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Non uniform stability for the Timoshenko beam with tip load

Denis Mercier, Virginie Régnier *

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Abstract

In this paper we consider a hybrid elastic model consisting of a Timoshenko beam and a tip load at the free end of the beam. Under the equal speed wave propagation condition, we show polynomial decay for the model which includes the rotary inertia of the tip load when feedback boundary moment and force controls are applied at the point of contact between the beam and the tip load.

1 Introduction

Beam structures have been studied extensively in the last decades: Euler-Bernoulli, Rayleigh and Timoshenko beams. The latest model is more accurate since it takes into account not only the rotary initial energy but also its deformation due to shear (see Timoshenko's book for physical explanations: [23]). A non-exhaustive list of contributions is: [3], [4], [6], [7], [11], [12], [13], [15], [16], [18], [24], [26].

In this paper, we study the stabilization of a Timoshenko beam which has a tip load attached to one free end. The beam is clamped at one end while the tip load is fixed to the other end $x = 1$ in such a manner that the center of mass of the load is coincident with its point of attachment to the beam. We assume interaction between the beam and the load. Thus the forces and moments within the vibrating beam are transmitted to the tip load which moves in accordance with Newton's law. Dissipation is introduced into the coupled model by applying feedback boundary moment and force controls on the displacement and shear velocities. Multiplying the initial equations by suitable constants and rescaling in time, the coupled motions of the beam-load structure are governed by the following problem :

*Laboratoire de Mathématiques et ses Applications de Valenciennes, FR CNRS 2956, Institut des Sciences et Techniques de Valenciennes, Université de Valenciennes et du Hainaut-Cambrésis, Le Mont Houy, 59313 VALENCIENNES Cedex 9, FRANCE, e-mails : denis.mercier@univ-valenciennes.fr ; virginie.regnier@univ-valenciennes.fr

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & (u_{tt} - (u_x + y)_x)(x, t) = 0, & \text{for } (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, \infty), \\
(2) \quad & (y_{tt} - ay_{xx} + b(u_x + y))(x, t) = 0, & \text{for } (x, t) \in (0, 1) \times (0, \infty), \\
(3) \quad & u(0, t) = y(0, t) = 0, & \text{for } t \in (0, \infty),
\end{aligned}$$

with the initial conditions

$$(4) \quad u(x, 0) = u_0(x), \quad u_t(x, 0) = u_1(x), \quad y(x, 0) = y_0(x), \quad y_t(x, 0) = y_1(x), \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1),$$

and the boundary dissipation law

$$\begin{aligned}
(5) \quad & u_{tt}(1, t) + k_1(u_x(1, t) + y(1, t)) = -k_2u_t(1, t), & \text{for } t \in (0, \infty), \\
(6) \quad & y_{tt}(1, t) + k_3y_x(1, t) = -k_4y_t(1, t), & \text{for } t \in (0, \infty),
\end{aligned}$$

where a, b, k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 are strictly positive constants.

Denote by $\rho, I_\rho, EI, \kappa, \omega(x, t)$ and $\varphi(x, t)$, the mass density, the moment of mass inertia, the rigidity coefficient, the shear modulus of the elastic beam, the lateral displacement at location x and time t and the bending angle at location x and time t respectively. Then, our model coincides with those of [7], [8], [11], [24], ... with $u(x, t) = \omega\left(x, \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{\rho}}t\right)$, $y(x, t) = -\varphi\left(x, \sqrt{\frac{\kappa}{\rho}}t\right)$,

$$a = \frac{(EI)\rho}{\kappa I_\rho} \text{ and } b = \frac{\rho}{I_\rho}.$$

This system is studied by Kim and Renardy ([12]), but with other boundary dissipation laws and it is then proved to be exponentially stable.

M. Bassam, D. Mercier, S. Nicaise and A. Wehbe also consider the same system but with other boundary dissipation laws. They study the decay rate of the energy of the Timoshenko beam with one boundary control acting in the rotation-angle equation. Under the equal speed wave propagation condition ($a = 1$) and if b is outside a discrete set of exceptional values, using a spectral analysis, the authors prove non-uniform stability and obtain the optimal polynomial energy decay rate. On the other hand, if \sqrt{a} is a rational number and if b is outside another discrete set of exceptional values, they also show a polynomial-type decay rate using a frequency domain approach. See [4] and the references therein, particularly papers by F. Alabau-Boussouira ([2]), J.E. Muñoz Rivera and R. Racke, papers by S.A. Messaoudi and M.I. Mustafa, papers by A. Wehbe and his co-authors: A. Soufyane and W. Youssef...

The stabilization of the Timoshenko beam is a subject of interest for many other authors recently: D. Feng, W. Zhang with a nonlinear feedback control ([7]), W. He, S. Zhang, S. Ge (see [11]), Ö. Morgül with a dynamic boundary control ([18]).

The spectral analysis is studied by M.A. Shubov ([21]) and Q.P. Vu, J.M. Wang, G.Q. Xu, S.P. Yung ([24]).

Systems of Timoshenko beams, serially connected or forming a tree-shaped network are another interesting point: see [10], [13], [26], [27].

The system we consider is also studied by M. Grobbelaar-Van Dalsen in [8] with the same

feedback controls as ours. It is proved that uniform stability holds under a condition (called condition Z.) Unfortunately this condition is not easy to check and the exponential stability (for $a = 1$) remains an open question. This is why, in the present work, we consider the same problem which is still open. The main goal of this paper is to prove that the decay of the energy is not exponential, but polynomial.

We conjecture that the same results hold in the case $a \neq 1$. The computations are more complicated and still have to be performed.

In Section 2, the abstract framework is introduced and the operator is proved to be m-dissipative in the energy space. The existence and uniqueness of a solution of the abstract evolution problem in appropriate spaces is established. The energy of the solution is then proved to decay to zero, using Benchimol Theorem ([5]) (i.e. the operator is proved to have no purely imaginary eigenvalues).

Section 3 is dedicated to a thorough analysis of the spectrum of both the dissipative operator and the conservative associated operator. In particular, we give asymptotic expansions for the eigenvalues (cf. (36), (37), (38) and (39)).

It is proved, in Section 4, that the system of generalized eigenvectors of the dissipative operator (introduced in the latest section) forms a Riesz basis of the energy space. To this end, we use Theorem 1.2.10 of [1] which is a rewriting of Guo's version of Bari Theorem with another proof (see [9]). The proof requires the asymptotic analysis performed before.

At last, the solution is explicitly expressed using the Riesz basis to prove that the energy decays polynomially (see Section 5).

To exemplify and validate our results, we give numerical computations and figures representing the spectrum of the dissipative operator in Section 6.

2 Well-posedness and strong stability

In this section we study the existence, uniqueness and strong stability of the solution of System (1)-(6). Setting

$$\Omega := (0, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad H_L^1(\Omega) := \{f \in H^1(\Omega) : f(0) = 0\},$$

we define the energy space \mathcal{H} as follows

$$\mathcal{H} := H_L^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \times H_L^1(\Omega) \times L^2(\Omega) \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C},$$

with the inner product defined by

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle U, U_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &:= \int_0^1 \left(v\bar{v}_1 + b^{-1}z\bar{z}_1 + ab^{-1}y_x\bar{y}_{1x} + (u_x + y)(\overline{u_{1x} + y_1}) \right) (x) dx \\ &+ \frac{1}{k_1}\eta\bar{\eta}_1 + \frac{1}{k_3}\gamma\bar{\gamma}_1, \end{aligned}$$

for all $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma)$, $U_1 = (u_1, v_1, y_1, z_1, \eta_1, \gamma_1) \in \mathcal{H}$.

Remark 2.1. *The norm $\langle U, U \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ induced by (7) is equivalent to the usual norm of \mathcal{H} .*

For shortness we denote by $\|\cdot\|$ the $L^2(\Omega)$ -norm.

Now we define the linear unbounded operator $\mathcal{A} : D(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by:

$$D(\mathcal{A}) := \{U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in \mathcal{H} : u, y \in H^2(\Omega), v \in H_L^1(\Omega), z \in H_L^1(\Omega), \\ \eta = v(1), \gamma = z(1)\},$$

$\forall U \in D(\mathcal{A})$,

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{A}U := (v, (u_x + y)_x, z, ay_{xx} - b(u_x + y), -k_1(u_x(1) + y(1)) - k_2\eta, -k_3y_x(1) - k_4\gamma).$$

The associated conservative operator is $\mathcal{A}_0 : D(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ defined as \mathcal{A} but with $k_2 = k_4 = 0$ i.e.

$$(9) \quad \mathcal{A}U = \mathcal{A}_0U - k_2\eta e_5 - k_4\gamma e_6,$$

where $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$, $e_5 := (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$ and $e_6 := (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$. System (1)-(6) is formally rewritten as the evolution equation

$$(10) \quad (P) \quad \begin{cases} U_t(t) = \mathcal{A}U(t), t \in (0; +\infty), \\ U(0) = U_0, \quad U_0 \in \mathcal{H}, \end{cases}$$

with $U(t) = (u, u_t, y, y_t, u_t(1), y_t(1))$ (note that the notation U is kept for this function of the time t).

Proposition 2.2. *The operator \mathcal{A} is m -dissipative in the energy space \mathcal{H} .*

Proof. We start with the dissipativeness.

Let $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$. Using (7) and (8), we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{A}U, U \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} &= \int_0^1 \left((u_x + y)_x \bar{v} + b^{-1} \left(ay_{xx} - b(u_x + y) \right) \bar{z} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + ab^{-1} z_x \bar{y}_x + (v_x + z) \overline{(u_x + y)} \right) (x) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{k_1} (-k_1(u_x(1) + y(1)) - k_2\eta) \bar{\eta} + \frac{1}{k_3} (-k_3y_x(1) - k_4\gamma) \bar{\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

Then, integrating by parts and using the boundary conditions, we get

$$(11) \quad \Re \langle \mathcal{A}U, U \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = -\frac{k_2}{k_1} |v(1)|^2 - \frac{k_4}{k_3} |z(1)|^2 \leq 0.$$

Therefore, \mathcal{A} is dissipative.

Now, we prove that \mathcal{A} is maximal. For that purpose, we consider any $f = (f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, \eta_1, \gamma_1) \in \mathcal{H}$ and we look for a unique element $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$ such that

$$\mathcal{A}U = f.$$

Equivalently, we get $v = f_1$, $z = f_3$, $\eta = f_1(1)$, $\gamma = f_3(1)$, and we have the following system to solve:

$$(12) \quad (u_x + y)_x(x) = f_2(x),$$

$$(13) \quad (ay_{xx} - b(u_x + y))(x) = f_4(x),$$

$$(14) \quad -k_1(u_x(1) + y(1)) - k_2\eta = \eta_1,$$

$$(15) \quad -k_3 y_x(1) - k_4 \gamma = \gamma_1.$$

From (12) it follows $u_x(x) + y(x) = F_2(x) + a_1$, where $F_2(x) = \int_0^x f_2(u)du$ and a_1 is a constant. Consequently (13) becomes

$$(16) \quad ay_{xx}(x) = f_4(x) + bF_2(x) + ba_1.$$

Let G_4 (resp. G_2) be the unique solution of $(G_4)_{xx} = f_4$ (resp. $(G_2)_{xx} = F_2$) satisfying $G_4(0) = (G_4)_x(0) = 0$ (resp. $G_2(0) = (G_2)_x(0) = 0$). Then, we find that the solutions of (16) satisfying $y(0) = 0$ are

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{a}G_4(x) + \frac{b}{a}G_2(x) + \frac{b}{a}a_1\frac{x^2}{2} + a_2x,$$

where a_2 is a constant. Now, let y as previously. Clearly $y \in H^2(\Omega) \cap H_L^1(\Omega)$ and we find that necessarily $u(x) = \int_0^x (-y(u) + F_2(u))du + a_1x$ (since $u(0) = 0$).

Inserting $u_x(1) + y(1) = F_2(1) + a_1$ in (14) we get an equation with only the unknown a_1 and this equation admits a unique solution. Therefore (15) becomes an equation with a unique solution a_2 . Finally, inserting these two constants in u and y , it is easy to check that we have found a unique $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}U = f$.

Therefore we deduce that $0 \in \rho(\mathcal{A})$. Then, by the resolvent identity, for $\lambda > 0$ small enough, $R(\lambda I - \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{H}$ (see Theorem 1.2.4 in [14]). \square

Due to Lumer-Phillips Theorem (see [19], Theorem 1.4.3), it follows from Proposition 2.2 that the operator \mathcal{A} generates a C_0 -semigroup of contractions $e^{t\mathcal{A}}$ on \mathcal{H} . Consequently it holds:

Theorem 2.3. *(Existence and uniqueness)*

(1) *If $U_0 \in \mathcal{H}$, then System (P) has a unique solution*

$$U \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathcal{H}).$$

(2) *If $U_0 \in D(\mathcal{A})$, then system (P) has a unique solution*

$$U \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, D(\mathcal{A})) \cap C^1(\mathbb{R}_+, \mathcal{H}).$$

Remark 2.4. *Let (P_0) be the conservative problem associated to problem (P) (in other words (P_0) is Problem (P) with $k_2 = k_4 = 0$) and \mathcal{A}_0 be the associated operator then Proposition 2.2 (resp. Theorem 2.3) remains true for \mathcal{A}_0 (resp. (P_0)).*

To end this section we give a first stability result:

Theorem 2.5. *(Strong stability)*

System (1)-(6) is strongly stable, i.e for any solution U of (P) with initial data $U_0 \in \mathcal{H}$, it holds

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E(t) = 0,$$

where $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \|U(t)\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$.

Proof. Since the resolvent of \mathcal{A} is compact in \mathcal{H} , using Benchimol Theorem [5], System (P) is strongly stable if and only if \mathcal{A} does not have purely imaginary eigenvalues. We have already seen that \mathcal{A} is invertible. Thus we consider $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^*$ and $U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$ such that

$$\mathcal{A}U = i\lambda U.$$

Since $\Re \langle \mathcal{A}U, U \rangle = 0$, we get from (11) that $\eta = v(1) = 0$ and $\gamma = z(1) = 0$, and we deduce that (u, v) satisfies

$$(17) \quad \begin{cases} (u_{xx} + y_x + \lambda^2 u)(x) & = 0, \\ (ay_{xx} - bu_x - by + \lambda^2 y)(x) & = 0, \end{cases}$$

with the boundary conditions

$$(18) \quad \begin{cases} u(0) & = y(0) & = 0, \\ u(1) & = y(1) & = 0, \\ u_x(1) & = y_x(1) & = 0. \end{cases}$$

From the first equation of (17), $y_x(x) = -u_{xx}(x) - \lambda^2 u(x)$. Thus $ay_{xx}(x) = -au_x^{(3)}(x) - a\lambda^2 u_x(x)$. Now, from the second equation of (17), it follows: $ay_{xx} = bu_x(x) + by(x) - \lambda^2 y(x)$. Then u is solution of

$$(19) \quad au_x^{(4)}(x) + (a+1)\lambda^2 u_x^{(2)}(x) + (\lambda^2 - b)\lambda^2 u(x) = 0.$$

Note that, from the boundary conditions (18) and the relations (17), it also holds $u_{xx}(1) = u_{xxx}(1) = 0$. Thus u is solution of (19) and satisfies $u(1) = u_x(1) = u_{xx}(1) = u_{xxx}(1) = 0$. Therefore, from the general theory of ordinary differential equations, we deduce that $u \equiv 0$. It follows that $y \equiv 0$ and finally $U \equiv 0$. Consequently, \mathcal{A} has no eigenvalue on the imaginary axis. \square

3 Spectrum analysis for the case $a = 1$

3.1 Main results and notation

Let us begin with announcing the main results concerning the spectrum analysis. The following theorem is also a way to introduce the notation which is used during the whole section. That is why it is given first whereas establishing its proof is the goal of the following subsections.

Theorem 3.1. (*Spectrum and eigenvectors of both the conservative and dissipative operators*)

1. Spectrum of \mathcal{A}_0 .

Let σ_0 be the spectrum of \mathcal{A}_0 . We can split σ_0 as follows:

$$\sigma_0 = \sigma_0^1 \cup \sigma_0^2,$$

where

$$\sigma_0^1 = \{\kappa_i^0\}_{i \in I_0},$$

and I_0 is a finite set, the multiplicity of κ_i^0 is $m_{i,0}$ and is finite.

$$\sigma_0^2 = \{\lambda_k^{j,0}\}_{j=1,2,|k|\geq k_0},$$

and the multiplicity of $\lambda_k^{j,0}$ ($j = 1, 2$) is one.

2. Eigenvectors of \mathcal{A}_0 .

For each $i \in I_0$, we will denote by $\tilde{\phi}_i^l, l = 0, \dots, m_i - 1$, a system of independent eigenvectors associated with $\kappa_i^0 \in \sigma_0^1$.

For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0$, we will denote by ϕ_k^j ($j = 1, 2$) an associated eigenvector of $\lambda_k^{j,0}$ ($j = 1, 2$) $\in \sigma_0^2$.

Moreover, since \mathcal{A}_0 is skew-adjoint, the system

$$\mathcal{F}_0 = \{\tilde{\phi}_i^l\}_{i \in I_0, l=0, \dots, m_i-1} \cup \{\phi_k^j\}_{|k|\geq k_0, j=1,2}$$

can be chosen such that \mathcal{F}_0 forms an orthonormal basis of \mathcal{H} .

3. Spectrum of \mathcal{A} .

Similarly, let σ be the spectrum of \mathcal{A} . We can split σ as follows:

$$\sigma = \sigma^1 \cup \sigma^2,$$

where

$$\sigma^1 = \{\kappa_i\}_{i \in I},$$

and I is a finite set, the algebraic multiplicity of κ_i is m_i and is finite, the geometric multiplicity is n_i , with $1 \leq n_i \leq m_i$.

$$\sigma^2 = \{\lambda_k^j\}_{j=1,2,|k|\geq k_0},$$

and the multiplicity of λ_k^j ($j = 1, 2$) is one.

4. Generalized eigenvectors of \mathcal{A} .

For each $i \in I$, we will denote by $\{\tilde{\psi}_{ik}^l\}_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}}, k = 1, \dots, n_i$, a system of independent generalized eigenvectors associated with $\kappa_i \in \sigma^1$, which forms Jordan chains, i.e $\delta_{ik} \geq 1, k = 1, \dots, n_i, \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \delta_{ik} = m_i$,

$$(\mathcal{A} - \kappa_i I)\tilde{\psi}_{ik}^l = \tilde{\psi}_{ik}^{l-1}, l = 1, \dots, \delta_{ik},$$

where we assume that $\tilde{\psi}_{ik}^0 = 0$.

For each $k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0$, we will denote by ψ_k^j ($j = 1, 2$) an associated eigenvector of λ_k^j ($j = 1, 2$) $\in \sigma^2$.

The system

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\tilde{\psi}_i^l\}_{i \in I, l=0, \dots, m_i-1} \cup \{\psi_k^j\}_{|k|\geq k_0, j=1,2}$$

is chosen such that any $\psi_k^j \in \mathcal{F}, |k| \geq k_0, j = 1, 2$, satisfies $\|\psi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}} = 1$.

3.2 Eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} .

Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $U \neq 0, U = (u, v, y, z, \eta, \gamma) \in D(\mathcal{A})$ such that

$$(20) \quad \mathcal{A}U = \lambda U.$$

Then $\eta = v(1), \gamma = z(1)$ and (u, v, y, z) is solution of

$$\begin{cases} v(x) = \lambda u(x), x \in (0; 1), \\ u_{xx}(x) + y_x(x) = \lambda v(x), x \in (0; 1), \\ z(x) = \lambda y(x), x \in (0; 1), \\ y_{xx}(x) - bu_x(x) - by(x) = \lambda z(x), x \in (0; 1), \\ u(0) = 0, \\ y(0) = 0, \\ \lambda^2 u(1) + k_1(u_x(1) + y(1)) + k_2 \lambda u(1) = 0, \\ \lambda^2 y(1) + k_3 y_x(1) + k_4 \lambda y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Eliminating v and z implies that solving (20) is equivalent to solving:

$$(21) \quad \begin{cases} (i) & (u_{xx} + y_x - \lambda^2 u)(x) = 0, x \in (0; 1), \\ (ii) & (y_{xx} - bu_x - by - \lambda^2 y)(x) = 0, x \in (0; 1), \\ (iii) & u(0) = 0, \\ (iv) & y(0) = 0, \\ (v) & \lambda^2 u(1) + k_1(u_x(1) + y(1)) + k_2 \lambda u(1) = 0, \\ (vi) & \lambda^2 y(1) + k_3 y_x(1) + k_4 \lambda y(1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

From (i) and (ii), it follows that u is solution of

$$(22) \quad u_x^{(4)}(x) - 2\lambda^2 u_x^{(2)}(x) + (\lambda^2 + b)\lambda^2 u(x) = 0$$

(cf. (19) with $a = 1$ and λ replaced by $(-i\lambda)$).

Denoting by t_1, t_2, t_3 and t_4 the solutions of the characteristic equation $r^4 - 2\lambda^2 r^2 + \lambda^2(\lambda^2 + b) = 0$, i.e.

$$(23) \quad t_1(\lambda) = t_1 = \sqrt{\lambda} \sqrt{i\sqrt{b} + \lambda}, t_2 = -t_1, t_3(\lambda) = t_3 = \sqrt{\lambda} \sqrt{-i\sqrt{b} + \lambda}, t_4 = -t_3,$$

the general solution of (i) and (ii) is proved to be given by

$$(24) \quad u(x) = \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i e^{t_i x}, \quad y(x) = \sum_{i=1}^4 c_i d_i e^{t_i x},$$

where $c_i \in \mathbb{C}, i = 1, \dots, 4$ and

$$(25) \quad d_1 = \frac{\lambda^2 - t_1^2}{t_1}, d_2 = \frac{-\lambda^2 + t_1^2}{t_1}, d_3 = \frac{\lambda^2 - t_3^2}{t_3}, d_4 = \frac{-\lambda^2 + t_3^2}{t_3}.$$

The values for $d_i, i = 1, \dots, 4$ come from (i), using the expression for u given by (24).

Note that (20) and (11) imply $\Re(\lambda) \leq 0$. In the proof of Theorem 2.5, the absence of purely imaginary eigenvalues is proved. Thus $\Re(\lambda) < 0$ and t_1 does not vanish nor t_3 . The coefficients d_1, d_2, d_3 and d_4 are well defined.

Therefore the boundary conditions (iii) – (vi) are equivalent to the system

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ g_1(t_1) & g_1(t_2) & g_1(t_3) & g_1(t_4) \\ \lambda^2 e^{t_1} g_2(t_1) & \lambda^2 e^{t_2} g_2(t_2) & \lambda^2 e^{t_3} g_2(t_3) & \lambda^2 e^{t_4} g_2(t_4) \\ \lambda^2 e^{t_1} g_3(t_1) & \lambda^2 e^{t_2} g_3(t_2) & \lambda^2 e^{t_3} g_3(t_3) & \lambda^2 e^{t_4} g_3(t_4) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

where

$$(26) \quad g_1(t) = -t + \frac{\lambda^2}{t},$$

$$(27) \quad g_2(t) = \frac{k_2 t + (k_1 + t)\lambda}{\lambda t},$$

$$(28) \quad g_3(t) = \frac{(-t^2 + \lambda^2)(k_3 t + \lambda(k_4 + \lambda))}{\lambda^2 t}.$$

Multiplying the third and fourth lines of the previous system by $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$, this one is equivalent to

$$(29) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ g_1(t_1) & g_1(t_2) & g_1(t_3) & g_1(t_4) \\ e^{t_1} g_2(t_1) & e^{t_2} g_2(t_2) & e^{t_3} g_2(t_3) & e^{t_4} g_2(t_4) \\ e^{t_1} g_3(t_1) & e^{t_2} g_3(t_2) & e^{t_3} g_3(t_3) & e^{t_4} g_3(t_4) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

Let $M(\lambda)$ be the matrix of the previous system and $C = (c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4)^t$, then we deduce that $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ ($\Re(\lambda) < 0$) is an eigenvalue of \mathcal{A} if and only if λ is solution of the characteristic equation

$$(30) \quad \det(M(\lambda)) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(\lambda) = 0, \text{ with } f(\lambda) := -\frac{1}{16b} \det(M(\lambda)).$$

(The division by $(-16b)$ simplifies the expressions calculated in next subsection for the asymptotic analysis.)

If λ is an eigenvalue of \mathcal{A} , an associated eigenvector has the form

$$U = (u, \lambda u, y, \lambda y, \lambda u(1), \lambda y(1)),$$

and is given by C a nontrivial solution of (29) and formulas (24)-(25). Moreover the geometric multiplicity of λ is equal to the dimension of the kernel of $M(\lambda)$.

Note that the expressions of g_2 and g_3 depend on the values of k_2 and k_4 . Thus the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of \mathcal{A}_0 are different from those of \mathcal{A} .

3.3 Asymptotic analysis

In this part we study the asymptotic behaviour of the large eigenvalues which are proved to lie in the strip

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : -\alpha \leq \Re(\lambda) < 0\},$$

where $\alpha > 0$ is fixed and chosen large enough.

The large eigenvalues are also proved to be simple and the asymptotic expansions (36) and (37) are established.

We first start by:

Lemma 3.2. (*Asymptotic behaviour of the characteristic equation*)
There exists $\alpha > 0$ such that the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} are in the strip

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : -\alpha \leq \Re(\lambda) < 0\}.$$

Moreover the characteristic equation admits the following expansion

$$(31) \quad f(\lambda) = f_0(\lambda) + \frac{f_1(\lambda)}{\lambda} + \frac{f_2(\lambda)}{\lambda^2} + \frac{f_3(\lambda)}{\lambda^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^4}\right),$$

where $f_i, i = 0, \dots, 3$ is a bounded function on \mathcal{B} given by (35) below.

Proof. First, if λ is an eigenvalue of the operator \mathcal{A} associated to the normalized eigenvector U , from (11), $0 > \Re(\lambda) = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}|\eta|^2 - \frac{k_4}{k_3}|\gamma|^2 \geq -k_2 - k_4$, since $\frac{1}{k_1} \cdot |\eta|^2$ and $\frac{1}{k_3} \cdot |\gamma|^2$ are both smaller than $\|U\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = 1$. Hence the existence of α .

Furthermore $e^{t_i}, i = 1, \dots, 4$ is bounded as $|\lambda| \rightarrow \infty$, where $t_i = t_i(\lambda), i = 1, \dots, 4$ is given by (23).

By Taylor series it holds

$$(32) \quad t_1 = \lambda + \frac{i\sqrt{b}}{2} + \frac{b}{8\lambda} - \frac{ib^{\frac{3}{2}}}{16\lambda^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^3}\right),$$

$$(33) \quad t_3 = \lambda - \frac{i\sqrt{b}}{2} + \frac{b}{8\lambda} + \frac{ib^{\frac{3}{2}}}{16\lambda^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^3}\right).$$

Inserting (32) and (33) into (29) and using Taylor series, after long calculations we get

$$M(\lambda) = \tilde{M}(\lambda) + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^3}\right),$$

where $\tilde{M}(\lambda)$ is a matrix which only contains terms of order 1, $\frac{1}{\lambda}$ or $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$. Computing the determinant of $\tilde{M}(\lambda)$ and keeping only the terms of order less than or equal to $\frac{1}{\lambda^2}$, we get after lengthy calculations

$$(34) \quad f(\lambda) = f_0(\lambda) + \frac{f_1(\lambda)}{\lambda} + \frac{f_2(\lambda)}{\lambda^2} + \frac{f_3(\lambda)}{\lambda^3} + O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^4}\right),$$

where $f_i, i = 0, \dots, 3$ is a bounded function given by

$$\begin{aligned}
f_0(\lambda) &= \frac{1}{4} e^{-t_1-t_3} (e^{t_1+t_3} - 1)^2, \\
f_1(\lambda) &= -\frac{1}{4} \left(2(k_2 + k_4) - e^{t_1+t_3} (k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4) + e^{-t_1-t_3} (k_1 + k_3 - k_2 - k_4) \right), \\
f_2(\lambda) &= -\frac{1}{16} \{ -4(b + 2k_1k_3 - 2k_2k_4) \\
&\quad + (3b - 4k_1k_3 - 4k_2k_3 - 4k_1k_4 - 4k_2k_4) e^{t_1+t_3} \\
&\quad + (3b - 4k_1k_3 + 4k_2k_3 + 4k_1k_4 - 4k_2k_4) e^{-t_1-t_3} \\
&\quad + (-b + 2i\sqrt{b}k_1 - 2i\sqrt{b}k_3) e^{t_1-t_3} \\
&\quad + (-b - 2i\sqrt{b}k_1 + 2i\sqrt{b}k_3) e^{-t_1+t_3} \}, \\
f_3(\lambda) &= -\frac{1}{16} \{ -4b(k_2 + k_4) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} b(7k_1 + 6k_2 + 3k_3 + 6k_4) e^{t_1+t_3} \\
&\quad + -\frac{1}{2} b(7k_1 - 6k_2 + 3k_3 - 6k_4) e^{-t_1-t_3} \\
&\quad + (-bk_2 - 2i\sqrt{b}k_2k_3 - bk_4 + 2i\sqrt{b}k_1k_4) e^{t_1-t_3} \\
&\quad + (-bk_2 + 2i\sqrt{b}k_2k_3 - bk_4 - 2i\sqrt{b}k_1k_4) e^{-t_1+t_3} \}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 3.3. (*Asymptotic behaviour of the large eigenvalues of \mathcal{A}*)

The large eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^j)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0}$, $j = 1, 2$, ($k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, chosen large enough.) The following asymptotic expansions hold:

$$(35) \quad \lambda_k^1 = ik\pi + o(1), \quad \lambda_k^2 = ik\pi + o(1).$$

Either $\lambda_k^1 = \lambda_k^2$ and this root is of order 2, or $\lambda_k^1 \neq \lambda_k^2$ and these two roots are simple.

Proof. The multiplicity of the roots of f_0 given by (35) is two and λ is a root of f_0 if and only if

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{Z}, (t_1 + t_3)(\lambda) = 2ik\pi.$$

Since $(t_1 + t_3)(\lambda) = 2\lambda + \frac{b}{4\lambda} + o\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)$, we deduce that, for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, with $|k|$ large enough, corresponds a double root of f_0 , denoted by λ_k^0 which satisfies

$$\lambda_k^0 = ik\pi + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

We will now use Rouché's theorem. Let $B_k = B(ik\pi, r_k)$ be the ball of centrum $ik\pi$ and radius $r_k = \frac{1}{k^{1/4}}$ and $\lambda \in \partial B_k$ (i.e $\lambda = ik\pi + r_k e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$). Then we successively have:

$$\begin{aligned}
(t_1 + t_3)(\lambda) &= 2ik\pi + 2r_k e^{i\theta} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \\
e^{(t_1+t_3)(\lambda)} &= e^{2r_k e^{i\theta} + O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)} \\
&= 1 + 2r_k e^{i\theta} + O\left(r_k^2\right),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
f_0(\lambda) &= (1/4)(1 - 2r_k e^{i\theta} + O(r_k^2))(2r_k e^{i\theta} + O(r_k^2))^2 \\
&= (1/4)(1 - 2r_k e^{i\theta} + O(r_k^2))(4r_k^2 e^{2i\theta} + O(r_k^3)) \\
&= r_k^2 e^{2i\theta} + O(r_k^3).
\end{aligned}$$

It follows that there exists a positive constant c such that

$$\forall \lambda \in \partial B_k, |f_0(\lambda)| \geq cr_k^2 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{k}}.$$

Then we deduce from (31) that $|f(\lambda) - f_0(\lambda)| = O\left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$. It follows that, for $|k|$ large enough

$$\forall \lambda \in B_k, |f(\lambda) - f_0(\lambda)| < |f_0(\lambda)|,$$

hence we get the result. \square

Remark 3.4. *Since the imaginary axis is an asymptote for the spectrum of \mathcal{A} , then System (29) is not uniformly stable.*

Remark 3.5. *Obviously the previous asymptotic analysis of the spectrum is not necessary to deduce that System (29) is not uniformly stable. Indeed, using the compact perturbation result of Russell (see [20]), we directly see that the dissipative system (29) is not uniformly stable.*

More information concerning the asymptotic behavior of the spectrum of \mathcal{A} is given by:

Proposition 3.6. *(Asymptotic expansions for the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}_0)*
Assume Condition

$$(\mathbf{C}_1) : k_1 \neq k_3 \text{ or } \sqrt{b} \neq 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

Then the large eigenvalues of the dissipative operator \mathcal{A} are simple and can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^j)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0}$, $j = 1, 2$, ($k_0 \in \mathbb{N}$, chosen large enough.)

Moreover, we have the following asymptotic expansions for the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} :

$$(36) \quad \lambda_k^1 = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_1}{k} - \frac{\beta_1}{k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

$$(37) \quad \lambda_k^2 = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_2}{k} - \frac{\beta_2}{k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

where $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{R}$, $\beta_j > 0$, $j = 1, 2$.

If Condition (\mathbf{C}_1) above is still assumed, the large eigenvalues of the conservative operator

\mathcal{A}_0 are simple and can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^{j,0})_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0^0}$, $j = 1, 2$, ($k_0^0 \in \mathbb{N}$, chosen large enough) with the following asymptotic expansions:

$$(38) \quad \lambda_k^{1,0} = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_1}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

$$(39) \quad \lambda_k^{2,0} = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_2}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

with the same α_j as above.

(cf. Figure 1 of Section 6.)

Remark 3.7. The explicit values for α_1 and α_2 are given by (47), (45) and (46). They only depend on the values of b , k_1 and k_3 . As for β_j , it is defined by $\beta_j := \frac{\omega_2^j}{\omega_1^j}$, $j = 1, 2$, with ω_1^j and ω_2^j given by (49) and (50).

Proof. Step 1.

Let $\lambda_k = \lambda_k^j$, with $j = 1$ or $j = 2$. From (36), it follows $\lambda_k = ik\pi + \epsilon_k$, where $\epsilon_k = o(1)$. Using (32) and (33) leads to:

$$t_1 + t_3 = 2ik\pi + 2\epsilon_k - \frac{ib}{4k\pi} + o(\epsilon_k) + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) + o\left(\frac{\epsilon_k}{k}\right),$$

which implies:

$$(40) \quad e^{t_1+t_3} = 1 - \frac{ib}{4k\pi} - \frac{b^2}{32k^2\pi^2} - \frac{ib\epsilon_k}{2k\pi} + 2\epsilon_k + o(\epsilon_k) + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) + o\left(\frac{\epsilon_k}{k}\right),$$

$$(41) \quad e^{-t_1-t_3} = 1 + \frac{ib}{4k\pi} - \frac{b^2}{32k^2\pi^2} + \frac{ib\epsilon_k}{2k\pi} - 2\epsilon_k + o(\epsilon_k) + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) + o\left(\frac{\epsilon_k}{k}\right).$$

Similarly it holds

$$t_1 - t_3 = i\sqrt{b} + \frac{ib^{3/2}}{8k^2\pi^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

and we deduce that

$$(42) \quad e^{t_1-t_3} = e^{i\sqrt{b}} + \frac{ib^{3/2}e^{i\sqrt{b}}}{8k^2\pi^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

$$(43) \quad e^{-t_1+t_3} = e^{-i\sqrt{b}} - \frac{ib^{3/2}e^{i\sqrt{b}}}{8k^2\pi^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right).$$

Using (31), inserting (40)-(43) into $f(\lambda_k)$ and keeping only the terms greater than or equal to $O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$, we obtain after calculations

$$(44) \quad f(\lambda_k) = \epsilon_k^2 - i\gamma_1 \frac{\epsilon_k}{k} - \gamma_2 \frac{1}{k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) + o(\epsilon_k^2) + o\left(\frac{\epsilon_k}{k}\right) = 0,$$

where

$$(45) \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{b + 4(k_1 + k_3)}{4\pi},$$

$$(46) \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{-8b + b^2 + 8bk_1 + 8bk_3 + 64k_1k_3 + 8b \cos(\sqrt{b}) + 16\sqrt{b}(k_1 - k_3) \sin(\sqrt{b})}{64\pi^2}.$$

Multiplying (44) by k^2 leads to:

$$(k\epsilon_k)^2 - i\gamma_1(k\epsilon_k) - \gamma_2 + o(1) + o(k\epsilon_k) + o(k^2\epsilon_k^2) = 0.$$

Thus $k\epsilon_k$ is bounded and

$$(k\epsilon_k)^2 - i\gamma_1(k\epsilon_k) - \gamma_2 + o(1) = 0.$$

The previous equation has two solutions

$$k\epsilon_k = \frac{i}{2}(\gamma_1 - \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2}) + o(1) \text{ or } k\epsilon_k = \frac{i}{2}(\gamma_1 + \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2}) + o(1).$$

Denoting by

$$(47) \quad \alpha_1 = \frac{\gamma_1 - \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2}}{2} \text{ and } \alpha_2 = \frac{\gamma_1 + \sqrt{\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2}}{2},$$

it holds:

$$\epsilon_k = i\frac{\alpha_1}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \text{ or } \epsilon_k = i\frac{\alpha_2}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

Note that, if Condition (\mathbf{C}_1) holds, α_1 and α_2 are real numbers and $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$. Indeed $\gamma_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ and it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2 &= \frac{b + 2(k_1 - k_3)^2 - b \cos(\sqrt{b}) - 2\sqrt{b}(k_1 - k_3) \sin(\sqrt{b})}{2\pi^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \left[2 \left(k_1 - k_3 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{b} \sin(\sqrt{b}) \right)^2 + \frac{b}{4} \left((\cos(\sqrt{b}))^2 - 4(\cos(\sqrt{b})) + 3 \right) \right] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

for all $k_1 > 0, k_3 > 0, b > 0$. Thus $\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2 = 0$, if and only if $k_1 = k_3$, and $\sqrt{b} = 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

Now it must be proved that near $ik\pi$, there are exactly two distinct roots, for $|k|$ great enough.

For that purpose we consider Γ_k the disk of center $z_k^0 = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_1}{k}$ and radius $r_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2|}{k}$ and the polynomial p_k defined by

$$p_k(z) = (z - ik\pi)^2 - i\gamma_1 \frac{z - ik\pi}{k} - \gamma_2 \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

The roots of p_k are z_k^0 and $ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_2}{k}$ (it holds $\alpha_l^2 - \gamma_1\alpha_l + \gamma_2 = 0$ since $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \gamma_1$ and $\alpha_1\alpha_2 = \gamma_2$). But $ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_2}{k}$ does not belong to Γ_k , if $|k|$ is large enough. Let $z = z_k^0 + \frac{1}{2k}(\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ any element of $\partial\Gamma_k$. Then $p_k(z)$ is proved to be:

$$p_k(z) = -\frac{e^{i\theta}(e^{i\theta} - 2)(\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2)}{4k^2},$$

thus there exists a positive constant c independent of k such that

$$|p_k(z)| \geq \frac{c}{k^2}, \quad \forall z \in \partial\Gamma_k.$$

On the other hand, using (44) we get $|f(z) - p_k(z)| = o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$. Therefore, Rouché's theorem implies that f has only one root in Γ_k , if k is large enough. Finally, we have proved that the large eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} are simple and can be split into two families with the following expansions:

$$\lambda_k^1 = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_1}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \quad \lambda_k^2 = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_2}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

Note that the eigenvalues of the conservative operator \mathcal{A}_0 have the same asymptotic expansions, since α_1 and α_2 are independent of the values of k_2 and k_4 .

Step 2.

Since for $j = 1, 2$, $\alpha_j \in \mathbb{R}$, we need one more term in the expansion of λ_k^j , $j = 1, 2$. From Step 1, the expansion for $j = 1$ or $j = 2$ is:

$$\lambda_k^j = ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_j}{k} + \frac{\epsilon_k^j}{k},$$

where $\epsilon_k^j = o(1)$.

Using (31), Taylor series and simplification in the term of order $\frac{1}{k^2}$ coming from Step 1, we get after a long calculation

$$(48) \quad f\left(ik\pi + i\frac{\alpha_j}{k} + \frac{\epsilon_k^j}{k}\right) = \frac{1}{k^2}(\omega_1^j \epsilon_k^j + (\epsilon_k^j)^2) + \omega_2^j \frac{1}{k^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^3}\right) = 0$$

where $\omega_l^j \in i\mathbb{R}$, $l = 1, 2$ and is given by

$$(49) \quad \omega_1^j = -\frac{i(b + 4k_1 + 4k_3 - 8\alpha_j\pi)}{4\pi} = \mp i\sqrt{\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2},$$

$$(50) \quad \omega_2^j = \frac{i}{8\pi^3}(\gamma_3 - 8\pi(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)\alpha_j),$$

$j = 1, 2$, where

$$(51) \quad \gamma_3 = b(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4) + 8k_1k_3(k_2 + k_4) + 2\sqrt{b}(k_1k_2 - k_3k_4) \sin(\sqrt{b}).$$

Since we assume (\mathbf{C}_1) then $\omega_1^j \neq 0$ (see the remark just below (46)) and we deduce from (37) that $\epsilon_k^j = -\frac{\omega_2^j}{\omega_1^j} \frac{1}{k} + o\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$. Setting $\beta_j = \frac{\omega_2^j}{\omega_1^j}$, then it holds $\beta_j \in \mathbb{R}$ and (36) holds. Since all the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} are on the left of the imaginary axis, necessarily $\beta_j \geq 0$.

Note that, if $k_2 = k_4 = 0$ (associated conservative operator \mathcal{A}_0), $\gamma_3 = 0$ and thus, ω_2^j and β_j vanish as well.

Now, if $(k_2, k_4) \neq (0, 0)$ (dissipative operator \mathcal{A}), $\beta_j \neq 0, j = 1, 2$ as it is proved below.

Step 3.

Assume that $(k_2, k_4) \neq (0, 0)$ and $\beta_j = 0, j = 1, 2$. Then $\omega_2^j = 0, j = 1, 2$, thus

$$\alpha_j = \frac{\gamma_3}{8\pi(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)}, j = 1, 2.$$

But, since $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \gamma_1$ and $\alpha_1 \cdot \alpha_2 = \gamma_2$, it holds:

$$\alpha_j^2 - \gamma_1\alpha_j + \gamma_2 = 0, j = 1, 2.$$

It follows

$$\left(\frac{\gamma_3}{8\pi(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)}\right)^2 - \gamma_1\frac{\gamma_3}{8\pi(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)} + \gamma_2 = 0.$$

We multiply the previous identity by $16(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)^2\pi^2$ and use (46) and (51) to get:

$$\gamma_4 + \gamma_5b \cos(\sqrt{b}) + \gamma_6b \sin^2(\sqrt{b}) + \gamma_7\sqrt{b} \sin(\sqrt{b}) = 0,$$

where $\gamma_4 = -2b(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)^2 - 16k_1k_2k_3k_4(k_1 - k_3)^2$, $\gamma_5 = 2(k_1k_2 + k_3k_4)^2$, $\gamma_6 = (k_1k_2 - k_3k_4)^2$ and $\gamma_7 = 16k_1k_2(k_1 - k_3)k_3k_4$.

Now, using the fact that $\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2 > 0$ or equivalently $2\pi^2(\gamma_1^2 - 4\gamma_2) > 0$ (which is true if and only if Condition (\mathbf{C}_1)), it holds

$$b + 2k_1^2 - 4k_1k_3 + 2k_3^2 - b \cos(\sqrt{b}) - 2\sqrt{b}(k_1 - k_3) \sin(\sqrt{b}) > 0.$$

Thus, using the definition of γ_7 ,

$$\gamma_7\sqrt{b} \sin(\sqrt{b}) < 8k_1k_2k_3k_4(b + 2(k_1 - k_3)^2 - b \cos(\sqrt{b})).$$

We get after simplifications

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \gamma_4 + \gamma_5 b \cos(\sqrt{b}) + \gamma_6 b \sin^2(\sqrt{b}) + \gamma_7 \sqrt{b} \sin(\sqrt{b}) \\
&< (2(k_1 k_2 + k_3 k_4)^2 - 8k_1 k_2 k_3 k_4)(-b + b \cos(\sqrt{b}) + (k_1 k_2 - k_3 k_4)^2 b \sin^2(\sqrt{b})) \\
&< b(k_1 k_2 - k_3 k_4)^2 (-2 + 2 \cos(\sqrt{b}) + \sin^2(\sqrt{b})) \\
&= -4b(k_1 k_2 - k_3 k_4)^2 \left(\sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{b}}{2}\right) \right)^4.
\end{aligned}$$

Since this inequality never holds, the assumption $\beta_j = 0, j = 1; 2$ does not hold either. \square

Now, if Condition **(C₁)** does not hold, the calculations are different (and long). The details are not given here. The results are given without proofs.

Proposition 3.8. (*Asymptotic expansions for the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}_0 - particular cases*)

1. **Case** $k_1 = k_3, k_2 \neq k_4, b = 4p^2\pi^2, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

The large eigenvalues of the dissipative operator \mathcal{A} are simple and can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^j)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0}, j = 1, 2, (k_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ chosen large enough.})$ Moreover they satisfy the following asymptotic expansions:

$$(52) \quad \lambda_k^1 = ik\pi + \frac{i(2k_1 + p^2\pi^2)}{2k\pi} - \frac{k_1 k_2}{k^2\pi^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right),$$

$$(53) \quad \lambda_k^2 = ik\pi + \frac{i(2k_1 + p^2\pi^2)}{2k\pi} - \frac{k_1 k_4}{k^2\pi^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right).$$

(cf. the table and Figure 2 of Section 6.)

2. **Case** $k_1 = k_3, k_2 = k_4 \neq 0, b = 4p^2\pi^2, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

The large eigenvalues of the dissipative operator \mathcal{A} can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^j)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0}, j = 1, 2, (k_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ chosen large enough.})$ Moreover they satisfy the following asymptotic expansions:

$$\lambda_k^j = ik\pi + \frac{i(2k_1 + p^2\pi^2)}{2k\pi} - \frac{k_1 k_2}{k^2\pi^2} + \frac{i(a_{3,j} - 24k_1 k_2^2)}{24k^3\pi^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^3}\right),$$

where $a_{3,j} \in \mathbb{R}, j = 1, 2$ are given below.

3. **Case** $k_1 = k_3, k_2 = k_4 = 0, b = 4p^2\pi^2, p \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

The large eigenvalues of the conservative operator \mathcal{A}_0 can be split into two families $(\lambda_k^{j,0})_{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| \geq k_0^0}, j = 1, 2, (k_0^0 \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ chosen large enough})$ with the following asymptotic expansions:

$$\lambda_k^{j,0} = ik\pi + \frac{i(2k_1 + p^2\pi^2)}{2k\pi} + \frac{ia_{3,j}}{24k^3\pi^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^3}\right),$$

where $a_{3,j} \in \mathbb{R}, j = 1, 2$ are given below

$$a_{3,1} = -24k_1^2 - 8k_1^3 - 36k_1p^2\pi^2 + 9p^4\pi^4 - 12p\pi\sqrt{4k_1^4 - 43k_1^2p^2\pi^2 - 4k_1p^4\pi^4 + p^6\pi^6},$$

$$a_{3,2} = -24k_1^2 - 8k_1^3 - 36k_1p^2\pi^2 + 9p^4\pi^4 + 12p\pi\sqrt{4k_1^4 - 43k_1^2p^2\pi^2 - 4k_1p^4\pi^4 + p^6\pi^6}.$$

Note that, if $4k_1^4 - 43k_1^2p^2\pi^2 - 4k_1p^4\pi^4 + p^6\pi^6 \neq 0$ then $\lambda_k^{1,0} \neq \lambda_k^{2,0}$ for k large enough. Idem for λ_k^1 and λ_k^2 of the previous case.

4 Riesz basis

In this section, it is proved that the system \mathcal{F} of generalized eigenvectors of the dissipative operator \mathcal{A} (introduced in Theorem 3.1) forms a Riesz basis of \mathcal{H} . To this end, we use Theorem 1.2.10 of [1] which is a rewriting of Guo's version of Bari Theorem with another proof (see [9]). For the sake of completeness, Theorem 1.2.10 of [1] is recalled :

Theorem 4.1. *Let \mathcal{A} be a densely defined operator in a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} with compact resolvent. Let $\{\phi_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a Riesz basis of \mathcal{H} . If there are two integers $N_1, N_2 \geq 0$ and a sequence of generalized eigenvectors $\{\psi_n\}_{n=N_1+1}^\infty$ of \mathcal{A} such that*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\phi_{n+N_2} - \psi_{n+N_1}\|_2^2 < \infty,$$

then the set of generalized eigenvectors (or root vectors) of \mathcal{A} , $\{\psi_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ forms a Riesz basis of \mathcal{H} .

The family \mathcal{F}_0 of eigenvectors of the conservative operator \mathcal{A}_0 is an orthonormal basis of the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Thus, it is enough to show that the eigenfunctions of \mathcal{A}_0 associated to the eigenvalues $\lambda_k^{j,0} \in \sigma_0^2$ and those of the dissipative operator \mathcal{A} associated to the eigenvalues $\lambda_k^j \in \sigma^2$ are quadratically close to one another.

Theorem 4.2. *(Riesz basis for the operator \mathcal{A})*

For any $j \in \{1; 2\}$, it holds:

$$\sum_{|k| \geq k_0} \|\phi_k^j - \psi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 < \infty.$$

Thus, the set \mathcal{F} of generalized eigenvectors of \mathcal{A} forms a Riesz basis of \mathcal{H} .

Proof. Step 1.

Since ψ_k^j lies in \mathcal{H} , it has six components (see Section 2). Let us write $\psi_k^j := (u_k^j, v_k^j, y_k^j, z_k^j, \eta_k^j, \gamma_k^j)$ and let us first prove that

$$(54) \quad |\eta_k^j| = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right), \quad |\gamma_k^j| = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

From (11), it follows

$$(55) \quad \Re \langle \mathcal{A}\psi_k^j, \psi_k^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = -\frac{k_2}{k_1} |\eta_k^j|^2 - \frac{k_4}{k_3} |\gamma_k^j|^2.$$

Now, $\Re \langle \mathcal{A}\psi_k^j, \psi_k^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}$ is also equal to $\Re(\lambda_k^j) = -\frac{\beta_j}{k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right)$ due to (36) and (37). Hence (54).

Step 2. Projection. Let $j = 1, 2$ and k , $|k| \geq k_0$ be fixed and denote by P_k^j the orthogonal projection on $\{\phi_k^j\}^\perp$, the orthogonal space of the 1-dimensional space directed by ϕ_k^j . Clearly there exists α_k^j which can be supposed to satisfy $\alpha_k^j \geq 0$ without loss of generality, such that

$$(56) \quad \psi_k^j = \alpha_k^j \phi_k^j + R_k^j,$$

where $R_k^j = P_k^j(\psi_k^j)$ and R_k^j is orthogonal to ϕ_k^j .

Thus, due to Lemma 4.3 given later,

$$1 = \|\psi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = |\alpha_k^j|^2 \cdot \|\phi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \|R_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = |\alpha_k^j|^2 + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right).$$

Then, $\exists c_k^j$, real number bounded with respect to k , such that

$$\alpha_k^j = \sqrt{1 - \frac{c_k^j}{k^2}} = 1 - \frac{c_k^j}{2k^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right).$$

Step 3: $\{\phi_k^j\}_{|k| \geq k_0}$ and $\{\psi_k^j\}_{|k| \geq k_0}$ are quadratically close to one another.

Using Step 2,

$$\|\phi_k^j - \psi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = \|(\alpha_k^j - 1)\phi_k^j + R_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = |\alpha_k^j - 1|^2 \cdot \|\phi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \|R_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 = O\left(\frac{1}{k^4}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right) = O\left(\frac{1}{k^2}\right).$$

Hence

$$\sum_{|k| > 0} \|\phi_k^j - \psi_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 < \infty.$$

□

Lemma 4.3. (Technical Lemma for the proof of Theorem 4.2)

The vector R_k^j , defined in Step 2 of the proof of Theorem 4.2, satisfies: $\|R_k^j\|_{\mathcal{H}} = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right)$, for $j = 1, 2$.

Proof. Using (56), it holds, for $j = 1, 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)\psi_k^j &= (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)(\alpha_k^j \phi_k^j + R_k^j) = \alpha_k^j (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)(\phi_k^j) + (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)(R_k^j) \\ &= k_2 \eta_k^j e_5 + k_4 \gamma_k^j e_6 \text{ (this follows from (9)).} \end{aligned}$$

Since \mathcal{A}_0 and P_k^j commute, then applying P_k^j to the previous identity, we get

$$(\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)(R_k^j) = k_2 \eta_k^j P_k^j(e_5) + k_4 \gamma_k^j P_k^j(e_6).$$

Thus

$$R_k^j = k_2 \eta_k^j (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)^{-1} P_k^j(e_5) + k_4 \gamma_k^j (\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)^{-1} P_k^j(e_6).$$

Writing e_5 in the orthonormal basis \mathcal{F}_0 , it follows

$$\begin{aligned} P_k^j(e_5) &= \sum_{i \in I_0, l=0, \dots, m_i-1} \langle \tilde{\phi}_i^l, e_5 \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \tilde{\phi}_i^l \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{|l| \geq k_0, l \neq k}} \left[\langle e_5, \phi_l^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \cdot \phi_l^j + \langle e_5, \phi_l^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \cdot \phi_l^{j+1} \right] \\ &+ \langle e_5, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} \cdot \phi_k^{j+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the exponent j is defined modulo 2.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)^{-1}(P_k^j(e_5))\|_{\mathcal{H}} &\leq \sum_{i \in I_0, l=0, \dots, m_i-1} |\langle e_5, \tilde{\phi}_i^l \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\kappa_i^0 - \lambda_k^j|} \\ &+ \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, l \neq k} \left[|\langle e_5, \phi_l^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_l^{j,0} - \lambda_k^j|} \right. \\ &+ \left. |\langle e_5, \phi_l^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_l^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|} \right] \\ &+ |\langle e_5, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_k^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|} \\ &\leq C \|e_5\|_{\mathcal{H}} + |\langle e_5, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_k^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|}, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly

$$\|(\mathcal{A}_0 - \lambda_k^j)^{-1}(P_k^j(e_6))\|_{\mathcal{H}} \leq C \|e_6\|_{\mathcal{H}} + |\langle e_6, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_k^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|}.$$

The existence of the constant C independent of k in the latest expressions comes from the fact that l is different from k in the sum. Indeed the behaviour of $|\lambda_l^{j,0} - \lambda_k^j|$ and that of $|\lambda_l^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|$ are given by (36), (37), (38) and (39). They are both bounded from below by a constant independent of k and l . Note that this still holds in the particular cases described by Proposition 3.8.

The expression $|\lambda_k^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j|$ is not bounded from below by a constant independent of k . The same asymptotic expansions prove that, for $j = 1; 2$:

$$(57) \quad |\lambda_k^{j+1,0} - \lambda_k^j| = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

Thus, using (54), the result follows as soon as it has been proved, for $j = 1; 2$:

$$(58) \quad |\langle e_5, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right) \text{ and } |\langle e_6, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| = O\left(\frac{1}{k}\right).$$

Since $\phi_k^j := (u_k^{j,0}, v_k^{j,0}, y_k^{j,0}, z_k^{j,0}, \eta_k^{j,0}, \gamma_k^{j,0}) \in D(\mathcal{A})$, and $e_5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)$ then

$$(59) \quad \langle e_5, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \eta_k^{j,0} = v_k^{j,0}(1),$$

and $(u_k^{j,0}, v_k^{j,0}, y_k^{j,0}, z_k^{j,0})$ is solution of System (21) with $\lambda = \lambda_k^{j,0} = ih_k^{j,0}, h_k^{j,0} \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular (i) is

$$(u_k^{j,0})_{xx} + (y_k^{j,0})_x = -(h_k^{j,0})^2 u_k^{j,0}.$$

For simplicity, the indices and exponents are dropped from now on.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (u_{xx} + y_x)(x) \cdot (\overline{u_x + y})(x) dx &= - \int_0^1 h^2 u(x) \cdot (\overline{u_x + y})(x) dx \\ &= -h^2 \left(\int_0^1 u(x) \overline{u_x}(x) dx + \int_0^1 u(x) \overline{y}(x) dx \right). \end{aligned}$$

Integrating by parts, it follows

$$\int_0^1 u(x) \overline{u_x}(x) dx = - \int_0^1 u_x(x) \overline{u}(x) dx + |u(1)|^2 + |u(0)|^2$$

and, due to (iii) of System (21):

$$2\Re \left\{ \int_0^1 u(x) \cdot \overline{u_x}(x) dx \right\} = |u(1)|^2.$$

And thus

$$(60) \quad 2\Re \left\{ \int_0^1 (u_{xx} + y_x)(x) (\overline{u_x + y})(x) dx \right\} = -h^2 \left(|u(1)|^2 + 2\Re \left\{ \int_0^1 u(x) \overline{y}(x) dx \right\} \right).$$

On the other hand, after an integration by parts, it holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (u_{xx} + y_x) \cdot (\overline{u_x + y}) dx &= - \int_0^1 (u_x + y) \cdot (\overline{u_{xx} + y_x}) dx \\ &\quad + |u_x(1) + y(1)|^2 - |u_x(0) + y(0)|^2 \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$(61) \quad 2\Re \left\{ \int_0^1 (u_{xx} + y_x)(x) \cdot (\overline{u_x + y})(x) dx \right\} = |u_x(1) + y(1)|^2 - |u_x(0) + y(0)|^2.$$

Now, using $v = \lambda u$ and $z = \lambda y$ (cf. the system just before System (21)), (60) and (61) imply

$$(62) \quad |u_x(1) + y(1)|^2 + h^2 |u(1)|^2 = |u_x(0) + y(0)|^2 - 2\Re \left\{ \int_0^1 v(x) \overline{z}(x) dx \right\}.$$

Then, (v) of System (21) with $k_2 = 0$ (ϕ_k^j is an eigenfunction of \mathcal{A}_0) leads to $k_1^2 \cdot |u_x(1) + y(1)|^2 = |\lambda|^4 \cdot |u(1)|^2 = h^4 \cdot |u(1)|^2 = h^2 \cdot |v(1)|^2$.

And

$$(63) \quad |u_x(1) + y(1)|^2 + h^2 |u(1)|^2 = \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{k_1^2}\right) |v(1)|^2.$$

Using (iv) of System (21) as well as the trace Theorem applied to u_x implies that there exists a constant C_1 such that:

$$(64) \quad |u_x(0) + y(0)|^2 = |u_x(0)|^2 \leq C_1 \left(\|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|u_x\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \right).$$

Now (i) of system (21) gives:

$$\begin{aligned}\|u_{xx}\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 &= \|\lambda^2 u - y_x\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq |\lambda|^2 \cdot \|u\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|y_x\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &\leq \|v\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + b\|\phi\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \leq \|\phi\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + b \cdot \|\phi\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 \leq 1 + b.\end{aligned}$$

And

$$\begin{aligned}\|u_x\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 &\leq \|u_x + y\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \|y\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2 + \frac{1}{|\lambda|^2} \|z\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \leq 1 + \frac{b}{|\lambda|^2} \leq 1 + \frac{b}{h^2}.\end{aligned}$$

Using successively the two previous estimates in (64), the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality applied to the last term of the right-hand side of (62), (63) and (59), we get the first result of (58):

$$(65) \quad |\langle e_5, \phi_k^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| \leq \left(\frac{C_1(2 + \frac{b}{h^2}) + 2}{1 + \frac{h^2}{k_1^2}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Indeed, by definition, $h_k^{j,0}$ is the imaginary part of $\lambda_k^{j,0}$ which behaves like k for large values of k (cf. Propositions 3.6 and 3.8).

To end this proof, let us give the sketch of the proof of the second estimate of (58). The ideas are similar to those developed just before. That is why the details are not given here.

It holds $\langle e_6, \phi_k^{j+1} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \gamma_k^{j,0} = z_k^{j,0}(1)$ with the same notation as before.

Integrations by parts allow to write the analogous of (62):

$$(66) \quad |y_x(1) - bu(1)|^2 + (h^2 - b)|y(1)|^2 = |y_x(0) - bu(0)|^2 + 2b(h^2 - b) \cdot \Re \left\{ \int_0^1 y \bar{u} dx \right\}.$$

Long calculations, using System (21), the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality as well as the trace Theorem applied to y_x , lead to the existence of a constant C_2 such that:

$$\left(\frac{h^2}{k_3^2} + 1 - \frac{b}{h^2} \right) |z(1)|^2 \leq b((b+2)C_2 + 2b) + b^2(C_2(b+1) + 2b) \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{b^2}{h^2} |v(1)|^2.$$

Using (65), it follows: $|\langle e_6, \phi_k^j \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}| = O(\frac{1}{k})$. □

5 Polynomial decay rate of the energy

The energy is already known to be not uniformly stable (cf. Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 and the remarks just below the lemmas). It is now proved to decay polynomially. To this end, the solution is explicitly expressed using the Riesz basis \mathcal{F} of generalized eigenvectors of \mathcal{A} (cf. Theorem 4.2).

Theorem 5.1. (*Polynomial decay rate of the energy*)

Assume that $a = 1$ in System (1)-(6). Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any initial datum $U_0 \in D(\mathcal{A})$, the energy of the system rewritten as (10) satisfies the following estimate:

$$E(t) \leq C \cdot \frac{\|U_0\|_{D(\mathcal{A})}^2}{t}, \forall t > 0,$$

where $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \|U(t)\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2$.

Proof. Using the Riesz basis \mathcal{F} (cf. Theorem 4.2), we can write

$$U_0 = \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}} (u_0)_{ik}^l \tilde{\psi}_{ik}^l + \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, j=1,2} (u_0)_l^j \psi_l^j.$$

The solution of (10) is:

$$U(t) = \sum_{i \in I} e^{\kappa_i t} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}} \left(\sum_{p=l}^{\delta_{ik}} (u_0)_{ik}^p \cdot \frac{t^{p-l}}{(p-l)!} \right) \tilde{\psi}_{ik}^l \right] + \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, j=1,2} e^{\lambda_l^j t} \cdot (u_0)_l^j \psi_l^j.$$

Since \mathcal{F} is a Riesz basis, there exists a positive constant K such that the energy satisfies, for any $t > 0$:

$$E(t) \leq K \left[\sum_{i \in I} e^{2\Re(\kappa_i)t} \cdot \max\{t^{m_i-1}; 1\} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}} |(u_0)_{ik}^l|^2 \right) + \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, j=1,2} e^{2\Re(\lambda_l^j)t} \cdot |(u_0)_l^j|^2 \right].$$

Using the asymptotic analysis performed in Propositions 3.6 and 3.8 and since $\Re(\lambda_l^j) < 0$, for all $|l| \geq k_0, j = 1, 2$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &\leq K \max_{i \in I} \{t^{m_i-1}; 1\} \cdot e^{-2 \min_{i \in I} (\Re(\kappa_i))t} \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}} |(u_0)_{ik}^l|^2 \\ &+ K \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, j=1,2} \frac{e^{-\tilde{\beta}_j t / l^2}}{l^2} \cdot l^2 \cdot |(u_0)_l^j|^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{\beta}_j, j = 1, 2$ are positive constants.

Now, if $\beta > 0$ is fixed, the function $u \mapsto u \cdot e^{-\beta u}$ is a bounded function on \mathbb{R}^+ . And

$$\sum_{i \in I} \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} \sum_{l=1}^{\delta_{ik}} |(u_0)_{ik}^l|^2 \lesssim \|U_0\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2, \text{ and } \sum_{|l| \geq k_0, j=1,2} l^2 \cdot |(u_0)_l^j|^2 \lesssim \|U_0\|_{D(\mathcal{A})}^2.$$

Hence the result. □

6 Numerical validation

The asymptotic behavior of λ_k , given by Propositions 3.6 and 3.8, can be numerically validated. For instance in the case $k_1 = k_3 = 2, k_2 = 1, k_4 = 5, b = 4\pi^2$, (first case of Proposition 3.8), we have calculated numerically some large eigenvalues near the imaginary axis. From (52) and (53) it holds, in that case: $k^2 \Re \lambda_k^j \sim \beta_j, j = 1, 2$, with

$$\beta_1 = -\frac{10}{\pi^2} \approx -0.202642, \quad \beta_2 = -\frac{10}{\pi^2} \approx -1.01321.$$

The table below confirms this behavior.

k	200	400	600	800	1000
$k^2 \Re \lambda_k^1$	-0.202667	-0.20265	-0.202652	-0.202588	-0.202637
$k^2 \Re \lambda_k^2$	-1.01303	-1.01317	-1.0132	-1.01324	-1.01314

The figures hereafter represent the eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} in two cases: Figure 1 corresponds to Proposition 3.6 and Figure 2 to the first case of Proposition 3.8.

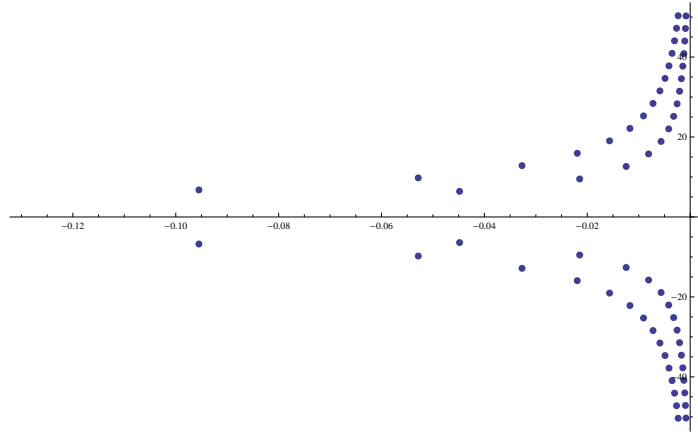


Figure 1: Eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} if $a = 1, b = 2, k_1 = 1, k_2 = 2, k_3 = 3, k_4 = 2$

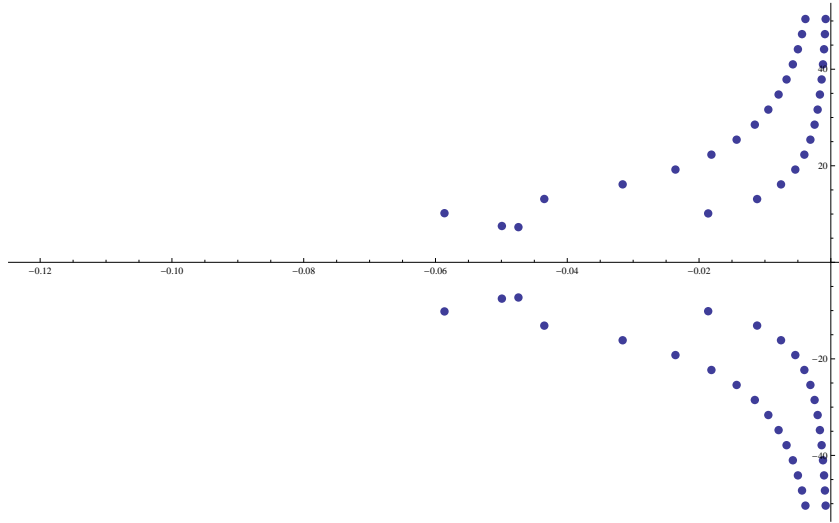


Figure 2: Eigenvalues of \mathcal{A} if $a = 1, b = 4\pi^2, k_1 = k_3 = 2, k_2 = 1, k_4 = 5$.

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