

文章编号: 1000-5862(2014)01-0051-03

具耗散项非线性发展方程整体解的存在唯一性

张媛媛¹, 王宏伟²

(1. 开封大学数学教研部, 河南 开封 475000; 2. 安阳师范学院数学与统计学院, 河南 安阳 455000)

摘要: 研究了一类具耗散项非线性发展方程的初边值问题. 借助偏微分方程的一些标准技巧对非线性项进行估计, 利用嵌入定理和算子半群的方法证明了在相对较弱的条件下上述问题整体解的存在唯一性.

关键词: 耗散项; 整体解; 存在性; 唯一性

中图分类号: O 175.29

文献标志码: A

0 引言

具耗散项非线性发展方程的初边值问题是近年来偏微分方程研究的热点, 目前关于它的研究主要集中在其解的存在唯一性方面. 文献[1-6]对一些非线性发展方程的整体解均有论述, F. Dell' Oro 和 V. Pata 随后的研究又得到许多有意义的结果^[7-8], 他们把文献[9]中的 Temam 定理用得恰到好处, 讨论了所研究方程整体弱解的存在唯一性. 本文的目的是研究下列一类具耗散项方程

$$u_t - \Delta u - \Delta u_t + \Delta^2 u = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_i^2})), \quad \Omega \times \mathbf{R}^+, \quad (1)$$

$$u \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} \Big|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad (2)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad \mu_t(x, 0) = u_1(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (3)$$

整体解的存在唯一性, 其中 Ω 是 \mathbf{R}^N 中具有光滑边界的有界区域. 方程(1)在文献[10]中有一定的物理模型, 它主要描述的是一类具黏弹性材料的振动, 此类方程也频繁出现在具黏弹性构形且服从 Voight 非线性模型的纵向运动中. 考虑到偏微分方程和无穷维动力系统的密切关系, 因此笔者尝试用算子半群的方法探讨该问题的整体解, 最终得到在相对较弱的条件下整体解的存在性和唯一性.

记 $L^p = L^p(\Omega)$, $H^k = H^k(\Omega)$, $V_2 = H_0^2$, $\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{L^2}$ ($p \geq 1$), $X_{2+2\delta} = V_{2+2\delta} \times V_{2\delta}$ ($0 \leq \delta \leq 1/2$).

定义 1 $V_2 \rightarrow V_2'$, $(Au, v) = (\Delta u, \Delta v)$, $u, v \in$

V_2 , $D(A) = \{u \in L^2 \mid Au \in L^2\} = H^4 \cap H_0^2$, $Au = \Delta^2 u$, $\mu \in D(A)$, 则 A 是 V_2 上的自伴正算子, 且 A 从 V_2 到 V_2' 和从 $D(A)$ 到 L^2 上同构. 定义 A^s ($s \in \mathbf{R}$), Hilbert 空间 $V_s = D(A^{s/4})$ ($s \in \mathbf{R}$), $(u, v)_s = (A^{s/4}u, A^{s/4}v)$, 且范数 $\|u\|_{V_s} = (u, \mu)_s^{1/2}$, 算子 $B: W_0^{1, \alpha+2} \rightarrow W^{-1, (\alpha+2)'}$, 且内积 $(Bu, v) = \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_i}), v_{x_i})$, 其中 $u, v \in W_0^{1, \alpha+2}$. Hilbert 空间 $E_s = V_{s+2} \times V_s$, 且按照通常意义下的范数. 特别地 $E_s = V_{s+2} \times V_s$, $E_0 = V_2 \times L^2$.

考虑问题(1)~(3)的 Cauchy 问题:

$$u_t + A^{1/2}(u + u_t) + Au = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_i^2})), \quad (4)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad \mu_t(x, 0) = u_1(x). \quad (5)$$

引理 1 设 X, Y 是 Banach 空间, 并且 $X \subset Y$. 若 $\varphi \in L^\infty(0, T; X) \cap C_w([0, T]; Y)$, 则

$$\varphi \in C_w([0, T]; X).$$

引理 2 $C([0, T]; V_{2\delta}) \cap H^1(0, T; V_{2\delta-1}) \subset \subset C([0, T]; H)$, 其中 $\subset \subset$ 表示紧嵌入.

1 主要结论

定理 1 假定条件

(i) $\sigma_i \in C^2(\mathbf{R})$, $\sigma_i(s) \geq 0$, $|\sigma_i(s)| \leq b|s|^m$ ($m > 0$), $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$;

(ii) $\beta_i \in C^1(\mathbf{R})$, $\beta_i(s) \geq B_1|s|^{\alpha+1}$, $|\beta_i(s)| \leq B_2(1 + |s|^\alpha)$ ($\alpha > 0$), $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$;

收稿日期: 2013-11-16

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(10971199), 河南省自然科学基金(092300410067)和河南省教育厅科学技术研究重点课题(13B110137)资助项目.

作者简介: 张媛媛(1979-), 女, 河南商丘人, 讲师, 主要从事偏微分方程与无穷维动力系统的研究.

(iii) $(u_0, \mu_1) \in E_0$,

则问题(4)和(5)存在唯一解 u , 并且 $(u, \mu_t) \in C_w([0, T]; V_2 \times V_1)$, $\mu_t \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; L^2)$, 且 $\exists \delta > 0$, 有估计 $\|(u(t), \mu_t(t))\|_{E_1} \leq C_2 e^{-\delta t} + C_0, t > 0$ 不依赖于初值, 其中 $C_2 = C(\|(u_0, \mu_1)\|_{E_1})$.

2 定理 1 的证明

设 $v = u_t + \varepsilon u$, 则问题(1)~(3)等价于

$$v_t - \varepsilon v + \varepsilon^2 u + A^{1/2} v + (1 - \varepsilon) A^{1/2} u + Au = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}})), \quad (6)$$

$$v(0) = u_1 + \varepsilon u_0 \equiv v_0.$$

(6) 式与 v 作内积, 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} H_1(u, v) + K_1(u, v) = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad (7)$$

这里 $H_1(u, v) = \|v\|^2/2 + \varepsilon^2 \|u\|^2/2 + (1 - \varepsilon) \cdot$

$$\|A^{1/4} u\|^2/2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2/2 + \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{u_{x_i}} \sigma_i(s) ds dx, \\ K_1(u, v) = \|A^{1/4} v\|^2 - \varepsilon \|v\|^2 + \varepsilon^3 \|u\|^2 + \varepsilon(1 - \varepsilon) \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \varepsilon \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 + \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}}),$$

$$u_{x_i}) + \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), \mu_{x_{it}}).$$

显然

$$H_1(u, v) \geq [\|v\|^2 + \varepsilon^2 \|u\|^2 + (1 - \varepsilon) \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2]/2 - C_0, \quad (8)$$

$$K_1(u, v) - \rho \varepsilon H_1(u, v) = -\varepsilon(1 + \rho/2) \|v\|^2 + \varepsilon(1 - \rho/2) [\varepsilon^2 \|u\|^2 + (1 - \varepsilon) \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2] + \|A^{1/4} v\|^2 + \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}}),$$

$$u_{x_i}) + \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), \mu_{x_{it}}) - \rho \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{u_{x_i}} \sigma_i(s) ds dx \geq C(\|u\|^2 + \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/4} v\|^2 + \|v\|^2) - C_0, \quad t > 0. \quad (9)$$

$$\text{又因为 } \left| \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), \mu_{x_i}) \right| \leq \|Bu_t\|_{-1/2} \|u\|_{1/2}.$$

将(9)式代入(7)式, 并结合(8)式得

$$\|u_t\|^2 + \|u\|^2 + \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 \leq C_1 e^{-\delta t} + C_0, \quad t > 0, \quad (10)$$

这里 $C_1 = C(\|(u_0, \mu_1)\|_{E_0})$. (4) 式分别与 $A^{1/2} u_t$, $A^{1/2} u$ 作内积得

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 + \|A^{3/4} u\|^2 + 2 \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{u_{x_i}} A^{1/2} \sigma_i(s) ds dx) + \|A^{1/2} u_t\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}),$$

$$A^{3/4} u_t) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (\|A^{1/2} u\|^2/2 + (u_t, A^{1/2} u)) + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 + \|A^{3/4} u\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), A^{3/4} u) = \|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2. \quad (12)$$

由(11)式和(12)式得

$$\frac{d}{dt} H_2(u) + K_2(u) = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad (13)$$

这里 $H_2(u) = \|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2/2 + (1 + \varepsilon) \|A^{1/2} u\|^2/2 +$

$$\|A^{3/4} u\|^2/2 + \varepsilon (u_t, A^{1/2} u) + \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{u_{x_i}} A^{1/2} \sigma_i(s) ds dx, \\ K_2(u) = \|A^{1/2} u_t\|^2 - \varepsilon \|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2 + \varepsilon \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 + \varepsilon \|A^{3/4} u\|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), A^{3/4} u_t) + \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^N (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}})). \quad (14)$$

由假定知

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^N (\beta_i(u_{x_{it}}), \mu_{x_i}) \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^N |B_2(1 + |u_{x_{it}}|^\alpha)|, \\ |u_{x_i}| \leq \frac{1}{4} \|A^{1/4} u_t\|_{2\alpha}^{2\alpha} + C \|A^{1/4} u\|^2. \quad (15)$$

将(15)式代入(14)式, 选取 $\varepsilon > 0$ 适当小, 并结合(10)式得

$$K_2(u) \geq C(\|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2 + \|A^{1/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2) - C_1 e^{-\delta t} - C_0, \quad t > 0. \quad (16)$$

由(16)式得

$$K_2(u) - \delta H_2(u) \geq -C_1 e^{-\delta t} - C_0, \quad t > 0. \quad (17)$$

将(17)式代入(13)式, 并结合 $H_2(u)$ 得

$$\|A^{1/4} u_t\|^2 + \|u_t\|^2 + \|A^{3/4} u\|^2 + \|A^{1/2} u\|^2 \leq C_2 e^{-\delta t} + C_0, \quad t > 0, \quad (18)$$

其中 $C_2 = C(\|(u_0, \mu_1)\|_{E_0})$.

现在, 考虑问题(4)和(5)的近似解 $u^n(t) =$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n T_{jn}(t) \omega_j, \quad A \omega_j = \lambda_j \omega_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, \{\omega_j\} \text{ 是 } L^2 \text{ 中的标准正交基, 同时在 } V_2 \text{ 中也正交, } T_{jn}(t) = (u^n, \omega_j), \text{ 有}$$

$$(u_t^n, \omega_j) + (A^{1/2} u^n, \omega_j) + (A u^n, \omega_j) + (A^{1/2} u_t^n, \omega_j) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}^n) + \beta_i(u_{x_{it}}^n)), \omega_j \right),$$

$$u^n(0) = u_{0n}, \quad u_t^n(0) = u_{1n},$$

这里当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $(u_{0n}, \mu_{1n}) \rightarrow (u_0, \mu_1)$ 在 E_0 中.

显然, 估计(18)式对 u^n 仍成立. 因此, 可抽取一子序列, 仍记作 $\{u^n\}$, 使得 $u^n \rightarrow u$ 在 $L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; V_2)$ weak*; $u_t^n \rightarrow u_t$ 在 $L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; V_1)$ weak*; 有估计

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}^n) - \sigma_i(u_{x_i})) \omega_j \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \|(\sigma_i'(\xi) \cdot$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (u_{x_i}^n - u_{x_i}) \omega_{j_{x_i}} \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \xi = \theta u_{x_i}^n + (1 - \theta) u_{x_i}, \\ & \left\| \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\beta_i(u_{x_i}^n) - \beta_i(u_{x_i}) \omega_j) \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \| (\beta_i'(\xi) \cdot \\ & (u_{x_i}^n - u_{x_i}) \omega_{j_{x_i}}) \| \rightarrow 0 \quad \xi = \theta u_{x_i}^n + (1 - \theta) u_{x_i}. \end{aligned}$$

取 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 由 $\{\omega_j\}$ 在 L^2 中的稠密性可知 μ 是问题(4)和(5)的解, 且 $(u, \mu_t) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; V_2 \times V_1)$. 所以 $u_{tt} = \Delta u + \Delta u_t - \Delta^2 u + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_i})) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; L^2)$.

因此 $\forall T > 0, \mu \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; V_2) \cap C_w([0, T]; V_1), \mu_t \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^+; V_1)$. 由引理1得 $(u, \mu_t) \in C_w([0, T]; V_2 \times V_1)$.

下证 (u, μ_t) 连续依赖 E_0 上的初值.

事实上, 设 u, v 是问题(4)和(5)在空间 $C_w([0, T]; V_2 \times V_1)$ 上分别对应于初值 u_0, μ_1 和 v_0, ν_1 的2个解, 则 $\omega = u - v$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{tt} + A^{1/2}(\omega + \omega_t) + A\omega &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) - \sigma_i(v_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_i}) - \beta_i(v_{x_i})) \omega_t > 0, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\omega(0) = u_0 - v_0 \equiv \omega_0, \quad \omega_t(0) = u_1 - v_1 \equiv \omega_1.$$

(19)式与 ω_t 作内积得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (\|\omega_t\|^2 + \|A^{1/4}\omega\|^2 + \|A^{1/2}\omega\|^2) + \\ \|A^{1/4}\omega_t\|^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} (\sigma_i(u_{x_i}) - \sigma_i(v_{x_i}) + \beta_i(u_{x_i}) - \beta_i(v_{x_i})) \omega_t \right) \leq \\ &\|\omega(t)\| \left(\left\| \int_0^1 \sigma_i'(\theta u_{x_i} + (1 - \theta) v_{x_i}) d(\theta \omega_{x_i}) \right\| + \left\| \int_0^1 \beta_i'(\theta u_{x_i} + (1 - \theta) v_{x_i}) d(\theta \omega_{x_i}) \right\| \right) \leq \\ \frac{1}{2} \|A^{1/4}\omega_t\|^2 + C(\|\omega_t\|^2 + \|A^{1/4}\omega\|^2) &\quad t > 0. \end{aligned}$$

上式应用 Gronwall 不等式得 $\|(\omega(t),$

$\omega_t(t))\|_{E_0}^2 \leq C(T) \|(\omega_0, \omega_1)\|_{E_0}^2, t \in [0, T]$. 该式意味着问题(4)和(5)解的唯一性.

3 参考文献

- [1] Yang Zhijian, Li Xiao. Finite-dimensional attractors for the Kirchhoff equation with a strong dissipation [J]. Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, 2011, 375 (2): 579-593.
- [2] Yang Zhijian, Wang Yunqing. Global attractor for the Kirchhoff type equation with a strong dissipation [J]. Journal of Differential Equations, 2010, 249 (12): 3258-3278.
- [3] Chueshov I, Lasiecka I. Long-time behavior of second order evolution equations with nonlinear damping [J]. Mem Amer Math Soc, 2008, 195 (3): 912-920.
- [4] Nakao M. An attractor for a nonlinear dissipative wave equation of Kirchhoff type [J]. J Math Anal Appl, 2009, 353 (3): 652-659.
- [5] Gatti S, Pata V, Zelik S. A Gronwall-type lemma with parameter and dissipative estimates for PDEs [J]. Nonlinear Analysis: Theory, Methods and Applications, 2009, 70 (6): 2337-2343.
- [6] 肖飞. 一类分数次中立型发展方程的初值问题 [J]. 江西师范大学学报: 自然科学版, 2013, 37 (5): 466-470.
- [7] Dell'Oro F, Pata V. Strongly damped wave equations with critical nonlinearities [J]. Nonlinear Analysis: Theory, Methods and Applications, 2012, 75 (14): 5723-5735.
- [8] Dell'Oro F, Pata V. Long-term analysis of strongly damped nonlinear wave equations [J]. Nonlinearity, 2011, 24 (12): 3413-3435.
- [9] Temam R. Infinite dimensional dynamical systems in mechanics and physics [M]. 2nd ed. New York: Springer-Verlag, 1997: 100-116.
- [10] 姜礼尚, 陈亚浙, 刘西垣, 等. 数学物理方程讲义 [M]. 2版. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 1996.

The Existence and Uniqueness of the Global Solutions for a Class of Nonlinear Evolution Equations with a Dissipative Term

ZHANG Yuan-yuan¹, WANG Hong-wei²

(1. Teaching and Research Department of Mathematics, Kaifeng University, Kaifeng Henan 475000, China;

2. Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Anyang Normal University, Anyang Henan 455000, China)

Abstract: The initial boundary value problem for a class of nonlinear evolution equations with a dissipative term was studied. By using some standard methods it was estimated the non-linear term and by applying embedding theorem and the method of semigroup under rather mild conditions the existence and uniqueness of the global solutions for the above-mentioned problem were obtained.

Key words: dissipative term; global solutions; existence; uniqueness

(责任编辑: 曾剑锋)