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UPPER ESTIMATE OF THE INTERVAL OF EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS OF A NONLINEAR TIMOSHENKO EQUATION

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ABSTRACT. Solutions to the initial-boundary value problem for a nonlinear Timoshenko equation are considered. Conditions on the initial data and nonlinear term are given so that solutions to the problem under consideration do not exist for all $t > 0$. An upper estimate of the t-interval of the existence of solutions is obtained. An estimate of the growth rate of the solutions is given.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bounded domain with boundary $\partial\Omega$ and $\overline{\Omega} = \Omega \cup \partial\Omega$. It is assumed that the divergence theorem can be applied on Ω. Let

$$L^q(\Omega) = \left\{ u\colon \ \|u\|_{q,\Omega} = \left(\int\limits_{\Omega} |u(x)|^q dx \right)^{1/q} < +\infty \right\}.$$

Denote by $\overline{u}$ the complex conjugate of u.

We consider the initial-boundary value problem (IBVP) for the nonlinear Timoshenko equation

$$u_{tt} - \varphi(\|\nabla u\|^2_{2,\Omega})\Delta u + \Delta^2 u = |u|^{p-1}u, \quad t \geq 0, \ x \in \Omega, \tag{1}$$

$$u(0,x) = u_0(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}, \tag{2}$$

$$u_t(0,x) = u_1(x), \quad x \in \overline{\Omega}, \tag{3}$$

$$u(t,x)\Big|_{x\in\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad t \geq 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\Delta u(t,x)\Big|_{x\in\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad t \geq 0, \tag{5}$$

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where $p>1$ is a constant, $\varphi\colon \mathbb{R}_+ \to \mathbb{R}_+$, $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0,+\infty)$, u_0, $u_1 : \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{C}$ are given functions.

Equations of type (1) appear in a variety of models describing nonlinear vibration of beams. This kind of equations is the object of long-standing interest. We should mention the papers [1]–[6], as well as the monograph [7].

In the present paper we investigate the blowing up of solutions [8] of the initial boundary value problem for the nonlinear Timoshenko equation.

2. Main Results

Theorem 1. *Let the following conditions hold:*

1. *u is a suitably smooth classical solution of the* IBVP (1)–(5)*;*
2. *$\varphi \in C(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_+)$ and $m\Phi(s) \geq s\varphi(s)$, $\forall s \geq 0$, where $\Phi(s) = \int\limits_0^s \varphi(k)\,dk$, $m \geq 1$;*
3. *$\operatorname{Re}\int\limits_\Omega u_0\overline{u_1}\,dx > 0$;*
4. *$E(0) = \|u_1\|^2_{2,\Omega} + \Phi(\|\nabla u_0\|^2_{2,\Omega}) + \|\Delta u_0\|^2_{2,\Omega} - \frac{2}{p+1}\|u_0\|^{p+1}_{p+1,\Omega} \leq 0$;*
5. *$p > 2m-1$.*

Then the maximal time interval of the existence $[0,T_{\max})$ of u can be estimated by

$$T_{\max} \leq T_0 = \int\limits_{\|u_0\|^2_{2,\Omega}}^{\infty} \left[C_1 - 4mE(0)\xi + \frac{4C}{p+3}\,\xi^{\frac{p+3}{2}}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\xi < +\infty,$$

where

$$C_1 = \left[2\operatorname{Re}\int\limits_\Omega u_0\overline{u_1}\,dx\right]^2 + 4mE(0)\|u_0\|^2_{2,\Omega} - \frac{4C}{p+3}\|u_0\|^{p+3}_{2,\Omega},$$

$$C = 2\,\frac{p+1-2m}{p+1}\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{mes}\Omega}\right)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}$$

and if $T_{\max} = T_0$, then

$$\lim_{t\to T_0^-} \|u(t)\|^2_{2,\Omega} = +\infty$$

and

$$\lim_{t\to T_0^-} (T_0 - t)\|u(t)\|^{\frac{p-1}{2}}_{2,\Omega} \leq \frac{2}{p-1}\sqrt{\frac{p+3}{C}}.$$

Proof. We multiply both sides of equation (1) by $\overline{u}$, take the real parts of both sides, and integrate to obtain

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\left(\|u\|_{2,\Omega}^2\right)-\|u_t\|_{2,\Omega}^2+\varphi(\|\nabla u\|_{2,\Omega}^2)\|\nabla u\|_{2,\Omega}^2+\|\Delta u\|_{2,\Omega}^2=\|u\|_{p+1,\Omega}^{p+1}. \quad (6)$$

On the other hand, if we multiply both sides of equation (1) by $\overline{u_t}$, take the real parts of both sides, and integrate, we get the energy identity

$$\|u_t\|_{2,\Omega}^2+\Phi(\|\nabla u\|_{2,\Omega}^2)+\|\Delta u\|_{2,\Omega}^2-\frac{2}{p+1}\|u\|_{p+1,\Omega}^{p+1}=E(0). \quad (7)$$

Thus, from (6), (7) and condition 2 of the theorem we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\left(\|u\|_{2,\Omega}^2\right) &\geq \|u_t\|_{2,\Omega}^2-\|\Delta u\|_{2,\Omega}^2+\|u\|_{p+1,\Omega}^{p+1}+m\|u_t\|_{2,\Omega}^2+\\ &+m\|\Delta u\|_{2,\Omega}^2-\frac{2m}{p+1}\|u\|_{p+1,\Omega}^{p+1}-mE(0)\geq\\ &\geq -mE(0)+\frac{p+1-2m}{p+1}\|u\|_{p+1,\Omega}^{p+1}\geq\\ &\geq -mE(0)+\frac{p+1-2m}{p+1}\left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{mes}\Omega}\right)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}\|u\|_{2,\Omega}^{p+1},\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the Hölder inequality in the last step.

Denote $X(t)=\|u(t,\cdot)\|_{2,\Omega}^2$. Then we have the differential inequality

$$\frac{d^2X}{dt^2}\geq -2mE(0)+CX^{\frac{p+1}{2}}, \quad (8)$$

and

$$X(0)=\|u_0\|_{2,\Omega}^2,\quad \frac{dX}{dt}(0)=2\operatorname{Re}\int\limits_{\Omega}u_0\overline{u_1}\,dx.$$

It is easy to prove that $X'(t)>0$ wherever $X(t)$ exists. If this conclusion is false then the set $Q=\{t\colon\ X'(t)\leq 0\}$ is nonempty. Denote $t_0=\inf Q$. By integrating, we obtain

$$0=X'(t_0)\geq X'(0)-2mE(0)t_0+C\int\limits_0^{t_0}X^{\frac{p+1}{2}}(\tau)\,d\tau>0,$$

which is a contradiction. We multiply both sides of (8) by $X'(t)$ and integrating twice we conclude that

$$T_{\max}\leq T_0=\int\limits_{\|u_0\|_{2,\Omega}^2}^{\infty}\left[C_1-4mE(0)\xi+\frac{4C}{p+3}\,\xi^{\frac{p+3}{2}}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}d\xi<+\infty.$$

If $T_{\max} = T_0$ then $\lim_{t\to T_0^-} \|u(t)\|_{2,\Omega}^2 = +\infty$ and from (8) we have

$$T_0 - t \le \int\limits_{X(t)}^{\infty} \left[C_1 - 4mE(0)\xi + \frac{4C}{p+3}\,\xi^{\frac{p+3}{2}}\right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\xi \le$$

$$\le \sqrt{\frac{p+3}{4C}}\,\frac{4}{p-1}\,\frac{1}{[X(t)]^{\frac{p-1}{4}}}, \quad t \in [T_0 - \varepsilon, T_0),$$

where $\varepsilon > 0$ is sufficiently small. Thus we obtain

$$\lim_{t\to T_0^-} (T_0 - t)\|u(t)\|_{2,\Omega}^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \le \frac{2}{p-1}\sqrt{\frac{p+3}{C}}. \quad \square$$

Remark 1. When $\varphi(s) = 1 + s$ we have $m = 2$ and $p > 3$.

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