

一类拟线性双曲型方程组经典解的 整体存在性 I*

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提要 讨论了一类以线性弹性动力学方程组为主部, 而非线性项含有 u 的一次幂时的拟线性双曲型方程组 Cauchy 问题经典解的整体存在性.

关键词 Cauchy 问题, 零条件, 整体存在, 线性弹性算子, 拟线性双曲型方程组

MR (2000) 主题分类 35L15, 35L70, 74H10, 74H20, 74K25

中图法分类 O175.27, O343.5

文献标志码 A

文章编号 1000-8314(2010)02-0161-12

1 引言和主要结论

众所周知, 对于拟线性双曲型方程组即使初值非常光滑, 数据很小经典解在有限时间内破裂^[1-3]. 然而, 当非线性右端项的二次项满足一定的条件即所谓的零条件时, 小初值经典解整体存在. 对非线性波动方程及非线性波动方程组, 已有很多这方面的结论^[4-9]. Sideris T C 和 Agemi R 各自证明了非线性弹性动力学方程组在满足零条件时 Cauchy 问题的经典解整体存在^[10,11].

一般情况下, 利用能量方法可以很好地处理非线性项只含有未知函数的导数的情况. 如果非线性项还依赖于未知函数本身时是很难处理的. 为了克服这一困难, 对于非线性波动方程, Christodoulou D^[4] 和 Klainerman S^[6] 利用了修改的能量不等式, 类似于 Morawetz C S 在文 [12] 中给出的不等式. 这种方法主要依赖于波动算子具有 Lorentz 不变性. 对于多波速方程组, 类似于由 Kubota K 和 Yokoyama K 建立的点估计^[13], 结合 Keel-Smith-Sogge 的点估计和 Huygens 原理^[14], Metcalfe J 等给出了解的低阶正则衰减估计^[7]. 他们给出了非线性项含有未知函数的三次方的估计, 从而得出经典解整体存在.

本文主要考虑一类以线性弹性动力学方程组为主部, 非线性项含有 u 及 u 的导数的乘积时拟线性双曲型方程组 Cauchy 问题的经典解的整体存在性. 与文 [11] 相比, 困难主要在于非线性项含有 u 及 u 的导数的乘积. 为了估计 u , 借助 Hardy 不等式, 我们用 u 的导数的 L^2 模估计 u 的 L^2 模. 利用广义能量方法, 得到不等式组, 从而给出了初始条件小时经典解整体存在.

考虑下面双曲型方程组的 Cauchy 问题:

$$\begin{cases} Lu = F(u, du, d^2u), \\ u(0) = f, \quad \partial_t u(0) = g, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $Lu = \partial_t^2 u - c_2^2 \Delta u - (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \nabla \otimes \nabla u$, 波速 $0 < c_2 < c_1$. 非线性项有以下形式:

$$F(u, du, d^2u) = N(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) + H(u, du, d^2u) + P(u, du), \quad (1.2)$$

其中

$$N^i(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j, k \leq 3 \\ 1 \leq l, m, n \leq 3}} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_l (\partial_m u^j \partial_n u^k), \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \quad (1.3)$$

本文 2009 年 7 月 17 日收到.

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*上海市自然科学基金 (No. 08ZR1415900) 和上海师范大学基金 (No. SK200930) 资助的项目.

$$H^i(u, du, d^2u) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq 3 \\ 1 \leq \alpha, \beta \leq 3}} C_{\alpha\beta}^{ij}(u, du) \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta u^j, \quad i = 1, 2, 3. \quad (1.4)$$

这里 $C_{\alpha\beta}^{ij}(u, du) = O(|u||du| + |du|^2)$, $P(u, du) = O(|u||du|^2 + |du|^3)$ 在 $(u, du) = 0$ 附近.

为方便起见, 我们引入 $x_0 = t$ 和 $\partial_0 = \partial_t$. 另外 $du = u' = \nabla_{t,x} u$ 表示时-空导数. 并且 (1.3) 和 (1.4) 的系数要满足下面的对称条件:

$$B_{lmn}^{ijk} = B_{lnm}^{ikj} = B_{mln}^{jik}, \quad (1.5)$$

$$C_{\alpha\beta}^{ij}(u, du) = C_{\alpha\beta}^{ji}(u, du) = C_{\beta\alpha}^{ij}(u, du). \quad (1.6)$$

为了得到解的整体存在, 还要求非线性二次项满足下面的零条件:

$$B_{lmn}^{ijk} \xi_i \xi_j \xi_k \xi_l \xi_m \xi_n = 0, \quad \forall \xi \in S^2. \quad (1.7)$$

1.1 定义

令

$$\partial_0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad \partial_i = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i}, \quad (1.8)$$

$$\partial = (\partial_0, \nabla) = (\partial_0, \partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3), \quad \nabla = (\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3). \quad (1.9)$$

角动量算子可以写为

$$\Omega = (\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3) = x \wedge \nabla, \quad (1.10)$$

其中 $\wedge$ 为一般的向量积. 空间导数可以分解径向及角分量为

$$\nabla = \frac{x}{r} \partial_r - \frac{x}{r} \wedge \Omega, \quad (1.11)$$

其中 $r = |x|$, $\partial_r = \frac{x}{r} \cdot \nabla$. 修改的角动量算子^[11]

$$\tilde{\Omega}_l = \Omega_l I + U_l, \quad l = 1, 2, 3, \quad (1.12)$$

其中

$$U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (1.13)$$

将在文章中起到重要作用. Scaling 算子定义为

$$S = t \partial_t + r \partial_r, \quad (1.14)$$

通常我们会利用

$$\tilde{S} = S - 1. \quad (1.15)$$

令 $\Gamma = (\Gamma_0, \dots, \Gamma_7) = (\partial, \tilde{\Omega}, \tilde{S})$. 易知 Γ 中的任意两个算子交换要么为 0, 要么在 Γ 张成的空间中; 并且特殊地, ∇ 算子与 Γ 算子交换在 ∇ 张成的空间中, 记为

$$[\nabla, \Gamma] = \nabla. \quad (1.16)$$

进一步地, Γ^a ($a = (a_1, \dots, a_k)$) 表示有序积 $k = |a|$ 向量场: $\Gamma^a = \Gamma_{a_1} \cdots \Gamma_{a_k}$.

相对于线性弹性算子的能量为

$$E_1(u(t)) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} [|\partial_t u(t)|^2 + c_2^2 |\nabla u(t)|^2 + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) |\nabla \cdot u(t)|^2] dx, \quad (1.17)$$

并且高阶能量定义为

$$E_k(u(t)) = \sum_{|a| \leq k-1} E_1(\Gamma^a(u(t))), \quad k \geq 2. \quad (1.18)$$

记

$$\Lambda = (\Lambda_1, \dots, \Lambda_7) = (\nabla, \tilde{\Omega}, r\partial_r - 1), \quad (1.19)$$

其中 Λ 是与 Γ 类似的与时间无关的向量, 并且 Λ 与 Γ 有相同的交换性质. 定义

$$H_\Lambda^k = \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)^3 : \Lambda^a f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)^3, |a| \leq k\} \quad (1.20)$$

带有范数

$$\|f\|_{H_\Lambda^k}^2 = \sum_{|a| \leq k} \|\Lambda^a f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2. \quad (1.21)$$

解将在空间 $\dot{H}_\Gamma^k(T)$ 中构造, 由 $C^\infty([0, T]; C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)^3)$ 按范数 $\sup_{0 \leq t < T} E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))$ 完备化得到. 可以知道

$$\dot{H}_\Gamma^k(T) \subset \left\{ u(t, x) : \partial u(t) \in \bigcap_{j=0}^{k-1} C^j([0, T]; H_\Lambda^{k-1-j}) \right\}. \quad (1.22)$$

我们还需要 L^2 -范数

$$M_k(u(t)) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2}. \quad (1.23)$$

这里及后面, 利用

$$\langle \rho \rangle = (1 + |\rho|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (1.24)$$

ρ 为标量或是向量. 正交投影算子 P_1 和 P_2 定义为

$$P_1 u(x) = \frac{x}{r} \otimes \frac{x}{r} u(x) = \frac{x}{r} \left\langle \frac{x}{r}, u(x) \right\rangle \quad (1.25)$$

和

$$P_2 u(x) = [I - P_1]u(x) = -\frac{x}{r} \wedge \left(\frac{x}{r} \wedge u(x) \right), \quad (1.26)$$

其中 $\langle, \rangle$ 表示 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 中的内积.

1.2 主要结论

定理 1.1 设对称性条件 (1.5)–(1.6) 及零条件 (1.7) 满足, 并且 $k \geq 9$, 则存在正常数 ε 和 A , 使得若光滑紧致初值满足

$$4E_{k-2}(u(0)) \exp\{A\{2E_k(u(0))\}^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2AE_k(u(0))\} \leq 3\varepsilon^2, \quad (1.27)$$

那么 Cauchy 问题 (1.1) 存在唯一的整体解

$$E_k(u(t)) \leq CE_k(u(0)) \langle t \rangle^{C\varepsilon + C\varepsilon^2}, \quad E_{k-2}(u(t)) < 4\varepsilon^2, \quad (1.28)$$

对任意 $t \geq 0$.

本文安排如下. 在第 2 节中我们将给出一些预备知识, 第 3 节给出几个加权 L^2 估计. 利用第 2 节和第 3 节的估计, 我们在第 4 节中给出定理 1.1 的证明.

2 预备知识

本节将给出几个关于交换算子的引理以及零条件不等式和几个 Sobolev-型不等式. 首先介绍 Γ 向量场与算子 L 的交换性质:

$$[L, \partial] = [L, \tilde{\Omega}] = 0, \quad [L, S] = 2L. \quad (2.1)$$

为了得到能量估计, 我们将讨论向量场 Γ 与非线性项的交换性质. 为此, 我们需要证明零结构在微分下具有不变性.

引理 2.1 (i) 对任意的 $u, v, w \in \dot{H}_\Gamma^k(T)$ 和 Γ^a , 有

$$\Gamma^a N(u, v) = \sum_{b+c=a} N(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c v), \quad (2.2)$$

$$\Gamma^a H(u, v, w) = \sum_{b+c+d=a} H(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c v, \Gamma^d w). \quad (2.3)$$

(ii) 令 u 为 (1.1) 的光滑解, 则对任意的 Γ^a , 有

$$L\Gamma^a u = \sum_{b+c=a} N(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c u) + \sum_{b+c+d=a} H(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c u, \Gamma^d u) + \Gamma^a P(u, du) + [L, \Gamma^a]u. \quad (2.4)$$

证 对于 (2.2), 见文 [11] 中命题 3.1. (2.3) 的证明类似. 注意到 $L\Gamma^a u = \Gamma^a Lu + [L, \Gamma^a]u$ 和 (i), 我们可以得到 (2.4) 的证明.

下面的引理将在估计低阶能量时起到关键作用. 对满足零条件 (1.7) 的非线性项可以得到额外的衰减. 引理 2.2 和 2.3 的证明可参见文 [11].

引理 2.2 假设 $u, v, w \in H_\Lambda^2$ 且非线性项 N 满足零条件 (1.7). 令 $\mathcal{N} = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \neq (1, 1, 1), (2, 2, 2)\}$ 为非共振指数, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & |\langle u(x), N(v(x), w(x)) \rangle| \\ & \leq \frac{C}{r} |u(x)| \sum_{|a| \leq 1} [|\nabla \tilde{\Omega}^a v(x)| |\nabla w(x)| + |\nabla \tilde{\Omega}^a w(x)| |\nabla v(x)| \\ & \quad + |\nabla^2 v(x)| |\tilde{\Omega}^a w(x)| + |\nabla^2 w(x)| |\tilde{\Omega}^a v(x)|] \\ & \quad + C \sum_{\mathcal{N}} |P_\alpha u(x)| [|P_\beta \nabla^2 v(x)| |P_\gamma \nabla w(x)| + |P_\beta \nabla^2 w(x)| |P_\gamma \nabla v(x)|], \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

这里和后面 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma = 1, 2$, C 表示正常数.

引理 2.3 令 $u \in H_\Lambda^2$, $A = c_2^2 \Delta + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \nabla \otimes \nabla$, 则

$$|P_\alpha [Au(x) - c_\alpha^2 \partial_r^2 u(x)]| \leq \frac{C}{r} [|\nabla \tilde{\Omega} u(x)| + |\nabla u(x)|]. \quad (2.6)$$

引理 2.4 对于任意的 $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $a \geq 0$, 有

$$\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} |\Gamma^a u(t, x)| \leq C E_{|a+2|}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \quad (2.7)$$

$$\langle r \rangle |\partial \Gamma^a(u(t, x))| \leq C E_{|a+3|}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \quad (2.8)$$

$$\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} |P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^a(u(t, x))| \leq C [E_{|a+3|}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + M_{|a+3|}(u(t))], \quad (2.9)$$

$$\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle |P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^a(u(t, x))| \leq C M_{|a+4|}(u(t)), \quad (2.10)$$

$$\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle |P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^a(u(t, x))| \leq C [E_{|a+2|}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + M_{|a+3|}(u(t))], \quad (2.11)$$

当右端的范数有限时.

证 (2.7)–(2.9) 的证明见文 [11] 中命题 3.3. 我们只需要证明 (2.10) 和 (2.11). 考虑下面的半径-角混合范数不等式:

$$r^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{S^2} |v(r\omega)|^4 d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \leq C \|\nabla v\|_{L^2}. \quad (2.12)$$

当 $r > 1$ 时, 由 (2.12) 和 S^2 上的 Sobolev 嵌入定理得

$$\begin{aligned} r^{\frac{1}{2}} |\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^a(u(x))| &\leq C \sum_{|b| \leq 1} r^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{S^2} |\tilde{\Omega}^b \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^a(u(r\omega))|^4 d\omega \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \\ &\leq \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \tilde{\Omega}^b \partial \Gamma^a u\|_{\dot{H}^1} \\ &\leq \sum_{|b| \leq |a|+1} \|\partial \Gamma^b u\|_{L^2} + \sum_{|b| \leq |a|+1} \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \partial \nabla \Gamma^b u\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C E_{|a|+2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + C M_{|a|+3}(u(t)). \end{aligned}$$

当 $r \leq 1$ 时, 令 Φ 为光滑、紧致函数, $\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } |x| \leq 1 \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } |x| \geq 2 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$ 由 Sobolev 嵌入定理得到

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \partial \Gamma^a u(t, x)| &\leq C(1+t) |\Phi \partial \Gamma^a u| \\ &\leq C(1+t) \sum_{|b|=1}^2 \|\nabla^b(\Phi \partial \Gamma^a u)\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C(1+t) \sum_{|b|=1}^2 \|\nabla^b \partial \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2(|x|<2)} + C \sup_{1<|x|<2} (1+t) |\partial \Gamma^a u(t, x)| \\ &\leq C \sum_{|b|=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \nabla^b \partial \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2} + C \sup_{1<|x|<2} |\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \partial \Gamma^a u(t, x)| \\ &\leq C[E_{|a|+2}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + M_{|a|+3}(u(t))]. \end{aligned}$$

因此 (2.11) 得证. 现在证明 (2.10). 对于任意 $u \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$, $r = |x|$, $\rho = |y|$, 有

$$r \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle |u(x)| \leq C \sum_{|a| \leq 1} \|\langle c_\alpha t - \rho \rangle \partial_r \tilde{\Omega}^a u\|_{L^2(|y| \geq r)} + C \sum_{|a| \leq 2} \|\langle c_\alpha t - \rho \rangle \tilde{\Omega}^a u\|_{L^2(|y| \geq r)}.$$

当 $r > 1$ 时, 应用 $P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^a u$ 并且注意到 ∂_r 和 $\tilde{\Omega}$ 与 P_α 可交换, 立即可以得到 (2.11). 然而当 $r \leq 1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle |P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^a u(t, x)| &\leq C \langle t \rangle |\Phi \partial^2 \Gamma^a u(t, x)| \leq C \langle t \rangle \sum_{|b| \leq 2} \|\nabla^b(\Phi \partial^2 \Gamma^a u)\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C \langle t \rangle \sum_{|b| \leq 2} \|\partial^2 \nabla^b \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2(|x| \leq 2)} \leq C \sum_{\beta} \sum_{|b| \leq 2} \|\langle c_\beta t - r \rangle P_\beta \partial^2 \nabla^b \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2} \leq C M_{|a|+4}(u(t)). \end{aligned}$$

(2.11) 得证.

3 加权 L^2 -估计

本节中, 我们将借助 $E_K^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))$ 对解的 $M_k(u(t))$ 的 L^2 模作估计, 首先我们将给出一个非常重要的不等式, 与 Klainerman 和 Sideris^[15] 给出的不等式非常相似.

引理 3.1 (Klainerman-Sideris 不等式) 当 $k \geq 2$ 时, 下面的不等式

$$M_k(u(t)) \leq CE_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + C \sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \|(t+r)L\Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} \quad (3.1)$$

对任意光滑函数 u 成立, 若不等式右端的范数有限.

证 由文 [11] 中引理 3.4, 有

$$\sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \nabla \Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} \leq CE_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + C \sum_{|a| \leq k-2} t \|L\Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2}.$$

因此, 由 $M_k(u(t))$ 的定义, 为了证明 (3.1), 我们只需要证明

$$\sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial_t^2 \Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2}.$$

令 $\tilde{L}u = c_2^2 \triangle u(t, x) + (c_1^2 - c_2^2) \nabla(\nabla \cdot u(t, x))$. 易证

$$\partial_t S u - \partial_t u = t \partial_t^2 u + r \partial_t \partial_r u, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\partial_r S u - \partial_r u = r \partial_r^2 u + t \partial_r \partial_t u. \quad (3.3)$$

因此

$$t(\partial_t S u - \partial_t u) - r(\partial_r S u - \partial_r u) = t^2 \partial_t^2 u - r^2 \partial_r^2 u. \quad (3.4)$$

所以

$$t^2 \partial_t^2 u - r^2 \partial_r^2 u = \frac{(c_\alpha^2 t^2 - r^2)}{c_\alpha^2} \partial_t^2 u + \frac{r^2}{c_\alpha^2} L u + \frac{r^2}{c_\alpha^2} (\tilde{L}u - c_\alpha^2 \partial_r^2 u), \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \quad (3.5)$$

即

$$(c_\alpha^2 t^2 - r^2) \partial_t^2 u = c_\alpha^2 \left[(t^2 \partial_t^2 u - r^2 \partial_r^2 u) - \frac{r^2}{c_\alpha^2} L u - \frac{r^2}{c_\alpha^2} (\tilde{L}u - c_\alpha^2 \partial_r^2 u) \right]. \quad (3.6)$$

由 (2.6) 可以得到 $|c_\alpha t - r| |P_\alpha \partial_t^2 u| \leq C[|\partial \Gamma u(t, x)| + |\nabla u(t, x)| + r|Lu(t, x)|]$. 更进一步地, 可知

$$\sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial_t^2 \Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C \left[E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + \sum_{|a| \leq k-2} \|r L \Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} \right].$$

引理 3.1 得证.

引理 3.2 当 u 为问题 (1.1) 的光滑解时, 设 $k \geq 8$, $k' = [\frac{k-1}{2}] + 3$, 则对任意的 $|a| \leq k-2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|(t+r)L\Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} &\leq C[E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_k(u(t)) + E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{k'}(u(t)) + E_{k'}(u(t))M_k(u(t)) \\ &\quad + E_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

证 由引理 2.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} t\|L\Gamma^a u(t)\|_{L^2} &\leq Ct \sum_{b+c \leq k-2} \|\nabla \Gamma^b u \nabla^2 \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \\ &\quad + Ct \sum_{b+c+d \leq k-2} \{\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\ &\quad + \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

对于 (3.8) 右端第 1 项的证明可以参见文 [11] 中引理 3.5. 另外, 记 $m = [\frac{k-1}{2}]$. 由引理 2.4 和 Hardy 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}, & b, c \leq m, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^\infty}, & b \leq m, d \leq m-1, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\frac{1}{r} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^2} \|r \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^\infty}, & c \leq m, d \leq m-1 \end{cases} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} E_{k'}(u(t)) M_k(u(t)), & b, c \leq m, \\ E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) M_{k'}(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), & b \leq m, d \leq m-1, c \leq m, d \leq m-1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}, & b, c \leq m, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^\infty}, & b \leq m, d \leq m-1 \end{cases} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} E_{k'}(u(t)) M_k(u(t)), & b, c \leq m, \\ E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) M_{k'}(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), & b \leq m, d \leq m-1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $b \leq m, d \leq m$ 时与当 $b \leq m, c \leq m$ 时的情况类似, 这里只给出当 $b \leq m, c \leq m$ 时的证明. 由于

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \leq \frac{c_2 t}{2})} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \leq \frac{c_2 t}{2})} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}, & b, c \leq m, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\frac{1}{r} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^2} \|r \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^\infty}, & c, d \leq m \end{cases} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) (M_{k'}(u(t)) + E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \\
 & \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{c_2 t}{2})} \\
 & \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}, & b, c \leq m, \\ \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\frac{1}{r} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^2} \|r \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^\infty}, & c, d \leq m \end{cases} \\
&\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} \begin{cases} E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))(M_{k'}(u(t)) + E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), & b, c \leq m, \\ E_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), & c, d \leq m. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

对于最后一项, 不失一般性, 假定 $b \leq m, c \leq m$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle \partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
&\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\
&\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} E_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)).
\end{aligned}$$

引理证毕.

引理 3.3 令 $k \geq 9$ 且 $\mu = k - 2$, 假设 $u \in \dot{H}_F^k(T)$ 为 (1.1) 的解, 则存在正常数 ε_0 , 使得当

$$\sup_{0 \leq t < T} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) < \varepsilon_0 \quad (3.9)$$

时, 有

$$M_\mu(u(t)) \leq C E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad (3.10)$$

$$M_k(u(t)) \leq C E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \quad \forall t \in [0, T]. \quad (3.11)$$

证 既然 $k \geq 9$, 有 $k' = [\frac{k-1}{2}] + 3 \leq k - 2 = \mu$. 由引理 3.1 和引理 3.2, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}
M_\mu(u(t)) &\leq C E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + C[E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_\mu(u(t)) + E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{\mu'}(u(t)) \\
&\quad + E_{\mu'}(u(t))M_\mu(u(t)) + E_{\mu'}(u(t))E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + E_{\mu'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{\mu'}(u(t))E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))] \\
&\leq C E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0 M_\mu(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0^2 M_\mu(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq C E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
M_k(u(t)) &\leq C E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + C[E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_k(u(t)) + E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{k'}(u(t)) \\
&\quad + E_{k'}(u(t))M_k(u(t)) + E_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + E_{k'}^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))M_{k'}(u(t))E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))] \\
&\leq C E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0 M_k(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0^2 M_k(u(t)) + \varepsilon_0^2 E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) \leq C E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)),
\end{aligned}$$

当 ε_0 充分小时.

4 能量估计

由局部存在性定理, 我们知道问题有唯一的局部光滑解. 假定 $u(t) \in \dot{H}_F^k(T)$ 为 (1.1) 的局部解且 T_0 为 t 的上确界, 其中 t 在 $0 \leq t < T_0$ 使得 $E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) < 2\varepsilon$ 成立. 对于充分小的 ε 使得此引理 3.3 在 $[0, T_0]$ 上成立, 我们将要证明 $E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) < 2\varepsilon$ 在闭区间 $0 \leq t \leq T_0$ 也成立, 从而可以把局部解延拓到任意时间.

按照 Sideris T C^[11] 的技巧, 我们只要给出一对关于高阶能量 $E_k(u(t))$, $k \geq 9$ 和低阶能量 $E_\mu(u(t))$, $\mu = k - 2$ 的不等式组, 即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{E}_k(u(t)) \leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} (\tilde{E}_\mu(u(t)) + \tilde{E}_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) \tilde{E}_k(u(t)), \\ \frac{d}{dt} \tilde{E}_\mu(u(t)) \leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\tilde{E}_k(u(t)) + \tilde{E}_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) \tilde{E}_\mu(u(t)), \end{cases}$$

其中 $\tilde{E}_k(u(t))$ 和 $\tilde{E}_\mu(u(t))$ 为下面定义的修正能量.

假设 $0 \leq t < T_0$, 下面 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ 代表 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 中的标量积. 对于任意的 $l = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ($k \geq 9$), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} E_l'(u(t)) &= \sum_{|a|=l-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle \partial_t \Gamma^a u, L \Gamma^a u \rangle dx \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_l (\partial_m \Gamma^a u^j \partial_n u^k) \partial_t \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_t \Gamma^a u^i dx + \sum_{\substack{b+c=a \\ b \neq a}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle N(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c u), \partial_t \Gamma^a u \rangle dx \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{b+c+d=a \\ d \neq a}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle H(\Gamma^b u, \Gamma^c u, \Gamma^d u), \partial_t \Gamma^a u \rangle dx + \sum_{|a| \leq l-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle \Gamma^a P(u, du), \partial_t \Gamma^a u \rangle dx \\ &\quad + \sum_{|a| \leq l-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \langle [L, \Gamma^a] u, \partial_t \Gamma^a u \rangle dx. \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

若对称性条件 (1.5)–(1.6) 满足, 由分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_l (\partial_m \Gamma^a u^j \partial_n u^k) \partial_t \Gamma^a u^i dx + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_t \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_m \Gamma^a u^j \partial_n u^k \partial_l \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_m \Gamma^a u^j \partial_t \partial_n u^k \partial_l \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \eta_\gamma^\alpha \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_\gamma \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &\quad - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_\alpha C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_t \Gamma^a u^i dx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \partial_t C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_\alpha \Gamma^a u^i dx, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\eta_\gamma^\alpha = \text{diag}\{1, -1, -1, -1\}$. 定义修正能量为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}_l(u(t)) &= E_l(u(t)) + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} B_{lmn}^{ijk} \partial_m \Gamma^a u^j \partial_n u^k \partial_l \Gamma^a u^i dx \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ |a|=l-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} C_{\alpha\beta}^i(u, du) \eta_\gamma^\alpha \partial_\beta \Gamma^a u^i \partial_\gamma \Gamma^a u^i dx. \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

不难证明

$$cE_k(u(t)) \leq \tilde{E}_k(u(t)) \leq CE_k(u(t)). \quad (4.3)$$

因此, 当解非常小时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}'_k(u(t)) &\leq \sum_{|a| \leq k-1} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{b+c=a \\ c \neq a}} \|\nabla \Gamma^b u \partial \nabla \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \right. \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{b+c+d=a \\ d \neq a}} [\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}] \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{b+c+d=a} [\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}] \right\} \|\partial \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

对于 (4.4) 右端第 1 项, 由文 [11] 可以得到

$$\|\nabla \Gamma^b u \partial \nabla \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)).$$

另一方面, 类似引理 3.2 中的方法, 由引理 3.3 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_\mu(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \\ \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_\mu(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \\ \|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\| &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_\mu(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)), \\ \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} E_\mu(u(t)) E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)). \end{aligned}$$

关于高阶能量不等式, 可以得到

$$\tilde{E}'_k(u(t)) \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-1} (E_\mu(u(t)) + E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) E_k(u(t)). \quad (4.5)$$

下面估计低阶能量. 由 (4.2) 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\tilde{E}'_\mu(u(t)) \\ &\leq \sum_{|a| \leq \mu-1} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{b+c=a \\ c \neq a}} \|\nabla \Gamma^b u \partial \nabla \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} + \sum_{\substack{b+c+d=a \\ d \neq a}} [\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{b+c+d=a} [\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} + \|\partial \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2}] \right\} \|\partial \Gamma^a u\|_{L^2}. \end{aligned}$$

由文 [11], 对于 $N(\nabla u, \nabla^2 u)$, 我们有 $\|\nabla \Gamma^b u \partial \nabla \Gamma^c u\|_{L^2} \leq C \langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))$. 下面估计其它各项. 把积分区域 $\mathbb{R}^3$ 分成两个部分: $\{(t, x) : |x| \leq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2}\}$ 和 $\{(t, x) : |x| \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2}\}$.

当 $r \leq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2}$ 时, 因为 $b+2 \leq \mu-1+2 = \mu+1 < k$ 且 $c+3 \leq \mu-1+3 = \mu+2 = k$, 利用 (2.7), (2.8) 和 $M_k(u(t))$ 的定义以及引理 3.3, 我们得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} \\ &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \Gamma^b u \partial \Gamma^c u \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2 \Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \|\langle r \rangle \partial \Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq C \langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)). \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\|\partial\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial^2\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \leq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)), \\ \|\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \leq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)), \\ \|\partial\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \leq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)).\end{aligned}$$

当 $r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2}$ 时, 因为 $c+3 \leq k$ 且 $b+2 \leq k$, 由 (2.7)–(2.8) 和引理 3.3 得到

$$\begin{aligned}\|\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial^2\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{3}{2}} \langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial^2\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \\ &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \|\langle c_\alpha t - r \rangle P_\alpha \partial^2\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2} \|\langle r \rangle \partial\Gamma^c u\|_{L^\infty} \|\langle r \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma^b u\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)).\end{aligned}$$

用同样的方法, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\|\partial\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial^2\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)), \\ \|\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)), \\ \|\partial\Gamma^b u \partial\Gamma^c u \partial\Gamma^d u\|_{L^2(r \geq \frac{\langle c_2 t \rangle}{2})} &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t)) E_k(u(t)).\end{aligned}$$

综上知

$$\tilde{E}'_k(u(t)) \leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} (E_\mu(u(t)) + E_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) E_k(u(t)), \quad (4.6)$$

$$\tilde{E}'_\mu(u(t)) \leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} (E_k(u(t)) + E_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) E_\mu(u(t)). \quad (4.7)$$

根据 (4.2) 中修改的能量与标准的能量的等价性, 对于小解我们立即可以得到下面的微分不等式组:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{E}'_k(u(t)) &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-1} (\tilde{E}_\mu(u(t)) + \tilde{E}_\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) \tilde{E}_k(u(t)), \\ \tilde{E}'_\mu(u(t)) &\leq C\langle t \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\tilde{E}_k(u(t)) + \tilde{E}_k^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(t))) \tilde{E}_\mu(u(t)),\end{aligned}$$

从而可以得到定理 1.1.

致谢 衷心感谢秦铁虎教授和李大潜教授的指导、鼓励和帮助.

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Global Existence of Classical Solutions to a Kind of Quasilinear Hyperbolic Systems I

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Abstract This paper deals with the global existence of classical solutions to a kind of second order quasilinear hyperbolic systems, subject to a null condition, with the linear elastodynamic system as its principal part and the nonlinear terms depending on the product of u and its derivatives.

Keywords Cauchy problem, Null condition, Global existence, Linear elastodynamic operator, Quasilinear hyperbolic system

2000 MR Subject Classification 35L15, 35L70, 74H10, 74H20, 74K25

The English translation of this paper will be published in

Chinese Journal of Contemporary Mathematics, Vol. 31 No. 2, 2010

by ALLERTON PRESS, INC. NEW YORK, USA