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Optimal decay rates for the stabilization of a string network

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Abstract

We study the decay of the energy for a degenerate network of strings[1], and obtain optimal decay rates when the lengths are all equal. We also define a classical space semi-discretization and compare the results with the exact method introduced in [3,4]. *To cite this article: A. Name1, A. Name2, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 340 (2005).*

Résumé

Taux de décroissance optimaux pour la stabilisation d'un réseau de cordes On étudie la décroissance de l'énergie pour un réseau de cordes dégénéré [1], et on obtient des taux de décroissance optimaux lorsque les longueurs sont égales. On définit aussi un semi-discrétisation classique et comparons les résultats avec la méthode exacte introduite dans [3,4]. *Pour citer cet article : A. Name1, A. Name2, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 340 (2005).*

1. Introduction

We recall that the dissipation condition $\partial_x u(t, 0) = \alpha \partial_t u(t, 0)$ at the origin of a vibrating elastic string fixed at its end point, stabilizes this string. More precisely, if $E(t)$ denotes the energy of the solution of the wave equation $\partial_t^2 u(t, x) - \partial_x^2 u(t, x) = 0$ on $(0, \ell)$ subject to the initial condition $u(0, \cdot) = a$ and $\partial_t u(0, \cdot) = b$, then $E(t) \leq C e^{-\gamma_\alpha t}$ where $\gamma_\alpha = \frac{1}{\ell} \log \left| \frac{1+\alpha}{1-\alpha} \right|$. Moreover, we remark that if $\alpha = 1$, then $E(t) = 0, \forall t \geq 2\ell$. Thus, the value 1 is the best choice of α that makes the system is an equilibrium state. The situation is completely different in the case when we consider a network of strings. The problem of stabilization of nondegenerate network of strings was studied by K. Ammari, M. Jellouli

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and M. Khenissi in [1], [2] and [3]. When the strings are coupled at a common end in a star-shaped configuration, it is proven in [2] that the solutions are not exponential stable in the energy space, in the nondegenerate case. In the particular case of two strings, which is equivalent to the pointwise stabilisation of one string, such a problem has been studied in [5]; exponential stabilization is obtained if and only if the lengths satisfy $\frac{\ell_1}{\ell_1 + \ell_2} = \frac{p}{q}$, with p and q odd numbers, and the best decay rate, when fixing the total length $\ell_1 + \ell_2$ is obtained when the lengths are equal ($\ell_1 = \ell_2 = \ell$), with best decay rate $\gamma = \frac{\ln(3)}{\ell}$. Such problem has been also considered in [7], with different boundary conditions; in the degenerate case, the energy limit was identified and it was proven that the solution decays exponentially to that limit.

We consider here the case of a *degenerate* network of vibrating elastic strings when the pointwise feedback acts in the root of the tree (tree shaped network). Note that in the *nondegenerate* case, it is proven in [1] that the solutions are not exponential stable in the energy space. We calculate the limit energy $E_\infty := \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} E(t)$ and we show that the decrease from $E(t)$ to E_∞ is exponential, giving the best decay rate, when the lengths are equal. Finally we give numerical results in Section 3, which confirm the theoretical results.

2. E_∞ and best decay rate

Let $N \geq 3$. We consider the initial data $((a_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}, (b_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}) \in \mathcal{H} := \prod_{j=1}^N H^2(0, \ell_j) \times \prod_{j=1}^N H^1(0, \ell_j)$, satisfying the compatibility conditions

$$a'_1(0) = \alpha b_1(0), \quad a'_1(\ell_1) = \sum_{j=2}^N a'_j(0) \quad \text{and} \quad a_j(\ell_j) = 0, \quad a_1(\ell_1) = a_j(0), \quad j = 2, \dots, N, \quad (1)$$

and the system of partial differential equations

$$(S) : \begin{cases} \partial_t^2 u_j(t, x) - \partial_x^2 u_j(t, x) = 0, & t > 0, \quad x \in (0, \ell_j), \quad j = 1, \dots, N, \\ u_j(t, 0) = u_1(t, \ell_1) \quad \text{and} \quad u_j(t, \ell_j) = 0, & t \geq 0, \quad j = 2, \dots, N, \\ \partial_x u_1(t, 0) = \alpha \partial_t u_1(t, 0), & t \geq 0 \quad (\alpha > 0), \\ \partial_x u_1(t, \ell_1) = \sum_{j=2}^N \partial_x u_j(t, 0), & t \geq 0, \\ u_j(0, x) = a_j(x), \quad \partial_t u_j(0, x) = b_j(x), & x \in [0, \ell_j], \quad j = 1, \dots, N. \end{cases}$$

We define the energy of the solution of (S) by

$$E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\partial_t u_j(t)\|_{L^2(0, \ell_j)}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^N \|\partial_x u_j(t)\|_{L^2(0, \ell_j)}^2 \quad (2)$$

and we prove the following theorems in the case where $\ell_j = \ell$, $j = 1, \dots, N$ (we denote by $\|\cdot\|$ the norm of $L^2(0, \ell)$):

Theorem 2.1 *If $((a_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}, (b_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}) \in \mathcal{H}$ verify (1), then the energy limit is given by*

$$E_\infty = \frac{1}{2(N-1)} \sum_{j=2}^N \sum_{k=j+1}^N \left(\|(a'_k - a'_j)\|^2 + \|(b_k - b_j)\|^2 \right). \quad (3)$$

Now, we denote by $\alpha_0 = \frac{2\sqrt{N-1}}{N}$, $\Delta = \frac{4(\alpha^2 N^2 - 4N + 4)}{(\alpha + 1)^2}$ and $\lambda = -\frac{\frac{2(N-2)}{\alpha+1} + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2N}$.¹

Theorem 2.2 *There is a constant $C = C_N(\alpha) > 0$ such that for any initial data $((a_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}, (b_j)_{1 \leq j \leq N}) \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfying (1) the following inequality holds*

$$0 \leq E(t) - E_\infty \leq C \left(\|a'_1\|^2 + \|b_1\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{j=2}^N a'_j \right\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{j=2}^N b_j \right\|^2 \right) \frac{e^{-\gamma t}}{|\Delta|}, \text{ if } \alpha \neq \alpha_0, \quad (4)$$

$$0 \leq E(t) - E_\infty \leq C \left(\|a'_1\|^2 + \|b_1\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{j=2}^N a'_j \right\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{j=2}^N b_j \right\|^2 \right) t^2 e^{-\gamma_0 t}, \text{ if } \alpha = \alpha_0, \quad (5)$$

where $\gamma = \frac{1}{\ell} \log \frac{1}{|\lambda|} > 0$ and $\gamma_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \log \frac{N+2\sqrt{N-1}}{N-2}$. The best decay rate is achieved in the sense that for all $\alpha > 0$, there exists an initial data such that (4) and (5) become an equivalence:

$$E(t) - E_\infty \geq C e^{-\gamma t}, \text{ or, for } \alpha = \alpha_0, E(t) - E_\infty \geq C t^2 e^{-\gamma_0 t}, \text{ with } C > 0,$$

and $\forall \alpha \neq \alpha_0$, we have $\gamma < \gamma_0$.

Remark 1 The case $N = 2$ (with ℓ_1, ℓ_2 not necessarily of same size) can be recasted into the case $N = 1$ (with $\ell = \ell_1 + \ell_2$).

The proofs of these theorems are based on the operator of type τ developed in [3] and [4] and will be detailed in [6]. In fact we recall that

$$E(t) = E(0) - \alpha \int_0^t |\partial_t u_1(s, 0)|^2 ds \quad (6)$$

and that for all $t \geq 0$, $\partial_t u_1(t, 0) = \left(\mathcal{P} \circ \tilde{\mathcal{P}}^{-1} \right) F(t) + \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \left(\mathcal{L}_{\beta, \ell, 1}^+ a'_1 + \mathcal{L}_{\beta, \ell, 1}^- b_1 \right)$, $\beta = \frac{\alpha-1}{\alpha+1}$.

In a first step, we evaluate the characteristic elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^{-1}$ and we prove that $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}^{-1} \equiv (n, \delta)$, where $n : n(j) = 2(j-1)\ell$, $j \geq 1$ and in the case $\alpha \neq \alpha_0$

$$\delta : \delta(j) = a(\beta)\lambda^{j-2} + b(\beta)\mu^{j-2}, \quad j \geq 2$$

with $\mu = -\frac{\frac{2(N-2)}{\alpha+1} - \sqrt{\Delta}}{2N}$, $a(\beta) = \frac{1}{N} \frac{(1-\lambda)(\beta-\lambda)}{\lambda-\mu}$ and $b(\beta) = -\frac{1}{N} \frac{(1-\mu)(\beta-\mu)}{\lambda-\mu}$. In the case $\alpha = \alpha_0$,

$$\delta(j) = \left[\delta(2) + \left(\frac{1}{\lambda_0} \delta(3) - \delta(2) \right) (j-2) \right] \lambda_0^{j-2}, \quad \forall j \geq 2.$$

In the second stage we calculate $\int_0^{2n\ell} |\partial_t u_1(s, 0)|^2 ds$, what will allow to find E_∞ :

$$\begin{aligned} E_\infty &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=2}^N (\|a'_j\|^2 + \|b_j\|^2) - \frac{1}{4(N-1)} \left(\left\| \sum_{j=2}^N (a'_j - b_j) \right\|^2 + \left\| \sum_{j=2}^N (a'_j + b_j) \right\|^2 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2(N-1)} \sum_{j=2}^N \sum_{k=j+1}^N \left(\|a'_k - a'_j\|^2 + \|b_k - b_j\|^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

In the end, we estimate the difference $E(t = 2n\ell) - E_\infty$ and we show the inequality (4) and (5).

1. $\sqrt{\Delta} = i\sqrt{-\Delta}$ if $\Delta < 0$. Note that, $\Delta < 0$ (resp. $\Delta = 0$) if and only if $\alpha \in]0, \alpha_0[$ (resp. $\alpha = \alpha_0$)

3. Semi-discretization and numerical results

Let N_j , $j = 1, \dots, d$ be positive integers. We define $h = (h_1, \dots, h_d)$, with $h_j = \frac{\ell_j}{N_j}$, $j = 1, \dots, d$. We suppose that $\alpha > 0$ and consider the following classical finite difference space semi-discretization of (S):

$$\begin{cases} u''_{j,k}(t) - \frac{u_{j,k-1}(t) - 2u_{j,k}(t) + u_{j,k+1}(t)}{h_j^2} = 0, & k = 1, \dots, N_j - 1, j = 1, \dots, d, \\ \frac{u_{1,1}(t) - u_{1,0}(t)}{h_1} = \alpha u'_{1,0}(t), \\ \frac{u_{1,N_1}(t) - u_{1,N_1-1}(t)}{h_1} = \sum_{j=2}^d \frac{u_{j,1}(t) - u_{j,0}(t)}{h_j}, \\ u_{1,N_1}(t) = u_{j,0}(t) \text{ and } u_{j,N_j}(t) = 0, & j = 2, \dots, d, \\ u_{j,k}(0) = u_{j,k}^0, \quad u'_{j,k}(0) = u_{j,k}^1, & j = 1, \dots, d, k = 0, \dots, N_j, t \in (0, \infty), \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where the initial conditions satisfy for $s = 0, 1$, the compatibility conditions

$$u_{1,N_1}^s = u_{k,0}^s = \frac{\sum_{j=2}^d \frac{u_{j,1}^s}{h_j} + \frac{u_{1,N_1-1}^s}{h_1}}{\sum_{j=1}^d \frac{1}{h_j}} \text{ and } u_{k,N_k}^s = 0, \quad k = 2, \dots, d.$$

The solution of (7) can be written in the form $V(t) = \exp(tA)\phi$, where $V = (U, U')^t$,

$$U = (u_{1,0}, u_{1,1}, \dots, u_{1,N_1-1}, u_{2,1}, \dots, u_{2,N_2-1}, \dots, u_{d,1}, \dots, u_{d,N_d-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^M$$

and $\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{2M}$. The semi-discrete energy is defined by

$$E_{h,\phi}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^d h_j \left(\sum_{k=1}^{N_j-1} |u'_{j,k}(t)|^2 + \sum_{k=0}^{N_j-1} \left| \frac{u_{j,k+1}(t) - u_{j,k}(t)}{h_j} \right|^2 \right), \quad (8)$$

and is decreasing as it satisfies $E'_{h,\phi}(t) = -\alpha |u'_{1,0}(t)|^2$. The following proposition identifies the limit of the discrete energy, which may not be zero, as in the continuous case.

Proposition 3.1 *For $\phi \in \mathbb{R}^{2M}$, we can write $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$ where ϕ_1 belongs to the space Λ_1 of eigenvectors relative to the eigenvalues λ of A , with $\Re(\lambda) = 0$ and ϕ_2 belongs to the space Λ_2 of generalized eigenvectors relative to the eigenvalues λ of A , with $\Re(\lambda) < 0$. We then have*

$$E_{h,\phi,\infty} := \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E_{h,\phi}(t) = E_{h,\phi_1}(0), \quad (9)$$

and this value does not depend on $\alpha > 0$.

Sketch of the proof We first proof that for $\phi_1 \in \Lambda_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^{2M}$, we have $\phi_{1,M+1} = 0$, that no eigenvalue of A can have positive real part and that generalized eigenvectors with eigenvalue of zero real part are necessarily eigenvectors, using the fact that the energy is decreasing and nonnegative. We then use the decomposition and estimates

$$\begin{aligned} |E_{h,\phi}(t) - E_{h,\phi_1}(t) - E_{h,\phi_2}(t)| &= \left| \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{k=1}^{N_j-1} h_j (w_{j,k}^1)' (w_{j,k}^2)' + \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{k=0}^{N_j-1} \frac{1}{h_j} (w_{j,k+1}^1 - w_{j,k}^1) (w_{j,k+1}^2 - w_{j,k}^2) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=1}^d h_j \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{N_j-1} |(w_{j,k}^1)'|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{N_j-1} |(w_{j,k}^2)'|^2} + \frac{1}{h_j} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N_j-1} |w_{j,k+1}^1 - w_{j,k}^1|^2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=0}^{N_j-1} |w_{j,k+1}^2 - w_{j,k}^2|^2} \end{aligned}$$

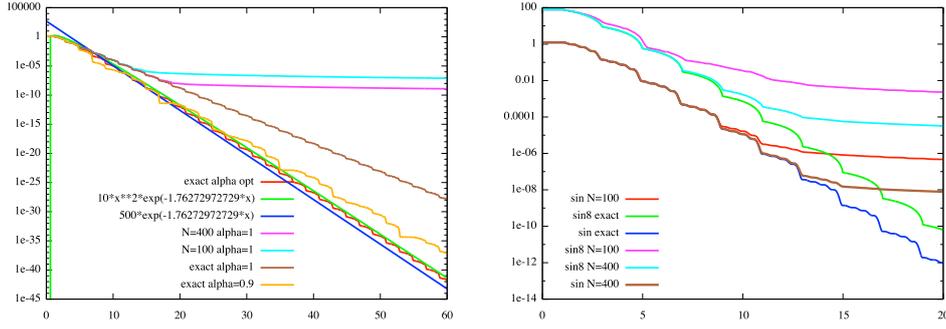


Figure 1. $E(t) - E_\infty$ vs time (exact and semi-discrete case) for $\alpha \in \{0.9, 1, \alpha_{\text{opt}}\}$ (left) and different initial conditions (right).

$$\leq 2d\sqrt{E_{h,\phi_1}(t)}\sqrt{E_{h,\phi_2}(t)},$$

where $w_{j,k}^1$ (resp. $w_{j,k}^2$) is the solution corresponding to the initial condition ϕ_1 (resp. ϕ_2). We know that $E_{h,\phi_1}(t) = E_{h,\phi_1}(0)$, thus we get (9) since $E_{h,\phi_2}(t)$, being a finite sum and product of terms tending to zero, as $t \rightarrow +\infty$, also tends to zero. This limit does not depend on α , since the only equation where α is present is

$$\alpha\lambda\phi_{\lambda,M+1} = 0 = \frac{1}{h_1}(\phi_{\lambda,M+2} - \phi_{\lambda,M+1}), \text{ for each } \lambda; \Re(\lambda) = 0.$$

Numerical results. Finally we give some exact and semi-discrete results for the energy. We take $d = 3$, initial condition

$$u_j^0(x) = 0, \quad j = 1, 3, \quad u_2^0(x) = \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi x}{\ell_2}\right) \text{ and } u_j^1(x) = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, 3.$$

$\ell_j = 1$ and $N_j = N$, $j = 1, 2, 3$. We see on Figure 1 (left) the time evolution of $E(t) - E_\infty$ for $\alpha = 1$ (exact, $N = 100, 400$) and for $\alpha = \alpha_{\text{opt}}, 0.9$ (exact). On Figure 1 (right), we plot the time evolution of $E(t) - E_\infty$ (exact, $N = 100, 400$) taking as before $u_2^0(x) = \sin^2(\pi x)$ (sin) but also $u_2^0(x) = \sin^2(8\pi x)$ (sin8), in the case $\alpha = \alpha_{\text{opt}}$. The results are conform with Theorem 2.2: taking $\alpha = \alpha_{\text{opt}}$ leads to the best growth rate with asymptotic behaviour of the form $Ct^2 \exp(-\gamma t)$. We also note that the semi-discrete scheme is able to reproduce the behaviour of the exact scheme until the discretization error dominates, which is higher by taking a higher mode (Figure 1, right). The semi discrete energy seems to converge to a *discretization dependent limit*, which is coherent with Proposition 3.1.

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