

# 无界区域上一类二阶时滞非自治发展方程弱解的存在性

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**摘要:**运用 Faedo-Galerkin 方法,证明无界区域上一类具有色散耗散项的时滞非自治发展方程弱解的存在性。

**关键词:**无界区域;时滞非自治发展方程;弱解

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## Existence of weak solutions for a class of non-autonomous second-order delay evolution equations on unbounded domain

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**Abstract:** In this article, we prove the existence of weak solutions for a class of non-autonomous second-order delay evolution equations on unbounded domain by the standard Faedo-Galerkin approximation method.

**Key words:** unbounded domain; non-autonomous delay evolution equations; weak solutions

### 0 引言

讨论如下具有色散耗散项的时滞非自治发展方程的无界区域上弱解的存在性:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \lambda u - \Delta u - \Delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = f(t, u(x, t - \rho(t))) + g(t, x), & t \in (\tau, \infty), x \in \mathbf{R}^N, \\ u(t, x) = \phi(t - \tau, x), & t \in [\tau - h, \tau], x \in \mathbf{R}^N, \\ \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \phi(t - \tau, x)}{\partial t}, & t \in [\tau - h, \tau], x \in \mathbf{R}^N, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $h > 0$ ,  $\tau$  为初始时刻,  $\phi$  为区间  $[\tau - h, \tau]$  的初值,  $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i^2}$ .

带有色散耗散项的发展方程主要出现在固体介质中非线性弹性杆的应变孤波的行为研究<sup>[1-8]</sup>。在有界区域  $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^N$  上,尚亚东<sup>[1]</sup>利用 Galerkin 方法,并结合能量估计得到多维情形下系统

$$u_{tt} - \Delta u - \Delta u_t - \Delta u_{tt} = f(u), \quad x \in \Omega \quad (2)$$

整体强解的存在性和唯一性,其中非线性项  $f(u)$  满足  $f'(u) \leq A|u|^p + B$  ( $A, B$  为正常数),当空间维数  $N = 1, 2$  时,  $0 < p < \infty$ ,当  $N \geq 3$  时,  $p < \frac{N}{N-2}$ 。谢永钦等<sup>[2]</sup>运用 Galerkin 方法讨论了方程(2)非线性项满足临界指数增长( $C$  为正常数,  $N$  为空间维数)

$$f'(u) \leq C(1 + |u|^p), \quad p \leq \frac{4}{N-2}, \quad N \geq 3 \quad (3)$$

时弱解的存在性和唯一性,并得到了  $H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中全局吸引子的存在性。Carvalho 等<sup>[3]</sup>运用算子技巧得到了方程(2)当非线性项满足次临界指数增长

$$|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \leq C|u_1 - u_2|(1 + |u_1|^{p-1} + |u_2|^{p-1}), \quad 1 < p < \frac{N+2}{N-2}, \quad N \geq 3$$

时弱解的存在性和唯一性,并得到了  $H_0^1(\Omega) \times H_0^1(\Omega)$  空间中全局吸引子的存在性及正则性。孙春友等<sup>[4]</sup>运用算子分解技巧得到了方程:

$$u_n - \Delta u - \Delta u_t - \varepsilon \Delta u_n + f(u) = g(x), \quad \varepsilon \in [0, 1], \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (4)$$

当非线性项满足临界指数增长式(3)时,解的正则性及指数吸引子的存在性。张芳红等<sup>[5]</sup>得到了非自治带记忆核色散耗散项的发展方程

$$u_n - \Delta u - \Delta u_t - \int_0^\infty k_\varepsilon(s) \Delta u_t(t-s) ds - \nu \Delta u_n + f(u) = g(x, t), \quad x \in \Omega \quad (5)$$

当非线性项满足临界指数增长式(3)时,一致吸引子的存在性、解的正则性及鲁棒指数吸引子的存在性( $\nu$  为正常数)。

在无界区域  $\mathbf{R}^N$  上, Jones 等<sup>[6]</sup>利用截断函数方法和算子分解技巧得到了方程

$$u_n + \alpha u_t + \lambda u - \Delta u - \Delta u_t - \beta \Delta u_n + f(x, u) = g(x) + h(x) \frac{dw}{dt} \quad (6)$$

当非线性项满足次临界指数增长时  $H^1(\mathbf{R}^N) \times H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)$  中随机吸引子的存在性( $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  为正常数)。

Caraballo 等<sup>[7]</sup>讨论了方程

$$u_n + \alpha u_t - \Delta u_t - \beta \Delta u_n + \lambda u - \Delta u + f(x, u) = g(x, t) + \varepsilon \mathcal{S} u \frac{dW}{dt} \quad (7)$$

次临界指数条件下  $H^1(\mathbf{R}^N) \times H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)$  中拉回随机吸引子的存在性( $\beta, \lambda, \varepsilon$  为正常数)。张芳红<sup>[8]</sup>证明了方程

$$u_n - \Delta u - \Delta u_t - \beta \Delta u_n + \alpha u_t + \lambda u + f(u) = g(x), \quad \mathbf{R}^N \times \mathbf{R}^+ \quad (8)$$

在局部一致空间  $H_{loc}^1(\mathbf{R}^N) \times H_{loc}^1(\mathbf{R}^N)$  中弱解的存在性及  $(H_{loc}^1(\mathbf{R}^N) \times H_{loc}^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H_p^1(\mathbf{R}^N) \times H_p^1(\mathbf{R}^N))$ -全局吸引子的存在性,并首次得到了无界区域上解得正则性,其中非线性项满足如下临界指数增长条件:

$$|f(u_1) - f(u_2)| \leq C|u_1 - u_2|(1 + |u_1|^q + |u_2|^q), \quad 1 < q \leq \frac{4}{N-2}, \quad N \geq 3. \quad (9)$$

上述文献中讨论的解的存在性及解的长期动力学行为,都需要解的适定性(存在性、唯一性、关于初值的连续性)得到满足,然而在一些条件下,解得适定性不一定满足<sup>[9-12]</sup>,如王业娟等<sup>[9]</sup>讨论了无界区域上带时滞项波方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \lambda u - \Delta u - \Delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = f(t, u(x, t - \rho(t))) + g(t, x) \quad (10)$$

当解得的唯一性不满足(即解的适定性不满足)时,存在弱解及拉回吸引子。

无界区域上具有时滞项  $f(t, u(x, t - \rho(t)))$  的非自治发展方程(1)的弱解的存在性及解的长期动力学行为还没有相应的结果。本文没有对非线性项及时滞项  $f(t, u(x, t - \rho(t)))$  假设满足 Lipschitz 条件(即  $|f(t, u_1(x, t - \rho(t))) - f(t, u_2(x, t - \rho(t)))| \leq C|u_1(x, t - \rho(t)) - u_2(x, t - \rho(t))|, C > 0$ , 该 Lipschitz 条件不一定成立),运用 Faedo-Galerkin 方法<sup>[13-16]</sup>,证明了方程(1)弱解的存在性,为后续研究该方程解的长期动力学行为奠定基础。

本文假设非线性项  $f(\cdot)$  及外力项  $g(t, x)$  分别满足如下条件:

(A<sub>1</sub>) 存在函数  $\alpha_1(\cdot) \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^N)$  及正常数  $\alpha_2$  使得函数  $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^N; \mathbf{R})$  (即  $f: \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  是连续函数),  $\rho \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbf{R}; [0, h])$  (即  $\rho, \rho': \mathbf{R} \rightarrow [0, h]$  是连续函数)满足

$$|f(t, v)|^2 \leq |\alpha_1(x)|^2 + \alpha_2^2 |v|^2, \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, \quad v \in \mathbf{R}^N; \quad (11)$$

$$|\rho'(t)| \leq \rho_* < 1, \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}; \quad (12)$$

(A<sub>2</sub>) 外力项  $g(t, x)$  属于  $L_{loc}^2(\mathbf{R}, L^2(\mathbf{R}^N))$  使得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\tau} \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} e^{\delta r} |g(r, \cdot)|^2 dx dr < \infty, \quad \forall \tau \in \mathbf{R}, \quad \delta > 0. \quad (13)$$

## 1 函数空间及相关引理

记  $H=L^2(\mathbf{R}^N)$ ,  $V=H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)$  为 Hilbert 空间,  $X$  为 Banach 空间, 赋予其范数为  $|\cdot|_X$ . 令  $h>0$  为表示时滞的正常数,  $C_X$  为 Banach 空间  $C^0([-h, 0]; X)$  并赋予范数

$$|\psi|_{C_X} := \sup_{s \in [-h, 0]} |\psi(s)|_X, \quad \psi \in C_X.$$

记  $C_{X,X}$  为 Banach 空间,  $C_X \cap C^1([-h, 0]; X)$  赋予范数  $|\cdot|_{C_{X,X}}$  定义为

$$|\psi|_{C_{X,X}}^2 := |\psi|_{C_X}^2 + |\psi'|_{C_X}^2, \quad \psi \in C_{X,X}.$$

给定  $\tau \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $T > \tau$  及  $u: [\tau-h, T) \rightarrow X$ , 对任意的  $t \in [\tau, T)$  记

$$u_t: [-h, 0] \rightarrow X$$

定义为

$$u_t(s) = u(t+s), \quad s \in [-h, 0].$$

**引理 1**<sup>[13-15]</sup> (积分形式 Grownall 引理) 设  $y \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $a, b \in L^\infty(0, T)$ , 且  $a(\cdot)$  递增, 若对  $t \in (0, T)$  满足

$$y(t) \leq a(t) + \int_0^t b(s)y(s) ds,$$

则

$$y(t) \leq a(t) e^{\int_0^t b(s) ds}.$$

## 2 无界区域上弱解的存在性

**定理 1** 假设条件  $(A_1) - (A_2)$  满足  $g \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbf{R}; H)$ ,  $\phi \in C_{V,V}$ , 则方程(1)存在弱解  $u(t)$ , 满足

$$u \in \mathcal{C}([\tau-h, T]; V), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \in \mathcal{C}([\tau-h, T]; V), \quad \forall T > \tau.$$

**证明** 将证明分三步。

第一步: 先验估计。

令  $v = u' + \kappa u$  ( $0 < \kappa < \frac{1}{2}$ ), 其中  $u' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ , 将方程(1)重写为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} v + (1-\kappa)v + (\lambda - \kappa + \kappa^2)u - (1-\kappa + \kappa^2)\Delta u - (1-\kappa)\Delta v - \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Delta v = f(t, u(t-\rho(t))) + g(t). \quad (14)$$

方程(14)用  $v$  在  $L^2(\mathbf{R}^N)$  两边做内积得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (|v|^2 + (\lambda - \kappa + \kappa^2)|u|^2 + (1-\kappa + \kappa^2)|\nabla u|^2 + |\nabla v|^2) \\ & + (1-\kappa)|v|^2 + \kappa(\lambda - \kappa + \kappa^2)|u|^2 + \kappa(1-\kappa + \kappa^2)|\nabla u|^2 + (1-\kappa)|\nabla v|^2 \\ & = (f(t, u(t-\rho(t))), v) + (g(t), v). \end{aligned}$$

由式(11)及 Young's 不等式, 对任意的  $0 < \epsilon_i < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $i=1, 2$ , 有

$$|(f(t, u(t-\rho(t))), v)| \leq \frac{\epsilon_1}{2}|v|^2 + \frac{\alpha_2^2}{2\epsilon_1}|u(t-\rho(t))|^2 + \frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{2\epsilon_1},$$

$$|(g(t), v)| \leq \frac{\epsilon_2}{2}|v|^2 + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_2}|g(t)|^2.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt}(|v|^2+(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u|^2+(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u|^2+|\nabla v|^2) \\ & +(2-2\kappa-\epsilon_1-\epsilon_2)|v|^2+2\kappa(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u|^2+2\kappa(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u|^2+2(1-\kappa)|\nabla v|^2 \\ & \leq \frac{\alpha_2^2}{\epsilon_1}|u(t-\rho(t))|^2+\frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{\epsilon_1}+\frac{1}{\epsilon_2}|g(t)|^2. \end{aligned}$$

从  $\tau$  到  $t$  积分,得

$$\begin{aligned} & |v(t)|^2+(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u(t)|^2+(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u(t)|^2+|\nabla v(t)|^2 \\ & +(2-2\kappa-\epsilon_1-\epsilon_2)\int_{\tau}^t|v(s)|^2ds+2\kappa(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)\int_{\tau}^t|u(s)|^2ds \\ & +2\kappa(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)\int_{\tau}^t|\nabla u(s)|^2ds+2(1-\kappa)\int_{\tau}^t|\nabla v(s)|^2ds \\ & \leq |v(\tau)|^2+(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u(\tau)|^2+(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u(\tau)|^2+|\nabla v(\tau)|^2 \\ & +\frac{\alpha_2^2}{\epsilon_1}\int_{\tau}^t|u(s-\rho(s))|^2ds+\frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{\epsilon_1}(t-\tau)+\frac{1}{\epsilon_2}\int_{\tau}^t|g(s)|^2ds. \end{aligned}$$

注意到  $\rho(s) \in [0, h]$  及

$$\frac{1}{1-\rho'(s)} \leq \frac{1}{1-\rho^*},$$

对任意的  $s \in \mathbf{R}$ . 令  $r=s-\rho(s)$ , 则有

$$\frac{\alpha_2^2}{\epsilon_1}\int_{\tau}^t|u(s-\rho(s))|^2ds \leq \frac{\alpha_2^2}{\epsilon_1(1-\rho^*)}\left(\int_{\tau-h}^{\tau}|u(r)|^2dr+\int_{\tau}^t|u(r)|^2dr\right).$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} & |v(t)|^2+(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u(t)|^2+(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u(t)|^2+|\nabla v(t)|^2 \\ & +(2-2\kappa-\epsilon_1-\epsilon_2)\int_{\tau}^t|v(s)|^2ds+2\kappa(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)\int_{\tau}^t|u(s)|^2ds \\ & +2\kappa(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)\int_{\tau}^t|\nabla u(s)|^2ds+2(1-\kappa)\int_{\tau}^t|\nabla v(s)|^2ds \\ & \leq |v(\tau)|^2+(\lambda-\kappa+\kappa^2)|u(\tau)|^2+(1-\kappa+\kappa^2)|\nabla u(\tau)|^2+|\nabla v(\tau)|^2 \\ & +\frac{\alpha_2^2}{\epsilon_1(1-\rho^*)}\left(\int_{\tau-h}^{\tau}|u(r)|^2dr+\int_{\tau}^t|u(r)|^2dr\right)+\frac{|\alpha_1|^2}{\epsilon_1}(t-\tau)+\frac{1}{\epsilon_2}\int_{\tau}^t|g(s)|^2ds. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

第二步:考虑具有 Dirichlet 边界条件的有界区域  $\Omega_{2K}$ .

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}+\lambda u-\Delta u-\Delta \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}-\Delta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}=f(t, u(x, t-\rho(t)))+g(t, x), & t>\tau, x \in \Omega_{2K}, \\ u|_{\partial \Omega_{2K}}=0, & t>\tau, \\ u(t, x)=\phi(t-\tau, x), \frac{\partial u(t, x)}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial \phi_{2K}(t-\tau, x)}{\partial t}, & t \in [\tau-h, \tau], x \in \Omega_{2K}, \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

其中,  $\Omega_{2K}=\{x \in \mathbf{R}^N:|x| \leq 2K\}$ ,  $K$  为正整数,

$$\phi_{2K}(t, x)=\phi(t, x)\left(1-\xi^2\left(\frac{|x|^2}{K^2}\right)\right), \quad \forall t \in [-h, 0],$$

$\xi(\cdot)$  为截断函数,满足

$$\xi(s)=\begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq s \leq 1, \\ 1, & s \geq 2. \end{cases}$$

令  $H_{2K}=L^2(\Omega_{2K})$ ,  $V_{2K}=H^1(\Omega_{2K})$ . 记  $Au=-\Delta u$  对任意的  $u \in D(A)$ , 其中  $D(A)=\{u \in V_{2K}:Au \in H_{2K}\}=H_0^1(\Omega_{2K}) \cap H^2(\Omega_{2K})$ . 因为  $A$  为  $H_{2K}$  上的一个连续紧算子,由经典的谱定理可知,存在  $H_{2K}$  特征函数  $\{\omega_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ ,

其相应的特征值  $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$  满足

$$A\omega_i = \lambda_i\omega_i, \quad 0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_i \leq \dots \rightarrow +\infty, \quad i \rightarrow +\infty.$$

令  $V_{2K_m} = \text{span}\{\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_m\}$ ,  $P_m: H_{2K} \rightarrow V_{2K_m}$  上的投影,

$$P_m u = \sum_{i=1}^m (u, \omega_i) \omega_i, \quad u \in H_{2K}.$$

不妨设  $u_m(t) = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{jm}(t) \omega_j$ , 满足

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u_m}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial t} + \lambda u_m - \Delta u_m - \Delta \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial t} - \Delta \frac{\partial^2 u_m}{\partial t^2} = f(t, u_m(x, t - \rho(t))) + P_m g(t, x), \\ u_m(t, x) = P_m \phi(t - \tau, x), \quad t \in [\tau - h, \tau], \\ \frac{\partial u_m(t, x)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial P_m \phi(t - \tau, x)}{\partial t}, \quad t \in [\tau - h, \tau]. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

由引理 1 及式 (15) 可知

$$\{u_m\}_{m=1}^\infty \text{ 在 } L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K}) \text{ 中有界, } \{u'_m\}_{m=1}^\infty \text{ 在 } L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K}) \text{ 中有界.}$$

从而可以抽取子列, 不失一般性仍记为  $\{u_m\}$  使得  $L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K})$  中有界;  $u_m \rightarrow u$  在  $L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K})$  中弱 \* 收敛;  $u'_m \rightarrow u'$  在  $L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K})$  中弱 \* 收敛; 且  $u_m \rightarrow u$  在  $L^2(\Omega_{2K} \times [\tau - h, T])$  中强收敛; 及  $u_m \rightarrow u$  a. e.  $(t, x) \in [\tau - h, T] \times \Omega_{2K}$ .

注意到  $f \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^N; \mathbf{R})$ , 则

$$f(u_m) \rightarrow f(u) \text{ 在 } L^2(\tau - h, T; V_{2K}) \text{ 中弱收敛.}$$

类似于文献 [13] 及文献 [15] 的讨论, 对式 (17) 取极限, 则方程 (16) 存在弱解  $u(t)$  满足

$$u(t) \in L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K}), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \in L^\infty(\tau - h, T; V_{2K}).$$

第三步: 延拓.

注意到  $\Omega_{2K}$  为  $\mathbf{R}^N$  上的有界子区域列, 并且当  $K \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\Omega_{2K} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^N$ , 类似于文献 [16] 中定理 5 的讨论, 结合第二步的相关估计, 易知

$$u \in \mathcal{C}([\tau - h, T]; V), \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \in \mathcal{C}([\tau - h, T]; V), \quad \forall T > \tau.$$

证毕.

注 1 定理 1 中证明只得到了弱解的存在性, 由于对  $f(\cdot)$  没有假设相应的 Lipschitz 条件, 弱解的唯一性不一定满足, 因此即弱解适定性不一定满足.

注 2 无界区域上, 带时滞项波方程的解具有正则性, 即当初值  $\phi \in C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), L^2(\mathbf{R}^N)}$ , 其解  $u \in C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$ , 见文献 [9]. 而色散耗散项时滞非自治发展方程 (1) 含有  $-\Delta u_t$  项, 当初值  $\phi \in C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$ , 其解  $u \in C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$ .

注 3 无界区域上带时滞项的色散耗散波方程 (1) 的解的存在性定理 (定理 1) 中非线性项仅满足次临界指数条件 (11), 而不带时滞项的色散耗散波方程 (8) 的解的存在性定理 (文献 [9] 定理 3.1) 中非线性项满足临界指数条件 (9).

注 4 由文献 [9, 12] 可知, 由定理 1, 可以在空间  $C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$  上定义多值过程族  $\{U(t, \tau)\}$  ( $U(t, \tau): C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)} \rightarrow C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$ , 其中  $U(t, \tau)\phi = \{u_t(\cdot; \tau, \phi) \mid u(\cdot)$  为方程 (1) 满足初值  $\phi \in C_{H^1(\mathbf{R}^N), H^1(\mathbf{R}^N)}$  的解}) 来进一步讨论弱解的长期动力学行为.

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