

STABILITY, UNIQUENESS AND RECURRENCE OF GENERALIZED TRAVELING WAVES IN TIME HETEROGENEOUS MEDIA OF IGNITION TYPE

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ABSTRACT. The present paper is devoted to the study of stability, uniqueness and recurrence of generalized traveling waves of reaction-diffusion equations in time heterogeneous media of ignition type, whose existence has been proven by the authors of the present paper in a previous work. It is first shown that generalized traveling waves exponentially attract wave-like initial data. Next, properties of generalized traveling waves, such as space monotonicity and exponential decay ahead of interface, are obtained. Uniqueness up to space translations of generalized traveling waves is then proven. Finally, it is shown that the wave profile and the front propagation velocity of the unique generalized traveling wave are of the same recurrence as the media. In particular, if the media is time almost periodic, then so are the wave profile and the front propagation velocity of the unique generalized traveling wave.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Consider the one-dimensional reaction-diffusion equation

$$(1.1) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + f(t, x, u), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $f(t, x, u)$ is of ignition type; that is, there exists $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(t, x, u) = 0$ for $u \in [0, \theta] \cup \{1\}$ and $f(t, x, u) > 0$ for $u \in (\theta, 1)$. Such an equation arises in the combustion theory (see e.g. [8, 10]). The number θ is called the ignition temperature. The front propagation concerning this equation was first investigated by Kanel (see [21–24]) in the space-time homogeneous media,

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i.e., $f(t, x, u) = f(u)$; he proved that all solutions with initial data in some subclass of continuous functions with compact support and values in $[0, 1]$ propagate at the same speed $c_* > 0$, which is the speed of the unique traveling wave solution $\psi(x - c_*t)$, where ψ satisfies

$$\psi_{xx} + c_*\psi_x + f(\psi) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi(x) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi(x) = 0.$$

Concerning the stability of $\psi(x - c_*t)$, Fife and McLeod proved in [18] that $\psi(x - c_*t)$ attracts wave-like initial data. More precisely, if $u_0 \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ is such that $u_0(-\infty) = 1$, $u_0(\infty) = 0$ and $(u_0)_x < 0$, then there exists $\gamma \in C^1([0, \infty))$ satisfying $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \dot{\gamma}(t) = 0$ such that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} |u(t, x; u_0) - \psi(x - c_*t - \gamma(t))| = 0$ uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Also see [3, 4, 17, 18, 20, 33, 35, 44] and references therein for the treatment of traveling wave solutions of (1.1) in space-time homogeneous media and in other homogeneous media.

Recently, equation (1.1) in the space heterogeneous media, i.e., $f(t, x, u) = f(x, u)$, has attracted a lot of attention. In terms of space periodic media, that is, $f(x, u)$ is periodic in x , Berestycki and Hamel proved in [5] the existence of pulsating fronts or periodic traveling waves of the form $\psi(x - c_*t, x)$, where $\psi(s, x)$ is periodic in x and satisfies a degenerate elliptic equation with boundary conditions $\lim_{s \rightarrow -\infty} \psi(s, x) = 1$ and $\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \psi(s, x) = 0$ uniformly in x . In the work of Weinberger (see [46]), he proved from the dynamical system viewpoint that solutions with general nonnegative compactly supported initial data spread with the speed c_* . We also refer to [47–49] for related works.

In the general space heterogeneous media, Nolen and Ryzhik (see [31]), and Mellet, Roquejoffre and Sire (see [26]) proved the existence of generalized traveling waves in the sense of Berestycki and Hamel (see [6, 7]). We recall that

Definition 1.1. A global-in-time classical solution $u(t, x)$ of (1.1) is called a *generalized traveling wave* (connecting 0 and 1) if $u(t, x) \in (0, 1)$ for all $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ and there is a function $\xi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, called the *interface location function*, such that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} u(t, x + \xi(t)) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} u(t, x + \xi(t)) = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Later, stability and uniqueness of such generalized traveling waves in the space heterogeneous media were also established in [27] by Mellet, Nolen, Roquejoffre and Ryzhik. In their work, stability means that generalized traveling waves exponentially attract wave-like initial data, and uniqueness is up to time translations. These results were then generalized by Zlatoš (see [52]) to equations in cylindrical domains.

In a very recent work (see [42]), the authors of the present paper investigated the equation (1.1) in the time heterogeneous media, that is,

$$(1.2) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + f(t, u), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

and proved the existence of generalized traveling waves with additional properties. For convenience and later use, let us summarize the main results obtained in [42]. Consider the following two assumptions on the time heterogeneous nonlinearity $f(t, u)$.

(H1) *There is a $\theta \in (0, 1)$, called the ignition temperature, such that for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$,*

$$\begin{aligned} f(t, u) &= 0, & u \in (-\infty, \theta] \cup \{1\}, \\ f(t, u) &> 0, & u \in (\theta, 1), \\ f(t, u) &< 0, & u > 1. \end{aligned}$$

The family of functions $\{f(\cdot, u), u \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is locally uniformly Hölder continuous. The family of functions $\{f(t, \cdot), t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is locally uniformly Lipschitz continuous. For any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $f(t, u)$ is continuously differentiable for $u \geq \theta$.

(H2) *There are Lipschitz continuous functions f_{\inf}, f_{\sup} satisfying*

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\inf}, f_{\sup} &\in C^1([\theta, \infty), \mathbb{R}), \\ f_{\inf}(u) &= 0 = f_{\sup}(u) \text{ for } u \in [0, \theta] \cup \{1\}, \\ 0 &< (f_{\inf})'_u(\theta) \leq (f_{\sup})'_u(\theta), \\ 0 &> (f_{\inf})'_u(1) \geq (f_{\sup})'_u(1), \\ 0 &< f_{\inf}(u) < f_{\sup}(u) \text{ for } u \in (\theta, 1) \end{aligned}$$

such that $f_{\inf}(u) \leq f(t, u) \leq f_{\sup}(u)$ for $u \in [\theta, 1]$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

The main results in [42] are summarized as follows.

Proposition 1.2 ([42]). *Suppose (H1) and (H2). Equation (1.2) admits a generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ in the sense of Definition 1.1 with a continuously differentiable interface location function $\xi^f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $u^f(t, \xi^f(t)) = \theta$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}^f(t)| < \infty$. Moreover, the following properties hold:*

- (i) *(Space monotonicity) $u^f_x(t, x) < 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*
- (ii) *(Uniform steepness) For any $M > 0$, there is $C(M) > 0$ such that*

$$u^f_x(t, x + \xi^f(t)) < -C(M), \quad x \in [-M, M], \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (iii) *(Uniform decaying estimates) There exists a continuous and strictly decreasing function $v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, 1)$ satisfying $v(x) \geq 1 - c_1 e^{c_2 x}$, $x \leq -c_3$, for some $c_1, c_2, c_3 > 0$ and $v(x) = \theta e^{-c_0 x}$, $x \geq 0$, for some $c_0 > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} u^f(t, x + \xi^f(t)) &\geq v(x), & x \leq 0; \\ u^f(t, x + \xi^f(t)) &\leq v(x), & x \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (iv) *(Uniform decaying estimates of derivative) There is $C > 0$ such that*

$$u^f_x(t, x + \xi^f(t)) \geq -Cv(x), \quad x \geq 0.$$

The generalized traveling wave constructed in [42] has more properties than stated in Proposition 1.2. Here, we only state the properties which will be used in the present paper. Property (iv) in Proposition 1.2 is not stated in [42], but it is a simple consequence of property (iii) and a priori estimates for parabolic equations. We see that the profile function $\psi = \psi^f(t, x) = u^f(t, x + \xi^f(t))$ is a solution of

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} \psi_t = \psi_{xx} + \dot{\xi}^f(t)\psi_x + f(t, \psi), \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi(t, x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi(t, x) = 0 \text{ uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

The objective of the present paper is to investigate the stability, uniqueness, and recurrence of generalized traveling waves of (1.2) in the sense of Definition 1.1. Throughout the paper, a generalized traveling wave of (1.2) is then always in the sense of Definition 1.1.

Besides (H1) and (H2), we assume:

(H3) *There exist $\theta_* \in (\theta, 1)$ and $\beta > 0$ such that $f_u(t, u) \leq -\beta$ for $u \geq \theta_*$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*

This assumption is not restrictive. In fact, if $f(t, u) = g(t)f(u)$ with $g(t)$ bounded and uniformly positive, then (H3) is the case provided $f(u)$ has negative continuous derivative near 1.

Let

$$C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) = \{u \in C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \mid u(x) \text{ is uniformly continuous and bounded on } \mathbb{R}\}$$

with the uniform convergence topology. Note that for any $u_0 \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ and $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, (1.2) has a unique solution $u(t, \cdot; t_0, u_0) \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ with $u(t_0, \cdot; t_0, u_0) = u_0$.

We first study the stability of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ in Proposition 1.2. In what follows, $u^f(t, x)$ will always be this special generalized traveling wave. The main result is stated in

Theorem 1.3. *Suppose (H1)-(H3). Suppose that $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u_0 \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ satisfy*

$$\begin{cases} u_0 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1], & u_0(-\infty) = 1, \\ |u_0(x) - u^f(t_0, x)| \leq Ce^{-\alpha_0(x - \xi^f(t_0))} & \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for some } C > 0. \end{cases}$$

Then, there exist $C = C(u_0) > 0$, $\zeta_ = \zeta_*(u_0) \in \mathbb{R}$ and $r = r(\alpha_0) > 0$ such that*

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u(t, x; t_0, u_0) - u^f(t, x - \zeta_*)| \leq Ce^{-r(t-t_0)}$$

for all $t \geq t_0$.

The proof of Theorem 1.3 is a version of the “squeezing technique”, which has been verified to be successful in many situations (see e.g. [11–15, 27, 28, 36, 43]). Our arguments are closer to the arguments in [27], where the space heterogeneous nonlinearity is treated. However, while the rightmost interface always moves rightward in the space heterogeneous case due to the time monotonicity, it is not the case here. In fact, $\xi^f(t)$ moves back and forth in general due to the time-dependence of $f(t, u)$. This unpleasant fact is a source of many difficulties. It is overcome in this paper by introducing the modified interface location, which always moves rightward and stays within a neighborhood of the interface location (see Proposition 2.1), and thus shows the rightward propagation nature of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$.

Next, we explore the monotonicity and exponential decay ahead of interface for any generalized traveling wave of (1.2), which play an important role in the study of uniqueness of generalized traveling waves and are also of independent interest. We prove

Theorem 1.4. *Suppose (H1)-(H3). Let $v(t, x)$ be an arbitrary generalized traveling wave of (1.2) with interface location function $\xi^v(t)$. Then,*

- (i) *there holds $v_x(t, x) < 0$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$;*
- (ii) *there are a constant $\hat{c} > 0$ and a twice continuously differentiable function $\hat{\xi}^v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying*

$$0 < \inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \dot{\hat{\xi}}^v(t) \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \dot{\hat{\xi}}^v(t) < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\ddot{\hat{\xi}}^v(t)| < \infty$$

such that $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\hat{\xi}^v(t) - \xi^v(t)| < \infty$ and

$$v(t, x + \hat{\xi}^v(t)) \leq \theta e^{-\hat{c}x}, \quad x \geq 0,$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Note that Theorem 1.4(i) shows the space monotonicity of generalized traveling waves of (1.2) and Theorem 1.4(ii) reflects the exponential decay ahead of interface. We point out that space monotonicity of generalized traveling waves in general time heterogeneous media is only known in the bistable case (see [39]). In the monostable case, it is true in the unique ergodic media (see [40]).

We then study the uniqueness of generalized traveling waves of (1.2) and prove

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose (H1)-(H3). Let $v(t, x)$ be an arbitrary generalized traveling wave of (1.2). Then, there exists some $\zeta_* \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $v(t, x) = u^f(t, x + \zeta_*)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence generalized traveling waves of (1.2) are unique up to space translations.*

We finally investigate the recurrence of generalized traveling waves of (1.2). To this end, we further assume:

(H4) *The family $\{f(\cdot, u), f_u(\cdot, u) \mid u \in \mathbb{R}\}$ of functions is globally uniformly Hölder continuous.*

Let

$$H(f) = \text{cl}\{f \cdot t \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\},$$

where $f \cdot t(\cdot, \cdot) = f(\cdot + t, \cdot)$ and the closure is taken in the open compact topology. Assume (H1)-(H4). Then for any $g \in H(f)$, (H1)-(H3) are also satisfied with f being replaced by g . By Proposition 1.2 and Theorem 1.5, for any $g \in H(f)$, there is a unique generalized traveling wave $u^g(t, x)$ of

$$(1.4) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + g(t, x)$$

with the continuously differentiable interface location function $\xi^g(t)$ at θ , i.e., $u^g(t, \xi^g(t)) = \theta$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, satisfying the normalization $\xi^g(0) = 0$. Setting $\psi^g(t, x) = u^g(t, x + \xi^g(t))$, we prove

Theorem 1.6. *Suppose (H1)-(H4). Then*

$$(1.5) \quad \psi^g(t, \cdot) = \psi^{g \cdot t}(0, \cdot), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, g \in H(f),$$

$$(1.6) \quad \dot{\xi}^g(t) = -\frac{\psi_{xx}^g(t, 0) + g(t, \psi^g(t, 0))}{\psi_x^g(t, 0)}, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, g \in H(f),$$

and

$$(1.7) \quad \text{the mapping } [H(f) \ni g \mapsto \psi^g(0, \cdot) \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})] \text{ is continuous.}$$

In particular, if $f(t, u)$ is almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to u in bounded sets, then so are $\psi^f(t, x)$ and $\dot{\xi}^f(t)$, and the average propagation speed

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\xi^f(t) - \xi^f(0)}{t}$$

exists. Moreover, $\mathcal{M}(\psi^f(\cdot, \cdot)), \mathcal{M}(\dot{\xi}^f(\cdot)) \subset \mathcal{M}(f(\cdot, \cdot))$, where $\mathcal{M}(\cdot)$ denotes the frequency module of an almost periodic function.

We remark that Theorem 1.6 implies that the wave profile $\psi^f(t, \cdot)$ is of the same recurrence as $f(t, \cdot)$ in the sense that if $f \cdot t_n(t, u) \rightarrow f(t, u)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in $H(f)$, then $\psi^f(t + t_n, x) = \psi^{f \cdot (t_n + t)}(0, x) \rightarrow \psi^{f \cdot t}(0, x) = \psi^f(t, x)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in open compact topology (this is due to (1.5)). It also implies that the front propagation velocity $\dot{\xi}^f(t)$ is of the same recurrence as $f(t, \cdot)$ in the sense that if $f \cdot t_n(t, u) \rightarrow f(t, u)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in $H(f)$, then $\dot{\xi}^f(t + t_n) \rightarrow \dot{\xi}^f(t)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ in open compact topology (this is due to (1.5) and (1.6)). Of course, if $f(t, \cdot)$ is periodic in t , then $\psi^f(t, \cdot)$ is periodic in t with the same period as that of $f(t, \cdot)$. This fact has been obtained in [42, Theorem 1.3(2)] by means of the uniqueness of critical traveling waves.

Generalized traveling waves in time heterogeneous bistable and monostable media have been studied in the literature. In time periodic bistable media, Alikakos, Bates and Chen (see [1]) proved the existence, stability and uniqueness of time periodic traveling waves. In the time heterogeneous media, generalized traveling waves with a time-dependent profile satisfying (1.3) and their uniqueness and stability have been investigated by Shen (see e.g. [36–39]). There are also similar results for time heterogeneous KPP equations (see e.g. [30, 40]).

Generalized traveling waves have been proven to exist in space heterogeneous Fisher-KPP type equations (see [32, 51]). Very recently, Ding, Hamel and Zhao proved in [16] the existence of small and large period pulsating fronts in space periodic bistable media. But it is far from being clear in the general space heterogeneous media of bistable type due to the wave blocking phenomenon (see [25]) except the one established in [31] under additional assumptions. In [29], Nadin introduced the critical traveling wave and proved that critical traveling waves exist even in the bistable space heterogeneous media.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce the modified interface location, which shows the rightward propagation nature of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ of (1.2) and is of great technical importance. In Section 3, we give an a priori estimate, trapping the solution with wave-like initial data between two space shifts of $u^f(t, x)$ with exponentially small corrections. In Section 4, we study the stability of $u^f(t, x)$ and prove Theorem 1.3. Section 5 is devoted to two general properties of generalized traveling waves defined in Definition 1.1. In Subsection 5.1, space monotonicity of generalized traveling waves is studied and Theorem 1.4(i) is proved. In Subsection 5.2, exponential decay ahead of interface of generalized traveling waves is studied and Theorem 1.4(ii) is proved. In Section 6, we investigate the uniqueness of generalized traveling waves and prove Theorem 1.5. In the last section, Section 7, we explore the recurrence of generalized traveling waves and prove Theorem 1.6.

2. MODIFIED INTERFACE LOCATION

In this section, we study the rightward propagation nature of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ of (1.2). Throughout this section, if no confusion occurs, we will write $u^f(t, x)$ and $\xi^f(t)$ as $u(t, x)$ and $\xi(t)$, respectively. We assume (H1)-(H3) in this section.

Recall $\xi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is such that $u(t, \xi(t)) = \theta$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. It is known that the interface location $\xi(t)$ moves back and forth in general due to the time-dependence of the nonlinearity $f(t, u)$. This unpleasant fact causes many technical difficulties. To circumvent it, we modify the interface location $\xi(t)$ properly.

Let f_B be a continuously differentiable function satisfying

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} f_B(0) = 0, \quad f_B(u) < 0 \text{ for } u \in (0, \theta), \\ f_B(u) = f_{\inf}(u) \text{ for } u \in [\theta, 1] \text{ and } \int_0^1 f_B(u)du > 0. \end{cases}$$

Since $f_{\inf}(u) > 0$ for $u \in (\theta, 1)$, such an f_B exists. Clearly, f_B is of standard bistable type and $f_B(u) \leq f(t, u)$ for all $u \in [0, 1]$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. There exist (see e.g. [3, 4, 17]) a unique $c_B > 0$ and a profile ϕ_B satisfying $(\phi_B)_x < 0$, $\phi_B(-\infty) = 1$ and $\phi_B(\infty) = 0$ such that $\phi_B(x - c_B t)$ and its translations are traveling waves of

$$(2.2) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + f_B(u).$$

Let $f_I = f_{\sup}$ be as in (H2). Fix some $\theta_I \in (0, \theta)$. Then, there exist (see e.g. [3, 4, 17]) a unique $c_I > 0$ and a profile ϕ_I satisfying $(\phi_I)_x < 0$, $\phi_I(-\infty) = 1$ and $\phi_I(\infty) = \theta_I$ such that $\phi_I(x - c_I t)$ and its translations are traveling waves of

$$(2.3) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + f_I(u).$$

Notice that $\phi_I(x - c_I t)$ connects θ_I and 1 instead of 0 and 1.

The following proposition gives the expected modification of $\xi(t)$.

Proposition 2.1. *There exist constants $C_{\max} > 0$ and $d_{\max} > 0$, and a continuously differentiable function $\tilde{\xi} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying*

$$\frac{c_B}{2} \leq \dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) \leq C_{\max}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

such that

$$0 \leq \tilde{\xi}(t) - \xi(t) \leq d_{\max}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The proof of Proposition 2.1 needs the rightward propagation estimate of $\xi(t)$, which we present now. For $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, let $\xi_\lambda(t)$ be the interface location function of $u(t, x)$ at λ , that is, $u(t, \xi_\lambda(t)) = \lambda$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. It is well-defined by the space monotonicity of $u(t, x)$. By Proposition 1.2, $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\lambda(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$.

Lemma 2.2. *For any $\epsilon > 0$, there is $t_\epsilon > 0$ such that*

$$(c_B - \epsilon)(t - t_0 - t_\epsilon) \leq \xi(t) - \xi(t_0) \leq (c_I + \epsilon)(t - t_0 + t_\epsilon), \quad t \geq t_0.$$

In particular, there are $t_B > 0$ and $t_I > 0$ such that

$$\frac{3c_B}{4}(t - t_0 - t_B) \leq \xi(t) - \xi(t_0) \leq \frac{5c_I}{4}(t - t_0 + t_I), \quad t \geq t_0.$$

Proof. We prove the lemma within three steps.

Step 1. We first construct a function ψ_* satisfying the following properties:

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{cases} \psi_* \in [0, 1] \text{ is nonincreasing,} \\ \psi_*(0) = \theta, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi_*(x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi_*(x) = 0, \\ \psi_*(x) \leq u(t_0, x + \xi(t_0)) \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } t_0 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

For $x \leq 0$, define $\psi_*(x) = v(x)$, where $v : (-\infty, 0] \rightarrow [\theta, 1)$ is given by Proposition 1.2(iii). For $x > 0$, let $\psi_*(x) = 0$. Clearly, such defined ψ_* satisfies (2.4).

Next, fix any $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $u_B(t, x; \psi_*)$ be the solution of (2.2) with initial data $u_B(0, x; \psi_*) = \psi_*(x) \leq u(t_0, x + \xi(t_0))$ by (2.4). Thus, time homogeneity and the comparison principle ensure that

$$u_B(t - t_0, x; \psi_*) \leq u(t, x + \xi(t_0)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

By the stability of traveling waves of (2.2) (see [17, Theorem 3.1]) and the conditions satisfied by ψ_* , there exist $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $K > 0$ and $\omega > 0$ such that

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u_B(t - t_0, x; \psi_*) - \phi_B(x - c_B(t - t_0) - z_0)| \leq Ke^{-\omega(t-t_0)}, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

In particular, for $t \geq t_0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(2.5) \quad u(t, x + \xi(t_0)) \geq u_B(t - t_0, x; \psi_*) \geq \phi_B(x - c_B(t - t_0) - z_0) - Ke^{-\omega(t-t_0)}.$$

Let $T_0 > 0$ be such that $Ke^{-\omega T_0} = \frac{1-\theta}{2}$ (we may make K larger so that $K > \frac{1-\theta}{2}$ if necessary) and denote by $\xi_B(\frac{1+\theta}{2})$ the unique point such that $\phi_B(\xi_B(\frac{1+\theta}{2})) = \frac{1+\theta}{2}$. Setting $x = c_B(t - t_0) + z_0 + \xi_B(\frac{1+\theta}{2})$ in (2.5), we find for any $t \geq t_0 + T_0$,

$$u(t, c_B(t - t_0) + z_0 + \xi_B(\frac{1 + \theta}{2}) + \xi(t_0)) \geq \phi_B(\xi_B(\frac{1 + \theta}{2})) - Ke^{-\omega T_0} = \theta.$$

Monotonicity then yields

$$(2.6) \quad \xi(t) - \xi(t_0) \geq c_B(t - t_0) + z_0 + \xi_B(\frac{1 + \theta}{2}), \quad t \geq t_0 + T_0.$$

Step 2. Now, fix $\lambda \in (\theta, 1)$. Note that choosing λ closer to 1 and θ_I closer to 0, we may assume $\lambda > 2\theta_I$. Let $\psi^* : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [\theta_I, 1]$ be a uniformly continuous and nonincreasing function satisfying $\psi^*(x) = 1$ for $x \leq 0$ and $\psi^*(x) = \theta_I$ for $x \geq x_0$, where $x_0 > 0$ is fixed. Clearly, $u(t_0, \cdot + \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0)) \leq \psi^*$. Applying the comparison principle and the stability of ignition traveling waves (see e.g. [34]; also see Theorem 3.1), we find for $t \geq t_0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(2.7) \quad u(t, x + \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0)) \leq u_I(t - t_0, x; \psi^*) \leq \phi_I(x - c_I(t - t_0) - \xi_I) + \epsilon_I e^{-\omega_I(t-t_0)},$$

where $u_I(t, x; \psi^*)$ is the unique solution of (2.3) with $u_I(0, \cdot; \psi^*) = \psi^*$. Let $\xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2})$ be the unique point such that $\phi_I(\xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2})) = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ (since $\lambda > 2\theta_I$, $\xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2})$ is well-defined) and let $T > 0$ be such that $\epsilon_I e^{-\omega_I T} = \frac{\lambda}{2}$ (we may make ϵ_I larger so that $\epsilon_I > \frac{\lambda}{2}$ if necessary). Setting $x = c_I(t - t_0) + \xi_I + \xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2})$ in (2.7), we conclude that

$$u(t, c_I(t - t_0) + \xi_I + \xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2}) + \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0)) \leq \lambda, \quad t \geq t_0 + T,$$

which leads to

$$\xi_\lambda(t) \leq c_I(t - t_0) + \xi_I + \xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2}) + \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0), \quad t \geq t_0 + T.$$

Setting $C := \sup_{t_0 \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\lambda(t_0) - \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0)| < \infty$ due to Proposition 1.2, we conclude that

$$(2.8) \quad \xi_\lambda(t) - \xi_\lambda(t_0) \leq c_I(t - t_0) + \xi_I + \xi_I(\frac{\lambda}{2}) + C, \quad t \geq t_0 + T.$$

Step 3. By (2.6), (2.8) and the fact $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\lambda(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$, the lemma holds for $t \geq t_0 + \max\{T_0, T\}$. But for $t \in [t_0, t_0 + \max\{T_0, T\}]$, the lemma is trivial, since we always have

$$u_B(t - t_0, x - \xi(t_0); \psi_*) \leq u(t, x) \leq u_I(t - t_0, x - \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0); \psi^*)$$

and $\sup_{t_0 \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi(t_0) - \xi_{\theta_I}(t_0)| < \infty$. This completes the proof. □

The next result is an improvement of Lemma 2.2.

Lemma 2.3. *There are $C_{\max} > 0$ and $d_{\max} > 0$ such that for any $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, there exists a continuously differentiable function $\xi_{t_0} : [t_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying*

$$\frac{c_B}{2} \leq \dot{\xi}_{t_0}(t) \leq C_{\max}, \quad t \geq t_0,$$

such that

$$0 \leq \xi_{t_0}(t) - \xi(t) \leq d_{\max}, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

Moreover, $\{\dot{\xi}_{t_0}\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ is uniformly bounded and uniformly Lipschitz continuous.

Proof. We use the following estimate to modify $\xi(t)$:

$$(2.9) \quad \frac{3c_B}{4}(t - t_0 - t_B) \leq \xi(t) - \xi(t_0) \leq \frac{5c_I}{4}(t - t_0 + t_I), \quad t \geq t_0,$$

which is proven in Lemma 2.2.

Fix any $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. Define

$$\eta(t; t_0) = \xi(t_0) + C_0 + \frac{c_B}{2}(t - t_0), \quad t \geq t_0,$$

where $C_0 > \frac{5}{4}c_I t_I$ is fixed. Clearly, $\xi(t_0) < \eta(t_0; t_0)$. By (2.9) and continuity, $\xi(t)$ will hit $\eta(t; t_0)$ sometime after t_0 . Let $T_1(t_0)$ be the first time that $\xi(t)$ hits $\eta(t; t_0)$, that is,

$$T_1(t_0) = \min \{t \geq t_0 \mid \xi(t) = \eta(t; t_0)\}.$$

It follows that

$$\xi(t) < \eta(t; t_0) \text{ for } t \in [t_0, T_1(t_0)) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi(T_1(t_0)) = \eta(T_1(t_0); t_0).$$

As a simple consequence of (2.9), we obtain $T_1(t_0) - t_0 \in [T_{\min}, T_{\max}]$, where $0 < T_{\min} < T_{\max} < \infty$ depend only on c_B, t_B, c_I and t_I . In fact, we can take

$$T_{\min} = \frac{4C_0 - 5c_I t_I}{5c_I - c_B} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{\max} = \frac{4C_0 + 3c_B t_B}{c_B}.$$

Now, at the moment $T_1(t_0)$, we define

$$\eta(t; T_1(t_0)) = \xi(T_1(t_0)) + C_0 + \frac{c_B}{2}(t - T_1(t_0)), \quad t \geq T_1(t_0).$$

Similarly, $\xi(T_1(t_0)) < \eta(T_1(t_0); T_1(t_0))$ and $\xi(t)$ will hit $\eta(t; T_1(t_0))$ sometime after $T_1(t_0)$. Denote by $T_2(t_0)$ the first time that $\xi(t)$ hits $\eta(t; T_1(t_0))$. Then,

$$\xi(t) < \eta(t; T_1(t_0)) \text{ for } t \in [T_1(t_0), T_2(t_0)) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi(T_2(t_0)) = \eta(T_2(t_0); T_1(t_0)),$$

and $T_2(t_0) - T_1(t_0) \in [T_{\min}, T_{\max}]$ by (2.9).

Repeating the above arguments, we obtain the following: there is a sequence $\{T_{n-1}(t_0)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying $T_0(t_0) = t_0$,

$$T_n(t_0) - T_{n-1}(t_0) \in [T_{\min}, T_{\max}] \quad \text{for all } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \xi(t) &< \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)) \text{ for } t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)) \quad \text{and} \\ \xi(T_n(t_0)) &= \eta(T_n(t_0); T_{n-1}(t_0)), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)) = \xi(T_{n-1}(t_0)) + C_0 + \frac{c_B}{2}(t - T_{n-1}(t_0)).$$

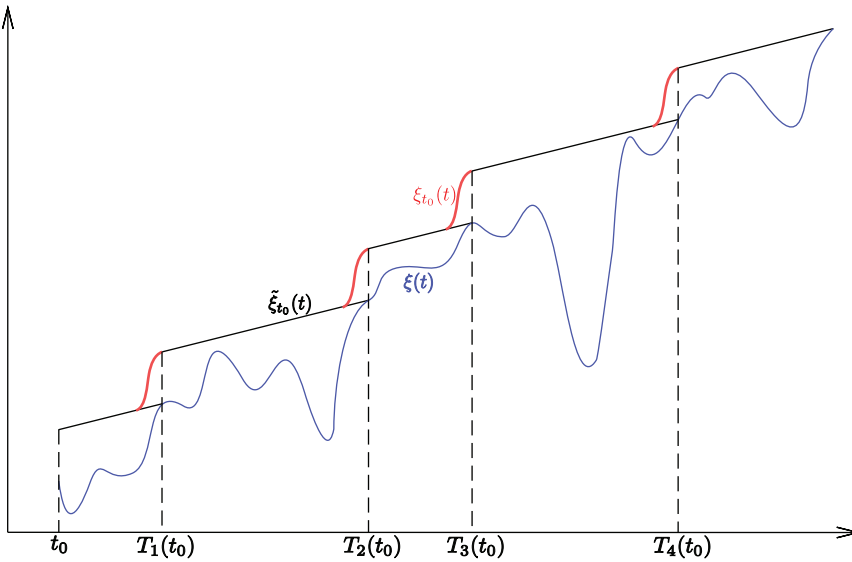


FIGURE 1. Modified interface location

Moreover, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)]$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)) - \xi(t) &\leq \xi(T_{n-1}(t_0)) + C_0 + \frac{c_B}{2}(t - T_{n-1}(t_0)) \\ &\quad - \left(\xi(T_{n-1}(t_0)) + \frac{3}{4}c_B(t - T_{n-1}(t_0) - t_B) \right) \\ &= C_0 + \frac{3}{4}c_B t_B - \frac{1}{4}c_B(t - T_{n-1}(t_0)) \leq C_0 + \frac{3}{4}c_B t_B. \end{aligned}$$

Now, define $\tilde{\xi}_{t_0} : [t_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by setting

$$(2.10) \quad \tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t) = \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)), \quad t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Since $[t_0, \infty) = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0))$, $\tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t)$ is well-defined for all $t \geq t_0$ (see Figure 1 for the illustration). Notice that $\tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t)$ is strictly increasing and is linear on $[T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0))$ with slope $\frac{c_B}{2}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and satisfies

$$0 \leq \tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t) - \xi(t) \leq C_0 + \frac{3}{4}c_B t_B, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

Finally, we can modify $\tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t)$ near each $T_n(t_0)$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ to get $\xi_{t_0}(t)$ as in the statement of the lemma. In fact, fix some $\delta_* \in (0, \frac{T_{\min}}{2})$. We modify $\tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t)$ by redefining it on the intervals $(T_n(t_0) - \delta_*, T_n(t_0))$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, as follows: define

$$\xi_{t_0}(t) = \begin{cases} \tilde{\xi}_{t_0}(t), & t \in [t_0, \infty) \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (T_n(t_0) - \delta_*, T_n(t_0)), \\ \xi(T_n(t_0)) + \delta(t - T_n(t_0)), & t \in (T_n(t_0) - \delta_*, T_n(t_0)), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}, \end{cases}$$

where $\delta : [-\delta_*, 0] \rightarrow [-\frac{c_B}{2}\delta_*, 1]$ is continuously differentiable and satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(-\delta_*) &= -\frac{c_B}{2}\delta_*, & \delta(0) &= 1, \\ \dot{\delta}(-\delta_*) &= \frac{c_B}{2} = \dot{\delta}(0) & \text{and } \dot{\delta}(t) &\geq \frac{c_B}{2} \text{ for } t \in (-\delta_*, 0). \end{aligned}$$

Note the existence of such a function $\delta(t)$ is clear. We point out that such a modification is independent of $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, there exists some $C_{\max} = C_{\max}(\delta_*) > 0$ such that $\dot{\delta}(t) \leq C_{\max}$ for $t \in (-\delta_*, 0)$. It's easy to see that $\xi_{t_0}(t)$ satisfies all required properties. This completes the proof. \square

We remark that here we only need the function $\delta(t)$ to be continuously differentiable. But $\delta(t)$ can be obviously made to be at least twice continuously differentiable. Moreover, in proving Lemma 2.3, we only used (2.9) and the continuity of $\xi(t)$. These observations will be useful later in Lemma 5.3.

Proposition 2.1 now is a simple consequence of Lemma 2.3.

Proof of Proposition 2.1. It follows from Lemma 2.3, the fact that $\xi(t)$ remains bounded within any finite time interval, the Arzelà-Ascoli theorem and the diagonal argument. In fact, we first see that the sequence of functions $\{\xi_{t_0}\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ converges locally uniformly to some continuous function $\tilde{\xi}$ along some subsequence as $t_0 \rightarrow -\infty$. For the continuous differentiability, we note that $\{\dot{\xi}_{t_0}\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ is uniformly bounded and uniformly Lipschitz continuous, and thus converges locally uniformly to some continuous function ζ . It then follows that $\dot{\tilde{\xi}} = \zeta$; that is, ξ is continuously differentiable. Other properties of $\tilde{\xi}$ stated in the proposition follow from the properties of the sequence $\{\xi_{t_0}\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ as in Lemma 2.3. \square

3. A PRIORI ESTIMATES

In this section, we give an a priori estimate, trapping the solution with wave-like initial data between two space shifts of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ of (1.2) with exponentially small corrections. Throughout this section, if no confusion occurs, we will also write $u^f(t, x)$ and $\xi^f(t)$ as $u(t, x)$ and $\xi(t)$, respectively.

Let $\alpha_0 > 0$. Fix an initial data $u_0 \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ satisfying

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} u_0 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1], & u_0(-\infty) = 1, \\ \exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } |u_0(x) - u(t_0, x)| \leq Ce^{-\alpha_0(x-\xi(t_0))} \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ for some } C > 0 \end{cases}$$

as in the statement of Theorem 1.3. We will show that the solution of (1.2) with initial data u_0 is trapped between two space shifts of $u(t, x)$ with exponentially small corrections. Before stating the main result, let us fix some parameters.

Let $L_0 > 0$ be such that for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} u(t, x) &\geq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2} & \text{if } x \leq \xi(t) - \frac{L_0}{2} & \text{and} \\ u(t, x) &\leq \frac{\theta}{2} & \text{if } x \geq \xi(t) + \frac{L_0}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

where θ_* is as in (H3). Such an L_0 exists by Proposition 1.2(iii). Let $\Gamma := \Gamma_\alpha : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a smooth function satisfying

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \Gamma'(x) \leq 0, \quad C_\Gamma := \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |\Gamma''(x)| < \infty \quad \text{and} \\ \Gamma(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq -L_0 - 1, \\ e^{-\alpha(x-L_0)}, & x \geq L_0 + 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha = \alpha(\alpha_0) := \min\{\frac{\alpha_0}{2}, \frac{c_B}{8}, c_0\}$ and $c_B > 0$ is the unique speed of traveling waves of (2.2) and c_0 is as in Proposition 1.2. By Proposition 1.2(ii), there exists $C_{L_0} > 0$ such that

$$(3.4) \quad u_x(t, x) \leq -C_{L_0} \quad \text{for } |x - \xi(t)| \leq L_0 + 1 + d_{\max}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $d_{\max} > 0$ is as in Proposition 2.1. Set

$$(3.5) \quad M = \frac{2C_{\text{Lip}} + C_\Gamma}{C_{L_0}},$$

where $C_{\text{Lip}} > 0$ is the Lipschitz constant for $f(t, u)$, that is,

$$C_{\text{Lip}} = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \sup_{u, v \in [0, 1]; u \neq v} \frac{|f(t, u) - f(t, v)|}{|u - v|}.$$

We also need

$$(3.6) \quad \omega = \omega(\alpha_0) := \min \left\{ \beta, \frac{\alpha c_B}{4} - \alpha^2, C_{\text{Lip}} \right\},$$

where $\beta > 0$ is as in (H3). By the choice of $\alpha, \frac{\alpha c_B}{2} - \alpha^2 > 0$.

Due to condition (3.1) and the fact that $u(t_0, x)$ is strictly decreasing in x by Proposition 1.2(i), for any

$$(3.7) \quad \epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0], \quad \text{where } \epsilon_0 = \min \left\{ \frac{\theta}{2}, \frac{1 - \theta_*}{2}, \frac{c_B}{4M} \right\},$$

we can find two shifts $\zeta_0^- < \zeta_0^+$ (depending only on ϵ and u_0) such that

$$(3.8) \quad u(t_0, x - \zeta_0^-) - \epsilon \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0) - \zeta_0^-) \leq u_0(x) \leq u(t_0, x - \zeta_0^+) + \epsilon \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0) - \zeta_0^+).$$

Note that we used $\tilde{\xi}(t_0)$ here instead of $\xi(t_0)$. Proposition 2.1 allows us to do so. Moreover, by making ζ_0^- smaller and ζ_0^+ larger, we may assume, without loss of generality, that

$$(3.9) \quad \zeta_0^+ - \zeta_0^- \geq \epsilon.$$

Now, we are ready to state and prove the main result in this section. Recall that $u(t, x; t_0, u_0)$ is the solution of (1.2) with initial data $u(t_0, x; t_0, u_0) = u_0(x)$.

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose (H1)-(H3). Let $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. For any $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0]$, there are shifts*

$$\zeta_1^- = \zeta_0^- - \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega} \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta_1^+ = \zeta_0^+ + \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$$

such that

$$u(t, x - \zeta_1^-) - q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^-) \leq u(t, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1^+) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^+) \\ \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } t \geq t_0, \text{ where } q(t) = \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_0)} \text{ and } \tilde{\xi} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is as in Proposition 2.1.}$$

Proof. The idea of the proof is to construct an appropriate super-solution and sub-solution of (1.2) with initial data at time t_0 satisfying the second and the first estimate in (3.8), respectively.

Let us start with the super-solution. Define for $t \geq t_0$,

$$u^+(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)),$$

where

$$q(t) = \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_0)} \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta^+(t) = \zeta_0^+ + \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}(1 - e^{-\omega(t-t_0)}).$$

We show that u^+ is a super-solution of (1.2), that is, $u_t^+ \geq u_{xx}^+ + f(t, u^+)$. We consider three cases.

Case 1. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) \leq -L_0 - 1$. In this case, $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) = 1$ by the definition of Γ , and thus

$$u^+(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) + q(t).$$

Moreover, by Proposition 2.1,

$$x - \zeta^+(t) \leq \tilde{\xi}(t) - L_0 - 1 \leq \xi(t) - L_0 - 1 + d_{\max} \leq \xi(t) - \frac{L_0}{2}$$

(making L_0 larger if necessary), which implies that $u^+(t, x; t_0) \geq u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ by (3.2), and hence

$$(3.10) \quad f(t, u(t, x - \zeta^+(t))) - f(t, u^+(t, x; t_0)) \geq \beta q(t)$$

by (H3). We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^+ - u_{xx}^+ - f(t, u^+) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x + \dot{q}(t) - u_{xx} - f(t, u^+) \\ &= f(t, u) - f(t, u^+) - Mq(t)u_x - \omega q(t) \\ &\geq \beta q(t) - \omega q(t) \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we used (3.10), the fact that $u_x < 0$ by Proposition 1.2(i) and (3.6).

Case 2. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) \geq L_0 + 1$. In this case,

$$\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) = e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) - L_0)},$$

and hence

$$u^+(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) + q(t)e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) - L_0)}.$$

Moreover, by Proposition 2.1, $x - \zeta^+(t) \geq \tilde{\xi}(t) + L_0 + 1 \geq \xi(t) + L_0 + 1$, which leads to $u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$ by (3.2), and hence $f(t, u(t, x - \zeta^+(t))) = 0$. Also, by (3.7), $u^+(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) + \epsilon \leq \theta$, which yields $f(t, u^+(t, x; t_0)) = 0$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^+ - u_{xx}^+ - f(t, u^+) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x + \left[\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^+(t) \right) \right] e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) - L_0)} \\ &\quad - u_{xx} - \alpha^2 q(t) e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) - L_0)} - f(t, u^+) \\ &= -\dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x + \left[\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^+(t) \right) - \alpha^2 q(t) \right] e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) - L_0)} \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $-\dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x \geq 0$ and, due to (3.6),

$$\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\xi}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^+(t) \right) - \alpha^2 q(t) \geq \left[-\omega + \frac{\alpha c_B}{2} + \alpha M q(t) - \alpha^2 \right] q(t) \geq 0.$$

Case 3. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t) \in [-L_0 - 1, L_0 + 1]$. In this case,

$$x - \zeta^+(t) - \xi(t) = x - \zeta^+(t) - \tilde{\xi}(t) + \tilde{\xi}(t) - \xi(t) \in [-L_0 - 1, L_0 + 1 + d_{\max}]$$

by Proposition 2.1. It then follows from (3.4) that

$$(3.11) \quad u_x(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) < -C_{L_0}.$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^+ - u_{xx}^+ - f(t, u^+) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x + \dot{q}(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) \\ &\quad - q(t)[\dot{\xi}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^+(t)]\Gamma_x(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) \\ &\quad - u_{xx} - q(t)\Gamma_{xx}(x - \xi(t) - \zeta^+(t)) - f(t, u^+) \\ &\geq f(t, u) - f(t, u^+) - \dot{\zeta}^+(t)u_x - \omega q(t) - C_\Gamma q(t), \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) \leq 1$, $q(t)[\dot{\xi}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^+(t)]\Gamma_x(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) \leq 0$ and $\Gamma_{xx}(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) - f(t, u^+) \leq C_\Gamma$. By the Lipschitz continuity and (3.11), we deduce that

$$u_t^+ - u_{xx}^+ - f(t, u^+) \geq (-C_{\text{Lip}} + MC_{L_0} - \omega - C_\Gamma)q(t) \geq 0$$

by (3.5) and (3.6).

Hence, Case 1, Case 2 and Case 3 imply that $u_t^+ \geq u_{xx}^+ + f(t, u^+)$; i.e., $u^+(t, x; t_0)$ is a super-solution of (1.2). It then follows from the second inequality in (3.8) and the comparison principle that

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u^+(t, x; t_0) &= u(t, x - \zeta^+(t)) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^+(t)) \\ &\leq u(t, x - \zeta_1^+) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^+), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the facts that $u(t, x)$ and $\Gamma(x)$ are decreasing in x , and $\zeta^+(t)$ is strictly increasing and converges to ζ_1^+ as $t \rightarrow \infty$. This proves half of the theorem.

We now construct a sub-solution of (1.2) to prove the remaining half. Define for $t \geq t_0$,

$$u^-(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) - q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)),$$

where

$$\zeta^-(t) = \zeta_0^- - \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}(1 - e^{-\omega(t-t_0)}).$$

We show that u^- is a sub-solution of (1.2), that is, $u_t^- \leq u_{xx}^- + f(t, u^-)$. We consider three cases.

Case I. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) \leq -L_0 - 1$. In this case, $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) = 1$ by the definition of Γ , and thus

$$u^-(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) - q(t).$$

Moreover, by Proposition 2.1,

$$x - \zeta^-(t) \leq \tilde{\xi}(t) - L_0 - 1 \leq \xi(t) - L_0 - 1 + d_{\max} \leq \xi(t) - \frac{L_0}{2}$$

(making L_0 larger if necessary), which implies that $u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ by (3.2). Also, $u^-(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) - q(t) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2} - \epsilon \geq \theta_*$ by (3.7). It then follows from (H3) that

$$(3.12) \quad f(t, u(t, x - \zeta^-(t))) - f(t, u^-(t, x; t_0)) \leq -\beta q(t).$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^- - u_{xx}^- - f(t, u^-) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x - \dot{q}(t) - u_{xx} - f(t, u^-) \\ &= f(t, u) - f(t, u^-) + Mq(t)u_x + \omega q(t) \\ &\leq -\beta q(t) + \omega q(t) \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

where we used (3.12), the fact that $u_x < 0$ by Proposition 1.2(i) and (3.6).

Case II. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) \geq L_0 + 1$. In this case,

$$\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) = e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) - L_0)},$$

and hence

$$u^-(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) - q(t)e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) - L_0)}.$$

Moreover, by Proposition 2.1, $x - \zeta^-(t) \geq \tilde{\xi}(t) + L_0 + 1 \geq \xi(t) + L_0 + 1$, which leads to $u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$ by (3.2), and hence $f(t, u(t, x - \zeta^-(t))) = 0$. Clearly, $f(t, u^-(t, x; t_0)) = 0$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^- - u_{xx}^- - f(t, u^-) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x - \left[\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^-(t) \right) \right] e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) - L_0)} \\ &\quad - u_{xx} + \alpha^2 q(t) e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) - L_0)} - f(t, u^-) \\ &= -\dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x - \left[\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^-(t) \right) - \alpha^2 q(t) \right] e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) - L_0)} \\ &\leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $-\dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x \leq 0$ and, due to (3.6),

$$\dot{q}(t) + \alpha q(t) \left(\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^-(t) \right) - \alpha^2 q(t) \geq \left[-\omega + \frac{\alpha c_B}{2} - \frac{\alpha c_B}{4} - \alpha^2 \right] q(t) \geq 0.$$

Case III. $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t) \in [-L_0 - 1, L_0 + 1]$. In this case,

$$x - \zeta^-(t) - \xi(t) = x - \zeta^-(t) - \tilde{\xi}(t) + \tilde{\xi}(t) - \xi(t) \in [-L_0 - 1, L_0 + 1 + d_{\max}]$$

by Proposition 2.1. It then follows from (3.4) that

$$(3.13) \quad u_x(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) < -CL_0.$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_t^- - u_{xx}^- - f(t, u^-) &= u_t - \dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x - \dot{q}(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \\ &\quad + q(t) \left[\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^-(t) \right] \Gamma_x(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \\ &\quad - u_{xx} + q(t)\Gamma_{xx}(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) - f(t, u^-) \\ &\leq f(t, u) - f(t, u^-) - \dot{\zeta}^-(t)u_x + \omega q(t) + C_\Gamma q(t), \end{aligned}$$

where we used $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \leq 1$, $\Gamma_{xx}(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) - f(t, u^+) \leq C_\Gamma$ and $q(t) \left[\dot{\tilde{\xi}}(t) + \dot{\zeta}^-(t) \right] \Gamma_x(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \leq q(t) \left[\frac{c_B}{2} - Mq(t) \right] \Gamma_x(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \leq 0$

by (3.7). By the Lipschitz continuity and (3.13), we deduce that

$$u_t^- - u_{xx}^- - f(t, u^-) \leq (C_{\text{Lip}} - MC_{L_0} + \omega + C_\Gamma)q(t) \leq 0$$

by (3.5) and (3.6).

Hence, Case I, Case II and Case III imply that $u_t^- \leq u_{xx}^- + f(t, u^-)$; i.e., $u^-(t, x; t_0)$ is a sub-solution of (1.2). It then follows from the first inequality in (3.8) and the comparison principle that

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x; t_0, u_0) &\geq u^-(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta^-(t)) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta^-(t)) \\ &\geq u(t, x - \zeta_1^-) + q(t)\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^-), \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the facts that $u(t, x)$ and $\Gamma(x)$ are decreasing in x and $\zeta^-(t)$ is strictly decreasing and converges to ζ_1^- as $t \rightarrow \infty$. This completes the proof. \square

We end this section with a remark concerning Theorem 3.1.

Remark 3.2. (i) Theorem 3.1 is not tailored for the initial data u_0 . All we need in the proof of Theorem 3.1 is the initial two-sided estimate (3.8) for u_0 . Hence, if initially we have the estimate in the form of (3.8), we will be able to apply Theorem 3.1. This observation is helpful in the following sections.

(ii) From the proof of Theorem 3.1, the lower bound and the upper bound for $u(t, x; t_0, u_0)$ in Theorem 3.1 are independent: the lower bound and the upper bound for $u(t, x; t_0, u_0)$ depend only on the lower bound and the upper bound for u_0 in (3.8), respectively.

4. STABILITY OF GENERALIZED TRAVELING WAVES

In this section, we study the stability of the generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ of (1.2) in Proposition 1.2 and prove Theorem 1.3. Throughout this section, we still write $u^f(t, x)$ and $\xi^f(t)$ as $u(t, x)$ and $\xi(t)$, respectively.

The proof of Theorem 1.3 is based on the following lemma, which is the time heterogeneous version of [27, Proposition 2.2], where the space heterogeneous non-linearity is treated.

Proposition 4.1. *Suppose (H1)-(H3). Fix u_0 satisfying (3.1). Let ζ_0^+ and ζ_0^- be as in (3.8).*

(i) *There exist a time $T = T(\alpha_0, \zeta_0^+ - \zeta_0^-) > 0$, two shifts $\zeta_T^- < \zeta_T^+$ with $\zeta_T^+ - \zeta_T^- \leq 1$, and q_T with $0 \leq q_T \leq \min\{\epsilon_0, \zeta_0^+ - \zeta_0^-\}$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} &u(t_0 + T, x - \zeta_T^-) - q_T\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + T) - \zeta_T^-) \\ &\leq u(t_0 + T, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u(t_0 + T, x - \zeta_T^+) + q_T\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + T) - \zeta_T^+) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

(ii) *There are constants $\tilde{T} = \tilde{T}(\alpha_0) > 0$, $K = K(\alpha_0) > 0$ and $\gamma = \gamma(\alpha_0) \in (0, 1)$, and three sequences $\{\zeta_n^-\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{\zeta_n^+\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ satisfying*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 \leq q_n \leq \min\{\epsilon_0, \zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-\} \leq \zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^- \leq K\gamma^n \quad \text{and} \\ \zeta_n^- - K(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \leq \zeta_{n+1}^- \leq \zeta_{n+1}^+ \leq \zeta_n^+ + K(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \end{aligned}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there holds

$$(4.2) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_n)} \leq u(t, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_n)}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \geq t_n = t_0 + T + n\tilde{T}$.

Assuming Proposition 4.1, let us prove Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We see from (4.1) that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_n^- = \zeta_* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \zeta_n^+$ for some $\zeta_* \in \mathbb{R}$, and there is some $C = C(\alpha_0)$ such that $|\zeta_n^- - \zeta_*| \leq C\gamma^n$ and $|\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_*| \leq C\gamma^n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Also, from $0 \leq q_n \leq K\gamma^n$ and the estimate (4.2), we have

$$(4.3) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - K\gamma^n e^{-\omega(t-t_n)} \leq u(t, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + K\gamma^n e^{-\omega(t-t_n)}$$

for $t \geq t_n$. Note that using $|\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_*| \leq C\gamma^n$ and Proposition 1.2, we deduce that

$$u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_* - C\gamma^n) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_*) + \tilde{C}\gamma^n,$$

where $\tilde{C} = C \cdot \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}} \{-u_x(t, x)\}$. Similarly, we have

$$u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) \geq u(t, x - \zeta_* + C\gamma^n) \geq u(t, x - \zeta_*) - \tilde{C}\gamma^n.$$

It then follows from (4.3) that

$$u(t, x - \zeta_*) - \gamma^n(\tilde{C} + Ke^{-\omega(t-t_n)}) \leq u(t, x; t_0, u_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_*) + \gamma^n(\tilde{C} + Ke^{-\omega(t-t_n)})$$

for $t \geq t_n$. In particular, for $t \geq t_0 + T$, there holds

$$|u(t, x; t_0, u_0) - u(t, x - \zeta_*)| \leq \tilde{C}e^{-r(t-t_0-T)}$$

for some $\tilde{C} = \tilde{C}(\alpha_0) > 0$ and $r = r(\alpha_0) > 0$. The result then follows. □

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Proposition 4.1. If no confusion occurs, we write $u(t, x; t_0, u_0)$ as $u(t, x; t_0)$ in the rest of this section.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. (i) Let ζ_1^- and ζ_1^+ be as in Theorem 3.1. By Theorem 3.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &u(t, x - \zeta_1^-) - \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_0)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^-) \\ &\leq u(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1^+) + \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_0)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^+) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \geq t_0$. Let $s_1 > 0$ (to be chosen at the end of the proof). Since $e^{-\omega(t-t_0)} \leq e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_1)}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &u(t, x - \zeta_1^-) - q_1 e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_1)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^-) \\ &\leq u(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1^+) + q_1 e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_1)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1^+) \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \geq t_0 + s_1$, where $q_1 = \epsilon \leq \zeta_0^+ - \zeta_0^- \leq \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-$ by (3.9). We remark that the above estimate holds for an arbitrary $s_1 > 0$.

We now show that there are constants $C > 0$ and $\gamma_0 = \gamma_0(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) \in (0, 1)$ such that for any $n \geq 2$ there holds:

Claim_n. For $s_n = ns_1$ there holds

$$\begin{aligned} &u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_n)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^-) \\ &\leq u(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_n)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^+) \end{aligned}$$

for all $t \geq t_0 + s_n$, where

$$\zeta_1^- - 1 \leq \zeta_n^- \leq \zeta_n^+ \leq \zeta_1^+ + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq q_n \leq \zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^- \leq C\gamma_0^n.$$

We prove this by induction. Assuming $Claim_n$, we verify $Claim_{n+1}$. Set

$$R = R(\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) = 2 \left(d_{\max} + \frac{L_0}{2} + 1 + \frac{\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-}{2} \right).$$

The reason for such a choice is that the set

$$\Omega_R = \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid \left| x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \frac{\zeta_1^- + \zeta_1^+}{2} \right| \leq R \right\}$$

contains the set $\{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid u(t, x - (\zeta_1^- - 1)) \leq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ and $u(t, x - (\zeta_1^+ + 1)) \geq \frac{\theta}{2}\}$.

Let us consider $u(t, x - \zeta_n^-)$ and $u(t, x - \zeta_n^+)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$. By Taylor expansion

$$u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) = -u_x(t, x - \zeta_n^*)(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-),$$

where $\zeta_n^* \in [\zeta_n^-, \zeta_n^+] \subset [\zeta_1^- - 1, \zeta_1^+ + 1]$ by induction assumption. For $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$, we easily check that $|x - \zeta_n^* - \xi(t)|$ is bounded by some constant depending only on $\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-$, which together with Proposition 1.2(ii) ensures the existence of some $K = K(\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) > 0$ such that $u_x(t, x - \zeta_n^*) \leq -K$. It then follows that

$$(4.4) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) \geq K(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-), \quad (t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}.$$

Set $\tilde{s}_n = s_n + \tilde{s}$ with $\tilde{s} = \frac{lp}{\omega}$ for some $p = p(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ large (to be chosen). Let $\epsilon_n = \frac{\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-}{pK}$. We deduce from the induction assumption that if $t \geq t_0 + \tilde{s}_n$ and $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x; t_0) &\geq u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - \frac{\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-}{p} = u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - \epsilon_n K, \\ u(t, x; t_0) &\leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + \frac{\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-}{p} = u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + \epsilon_n K. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) &\geq K\epsilon_n \quad \text{and} \\ u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) &\leq -K\epsilon_n \end{aligned}$$

provided p is sufficiently large so that ϵ_n is small. Hence, for $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$ and $t \geq t_0 + \tilde{s}_n$ there hold

$$(4.5) \quad u(t, x; t_0) \geq u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n) \quad \text{and} \quad u(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n).$$

Using the estimates (4.4) and (4.5) and the monotonicity of $u(t, x)$ in x , we obtain

$$[u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x; t_0)] + [u(t, x; t_0) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n)] \geq K(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$$

for $(t, x) \in \Omega_{3R}$ and $t \geq t_0 + \tilde{s}_n$. In particular, at the moment $t = t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \frac{\sigma}{2}$ for some $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) > 0$ to be chosen, we must have either

$$(4.6) \quad \sup_{\Omega_{3R} \cap (\{t\} \times \mathbb{R})} [u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x; t_0)] \geq \frac{K}{2}(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$$

or

$$(4.7) \quad \sup_{\Omega_{3R} \cap (\{t\} \times \mathbb{R})} [u(t, x; t_0) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n)] \geq \frac{K}{2}(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-).$$

Due to (4.5), we can apply Harnack’s inequality to both $u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x; t_0)$ and $u(t, x; t_0) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n)$. As a result, there is $p_0 = p_0(\sigma, \tau) = p_0(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) > 0$, where $\tau = \tau(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) > 0$ is to be chosen, such that

$$(4.8) \quad \inf_{\Omega_R \cap ([t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau] \times \mathbb{R})} [u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x; t_0)] \geq \frac{p_0 K}{2} (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$$

if (4.6) holds, and

$$(4.9) \quad \inf_{\Omega_R \cap ([t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau] \times \mathbb{R})} [u(t, x; t_0) - u(t, x - \zeta_n^- + \epsilon_n)] \geq \frac{p_0 K}{2} (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$$

if (4.7) holds.

From now on, we assume (4.6) and (4.8). The case with (4.7) and (4.9) can be treated similarly. Set $r_0 = \frac{p_0 K}{2}$. For $(t, x) \in \Omega_R$ and $t \in [t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau]$, we deduce from the fact that $\inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x) \geq -C_*$ for some $C_* > 0$ by a priori estimates for parabolic equations and the estimate (4.8) that

$$\begin{aligned} &u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0) \\ &\geq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ - \epsilon_n) - u(t, x; t_0) - C_*(\epsilon_n + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \\ &\geq r_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) - C_*(\epsilon_n + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \\ &= \left(r_0 - \frac{C_*}{pK} - C_* dr_0 \right) (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-). \end{aligned}$$

We now choose $p = p(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ sufficiently large and $d = d(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ sufficiently small such that $r_0 - \frac{C_*}{pK} - C_* dr_0 \geq 0$. Thus, for $(t, x) \in \Omega_R$ and $t \in [t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau]$, we have

$$(4.10) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0) \geq 0.$$

Next, we estimate $u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0)$ for $(t, x) \notin \Omega_R$ and $t \in [t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau]$. We distinguish between

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Omega}_R^- &= \Omega_R^- \cap ([t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau] \times \mathbb{R}) \quad \text{and} \\ \tilde{\Omega}_R^+ &= \Omega_R^+ \cap ([t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau] \times \mathbb{R}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_R^- &= \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \frac{\zeta_1^- + \zeta_1^+}{2} \leq -R \right\} \quad \text{and} \\ \Omega_R^+ &= \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \frac{\zeta_1^- + \zeta_1^+}{2} \geq R \right\} \end{aligned}$$

are the regions left and right of Ω_R , respectively. Clearly, if $(t, x) \notin \Omega_R$, then $(t, x) \in \Omega_R^-$ or $(t, x) \in \Omega_R^+$.

Case $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^-$. If $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^-$, we check $x - (\zeta_1^- - 1) - \xi(t) \leq -\frac{L_0}{2}$ by the definition of R , and hence $u(t, x - (\zeta_1^- - 1)) \geq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2}$ by (3.2). Choosing $d = d(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ smaller if necessary so that $dr_0 < \frac{1}{2}$, we have

$$\zeta_1^- - 1 \leq \zeta_n^- \leq \zeta_n^+ - dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-),$$

where the first inequality is due to the induction assumption. The monotonicity of $u(t, x)$ in x then yields

$$(4.11) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \geq u(t, x - (\zeta_1^- - 1)) \geq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2}.$$

Moreover, by the induction assumption

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(t, x; t_0) &\geq u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_n)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^-) \\
 (4.12) \quad &\geq u(t, x - (\zeta_1^- - 1)) - (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} \\
 &\geq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2} - \frac{1 - \theta_*}{2} = \theta_*,
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ is large so that $(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} \leq (\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^- + 2) e^{-\omega\sigma} \leq \frac{1 - \theta_*}{2}$. Setting

$$v(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0),$$

we have

$$v_t = v_{xx} + f(t, u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-))) - f(t, u(t, x; t_0)) = v_{xx} + a(t, x)v,$$

where $a(t, x) \leq -\beta$ due to (4.11), (4.12) and (H3). By (4.10), $v(t, x; t_0)$ is nonnegative on the boundary of $\tilde{\Omega}_R^-$. At the initial moment $t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma$, we deduce from the induction assumption and the fact that $\inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x) \geq -C_*$ for some $C_* > 0$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x; t_0) &= u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x; t_0) \\
 &\geq u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+) \\
 &\quad - (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} \\
 &\geq -C_* dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) - (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} \\
 &\geq -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-).
 \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$\tilde{v}(t) = -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\beta(t-(t_0+\tilde{s}_n+\sigma))}.$$

It is a space-independent solution of $\tilde{v}_t = \tilde{v}_{xx} - \beta\tilde{v}$ with initial data $\tilde{v}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma) = -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$. Since $\tilde{v} \leq 0$, it satisfies $\tilde{v}_t \leq \tilde{v}_{xx} + a(t, x)\tilde{v}$; hence, the comparison principle implies that for any $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^-$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.13) \quad &u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0) \\
 &= v(t, x; t_0) \geq \tilde{v}(t) = -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\beta(t-(t_0+\tilde{s}_n+\sigma))}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Case $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^+$. If $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^+$, then $x - (\zeta_1^+ + 1) - \xi(t) \geq \frac{L_0}{2}$, and hence $u(t, x - (\zeta_1^+ + 1)) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$ by (3.2). We then obtain from the monotonicity of $u(t, x)$ in x and the estimate $\zeta_n^+ - dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \leq \zeta_n^+ \leq \zeta_1^+ + 1$ that

$$u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \leq u(t, x - (\zeta_1^+ + 1)) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}.$$

Moreover, by the induction assumption

$$\begin{aligned}
 u(t, x; t_0) &\leq u(t, x - \zeta_n^+) + q_n e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_n)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^+) \\
 &\leq u(t, x - (\zeta_1^+ + 1)) + (\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^- + 2) e^{-\omega\sigma} \leq \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

provided $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ is large so that $(\zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^- + 2) e^{-\omega\sigma} \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$. Thus, setting $v(t, x; t_0) = u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0)$, we verify that

$$v_t = v_{xx}.$$

For $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^+$, we easily check that $x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^+ \geq L_0 + 1$; thus $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^+) = e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^+ - L_0)}$ by the definition of Γ . Then, at the initial moment $t = t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma$, we deduce from the induction assumption that

$$\begin{aligned} v(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x; t_0) &= u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x; t_0) \\ &\geq u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+) \\ &\quad - (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma) - \zeta_n^+ - L_0)} \\ &\geq -C dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))} \\ &\quad - (\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\omega\sigma} e^{-\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma) - \zeta_n^+ - L_0)} \\ &\geq -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma) - L_0)}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used Proposition 1.2(iv) in the second inequality. More precisely, we used the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+) &= dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) u_x(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, x - \zeta_n^+ + y) \quad (\text{where } y \in [0, dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)]) \\ &\geq -C dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-c_0(x - \zeta_n^+ + y - \xi(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))} \quad (\text{by Proposition 1.2(iv)}) \\ &\geq -C dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \xi(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))} \quad (\text{since } \alpha \leq c_0) \\ &= -C dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))} e^{-\alpha(\tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma) - \xi(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))} \\ &\geq -C dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, estimate (4.10) gives the nonnegativity of $v(t, x; t_0)$ on the boundary of $\tilde{\Omega}_R^-$. Let $\nu = \frac{\alpha c_B}{2} - \alpha^2$. Since

$$\tilde{v}(t, x; t_0) = -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t) - L_0)} e^{-\nu(t - (t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))}$$

solves $\tilde{v}_t \leq \tilde{v}_{xx}$, we conclude from the comparison principle that for $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}_R^+$,

$$\begin{aligned} (4.14) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) - u(t, x; t_0) &= v(t, x; t_0) \\ &\geq \tilde{v}(t, x; t_0) = -C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t) - L_0)} e^{-\nu(t - (t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))}. \end{aligned}$$

So far, we have obtained the following estimate for $u(t, x; t_0)$ for $t \in [t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma, t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau]$:

$$(4.15) \quad u(t, x - \zeta_n^-) - q_n e^{-\omega(t - t_0 - s_n)} \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_n^-) \leq u(t, x; t_0) \leq \tilde{u}(t, x; t_0),$$

where the first inequality is the induction assumption and

$$\tilde{u}(t, x; t_0) = \begin{cases} u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)), & \text{if } (t, x) \in \Omega_R, \\ u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \\ \quad + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\beta(t - (t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))}, & \text{if } (t, x) \in \Omega_R^-, \\ u(t, x - \zeta_n^+ + dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)) \\ \quad + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) e^{-\alpha(x - \zeta_n^+ - \tilde{\xi}(t) - L_0)} \\ \quad \times e^{-\nu(t - (t_0 + \tilde{s}_n + \sigma))}, & \text{if } (t, x) \in \Omega_R^+, \end{cases}$$

is given by (4.10), (4.13) and (4.14). Note that from the induction assumption to (4.15), we have reduced the gap $\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-$ to $(1 - dr_0)(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$. We now construct s_{n+1} , ζ_{n+1}^- , ζ_{n+1}^+ and q_{n+1} , and show *Claim*_{n+1}.

Set

$$\begin{aligned} s_{n+1} &= \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau, \\ \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^- &= \zeta_n^-, \\ \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+ &= \zeta_n^+ - dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-), \\ q_{n+\frac{1}{2}} &= \left[(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)e^{-\omega\sigma} + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \right] e^{-\omega\tau}. \end{aligned}$$

It then follows from (4.15) that at the moment $t = t_0 + s_{n+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (4.16) \quad & u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^-) - q_{n+\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^-) \\ & \leq u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x; t_0) \leq u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+) + q_{n+\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_n^+). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+)$ is $\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_n^+)$ shifting to the left by $dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) < \frac{1}{2}$, we conclude from the definition of Γ that there is $C > 0$ such that

$$\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_n^+) \leq C\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Setting $\tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}} = Cq_{n+\frac{1}{2}}$, (4.16) yields

$$\begin{aligned} (4.17) \quad & u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^-) - \tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^-) \\ & \leq u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x; t_0) \leq u(t_0 + s_{n+1}, x - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+) + \tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + s_{n+1}) - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+). \end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$(4.18) \quad \tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \leq C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)e^{-\omega\tau} \leq \min\{\epsilon_0, \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+ - \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^-\}$$

provided $\tau = \tau(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ is sufficiently large, where ϵ_0 is given by (3.7). Using this estimate and (4.17), we can apply Theorem 3.1 as mentioned in Remark 3.2 to conclude that

$$(4.19) \quad \begin{aligned} & u(t, x - \zeta_{n+1}^-) - q_{n+1}e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_{n+1})}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_{n+1}^-) \\ & \leq u(t, x; t_0) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_{n+1}^+) + q_{n+1}e^{-\omega(t-t_0-s_{n+1})}\Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_{n+1}^+) \end{aligned}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \geq t_0 + s_{n+1}$, where

$$\zeta_{n+1}^- = \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^- - \frac{M}{\omega}\tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \zeta_{n+1}^+ = \zeta_{n+\frac{1}{2}}^+ + \frac{M}{\omega}\tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad q_{n+1} = \tilde{q}_{n+\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Moreover, by (4.18), we have $q_{n+1} \leq \zeta_{n+1}^+ - \zeta_{n+1}^-$. For ζ_{n+1}^- and ζ_{n+1}^+ , we have

$$(4.20) \quad \begin{aligned} \zeta_{n+1}^- &= \zeta_n^- - C \left[(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)e^{-\omega\sigma} + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \right] e^{-\omega\tau} \\ &\geq \zeta_n^- - C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)e^{-\omega\tau} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \zeta_{n+1}^+ &= \zeta_n^+ - dr_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) + \left[(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)e^{-\omega\sigma} + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) \right] e^{-\omega\tau} \\ &\leq \zeta_n^+ - (dr_0 - C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})e^{-\omega\tau})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$(4.22) \quad \zeta_{n+1}^+ - \zeta_{n+1}^- \leq (1 - dr_0 + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})e^{-\omega\tau})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-).$$

The estimates (4.19), (4.20), (4.21) and (4.22) are obtained provided (4.6) and (4.8) hold. If (4.7) and (4.9) hold, then we can also obtain (4.19) with ζ_{n+1}^- and ζ_{n+1}^+ satisfying

$$\zeta_{n+1}^- \geq \zeta_n^- + (dr_0 - C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})e^{-\omega\tau})(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-)$$

and

$$\zeta_{n+1}^+ \leq \zeta_n^+ + C(dr_0 + e^{-\omega\sigma})e^{-\omega\tau}(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-),$$

respectively, and hence $\zeta_{n+1}^+ - \zeta_{n+1}^-$ satisfies (4.22) as well.

Choosing $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ and $\tau = \tau(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ sufficiently large, we can write the above estimate in uniform form: for some $\delta_0 = \delta_0(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-) > 0$ sufficiently small, there holds

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta_n^- - \delta_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-) &\leq \zeta_{n+1}^- \leq \zeta_{n+1}^+ \leq \zeta_n^+ + \delta_0(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-), \\ \zeta_{n+1}^+ - \zeta_{n+1}^- &\leq (1 - \delta_0)(\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^-). \end{aligned}$$

We then deduce from the induction assumption that $\zeta_1^- - 1 \leq \zeta_{n+1}^- \leq \zeta_{n+1}^+ \leq \zeta_1^+ + 1$, and then $\zeta_n^+ - \zeta_n^- \leq C(1 - \delta_0)^n$ for some $C > 0$.

It remains to choose s_1 . From the proof, we see that

$$s_{n+1} = \tilde{s}_n + \sigma + \tau = s_n + \frac{\ln p}{\omega} + \sigma + \tau,$$

where $p = p(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$, $\sigma = \sigma(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ and $\tau = \tau(\alpha_0, \zeta_1^+ - \zeta_1^-)$ are large constants. Thus, choosing $s_1 = \frac{\ln p}{\omega} + \sigma + \tau$, we have $s_n = ns_1$. This proves *Claim_n* for $n \geq 2$.

Finally, we set $T = Ns_1$ for some N sufficiently large to complete the proof of (i).

(ii) We apply Theorem 3.1 and the iteration arguments for *Claim_n*, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, in the proof of (i) to the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} u(t_0 + T, x - \zeta_T^-) - q_T \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + T) - \zeta_T^-) \\ \leq u(t_0 + T, x; t_0) \leq u(t_0 + T, x - \zeta_T^+) + q_T \Gamma(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_0 + T) - \zeta_T^+) \end{aligned}$$

at the new initial moment $t_0 + T$, which is the result of (i). The only difference between this and the arguments in the proof of (i) is that now the initial gap between the shifts ζ_T^- and ζ_T^+ satisfy $0 \leq \zeta_T^- - \zeta_T^+ \leq 1$. As a result, various constants as in the proof of (i) now do not depend on $\zeta_T^- - \zeta_T^+$ and only depend on α_0 , and hence we find the result. □

5. PROPERTIES OF GENERALIZED TRAVELING WAVES

In this section, we study fundamental properties of arbitrary generalized traveling waves as defined in Definition 1.1. Properties of particular interest are space monotonicity and exponential decay ahead of the interface as stated in Theorem 1.4. These two properties play a crucial role in the study of uniqueness of generalized traveling waves, which will be the objective of Section 6. We always assume (H1)-(H3) in this section.

From now on, we will always consider some fixed generalized traveling wave $v(t, x)$ of (1.2) as defined in Definition 1.1. Let $\xi^v(t)$ be the interface location function of $v(t, x)$.

5.1. Space monotonicity. In this subsection, we study the space monotonicity of $v(t, x)$ and prove Theorem 1.4(i). We first prove the following lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *There exists $h_1 > 0$ such that for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_t &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{\theta}{2} \leq v(t, x) \leq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2} \right\}, \\ \Omega_t^1 &= \left\{ x \in [\inf \Omega_t, \sup \Omega_t] \mid v(t, x) \leq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2} \right\}, \\ \Omega_t^2 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq \inf \Omega_t^1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \leq \inf \Omega_t\}, \\ \Omega_t^3 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq \sup \Omega_t^1\} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \geq \sup \Omega_t\}, \\ \Omega_t^4 &= \left\{ x \in [\inf \Omega_t, \sup \Omega_t] \mid v(t, x) \geq \frac{1 + \theta_*}{2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

and set $\Omega_i = \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (\{t\} \times \Omega_t^i)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Notice that $\mathbb{R}^2 = \bigcup_{i=1}^4 \Omega_i$.

We first show that there exists $h_1 > 0$ such that for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_1$. We see from the definition of a generalized traveling wave that

$$h_1 := \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (\sup \Omega_t^1 - \inf \Omega_t^1) < \infty.$$

Since $v(t, x) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for all $x \leq \inf \Omega_t^1$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we deduce for $(t, x) \in \Omega_1$ and $h \geq h_1$ that $x - h \leq \inf \Omega_t^1$, and hence $v(t, x - h) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2} \geq v(t, x)$.

Next, we show that for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$. Let $h \geq h_1$ and set $\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h) - v(t, x)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$. We see that $\phi(t, x)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t = \phi_{xx} + a(t, x)\phi, & (t, x) \in \Omega_2, \\ \phi(t, x) \geq 0, & (t, x) \in \partial\Omega_2 := \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{(t, \inf \Omega_t^2)\} \subset \Omega_1, \end{cases}$$

where $a(t, x) = \frac{f(t, v(t, x-h)) - f(t, v(t, x))}{v(t, x-h) - v(t, x)}$. Since $v(t, x) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$ and $x - h \in \Omega_t^2$ if $x \in \Omega_t^2$, we have $v(t, x - h) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$. It then follows from (H3) that $a(t, x) \leq -\beta$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$. For contradiction, let us assume that

$$r_2 := \inf_{(t, x) \in \Omega_2} \phi(t, x) < 0.$$

Then, we can find a sequence $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Omega_2$ such that $\phi(t_n, x_n) \leq r_2(1 - \frac{1}{2n})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\inf \Omega_{t_n}^2 - x_n) \leq d_2$ for some $d_2 > 0$; otherwise

$\phi(t_n, x_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ by the definition of generalized traveling wave. Moreover, since $\phi \geq 0$ on $\partial\Omega_2$ and $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \phi(t_n, x_n) \leq \frac{r_2}{2}$, regularity of $v(t, x)$ implies that x_n stays uniformly away from $\inf \Omega_{t_n}^2$, that is, $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} (\inf \Omega_{t_n}^2 - x_n) \geq \tilde{d}_2$ for some $\tilde{d}_2 > 0$. Thus, by a priori estimates for parabolic equations, say, $\sup_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^2} |v_t(t, x)| < \infty$ and $\sup_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^2} |v_x(t, x)| < \infty$, we can find some small $\hat{d}_2 > 0$ such that

$$\phi(t, x) \leq \frac{r_2}{4} \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_n := \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (t - t_n)^2 + (x - x_n)^2 \leq \hat{d}_2^2 \right\} \subset \Omega_2$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Now, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $\phi_n(t, x) = \phi(t + t_n, x + x_n)$ for $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, which satisfies $\phi_n \leq \frac{r_2}{4}$ on $B_0 := \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t^2 + x^2 \leq \hat{d}_2^2\}$ and $(\phi_n)_t - (\phi_n)_{xx} \geq -\frac{\beta r_2}{4}$ for $(t, x) \in B_0$. A priori estimates for parabolic equations then ensure the existence of some subsequence, still denoted by n , such that $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to some $\tilde{\phi}$ uniformly in B_0 . It then follows that

$$\tilde{\phi}_t - \tilde{\phi}_{xx} \geq -\frac{\beta r_2}{4} > 0 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_0.$$

Moreover, $\tilde{\phi} \geq r_2$ on B_0 and $\tilde{\phi}(0, 0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(t_n, x_n) = r_2$. That is, on B_0 , $\tilde{\phi}$ attains its minimum at $(0, 0)$, which is an interior point of B_0 . This is a contradiction by the maximum principle. Hence, for any $h \geq h_1$, we have $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_2$.

We now show that for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for all $(t, x) \in \Omega_3$. Let $h_2 > 0$ and set $\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h) - v(t, x)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_3$. Since $v(t, x) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_3$, $f(t, v(t, x)) = 0$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_3$. We then verify that

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t - \phi_{xx} = f(t, v(t, x - h)) \geq 0, & (t, x) \in \Omega_3, \\ \phi(t, x) \geq 0, & (t, x) \in \partial\Omega_3 := \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{(t, \inf \Omega_t^3)\} \subset \Omega_1. \end{cases}$$

For contradiction, suppose that

$$r_3 := \inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_3} \phi(t, x) < 0.$$

Let $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Omega_3$ be such that $\phi(t_n, x_n) \leq r_3(1 - \frac{1}{2n})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, set $d_n = \text{dist}((t_n, x_n), \Omega_1 \cap (\{t \leq t_n\} \times \mathbb{R}))$. As above, there are $\tilde{d}_3 > \hat{d}_3 > 0$ such that $d_n \in [\hat{d}_3, \tilde{d}_3]$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\phi_t - \phi_{xx} \geq 0 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_n,$$

where

$$B_n = \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (t - t_n)^2 + (x - x_n)^2 \leq d_n^2 \text{ and } t \leq t_n \right\} \subset \Omega_3.$$

Note that we can find some subsequence, still denoted by n , such that $d_n \rightarrow \bar{d}_3 \in [\hat{d}_3, \tilde{d}_3]$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\{\phi_n := \phi(\cdot + t_n, \cdot + x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to some $\bar{\phi}$ uniformly in $B_0 := \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t^2 + x^2 \leq \bar{d}_3^2 \text{ and } t \leq 0\}$. Moreover,

$$\bar{\phi}_t - \bar{\phi}_{xx} \geq 0 \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_0$$

and, on B_0 , $\bar{\phi}$ attains its minimum r_3 at $(0, 0)$. Thus, the maximum principle implies that $\bar{\phi} \equiv r_3$ on B_0 . However, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\partial B_n \cap \Omega_1 \neq \emptyset$, and hence there's $(\tilde{t}_n, \tilde{x}_n) \in \partial B_n \cap \Omega_1$ such that $\phi(\tilde{t}_n, \tilde{x}_n) \geq 0$. As a result, $\bar{\phi} \geq 0$ at some point on ∂B_0 . This is a contradiction. Hence, for any $h \geq h_1$, we have $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_3$.

Finally, we show that for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for all $(t, x) \in \Omega_4$. Let $h \geq h_1$. Note by the definition of h_1 , we actually have $v(t, x - h) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for $x \leq \sup \Omega_t^1$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, $v(t, x - h) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_4$. Thus, we are in a situation similar to the case of Ω_2 , and we can argue similarly to obtain the result.

In conclusion, for any $h \geq h_1$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This completes the proof. \square

We now prove Theorem 1.4(i).

Proof of Theorem 1.4(i). By the classical results of Angenent (see [2, Theorem A and Theorem B]), the proposition follows if we can show that for any $h > 0$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. For this purpose, define

$$h_0 = \inf \{h_1 > 0 \mid \text{for any } h \geq h_1 \text{ there holds } v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h) \text{ for all } (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}$$

and suppose $h_0 > 0$ for contradiction. Clearly, $v \not\equiv v(\cdot, \cdot - h_0)$. Thus, by maximum principle, there holds $v(t, x) < v(t, x - h_0)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let $\Omega_t = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid \frac{\theta}{2} \leq v(t, x) \leq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}\}$ as in the proof of Lemma 5.1, and set

$$\tilde{\Omega} = \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left(\{t\} \times [\inf \Omega_t, \sup \Omega_t] \right).$$

Setting $\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h_0) - v(t, x) > 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we claim that

$$(5.1) \quad \inf_{(t,x) \in \tilde{\Omega}} \phi(t, x) > 0.$$

Suppose (5.1) is false. We can find a sequence $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \tilde{\Omega}$ such that $\phi(t_n, x_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_n(t, x) &= v(t + t_n, x + x_n), \\ \phi_n(t, x) &= \phi(t + t_n, x + x_n) = v_n(t, x - h_0) - v_n(t, x). \end{aligned}$$

We see that there is some subsequence, still denoted by n , and a function \tilde{v} such that v_n and $v_n(\cdot, \cdot - h_0)$ converge locally uniformly to \tilde{v} and $\tilde{v}(\cdot, \cdot - h_0)$, respectively. Of course, ϕ_n converges locally uniformly to $\tilde{\phi} := \tilde{v}(\cdot, \cdot - h_0) - \tilde{v}$. Moreover, as $\phi_n(0, 0) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\phi_n \geq 0$ satisfying $(\phi_n)_t = (\phi_n)_{xx} + a_n(t, x)\phi_n$ with $a_n(t, x) = \frac{f(t+t_0, v_n(t, x-h_0)) - f(t+t_0, v_n(t, x))}{v_n(t, x-h_0) - v_n(t, x)}$ bounded, we conclude from the Harnack inequality that $\tilde{\phi} \equiv 0$. This yields

$$(5.2) \quad \tilde{v}(\cdot, \cdot - h_0) = \tilde{v}.$$

However, since $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \tilde{\Omega}$, the uniform-in-time limits in the definition of generalized traveling waves implies the uniform-in- n limits

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} v_n(0, x) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v_n(0, x) = 0.$$

This yields $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \tilde{v}(0, x) = 1$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{v}(0, x) = 0$, which contradicts (5.2). Hence, (5.1) holds.

From (5.1), we are able to find some $\delta_0 > 0$ such that if $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$, then

$$(5.3) \quad \inf_{(t,x) \in \tilde{\Omega}} (v(t, x - (h_0 - \delta)) - v(t, x)) \geq 0.$$

Indeed, due to the uniform boundedness of v_x , i.e., $\sup_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^2} |v_x(t,x)| < \infty$, there exists some $\delta_0 \in (0, h_0)$ such that for any $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$ there holds

$$v(t, x + \delta - h_0) - v(t, x - h_0) \in \left[-\frac{r_0}{2}, \frac{r_0}{2} \right], \quad (t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega},$$

where $r_0 = \inf_{(t,x) \in \tilde{\Omega}} (v(t, x - h_0) - v(t, x)) > 0$ by (5.1). It then follows that for any $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$,

$$v(t, x + \delta - h_0) - v(t, x) = v(t, x + \delta - h_0) - v(t, x - h_0) + v(t, x - h_0) - v(t, x) \geq \frac{r_0}{2}$$

for all $(t, x) \in \tilde{\Omega}$. This establishes (5.3).

Now, using (5.3), we can repeat the arguments for Ω_2 and Ω_3 as in the proof of Lemma 5.1 to conclude that

$$\inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_2} (v(t, x - (h_0 - \delta)) - v(t, x)) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_3} (v(t, x - (h_0 - \delta)) - v(t, x)) \geq 0$$

for any $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$. This together with (5.1) and (5.3) implies that for any $h \geq h_0 - \delta_0$ there holds $v(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, which contradicts the minimality of h_0 . Hence, $h_0 = 0$ and the result follows. \square

5.2. Exponential decay ahead of interface. Consider a generalized traveling wave $v(t, x)$ of (1.2) with interface location function $\xi^v(t)$. In this subsection, we study the exponential decay of $v(t, x)$ ahead of the interface and prove Theorem 1.4(ii). With Theorem 1.4(i), we understand that $v(t, x)$ is strictly decreasing in x for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$. We first prove two lemmas.

For $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, let $\xi_\lambda^v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that $v(t, \xi_\lambda^v(t)) = \lambda$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By Theorem 1.4(i), ξ_λ^v is well-defined and continuously differentiable. Define $\psi_\lambda^v : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0, 1)$ by setting $\psi_\lambda^v(t, x) = v(t, x + \xi_\lambda^v(t))$. We show that

Lemma 5.2. *For each $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, there hold*

(i) $\psi_\lambda^v(t, x)$ is a profile of $v(t, x)$, that is,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi_\lambda^v(t, x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi_\lambda^v(t, x) = 0 \text{ uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R};$$

(ii) there exists $L_\lambda > 0$ such that $|\xi^v(t) - \xi_\lambda^v(t)| \leq L_\lambda$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. (i) From the definition of the generalized traveling wave and the space monotonicity, for any $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < 1$, there exists $L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} > 0$ such that $\xi_{\lambda_1}^v(t) - \xi_{\lambda_2}^v(t) \leq L_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Fix any $\lambda_0 \in (0, 1)$. Then, for any $\lambda > \lambda_0$, we have for all $x \leq -L_{\lambda_0, \lambda}$,

$$\psi_{\lambda_0}^v(t, x) = v(t, x + \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t)) \geq v(t, \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) - L_{\lambda_0, \lambda}) \geq v(t, \xi_\lambda(t)) = \lambda.$$

This shows the uniform-in-time limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi_{\lambda_0}(t, x) = 1$. Similarly, we have the limit $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi_{\lambda_0}(t, x) = 0$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$. This proves (i).

(ii) Since $\psi^v(t, x - \xi^v(t)) = v(t, x) = \psi_\lambda^v(t, x - \xi_\lambda^v(t))$, we have

$$(5.4) \quad \psi^v(t, x) = \psi_\lambda^v(t, x - \xi_\lambda^v(t) + \xi^v(t)).$$

Now, suppose there exists $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $|t_n| \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $|\xi^v(t_n) - \xi_\lambda^v(t_n)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then, there must be a subsequence, still denoted by $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, such that either $\xi^v(t_n) - \xi_\lambda^v(t_n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ or $\xi^v(t_n) - \xi_\lambda^v(t_n) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose the former is true (the case in which the latter holds can be treated similarly). Then setting $t = t_n$ and $x_n = \frac{\xi^v(t_n) - \xi_\lambda^v(t_n)}{2}$ in (5.4), we have

$\psi^v(t_n, x_n) = \psi_\lambda^v(t_n, -x_n)$. We then conclude from uniform-in-time limits of $\psi^v(t, x)$ and $\psi_\lambda^v(t, x)$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ that

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^v(t_n, x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi_\lambda^v(t_n, -x_n) = 1.$$

This is a contradiction. Hence, $\xi^v(t) - \xi_\lambda^v(t)$ remains bounded as t varies in \mathbb{R} . \square

We next show the rightward propagation nature of $\xi^v(t)$, and hence, of $\xi_\lambda^v(t)$ for all $\lambda \in (0, 1)$.

Lemma 5.3. *There exist constants $C_1^v > 0$, $C_2^v > 0$ and $d^v > 0$, and a twice continuously differentiable function $\tilde{\xi}^v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c_B}{2} &\leq \dot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t) \leq C_1^v, & t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ |\ddot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t)| &\leq C_2^v, & t \in \mathbb{R}, \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$|\tilde{\xi}^v(t) - \xi^v(t)| \leq d^v, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $c_B > 0$ is the speed of traveling waves of (2.2). In particular, for any $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, there exists $L_\lambda > 0$ such that $|\tilde{\xi}^v(t) - \xi_\lambda^v(t)| \leq L_\lambda$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. Since we have no idea about the value $v(t, \xi^v(t))$ and do not know whether $\xi^v(t)$ is continuous, instead of modifying $\xi^v(t)$, we modify $\xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t)$ for some $\lambda_0 \in (\theta, 1)$ as we did in Proposition 2.1 for $\xi(t)$. We sketch the proof within four steps.

Step 1. There are $t_B^v > 0$ and $t_I^v > 0$ such that

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{3c_B}{4}(t - t_0 - t_B^v) \leq \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) - \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t_0) \leq \frac{5c_I}{4}(t - t_0 - t_I^v), \quad t \geq t_0.$$

The proof follows from the arguments as in the proof of Lemma 2.2. The only difference is that we need to use a different ψ_* , which in this case can be taken as a uniformly continuous and nonincreasing function satisfying

$$\psi_*(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda_0, & x \leq x_0, \\ 0, & x \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

for some fixed $x_0 < 0$. We then have $\psi_* \leq u(t_0, \cdot + \xi_{\lambda_0}(t_0))$ for all $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. The rest of the proof proceeds as in the proof of Lemma 2.2.

Step 2. Let $C_0 > \frac{5}{4}c_I t_I^v$. Let $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. There are a sequence $\{T_{n-1}(t_0)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $T_0(t_0) = t_0$ and functions

$$\eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)) = \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(T_{n-1}(t_0)) + C_0 + \frac{c_B}{2}(t - T_{n-1}(t_0)), \quad t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)]$$

for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the following hold: for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

- (i) $T_n(t_0) - T_{n-1}(t_0) \in [T_{\min}, T_{\max}]$, where $0 < T_{\min} < T_{\max} < \infty$ depend only on c_B, t_B^v, c_I and t_I^v ;
- (ii) $\xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) < \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0))$ for $t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)]$ and $\xi_{\lambda_0}^v(T_n(t_0)) = \eta(T_n(t_0); T_{n-1}(t_0))$;
- (iii) $0 \leq \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)) - \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) \leq C_0 + \frac{3}{4}c_B t_B^v$ for $t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)]$.

The proof follows in the same way as that of Lemma 2.3, since we only need (5.5) and the continuity of $\xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t)$ as remarked after the proof of Lemma 2.2. The lower bound and the upper bound in (i) follow from (5.5).

Step 3. Let $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. There exist constants $C_1^v > 0$, $C_2^v > 0$ and $d^v > 0$, and a twice continuously differentiable function $\tilde{\xi}^v(\cdot; t_0) : [t_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying for $t \geq t_0$,

$$\frac{c_B}{2} \leq \dot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t; t_0) \leq C_1^v, \quad |\ddot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t; t_0)| \leq C_2^v \quad \text{and} \quad 0 \leq \tilde{\xi}^v(t; t_0) - \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) \leq d^v.$$

Moreover, $\{\dot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(\cdot; t_0)\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ and $\{\ddot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(\cdot; t_0)\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ are uniformly bounded and uniformly Lipschitz continuous.

To see this, we first define $\xi^v(\cdot; t_0) : [t_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by setting

$$\xi^v(t; t_0) = \eta(t; T_{n-1}(t_0)), \quad t \in [T_{n-1}(t_0), T_n(t_0)), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We then modify $\xi^v(t; t_0)$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.3 to get $\tilde{\xi}^v(t; t_0)$. For the modification, it concerns some function $\delta(t)$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.3, which is only required to be continuously differentiable there, but clearly we can make it twice continuously differentiable with uniformly bounded first and second derivatives as remarked after the proof of Lemma 2.3.

Step 4. By Step 3, the Arzelà-Ascoli theorem and the diagonal argument, we can argue as in the proof of Proposition 2.1 to conclude that $\{\tilde{\xi}^v(\cdot; t_0)\}_{t_0 \leq 0}$ converges locally uniformly to some twice continuously differentiable function $\tilde{\xi}^v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying $\frac{c_B}{2} \leq \dot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t) \leq C_1^v$, $|\ddot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t)| \leq C_2^v$ and $0 \leq \tilde{\xi}^v(t) - \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t) \leq d^v$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. The lemma then follows from $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi^v(t) - \xi_{\lambda_0}^v(t)| < \infty$ due to Lemma 5.2.

□

We now prove Theorem 1.4(ii).

Proof of Theorem 1.4(ii). By Lemma 5.2(ii) and Lemma 5.3, there holds $L_\theta := \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\tilde{\xi}^v(t) - \xi_\theta^v(t)| < \infty$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we define

$$\hat{\xi}^v(t) = \tilde{\xi}^v(t) + L_\theta.$$

Then, $\hat{\xi}^v$ satisfies all the properties for $\tilde{\xi}^v$ as in Lemma 5.3. In particular, it satisfies the properties as in the statement of the theorem. It remains to show that $v(t, x)$ is exponential decay ahead of $\hat{\xi}^v(t)$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Set $\hat{v}(t, x) = v(t, x + \hat{\xi}^v(t))$ for $x \geq 0$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\hat{\xi}^v(t) \geq \xi_\theta^v(t)$ by the definition, we obtain from monotonicity that $v(t, x + \hat{\xi}^v(t)) \leq \theta$, and hence $f(t, v(t, x + \hat{\xi}^v(t))) = 0$ and $\hat{v}(t, x) = \frac{1}{\theta} v(t, x + \hat{\xi}^v(t)) \leq 1$ for all $x \geq 0$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. We then readily check that $\hat{v}(t, x)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \hat{v}_t = \hat{v}_{xx} + \dot{\hat{\xi}}^v \hat{v}_x, & x \geq 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \hat{v}(t, 0) \leq 1, & t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \hat{v}(t, x) = 0 & \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

Now, define

$$\phi(t, x) = e^{-\frac{c_B}{2}x} - \hat{v}(t, x), \quad x \geq 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Since $\dot{\hat{\xi}}^v(t) = \dot{\tilde{\xi}}^v(t) \geq \frac{c_B}{2}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ by Lemma 5.3, we see that $\phi(t, x)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \phi_t \geq \phi_{xx} + \dot{\hat{\xi}}^v \phi_x, & x \geq 0, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \phi(t, 0) \geq 0, & t \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \phi(t, x) = 0 & \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}. \end{cases}$$

We claim that $\phi(t, x) \geq 0$ for $x \geq 0$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. For contradiction, suppose this is not the case, that is,

$$r_0 := \inf_{x \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{R}} \phi(t, x) < 0.$$

Let $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R} \times [0, \infty)$ be such that $\phi(t_n, x_n) \leq r_0(1 - \frac{1}{2n})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $d_n = \text{dist}((t_n, x_n), \mathbb{R} \times \{x = 0\}) = x_n$. Since $\phi(t_n, x_n) \in (r_0, \frac{r_0}{2}]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \phi(t, x) = 0$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$, there is $\tilde{d}_0 > 0$ such that $d_n = x_n \leq \tilde{d}_0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, the uniform estimate $\sup_{x \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{R}} |\phi_x(t, x)| < \infty$ and the fact that $\inf_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \phi(t, 0) \geq 0$ ensure the existence of some $\hat{d}_0 > 0$ such that $d_n = x_n \geq \hat{d}_0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, $d_n \in [\hat{d}_0, \tilde{d}_0]$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Clearly,

$$\phi_t \geq \phi_{xx} + \hat{\xi} \phi_x \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_n,$$

where

$$B_n = \left\{ (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid (t - t_n)^2 + (x - x_n)^2 \leq d_n^2 \text{ and } t \leq t_n \right\} \subset \mathbb{R} \times [0, \infty).$$

For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, set $\xi_n := \hat{\xi}(\cdot + t_n)$ and $\phi_n := \phi(\cdot + t_n, \cdot + x_n)$. Then, we can find some subsequence, still denoted by n , such that $d_n \rightarrow d_0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for some $d_0 \in [\hat{d}_0, \tilde{d}_0]$, $\{\xi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to some $\bar{\xi}$ uniformly on $B_0 := \{(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid t^2 + x^2 \leq d_0^2 \text{ and } t \leq 0\}$ (where we used $|\ddot{\xi}^v(t)| = |\ddot{\xi}^v(t)| \leq C_2^v$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ by Lemma 5.3), and $\{\phi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to some $\bar{\phi}$ uniformly on B_0 . Moreover, $\bar{\phi}$ satisfies

$$\bar{\phi}_t \geq \bar{\phi}_{xx} + \bar{\xi} \bar{\phi}_x \quad \text{for } (t, x) \in B_0,$$

and, on B_0 , $\bar{\phi}$ attains its minimum r_0 at $(0, 0)$. The maximum principle then implies that $\bar{\phi} \equiv r_0$ on B_0 . However, since $(t_n, 0) \in \partial B_n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\phi(t_n, 0) \geq 0$, we obtain that $\phi \geq 0$ at some point on ∂B_0 . This is a contradiction. Hence, $\inf_{x \geq 0, t \in \mathbb{R}} \phi(t, x) \geq 0$ and the proof is complete. \square

6. UNIQUENESS OF GENERALIZED TRAVELING WAVES

In this section, we investigate the uniqueness of generalized traveling waves of (1.2). Throughout this section, we assume $u^f(t, x)$ is the generalized traveling wave of (1.2) in Proposition 1.2 and write $u^f(t, x)$ and $\xi^f(t)$ as $u(t, x)$ and $\xi(t)$, respectively. We assume that $v(t, x)$ is an arbitrary generalized traveling wave of (1.2). Hence, $v(t, x)$ satisfies all properties as in Section 5.

Recall that $\xi_\theta^v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\xi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are such that $v(t, \xi_\theta^v(t)) = \theta = u(t, \xi(t))$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By considering space translations of $v(t, x)$ and $u(t, x)$, we may assume, without loss of generality, that $\xi_\theta^v(0) = 0 = \xi(0)$, that is, $v(0, 0) = \theta = u(0, 0)$. We will assume this normalization as well as (H1)-(H3) in the rest of this section, and therefore, Theorem 1.5 reads:

Theorem 6.1. *There holds $v(t, x) = u(t, x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Before proving the above theorem, we first prove two lemmas. The first one concerns the boundedness of interface locations between $v(t, x)$ and $u(t, x)$. For $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, let $\xi_\lambda : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be such that $u(t, \xi_\lambda(t)) = \lambda$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. By the space monotonicity of $u(t, x)$, ξ_λ is well-defined and unique. In particular, $\xi_\theta \equiv \xi$.

Lemma 6.2. *For any $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in (0, 1)$, there holds $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_{\lambda_1}^v(t) - \xi_{\lambda_2}(t)| < \infty$. In particular, there holds $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$.*

Proof. We note that by Proposition 1.2(iii) and Lemma 5.2(ii), it suffices to prove the “in particular” part $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$. To do so, we show (i) $\sup_{t \leq 0} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$ and (ii) $\sup_{t \geq 0} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$.

(i) Suppose on the contrary $\sup_{t \leq 0} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| = \infty$. Then there exists $t_n \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $|\xi_\theta^v(t_n) - \xi(t_n)| \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Suppose first $\xi_\theta^v(t_n) - \xi(t_n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Let $\alpha \in (0, \frac{c_0}{2})$ be small and fixed, where c_0 is given in Proposition 1.2(iv). Recall that $u(t, x) \leq e^{-c_0(x-\xi(t))}$ for $x \geq \xi(t)$. Then, for any $\epsilon > 0$ small and any $\zeta_0 > 0$, we can find some large N such that

$$u(t_N, x - \zeta_0) - \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_N) - \zeta_0) \leq v(t_N, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where Γ_α is given in (3.3) and $\tilde{\xi} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given in Proposition 2.1. Applying Theorem 3.1, we find that

$$u(t, x - \zeta_1) - \epsilon \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) - \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_N)} \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1) \leq v(t, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq t_N,$$

where $\zeta_1 = \zeta_0 - \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$ is close to ζ_0 if ϵ is sufficiently small. Setting $t = 0$ and $x = \zeta_1 + \xi(0)$ in the above estimate, we find $\theta - \epsilon \leq v(0, \zeta_1 + \xi(0))$, which leads to $\xi_{\theta-\epsilon}^v(0) \geq \zeta_1 + \xi(0)$. Since $\xi_{\theta-\epsilon}^v(0) - \xi_\theta^v(0) \leq L_{\theta-\epsilon, \theta}$, we have $\xi_\theta^v(0) - \xi(0) \geq \zeta_1 - L_{\theta-\epsilon, \theta} > 0$ if we choose $\zeta_0 > 0$ sufficiently large once $\epsilon > 0$ is fixed. This is a contradiction to the normalization $\xi_\theta^v(0) = 0 = \xi(0)$.

Now assume $\xi_\theta^v(t_n) - \xi(t_n) \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By Theorem 1.4(ii) and its proof, we have $\hat{\xi}^v(t) = \tilde{\xi}^v(t) + L_\theta$ and $v(t, x) \leq \theta e^{-\frac{c_B}{2}(x-\hat{\xi}^v(t))}$ for $x \geq \hat{\xi}^v(t)$. Also, recall that $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \tilde{\xi}^v(t)| < \infty$. Let $\alpha \in (0, \frac{c_B}{2})$ be small and fixed. Then, for any $\epsilon > 0$ small and any $\zeta_0 < 0$, we can find some large N such that

$$v(t_N, x) \leq u(t_N, x - \zeta_0) + \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_N) - \zeta_0), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Applying Theorem 3.1, we find that

$$v(t, x) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_N)} \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq t_N,$$

where $\zeta_1 = \zeta_0 + \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$. Setting $t = 0$ and $x = \zeta_1 + \xi(0)$, we obtain $v(0, \zeta_1 + \xi(0)) \leq \theta + \epsilon$, which leads to $\xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(0) \leq \zeta_1 + \xi(0)$. Since $\xi_\theta^v(0) - \xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(0) \leq L_{\theta, \theta+\epsilon}$, we arrive at $\xi_\theta^v(0) - \xi(0) \leq \zeta_1 + L_{\theta, \theta+\epsilon} < 0$ if we choose $-\zeta_0$ sufficiently large once $\epsilon > 0$ is fixed. This is a contradiction. Hence, $\sup_{t \leq 0} |\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$.

(ii) Fix a small $\alpha \in (0, \min\{\frac{c_B}{4}, \frac{c_0}{2}\})$. On one hand, due to the normalization $\xi_\theta^v(0) = \xi(0)$ and the fact that $v(0, x) \leq \theta e^{-\frac{c_B}{2}(x-\hat{\xi}^v(0))}$ for $x \geq \hat{\xi}^v(0)$, for any small $\epsilon > 0$, there holds

$$v(0, x) \leq u(0, x - \zeta_0) + \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(0) - \zeta_0), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

for large $\zeta_0 > 0$. Theorem 3.1 then yields

$$v(t, x) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon e^{-\omega t} \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1) \leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0,$$

where $\zeta_1 = \zeta_0 + \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$. Setting $x = \zeta_1 + \xi(t)$, we find $v(t, \zeta_1 + \xi(t)) \leq \theta + \epsilon$, which implies $\xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(t) \leq \zeta_1 + \xi(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$. It then follows from $\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(t) \leq L_{\theta, \theta+\epsilon}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ that $\xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi(t) \leq \zeta_1 + L_{\theta, \theta+\epsilon}$ for all $t \geq 0$.

On the other hand, for any small $\epsilon > 0$, there holds

$$u(0, x + \zeta_0) - \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(0) + \zeta_0) \leq v(0, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

for large $\zeta_0 > 0$. Again, by Theorem 3.1, we have

$$u(t, x + \zeta_1) - \epsilon \leq u(t, x + \zeta_1) - \epsilon e^{-\omega t} \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) + \zeta_1) \leq v(t, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0,$$

where $\zeta_1 = \zeta_0 + \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$. Setting $x = -\zeta_1 + \xi(t)$, we have $\theta - \epsilon \leq v(t, -\zeta_1 + \xi(t))$, which leads to $\xi_{\theta-\epsilon}^v(t) \geq -\zeta_1 + \xi(t)$ for all $t \geq 0$. Since $\xi_{\theta-\epsilon}^v(t) - \xi_{\theta}^v(t) \leq L_{\theta-\epsilon, \theta}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we find $\xi_{\theta}^v(t) - \xi(t) \geq -\zeta_1 - L_{\theta-\epsilon, \theta}$ for all $t \geq 0$. This establishes $\sup_{t \geq 0} |\xi_{\theta}^v(t) - \xi(t)| < \infty$, and hence completes the proof. \square

The second lemma giving a comparison of $u(t, x)$ and $v(t, x)$ is similar to Lemma 5.1.

Lemma 6.3. *There exists $h_0 \geq 0$ such that for any $h \geq h_0$ there holds $u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. Note that due to the space monotonicity of $v(t, x)$ by Theorem 1.4(i), we only need to show that for some $h_0 \geq 0$ there holds $u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h_0)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. The proof is similar to, and even simpler than, that of Lemma 5.1, since we now have space monotonicity. Let us sketch the proof.

For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$(6.1) \quad \Omega_t^l = \left(-\infty, \xi_{\frac{1+\theta_*}{2}}(t) \right], \quad \Omega_t^m = \left[\xi_{\frac{1+\theta_*}{2}}(t), \xi_{\frac{\theta}{2}}(t) \right] \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_t^r = \left[\xi_{\frac{\theta}{2}}(t), \infty \right).$$

For $i = l, m, r$, set $\Omega_i = \bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (\{t\} \times \Omega_t^i)$.

We first claim that there is some $h_0 > 0$ such that $u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h_0)$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_m$. In fact, due to Lemma 6.2, we have

$$h_0 := \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \xi_{\frac{1+\theta_*}{2}}^v(t) - \xi_{\frac{\theta}{2}}(t) \right| < \infty.$$

If $x \leq \xi_{\frac{\theta}{2}}(t)$, then $x - h_0 \leq \xi_{\frac{1+\theta_*}{2}}^v(t)$, and hence $v(t, x - h_0) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ by monotonicity.

Since $u(t, x) \leq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_m$, the claim follows.

For Ω_l , we note that if $(t, x) \in \Omega_l$, then we have both $u(t, x) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$ and $v(t, x - h_0) \geq \frac{1+\theta_*}{2}$, and hence $\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h_0) - u(t, x)$ satisfies $\phi_t = \phi_{xx} + a(t, x)\phi$ with $a(t, x) \leq -\beta$ by (H3). We then proceed as in the proof of Lemma 5.1 for Ω_2 to conclude that

$$\inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_l} (v(t, x - h_0) - u(t, x)) \geq 0.$$

For Ω_r , we have $u(t, x) \leq \frac{\theta}{2}$, hence $f(t, u(t, x)) = 0$ for $(t, x) \in \Omega_r$. Thus, $\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h_0) - u(t, x)$ satisfies $\phi_t - \phi_{xx} = f(t, v(t, x - h_0)) \geq 0$. We then proceed as in the proof of Lemma 5.1 for Ω_3 to conclude that

$$\inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_r} (v(t, x - h_0) - u(t, x)) \geq 0.$$

In conclusion, $u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h_0)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and the lemma follows. \square

Now, we prove Theorem 6.1.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. We modify the proof of Theorem 1.4(i). By Lemma 6.3, there holds

$$h_* := \inf \{ h_0 \geq 0 \mid u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h_0), \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ t \in \mathbb{R} \} < \infty.$$

We claim that $h_* = 0$. For contradiction, suppose $h_* > 0$. Since $u(t, x) \leq v(t, x - h_*)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and $u(0, 0) = v(0, 0) < v(0, -h_*)$ by the normalization and monotonicity, we have $u(t, x) < v(t, x - h_*)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

For $i = l, m, r$, let Ω_i^i be as in (6.1) and set $\Omega_i^- = \bigcup_{t \leq 0} (\{t\} \times \Omega_t^i)$. Setting

$$\phi(t, x) = v(t, x - h_*) - u(t, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R},$$

we show that

$$(6.2) \quad \inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_m^-} \phi(t, x) > 0.$$

In fact, if (6.2) fails, then there's $\{(t_n, x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Omega_m^-$ with $t_n \rightarrow -\infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\phi(t_n, x_n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $\phi \geq 0$, we conclude from Harnack's inequality that $\phi_n(t, x) := \phi(t + t_n, x + x_n)$ converges locally uniformly to 0 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This, in particular, implies that for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $M = M(\epsilon) > 0$ and $N = N(\epsilon) > 0$ such that

$$(6.3) \quad \sup_{|x| \geq M} \phi_n(0, x) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{100} \text{ for all } n \in \mathbb{N} \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{|x| \leq M} \phi_n(0, x) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{100} \text{ for all } n \geq N.$$

The first one holds for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ due to the uniform-in-time limits at $\pm\infty$ of generalized traveling waves and the fact that $(t_n, x_n) \in \Omega_m^-$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The second one is due to the locally uniform limit as above.

Moreover, since $(t_n, x_n) \in \Omega_m^-$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there holds $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\xi(t_n) - x_n| < \infty$. Also, we recall that $v(t_n, x)$ is exponential decay ahead of $\hat{\xi}^v(t_n)$ by Theorem 1.4(ii) and $\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\hat{\xi}^v(t_n) - \xi(t_n)| < \infty$ by Lemma 5.2(ii), Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 6.2. Now, using (6.3), we have

$$\phi_n(0, x - x_n) = v(t_n, x - h_*) - u(t_n, x) \leq \frac{\epsilon}{100} \quad \text{for } x \leq x_n$$

provided $n \geq N$. For $x \geq x_n$, we have from (6.3)

$$\phi_n(0, x - x_n) = v(t_n, x - h_*) - u(t_n, x) \leq \min \left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{100}, v(t_n, x - h_*) \right\}$$

provided $n \geq N$. We then conclude from the exponential decay of $v(t_n, x - h_*)$ and the uniform bounds

$$\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\xi(t_n) - x_n| < \infty, \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\hat{\xi}^v(t_n) - \xi(t_n)| < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |\xi(t_n) - \tilde{\xi}(t_n)| < \infty$$

that for any $\epsilon > 0$ there holds

$$\phi_n(0, x) \leq \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_n)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

if n is sufficiently large, where $\alpha \in (0, \frac{\epsilon \beta}{4})$ is small. The above estimate is the same as

$$v(t_n, x - h_*) \leq u(t_n, x) + \epsilon \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t_n)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Theorem 3.1 then implies that

$$\begin{aligned} v(t, x - h_*) &\leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon e^{-\omega(t-t_n)} \Gamma_\alpha(x - \tilde{\xi}(t) - \zeta_1) \\ &\leq u(t, x - \zeta_1) + \epsilon, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq t_n, \end{aligned}$$

where $\zeta_1 = \frac{M\epsilon}{\omega}$. Setting $x = \xi(t) + \zeta_1$, we find $v(t, \xi(t) + \zeta_1 - h_0) \leq \theta + \epsilon$, which yields $\xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(t) \leq \xi(t) + \zeta_1 - h_*$, and then $\xi_\theta^v(t) \leq \xi(t) + \zeta_1 - h_* + \xi_\theta^v(t) - \xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(t)$. Now, setting $t = 0$ and choosing $\epsilon > 0$ small so that $\zeta_1 + \xi_\theta^v(0) - \xi_{\theta+\epsilon}^v(0) < \frac{h_*}{2}$, we deduce from the normalization that $0 \leq -\frac{h_*}{2}$. This is a contradiction. Hence, (6.2) holds.

Mimicking the arguments for (5.3), we conclude from (6.2), $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}} |v_x(t, x)| < \infty$ and $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}} |u_x(t, x)| < \infty$ that there is small $\delta_* \in (0, h_*)$ such that

$$\inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_m^-} (v(t, x - (h_* - \delta_*)) - u(t, x)) \geq 0.$$

We now argue as in the proof of Lemma 5.1 for Ω_2 and Ω_3 (here, we need to consider the restriction $t \leq 0$) to find

$$\inf_{(t,x) \in \Omega_i^-} (v(t, x - (h_* - \delta_*)) - u(t, x)) \geq 0, \quad i = l, r.$$

Thus, $\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}, t \leq 0} (v(t, x - (h_* - \delta_*)) - u(t, x)) \geq 0$. The maximum principle then implies that $\inf_{(t,x) \in \mathbb{R}^2} (v(t, x - (h_* - \delta_*)) - u(t, x)) \geq 0$, which contradicts the minimality of h_* . Hence, $h_* = 0$. It then follows that $v(t, x) \geq u(t, x)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $v(0, 0) = u(0, 0)$ by normalization, the maximum principle ensures that $v \equiv u$. This completes the proof. \square

7. RECURRENCE OF GENERALIZED TRAVELING WAVES

In this section, we study the recurrence of the wave profile $\psi^f(t, x) = u^f(t, x + \xi^f(t))$ and the wave speed $\dot{\xi}^f(t)$ of the unique generalized traveling wave $u^f(t, x)$ of (1.2), and the almost periodicity of $\psi^f(t, x)$ and $\dot{\xi}^f(t)$ in t when $f(t, u)$ is almost periodic in t .

We are going to prove Theorem 1.6. Before this, let us first recall the definition of almost periodic functions and some basic properties.

- Definition 7.1.** (i) A continuous function $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called almost periodic if for any sequence $\{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$, there is a subsequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(t + \alpha_n)$ exists uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (ii) Let $g(t, u)$ be a continuous function of $(t, u) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. g is said to be almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to u in bounded sets if g is uniformly continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and u in bounded sets, and for each $u \in \mathbb{R}$, $g(t, u)$ is almost periodic in t .
- (iii) Let $g \in C(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ be almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to u , and let

$$g(t, u) \sim \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}} a_\lambda(u) e^{i\lambda t}$$

be the Fourier series of g (see [45], [50] for the definition). Then $\mathcal{S}(g) = \{\lambda | a_\lambda(u) \not\equiv 0\}$ is called the Fourier spectrum of g , and

$$\mathcal{M}(g) = \text{the smallest additive subgroup of } \mathbb{R} \text{ containing } \mathcal{S}(g)$$

is called the frequency module of g .

Remark 7.2. (i) Suppose that $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and almost periodic. Then $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(t) dt$ exists.

- (ii) Let $g(t, u)$ be a continuous function of $(t, u) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. g is almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to u in bounded sets if and only if g is uniformly continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and u in bounded sets, and for any sequences $\{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{\beta'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$, there are subsequences $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{\beta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{\beta'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} g(t + \alpha_n + \beta_m, u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(t + \alpha_n + \beta_n, u)$$

for each $(t, u) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ (see [19, Theorems 1.17 and 2.10]).

- (iii) Assume that $g_1, g_2 \in C(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ are two uniformly almost periodic functions in its first independent variable. If for any sequence $\{t_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ with $g_1 \cdot t_n \rightarrow g_1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, there holds $g_2 \cdot t_n \rightarrow g_2$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $\mathcal{M}(g_2) \subset \mathcal{M}(g_1)$ (it follows from the results in [50] (see also [19]).

In the rest of this section, we assume that (H1)-(H4) hold. Then, any $g \in H(f)$ satisfies (H1)-(H3). Let $u^g(t, x)$ be the unique generalized traveling wave of (1.4) with the continuously differentiable interface location function $\xi^g(t)$ satisfying $u^g(t, \xi^g(t)) = \theta$ and the normalization $\xi^g(0) = 0$. Let $\psi^g(t, x) = u^g(t, x + \xi^g(t))$ be the profile function. For any $u_0 \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$, let $u(t, x; u_0, g)$ be the solution of (1.4) with $u(0, x; u_0, g) = u_0(x)$.

Next, we prove a lemma.

Lemma 7.3. (i) For any $g \in H(f)$,

$$(7.1) \quad \psi^g(\tau, x) = \psi^{g \cdot \tau}(0, x), \quad \forall \tau, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi^g(t, x) = 1$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi^g(t, x) = 0$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $g \in H(f)$.

- (iii) $\sup_{g \in H(f), t \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}^g(t)| < \infty$.

Proof. (i) Observe that for any given $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $u_1(t, x) = \psi^{g \cdot \tau}(t, x - \xi^{g \cdot \tau}(t))$ is a generalized traveling wave of

$$(7.2) \quad u_t = u_{xx} + g(t + \tau, u)$$

with $u_1(t, \xi^{g \cdot \tau}(t)) = \theta$. Observe also that $u_2(t, x) = \psi^g(t + \tau, x - \xi^g(t + \tau))$ is a generalized traveling wave of (7.2) with $u_2(t, \xi^g(t + \tau)) = \theta$. Then by Theorem 1.5,

$$(7.3) \quad \psi^{g \cdot \tau}(t, x) = \psi^g(t + \tau, x).$$

Setting $t = 0$, we get (7.1).

- (ii) By (7.3), for any $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\psi^{f \cdot \tau}(t, x) = \psi^f(t + \tau, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

As a consequence, we have

$$(7.4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi^{f \cdot \tau}(t, x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi^{f \cdot \tau}(t, x) = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \tau \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Moreover,

$$(7.5) \quad u^{f \cdot \tau}(t, x + \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t)) = u^f(t + \tau, x + \xi^f(t + \tau)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

In particular, for any $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$(7.6) \quad u_x^{f \cdot \tau}(t, \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t)) = u_x^f(t + \tau, \xi^f(t + \tau)), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Setting $x = 0$ in (7.5) and then differentiating the resulting equality with respect to t , we obtain for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\xi}^{f \cdot \tau}(t) &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt}[u^f(t + \tau, x + \xi^f(t + \tau))] - u_t^{f \cdot \tau}(t, \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t))}{u_x^{f \cdot \tau}(t, \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t))} \\ &= \frac{\frac{d}{dt}[u^f(t + \tau, x + \xi^f(t + \tau))] - u_t^{f \cdot \tau}(t, \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t))}{u_x^f(t + \tau, \xi^f(t + \tau))}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used (7.6) in the second equality. By a priori estimates for parabolic equations and Proposition 1.2(ii), $\frac{d}{dt}[u^f(t + \tau, x + \xi^f(t + \tau))]$ and $u_t^{f \cdot \tau}(t, \xi^{f \cdot \tau}(t))$ is

bounded uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, and $u_x^f(t+\tau, \xi^f(t+\tau))$ is negative uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence, $\dot{\xi}^{f \cdot \tau}(t)$ is bounded uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e.,

$$(7.7) \quad \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}, \tau \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}^{f \cdot \tau}(t)| < \infty.$$

For any $g \in H(f)$, there is $\{t_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ such that $g_n := f \cdot t_n \rightarrow g$ in $H(f)$. By (7.4) and a priori estimates for parabolic equations, there exists a continuous function $\psi(\cdot, \cdot; g) : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that, up to a subsequence,

$$\psi^{g_n}(t, x) \rightarrow \psi(t, x; g) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ locally uniformly in } (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

and

$$(7.8) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi(t, x; g) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi(t, x; g) = 0 \text{ uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}, g \in H(f).$$

We claim that $\psi^g(t, x) = \psi(t, x; g)$. In fact, as a special case of (7.7),

$$(7.9) \quad \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}} |\dot{\xi}^{g_n}(t)| < \infty.$$

As a result, there exists a continuous function $\xi(\cdot; g) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that, up to a subsequence,

$$(7.10) \quad \xi^{g_n}(t) \rightarrow \xi(t; g) \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ locally uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence

$$\psi^{g_n}(t, x - \xi^{g_n}(t)) \rightarrow \psi(t, x - \xi(t; g); g)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ locally uniformly in $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. Observe that $u(t, x; \psi^{g_n}(0, \cdot), g_n)$ ($= \psi^{g_n}(t, x - \xi^{g_n}(t))$) is an entire solution of (1.4) with g being replaced by g_n and

$$u(t, x; \psi^{g_n}(0, \cdot), g_n) \rightarrow u(t, x; \psi(0, \cdot; g), g)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ locally uniformly in $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. It then follows that

$$u(t, x; \psi(0, \cdot; g), g) = \psi(t, x - \xi(t; g); g), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Thus, $\psi(t, x - \xi(t; g); g)$ is an entire solution of (1.4). Set $u(t, x; g) := \psi(t, x - \xi(t; g); g)$. Due to (7.8), for $u(t, x; g)$ being a generalized traveling wave, it remains to show that $\xi(t; g)$ is differentiable and $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}(t; g)| < \infty$. To do so, we first see that $u(t, x; g)$ is strictly decreasing in x by the maximum principle and the fact that $\psi(t, x; g)$ is nonincreasing in x . Moreover, since $u(t, \xi(t; g); g) = \psi(t, 0; g) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^{g_n}(t, 0) = \theta$ for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $\xi(t; g)$ is continuously differentiable. Then, there must hold

$$(7.11) \quad \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}(t; g)| \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{N}} |\dot{\xi}^{g_n}(t)| < \infty;$$

otherwise we can easily deduce a contradiction from (7.9) and (7.10). Consequently, $u(t, x; g) = \psi(t, x - \xi(t; g); g)$ is a generalized traveling wave of (1.4). By Theorem 1.5, we have

$$\psi^g(t, x) = \psi(t, x; g).$$

This proves the claim, and then (ii) follows from (7.8).

(iii) It follows from (7.7) and (7.11). □

Finally, we prove Theorem 1.6.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. First of all, (1.5) follows from Lemma 7.3(i).

Second, we prove (1.6); that is, for any $g \in H(f)$,

$$\dot{\xi}^g(t) = -\frac{\psi_{xx}^g(t, 0) + g(t, \psi^g(t, 0))}{\psi_x^g(t, 0)}.$$

Differentiating $u^g(t, \xi^g(t)) = \psi^g(t, 0) = \theta$, we get $u_t^g(t, \xi^g(t)) + u_x^g(t, \xi^g(t))\dot{\xi}^g(t) = 0$, that is,

$$\dot{\xi}^g(t) = -\frac{u_t^g(t, \xi^g(t))}{u_x^g(t, \xi^g(t))},$$

which is meaningful by Theorem 1.4(i). Note that

$$u_t^g(t, x) = u_{xx}^g(t, x) + g(t, u^g(t, x))$$

and

$$u_x^g(t, x) = \psi_x^g(t, x - \xi^g(t)), \quad u_{xx}^g(t, x) = \psi_{xx}^g(t, x - \xi^g(t)).$$

We then have (1.6).

Next, we show (1.7); that is, the mapping

$$(7.12) \quad [H(f) \ni g \mapsto \psi^g(0, \cdot) \in C_{\text{unif}}^b(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})] \quad \text{is continuous.}$$

Suppose that $g^* \in H(f)$, $\{g_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset H(f)$ and $g_n \rightarrow g^*$ in $H(f)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, that is,

$$g_n(t, x) \rightarrow g^*(t, x) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ locally uniformly in } (t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}.$$

Thus, by Proposition 1.2 and Lemma 7.3, without loss of generality, we may assume that there are continuous functions $\xi^* : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $\psi^* : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that

$$\xi^{g_n}(t) \rightarrow \xi^*(t), \quad \psi^{g_n}(t, x) \rightarrow \psi^*(t, x)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and locally uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence

$$\psi^{g_n}(t, x - \xi^{g_n}(t)) \rightarrow \psi^*(t, x - \xi^*(t))$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and locally uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Observe that $u(t, x; \psi^{g_n}(0, \cdot), g_n) = \psi^{g_n}(t, x - \xi^{g_n}(t))$ is an entire solution of (1.4) with g being replaced by g_n and

$$u(t, x; \psi^{g_n}(0, \cdot), g_n) \rightarrow u(t, x; \psi^*(0, \cdot), g^*)$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$ locally uniformly in $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$. It then follows that

$$u(t, x; \psi^*(0, \cdot), g^*) = \psi^*(t, x - \xi^*(t)).$$

This implies that $\psi^*(t, x - \xi^*(t))$ is an entire solution of (1.4). By Lemma 7.3(ii),

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \psi^*(t, x) = 1, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \psi^*(t, x) = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Note that $\psi^*(t, x)$ is nonincreasing in x . This together with the comparison principle for parabolic equations implies that $\psi_x(t, x) < 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and then $\xi^*(t)$ is continuously differentiable. By Lemma 7.3(iii), we have

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\dot{\xi}^*(t)| < \infty.$$

It then follows that $\psi^*(t, x - \xi^*(t))$ is a generalized traveling wave of (1.4) with g being replaced by g^* . Then by Theorem 1.5, $\psi^*(t, x) = \psi^{g^*}(t, x)$, and therefore,

$$\psi^{g^n}(0, x) \rightarrow \psi^{g^*}(0, x) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ uniformly in } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

That is, (7.12) holds.

Now assume that $f(t, u)$ is almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to u in bounded sets. For any given sequences $\{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{\beta'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$, there are subsequences $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{\alpha'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{\beta_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{\beta'_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(t + \alpha_n + \beta_m, u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(t + \alpha_n + \beta_n, u)$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $u \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $g(t, u) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(t + \beta_m, u)$ and $h(t, u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g(t + \alpha_n, u)$. By (7.1) and (7.12),

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi^f(t + \beta_m, x) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi^{f \cdot (t + \beta_m)}(0, x) = \psi^{g \cdot t}(0, x),$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^g(t + \alpha_n, x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^{g \cdot (t + \alpha_n)}(0, x) = \psi^{h \cdot t}(0, x) = \psi^h(t, x),$$

and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^f(t + \alpha_n + \beta_n, x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^{f \cdot (t + \alpha_n + \beta_n)}(0, x) = \psi^{h \cdot t}(0, x) = \psi^h(t, x)$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \psi^f(t + \alpha_n + \beta_m, x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \psi^f(t + \alpha_n + \beta_n, x), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Obviously, $\psi^f(t, x)$ is uniformly continuous in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$. By Remark 7.2(ii), $\psi^f(t, x)$ is almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to x . Moreover, by Remark 7.2(iii) and (7.12), $\mathcal{M}(\psi^f(\cdot, \cdot)) \subset \mathcal{M}(f(\cdot, \cdot))$.

Finally, note that

$$\psi_x^f(t, x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi^f(t, x + h) - \psi^f(t, x)}{h}$$

and

$$\psi_{xx}^f(t, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\psi_x^f(t, x + h) - \psi_x^f(t, x)}{h}$$

uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Hence $\psi_x^f(t, x)$ and $\psi_{xx}^f(t, x)$ are almost periodic in t uniformly with respect to x . Then by (1.6), $\dot{\xi}^f(t)$ is almost periodic and the limit

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\xi^f(t) - \xi^f(0)}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \dot{\xi}^f(\tau) d\tau$$

exists. Moreover, we also have $\mathcal{M}(\psi_x^f(\cdot, \cdot)), \mathcal{M}(\psi_{xx}^f(\cdot, \cdot)) \subset \mathcal{M}(f(\cdot, \cdot))$ by Remark 7.2(iii) and (7.12). Then, by (1.6) again, $\mathcal{M}(\dot{\xi}^f(\cdot)) \subset \mathcal{M}(f(\cdot, \cdot))$. □

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