

# EXISTENCE OF SOLUTIONS FOR A PLATE EQUATION WITH A SOURCE TERM AND NON-LOCAL BOUNDARY CONDITION

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In this work, we study the well posedness of a plate equation with a source term and non homogeneous boundary condition. The existence of solutions for the plate equation is proved by using the Faedo-Galerkin method.

Let  $\Omega$  be an open bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with a smooth boundary  $\Gamma$  and consider the following problem of a wave equation with non homogeneous boundary conditions

$$(\mathcal{P}) = \begin{cases} u'' - \Delta^2 u - u|u|^\rho = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \times (0, T), \\ u(x, t) = f(x, t) & \text{on } \Gamma \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u^0, \quad u'(x, 0) = u^1 & \text{in } \Omega, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where  $\Delta$  denotes the Laplacian operator with respect to the variable  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\Delta^2$  denotes the Bi-Laplacian operator and  $u|u|^\rho$  represents the source term in the interior. We assume that

$$u^0 \in H_0^2(\Omega). \quad (2)$$

$$u^1 \in H_0^1(\Omega). \quad (3)$$

$$f \in L^2(\Gamma \times (0, T)). \quad (4)$$

Problem (1) is a particular case of a large class of partial differential equations called hyperbolic equations. For general results concerning this kind of equations, we refer the reader to Lions and Magenes (see [2, 3]).

In order to prove the existence, we use Faedo-Galerkin method (see [1, 4]). The method is based on the fact that the Hilbert space  $H_0^1(\Omega)$  can be approximated by a sequence of finite dimensional sub spaces  $\{V_m\}$  as  $m \rightarrow \infty$ .

The following Lemma will be used in the proof.

**Lemma 1.** (*Gronwall lemma*) *Let  $v$  be a function in  $C([0, T])$ , we suppose that there exists a positive constant  $k$  such that*

$$v(t) \leq k + \int_0^t v(s) ds, \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

Then

$$v(t) \leq ke^T, \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

The theorem of existence is as follows.

**Theorem 1.** *Assume that (2)–(4) are satisfied. Then, there exists a solution  $u$  of problem (1) such that*

$$(u, u') \in L^\infty(0, T; H_0^2(\Omega)) \times L^\infty(0, T; H_0^1(\Omega)).$$

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