

一类耦合抽象非线性梁方程组的整体解*

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摘要 研究了一类抽象耦合非线性梁方程组在 Hilbert 空间中的初值问题. 首先运用 Galerkin 方法对两个方程进行一定的处理, 然后证明收敛性, 最后证明了上述非线性梁方程组的整体弱解的存在性.

关键词 非线性, 耦合, 梁方程, 整体解

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引言

2008年, Pedro Pablo Durand Lazo^[1]运用 Galerkin 方法证明了以下抽象方程

$$\ddot{u} + M(|A^{\frac{1}{2}}u|^2)Au + N(|A^\alpha u|^2)A^\alpha \dot{u} = f$$

整体解的存在性, 其中 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, $M(s), N(s) \in C([0, +\infty); \mathbb{R})$, 且对 $\forall s \geq 0, m_0, n_0 > 0$, 有 $M(s) \geq m_0, N(s) \geq n_0$.

2010年, 李润民, 张建文^[2]等研究了以下一类抽象非线性梁方程

$$\ddot{u} + A^2u + M(|A^{\frac{1}{2}}u|^2)Au + N(|A^\alpha u|^2)A^\alpha \dot{u} = f$$

在初始条件 $u(x, 0) = u_0, \dot{u}(x, 0) = u_1, x \in \Omega$ 下整体弱解的存在性问题, 其中 $\Omega = (0, l), 0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

2011年, 张建文, 丁霞^[3]等研究了以下抽象耦合非线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u} + M(|A^{\frac{1}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{1}{2}}v|^2)Au + N(|A^\alpha u|^2)A^\alpha \dot{u} = f \\ \ddot{v} + M(|A^{\frac{1}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{1}{2}}v|^2)Av + N(|A^\alpha v|^2)A^\alpha \dot{v} = g \end{cases}$$

在一定的初始条件下整体弱解的存在性问题, 其中 $\Omega = (0, l), l > 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

在本文中, 我们将研究如下的一类抽象耦合非线性梁方程组

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{u} + A^2u + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v|^2)A^\alpha u + N(|A^\beta u|^2)A^\beta \dot{u} = f \\ \ddot{v} + A^2v + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v|^2)A^\alpha v + N(|A^\beta v|^2)A^\beta \dot{v} = g \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

在初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = u_0, v(x, 0) = v_0, x \in \Omega \\ \dot{u}(x, 0) = u_1, \dot{v}(x, 0) = v_1, x \in \Omega \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

下整体弱解的存在性问题, 其中 $\Omega = (0, l), l > 0, 0 < \alpha \leq 1, 0 < \beta \leq 1$, 函数 $M(\cdot), N(\cdot)$ 的定义同文^[1], $\dot{u} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}, \ddot{u} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}, t \in [0, T] (0 < T < \infty)$.

1 预备知识

设 $\{V, ((\cdot, \cdot))\}$ 和 $\{H, (\cdot, \cdot)\}$ 均为实的 Hilbert 空间, V 连续且稠密地嵌入到 H 中, 算子 A 是由三重结构 $(V, H, ((\cdot, \cdot)))$ 定义的, 则 A 是在 Hilbert 空间 H 上的正定自共轭算子, A 的特征值 $\{\lambda_j\}$ 满足 $0 < \lambda_1 < \lambda_2 < \dots < \lambda_n < \dots$ 及 $\lambda_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow +\infty)$, 它所对应的特征值向量 $\{\omega_j(x)\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}_+}$.

空间 $D(A^s) = \{u \in D(A^{\frac{1}{2}}), A^s u \in H\}$, 其中的内积及范数定义如下

$$(u, v)_{D(A^s)} = (A^s u, A^s v) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^{2s} (u, \omega_j)(v, \omega_j)$$

$$\forall u, v \in D(A^s)$$

$$\|u\|_{D(A^s)}^2 = |A^s u|^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j^{2s} (u, \omega_j)^2$$

$$\forall u \in D(A^s)$$

特别, $s = 0$ 时, 记 $H = D(A^0)$; 并且记 $V = D(A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})$.

引理 1^[4] (Gronwall 不等式) 设 $f \in L^\infty(0, T), k \geq 0, c_0$ 为常数, 若对一切 $t \in [0, T]$ 下式成立:

$$f(t) \leq c_0 + k \int_0^t f(s) ds,$$

则

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$$f(t) \leq c_0 e^{kt}.$$

引理 2^[4] 设 X, Y 为 Hilbert 空间或可分的 Banach 空间, 其对偶空间为 X', Y' , 设 Y 连续且稠密地嵌入到 X 中, 若 $u_\mu \rightarrow u$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; X')$ 中弱 * 收敛; 且 $\dot{u}_\mu \rightarrow \chi$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; Y')$ 中弱 * 收敛; 则 $\chi = \dot{u}$ 在 $L(0, T; Y')$ 中成立.

2 弱解的存在性

定理 设 $0 < \alpha \leq 1, 0 < \beta \leq 1, M(\cdot), N(\cdot) \in C([0, +\infty); R)$, 存在 $m_0, n_0 > 0$, 且对 $\forall z \geq 0$, 有 $M(z) \geq m_0, N(z) \geq n_0, A$ 是定义在 Hilbert 空间 H 上的正定自共轭算子, 若

$$\begin{cases} (u_0, u_1, f) \in D(A) \times H \times L^2(0, T; H) \\ (v_0, v_1, g) \in D(A) \times H \times L^2(0, T; H) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

则问题 (1) 和 (2) 存在一个弱解 $(u, v) = (u(x, t), v(x, t))$, 对 $\forall \varphi \in V$, 在 $D'(0, T)$ 中, 满足方程

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}, \varphi) + (Au, A\varphi) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v|^2)(A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u, A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\varphi) + N(|A^\beta u|^2) \cdot (A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}, A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\varphi) = (f, \varphi) \\ \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{v}, \varphi) + (Av, A\varphi) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v|^2)(A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v, A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\varphi) + N(|A^\beta v|^2) \cdot (A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{v}, A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\varphi) = (g, \varphi) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

及初始条件

$$\begin{cases} u(x, 0) = u_0, v(x, 0) = v_0 \\ \dot{u}(x, 0) = u_1, \dot{v}(x, 0) = v_1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

且

$$u, v \in L^\infty(0, T; V \cap D(A^\beta)) \cap L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}})) \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{u}, \dot{v} \in L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\beta}{2}})) \quad (7)$$

证明: 记 V_m 为 A 的前 m 个特征向量 $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_m$ 所张成的子空间, 显然 $V_m \subset D(A)$, 构造初值问题 (1), (2) 的近似解序列 $\{u_m(x, t), v_m(x, t)\}$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned} u_m(x, t) &= \sum_{j=1}^m g_{jm}(t) \omega_j, \\ v_m(x, t) &= \sum_{j=1}^m h_{jm}(t) \omega_j, \end{aligned}$$

使得 $\forall \varphi \in V_m$ 满足以下方程

$$\begin{cases} (\ddot{u}_m, \varphi) + (A^2 u_m, \varphi) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha u_m, \varphi) + N(|A^\beta u_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{u}_m, \varphi) = (f, \varphi) \\ (\ddot{v}_m, \varphi) + (A^2 v_m, \varphi) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha v_m, \varphi) + N(|A^\beta v_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{v}_m, \varphi) = (g, \varphi) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

在 (8), (9) 中分别取 $\varphi = \omega_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$, 得

$$\begin{cases} (\ddot{u}_m, \omega_j) + (A^2 u_m, \omega_j) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha u_m, \omega_j) + N(|A^\beta u_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{u}_m, \omega_j) = (f, \omega_j) \\ (\ddot{v}_m, \omega_j) + (A^2 v_m, \omega_j) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha v_m, \omega_j) + N(|A^\beta v_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{v}_m, \omega_j) = (g, \omega_j) \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

及初始条件

$$u_m(x, t) = u_{0m} = \sum_{j=1}^m g_{jm}(0) \omega_j = \sum_{j=1}^m (u_0, \omega_j) \omega_j \rightarrow u_0$$

在 $D(A)$ 中强收敛;

$$v_m(x, 0) = v_{0m} = \sum_{j=1}^m h_{jm}(0) \omega_j = \sum_{j=1}^m (v_0, \omega_j) \omega_j \rightarrow v_0$$

在 $D(A)$ 中强收敛;

$$\dot{u}_m(x, 0) = u_{1m} = \sum_{j=1}^m \dot{g}_{jm}(0) \omega_j = \sum_{j=1}^m (u_1, \omega_j) \omega_j \rightarrow u_1$$

在 H 中强收敛;

$$\dot{v}_m(x, 0) = v_{1m} = \sum_{j=1}^m \dot{h}_{jm}(0) \omega_j = \sum_{j=1}^m (v_1, \omega_j) \omega_j \rightarrow v_1$$

在 H 中强收敛.

由常微分方程理论知, 存在 $t_j > 0$, 使得方程组 (10) 和 (11) 在相应的初始条件下, 在 $[0, T]$ ($T = \min_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{t_j\}$) 上存在解 $\{g_{jm}(t), h_{jm}(t)\}$, 从而可得近似解 $\{u_m(x, t), v_m(x, t)\}$.

(10) 式乘 $2\dot{g}_{jm}(t)$, (11) 式乘 $2\dot{h}_{jm}(t)$, 并且对 j 求和后得

$$\begin{cases} (\ddot{u}_m, 2\dot{u}_m) + (A^2 u_m, 2\dot{u}_m) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha u_m, 2\dot{u}_m) + N(|A^\beta u_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{u}_m, 2\dot{u}_m) = (f, 2\dot{u}_m) \\ (\ddot{v}_m, 2\dot{v}_m) + (A^2 v_m, 2\dot{v}_m) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_m|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_m|^2)(A^\alpha v_m, 2\dot{v}_m) + N(|A^\beta v_m|^2) \cdot (A^\beta \dot{v}_m, 2\dot{v}_m) = (g, 2\dot{v}_m) \end{cases}$$

即

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} |\dot{u}_m|^2 + \frac{d}{dt} |Au_m|^2 + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m|^2 + \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m|^2 + 2N(|A^\beta u_m|^2) \cdot \\ & |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}_m|^2 = (f, 2\dot{u}_m) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (12)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} |\dot{v}_m|^2 + \frac{d}{dt} |Av_m|^2 + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m|^2 + \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m|^2 + 2N(|A^\beta v_m|^2) \cdot \\ & |A^\beta \dot{v}_m|^2 = (g, 2\dot{v}_m) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (13)$$

对 (12), (13) 两式分别从 0 到 t 积分并相加得

$$\begin{aligned} & |\dot{u}_m(t)|^2 + |Au_m(t)|^2 + |\dot{v}_m(t)|^2 + |Av_m(t)|^2 + \\ & |2 \int_0^t N(|A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2) |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & 2 \int_0^t N(|A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2) |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2) |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2 \cdot \\ & \frac{d}{dt} (|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2) d\tau = \\ & 2 \int_0^t (f(\tau), \dot{u}_m(\tau)) d\tau + |\dot{u}_m(0)|^2 + \\ & 2 \int_0^t (g(\tau), \dot{v}_m(\tau)) d\tau + |\dot{v}_m(0)|^2 + \\ & |Au_m(0)|^2 + |Av_m(0)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

记 $F(s) = \int_0^s F(\tau) d\tau$, 由 $N(z) \geq n_0$ 则上式可化为

$$\begin{aligned} & |\dot{u}_m(t)|^2 + |\dot{v}_m(t)|^2 + |Au_m(t)|^2 + \\ & |Av_m(t)|^2 + 2n_0 \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & 2n_0 \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \hat{M}(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(t)|^2) + \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(t)|^2 \leq |\dot{u}_m(0)|^2 + |\dot{v}_m(0)|^2 + \\ & |Au_m(0)|^2 + |Av_m(0)|^2 + \int_0^t |\dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t |\dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t (|f(\tau)|^2 + |g(\tau)|^2) d\tau + \\ & \hat{M}(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(0)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(0)|^2) \end{aligned}$$

类似于文献 [1] 由 Gronwall 不等式可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & |\dot{u}_m(t)|^2 \leq C, |\dot{v}_m(t)|^2 \leq C \\ & |Au_m(t)|^2 \leq C, |Av_m(t)|^2 \leq C \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(t)|^2 \leq C, |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(t)|^2 \leq C \end{aligned} \right. \quad (14)$$

且容易得出

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C, \\ & \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C \end{aligned} \right. \quad (15)$$

其中 C 表示与 m, t 无关的正常数, 且在不同的地方表示不同的值.

(8), (9) 两式中分别取 $\varphi = A^\beta u_m(t), \varphi = A^\beta v_m(t)$, 可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (\ddot{u}_m, A^\beta u_m) + (A^2 u_m, A^\beta u_m) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m|^2 + \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m|^2) (A^\alpha u_m, A^\beta u_m) + N(|A^\beta u_m|^2) \cdot \\ & (A^\beta \dot{u}_m, A^\beta u_m) = (f, A^\beta u_m) \\ & (\ddot{v}_m, A^\beta v_m) + (A^2 v_m, A^\beta v_m) + M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m|^2 + \\ & |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m|^2) (A^\alpha v_m, A^\beta v_m) + N(|A^\beta v_m|^2) \cdot \\ & (A^\beta \dot{v}_m, A^\beta v_m) = (g, A^\beta v_m) \end{aligned} \right. \quad (16)$$

将 (16), (17) 分别从 0 到 t 积分, 并将两式相加得

$$\begin{aligned} & |\dot{u}_m(t), A^\beta u_m(t) - (\dot{u}_m(0), A^\beta u_m(0)) - \\ & \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + (\dot{v}_m(t), A^\beta v_m(t)) - \\ & (\dot{v}_m(0), A^\beta v_m(0)) - \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}\dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2) \cdot \\ & (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2) d\tau + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t N(|A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t N(|A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau = \\ & \int_0^t (f(\tau), A^\beta u_m(\tau)) d\tau + \int_0^t (g(\tau), A^\beta v_m(\tau)) d\tau \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^t M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2) \cdot \\ & (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2) d\tau + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t N(|A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t N(|A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2) \frac{d}{dt} |A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \\ & \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}}v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau = \\ & - (\dot{u}_m(t), A^\beta u_m(t)) + (\dot{u}_m(0), A^\beta u_m(0)) - \\ & (\dot{v}_m(t), A^\beta v_m(t)) + (\dot{v}_m(0), A^\beta v_m(0)) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t (f(\tau), A^\beta u_m(\tau)) d\tau + \int_0^t (g(\tau), A^\beta v_m(\tau)) d\tau$$

因 $M(z) \geq m_0, N(z) \geq n_0$, 所以

$$m_0 \int_0^t (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2) d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \frac{n_0}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2) \leq | \dot{u}_m(0), A^\beta u_m(0) | + | -\dot{u}_m(t), A^\beta u_m(t) | + | \dot{v}_m(0), A^\beta v_m(0) | + | -\dot{v}_m(t), A^\beta v_m(t) | + \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |f(\tau)| |A^\beta u_m(\tau)| d\tau + \int_0^t |g(\tau)| |A^\beta v_m(\tau)| d\tau + \frac{n_0}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(0)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(0)|^2)$$

即

$$m_0 \int_0^t (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2) d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \frac{n_0}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2) \leq \frac{1}{2} [|\dot{u}_m(t)|^2 + |\dot{v}_m(t)|^2 + n_0 (|A^\beta u_m(0)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(0)|^2) + \int_0^t |f(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |g(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \frac{1}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2 + \int_0^t |A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{u}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + \int_0^t |A^{\frac{\beta}{2}} \dot{v}_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + |(\dot{u}_m(0), A^\beta u_m(0))| + |(\dot{v}_m(0), A^\beta v_m(0))|]$$

所以

$$\frac{n_0}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 + |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2) \leq C + \frac{1}{2} (|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 + \int_0^t |A^\beta u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau + |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2 + \int_0^t |A^\beta v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau)$$

对上式应用 Gronwall 不等式得

$$|A^\beta u_m(t)|^2 \leq C, |A^\beta v_m(t)|^2 \leq C \tag{18}$$

且

$$\int_0^t (|A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C; \int_0^t (|A^{1+\frac{\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C; \int_0^t (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} u_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C; \int_0^t (|A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}} v_m(\tau)|^2 d\tau \leq C \tag{19}$$

由 (15), (19) 知 $\{u_m\}, \{v_m\} \in L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}})), \{\dot{u}_m\}, \{\dot{v}_m\} \in L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}))$, 由 Aubin-Lions^[5] 的紧性理论知, 分别存在 $\{u_\mu\}, \{v_\mu\}$ 的子序列 $\{u_\mu\}, \{v_\mu\}$ 及函数 u, v 使得 $\{u_\mu\}, \{v_\mu\}$ 在 $L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}))$ 中分别弱收敛于 u, v ; $\{\dot{u}_\mu\}, \{\dot{v}_\mu\}$ 在 $L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}))$ 中分别弱收敛于 \dot{u}, \dot{v} .

由 (14), (18) 知 $\{u_m\}, \{v_m\} \in L^\infty(0, T; V \cap D(A^\beta)), \{\dot{u}_m\}, \{\dot{v}_m\} \in L^\infty(0, T; H)$, 因为可分的赋范线性空间的一致有界泛函序列必可取出一个弱*收敛的子序列 ($\{u_m\}, \{v_m\}$ 的子序列记为 $\{u_\mu\}, \{v_\mu\}$), 使得 $\{u_\mu\}, \{v_\mu\}$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; V \cap D(A^\beta))$ 中分别弱*收敛于 χ, η ; $\{\dot{u}_\mu\}, \{\dot{v}_\mu\}$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; H)$ 中分别弱*收敛于 $\tilde{\chi}, \tilde{\eta}$, 由引理 2 得 $\tilde{\chi} = \chi, \tilde{\eta} = \eta$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; H)$ 中成立.

进一步可证 $\chi = u, \eta = v$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; V \cap D(A^\beta)) \cap L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}}))$ 中成立; $\tilde{\chi} = \dot{u}, \tilde{\eta} = \dot{v}$ 在 $L^\infty(0, T; H) \cap L^2(0, T; D(A^{\frac{\beta}{2}}))$ 中成立.

现在固定 j , 取 $\mu > j$, 可证得

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{u}, \omega_j)$$

在 $D'(0, T)$ 中收敛;

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\dot{v}_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}(\dot{v}, \omega_j)$$

在 $D'(0, T)$ 中收敛;

$$(A^2 u_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow (A^2 u, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱*收敛;

$$(A^2 v_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow (A^2 v, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱*收敛;

$$M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u_\mu|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v_\mu|^2)(A^\alpha u_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow$$

$$M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} v|^2)(A^\alpha u, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱半收敛;

$$M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u_\mu|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v_\mu|^2)(A^\alpha v_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow M(|A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}u|^2 + |A^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}v|^2)(A^\alpha v, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱半收敛;

$$N(|A^\beta u_\mu|^2)(A^\beta \dot{u}_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow N(|A^\beta u|^2)(A^\beta \dot{u}, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱 * 收敛;

$$N(|A^\beta v_\mu|^2)(A^\beta \dot{v}_\mu, \omega_j) \rightarrow N(|A^\beta v|^2)(A^\beta \dot{v}, \omega_j)$$

在 $L^\infty(0, T)$ 中弱 * 收敛.

令 $\mu \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $m \rightarrow \infty$, 再由基 $\{\omega_j\}$ 在 V 中的稠密性, 故 $\forall \varphi \in V$, 当 $\sum_{j=1}^m c_j \omega_j \rightarrow \varphi$ 时, (u, v) 在 $D'(0, T)$ 中满足方程(4), 所以问题(1), (2)的弱解存在.

再证定理中的弱解满足初始条件(5), 引入连续函数空间

$$C_T^1[0, T] = \{\varphi \in C^1[0, T]; \varphi(T) = \varphi'(T) = 0\}$$

作 $\psi = \sum_{j=1}^k \varphi_j \omega_j$, $\forall \varphi_j \in C_T^1[0, T]$, 有 $\psi(T) = 0$, $\psi'(T) = 0$, 对 $\int_0^T (\dot{u}_m, \psi) dt$ 和 $\int_0^T (\dot{u}, \psi) dt$ 分别利用分部积分, 可证得 $\dot{u}(0) = u_1$, 同理有 $\dot{v}(0) = v_1$; 再对 $\int_0^T (\dot{u}_m, \dot{\psi}) dt$ 和 $\int_0^T (\dot{u}, \dot{\psi}) dt$ 利用分部积分, 可证得 $u(0) = u_0$, 同理可证得 $v(0) = v_0$, 定理证毕.

3 结论

本文研究了一类抽象耦合非线性梁方程组在 Hilbert 空间中的初值问题, 并证明了方程组的整体弱解的存在性和解的收敛性.

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THE GLOBAL SOLUTION FOR A CLASS COUPLED OF NONLINEAR ABSTRACT BEAM EQUATIONS*

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Abstract This paper studied the abstract coupled nonlinear beam equations with initial conditions in a Hilbert space. Two equations were solved effectively by using Faedo-Galerkin method, the convergence was studied and the existence of the global weak solution for the nonlinear beam equations was proved.

Key words nonlinear, coupling, beam equation, global solution