ for all $t \in [3T_1 + 1, T]$. Our goal is to compare w and n . This is possible since w satisfies the equation

$$w_t - \theta w_{xx} - w_{\theta\theta} - w \left(1 - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{10} - m \right) = \left(\lambda' - \gamma_{r_0, s_0} + \frac{\gamma_\infty}{10} \right) w \leq -\frac{\gamma_\infty}{10} w \leq -C'_{r_0, s_0} w^2. \quad (2.35) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:w2}}$$

Thus (2.35) and (2.34) implies that n is a super-solution to w .

In addition, due to (2.33), we have that $w(3T_1 + 1, \cdot) \leq n(3T_1 + 1, \cdot)$ on U_{r_0, s_0} . Hence, the maximum principle implies that $w \leq n$ on $[3T_1 + 1, T] \times U_{r_0, s_0}$.

Evaluating this at time $t = T$ and position $x = \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}$ gives that, for $(x, \theta) \in U_{r_0, s_0}$,

$$\frac{\gamma_\infty}{10C_{r_0, s_0} C'_{r_0, s_0}} \varphi(\eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}, \underline{\theta}) = w(T, \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}, \underline{\theta}) \leq n(T, x, \underline{\theta}).$$

Since the left hand side does not depend on T , this provides the desired uniform lower bound. For any $x \leq \eta_{\underline{a}}(T)^{3/2}$, we may simply decrease c_2 appropriately and argue as above, thus finishing the proof of Proposition 12. \square

3 Proof of Proposition 3: construction of travelling waves

sec:tw

We now construct a travelling wave solution for (1.1) when m is not sub-linear. We use these travelling waves later to obtain the spreading results of Theorem 4. We recall that a function n solving (1.1) is a *travelling wave* solution with speed $c \in \mathbb{R}^+$ if it can be written $n(t, x, \theta) = \mu(\xi := x - c^*t, \theta)$ where μ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -c^* \mu_\xi = \theta \mu_{\xi\xi} + \mu_{\theta\theta} + \mu(1 - m - \nu), & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \Theta, \\ \mu_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.36) \quad \boxed{\text{eqkinwave}}$$

where ν is the macroscopic density associated to μ , that is $\nu = \int_\Theta \mu(\cdot, \theta) d\theta$.

We follow a now standard strategy. First, we explain how to compute the minimal speed of propagation of possible solutions. Then, we solve an approximated problem in a bounded slab in both directions ξ and θ . The resolution of the slab problem is mainly a combination of [2, 9]. Then, we let the slab tend to $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ in a suitable fashion to obtain a wave, that we prove to have the minimal speed.

We split the section into two parts. First, we cover the case where $\theta \mapsto m(\theta)/\theta$ tends to infinity as θ tends to infinity. Second, we discuss what modifications need to be made in order to handle the case where $m(\theta)/\theta$ tends to a positive constant.

3.1 Case one: $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow +\infty} m(\theta)/\theta = +\infty$.

3.1.1 Spectral problems and minimal speeds

We start the construction by defining speeds of propagation for the travelling waves. Recall that for any $\lambda > 0$, the spectral problem defining c_λ is written as follows

$$Q_\lambda'' + [\lambda^2 \theta - \lambda c_\lambda + (1 - m(\theta))] Q_\lambda = 0, \quad \theta \in \Theta,$$

accompanied by the Neumann condition $Q_\lambda'(\underline{\theta}) = 0$. Since $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow +\infty} m(\theta)/\theta = +\infty$, this spectral problem may be solved. We then define $\lambda^* = \min \arg \min \{c_\lambda : \lambda > 0\}$ and let $c^* = c_{\lambda^*}$ and $Q^* = Q_{\lambda^*}$. We fix the normalization that $\|Q_\lambda\|_\infty = 1$.

For $\tau \in [0, 1]$, define the spatial diffusivity function d^τ by $d^\tau(\theta) = \underline{\theta} + \tau(\theta - \underline{\theta})$. In general, we suppress the dependence on τ in this section except in Section 3.1.3 where the τ variable is the main concern. Since we first construct a travelling wave solution on a bounded slab, for any spatial decay rate $\lambda > 0$ and any $b > 0$, we also introduce the following approximate spectral problems:

$$\begin{cases} Q_{\lambda,b}'' + (-\lambda c_{\lambda,b} + d\lambda^2 + (1 - m)) Q_{\lambda,b} = 0, & \text{on } (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b), \\ Q_{\lambda,b}'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Q_{\lambda,b}(\underline{\theta} + b) = 0, \quad Q_{\lambda,b} > 0. \end{cases}$$

By the Krein-Rutman theorem, there exists a positive solution $(c_{\lambda,b}, Q_{\lambda,b})$ to this problem. We now describe the function $\lambda \mapsto c_{\lambda,b}$. By looking at the limit as b tends to infinity, the principle eigenvalue of the operator $\partial_\theta^2 + (1 - m)$ tends to γ_∞ . Hence, when b is sufficiently large, since $d^\tau \lambda^2 > 0$, we have $\lambda c_\lambda \geq \gamma_\infty/2 > 0$, so that c_λ is uniformly bounded away from zero. Moreover, one has that $\lambda c_\lambda \rightarrow \gamma_\infty$ as λ tends to zero. Using the Rayleigh quotient, it is easy to check that $\lambda c_\lambda = \mathcal{O}_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty}(\lambda^2)$. As a result, since $\lambda \mapsto c_\lambda$ is continuous, it admits a global minimum on $(0, \infty)$. This minimum defines the minimal speed $c_b^* := \min_{\lambda > 0} c_{\lambda,b}$. The smallest minimizer is denoted λ_b^* .

We also introduce the family of eigenvectors Q_b^δ , that appears naturally as boundary conditions at the back for the slab problem below. For any $\delta \geq 0$ and $b > 0$, let us define Q_b^δ by solving the following eigenvalue problem

$$\begin{cases} (Q_b^\delta)'' + (1 - (1 - \delta)m) Q_b^\delta = \gamma_b^\delta Q_b^\delta, & \text{on } \theta \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b), \\ (Q_b^\delta)'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Q_b^\delta(\underline{\theta} + b) = 0, \quad \int_{(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)} Q_b^\delta(\theta) d\theta = \gamma_b^\delta, \quad Q_b^\delta > 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.37)$$

{eq:eigenpb}

The positivity of the eigenvalue γ_b^δ is ensured when b is sufficiently large as $\gamma_b^\delta \geq \gamma_b^0$.

3.1.2 The problem in a slab

Given $a, b, \delta, \varepsilon > 0$ and $\tau \in [0, 1]$, we define the problems on the slab $(-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$ as follows:

$$\begin{cases} -c_{a,b}^\tau (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_\xi - d^\tau (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_{\xi\xi} - (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_{\theta\theta} = [\mu_{a,b}^\tau]_+ (1 - m - \nu_{a,b}^\tau), & \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b), \\ (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + b) = 0, \\ \mu_{a,b}^\tau(-a, \cdot) = Q_b^\delta, \quad \mu^a(a, \cdot) = 0 \quad \mu_{a,b}^\tau(0, \underline{\theta}) = \varepsilon, \end{cases} \quad (3.38)$$

{eq:slab}

where $\nu_{a,b}^\tau := \int_{(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)} \mu_{a,b}^\tau(\cdot, \theta) d\theta$ and where we use the ‘‘positive’’ part notation $x_+ := x \mathbf{1}_{x \geq 0}$. We are, momentarily, suppressing the dependence of μ on ε and δ .

We note that we aim to find *positive* travelling waves. This is a consequence of the maximum principle. Indeed, suppose that $\mu_{a,b}^\tau$ attains a negative minimum at some point $(\xi_0, \theta_0) \in (-a, a) \times$

$(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$. Necessarily, $\xi_0 \neq \pm a$ due to the Dirichlet boundary conditions and $\theta_0 \neq \underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b$ due to the Neumann and Dirichlet boundary conditions, respectively. Moreover, if $(\xi_0, \theta_0) \in (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$, then by continuity of $\mu_{a,b}^\tau$, one can find an open set $\mathcal{V} \subset (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$ containing (ξ_0, θ_0) such that one has,

$$-c_{a,b}^\tau (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_\xi - d^\tau (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_{\xi\xi} - (\mu_{a,b}^\tau)_{\theta\theta} = 0, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{V}.$$

By the maximum principle, this would imply that μ is a negative constant, which is impossible.

We now comment on the problem (3.38). The unknowns are the speed $c_{a,b}^\tau$ and the profile $\mu_{a,b}^\tau$. Without the supplementary renormalization condition $\mu_{a,b}^\tau(0, \underline{\theta}) = \varepsilon$, the problem is underdetermined. Indeed, this additional condition is needed to ensure compactness of the family $(c_{a,b}^\tau, \mu_{a,b}^\tau)$ when a tends to ∞ , since the limit problem is translationally invariant. The boundary condition in $-a$ is chosen this way since we heuristically expect that the distribution of the population converges towards Q at the back of an invasion front. Although we fix this boundary condition in the slab, let us recall again that in general the behavior at the back of the wave for the limit problem is not easy to determine due to possible Turing instabilities. Lastly, we note that, due to the non-local term, the equation for μ , (3.38), does not admit a comparison principle.

We follow the standard construction – obtaining a priori bounds on the slab, using Leray-Schauder degree theory to obtain a solution on the slab, and then carefully taking the limit as the slab approximates $\mathbb{R} \times [\underline{\theta}, \infty)$. For notational convenience, we omit the subscript a, b and the superscript τ in $\mu_{a,b}^\tau$ and $c_{a,b}^\tau$.

An upper bound on c

We first obtain a general upper bound on c , that comes from the linearized problem.

Lemma 14. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $a_0(\varepsilon, b)$ such that if $a \geq a_0(\varepsilon, b)$, then any solution (c, μ) of the slab problem (3.38) satisfies $c \leq c^*$.*

Proof. We follow the classical approach: we find a super-solution for a related problem. Since $\mu \geq 0$, μ is a sub-solution to the linearized problem. In other words,

$$-c\mu_\xi \leq d\mu_{\xi\xi} + \mu_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m)\mu, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b). \quad \{eq:n\}$$

Let us assume by contradiction that $c > c^*$, then the family of functions $\psi_A(\xi, \theta) := Ae^{-\lambda^*\xi}Q^*(\theta)$ is indeed a family of super-solutions to the linear problem:

$$\begin{aligned} -c(\psi_A)_\xi &= c\lambda^*\psi_A > \lambda^*c^*\psi_A = \theta(\psi_A)_{\xi\xi} + (\psi_A)_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m)\psi_A \\ &\geq d(\psi_A)_{\xi\xi} + (\psi_A)_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m)\psi_A, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b). \end{aligned} \quad \{eq:psi_A\}$$

Since Q^* is positive and μ is bounded, one has $\mu \leq \psi_A$ for A sufficiently large. Hence, define

$$A_0 = \inf \{A \mid \psi_A > \mu \text{ on } [-a, a] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b]\}.$$

Necessarily, $A_0 > 0$ and there exists a point (ξ_0, θ_0) in $[-a, a] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b]$ where ψ_{A_0} touches μ : $\mu(\xi_0, \theta_0) = \psi_{A_0}(\xi_0, \theta_0)$. This point minimizes $\psi_{A_0} - \mu$ but *cannot* be in $(-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$ if the normalization ε is well chosen. Indeed, combining (3.39) and (3.40), one has

$$-c(\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_\xi - d(\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_{\xi\xi} - (\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_{\theta\theta} - (1 - m)(\psi_{A_0} - \mu) > 0, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b).$$

But, if (ξ_0, θ_0) is in the interior, this inequality cannot hold since at (ξ_0, θ_0) one has

$$\psi_{A_0} - \mu = 0, \quad (\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_\xi = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad d(\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_{\xi\xi} + (\psi_{A_0} - \mu)_{\theta\theta} \geq 0.$$

Next we rule out the boundaries. First, (ξ_0, θ_0) cannot lie on a boundary where $\mu = 0$ since $\psi_{A_0} > 0$. Moreover, (ξ_0, θ_0) cannot lie where both ψ_{A_0} and μ satisfy Neumann boundary conditions thanks to the Hopf Lemma. Finally, we may exclude the left boundary $\{\xi = -a\}$ due to the normalization. If $\xi_0 = -a$, then $\psi_{A_0}(\xi_0, \theta_0) = Q_b^\delta(\theta_0)$ and thus $A_0 = e^{-\lambda^* a} Q_b^\delta(\theta_0) / Q^*(\theta_0)$. Returning to the definition of A_0 , we have

$$\varepsilon = \mu(0, \underline{\theta}) < \frac{Q_b(\theta_0)}{Q^*(\theta_0)} e^{-\lambda^* a} Q^*(\underline{\theta}).$$

We thus define $a_0(\varepsilon, b)$ to be sufficiently large that this inequality cannot hold when $a > a_0(\varepsilon, b)$. \square

A uniform bound on the trait tails, for $c \in [0, c^* + 1]$.

Since the trait space is unbounded, we must prove the following lemma about the tails of n in θ .

lem:tails

Lemma 15 (The tails of μ). *Assume $c \in [0, c^* + 1]$, $\tau \in [0, 1]$, $\delta > 0$, and recall that Q_∞^δ is defined in (3.37). Then there exists a constant C_{tail} depending on δ such that on $\bar{\Gamma}_{a,b}$ we have*

$$\mu \leq C_{tail}(1 + \|\mu\|_\infty) Q_\infty^\delta.$$

Remark 16. *We point out that it is in this proof that we see the importance of modifying the trade-off function with the parameter δ . Without this, a uniform bound in b would be impossible.*

Proof. Our strategy is to find a relevant super-solution using spectral problems. To do this, define, for θ_δ to be chosen later, the function

$$\psi := \max \left(1, \frac{\|\mu\|_{L^\infty([-a,a] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b])}}{\min_{[\underline{\theta}, \theta_\delta]} Q_\infty^\delta}, \left\| \frac{Q_b^\delta}{Q_\infty^\delta} \right\|_{L^\infty} \right) Q_\infty^\delta, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b).$$

We point out that $\|Q_b^\delta / Q_\infty^\delta\|_{L^\infty} < \infty$ may be directly checked using the same reasoning used to conclude (1.7). Moreover, we have $\mu \leq \psi$ on $[-a, a] \times [\underline{\theta}, \theta_\delta]$ by construction. It satisfies

$$-c\psi_\xi - d\psi_{\xi\xi} - \psi_{\theta\theta} - (1 - m)\psi = \left(-\gamma_\infty^\delta + \delta m \right) \psi, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b).$$

Define $\theta_\delta := m^{-1}(\delta^{-1}\gamma_\infty^\delta)$. This definition is possible by Hypothesis 1. The function ψ is then a super-solution of the linearized problem on $(-a, a) \times (\theta_\delta, \underline{\theta} + b)$. On $(-a, a) \times \{\underline{\theta} + b\}$ and $\{a\} \times (\theta_\delta, \underline{\theta} + b)$, one has directly $\mu \leq \psi$ since μ satisfies Dirichlet boundary conditions and ψ is positive there. The only boundary that remains to be checked is $\{-a\} \times (\theta_\delta, \underline{\theta} + b)$. There, it is true by construction. We point out that Q_b^δ may be bounded by Q , up to a constant, and so the above estimates may be taken to be independent of b . \square

A uniform bound over the steady states, for $c \in [0, c^* + 1]$.

We now come to the crucial part of the procedure, that is, deriving uniform bounds on steady states for (3.38). We assume *a priori* that the speed is nonnegative, since we prove later that the problem (3.38) does not admit any solution with $c = 0$. We extend a similar argument used in [9] for the cane toads equation without mortality trade-off ($m = 0$).

lem:nc

Lemma 17 (A priori estimates for bounded c). *Assume $c \in [0, c^* + 1]$, $\tau \in [0, 1]$, $a \geq 1$ and b is sufficiently large. Then there exists a constant C_0 , depending only on $\underline{\theta}$ and m , such that any solution (c, μ) of (3.38) satisfies*

$$\|\mu\|_{L^\infty([-a,a] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b])} \leq C_0.$$

Proof. We define $M_{a,b} = \max \mu$ and want to prove that $M_{a,b}$ is in fact bounded uniformly in a and b . A consequence of Lemma 15 is that the supremum of μ can only be attained by points (x_m, θ_m) with $\theta_m \leq \bar{\theta}$ for some $\bar{\theta}$. Then we may interpret “sufficiently large” in the assumptions to mean $b \geq \bar{\theta} + 1$. In addition, we assume that $\theta_m + 1 > \underline{\theta}$ in order to avoid complications due to the boundary; however, such complications may be easily dealt with by a simple reflection procedure outlined in [7, 34]. Finally, we assume that $x_m \neq \pm a$, since the maxima here are controlled independent of a and b .

Since (x_m, θ_m) is the location of a maximum, then at this point we have that

$$0 \leq -c\mu_x - d^T(\theta_T)\mu_{xx} - \mu_{\theta\theta} = \mu(1 - m(\theta_T) - \nu). \quad (3.41) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:maximum}}$$

Thus $\nu(x_m) \leq 1$. Fix any $p \in (1, \infty)$, and we use local elliptic regularity results to obtain a Hölder bound on μ . Indeed, by, e.g. [20, Theorem 9.13],

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mu\|_{W_p^2(B_1(x_m, \theta_m))} &\leq C \left(\|\mu\|_{L^p(B_2(x_m, \theta_m)_2(z_T))} + \|\mu(1 - m - \nu)\|_{L^p(B_2(x_m, \theta_m))} + \|Q_b^\delta\|_{W_p^2(B_2(x_m, \theta_m))} \right) \\ &\leq C(1 + M_{a,b} + M_{a,b}^2), \end{aligned}$$

where we used Lemma 15 to bound ν in terms of $M_{a,b}$. It is important here that $\theta_m \leq \bar{\theta}$ so that the coefficients of (3.38) are bounded near (x_m, θ_m) . We point out that the constant C depends only on p and m . With p large enough, we obtain via Sobolev embedding that for any fixed $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,

$$[n]_{C^{1+\alpha}(B_1)} \leq C(1 + M_{a,b} + M_{a,b}^2).$$

We apply the Gagliardo-Nirenberg interpolation inequality for the function $\theta \mapsto n(x_m, \theta)$, to obtain

$$\|\mu(x_m, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^\infty((\theta_m-1, \theta_m+1))} \leq C \|\mu(x_m, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha}}((\theta_m-1, \theta_m+1))}^{1+\alpha} [\mu(x_m, \cdot)]_{C_\theta^{1+\alpha}((\theta_m-1, \theta_m+1))}^{\frac{1}{2+\alpha}}.$$

Since $\|\mu(x_m, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^\infty((\theta_m-1, \theta_m+1))} = M_{a,b}$ and $\|\mu(x_m, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^{\frac{1+\alpha}{2+\alpha}}((\theta_m-1, \theta_m+1))} \leq \nu(x_m) \leq 1$, we obtain that

$$M_{a,b} \leq C(M_{a,b} + M_{a,b}^2)^{\frac{1}{2+\alpha}}.$$

This clearly gives a bound on $M_{a,b}$ since $2/(2+\alpha) < 1$. □

Non-existence of solutions of the slab problem when $c = 0$.

Lemma 18 (Lower bound for $\mu(0, \underline{\theta})$ when $c = 0$). *There exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that if a and b are large enough and $\tau \in [0, 1]$, then any non-negative solution of the slab problem $(0, \mu)$ satisfies $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) > \varepsilon_0$.*

Proof. The idea of the proof is to build a sub-solution. Since the full problem does not enjoy the comparison principle, we use the Harnack inequality to compare with a local equation.

For $r, s > 0$, consider the following spectral problem in both variables (ξ, θ) :

$$\begin{cases} d\varphi_{\xi\xi} + \varphi_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m)\varphi = \gamma_{r,s}\varphi, & \text{on } (-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ \varphi_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad \varphi(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + s) = 0, \quad \varphi(\pm r, \cdot) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.42) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:evpb}}$$

The eigenvector (up to a multiplicative constant) φ is given by

$$\forall (\xi, \theta) \in (-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \quad \varphi(\xi, \theta) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi \xi}{2r}\right) V_{r,s}(\theta),$$

where we have introduced the eigenelements $(\gamma_{r,s}, V_{r,s})$ with normalization $\|V_{r,s}\|_\infty = 1$ by

$$\begin{cases} V_{r,s}'' + \left(-\frac{\pi^2}{4r^2}d - \gamma_{r,s} + (1-m)\right) V_{r,s} = 0, & \theta \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ V_{r,s}'(\underline{\theta}) = 0, & V_{r,s}(\underline{\theta} + s) = 0, & V_{r,s} > 0. \end{cases}$$

One can pass to the limit $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_{r,s} = \gamma_\infty$ since $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} V_{r,s} = Q_s^{\delta=0}$. Thus we may fix s and r sufficiently large so that $\gamma_{r,s} > \gamma_\infty/2$. Notice that we require $r \leq a$ and $s \leq b$ for ϕ to be a sub-solution.

In order to compare φ and μ , we must first estimate ν . We decompose it as follows

$$\nu = \int_{(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)} \mu(\cdot, \theta) d\theta + \int_{(\underline{\theta} + s, \underline{\theta} + b)} \mu(\cdot, \theta) d\theta,$$

and then estimate the two terms separately. First, due to the Harnack inequality there exists a constant $C_{r,s}$, depending only on r and s , such that

$$C_{r,s} \mu(0, \underline{\theta}) \geq C_{r,s} \sup_{(-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)} \mu(\xi, \theta).$$

Moreover, due to Lemma 15,

$$\int_{(\underline{\theta} + s, \underline{\theta} + b)} \mu(\cdot, \theta) d\theta \leq C_{tail}(1 + \|\mu\|_\infty) \int_{(\underline{\theta} + s, +\infty)} Q_\infty^\delta(\theta) d\theta \leq \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4},$$

when s is chosen sufficiently large. To compare (3.38) to (3.42) on $(-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$, we write

$$d\mu_{\xi\xi} + \mu_{\theta\theta} + (1-m)\mu = \mu\nu \leq \mu(C_{r,s} \mu(0, \underline{\theta}) + \gamma_\infty/4).$$

We deduce from this computation that if $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) \leq \gamma_\infty/(4C_{r,s}s)$, one has

$$(C_{r,s} \mu(0, \underline{\theta}) + \gamma_\infty/4) \mu(\xi, \theta) < (\gamma_\infty/2) \mu(\xi, \theta) < \gamma_{r,s} \mu(\xi, \theta), \quad \text{on } (-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s).$$

Hence, if $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) \leq \gamma_\infty/(4C_{r,s}s)$, then μ is a super-solution of (3.42).

We now use the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 14. Indeed, we define

$$\alpha_0 = \max \{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+ : \alpha\varphi < \mu \text{ on } [-r, r] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s] \},$$

so that $u := \mu - \alpha_0\varphi$ has a zero minimum at some $(\xi_0, \theta_0) \in [-r, r] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$ and satisfies

$$\begin{cases} du_{\xi\xi} + u_{\theta\theta} + (1-m)u < \gamma_{r,s}u, & \text{on } (-r, r) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ u_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, & u(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + s) > 0, \quad u(-r, \cdot) > 0, \quad u(r, \cdot) > 0. \end{cases}$$

For the same reasons as in Lemma 14 this cannot hold. Hence, $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) > \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4sC_{r,s}}$. □

3.1.3 The homotopy argument

Proposition 19 (Existence of a solution in the slab). *There are positive constants ε_0 and b_0 such that if $\underline{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon_0$ and $b > b_0$ then there exists $a_0(b, \underline{\varepsilon})$ such that if $a > a_0(b, \underline{\varepsilon})$ then the slab problem (3.38) with the normalization condition $\nu(0) = \varepsilon$ has a solution (c, μ) .*

Proof. Fix $\beta \in (0, 1)$. Given $\mu \in \mathcal{C}^{1,\beta}((-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b))$, we consider the problem

$$\begin{cases} -cZ_\xi^\tau - d^\tau Z_{\xi\xi}^\tau - Z_{\theta\theta}^\tau = r\mu_+(1 - m - \nu_\mu), & \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b), \\ Z_\theta^\tau(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Z^\tau(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + b) = 0, \quad Z^\tau(-a, \cdot) = Q_b, \quad Z^\tau(a, \cdot) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.43)$$

Here we have introduced the notation ν_μ to emphasize that it corresponds to the density associated to μ (i.e. $\nu_\mu(\cdot) := \int_{(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)} \mu(\cdot, \theta) d\theta$) and not to Z^τ . We introduce the map

$$\mathcal{K}_\tau : (c, \mu) \rightarrow (\varepsilon - \nu_\mu(0) + c, Z^\tau),$$

where Z_τ is the solution of the previous linear system (3.43). Since (3.43) is elliptic the map $\mathcal{K}_\tau : X \rightarrow X$ is a compact map where $X := \mathbb{R} \times \mathcal{C}^{1,\beta}((-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b))$ with the norm $\|(c, \mu)\| := \max(|c|, \|\mu\|_{\mathcal{C}^{1,\beta}})$. Moreover, it depends continuously on the parameter $\tau \in [0, 1]$. Solving the problem (3.38) is equivalent to proving that the kernel of $\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_1$ is non-trivial. We can now apply the Leray-Schauder theory.

Fix C_0 from Lemma 17, $\underline{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon_0$, and $a > a_0(\underline{\varepsilon}, b)$. We define the open set

$$\mathcal{B} = \left\{ (c, \mu) \mid 0 < c < c^* + 1, \|\mu\|_{\mathcal{C}^{1,\beta}((-a,a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b))} < C_0 + 1 \right\}.$$

The a priori estimates of Lemmas 14 and 17, give that for all $\tau \in [0, 1]$ and sufficiently large a , the operator $\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_\tau$ cannot vanish on the boundary of \mathcal{B} . The Leray-Schauder degree theory yields the homotopy invariance

$$\deg(\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{B}, 0) = \deg(\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{B}, 0).$$

To compute $\deg(\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{B}, 0)$, we investigate the problem corresponding to $\tau = 0$. This problem is equivalent to solving the following symmetrized equation on $(-a, a) \times (-b, b)$:

$$\begin{cases} -c\tilde{Z}_\xi^0 - \underline{\theta}\tilde{Z}_{\xi\xi}^0 - \tilde{Z}_{\theta\theta}^0 = \mu_+(1 - m(|\theta - \underline{\theta}| + \underline{\theta}) - \frac{1}{2}\nu_\mu), & \text{on } (-a, a) \times (-b, b), \\ \tilde{Z}^0(\cdot, -b) = \tilde{Z}_\theta^0(\cdot, b) = 0, \quad \tilde{Z}^0(-a, \cdot) = Q_b(|\cdot| + \underline{\theta}), \quad \tilde{Z}^0(a, \cdot) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Using this formulation, that $-1 = \deg(\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{B}, 0)$ is exactly the purpose of [2, Proposition 3.9]. Since $-1 = \deg(\text{Id} - \mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{B}, 0)$, then \mathcal{K}_1 has a fixed point. This finishes the proof. \square

3.1.4 Construction of a spatial travelling wave in $\mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$

We now use the solution of the slab problem (3.38) given by Proposition 19 to construct a wave solution. For this purpose, we first pass to the limit $a \rightarrow \infty$ to obtain a profile in $\mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$. Then we prove that this has speed c_b^* and the correct asymptotics as $\xi \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

By using the uniform bounds above, along with classical elliptic regularity theory, and applying the Arzela-Ascoli theorem, we obtain the following lemma by taking the limits $a \rightarrow \infty$. As we mention later, the limit $b \rightarrow \infty$ that must be taken afterwards follows analogously.

Lemma 20. *Let $\underline{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon_0$. There exists $c_0 \in [0, c_b^*]$ such that the system*

$$\begin{cases} -c_0\mu_\xi - \theta\mu_{\xi\xi} - \mu_{\theta\theta} = \mu(1 - m - \nu), & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \Theta, \\ \mu_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \mu(\cdot, \underline{\theta} + b) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.44)$$

has a non-negative solution $\mu \in \mathcal{C}_b^2(\mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b))$ satisfying $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) = \underline{\varepsilon}$.

The profile is travelling with the minimal speed c_b^* .

In this section, we present the arguments showing that the constructed front has the minimal speed c_b^* . It roughly goes as follows. First, up to adjusting the normalization if necessary, the solution necessarily satisfies $\inf_{\mathbb{R}} \mu(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0$. Since this infimum cannot be attained, we have necessarily $\liminf_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) = 0$. This enforces $c = c_b^*$ for our wave. Indeed, we show that any solution with $c < c_b^*$ cannot be bounded below at $\xi = -\infty$ by building a sub-solution. The proof of these lemmas are extremely similar to the work in [2, 9], so we omit some details.

lem:inf

Lemma 21. *There exists $\omega > 0$ such that any solution (c, μ) constructed in Proposition 19 with $c \in [0, c_b^*]$ and $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) > 0$ satisfies $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) > \omega$.*

Proof. Fix φ as in Lemma 18 and fix any point ξ_0 . Let $\phi(\xi) = \varphi(\xi - \xi_0)$. We construct a sub-solution of μ using ϕ to obtain a bound on μ at ξ_0 independent of ξ_0 . Recall that we fix r and $s \leq b$ sufficiently large that $\gamma_{r,s} \geq \gamma_\infty/2$.

By the Harnack inequality, there exists C_s sufficiently large that $\mu(\xi, \theta') \leq C_s \mu(\xi, \theta)$ for any $\theta, \theta' \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$ and any ξ . When s is large enough, we may estimate ν as above to obtain, for any ξ and any $\theta \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$,

$$\nu(\xi) \leq C_s \mu(\xi, \theta) + \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4}.$$

From the uniform L^∞ estimate on μ , there exists $\bar{\alpha}$ large enough such that $\alpha \phi(0, \underline{\theta}) > \mu(0, \underline{\theta})$. On the other hand, by the Harnack inequality, we have $\alpha \phi \leq \mu$ where we have defined $\underline{\alpha} = \frac{\inf_{\mathbb{R}} \mu(\cdot, \underline{\theta})}{C_s \|V_{r,s}\|_\infty} > 0$ where $V_{r,s}$ is defined in Lemma 18. As a consequence, we can define

$$\alpha_0 := \sup\{\alpha > 0 : \alpha \phi \leq \mu \text{ on } [-r, r] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]\}.$$

As usual, there exists $(x_{\max}, \theta_{\max})$ such that $\mu - \alpha_0 \phi$ has a minimum of zero at this point. It is easy to check that this point must occur in the interior of $(-r + \xi_0, r + \xi_0) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq -\theta_{\max} (\mu - \alpha_0 \phi)_{\xi\xi} - (\mu - \alpha_0 \phi)_{\theta\theta} - c (\mu - \alpha_0 \phi)_\xi, \\ &\geq \left(1 - m - C_s \mu - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4}\right) \mu + \alpha_0 (\theta_{\max} \phi_{\xi\xi} + \phi_{\theta\theta} + c \phi_\xi), \\ &\geq \left(1 - m - C_s \mu - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4}\right) \mu - \alpha_0 ((1 - m)\phi - \gamma_{r,s} \phi) - \alpha_0 \frac{c\pi}{2r} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\xi_{\max} - \xi_0}{r}\right) V_{r,s}(\theta_{\max}), \\ &\geq \left(\gamma_{r,s} - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4} - C_s \mu\right) \mu - \alpha_0 \frac{c\pi}{2r} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\xi_{\max} - \xi_0}{r}\right) V_{r,s}(\theta_{\max}). \end{aligned} \tag{3.45}$$

{eq:phi}

From the Harnack inequality, we deduce that $C_s \mu(\xi_{\max}, \theta_{\max}) \geq \mu(\xi_{\max}, \underline{\theta})$. Recalling also the inequalities $\inf_{\mathbb{R}} \mu(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) > 0$, $c \leq c^*$, $\alpha_0 \leq \bar{\alpha}$, $\gamma_{r,s} \geq \gamma_\infty/2$, we get

$$\mu(\xi_{\max}, \theta_{\max}) \geq \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4C_s} - \frac{\pi \bar{\alpha} c^*}{2rs \mu(\xi_0, \underline{\theta})}.$$

Taking r sufficiently large we have that $\mu(\xi_{\max}, \theta_{\max}) \geq \gamma_\infty/(8C_s)$. Since μ and $\alpha_0 \phi$ coincide at $(\xi_{\max}, \theta_{\max})$, we have $\alpha_0 \geq \frac{\gamma_\infty}{8C_s \|V_{r,s}\|_\infty}$. We are finished by noting that

$$\mu(\xi_0, \underline{\theta}) \geq \alpha_0 \phi(\xi_0, \underline{\theta}) \geq \frac{\gamma_\infty}{8C_s} V_{r,s}(\underline{\theta}).$$

□

Proposition 22 (The front speed is c_b^*). *Any non-zero, non-negative solution (c, μ) given by Lemma 20 satisfying $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \theta) = 0$ satisfies $c \geq c_b^*$.*

Due to Lemma 14 and Proposition 22, the solution given by Lemma 20 travels with the speed c_b^* .

Proof. Assume that $c < c_b^*$. By analogy with the Fisher-KPP equation, we use oscillating fronts associated with speed $\bar{c} \in (c, c_b^*)$ to “push” solutions of (3.50) up to the speed c_b^* .

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ to be determined. By choosing $s = b - \varepsilon / \|\mu\|_\infty$ and applying the Harnack inequality, we have that $\nu(\xi) \leq C_s \mu(\xi, \theta) + \varepsilon$ for any $(\xi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$. Hence, we have that

$$\forall (\xi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \quad -c\mu_\xi - \theta\mu_{\xi\xi} - \mu_{\theta\theta} \geq (1 - m - C_s\mu - \varepsilon)\mu.$$

Consider the spectral problem

$$\begin{cases} Q''_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon} + (-\lambda c_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon} + \theta\lambda^2 + (1 - 2\varepsilon - m)) Q_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon} = 0, & \theta \in (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \\ Q'_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon}(\underline{\theta}) = 0, \quad Q_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon}(\underline{\theta} + s) = 0, \quad Q_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon} > 0. \end{cases} \quad (3.46)$$

{eq:spectra

Let $c_{s,\varepsilon}^*$ be the minimum, occurring at $\lambda_{s,\varepsilon}^*$, of $c_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon}$ over all λ . Since $c_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon} = c_{\lambda,s} - 2\varepsilon/\lambda$, it is clear that $c_{s,\varepsilon}^* < c_s^* < c_b^*$ and that, by choosing ε sufficiently small, $c_{s,\varepsilon}^* \in (c, c_b^*)$. Moreover, by adjusting ε , we may choose $c_{s,\varepsilon}^*$ as close to c as we like.

We now consider (3.46) for complex values of λ . Perturbation theory, see [24, Chapter 7, §1, §2, §3], yields that the map $\lambda \mapsto c_{\lambda,s,\varepsilon}$ is analytic in λ at least in a neighborhood of the real axis.

We claim that there exists ε and $\lambda_c := \lambda_{c,R} + i\lambda_{c,I}$ such that $c_{\lambda_c,s,\varepsilon} = c$. We argue using the open mapping theorem and Rouché’s theorem. Fix ε_c such that

$$c = c_{s,\varepsilon_c}^* = c_{\lambda_c,s,\varepsilon_c} = c_{\lambda_c,s} - \frac{\varepsilon_c}{\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*}.$$

Define $f(\lambda) = c_{\lambda,s} - \varepsilon_c/\lambda - c$ and we have that $f(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}) = 0$. Since the zeros of analytic functions are separated, then we may fix $r \in (0, \lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*)$ and $\delta > 0$ such that $|f(\partial B_r(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*))| \geq \delta > 0$. Let $g(\lambda) = c_{\lambda,s} - \varepsilon/\lambda - c$, and fix ε close enough to ε_c such that $0 < (\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon)/(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^* - r) < \delta$. Then, on $\partial B_r(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*)$, we have that

$$|f(\lambda) - g(\lambda)| = \frac{\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon}{|\lambda|} \leq \frac{\varepsilon_c - \varepsilon}{\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^* - r} < \delta \leq |f(z)| \leq |f(z)| + |g(z)|.$$

Hence the hypotheses of Rouché’s theorem are met. Thus, f and g have the same number of zeros. Since $f(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}) = 0$ then g must have at least one zero, λ_c . Using the definition of g , we have that $c_{\lambda_c,s,\varepsilon} = c$, as desired.

Thus, we may choose r as small as we like by choosing ε closer to ε_c . Hence we may choose λ_c as close to $\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*$ as we like. Since $Q_{\lambda,s}$ does not depend on ε , since $\lambda \mapsto Q_{\lambda,s}$ is continuous as a map from $B_r(\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*) \rightarrow C^1$, and since $\partial_\theta Q_{\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*}(\underline{\theta} + s) < 0$ due to the Hopf lemma and $Q_{\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*} > 0$ in $(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$, then we may choose λ_c close enough to $\lambda_{\varepsilon_c}^*$ so that $\text{Re}(Q_{\lambda_c}) > 0$. Let us now define ψ by

$$\psi(\xi, \theta) := \text{Re} \left(e^{-\lambda_c \xi} Q_{\lambda_c,s}(\theta) \right) = e^{-\lambda_{R,c} \xi} [\text{Re}(Q_{\lambda_c,s}(\theta)) \cos(\lambda_{I,c} \xi) + \text{Im}(Q_{\lambda_c,s}(\theta)) \sin(\lambda_{I,c} \xi)].$$

Notice that $\psi(0, \theta) > 0 > \psi(\pm \lambda_{c,I}^{-1} \pi, \theta)$ for all $\theta \in [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$. Hence, by the continuity of ψ , there exists an open, subdomain $\mathcal{D} \subset [-\lambda_{c,I}^{-1} \pi, \lambda_{c,I}^{-1} \pi] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$ such that $\psi > 0$ on \mathcal{D} and vanishes on $\partial \mathcal{D}$, except possibly where \mathcal{D} intersects $\{\theta = \underline{\theta}\}$ where ψ satisfies Neumann boundary conditions.

By construction of ψ , we have

$$-c\psi_\xi - \theta\psi_{\xi\xi} - \psi_{\theta\theta} - (1 - \varepsilon - m)\psi = -\varepsilon\psi, \quad \text{on } \mathcal{D}.$$

Thus, for all $\alpha \geq 0$, the function $v := \mu - \alpha\psi$ satisfies

$$-cv_\xi - \theta v_{\xi\xi} - v_{\theta\theta} - (1 - \varepsilon - m)v \geq \alpha\varepsilon\psi - (C_s s \mu).$$

There now exists α_0 such that v attains a zero minimum at $(z_0, \theta_0) \in \overline{\mathcal{D}}$. Arguing as usual, the minimum point is in the interior due to the boundary conditions. We deduce $\mu(\xi_0, \theta_0) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{C_s}$. From the Harnack inequality, there exists a constant C depending only on $\lambda_{c,I}$ and s such that $\mu(\xi_0, \theta_0) \leq C\mu(0, \underline{\theta})$. We conclude that $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{C_s}$.

We emphasize that the renormalization $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) = \underline{\varepsilon}$, which is the only reason for which (3.38) is not invariant by translation in ξ , is not used here. Hence, we note that our argument did not depend on the spatial variable ξ . As such, we can conclude that $\mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{C_s}$ for all ξ . We then obtain $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) \geq \frac{\varepsilon}{C_s}$. This contradicts the property $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) = 0$. \square

The profile has the required limits at infinity.

Proposition 23. *Any solution (c, μ) of (3.44) with $c \geq 0$, and $\mu(0, \underline{\theta}) = \underline{\varepsilon}$ satisfies*

- (i) *For all sufficiently large $s < b$, there exists $\alpha_s > 0$ such that $\mu > \alpha_s Q_s$ on $(-\infty, 0) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$;*
- (ii) $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow +\infty} \mu(\xi, \cdot) = 0$.

Proof. We start with the proof of (i). Recall from the proof of Lemma 21 that μ satisfies

$$\forall (\xi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s), \quad -c\mu_\xi - \theta\mu_{\xi\xi} - \mu_{\theta\theta} \geq \left(1 - m - C_s\mu - \frac{\gamma_\infty}{4}\right)\mu. \quad (3.47)$$

For any $r > 0$, define $\varphi_r = \alpha \cos\left(\frac{\pi\xi}{2r}\right) V_{r,s}(\theta)$, as above, with $\alpha = \min\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{2C_s}, \frac{\gamma_\infty}{8C_s}\right)$.

We first seek to compare φ_1 and μ on $]-\infty, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$. We have $\varphi_1 = 0 < \mu$ on $]-\infty, -1] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$. To complete the comparison, we use the Harnack inequality on $[-1, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$. There exists \tilde{C}_s such that one has

$$\tilde{C}_s \inf_{[-1, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]} \mu \geq \mu(0, \underline{\theta}) = \underline{\varepsilon}. \quad (3.48)$$

Recall that $\|V_{r,s}\|_\infty = 1$. Thus, on $[-1, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$, using (3.48), we have that $\psi_1 \leq \mu$.

As a consequence we can define

$$r_0 := \sup\{r > 0 : \psi_r \leq \mu \text{ on }]-r, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]\} \in [0, 1].$$

We now prove that $r_0 = \infty$ by contradiction. Suppose that $r_0 < \infty$. Then, as usual, there exists $(\xi_0, \theta_0) \in (-\infty, 0] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]$ such that $\mu - \varphi_{r_0}$ has a zero minimum at this point. Note that $\theta_0 \neq \underline{\theta} + s$ and $\xi_0 \neq r_0$ since φ_r vanishes at those points. Moreover, ξ_0 cannot be 0 since $\varphi_r(0, \theta) < \mu(0, \theta)$ on $(\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$, by our choice of α and by (3.48). Thus, $(\xi_0, \theta_0) \in (-r_0, 0) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s)$ or $\theta_0 = \underline{\theta}$. In either case, the maximum principle and Hopf maximum principle along with (3.45) and (3.47) imply that

$$0 \geq \left(\frac{\gamma_\infty}{4} - C_s\mu\right)\mu - \alpha \frac{c\pi}{2r_0} \sin\left(\frac{\pi\xi_0}{2r_0}\right) V_{r_0,s}(\theta_0) \geq \left(\frac{\gamma_\infty}{4} - C_s\mu\right)\mu.$$

Above, we have used that we have chosen s and r sufficiently large so that $\gamma_{r,s} > \gamma_\infty/2$. Thus

$$\frac{\gamma_\infty}{4C_s s} \leq \mu(\xi_0, \theta_0) = \psi_{r_0}(\xi_0, \theta_0) \leq \alpha,$$

which contradicts the definition of α . As a consequence, $r_0 = \infty$. Since $V_{r,s} \rightarrow Q_s$ as r tends to ∞ , then we have that $\alpha Q_s \leq \mu$, as claimed.

We now prove (ii). By the Harnack inequality and Lemma 15, it is sufficient to prove that $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) = 0$. Suppose that there exists δ a subsequence $\xi_n \rightarrow +\infty$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mu(\xi_n, \underline{\theta}) \geq \delta$. Adapting the proof of (i), we obtain that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\mu(\xi_n, \underline{\theta}) \geq \alpha Q_s(\underline{\theta}), \quad \text{on } \forall(\xi, \theta) \in]-\infty, \xi_n] \times [\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + s]. \quad (3.49) \quad \boxed{\text{\{eq:last\}}}$$

Hence (3.49) holds for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$. This contradicts Lemma 21 after possibly lowering $\underline{\varepsilon}$. \square

Taking the limit $b \rightarrow \infty$

Since we have uniform bounds on μ_b , we may take locally uniform limits $\mu_b \rightarrow \mu_\infty$ as b tends to infinity. Since the speed associated with μ_b is c_b^* and since $c_b^* \rightarrow c^*$ then μ_∞ satisfies equation (3.36). We need only check that the limit is non-trivial. Proposition 23.(i) gives that $\liminf_{\xi \rightarrow -\infty} \nu_\infty(\xi) > 0$. On the other hand, we may argue exactly as in Proposition 23.(ii) in order to show that $\limsup_{\xi \rightarrow \infty} \mu_\infty(\xi, \underline{\theta}) = 0$. Hence μ_∞ is our traveling wave with speed c^* , finishing the proof of Proposition 3 in the case when m is super-linear.

3.2 The critical case: $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow \infty} m(\theta)/\theta = \mu > 0$

In this section, we show the differences appearing in the critical case. We now assume that the trade-off function takes the following form

$$m(\theta) = \mu^2 \theta + \tilde{m}(\theta),$$

where $\mu > 0$ and $\tilde{m}(\theta)/\theta \rightarrow 0$.

We start by constructing the speeds of propagation for the travelling waves. This is where the assumption on m plays the main role. For any spatial decay rate $\lambda > 0$, we re-introduce the spectral problem on $[\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b]$ for s sufficiently large and possibly infinite:

$$\begin{cases} Q''_{\lambda,b} + (-\lambda c_{\lambda,b} + (\lambda^2 - \mu^2) \theta + 1 - \tilde{m}(\theta)) Q_{\lambda,b} = 0, & \theta \in \Theta, \\ Q'_{\lambda,b}(\underline{\theta}) = Q_{\lambda,b}(\underline{\theta} + b) = 0, & Q_{\lambda,b} > 0. \end{cases}$$

We may observe that as long as either $\lambda < \mu$ or $b < \infty$, the previous spectral problem has a unique solution $c_{\lambda,b}$ as in the previous sub-section. Moreover, one can prove again that $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \lambda c_{\lambda,b} = \gamma_s \leq \lambda c_{\lambda,b}$. However, the unique issue of this case is that when $\lambda > \mu$ and $s = \infty$ this spectral problem does not have any solution since, denoting $c_\lambda = c_{\lambda,\infty}$,

$$\lim_{\theta \rightarrow +\infty} (-\lambda c_\lambda + \theta \lambda^2 + (1 - m(\theta))) = +\infty.$$

We point out that, the borderline case $\lambda = \mu$ need not have a solution but it does if $\tilde{m}(\theta) \rightarrow \infty$.

Hence, the function $\lambda \mapsto c_\lambda$ has a infimum on $(0, \mu)$ but may not have a minimum. We define the minimal speeds $c_b^* := \inf_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+} c_{\lambda,b}$, if $b < \infty$, and $c^* := \inf_{\lambda \in (0, \mu)} c_\lambda$ otherwise.

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Lemma 24. *For any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a sufficiently large $a_0(\varepsilon, b)$ such that any (c, μ) solution of the slab problem (3.38) with $a \geq a_0(\varepsilon, b)$ satisfies $c \leq c^*$.*

Proof. The proof of this lemma in this case is very close to the one of Lemma 14. The only difference is that one must be careful in the definition of the family of super-solutions. Let us assume by contradiction that $c > c^*$. By definition of c^* , one can find $\lambda_0 \in (0, \mu)$ such that $c > c_{\lambda_0} > c^*$. Then the family of functions $\psi_A(\xi, \theta) := Ae^{-\lambda_0 \xi} Q_{\lambda_0}(\theta)$ is a family of super-solutions to the linear problem:

$$-c(\psi_A)_\xi > \lambda_0 c_{\lambda_0} \psi_A \geq d(\psi_A)_{\xi\xi} + (\psi_A)_{\theta\theta} + (1-m)\psi_A, \quad \text{on } (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b).$$

We conclude in the same way as in the proof of Lemma 14. \square

The construction of the profile on $\mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$ in this case is the same as with the construction in Section 3.1 since the Leray-Schauder degree argument can be performed similarly. We obtain then the following equivalent of Lemma 20 and Lemma 21. The last issue remaining is to prove that the front goes with the minimal speed c_b^* .

Proposition 25 (The front propagates at the minimal speed c_b^*). *If s is sufficiently large, then any solution (c, μ) of*

$$\begin{cases} -c\mu_\xi - \theta\mu_{\xi\xi} - \mu_{\theta\theta} = \mu(1-m-\nu) & \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b) \\ \mu_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (3.50)$$

with $c \geq 0$, $\inf_{\xi \in \mathbb{R}} \mu(\xi, \underline{\theta}) = 0$ satisfies necessarily $c \geq c^*$.

Proof. We proceed exactly as for Proposition 22. The only thing to be checked is the fact that for $s > 0$, one has $c^* \geq c_{s,0}^*$, where the notations are the same as for the proof of Proposition 22. Recall the definition of c^* in that case, $c^* = \inf_{\lambda \in (0, \mu)} c_\lambda$.

$$c_b^* = \inf_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+} c_{\lambda,b} \leq \inf_{\lambda \in (0, \mu)} c_{\lambda,b} < \inf_{\lambda \in (0, \mu)} c_\lambda = c^*.$$

The rest is exactly as in Proposition 22 so we omit the proof. \square

After, we take the limit $b \rightarrow \infty$, arguing exactly as above, to conclude the proof of Proposition 3.

4 Proof of Theorem 4: linear spreading for the Cauchy problem

We first prove the following lower bound on the propagation speed of any initial data.

Lemma 26. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 4, there exists $\underline{n} > 0$ such that if $c < c^*$ then*

$$\liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} \inf_{|x| < ct} n(t, x, \underline{\theta}) \geq \underline{n}.$$

Proof. Fix $c < c^*$, fix large constants $a, b > 0$, and fix $\alpha < 1$ to be determined. Let μ be the solution to the slab problem on $(-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$ given in Section 3.1.2 solving

$$-c_{a,b}\mu_x - \theta\mu_{\xi\xi} - \mu_{\theta\theta} = \mu(\alpha - m - \nu),$$

with the boundary conditions used above. We point out that while Section 3.1.2 only proves the existence of μ for $\alpha = 1$, then general case may obtained similarly. From the work above, it follows that we may choose a and b sufficiently large and $1 - \alpha$ sufficiently small that its speed $c_{a,b} \in (c, c^*]$. Set $\underline{n}(t, x, \theta) = A^{-1}\mu(x - c_{a,b}t, \theta)$.

With this definition, using the elliptic Harnack inequality for μ , we have that \underline{n} satisfies

$$\underline{n}_t \leq \theta \underline{n}_{xx} + \underline{n}_{\theta\theta} + \underline{n}(\alpha - m - AC_b^{-1} \underline{n}).$$

On the other hand, arguing as in the proof of Theorem 6, we use Lemma 8 along with the decay of n to obtain that, for $t \geq 1$,

$$n_t \geq \theta n_{xx} + n_{\theta\theta} + n(1 - \varepsilon_b - m - C_b n),$$

where ε_b is a parameter which tends to zero as b tends to ∞ . We take b sufficiently large so that $1 - \varepsilon_b \geq \alpha$. Choosing $A \geq C_b^2$, we see that \underline{n} is a sub-solution to n for all $t \geq 1$. Since $n(1, x, \theta) > 0$ for all (x, θ) , we may choose A sufficiently large that $\underline{n}(0, x, \theta) \leq n(1, x, \theta)$. As a result, the maximum principle implies that $\underline{n}(t, x, \theta) \leq n(t + 1, x, \theta)$ for all $t \geq 0$ and all (x, θ) . Recalling the definition of \underline{n} , we have that, for all $(x, \theta) \in (-a, a) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + b)$,

$$A^{-1} \mu(x, \theta) \leq n(t + 1, x + c_{a,b} t, \theta).$$

Arguing as in Step #3bis in Theorem 6, we may “wait” to remove the dependence on b . Namely, we may find a constants $\mu_0 > 0$ and $t_0 > 0$, independent of t and b , such that $\mu_0 \leq n(t + t_0, x + c_{a,b} t, \theta)$ for all $(x, \theta) \in (-1, 1) \times (\underline{\theta}, \underline{\theta} + 1)$. Evaluating at $\theta = \underline{\theta}$ finishes the claim. \square

In addition, we obtain a matching upper bound.

Lemma 27. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 4, if $c > c^*$ then*

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x > ct, \theta \in \Theta} n(t, x, \theta) = 0.$$

Proof. Fix $c > c^*$. We may argue as in Lemma 26. Set $\alpha > 1$, $a = b = \infty$ and obtain a travelling wave μ with speed c_α^* . Again, by taking $\alpha - 1$ sufficiently small, we have that $c_\alpha^* \in [c^*, c)$ and define $\bar{n}(t, x, \theta) = A\mu(x - c_\alpha^* t, \theta)$. Fix A sufficiently large so that $\bar{n}(0, x, \theta) \geq n_0(x, \theta)$ for all (x, θ) . Notice that

$$n_t - \theta n_{xx} - n_{\theta\theta} \leq n(1 - m).$$

Also notice that, by the Harnack inequality along with the decay in θ , there is a parameter $s > 0$ such that

$$\bar{n}_t - \theta \bar{n}_{xx} - \bar{n}_{\theta\theta} \geq \bar{n}(\alpha - \varepsilon_s - m - A^{-1} C_s \bar{n}),$$

where ε_s and C_s tend to zero and infinity as s tends to infinity. Then we may choose α , s , and A such that \bar{n} is a super-solution to n . Hence $\bar{n} \geq n$. The claim follows from the fact that \bar{n} moves at a speed $c_\alpha^* < c$ and that $\mu(\xi, \theta) \rightarrow 0$ uniformly as $\xi \rightarrow \infty$. \square

The combination of Lemma 26 and Lemma 27 yields Theorem 4.

5 Proof of Proposition 2: Extinction of n when $\gamma_\infty \leq 0$

Proof of Proposition 2. Recall that the eigenvector Q is a natural super-solution for n . Indeed, define $\bar{n}(t, x, \theta) = A Q(\theta) e^{\gamma_\infty t}$, where the constant A is chosen such that $n_0 \leq \bar{n}(0, \cdot)$. Then \bar{n} satisfies the linear problem:

$$\begin{cases} \bar{n}_t = \theta \bar{n}_{xx} + \bar{n}_{\theta\theta} + (1 - m) \bar{n}, \\ \bar{n}_\theta(\cdot, \underline{\theta}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (5.51)$$

By the comparison principle, since n is a sub-solution to (5.51), we have $n \leq \bar{n}$, and the conclusion of the proposition follows from the negativity of γ_∞ when $\gamma_\infty < 0$.

When γ_∞ is zero, we argue as follows. Define $v = n/Q$ and notice that v satisfies

$$v_t = \theta v_{xx} + \frac{1}{Q^2}(Q^2 v_\theta)_\theta - v\rho.$$

Multiplying by $Q^2 v$ and integrating the equation above, we have that

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int Q^2 v^2 dx d\theta = - \int Q^2 (\theta |v_x|^2 + |v_\theta|^2) dx d\theta - \int Q^2 v^2 \rho dx d\theta. \quad (5.52) \quad \boxed{\text{eq:energy}}$$

It is enough to show that v tends uniformly to zero for bounded θ . If not, then there are positive constants ε and H and a sequence of times $t_n \rightarrow \infty$, places x_n , and traits $\theta_n \in (\underline{\theta}, H)$ such that

$$v(t_n, x_n, \theta_n) \geq 2\varepsilon.$$

Using parabolic regularity along with the uniform bound on n , Proposition 7, we can find a γ , depending only on u_0 , H , and m , such that $v \geq \varepsilon$ holds on

$$[t_n, t_n + \gamma] \times [x_n - \gamma, x_n + \gamma] \times [\theta_n - \gamma, \theta_n + \gamma].$$

We point out that this clearly implies that $\rho(t, x) \geq 2\gamma\varepsilon$ for $(t, x) \in [t_n, t_n + \gamma] \times [x_n - \gamma, x_n + \gamma]$. The combination of these two facts gives us that

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_n + \gamma} \int Q^2 v^2 \rho dx d\theta ds \geq C_{H, \gamma, m} \gamma^2 \varepsilon^3.$$

Since this inequality is true for all $t \in [t_n, t_n + \gamma]$ for every n , we may conclude that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t Q^2 v^2 \rho dx d\theta ds \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{t_n}^{t_n + \gamma} \int Q^2 v^2 \rho dx d\theta ds = \infty.$$

Integrating (5.52) in time and using the inequality above, we have that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\infty} Q^2 v^2 dx d\theta \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\infty} Q^2 v_0^2 dx d\theta - \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{\infty} Q^2 v^2 \rho dx d\theta = -\infty.$$

This is clearly a contradiction since the left hand side is negative. \square

A natural way to obtain a more precise estimate of the rates of decay when $\gamma_\infty = 0$ is to derive a dedicated Nash-type inequality, as in the case for the heat equation. This is out of the scope of the present paper, we do not go further in that direction.

6 A priori bounds for the Cauchy problem and a Harnack inequality

6.1 The uniform bound on n

In this section, we prove of a uniform upper bound of n in L^∞ . Before beginning the technical work, we set some notation that is necessary in the sequel. First, we define the parabolic cylinder

$$\mathcal{C}_R(z_0) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (t_0 - R^2, t_0) \times \{(x, \theta) : |x - x_0|^2 \leq R^2, |\theta - \theta_0|^2 \leq R^2\},$$

where $z_0 = (t_0, x_0, \theta_0)$ and R is any positive constant. In general, we may simply refer to $\mathcal{C}_R(z_0)$ as \mathcal{C}_R when no confusion arises. Fixing $\delta > 0$, we recall, on this cylinder, the norms

$$[n]_{\delta/2, \delta, \mathcal{C}_R} = \sup_{(t, x, \theta) \neq (s, y, \eta) \in \mathcal{C}_R} \frac{|n(t, x, \theta) - n(s, y, \eta)|}{(|x - y| + |\theta - \eta| + |t - s|^{1/2})^\delta}, \quad \text{and}$$

$$[n]_{1+\delta/2, 2+\delta, \mathcal{C}_R} = [n_t]_{\delta/2, \delta, \mathcal{C}_R} + \sum_{k+\ell=2} [\partial_x^k \partial_\theta^\ell n]_{\delta/2, \delta, \mathcal{C}_R}.$$

We also define the parabolic Sobolev spaces: for any $p \in [1, \infty]$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta$, let

$$W_p^{1,2}(\Omega) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \left\{ f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : \max_{2j+k+\ell \leq 2} \int_\Omega |\partial_t^j \partial_x^k \partial_\theta^\ell f|^p dt dx d\theta < \infty \right\}.$$

We endow these with the obvious norm.

Our starting point for obtaining an L^∞ bound on n is the following bound on the tails of the solution, which is very similar to 15 for the travelling waves.

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Lemma 28. *Denote, for any $T > 0$, $M_T = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|n(t, \cdot, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \Theta)}$. Then there exists C , depending only on m such that $n(t, x, \theta) \leq CM_T Q_\infty^\delta$. In addition, $\rho(t, x) \leq CM_T$.*

Proof. To find a super-solution, define, for θ_δ to be chosen later, the function

$$\psi := \max \left(1, \frac{M_T}{\min_{[\underline{\theta}, \theta_\delta]} Q_\infty^\delta} \right) Q_\infty^\delta, \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R} \times \Theta.$$

We have $n \leq \psi$ on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times [\underline{\theta}, \theta_\delta]$ by construction. It satisfies

$$\psi_t - \theta \psi_{\xi\xi} - \psi_{\theta\theta} - (1 - m) \psi = \left(-\gamma_\infty^\delta + \delta m \right) \psi, \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta.$$

Define θ_δ such that $\theta_\delta \geq m^{-1} (\delta^{-1} \gamma_\infty^\delta)$ and $n_0(x, \theta) = 0$ for $\theta \geq \theta_\delta$. This definition is possible by Hypothesis 1. The function ψ is then a super-solution of the linearized problem on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times [\theta_\delta, +\infty)$. Hence the comparison principle implies that $\psi \geq n$ on $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R} \times \Theta$. This finishes the proof of the first claim. The second claim follows by simply integrating the inequality in θ . \square

With Lemma 28, we are now in a position to prove the L^∞ bound on n (Proposition 7).

Proof. We recall the notation that $M_T = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} \|n(t, \cdot, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \Theta)}$ and point out that M_T must be finite since a basic upper bound for the equation is given by the super-solution $e^t M_0$. Hence, we have that, at worst, $M_T \leq e^T M_0$. Our goal is to obtain a bound on M_T independent of T .

A consequence of Lemma 28 is that the supremum of n can only be approached by points (t, x, θ) with θ sufficiently small. Hence, by parabolic regularity and translation, we may assume that M_T is achieved at some point (t_T, x_T, θ_T) with $t_T \in [0, T]$, similarly to [34, Section 2] and [7, Section 7]. In addition, we assume that $\theta_T + 4 > \underline{\theta}$ in order to avoid complications due to the boundary; however, such complications may be easily dealt with by a simple reflection procedure outlined in [7, 34].

We assume without loss of generality that $t_T \geq 5$. Since (t_T, x_T, θ_T) is the location of a maximum, then

$$0 \leq n_t - \theta_T n_{xx} - n_{\theta\theta} = n(1 - m(\theta_T) - \rho) \leq n(1 - \rho).$$

at the point (t_T, x_T, θ_T) . Thus $\rho(t_T, x_T) \leq 1$.

Fix any $p \in (1, \infty)$, and local parabolic regularity results, see e.g. [28, Theorem 7.22], give

$$\|n\|_{W_p^{1,2}(\mathcal{C}_1(z_T))} \leq C (\|n\|_{L^p(\mathcal{C}_2(z_T))} + \|n(1 - m - \rho)\|_{L^p(\mathcal{C}_2(z_T))}) \leq C(M_T + M_T^2),$$

where we used Lemma 28 to bound ρ . We point out that the constant C , above, depends only on p and m . With p large enough, we obtain via Sobolev embedding that for any $\delta > 0$,

$$[n]_{C^{(1+\delta)/2, 1+\delta}(\mathcal{C}_1)} \leq C(M_T + M_T^2).$$

Applying the Gagliardo-Nirenberg interpolation inequality to $\theta \mapsto n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)$, we obtain

$$\|n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^\infty(\mathcal{C}_1(\theta_T))} \leq C \|n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^1(\mathcal{C}_1(\theta_T))}^{\frac{1+\delta}{2+\delta}} [n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)]_{C_\theta^{1+\delta}(\mathcal{C}_1(\theta_T))}^{\frac{1}{2+\delta}}.$$

Since $\|n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^\infty(\mathcal{C}_1(\theta_T))} = M_T$ and $\|n(t_T, x_T, \cdot)\|_{L_\theta^1(\mathcal{C}_1(\theta_T))} \leq \rho(t_T, x_T) \leq 1$, we obtain that

$$M_T \leq C (M_T + M_T^2)^{\frac{1}{2+\delta}}.$$

This clearly gives a bound on M_T since $2/(2+\delta) < 1$. The bound on ρ follows from the combination of this bound and Lemma 28. \square

6.2 Comparing ρ and n via a local-in-time Harnack inequality

With Lemma 28 and Proposition 7 in hand, we may now state the following Harnack inequality which allows us to compare solutions of the local and non-local problem.

Proof of Lemma 8. First, using Lemma 28 along with the uniform bound from Proposition 7, we note that $n \leq CMQ_\infty^\delta$. Fix $R_1 \geq R$ such that $\int_{R_1}^\infty CMQ_\infty^\delta d\theta \leq \varepsilon/2$. Now, by arguing as in [1, Theorem 2.6], we may find $C_{R_1, \varepsilon}$ such that

$$\sup_{|x-x_0|, \theta-\underline{\theta} < R_1} n(t, x, \theta) \leq C_{R_1, \varepsilon} \inf_{|x-x_0|, \theta-\underline{\theta} < R_1} n(t, x, \theta) + \varepsilon/(2R_1).$$

Since the proof in our setting is a straightforward adaptation, we omit it. Then, for any $t \geq t_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t, x_0) &\leq \int_{\underline{\theta}}^{R_1} \sup_{|x-x_0|, \theta-\underline{\theta} < R_1} n(t, x, \theta) d\theta + \int_{R_1}^\infty n(t, x, \theta) d\theta \\ &\leq R_1 C_{R_1, \varepsilon} \inf_{|x-x_0|, \theta-\underline{\theta} < R_1} n(t, x, \theta) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \int_{R_1}^\infty CMQ_\infty^\delta d\theta \leq R_1 C_{R_1, \varepsilon} \inf_{|x-x_0|, \theta-\underline{\theta} < R} n(t, x, \theta) + \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Since this holds for all $|x - x_0| < R$ and $t \geq t_0$, the proof is finished. \square

A Appendix: Applying the results of Li-Yau

ec:appendix

In this section, we briefly describe how to apply the heat kernel bounds of Li-Yau. To begin, we compute the scalar curvature of $\mathbb{R} \times \Theta$ endowed with the metric g given by (2.13). The scalar curvature, R , is defined to be

$$R = g^{ij} \left(\partial_k \Gamma_{ij}^k - \partial_j \Gamma_{ik}^j + \Gamma_{ij}^\ell \Gamma_{k\ell}^k - \Gamma_{ik}^\ell \Gamma_{j\ell}^k \right),$$

where we use Einstein summation notation, i.e. repeated indices are implicitly summed over. Here g^{ij} is the (i, j) entry in g^{-1} and Γ_{ab}^c is the Christoffel symbol given by the formula

$$\Gamma_{ab}^c = \frac{1}{2}g^{ck}(\partial_b g_{ka} + \partial_a g_{kb} - \partial_k g_{ab}).$$

It is straightforward to compute that $\Gamma_{11}^1 = \Gamma_{22}^2 = \Gamma_{12}^2 = \Gamma_{21}^2 = 0$, that $\Gamma_{12}^1 = \Gamma_{21}^1 = -1/2\theta$ and that $\Gamma_{11}^2 = 1/2\theta^2$. Plugging this into the equation for R , we obtain

$$R = -\frac{2}{\theta^2} \geq -\frac{2}{\theta^2}.$$

Hence, R is bounded uniformly below by a constant $-\underline{R} = 2/\theta^2$.

We now show how to obtain Lemma 10 from the results of [27]. In our setting, the statement of [27, Corollary 3.2]¹ is that, given any $a > 0$, since there is a constant γ_0 such that

$$|m'(\theta)| \leq \gamma_0, \quad \text{and} \quad m''(\theta) \leq \gamma_0,$$

then there exists a constant C , depending only on γ_0 and \underline{R} , such that

$$G(t, x, \theta, 0, \underline{\theta}) \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{\text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(x, \theta, t)) \text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(0, \underline{\theta}, t))}} \exp \left\{ C_{\bar{a}t} - \frac{4}{5}\zeta(t, x, \theta) \right\}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

{eq:prelim_1}

To arrive at this, we take, in their notation, $\varepsilon = 1/4$, $\alpha = 2$, $\theta = \gamma_0$, and $a = \bar{a}t$ and we absorb γ_0 into the constant C . In addition, what we refer to as ζ , G , \bar{R} , and m , they refer to as ρ , H , K , and q , respectively. Also, for any z, η , and s , $S_a(z, \eta, s) = \{(z', \eta') \in \mathbb{R} \times \bar{\Theta} : \zeta(z, \eta, z', \eta', s) \leq a\}$. To finish, we need only show that $\text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(x, \theta, t)) \text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(0, \underline{\theta}, t))$ is uniformly bounded from above.

Lemma 29. *There exists \bar{a} and $t_0 > 0$ such that for any $t > t_0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\theta \leq \eta_{\gamma_\infty+1}(t)$, $\text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(x, \theta, t))$ and $\text{Vol}(S_{\bar{a}t}(0, \underline{\theta}, t))$ are bounded away from zero.*

Proof. It is easy to check that the second inequality holds for sufficiently large t since, clearly, $B_1(0, \underline{\theta}) \subset S_{\bar{a}t}(0, \underline{\theta}, t)$ and by observing that the metric g is bounded away from ∞ and 0 uniformly on any set that is bounded in θ , which implies that the volume under the metric g and the Lebesgue measure are comparable.

In order to show the second inequality we fix θ_1 to be chosen and first observe that it clearly follows if $\theta \in (\theta_1, \theta_1 + 1)$. Hence, we may assume that $\theta > \theta_1 + 1$. The claim now follows by showing that $(x - t, x + t) \times (\theta_1, \theta_1 + 1) \subset S_{\bar{a}t}(x, \theta, t)$, for θ_1 sufficiently large.

Indeed, fix $(x', \theta') \in (x - t, x + t) \times (\theta_1, \theta_1 + 1)$, and let $Z(s) = (Z_1(s), Z_2(s))$ where

$$Z_1(s) = x + \frac{s}{t}(x' - x),$$

and Z_2 solves

$$\begin{cases} \dot{Z}_2 = -2\sqrt{m(Z_2(s))}, & s \in [0, s_t], \\ Z_2(0) = \theta, \quad Z_2(s_t) = \theta', \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad Z_2(s) = \theta', \quad s \in [s_t, t].$$

¹Strictly speaking, this result is valid only for a complete Riemannian manifold without boundary. However, slight changes to the proof of [27, Lemma 3.1], from which [27, Corollary 3.2] follows, handles the case of a flat boundary with Neumann boundary conditions.

Such a trajectory is reasonable since it solves the Euler-Lagrange equations on $[0, s_t]$. However, it is not the optimal trajectory in θ since we cannot ensure that $s_t = t$, but this is not a problem for our purposes. We note that $s_t \in (0, t]$ exists since

$$s_t = \int_0^{s_t} \frac{-\dot{Z}_2}{2\sqrt{m(Z_2)}} ds = \int_{\theta'}^{\theta} \frac{d\eta}{2\sqrt{m(\eta)}} \leq \int_0^{\theta} \frac{\sqrt{m(s)}}{2m(\theta_1)} ds \leq \frac{\Phi(\eta_{\gamma_\infty+1}(t))}{2m(\theta_1)} \leq \frac{(\gamma_\infty + 1)t}{2m(\theta_1)} \leq t,$$

where the last inequality follows by possibly increasing θ_1 . We used that Z_2 is decreasing on $[0, s_t]$. We now estimate ζ to show that $(x', \theta') \in S_{\gamma_\infty+2}(x, \theta, t)$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t, x, \theta, x', \theta') &\leq \int_0^t \left[\frac{\dot{Z}_1^2}{4Z_2} + \frac{\dot{Z}_2^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right] ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t \frac{1}{4\theta} \left(\frac{x' - x}{t} \right)^2 ds + \int_0^t \left[\frac{\dot{Z}_2^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right] ds = \frac{(x' - x)^2}{4\theta t} + \int_0^t \left[\frac{\dot{Z}_2^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right] ds. \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

It remains to estimate the second term in (A.2):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^t \left[\frac{\dot{Z}_2^2}{4} + m(Z_2) \right] ds &= 2 \int_0^{s_t} m(Z_2) ds + \int_{s_t}^t m(\theta') ds = - \int_0^{s_t} \dot{Z}_2 \sqrt{m(Z_2)} ds + \int_{s_t}^t m(\theta') ds \\ &= \int_{\theta'}^{\theta} \sqrt{m(s)} ds + (t - s_t)m(\theta') \leq \Phi(\eta_{\gamma_\infty}(t)) + m(\theta_1 + 1)t = (m(\theta_1 + 1) + \gamma_\infty + 1)t. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\bar{a} = m(\theta_1 + 1) + \gamma_\infty + 1$, we conclude that $\text{Vol}(S_{\gamma_\infty+2}(x, \theta, t)) \geq O(1)$. □

Plugging this into (A.1) yields the bound in Lemma 10.

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