

ENERGY ESTIMATES AT INFINITY FOR HYPERBOLIC-LIKE DISSIPATION EQUATIONS .

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The goal of this talk is to discuss about the long time behavior of the energy to the strictly hyperbolic Cauchy problem

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t^m u - \sum_{j=1}^m a_j(t) \lambda^j(t) \partial_t^{m-j} \partial_x^j u + \sum_{j+k \leq m-1} c_{j,k}(t) \lambda^k(t) \partial_t^j \partial_x^k u &= 0, \quad (t, x) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}, \\ \partial_t^j u(0, x) &= u_j(x), \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, m-1. \end{aligned} \quad (0.1)$$

For sake of simplicity, we consider this model problem in one space dimension, but our arguments can be immediately extended to the case $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2$.

It is well known (see, e.g., [1]) that if the coefficients are sufficiently regular and bounded, then the Cauchy problem (0.1) is C^∞ well-posed. More precisely, in this case we have well-posedness in Sobolev spaces and for any given Cauchy data $u_j \in H^{s+m-1-j}(\mathbb{R}), s \in \mathbb{R}$, there is a unique solution $u \in \bigcap_0^{m-1} C^j([0, \infty); H^{s+m-1-j})$.

The problem of sharp decay estimate goes back to Strichartz-type decay estimate ([2]). Later A. Matsumura ([3]) proved sharp decay estimates for the damped wave equations. They proved the results by using WKB-representation of the solutions. More recently, the influence of a time-dependent coefficient on such decay estimate for the wave equation and dissipative wave equations was studied in a series of papers [4], [5] and [6].

To obtain an energy estimate to the Cauchy problem (0.1), our approach will be, by using the hyperbolicity, to state a very precise energy behavior in some region of the extend phase space, then we state conditions, namely, Hyperbolic-like Dissipation, in order to have the same energy estimate in all the extend phase space.

This is a joint work with Marcello D'Abicco.

References

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