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SOME ESTIMATIONS OF SOLUTIONS OF ABSTRACT DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH PERTURBATION

Summary. Correctness of some inequalities concerning solution of the equation the abstract differential equations is proved with adequate conditions as is stability of the equation's solutions in the Kozin's sense.

PEWNE OSZACOWANIE ROZWIĄZAŃ ABSTRAKCYJNYCH RÓWNAŃ RÓŻNICZKOWYCH Z ZABURZENIEM

Streszczenie. W artykule dowodzi się, przy odpowiednich warunkach, słuszność pewnych nierówności dotyczących rozwiązania różniczkowego równania abstrakcyjnego oraz stabilności rozwiązania tego równania w sensie Kozina.

Let's consider the equation of the form

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = (A + B(t))u(t) \quad \text{for } t \geq 0, \quad (1)$$

$$u(0) = \varphi_0 \quad (2)$$

for $\varphi_0, u(t) \in D(A) \cap D(B(t))$, $u(t) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X$. The equations in the paper will be considered in the Banach's X space with the norm $\|\cdot\|$. $B(t)$ – the family of linear, bounded operators $B(t) : X \rightarrow X$ for $t \geq 0$. We assume that $\|B(t)\| \in L_q[0, \infty)$ for $q > 1$, $A : X \rightarrow X$. The operator A appearing in the equations is a infinitesimal generator of the strongly continuous semi-group of operators $T(t)$ for $t \geq 0$.

We write the equation (1)-(2) in the integral form

$$u(t) = T(t)\varphi_0 + \int_0^t T(t-s)B(s)u(s)ds \quad (3)$$

We introduce the designation

$$\left[\int_0^t \|B(s)\|^q ds \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} = h(t) \quad (4)$$

Theorem 1. *If*

a) $\|T(t)\| \leq Me^{-ct}$, where M, c – some positive constants,

b) $\|B(t)\|$ is of the class $L_q[0, \infty)$ for $q > 1$,

c) $h(t)$ is of the class $L_p[0, \infty)$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$,

that the constant c_1 such that

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \|u(s)\|^p e^{cps} ds \leq c_1^p \|\varphi_0\|^p \quad (5)$$

exists.

Proof. Using the integral form (3) of the equation (1)-(2) and taking to the norm we get

$$\|u(t)\| \leq \left\| \varphi_0 \right\| + \int_0^t \|T(t-s)\| \|B(s)\| \|u(s)\| ds. \quad (6)$$

Introducing a new auxiliary function

$$\nu(t) = \|u(t)\| e^{ct} \quad (c > 0) \quad (7)$$

and using the assumptions we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu(t) e^{-ct} &\leq \|T(t)\| \|\varphi_0\| + M \int_0^t e^{-c(t-s)} \|B(s)\| \nu(s) e^{-cs} ds \leq \\ &\leq M e^{-ct} \|\varphi_0\| + M e^{-ct} \int_0^t \|B(s)\| \nu(s) ds \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\nu(t) \leq M \|\varphi_0\| + M \int_0^t \|B(s)\| \nu(s) ds. \quad (9)$$

Applying the Hölder's inequality

$$\int_0^t \|B(s)\| \nu(s) ds \leq \left[\int_0^t \|B(s)\|^q ds \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \left[\int_0^t \nu^p(s) ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1. \quad (11)$$

Using the designation (4) from (8) we get

$$\nu(t) \leq M \|\varphi_0\| + M h(t) \left[\int_0^t \nu(s)^p ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (12)$$

Using the generalized Bihari's inequality we get

$$\left[\int_0^t \nu(s)^p ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{\left[\int_0^t (M \|\varphi_0\|)^p e^{-\int_0^s M^p h^p(\tau) d\tau} ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}}{1 - \left[1 - e^{-\int_0^t M^p h^p(\tau) d\tau} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}} =$$

$$= \frac{M \|\varphi_0\| \left[\int_0^t e^{-M^p \int_0^s h^p(\tau) d\tau} ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}}{1 - \left[1 - e^{-M^p \int_0^t h^p(\tau) d\tau} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}} \quad (13)$$

From the assumption c) we have

$$e^{-M^p \int_0^t h^p(\tau) d\tau} \leq 1 \quad (14)$$

and the constant $M_1 > 0$ such that

$$1 - \left[1 - e^{-\int_0^t M^p h^p(\tau) d\tau} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} > M_1 \quad \text{for } t \geq 0 \quad (15)$$

exists.

Basing on (14), (15) from (13) we get

$$\left[\int_0^t \nu(s)^p ds \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{M}{M_1} \|\varphi_0\| t^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (16)$$

Putting $\frac{M}{M_1} = c_1$ from (16) we have

$$\frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \nu^p(s) ds \leq (c_1 \|\varphi_0\|)^p \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0, \quad (17)$$

so

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \|u(s)\| e^{c_1 p s} ds \leq (c_1 \|\varphi_0\|)^p. \quad (18)$$

This ends the proof. □

Theorem 2. *If*

- a) *the assumptions of Theorem 1 are fulfilled and*
- b) *$\|u(t)\|$ is the class $L_p[0, \infty)$ for $p \geq 1$*

the constant $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$\left[\int_0^\infty \|u(t)\|^p dt \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_2 \|\varphi_0\| \tag{19}$$

exists.

Proof. Let $t \in [t_0, \infty)$, $t_0 > 0$. Writing the equation (1)-(2) in the integral form and taking to the norm we get

$$\|u(t)\| \leq \|T(t)\| \|u(t_0)\| + \int_{t_0}^t \|T(t-s)\| \|B(s)\| \|u(s)\| ds. \tag{20}$$

Introducing a new auxiliary function $v(t) = \|u(t)\| e^{ct}$, using the Hölder's inequality and acting analogically as in the proof of Theorem 1 we get the inequality of the form

$$\int_{t_0}^t v^p(s) ds \leq c_1^p \|u(t_0)\|^p (t - t_0), \tag{21}$$

where $c_1 = \frac{M}{M_1}$. Because $v^p(t)$ is a continuous function so according to the theorem of the average value for the integral such $\xi \in (t, t_0)$ exists that

$$\int_{t_0}^t v^p(s) ds = v^p(\xi) (t - t_0). \tag{22}$$

From (21) and (22) we get

$$v^p(\xi) \leq c_1^p \|u(t_0)\|^p. \tag{23}$$

Passing to the limit with $t_0 \rightarrow 0$ and putting $\xi = t$ we have

$$v^p(t) \leq c_1^p \|\varphi_0\|^p \tag{24}$$

so

$$\|u(t)\|^p \leq c_1^p e^{-cpt} \|\varphi_0\|^p. \tag{25}$$

Integrating the above inequality from 0 to ∞ we have

$$\int_0^\infty \|u(t)\|^p dt \leq \frac{1}{cp} c_1^p \|\varphi_0\|^p \tag{26}$$

so

$$\left[\int_0^{\infty} \|u(t)\|^p dt \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_2 \|\varphi_0\|, \quad (27)$$

where $c_2 = \frac{c_1}{(cp)^{\frac{1}{p}}}$. This ends the proof. \square

Theorem 3. *If the assumptions of Theorem 2 are fulfilled then the solution of the equation (1)-(2) is stable in the Kozin's sense.*

Proof. From inequality (23) we have

$$\|u(t)\| \leq c_1 e^{-ct} \|\varphi_0\| \quad (28)$$

so

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|u(t)\| = 0. \quad (29)$$

This ends the proof. \square

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Streszczenie

W pracy rozpatrzono abstrakcyjne równanie różniczkowe w postaci:

$$\frac{du(t)}{dt} = (A + B(t))u(t) \text{ dla } t \geq 0$$

$$u(0) = \varphi_0.$$

Przy głównym założeniu, że operator A jest infinitesimalnym generatorem silnie ciągłej półgrupy $T(t)$, $t \geq 0$, $T(0) = I$, otrzymuje się wiele oszacowań rozwiązań tego równania. Ustala się warunki gwarantujące stabilność rozwiązań w sensie Kozina. Głównym rezultatem pracy jest:

Twierdzenie. Jeśli:

- $\|T(t)\| \leq Me^{-ct}$ klasy $M, c > 0$,
- $\|B(t)\|$ jest klasy $L_q[0, \infty)$ dla $q > 1$,
- $h(t)$ jest klasy $L_p[0, \infty)$, gdzie $\left[\int_0^t \|B(s)\|^q ds \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} = h(t)$ oraz $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$,

to istnieje stała c_1 , taka że:

$$\overline{\lim}_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \|u(s)\|^p e^{cps} ds \leq c_1 \|\varphi_0\|^p.$$

Praca zawiera trzy twierdzenia.