

非自治强阻尼波方程的时间依赖拉回吸引子

张 平

西北师范大学数学与统计学院, 甘肃 兰州

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摘要

利用压缩函数的方法, 证明了非自治强阻尼波方程对应过程的渐近紧性, 从而得到该系统的时间依赖拉回吸引子的存在性。

关键词

时间依赖拉回吸引子, 非自治波方程, 强阻尼

Time-Dependent Pullback Attractors of the Non-Autonomous Strongly-Damped Wave Equation

Ping Zhang

College of Mathematics and Statistics, Northwest Normal University, Lanzhou Gansu

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Abstract

In this paper, we prove the asymptotic compactness of processes associated with the non-autonomous strongly-damped wave equation by using the method of contractive

function, then, existence of time-dependent pullback attractor of non-autonomous dynamical systems is obtained.

Keywords

Time-Dependent Pullback Attractors, Non-Autonomous Wave Equation, Strong Damping

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1. 引言

本文研究下面的非自治波方程:

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon(t)u_{tt} - \Delta u_t + u_t - \Delta u + f(u) = h(x, t), & x \in \Omega, t > \tau, \\ u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \\ u(x, \tau) = u_0(x), \quad u_t(x, \tau) = v_0(x), & x \in \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N (N \geq 3)$ 是一个有界光滑区域, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(t)$ 是关于 t 的函数. ε , 非线性项 f 和 h 分别满足:

(1) 函数 $\varepsilon \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ 单调递减并满足

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \varepsilon(t) = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

特别地, 存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得

$$\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} [|\varepsilon(t)| + |\varepsilon'(t)|] \leq L. \quad (1.3)$$

(2) 非线性项 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ 且满足以下条件:

$$|f'(s)| \leq c(1 + |s|^{\frac{2}{N-2}}), \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.4)$$

$$|f(s_1) - f(s_2)| \leq c|s_1 - s_2|[1 + |s_1|^{\frac{2}{N-2}} + |s_2|^{\frac{2}{N-2}}], \quad \forall s_1, s_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$2F(u) \geq -(1 - \mu)u^2 - c, \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.6)$$

$$2f(u)u \geq 2F(u) - (1 - \mu)u^2 - c, \quad \forall u \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.7)$$

其中 $F(u) = \int_0^u f(s)ds$, $0 < \mu < 1, c > 0$ 是常数.

(3) 外力项 $h(x, \cdot) \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\Omega))$ 且有

$$\int_{-\infty}^t e^{\sigma s} \|h(s)\|_{L^2}^2 ds < \infty, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (1.8)$$

其中 $\sigma > 0$, 将在后面的估计中确定.

波方程可以描述物理学中的波, 如声波, 光波和水波. 它起源于声学, 电磁学和流体力学等领域中. 单纯的波方程, 并不能更好地阐释一个物理现象, 所以通常会赋予初始条件, 边界条件等, 使其成为一个初值问题, 边值问题或者初-边值问题. 强阻尼波方程主要应用于模拟粘弹性材料的振动. 许多学者对强阻尼波方程进行了详细的研究, 见文献 [1–4] 等. 当方程 (1.1) 中的 $\varepsilon(t) \equiv 1$, 弱阻尼项系数是关于空间变量 x 的函数时, 文献 [1] 证明了该方程吸引子的存在性. 文献 [5] 中, 作者根据前人的工作(见文献 [6–8] 以及他们的参考文献), 得到了拉回吸引子的存在性定理并证明了方程 $u_{tt} + \eta u_t - \Delta u + f(u) = g(x, t)$ 拉回吸引子的存在性. 本文将在上述文章的启发下, 将利用文献 [9] 中关于 \mathfrak{D} -渐近紧的概念来考虑非自治强阻尼波方程(1.1)的拉回吸引子, 并且根据文献 [5] 中的压缩函数方法证明拉回 \mathfrak{D} -渐近紧.

本文余下内容安排如下. 第2节介绍预备知识. 第3节主要讨论方程 (1.1) 拉回吸引子的存在性.

2. 预备知识

记 $A = -\Delta$, 它是 $L^2(\Omega)$ 上正的, 自伴的且有紧逆的算子. 设 λ_1 是它的第一特征值. 记空间 $V = H_0^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega)$, 赋予范数

$$\|w\|_V = (\|u\|_{H_0^1(\Omega)}^2 + \|\partial_t u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \forall w = (u, \partial_t u) \in V. \quad (2.1)$$

下面的 Sobolev 嵌入成立,

$$H_0^1(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^q(\Omega), \quad \forall q \in [1, \frac{2N}{N-2}],$$

若这个嵌入是紧的当且仅当 $q \in [1, \frac{2N}{N-2})$.

定理 2.1. [8] 令 (θ, ϕ) 为 $Q \times X$ 上的非自治动力系统, 假设集合族 $\mathfrak{D} = \{D_q\}_{q \in Q}$ 为 ϕ 的拉回吸收集且 ϕ 是拉回 \mathfrak{D} -渐近紧的, 则 ϕ 拥有拉回吸引子 $\mathfrak{A} = \{A_q\}_{q \in Q}$ 且

$$A_q = \overline{\bigcap_{t \geq 0} \bigcap_{s \leq t} \phi(s, \theta_{-s(q)}, D_{\theta_{-s(q)}})}, \quad q \in Q. \quad (2.2)$$

定理 2.2. [8] 令 (θ, ϕ) 为 $Q \times X$ 上的非自治动力系统, 假设集合族 $\mathfrak{D} = \{D_q\}_{q \in Q}$ 与 $\tilde{\mathfrak{D}} = \{\tilde{D}_q\}_{q \in Q}$ 满足对任意的 $q \in Q$, 存在一个 $t_q = t(q, \mathfrak{D}, \tilde{\mathfrak{D}}) \geq 0$, 使得

$$\phi(t, \theta_{-t(q)}, D_{\theta_{-t(q)}}) \subset \tilde{D}_q, \quad \forall t \geq t_q, \quad (2.3)$$

假设对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, $q \in Q$, 并且存在一个 $t = t(\epsilon, \tilde{\mathfrak{D}}, q) \geq 0$ 与定义在 $\tilde{D}_{-\theta_{t(q)}} \times \tilde{D}_{\theta_{-t(q)}}$ 上的压缩函

数 $\Phi_{t,q}(\cdot, \cdot)$, 使得对任意的 $x, y \in \tilde{D}_{\theta_{-t(q)}}$, 有

$$\|\phi(t, \theta_{-t(q)}, x) - \phi(t, \theta_{-t(q)}, y)\|_X \leq \epsilon + \Phi_{t,q}(x, y). \quad (2.4)$$

则 ϕ 在 X 上是拉回 \mathfrak{D} -渐近紧的.

3. 拉回吸引子的存在性

对于问题 (1.1) 解 u 的存在性, 可通过标准的 Galerkin 方法得到, 证明从略.

定理 3.1. 假设条件 (1.2) – (1.8) 成立, 则在区间 $[\tau, t], t \geq \tau$ 上, 对任意初值 $u_0 \in H_0^1, u_1 \in L^2$, 问题 (1.1) 存在唯一的弱解 $u \in C([\tau, t]; H_0^1(\Omega)), u_t \in C^1([\tau, t]; L^2(\Omega))$.

为了书写方便, 记 $y(t) = (u(t), u_t(t)) = (u(t), v(t)), y_0 = (u_0, v_0)$. 由问题 (1.1), 可以在空间 V 中构造非自治动力系统, 令 $Q = \mathbb{R}, \theta_\tau t = \tau + t, \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, 并且定义

$$\phi(t+s, \tau, y_0) = y(t+\tau; \tau, y_0) = (u(t+\tau), v(t+\tau)), \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0, y_0 \in V, \quad (3.1)$$

由问题 (1.1) 的解的存在唯一性, 可知

$$\phi(t+s, \tau, y_0) = \phi(t, s+\tau, \phi(s, \tau, y_0)), \quad \tau \in \mathbb{R}, t, s \geq 0, y_0 \in V.$$

对任意 $\tau \in \mathbb{R}, t \geq 0$, (3.1) 定义的映射 $\phi(t, \tau, \cdot) : V \rightarrow V$ 是连续的 [8]. 因此, (3.1) 定义的映射 ϕ 在 V 上是一个连续共圈.

定理 3.2 假设条件 (1.2) – (1.8) 成立, 则问题 (1.1) 关于 θ 的共圈 ϕ 在 V 中存在拉回吸收集 $\mathfrak{D} = \{D_q\}_{q \in Q}$ 和满足 (2.3) 的有界集族 $\tilde{\mathfrak{D}} = \{\tilde{D}_q\}_{q \in Q}$.

证明 将方程 (1.1) 与 $q = u_t + \delta u$ 在 L^2 上做内积, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} (\varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + \|\nabla u\|^2) + 2\delta(\nabla u_t, \nabla u) - \varepsilon'(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t)) \|q\|^2 - 2\delta(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t))(u, q) \\ & + 2\|\nabla q\|_2 + 2\delta(1 - \delta) \|\nabla u\|^2 + 2(f(u), q) = 2(h, q), \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

令 $0 < \delta < \min\{\frac{1}{2L}, \frac{\lambda_1}{2\lambda_1 L - 4}\}$, 并由 Höder, Young 与 Poincaré 不等式, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} & 2\delta(\nabla u_t, \nabla u) - \varepsilon'(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t)) \|q\|^2 - 2\delta(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t))(u, q) \\ & + 2\|\nabla q\|_2 + 2\delta(1 - \delta) \|\nabla u\|^2 - 2(h, q) \\ & = 2\delta(\nabla u_t, \nabla u) - \varepsilon'(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t)) \|q\|^2 - 2\delta(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t))(u, q) \\ & + 2\|\nabla u_t\|^2 + 4\delta(\nabla u, \nabla u_t) + 2\delta^2 \|\nabla u\|^2 + 2\delta(1 - \delta) \|\nabla u\|^2 - 2(h, q) \\ & \geq 2(1 - \delta\varepsilon(t)) \|q\|^2 - 2\delta(u, q) + 2\delta \|\nabla u\|^2 - 2(h, q) \\ & \geq (2 - 2\delta\varepsilon(t)) \|q\|^2 + \frac{3\delta}{2} \|\nabla u\|^2 - \frac{2\delta}{\lambda_1} \|q\|^2 \\ & \geq \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\delta\varepsilon(t) - \frac{2\delta}{\lambda_1}\right) \|q\|^2 + \frac{3}{2} \delta \|\nabla u\|^2 - \|h\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|q\|^2 \\ & \geq \delta\varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + \frac{3}{2} \delta \|\nabla u\|^2 - \|h\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \|q\|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

再结合 (1.7), 有

$$\begin{aligned} 2(f(u), q) &= 2(f(u), u_t) + 2\delta(f(u), u) \\ &\geq 2 \frac{d}{dt} (F(u), 1) + 2\delta(F(u), 1) - \delta(1 - \mu) \|\nabla u\|^2 - \delta c, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

结合 (3.2), (3.3) 和 (3.4), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{d}{dt} (\|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(F(u), 1)) + \sigma (\|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(F(u), 1) + \frac{1}{2} \|q\|^2) \\ &\leq \|h\|^2 + \delta c, \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

记

$$E(t) = \|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + 2(F(u), 1) + c, \quad (3.6)$$

根据条件 (1.2) – (1.7) 并且由 *Poincaré* 不等式和嵌入定理, 可得

$$E(t) \geq \mu \|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 \geq \mu (\|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2) \geq \mu (\|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|u_t\|^2), \quad (3.7)$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &\leq \|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|q\|^2 + 2 \int_{\Omega} (1 + |u|^{\frac{N}{N-2}}) u dx + c \\ &\leq (1 + \frac{2\delta^2 L}{\lambda_1}) \|\nabla u\|^2 + 2\varepsilon(t) \|u_t\|^2 + C \|\nabla u\|^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}} + C \\ &\leq \mu_1 (\|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t) \|u_t\|^2 + \|\nabla u\|^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}}) + C, \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

其中 $\mu_1 = \max\{1 + \frac{2\delta^2 L}{\lambda_1}, 2, C\}$, 则 (3.4) 可记为

$$\frac{d}{dt} E(t) + \sigma E(t) + \frac{1}{2} \|q\|^2 \leq \|h\|^2 + \delta c,$$

由上式可得

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{\sigma t} E(t)) + \frac{1}{2} e^{\sigma t} \|q\|^2 \leq e^{\sigma t} \|h\|^2 + 2\delta c e^{\sigma t},$$

对上式从 $t - \tau$ 到 t 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &e^{\sigma t} E(t) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s} \|q\|^2 ds \\ &\leq e^{\sigma(t-\tau)} E(t - \tau) + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s} \|h(s)\|^2 ds + \frac{2\delta c}{\sigma} (e^{\sigma t} - e^{\sigma(t-\tau)}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.9)$$

合并 (3.7), (3.8) 和 (3.9), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\nabla u\|^2 + \varepsilon(t)\|u_t\|^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu}e^{-\sigma t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s}\|q\|^2 ds \\
& \leq C_1(\|\nabla u_0\|^2 + \varepsilon(t-\tau)\|u_1\|^2 + \|\nabla u_0\|^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}}) \\
& \quad + C_2 e^{-\sigma t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s}\|h(s)\|^2 ds + C_3(1 - e^{-\sigma\tau}) + C,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.10}$$

其中 $C_1 = \frac{\mu_1}{\mu}$, $C_2 = \frac{1}{\mu}$, $C_3 = \frac{2\delta c}{\mu\sigma}$.

因此, 对 $\forall y_0 \in D_{t-\tau}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $\tau > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\phi(\tau, t-\tau, y_0)\|_V^2 & \leq C_1(\|\nabla u_0\|^2 + \varepsilon(t-\tau)\|u_1\|^2 + \|\nabla u_0\|^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}}) \\
& \quad + C_2 e^{-\sigma t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s}\|h(s)\|^2 ds + C.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

设

$$\mathcal{R}_t^2 = 2C_2 e^{-\sigma t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s}\|h(s)\|^2 ds + 2C < \infty, \tag{3.12}$$

结合 (1.8) 可知, 问题 (1.1) 关于 θ 的共圈 ϕ 在 V 中存在拉回吸收集

$$D_t = \{y \in V : \|y\|_V^2 \leq \mathcal{R}_t\}. \tag{3.13}$$

由 (3.11) 可知, 集合族 $\mathfrak{D} = \{D_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ 为 V 中的拉回吸收有界集族.

选取 $\tilde{\sigma}$, 使得

$$\frac{\sigma(N-1)}{N-2} < \tilde{\sigma} < \sigma, \tag{3.14}$$

则 (3.11) 对 $\tilde{\sigma}$ 仍成立.

令 $y_0 \in D_{t-\tau}$, 则有

$$\|\phi(\tau, t-\tau, y_0)\|_V^2 \leq C_1 e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} (\mathcal{R}_{t-\tau}^2 + \mathcal{R}_{t-\tau}^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}}) + C_2 e^{-\sigma t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\sigma s}\|h(s)\|^2 ds + C. \tag{3.15}$$

由 (3.12) 和 (3.14) 可知

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \mathcal{R}_{t-\tau}^2 = 0, \quad \lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \mathcal{R}_{t-\tau}^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}} = 0, \tag{3.16}$$

结合 (3.14) 和 (3.15), 令

$$\tilde{\mathcal{R}}_t^2 = 2C_2 e^{-\tilde{\sigma}t} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}s}\|h(s)\|^2 ds + 2C, \tag{3.17}$$

与

$$\tilde{D}_t = \{y \in V : \|y\|_V^2 \leq \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_t\}. \tag{3.18}$$

则集合族 $\tilde{\mathfrak{D}} = \{\tilde{D}_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$ 满足 (2.3), 定理得证.

定理 3.3 假设条件 (1.2) – (1.8) 成立, 则由 (3.1) 定义的非自治动力系统 (θ, ϕ) 在 V 中存在唯一的时间依赖拉回吸引子 $\mathfrak{A} = \{A_t\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$.

证明 对任意 $t \in \mathbb{R}$, 令 $y_i = (u_i(t), u_{i_t}(t)) (i = 1, 2)$ 是 (1.1) 关于初值 $y_0^i = (u_0^i, v_0^i) \in \tilde{D}_{t-\tau} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau}$ 的解, 其中 $\tau > 0$, 令 $w(t) = u_1(t) - u_2(t)$, 则 w 关于初始条件 $(w(\tau), w_t(\tau)) = (u_0^1, v_0^1) - (u_0^2, v_0^2)$ 满足

$$\varepsilon(t)w_{tt} - \Delta w_t + w_t - \Delta w = f(u_2) - f(u_1). \quad (3.19)$$

令

$$E_w(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\|\nabla w\|^2 + \varepsilon(t)\|w_t\|^2).$$

将 (3.19) 与 $e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}w_t$ 在 L^2 中做内积, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt}(e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}E_w(t)) - \frac{1}{2}e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}\varepsilon'(t)\|w_t\|^2 + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}\|\nabla w_t\|^2 + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}\|w_t\|^2 \\ &= \tilde{\sigma}e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}E_w(t) + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t), \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

对 (3.20) 在 $[s, t]$ 上积分, 且由 $\varepsilon(t)$ 的单调递减性, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}E_w(t) - e^{\tilde{\sigma}s}E_w(s) + \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}\|w_t\|^2 d\xi \\ & \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}E_w(\xi)d\xi + \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}(f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t)d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (3.21)$$

再对 (3.21) 关于 s 在 $[t - \tau, t]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}E_w(t) - \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}s}E_w(s)ds + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}\|w_t\|^2 d\xi ds \\ & \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}E_w(\xi)d\xi ds + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}(f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t)d\xi ds, \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

类似地, 将 (3.19) 与 $e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}w$ 在 L^2 中做内积, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt}(\varepsilon(t)e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(w_t, w)) + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(\nabla w_t, \nabla w) + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}\|\nabla w\|^2 \\ &= (\varepsilon'(t) - 1)e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(w_t, w) + \tilde{\sigma}\varepsilon(t)e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(w_t, w) - \varepsilon(t)e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}\|w_t\|^2 + e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(f(u_2) - f(u_1), w), \end{aligned} \quad (3.23)$$

对 (3.23) 在 $[s, t]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(t)e^{\tilde{\sigma}t}(w_t, w) - \varepsilon(s)e^{\tilde{\sigma}s}(w_t, w) + \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}\|\nabla w\|^2 d\xi \\ & \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi)e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}(w_t, w)d\xi - \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi)e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}\|w_t\|^2 d\xi + \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi}(f(u_2) - f(u_1), w)d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

再对 (3.24) 关于 s 在 $[t - \tau, t]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau \varepsilon(t) e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} (w_t, w) - \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(s) e^{\tilde{\sigma}s} (w_t, w) ds + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|\nabla w\|^2 d\xi ds \\
& \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (w_t, w) d\xi ds - \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|w_t\|^2 d\xi ds \\
& \quad + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.25}$$

将 (3.25) 代入 (3.22), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} E_w(t) - \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}s} E_w(s) ds + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|w_t\|^2 d\xi ds \\
& \leq \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(s) e^{\tilde{\sigma}s} (w_t, w) ds - \frac{\tilde{\sigma}\tau}{2} \varepsilon(t) e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} (w_t, w) \\
& \quad + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (w_t, w) d\xi ds + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds \\
& \quad + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi ds,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.26}$$

对 (3.23) 在 $[t - \tau, t]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \varepsilon(t) e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} (w_t, w) - \varepsilon(t - \tau) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(t-\tau)} (w_t, w) + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|\nabla w\|^2 d\xi \\
& \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (w_t, w) d\xi - \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|w_t\|^2 d\xi + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.27}$$

将 (3.27) 代入 (3.26), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tau e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} E_w(t) + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}s} E_w(s) ds \\
& \leq \varepsilon(t - \tau) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(t-\tau)} (w_t, w) - (1 + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}\tau}{2}) \varepsilon(t) e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} (w_t, w) \\
& \quad + \frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (w_t, w) d\xi + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) ds \\
& \quad + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (w_t, w) d\xi ds + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds \\
& \quad + \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi ds.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.28}$$

另一方面, 对 (3.20) 在 $[t - \tau, t]$ 上积分, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& e^{\tilde{\sigma}t} E_w(t) - e^{\tilde{\sigma}(t-\tau)} E_w(t - \tau) + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|w_t\|^2 d\xi \\
& \leq \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} E_w(\xi) d\xi + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}s} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi,
\end{aligned} \tag{3.29}$$

将 (3.28) 和 (3.29) 合并, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
& E_w(t) \\
& \leq \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}\tau} e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} E_w(t-\tau) - \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}\tau} E_w(t) + \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\tau} \varepsilon(t-\tau) e^{\tilde{\sigma}\tau} (w_t(t-\tau), w(t-\tau)) - \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t) (w_t(t), w(t)) \\
& \quad + \frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{2\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (w_t, w) d\xi + \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi \\
& \quad + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (w_t, w) d\xi ds + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds \\
& \quad + \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi ds.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.30}$$

下面估计 (3.30) 的右边某些项, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{2\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (w_t, w) d\xi \\
& \leq \frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{4\tau} (\varepsilon(t) \|w\|^2 - e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \varepsilon(t-\tau) \|w\|^2 - \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon'(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi) \\
& \quad - \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi \\
& \leq \frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{4\tau} L (\|w\|^2 + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi), \\
& \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (w_t, w) d\xi ds \\
& \leq \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{4\tau} (\tau \varepsilon(t) \|w(t)\|^2 - \int_{t-\tau}^t \varepsilon(\xi) e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi) \\
& \quad + \tau L \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi - \tilde{\sigma} \tau \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|w\|^2 d\xi \\
& \leq \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{4} L (\|w(t)\|^2 + \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi),
\end{aligned}$$

类似于文献 [8], 通过 (1.5), Hölder 不等式以及嵌入定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds \\
& \leq C_\tau \left(1 + \left(\int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (\|\nabla u_2\|^2 + \|\nabla u_1\|^2) d\xi \right)^{\frac{N}{N-2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\end{aligned} \tag{3.31}$$

根据解的有界性, 可推出对所有的 $(u_0, v_0) \in \tilde{D}_{t-\tau} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau}$,

$$\left(\int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|\nabla u\|^2 d\xi \right)^{\frac{N}{N-2}} \leq C_{t,\tau} < \infty, \tag{3.32}$$

根据(3.31)和(3.32), 有

$$\int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w) d\xi ds \leq \tau \tilde{C}_{t,\tau} \left(\int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi \right) \frac{1}{2} < \infty.$$

定义

$$\begin{aligned} & \Phi_{t,\tau}((u_0^1, v_0^1), (u_0^2, v_0^2)) \\ &= \tilde{C}_{t,\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\tau} + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \right) \left(\int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi \right) \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{4\tau} + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2} \right) L \|w(t)\|^2 \\ &+ \left(\frac{3\tilde{\sigma}}{4\tau} + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}^2}{2} \right) L \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \|w\|^2 d\xi - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\tilde{\sigma}}{2} \right) \varepsilon(t) (w_t(t), w(t)) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi \\ &+ \frac{1}{\tau} \int_{t-\tau}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} (f(u_2) - f(u_1), w_t) d\xi ds. \end{aligned} \quad (3.33)$$

结合(3.30)和(3.33), 有

$$E_w(t) \leq C\tau^{-1}e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{t-\tau}^2 + \Phi_{t,\tau}((u_0^1, v_0^1), (u_0^2, v_0^2)),$$

因为 $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \tilde{\mathcal{R}}_{t-\tau}^2 = 0$, 所以对任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\tau_0 = \tau_0(\epsilon, \tilde{\mathfrak{D}}, t) \geq 0$, 使得对任意的 $(u_0^i, v_0^i) \in \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0}$, 有

$$E_w(t) \leq \epsilon + \Phi_{t,\tau}((u_0^1, v_0^1), (u_0^2, v_0^2)).$$

由定理2.1和2.2, 为证明 V 中的时间依赖拉回吸引子存在, 只需证由(3.33)定义的 $\Phi_{t,\tau_0}(\cdot, \cdot)$ 为 $\tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0}$ 的压缩函数. 因此, 令 $(u_n(t), u_{n_t}(t))$ 为对应初值 $(u_0^i, v_0^i) \in \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0}$ 的解. 由于 $\tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0}$ 为 V 中的有界子集且根据(3.9), 可知对任意的 $s \in [t - \tau_0, t]$ 有

$$\|(u_n(t), u_{n_t}(t))\|_V \leq C'_{t,\tau_0} < \infty. \quad (3.34)$$

不失一般性, 可知

$$u_n \rightarrow u \text{ 弱*收敛于 } L^\infty(t - \tau_0, t; L^{\frac{2N}{N-2}}(\Omega)), \quad (3.35)$$

$$u_{n_t} \rightarrow u_t \text{ 弱*收敛于 } L^\infty(t - \tau_0, t; L^2(\Omega)), \quad (3.36)$$

$$u_n \rightarrow u \text{ 强收敛于 } L^2(t - \tau_0, t; L^2(\Omega)), \quad (3.37)$$

$$\text{在 } L^2(\Omega) \text{ 和 } L^{\frac{2N-2}{N-2}}(\Omega), u_n(t - \tau_0) \rightarrow u(t - \tau_0) \text{ 且 } u_n(t) \rightarrow u(t), \quad (3.38)$$

现在, 处理(3.33)中的每一项,

首先, 由于(3.37)和(3.38), 可知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}\xi} \|u_n(\xi) - u_m(\xi)\|^2 d\xi = 0, \quad (3.39)$$

且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} (u_{n_t}(t) - u_{m_t}(t))(u_n(t) - u_m(t)) dx = 0, \quad (3.40)$$

其次, 类似于文献 [8] 中定理3.3的证明, 结合 (3.35)和(3.36), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} (u_{n_\xi}(t) - u_{m_\xi}(\xi))(f(u_{n_\xi}) - f(u_{m_\xi})) dx d\xi \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{\Omega} F(u_n(t)) dx - e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \int_{\Omega} F(u_n(t-\tau)) dx - \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} F(u_n(\xi)) dx d\xi \right. \\ &\quad - \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} u_{n_t}(\xi) f(u_m(\xi)) dx d\xi - \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} u_{m_t}(\xi) f(u_n(\xi)) dx d\xi \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\Omega} F(u_m(t)) dx - e^{-\tilde{\sigma}\tau} \int_{\Omega} F(u_m(t-\tau)) dx - \tilde{\sigma} \int_{t-\tau_0}^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} F(u_m(\xi)) dx d\xi \right] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

同样的, 有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{t-\tau_0}^t \int_s^t e^{\tilde{\sigma}(\xi-t)} \int_{\Omega} (u_{n_t}(\xi) - u_{m_t}(\xi))(f(u_n(\xi)) - f(u_m(\xi))) dx d\xi ds = 0. \quad (3.42)$$

合并 (3.39) – (3.42), 可知 $\phi_{t,\tau_0}(\cdot, \cdot)$ 是 $\tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0} \times \tilde{D}_{t-\tau_0}$ 的压缩函数. 定理得证.

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