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GLOBAL (IN TIME) SOLUTION OF THE APPROXIMATE NON-LINEAR
STRING EQUATION OF G. F. CARRIER AND R. NARASIMHA
Alberto AROSIO

Abstract: Known results and open problems for the local/global solvability of the nonlinear string equation proposed by G.F. Carrier and R. Narasimha.

Key words: Approximate nonlinear string equation, global/local solution.

Classification: 73D35, 34G20, 45K05

We give a brief survey on the initial-boundary value problem for a non-linear integrodifferential equation introduced by S. Bernstein [B]:

$$(1) \begin{cases} u_{tt} = m \left(\int_{\Omega} |u_x(x,t)|^2 dx \right) \Delta_x u & \text{for } x \in \Omega, t \geq 0 \\ u(x,t) = 0 & \text{for } x \in \partial\Omega, t \geq 0, \\ u(x,0) = u_0(x), u_t(x,0) = u_1(x). \end{cases}$$

Here Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and $m(r)$ is a continuous function such that $m(r) \geq 0$. For the choice $\Omega =]0, L[$ and

$$(2) \quad m(r) = c_0^2 + \varepsilon r \quad (r \geq 0),$$

(1) gives the approximate model of G.F. Carrier [C] and R. Narasimha [N] for the free transversal vibration of a string

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clamped at its ends ($c_0 = \sqrt{T_0/\rho_0}$ and $\varepsilon = E/2L \rho_0$, where $T_0 \geq 0$ is the tension in the rest position, ρ_0 is the linear density of the string and E is Young's modulus).

Known results

I) Uniqueness/local existence: there exists a unique solution of (1) on some interval $[0, T[$ provided that

$$(3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \text{ is a lipschitzian function with } m(r) \geq \nu > 0; \\ u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega) \cap H^{2,2}(\Omega) \text{ and } u_1 \in H_0^1(\Omega) \\ \text{(cf. [B],[D],[M],[R])}. \end{array} \right.$$

II) Global existence: there exists a solution of (1) on $[0, +\infty[$ in each one of the following cases:

$$(4) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Omega = \mathbb{R}^1; m \text{ is as in (2) with } c_0 > 0; u_0 \text{ and } u_1 \text{ are small} \\ (O(c_0/\sqrt{\varepsilon})) \text{ in a suitable weighted } H^{2,2} \text{ space with po-} \\ \text{lynomial weight functions (cf. [GH])}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$(5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_0^{+\infty} m(r) dr \text{ is divergent; for } i = 0, 1, \Delta_{\mathbb{X}}^j u_i \in H^1(\Omega) \\ \text{for each } j \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and there exists } s > 0 \text{ such that } u_i \text{ is} \\ \text{extendable to a holomorphic function on the complex} \\ \text{neighbourhood} \\ \Omega_s = \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : d(z, \Omega) \leq s\}, \text{ with } u_i \in L^2(\Omega_s) \\ \text{(cf. [B],[P],[L],[AS],[A],[S])}. \end{array} \right.$$

Open questions

A) It would be interesting to exhibit a counterexample to global existence for (1) (at the present, no blow up phenomenon is explicitly known).

B) One could investigate existence/uniqueness for arbitrary initial data of finite energy, i.e. merely $u_0 \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ and $u_1 \in L^2(\Omega)$ (in such a generality no result is known but for the trivial case when $m = \text{const.}$).

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