

# TIMOSHENKO SYSTEM OF SECOND SOUND WITH TIME-VARYING DELAY: WELL POSEDNESS AND STABILITY

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In this work, we study the well-posedness and exponential stability of thermoelastic system of Timoshenko type with a time-varying delay. We show the well-posedness using the semi-group theory, and we prove an exponential stability result under the usual assumption on the wave speed by the energy method (see [1]-[3]).

The aim of this studies is to investigate the effect of time delay on the behavior of the solution for the following system

$$\begin{cases} \rho_1 \varphi_{tt}(x, t) - K(\varphi_x + \psi)_x(x, t) + \mu_1 \varphi_t(x, t) + \mu_2 \varphi_t(x, t - \tau(t)) = 0, \\ \rho_2 \psi_{tt}(x, t) - b\psi_{xx}(x, t) + K(\varphi_x + \psi)(x, t) + \gamma \theta_x(x, t) = 0, \\ \rho_3 \theta_t(x, t) + \kappa q_x(x, t) + \gamma \psi_{tx}(x, t) = 0, \\ \tau_0 q_t(x, t) + \delta q(x, t) + \kappa \theta_x(x, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where the space variable is  $x \in (0, 1)$  and the time variable is  $t \in (0, \infty)$ , the functions  $\psi$  and  $\varphi$  are the rotation angle and the transverse displacement of the solid elastic material, respectively; the function  $\theta$  is the temperature difference,  $q = q(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}$  is the heat flux, and  $\rho_1, \rho_2, \rho_3, \gamma, \tau_0, \delta, \kappa, \mu_1, \mu_2$  and  $K$  are positive constants and  $\tau > 0$  represents the time delay. We consider about the ensuing initial conditions,

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(x, 0) = \varphi_0(x), & \varphi_t(x, 0) = \varphi_1(x), & \psi(x, 0) = \psi_0(x), & \psi_t(x, 0) = \psi_1(x), \\ \theta(x, 0) = \theta_0(x), & q(x, 0) = q_0(x), & \varphi_t(x, t - \tau(t)) = f_0(x, t - \tau(t)), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where  $x \in (0, 1)$  and  $t \in (0, \tau)$ . We consider the boundary conditions

$$\varphi(0, t) = \varphi(1, t) = \psi(0, t) = \psi(1, t) = q(0, t) = q(1, t) = 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (3)$$

The problem (1) can therefore be rewritten as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \rho_1 \varphi_{tt}(x, t) - K(\varphi_x + \psi)_x(x, t) + \mu_1 \varphi_t(x, t) + \mu_2 z(x, 1, t) = 0, \\ \rho_2 \psi_{tt} - b\psi_{xx} + K(\varphi_x + \psi) + f(\psi) + \gamma \theta_x = 0, \\ \rho_3 \theta_t + \kappa q_x + \gamma \psi_{tx} = 0, \\ \tau_0 q_t + \delta q + \kappa \theta_x = 0, \\ \tau(t) z_t(x, \rho, t) + (1 - \tau'(t)\rho) z_\rho(x, \rho, t) = 0, \quad (x, \rho, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1) \times (0, +\infty), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $x \in (0, 1)$ ,  $\rho \in (0, 1)$ , and  $t > 0$ . The following initial conditions were applied to the

aforementioned system,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varphi(x, 0) &= \varphi_0(x), & \varphi_t(x, 0) &= \varphi_1(x), \\ \psi(x, 0) &= \psi_0(x), & \psi_t(x, 0) &= \psi_1(x), \\ \theta(x, 0) &= \theta_0(x), & q(x, 0) &= q_0(x), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad x \in (0, 1) \quad (5)$$

$$z(x, 0, t) = \varphi_t(x, t), \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad t > 0$$

$$z(x, \rho, 0) = f_0(x, 1 - \rho\tau(0)), \quad (x, \rho) \in (0, 1) \times (0, 1).$$

Where the function  $\tau(t)$  satisfies the condition

$$0 < \tau_0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \bar{\tau}, \forall t > 0. \quad (6)$$

$$\tau'(t) \leq d < 1, \forall t > 0, \quad (7)$$

and

$$\tau \in W^{2,\infty}([0, T]) \forall T > 0 \quad (8)$$

Together with the aforementioned initial conditions, we also take into account the following boundary conditions:

$$\varphi(0, t) = \varphi(1, t) = \psi(0, t) = \psi(1, t) = q(0, t) = q(1, t) = 0, \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (9)$$

**Theorem 1.** *Our existence and uniqueness result reads as follows. Assuming that (6), (7), (8) and  $\mu_2 < \sqrt{1 - d}\mu_1$ , hold, then we have the following results.*

- (i) *If  $U_0 \in \mathcal{H}$  then problem (1) has a unique mild solution  $U \in C([0, \infty) \mathcal{H})$  with  $U_0 = U(0)$ .*
- (ii) *If  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  are two mild solutions of the problem (1), then there exists a positive constant  $C_0 = C(U_1(0), U_2(0))$  such that*

$$\|U_1(t) - U_2(t)\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq e^{C_0 t} \|U_1(0) - U_2(0)\|_{\mathcal{H}} \quad \text{for any } 0 \leq t \leq T \quad (10)$$

- (iii) *If  $U_0 \in D(\mathcal{A})$ , then the above mild solution is a strong solution.*

Exponential stability for  $\mu_2 < \sqrt{1 - d}\mu_1$ :

**Theorem 2.** *Assuming (6), (7), (8) and  $\mu_2 < \sqrt{1 - d}\mu_1$ , two positive constants  $C$  and  $\gamma$ , that are independent of  $t$ , exist, and for any solution of the problem (4)–(9), we have*

$$E(t) \leq C e^{-\gamma t}, \quad \forall t \geq 0. \quad (11)$$

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