文章编号:1000-2367(2019)03-0021-07

DOI:10.16366/j.cnki.1000-2367.2019.03.004

带时滞项的高阶 Kirchhoff 方程的拉回吸引子

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摘 要:研究了带有时滞项的高阶 Kirchhoff 方程的拉回吸引子的存在性. 首先利用解的有界性验证了拉回吸引集的存在性,接着借助 sobolev 空间的紧嵌入证明了该初边值问题产生的过程是紧的,最后得到了拉回吸引子的存在性.

关键词:高阶 Kirchhoff 方程;时滞;拉回吸引集;拉回吸引子

中图分类号:O175.29

文献标志码:A

本文处理如下带有时滞项的高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的拉回吸引子的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t} + (-\Delta)^{m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \|D^{m} u\|^{2} (-\Delta)^{m} u = g(x,t) + f(t,u(t-\rho(t))), x \in \Omega, t \geq \tau, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \frac{\partial^{i} u}{\partial \mathbf{v}^{i}}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1, t \geq \tau - r, \\ u(x,t) = \phi(x,t-\tau), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}(x,t-\tau), x \in \Omega, t \in [\tau-h,\tau], \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

其中 m>1, $\Omega\in\mathbf{R}^n$ $(n\geq 1)$ 是具有光滑边界 $\partial\Omega$ 的有界区域,h>0 是时滞时间, ϕ 是当 h>0 时的区间 $\left[\tau-h,\tau\right]$ 上的初始值,而当 $\theta\in\left[-h,0\right]$ 时, u_t 被定义为 $u_t(\theta)=u(t+\theta)$,v 是 $\partial\Omega$ 上的单位法向量.

在文献[1]中,G.Kirchhoff 在研究弹力绳的非线性振动时首次提出了 Kirchhoff 绳模型.随后,Kirchhoff 型波方程的整体解的存在唯一性以及解的爆破已经被许多学者广泛研究.文献[2]研究了如下带有记忆项的 Kirchhoff 型方程的长时间动力学行为

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + \alpha \Delta^{2} u - \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u) - \int_{0}^{\infty} \mu(s) \Delta^{2} u(t-s) \, \mathrm{d}s - \Delta u_{t} + f(u) = h, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega} = \Delta u|_{\partial \Omega} = 0t \in \mathbf{R}, \\ u(x,\tau) = u_{0}(x,\tau), u_{t}(x,\tau) = \partial_{t} u_{0}(x,\tau), x \in \Omega, t \in (-\infty,0), \end{cases}$$

其中 $M(s) = 1 + s^{\frac{m}{2}}, 1 \le m \le \frac{4}{(N-2)^{+}}.$

文献[3]研究了如下带有非线性耗散项的高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的解的整体存在性和爆破性质

$$\begin{cases} u_{u} + (\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^{2} dx)^{q} (-\Delta)^{m} u + u_{t} |u_{t}|^{r} = |u|^{p} u, x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, \frac{\partial^{i} u}{\partial \mathbf{v}^{i}}|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, i = 1, \dots, m - 1, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_{0}(x), u_{t}(x, 0) = u_{1}(x), x \in \Omega, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^N (N > 1)$ 是光滑边界的有界开区域, ν 是向外的法向量,m > 1 是正整数, ρ ,q,r > 0 是正常数.

收稿日期:2018-04-18;修回日期:2019-01-13.

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(11701154);贵州省教育厅青年科技人才成长项目(黔教合 KY 字[2016]306).

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作者利用凹度的方法,得到了当 $p \le r$ 时,解具有整体存在性,然而当 $p > \max\{r, 2q\}$ 时,对任何带有负初始能量的初始值,解以 L^{p+2} 中的范数在有限的时间内爆破.随后文献[4]通过修改证明方法,不仅改善了文献 [4]中作者得到的已有结果,而且证明了当正初始能量有上界的时候,解在有限的时间内也爆破.受文献[3—4]的启发,文献[5]研究了如下带有阻尼项和源项的高阶 Kirchhoff 型的双曲方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + \|A^{\frac{1}{2}}u\|^{2q}Au + a \mid u_{t}|^{q-2}u_{t} = b \mid u|^{r-2}u, x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ u\mid_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \frac{\partial^{i}u}{\partial \mathbf{v}^{i}}\mid_{\partial\Omega} = 0, i = 1, \dots, m-1, t \geq 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), u_{t}(x,0) = u_{1}(x), x \in \Omega, \end{cases}$$

其中 $A=(-\Delta)^m$,m>1 是正整数, $\Omega\in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是有光滑的有界区域, \mathbf{v} 是向外的法向量,a,b,p>0 和 q ,r>2 是正常数.作者通过构造 H^m 中的稳定集,得到了解的整体存在性,又利用 V.Komornik 引理,证明了能量衰减估计.

文献[6]研究了如下带有非线性强阻尼项的高阶非线性 Kirchhoff 型方程

$$\begin{cases} u_{u} + (-\Delta)^{m} u_{t} + ||D^{m} u||^{2q} (-\Delta)^{m} u + g(u) = f(x), x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, \frac{\partial^{i} u}{\partial \mathbf{v}^{i}}|_{\partial \Omega} = 0, i = 1, \dots, m - 1, t \ge 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_{0}(x), u_{t}(x, 0) = u_{1}(x), x \in \Omega, \end{cases}$$

其中 m>1 是正整数, $\Omega\in \mathbf{R}^n$ 是有光滑的有界区域, \mathbf{v} 是向外的法向量,q>0 是正常数,g(u) 是非线性函数.作者通过改进非线性项的假设条件,得到了光滑解的整体存在唯一性,进而得到解半群 S(t) : $H^{2m}\times H^m_0\to H^{2m}\times H^m_0$ 具有整体吸引子,最后证明了该整体吸引子具有有限的 Hausdorff 维数和 Fractal 维数.

文献[7]研究了如下带有强耗散项的高阶非线性 Kirchhoff 型波方程的解的局部存在性和爆破

$$\begin{cases} u_{tt} + (-\Delta)^{m} u_{t} + (a+b) \| D^{m} u \|^{2q} (-\Delta)^{m} u = | u |^{p} u, x \in \Omega, t > 0, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \frac{\partial^{i} u}{\partial \mathbf{v}^{i}}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, i = 1, \dots, m - 1, t \geq 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_{0}(x), u_{t}(x,0) = u_{1}(x), x \in \Omega, \end{cases}$$

其中 m > 1 是正整数, $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有光滑的有界区域, \mathbf{v} 是向外的法向量, $a \ge 0, b \ge 0, p \ge 0, q \ge 1$ 是常数.

对偏微分方程而言,研究解的长时间性态主要是研究解对初始值的连续依赖性及有界性、正则性、空间的紧性等,见文献[8-15].而拉回吸引子是相空间的一族紧集,在过程的作用下具有不变性,且拉回吸引相空间中的有界集.另一方面,从存在性角度考虑,相对一致吸引子而言,可以在较弱的外力假设下得到拉回吸引子的存在性.因此,拉回吸引子的研究备受关注.时滞偏微分方程带有对过去状态的刻画,能够更精确地反映现实,因而时滞偏微分方程的研究也吸引了越来越多学者的注意.虽然高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的研究比较多,但是,关于高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的研究主要是解的爆破及其存在性,对带有时滞的高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的拉回吸引子的研究却是空白.本文在前人研究的基础上,利用文献[15]中的有关理论知识和方法来研究带有时滞项的高阶 Kirchhoff 型方程的拉回吸引子,这是十分有意义的.

1 预备知识

为了后面证明的需要,引入以下符号: $H = L^2(\Omega)$ 中的范数与内积分别记作 $\| \cdot \|$ 和 (\cdot, \cdot) ,且记 $L^p(\Omega) = L^p$, $H^k(\Omega) = H^k$, $H^k(\Omega) = H^k$ 。

对函数 f,g,ρ 作以下假设:

(H1)存在正常数 k_1 , k_2 ,使得函数 $f \in C(\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}; \mathbf{R})$, $\rho \in C^1(\mathbf{R}; [0,h])$ 满足 $|f(t,\nu)|^2 \le |k_1|^2 + k_2 |x|^2, \forall t, \nu \in \mathbf{R}, |\rho'(t)| \le \rho_* \le 1, \forall t \in \mathbf{R};$

(H2) 外力项
$$g(x,t)$$
 满足 $\int_{-\infty}^{t} \|g(x,s)\|^2 e^{\delta s} ds < \infty, \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, \delta > 0.$

设 $(X, \| \cdot \|_X)$ 和 $(Y, \| \cdot \|_Y)$ 是使得 $X \mapsto Y$ 是连续嵌入的两个 Banach 空间,用 $C_{X,Y}$ 表示 Banach 空间 $C_X \cap C([-h,0];Y)$,其范数定义为 $\| \phi \|_{C_{X,Y}}^2 = \| \phi \|_{C_X}^2 + \| \phi \|_{C_Y}^2$, $\forall \phi \in C_{X,Y}$.

下面,主要阐述动力系统的拉回吸引子的基本概念及相关结果,

令 X 是完备的度量空间,距离为 $d(\bullet,\bullet)$.如果有一族定义于 X 上的双参数映射 $U(t,\tau): X \to X$, $t \ge \tau$, $\tau \in \mathbf{R}$ 满足: $(1)U(t,\tau)=U(t,r)U(r,\tau)$, $\forall \tau \le r \le t$; $(2)U(\tau,\tau)=Id$ 的一恒同算子, $\tau \in \mathbf{R}$.则称 $U(t,\tau)$ 是一过程.

令 P(X) 是 X 上所有非空子集族,令一族非空集合 $\hat{D}_{o}(t) = \{D_{o}(t): t \in \mathbf{R}\} \subset P(X)$.

定义 1 若对任意的 $t \in \mathbf{R}$,任意的有界集 $B \subset X$,都存在 $\tau(t,B) \le t$,使得 $U(t,\tau)B \subset D_0(t)$, $\forall \tau \le \tau(t,B)$,则称 $\hat{D}_0(t) = \{D_0(t) : t \in \mathbf{R}\}$ 为过程 U 的拉回吸引集.

定义 2 若一族集合 $\hat{A} = \{A(t): t \in \mathbf{R}\} \subset P(X)$ 满足(1) 对任意的 $t \in R$, A(t) 是紧的; $(2)\hat{A}(t)$ 是拉回吸引的,即对任意的有界集 $B \subset X$, 任意的 $t \in \mathbf{R}$, $a_t \in \mathbb{R}$, $a_t \in$

定义 3 假设定义于 Banach 空间 X 上的闭过程 U 拥有一个拉回吸引集 $\hat{D}_{\circ}(t) = \{D_{\circ}(t): t \in R\}$ 且 $\hat{D}_{\circ}(t)$ 是渐近紧的,则过程 U 拥有一个拉回吸引子 $\hat{A}(t) = \bigcap_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \overline{\bigcup_{t \in S} U(t,\tau)D_{\circ}(\tau)}, \forall t \in \mathbf{R}.$

2 拉回吸引子的存在性

在这一部分,证明问题(1)所产生的动力系统具有拉回吸引子.

引理 1 若假设条件(H1)-(H2)成立且 $g(x,t) \in H$, $(\phi, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) \in H_0^m \times H$ 则问题(1) 的解 (u,ν) 满足 $(u,\nu) \in L^\infty([\tau, +\infty); H_0^m \in H)$ 且连续依赖于初值,问题(1) 产生的过程在 $H_0^m \times H$ 中具有拉回吸引集.

证明 设
$$0 < \varepsilon < \min\{\frac{\sqrt{1+4\lambda_{_1}^{^m}}-1}{2}, \frac{-1+\sqrt{1+4\lambda_{_1}^{^m}+2\lambda_{_1}^{^{2m}}}}{2+\lambda_{_1}^{^m}}\}$$
,用 $\nu = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \varepsilon u$ 与问题(1) 中的第一个

方程在 H 中作内积,有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t} + (-\Delta)^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \|D^m u\|^2 (-\Delta)^m u, \nu\right) = \left(g(x, t) + f(t, u(t - \rho)), \nu\right),\tag{2}$$

对(2)式逐项进行计算并整理,可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\| \nu \|^{2} - \varepsilon \| D^{m} u \|^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \| D^{m} u \|^{4} \right] - \varepsilon \| \nu \|^{2} + \varepsilon^{2} (u, \nu) + \| D^{m} \nu \|^{2} - \varepsilon^{2} \| D^{m} u \|^{2} + \varepsilon \| D^{m} u \|^{4} = (g(x, t) + f(t, u(t - \rho(t))), \nu). \tag{3}$$

而由 Young 不等式及 Poincare 不等式可得

$$\varepsilon^{2}(u,\nu) \geq -\frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{2} \|u\|^{2} - \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{2} \|\nu\|^{2} \geq -\frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{2\lambda_{1}^{m}} \|D^{m}u\|^{2} - \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{2} \|\nu\|^{2}, \tag{4}$$

其中 λ_1 是 $-\Delta$ 在 H 中的第一个特征值.

而由假设条件 (H1)可得

$$(f(t, u(t - \rho(t))), \nu) \leq \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{4} \| \nu \|^{2} + \frac{k_{2}^{2}}{\varepsilon} \| u(t - \rho(t)) \|^{2} + \frac{k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon} | \Omega |,$$
 (5)

由(4)、(5)式及 Young 不等式,(3)式可变形为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left[\parallel\nu\parallel^{2}-\varepsilon\parallel D^{m}u\parallel^{2}+\frac{1}{2}\parallel D^{m}u\parallel^{4}\right]+2(\lambda_{1}^{m}-\varepsilon-\varepsilon^{2})\parallel\nu\parallel^{2}-2\varepsilon^{2}\parallel D^{m}u\parallel^{2}+2\varepsilon\parallel D^{m}u\parallel^{4}\leq$$

$$\frac{2k_{2}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} \| u(t-\rho(t)) \|^{2} + \frac{2k_{2}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} \| \Omega \| + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^{2}} \| g(x,t) \|^{2} + \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{\lambda_{\perp}^{m}} \| D^{m}u \|^{2}.$$
 (6)

由
$$-\epsilon \| D^m u \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| D^m u \|^4 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{2} \ge 0.$$
取 $\alpha = \min\{2(\lambda_1^m - \epsilon - \epsilon^2), 2\epsilon\}$,则(6)式可变形为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} y(t) + \alpha y(t) \le \frac{2k_2^2}{\epsilon^2} \| u(t - \rho(t)) \|^2 + \frac{2k_1^2}{\epsilon^2} \| \Omega \| + \frac{2}{\epsilon} \| g(x,t) \|^2 + \frac{\epsilon^2}{\lambda_m^m} \| D^m u \|^2 + \frac{\alpha \epsilon^2}{2}$$

其中 $y(t) = \| \nu \|^2 - \varepsilon \| D^m u \| + \frac{1}{2} \| D^m u \|^4 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}$.

选取足够小的正数 m 使得 $m-\alpha+\frac{2k_2^2\mathrm{e}^{mh}}{\lambda_+^m\varepsilon^2(1-\rho_+)}+\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\lambda_+^m}<0$,则

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[e^{mt} y(t) \right] = m e^{mt} y(t) + e^{mt} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} y(t) \le (m - \alpha) e^{mt} y(t) + e^{mt} \frac{2k_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{\varepsilon} \| u(t - \rho(t)) \|^{2} + e^{mt} \frac{2k_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{\varepsilon} \| \Omega \| + e^{mt} \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \| g(x,t) \|^{2} + e^{mt} \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{\lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}^{m}} \| D^{m} u \|^{2} + e^{mt} \frac{\alpha \varepsilon^{2}}{2}.$$

 ${\bf c}[\tau,t]$ 上对上式积分,有

$$e^{mt}y(t) \leq e^{m\tau}y(\tau) + (m-\alpha)\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms}y(s)ds + \frac{2k_{2}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}}\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \|u(s-\rho(s))\|^{2}ds + \left(\frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}}\right)\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms}ds + \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{\lambda_{\perp}^{m}}\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \|D^{m}u\|^{2}ds + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^{2}}\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \|g(x,t)\|^{2}ds.$$

$$(7)$$

 $\ \, \mathrm{id} \,\, r = s - \rho(s) \,, \\ \mathbf{a} \, \mp \, \rho(s) \in [0\,,h\,] \,\, \mathbf{L} \, \forall \, s \in \mathbf{R} \,\, \mathbf{\hat{q}} \frac{1}{1 - \rho'(s)} \leq \frac{1}{1 - \rho_{\,\star}} \,, \,\, \mathbf{M} \,\, \mathbf{\hat{q}} \,$

$$\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| u(s - \rho(s)) \|^{2} ds \leq \int_{\tau - h}^{t} \frac{e^{mr} e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{*}} \| u(r) \|^{2} dr \leq \frac{e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{*}} \int_{\tau - h}^{\tau} e^{mr} \| u(r) \|^{2} dr + \frac{e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{*}} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{mr} \| u(r) \|^{2} dr \leq \frac{e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{*}} e^{mr} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{e^{mh}}{\lambda_{*}^{m} (1 - \rho_{*})} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{mr} \| D^{m} u(r) \|^{2} dr. \tag{8}$$

把(8)式代入到(7)式,可得

$$e^{mt}y(t) \leq e^{m\tau}y(\tau) + (m - \alpha + \frac{2k_{2}^{2}e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2}\lambda_{1}^{m}(1 - \rho_{*})} + \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{\lambda_{1}^{m}})\int_{\tau}^{t}e^{ms}y(s)ds + \frac{2hk_{2}^{2}e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2}(1 - \rho_{*})}e^{m\tau} \|\phi\| + (\frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} |\Omega| + \frac{\alpha\varepsilon^{2}}{2})(e^{mt} - e^{m\tau}) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^{2}}\int_{\tau}^{t}e^{ms} \|g(s, t)\|^{2}ds.$$

$$(9)$$

由于 $m - \alpha + \frac{2k_2^2 e^{mh}}{\lambda_{+}^m \epsilon^2 (1 - \rho_{+})} + \frac{\epsilon^2}{\lambda_{-}^m} < 0,$ 则(9) 式表明,对 $\forall t \geq \tau$ 有

$$y(t) \leq e^{m(\tau-t)} y(\tau) + \frac{2hk_{2}^{2} e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2} (1 - \rho_{*})} e^{m(\tau-t)} \| \phi \|^{2} + (\frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | + \frac{\alpha\varepsilon^{2}}{2}) (1 - e^{m(\tau-t)}) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} e^{-mt} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| g(s,t) \|^{2} ds.$$

$$(10)$$

用 $t+\theta$ 代替(10)式中的 t,有

$$y(t+\theta) \leq e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} y(\tau) + \frac{2hk_{2}^{2}e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2}(1-\rho_{*})} e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} \| \phi \|^{2} + (\frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | + \frac{\alpha\varepsilon^{2}}{2})(1-e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)}) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^{2}}e^{-m(t+\theta)} \int_{\tau}^{t+\theta} e^{ms} \| g(s,t) \|^{2} ds \leq e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} y(\tau) + \frac{2hk_{2}^{2}e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2}(1-\rho_{*})} e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | + \frac{\alpha\varepsilon^{2}}{2} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon}e^{-m(t-h)} \int_{\tau}^{t-h} e^{ms} \| g(s,t) \|^{2} ds.$$

$$(11)$$

由于 $y(t) \ge \|\nu\|^2 - \varepsilon \|D^m u\|^2 + 4 \|D^m u\|^4 - 8 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} \ge \|\nu\|^2 + \|D^m u\|^4 - 8 + \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2}$. 因而,由(11)式可得

$$\| \nu(t+\theta) \|^{2} + \| D^{m}u(t+\theta) \|^{2} \leq 8 - \frac{\varepsilon^{2}}{2} + e^{m(\tau-t-h)}y(\tau) + \frac{2hk_{2}^{2}e^{mh}}{\varepsilon^{2}(1-\rho_{*})}e^{m(\tau-t-h)} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^{2}}e^{m(t-h)} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{ms} \| g(x,t) \|^{2} ds + \frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | + \frac{\alpha\varepsilon^{2}}{2}.$$

由 Galerkin 方法可知:对 $t \in \mathbf{R}$,问题(1) 在空间 $H_0^m \times H$ 中有解(u, v) 且解(u, v) 连续依赖于初值,于是问题(1) 产生了一个过程 U.记 $R^2(t) = \frac{2k_1^2}{\varepsilon^2} \mid \Omega \mid + \frac{\alpha \varepsilon^2}{2} + 8 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{2} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \mathrm{e}^{-m(t-h)} \int_{-\infty}^t \mathrm{e}^{ms} \parallel g(x,t) \parallel^2 \mathrm{d}s$.因而存在 $T_D \geq h$ 使得 $\parallel U(t,t-s)\phi \parallel^2 \leq R^2(t)$, $\forall t \in \mathbf{R}$, $s \geq T_D$.这表明球 $B(0,R(t)) \subset D_{H^m,H}$ 是过程 $U(t,\tau)$ 的拉回吸引集.

引理 2 若假设条件(H1)-(H2)成立且 $g(x,t) \in H^m_0$, $(\phi, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t}) \in H^{2m} \times H^m_0$ 则问题(1) 的解(u,v) 满足 $(u,v) \in L^\infty([\tau,+\infty];H^{2m} \times H^m_0)$.

证明 用 $(-\Delta)^m \nu = (-\Delta)^m \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \varepsilon (-\Delta)^m u$ 与问题(1) 中的第一个方程在 H^m 中作内积,有

$$\left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial t^{2}} + (-\Delta)^{m} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \|D^{m} u\|^{2} (-\Delta)^{m} u, (-\Delta)^{m} v\right) = (g(x,t) + f(t, u(t-\rho(t))), (-\Delta)^{m} v). \tag{12}$$

由(H1)可知 $(f(t,u(t-\rho(t))),(-\Delta)^m v) \leq \frac{\varepsilon^2}{4} \|D^m v\|^2 + \frac{k_\frac{2}{2}}{\varepsilon^2} \|u(t-\rho(t))\|^2 + \frac{k_\frac{1}{2}}{\varepsilon^2} |\Omega|,$ 并结合上式

以及 Young 不等式和 Poincare 不等式,(12)式可化为

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left[\| D^{m} v \|^{2} + (\| D^{m} u \|^{2} - \epsilon) \| D^{2m} u \|^{2} \right] + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2} \right] \| D^{m} v \|^{2} + \left[(1 - \frac{\epsilon^{2}}{2}) \lambda_{1}^{m} - \epsilon - \epsilon^{2$$

由引理 1 可知 $\parallel D^m u \parallel^2 - \epsilon > 0$ 且 $(1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{2})\lambda_1^m - \epsilon - \epsilon^2 > 0$.

假设存在某一个正数 C 使得 $C-(\frac{1}{\lambda_{\perp}^{m}}+2)_{\varepsilon}>0$,则

$$-\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \|D^m u\|^2 - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\lambda_1^m} - 2\varepsilon^2 + 2\varepsilon \|D^m u\|^2 \ge C(\|D^m u\| - \varepsilon) > 0.$$
 (14)

在 $[\tau,t]$ 上,对(14)式利用 Gronwall 不等式,可得

$$\varepsilon < \|D^m u\|^2 \le \|D^m \phi\|^2 e^{(2\varepsilon - C)(t - \tau)} + (C\varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\lambda_1^m} - 2\varepsilon^2)/(C - 2\varepsilon).$$

当 $t \to +\infty$ 时,由 $C - (\frac{1}{\lambda_{\perp}^m} + 2)\varepsilon > 0$ 可得 $\varepsilon < \|D^m u\|^2 \le (C\varepsilon - \frac{\varepsilon^2}{\lambda_{\perp}^m} - 2\varepsilon^2)/(C - 2\varepsilon)$.由引理 1 可知

 $||D^m u||^2$ 有界,这表明假设(14)式成立,于是(13)式可变形为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}z(t) + \alpha_0 z(t) \leq \frac{2k_2^2}{\epsilon^2} \| u(t - \rho(t)) \|^2 + \frac{2k_1^2}{\epsilon^2} \| \Omega \| + \frac{2}{\epsilon} \| g(x, t) \|^2,$$

其中 $\alpha_0 = \min\{(2 - \epsilon^2)\lambda_1^m - 2\epsilon^2 - 2\epsilon, C\}$, $z(t) = \|D^m v\|^2 + (\|D^m u\|^2 - \epsilon)\|D^{2m} u\|^2$. 选取足够小的

$$m>0$$
 使得 $m-\alpha_0+rac{2k_2^2{
m e}^{mh}}{\lambda_1^{2m}{arepsilon}^2(1-
ho_{\star})}<0$,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left[e^{mt} z(t) \right] \leq (m - \alpha_0) e^{mt} z(t) + e^{mt} \left[\frac{2k_2^2}{\varepsilon^2} \| u(t - \rho(t)) \|^2 + \frac{2k_1^2}{\varepsilon^2} \| \Omega \| + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \| g(x, t) \|^2 \right].$$

对上式在 $[\tau,t]$ 上积分,有

$$e^{mt}z(t) \leq e^{m\tau}z(\tau) + (m - \alpha_0) \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms}z(s) ds + \frac{2k_2^2}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| u(s - \rho(s)) \|^2 ds + \frac{2k_1^2}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| \Omega \| ds + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| g(x,s) \|^2 ds.$$
(15)

记 $r=s-\rho(s)$,由(8)式可得

$$\int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| u(s - \rho(s)) \|^{2} ds \leq \frac{e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{\star}} e^{m\tau} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{e^{mh}}{\lambda_{\star}^{2m} (1 - \rho_{\star})} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{mr} \| D^{2m} u(r) \|^{2} dr.$$
 (16)

把(16)式代入到(15)式,可得

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{e}^{mt}z(t) & \leq \mathrm{e}^{m\tau}z(\tau) + (m - \alpha_0 + \frac{2k_2^2 \mathrm{e}^{mh}}{\lambda_1^{2m} \varepsilon^2 (1 - \rho_*)}) \int_{\tau}^{t} \mathrm{e}^{ms}z(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \frac{2k_1^2}{m \varepsilon^2} \mid \Omega \mid (\mathrm{e}^{mt} - \mathrm{e}^{m\tau}) + \\ & \frac{\mathrm{e}^{mh}}{1 - \rho_*} \mathrm{e}^{m\tau} \parallel \phi \parallel^2 + \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \int_{\tau}^{t} \mathrm{e}^{ms} \parallel g(x,s) \parallel^2 \mathrm{d}s. \end{split}$$

由 m 的假设 $m - \alpha_0 + \frac{2k_2^2 e^{mn}}{\lambda_1 \epsilon^2 (1 - \rho_*)} < 0$ 可得对 $\forall t \ge \tau$ 有

$$z(t) \leq e^{m(\tau-t)} z(\tau) + \frac{2k_{\perp}^{2}}{m\varepsilon^{2}} |\Omega| (1 - e^{m(\tau-t)}) + \frac{e^{mh}}{1 - \rho_{+}} e^{m(\tau-t)} ||\phi||^{2} + \frac{2e^{-mt}}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} ||g(x,s)||^{2} ds.$$

用 $t+\theta$ 代替上式中的 t,有

$$\begin{split} z(t+\theta) & \leq \mathrm{e}^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} z(\tau) + \frac{2k_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{m\varepsilon} \mid \Omega \mid (1-\mathrm{e}^{m(\tau-t-\theta)}) + \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{mh}{t}}}{1-\rho_{*}} \mathrm{e}^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} \parallel \phi \parallel^{2} + \frac{2\mathrm{e}^{-m(t+\theta)}}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\tau}^{t} \mathrm{e}^{ms} \parallel g(x,s) \parallel^{2} \mathrm{d}s \leq \\ & \mathrm{e}^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} z(\tau) + \frac{2k_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{m\varepsilon^{2}} \mid \Omega \mid + \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\frac{mh}{t}}}{1-\rho_{*}} \mathrm{e}^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} \parallel \phi \parallel^{2} + \frac{2\mathrm{e}^{-m(t+\theta)}}{\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\tau}^{t} \mathrm{e}^{ms} \parallel g(x,s) \parallel^{2} \mathrm{d}s. \end{split}$$

设 $\alpha_1 = \min\{1, \|D^m u\|^2 - \epsilon\}$,则

$$\| D^{2m} u(t+\theta) \|^{2} + \| D^{m} v(t+\theta) \|^{2} \leq z(t+\theta) \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{1}} e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} z(\tau) + \frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{m\alpha_{1}\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | +$$

$$\frac{e^{mh}}{\alpha_{1}(1-\rho_{*})} e^{m(\tau-t-\theta)} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{2e^{-m(t+\theta)}}{\alpha_{1}\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{\tau}^{t} e^{ms} \| g(x,s) \|^{2} ds \leq \frac{1}{\alpha_{1}} e^{m(\tau+h-t)} z(\tau) +$$

$$\frac{2k_{1}^{2}}{m\alpha_{1}\varepsilon^{2}} | \Omega | + \frac{e^{mh}}{\alpha_{1}(1-\rho_{*})} e^{m(\tau+h-t)} \| \phi \|^{2} + \frac{2e^{m(h-t)}}{\alpha_{1}\varepsilon^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{t} e^{ms} \| g(x,s) \|^{2} ds.$$

从而引理 2 得证.

由引理 1 和引理 2 可知,过程 U 是一致有界的.又由 Sobolev 空间的嵌入可知 $H^{2m} \times H_0^m \to H_0^m \times H$ 是紧嵌入,这就说明问题(1) 的拉回吸引集是紧的,因而问题(1) 产生一个拉回吸引子,于是由定义 3 可以得到的定理 1.

定理 1 若关于 f 的假设(H1) $\neg (H2)$ 成立且 $g(x,t) \in H_0^m$,则问题(1) 在 $H^{2m} \times H_0^m$ 中有拉回吸引子 \hat{A} .

3 结束语

本文首先得到 $H^m \times H$ 中整体解的存在性,然后由 sobolev 空间的紧嵌入性验证了初边值问题所产生的过程是紧的,最终得到了带时滞项的强阻尼波方程的拉回吸引子的存在性.但是,该初边值问题的惯性流形是否存在呢?如果区域变成无界区域,吸引子是否存在呢?如果该初边值问题不仅有时滞项,还带有随机项,那吸引子是否存在呢?这些问题还有待于进一步研究和解决.

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Pullback attractors for the higher-order Kirchhoff-type equation with time delay

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Abstract: In this paper, we deal with the existence of pullback attractor for the higher-order Kirchhoff-type equation with time delay. Firstly, the existence of pullback absorbing set is verified by the boundedness of the solution, then the compact embedding for the sobolev space allows us to prove the compactness of the process produced by the initial value problem. At last, we get the existence of the pullback attractor.

Keywords: higher-order Kirchhoff-type equation; time delay; pullback absorbing set; pullback attractor

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