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Well-posedness, positivity and time asymptotics properties for a reaction-diffusion model of plankton communities, involving a rational nonlinearity with singularity

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Abstract. In this work, we consider a reaction-diffusion system, modeling the interaction between nutrients, phytoplanktons and zooplanktons. Using a semigroup approach in L^2 , we prove global existence, uniqueness and positivity of the solutions. The Holling type 2 nonlinearities, i.e of rational type with singularity, are handled by providing estimates in L^∞ . The article finally exhibits some time asymptotics properties of the solutions.

Keywords: Reaction-diffusion models, positivity, well-posedness, plankton modeling, predator-prey models.

AMS classification scheme numbers: 35A01, 35B09, 35K57, 47D06, 92D25.

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1. Introduction

Red, or brown, tides are outbreaks of algae in the oceans, quite often harmful, that threaten aquatic life and constitute a serious problem for the fishing industry and tourism. Models for plankton dynamics have been devised since more than two decades, because the phytoplankton-zooplankton trophic interactions are at the base of the

food chain on our planet, [16] and disturbances to this basic ecosystem such as those mentioned above may have serious consequences that are far beyond the nutrition chain and may involve the worldwide oxygen production, see [35] and the references quoted there. This is mainly the consequence of the unregulated human activities, [2], *e.g.* utilization of chemical pesticides in agriculture and the release of untreated wastewaters, [14], that ultimately flow into the shallow waters near the coastlines and thus contribute to the raise in the organic nutrients concentration in the ocean, [20]. The harmful algal blooms deplete the water from its oxygen content and thereby threaten the life of aquatic creatures. For these reasons it is important to be able to predict them and a fundamental tool is represented by mathematical models, *e.g.* [19, 48, 49]. In particular, one of the first models explicitly taking into account the pathogenic agents is [7]. The phytoplankton is split among susceptible and infected, and zooplankton grazes on both, population oscillations are discussed and compared with data on *Noctiluca scintillans* and diatoms. A similar, more complicated disease transmission, usually known as standard incidence, is introduced in [43] and further investigated to show chaotic behavior in [50]. However, the type of disease transmission used is discovered to affect the system's steady states, [42, 26], but coexistence is also possible if the incidence is predator-dependent, [31], as well as the emergence of a disease-induced strong Allee effect for the predators. In addition, predators survival improves, if zooplankton does not feed on alternative resources, but the spreading of the epidemics is enhanced, that in the opposite case would be eradicated. When the phytoplankton carrying capacity is large, *i.e.* under eutrophic conditions, it may further destabilize the system. Broader models involving alternative food supply for predators, infected phytoplankton being unable to feed, selective predation, harvesting and explicitly taking into account the nutrients are present in the literature, [12, 11]. In some cases, criteria for the extinction of the plankton populations can be derived and the associated risks are discussed.

Most of these dynamical models have been formulated by explicitly avoiding space, assuming that the ocean environment properties are independent of time or position in space, [27]. But this is unrealistic as hydrodynamics plays an important role in the shaping of an aquatic community, as well as factors as temperature, salinity, turbulent mixing intensity. A consequence is the fact that spatial structures become possible in this context, both induced by the heterogeneities in the aquatic medium and by the trophic interactions, [46, 47]. Thus multi-habitat and multi-patch formation is possible, [28].

To investigate the role of toxic algae in the occurrence of red, or brown, blooms and their termination several two-population toxic producing phytoplankton-zooplankton models have been introduced in [10]. The toxic producing phytoplankton is found to possess also a self regulation property. Also, two toxic phytoplankton populations reduce the coexistence population values, thereby reducing the planktonic blooms, [41] and a similar outcome occurs if one phytoplankton is harmless, as the interspecific competition and the growth rate of the zooplankters is reduced, [39]. This is in line with other researches indicating that this bottom-up interpretation of the control of harmful algal

blooms, [44, 40, 24].

Another mechanism proposed for the control of phytoplankton dynamics is via efficient grazing by zooplankton, [8, 22, 16, 30, 6], in agreement also with empirical data, [17, 45, 23].

In the literature, also the mixing of these two regulatory mechanisms has been proposed, [6]. Large amplitude oscillations of plankton populations are predicted by theoretical analyses, when nutrients abound in the ocean, [38, 21, 16], but are not confirmed by empirical data, [45, 23, 8], originating thus the paradox of enrichment, [38, 21]. The original Rosenzweig model has been modified to improve it, in particular accounting for the zooplankton vertical movement, following phytoplankton for feeding, [18]. The latter indeed distributes inhomogeneously in view of the diminishing light in the water with depth, due to absorption in the upper layers, [37]. The properties of the combined above mechanisms leading oscillations to settle to a stable coexistence equilibrium have been elucidated in [29, 18].

Based in part on these results, further explorations have been carried out in [5], including a depth-dependent vertical turbulent diffusion, providing a more realistic scenario. These results are related to the following model equations, where $t > 0$, $h \in [0, H]$, $D, H, r, \gamma, \chi, \alpha, \beta, \bar{p}, m_p, k, m$ are positive and where p, n and z represent, respectively, the phytoplankton and nutrients densities and the average density of zooplankton:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial h^2} - L_h(p) \left(\frac{n}{1+\chi n} \right), \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial h^2} + L_h(p) \left(\frac{n}{1+\chi n} \right) - \frac{\alpha z(t) p^2}{\bar{p}(1+\beta p)} - m_p p, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{kz(t)}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \frac{\alpha p(t, h)^2}{1 + \beta p(t, h)} dh - mz(t), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

with L_h the operator given either by

$$L_h(p) = r \exp(-\gamma h) p \quad (2)$$

or by

$$L_h(p) = r \exp \left(-\nu \int_0^h p(t, x) dx \right) p \quad (3)$$

assuming, as the case may be, an exponential decay of light with increasing depth or a light attenuation due to phytoplankton self-shading. Moreover, system (1) is equipped with the following boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial n}{\partial h}(t, 0) = 0, \quad n(t, H) = n_H, \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial h}(t, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial h}(t, H) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

for every $t > 0$, where $n_H \geq 0$ is constant. We also add some initial conditions:

$$n(0, h) = n_0(h), \quad p(0, h) = p_0(h), \quad z(0) = z_0.$$

In this paper we reconsider the models introduced in [5] and prove their well-posedness. To this end, tools from functional analysis are employed.

In this paper, we want to prove existence and uniqueness of a nonnegative solution for Problem (1) for both cases of operator L_h given in (2)-(3), in a L^2 framework. To achieve that goal, we follow a standard line of proof, sketched next with an outline of the changes and difficulties encountered. We rewrite the model as a Cauchy problem, we prove that the linear part generates a positive C_0 -semigroup, we check that the nonlinear part verifies a Lipschitz property and is positive up to a translation (*i.e.* $(f + \lambda I)$ is positive for some λ). These latter points then allow us to use a fixed point theorem to get the desired result. Such kind of mathematical developments have already been published for PDE structured models ([25], [33], [34]), reaction diffusion systems ([1], [3], [4], [15]) and a case mixing diffusion and age-structure [51].

In the present model, some new technical difficulties appear, due to the shape of the system. First, there is a nonhomogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition for n , so we need to make the change of variables:

$$\tilde{n} = n - n_H,$$

in order to get a Cauchy problem. Consequently, in addition to the proof that the linear part generates a positive C_0 -semigroup, we also need to prove a lower bound property, implying that $\{f \in L^2(0, H) : f(x) \geq -n_H \text{ a.e. } x \in [0, H]\}$ is invariant under the semigroup. Moreover, another critical point in the mathematical analysis stands in a singularity of the nonlinear part at:

$$n = -1/\chi$$

so we need to restrict the space to a subset where the denominator is nonzero. A final difficulty is that the nonlinear part does not satisfy the required Lipschitz property in L^2 , but does in L^∞ . Consequently, we need some L^∞ estimates, that are proved by using the truncation method of Stampacchia (see *e.g.* [9]).

The paper is structured as follows: in the next section, we make explicit the framework used in the sequel, taking into account the model specificities as previously described. Section 3, dealing with well-posedness, is dedicated to the main results of the article; we first prove that the linear part generates a C_0 -semigroup that satisfies some lower and upper bounds; we then handle the nonlinear part showing it satisfies a Lipschitz property and checking that it is positive up to a translation, implying the existence and uniqueness of a nonnegative solution; we then show that the solution is global since it cannot explode in finite time, prove that n is bounded and give a sufficient condition to get extinction for p and z . All these results are obtained for the two cases of operator L_h as defined in (2)-(3).

2. Framework

Since the Dirichlet condition at $h = H$, for n , is nonhomogenous, we introduce the following change of variable:

$$\tilde{n} = n - n_H. \tag{4}$$

Thus

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial t} &= D \frac{\partial^2 \tilde{n}}{\partial h^2} - L_h(p) \left(\frac{\tilde{n} + n_H}{1 + \chi(\tilde{n} + n_H)} \right), \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} &= D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial h^2} + L_h(p) \left(\frac{\tilde{n} + n_H}{1 + \chi(\tilde{n} + n_H)} \right) - \frac{\alpha z(t) p^2}{\bar{p}(1 + \beta p)} - m_p p, \\ \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{kz(t)}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \frac{\alpha p(t, h)^2}{1 + \beta p(t, h)} dh - mz(t), \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

for every $t \geq 0$, $h \in [0, H]$, with the boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial p}{\partial h}(t, 0) &= 0, & \frac{\partial p}{\partial h}(t, H) &= 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial h}(t, 0) &= 0, & \tilde{n}(t, H) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $n = \tilde{n} + n_H$, it suffices to prove that the problem (5) is well-posed in a suitable Banach space, in the semigroups setting. We will then drop the tilde in the following and write n instead of \tilde{n} , for a better reading. We work in the Hilbert space

$$\mathcal{X} = (L^2(0, H) \times L^2(0, H) \times \mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{X}}),$$

endowed with the norm

$$\|(n, p, z)\|_{\mathcal{X}} = \|n\|_{L^2(0, H)} + \|p\|_{L^2(0, H)} + |z|$$

and the scalar product

$$\langle (n_1, p_1, z_1), (n_2, p_2, z_2) \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} = \langle n_1, n_2 \rangle_{L^2(0, H)} + \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle_{L^2(0, H)} + z_1 z_2.$$

We define the linear operator $\mathcal{A} : D(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ by:

$$\mathcal{A}(n) p z = (D) n'' D p'' - m_p p - m z,$$

with domain $D(\mathcal{A})$ given by

$$\{(n, p, z) \in H^2(0, H) \times H^2(0, H) \times \mathbb{R} : n'(0) = n(H) = p'(0) = p'(H) = 0\}.$$

Since we are interested in the positivity of the solutions, we denote by \mathcal{X}_+ the positive cone of \mathcal{X} . Actually, because of the change of variable (4), we have

$$n \geq 0 \iff \tilde{n} \geq -n_H,$$

where n and \tilde{n} are respectively the solutions of (1) and (5). To this end we define, for every $\varepsilon \geq 0$, the space

$$\mathcal{X}_\varepsilon := \{(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X} : (n + \varepsilon \mathbf{1}_{[0, H]}, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_+\}.$$

We see that $\mathcal{X}_0 = \mathcal{X}_+$ and the sequence of spaces $\{\mathcal{X}_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon \geq 0}$ is increasing in the sense that

$$\mathcal{X}_+ \subset \mathcal{X}_{\varepsilon_1} \subset \mathcal{X}_{\varepsilon_2}, \quad \forall \varepsilon_2 \geq \varepsilon_1 \geq 0.$$

We will then obtain the positivity when considering $\varepsilon = n_H$. Because of the singularity of the nonlinear part in (5) at

$$-n_H - \frac{1}{\chi}$$

we define, according to the two cases of operator L_h given in (2)-(3), the functions $f_1 : \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $f_2 : \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ by:

$$f_1(n, p, z) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \exp(-\gamma \cdot) p \left(\frac{n+n_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \right) \\ r \exp(-\gamma \cdot) p \left(\frac{n+n_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \right) - \frac{\alpha z p^2}{\bar{p}(1+\beta p)} \\ \frac{kz}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \frac{\alpha p(h)^2}{1+\beta p(h)} dh \end{pmatrix},$$

$$f_2(n, p, z) = \begin{pmatrix} -r \exp(-\nu \int_0^h p(x) dx) p \left(\frac{n+n_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \right) \\ r \exp(-\nu \int_0^h p(x) dx) p \left(\frac{n+n_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \right) - \frac{\alpha z p^2}{\bar{p}(1+\beta p)} \\ \frac{kz}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \frac{\alpha p(h)^2}{1+\beta p(h)} dh \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 1. *The ranges of f_1 and f_2 are included in \mathcal{X} .*

Proof. Let $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}$, then

$$\|f_1(n, p, z)\|_{\mathcal{X}}^2 \leq \frac{2r^2}{\chi^2} \|p\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{\alpha^2 |z|^2}{\beta^2 \bar{p}^2} \|p\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{k|z|\alpha}{H\bar{p}} \|p\|_{L^2}^2 < \infty.$$

The same inequality holds for f_2 . □

When focusing on (5), we will consequently study thereafter the following abstract Cauchy problems:

$$\begin{aligned} U'(t) &= \mathcal{A}U(t) + f_i(U(t)), \quad \forall t > 0, \quad \text{in } \mathcal{X}_{n_H}, \\ U(0) &= U_0 \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H} \subset X_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}, \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

for every $i \in \{1, 2\}$, where $U(t) = (n(t), p(t), z(t))^T$.

The approach used to prove existence and uniqueness of a solution of (6) is classical (see *e.g.* [32]). The techniques used for both models being the same, we only prove the result for the first model, then give the idea for the second model. We first show that \mathcal{A} generates a C_0 -semigroup in \mathcal{X} , then we prove some Lipschitz property for f_i . Because of the nonlinearity taken in (5), f_i is not locally Lipschitz in \mathcal{X} . For that reason, we define the Banach space

$$\mathcal{X}^\infty = (L^\infty(0, H) \times L^\infty(0, H) \times \mathbb{R}, \|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty}) \subset \mathcal{X}$$

endowed with the norm

$$\|(n, p, z)\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} = \|n\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} + \|p\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} + |z|.$$

We will then obtain existence and uniqueness of a solution of (5) in \mathcal{X}^∞ . In order to have some positivity, we define \mathcal{X}_+^∞ the positive cone of \mathcal{X}^∞ and the spaces

$$\mathcal{X}_\varepsilon^\infty := \{(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}^\infty : (n + \varepsilon \mathbf{1}_{[0, H]}, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_+^\infty\} \subset \mathcal{X}^\infty,$$

for every $\varepsilon \geq 0$. Now that the framework is clear, we can deal with the well-posedness of the Cauchy problem (6).

3. Well-posedness

3.1. Linear part

We start this section by handling the linear part.

Theorem 2. *For every $\nu \geq 0$, the operator $\mathcal{A} - \nu I$ generates a C_0 -semigroup $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ on \mathcal{X} . Moreover it satisfies*

$$\forall u_0 \in \mathcal{X}, \quad t \mapsto T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)u_0 \in \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathcal{X}) \cap \mathcal{C}^1((0, \infty), \mathcal{X}), \quad (7)$$

$$\|T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)u_0\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \leq \|u_0\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \forall u_0 \in \mathcal{X}^\infty, \quad (8)$$

and

$$T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)u_0 \in \mathcal{X}_\varepsilon, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \forall \varepsilon \geq 0, \quad \forall u_0 \in \mathcal{X}_\varepsilon. \quad (9)$$

Note that (9) implies the positivity of $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$.

Proof. The sketch of the proof is the following: we first prove that $\mathcal{A} - \nu I$ generates a C_0 -semigroup by verifying the surjectivity and the dissipativity properties. We deduce that for every initial condition $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}$, the solution of the linear problem verifies (7). We then show that this solution (denoted by (n, p, z)) verifies the following inequalities:

$$\min\{0, \inf_{h \in [0, H]} n_0(h)\} \leq n(t, h) \leq \max\{0, \sup_{h \in [0, H]} n_0(h)\}, \quad (10)$$

$$\min\{0, \inf_{h \in [0, H]} p_0(h)\} \leq p(t, h) \leq \max\{0, \sup_{h \in [0, H]} p_0(h)\}, \quad (11)$$

$$-|z_0| \leq z(t) \leq |z_0|, \quad (12)$$

for every $t \geq 0$, a.e. $h \in [0, H]$ and (8) follows. We then check that $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is positive. Finally we prove (9).

(i) Clearly, $D(\mathcal{A})$ is dense into \mathcal{X} . Moreover, for every $(n, p, z) \in D(\mathcal{A})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \mathcal{A}(n, p, z), (n, p, z) \rangle_{\mathcal{X}} \\ &= \langle Dn'', n \rangle_{L^2} + \langle Dp'' - m_p p, p \rangle_{L^2} - mz^2 \\ &= D \int_0^H n(h) \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial h^2} dh + D \int_0^H p(h) \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial h^2} dh - m_p \int_0^H p(h)^2 dh - mz^2 \\ &= -D \int_0^H \left(\frac{\partial n}{\partial h} \right)^2 dh - D \int_0^H \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial h} \right)^2 dh - m_p \int_0^H p(h)^2 dh - mz^2 \\ &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, \mathcal{A} is dissipative in \mathcal{X} . Let us show now that $\lambda I - \mathcal{A} : D(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is surjective for any $\lambda > 0$. Let $H = (h_n, h_p, h_z) \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\lambda > 0$. We look for $U := (n, p, z)^T \in D(\mathcal{A})$ such that $(\lambda I - \mathcal{A})U = H$, *i.e.*

$$\lambda n - Dn'' = h_n, \quad (13)$$

$$\lambda p - Dp'' + m_p p = h_p, \quad (14)$$

$$\lambda z + mz = h_z,$$

so

$$z = \frac{h_z}{\lambda + m}.$$

We multiply (13) and (14) respectively by $u \in H^1(0, H)$ and $v \in H^1(0, H)$, then integrate between 0 and H to get

$$\begin{cases} \lambda \int_0^H nu - \int_0^H Dn''u = \int_0^H h_n u, \\ \lambda \int_0^H pv - \int_0^H Dp''v + m_p \int_0^H pv = \int_0^H h_p v. \end{cases}$$

An integration by parts gives

$$\lambda \int_0^H nu + \int_0^H Dn'u' = \int_0^H h_n u, \quad (15)$$

$$\lambda \int_0^H pv + \int_0^H Dp'v' + m_p \int_0^H pv = \int_0^H h_p v, \quad (16)$$

whence

$$a_1(n, u) = L_1(u), \quad a_2(p, v) = L_2(v),$$

where the bilinear forms $a_1 : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $a_2 : H^1(0, H) \times H^1(0, H) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and the linear forms $L_1 : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $L_2 : H^1(0, H) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are defined by:

$$a_1(n, u) = \lambda \int_0^H nu + \int_0^H Dn'u',$$

$$a_2(p, v) = \lambda \int_0^H pv + \int_0^H Dp'v' + m_p \int_0^H pv,$$

$$L_1(u) = \int_0^H h_n u, \quad L_2(v) = \int_0^H h_p v,$$

where

$$V := \{u \in H^1(0, H) : u(H) = 0\}.$$

A simple application of Lax-Milgram theorem implies that for every $(h_n, h_p) \in (L^2(0, H))^2$, there exists a unique $(n, p) \in V \times H^1(0, H)$ such that:

$$\begin{cases} a_1(n, u) = L_1(u), \\ a_2(p, v) = L_2(v), \end{cases}$$

for every $(u, v) \in V \times H^1(0, H)$.

Now, we verify that U belongs to $D(\mathcal{A})$. For this, we use (15) and (16) with $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty([0, H])$ and $v \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty([0, H])$ respectively, where $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(0, H)$ refers to \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact support. Then, we get

$$D \left| \int_0^H n' u' \right| \leq [|\lambda| \|n\|_{L^2(0, H)} + \|h_n\|_{L^2(0, H)}] \|u\|_{L^2(0, H)} \leq c_1 \|u\|_{L^2},$$

$$D \left| \int_0^H p' v' \right| \leq [(|\lambda| + |m_p|) \|p\|_{L^2(0, H)} + \|h_p\|_{L^2(0, H)}] \|v\|_{L^2(0, H)} \leq c_2 \|v\|_{L^2},$$

for some constant c_1 and c_2 . Consequently $Dn' \in H^1(0, H)$ and $Dp' \in H^1(0, H)$, so $n \in H^2(0, H)$ and $p \in H^2(0, H)$. Finally, to prove the surjectivity, an integration by parts of (15)-(16) with $u \in \mathcal{C}_c(0, H)$ and $v \in \mathcal{C}_c(0, H)$ implies (13) and (14). Moreover, an integration by parts of (15) with $u \in \mathcal{C}(0, H)$, $u(0) = 1$, $u(H) = 1$ implies that $n'(0) = 0$. Similarly, we get $p'(0) = 0$ and $p'(H) = 0$ after an integration by parts of (16) with $v \in \mathcal{C}(0, H)$ and respectively $v(0) = 1, v(H) = 0$ and $v(0) = 0, v(H) = 1$. Thus \mathcal{A} generates a C_0 -semigroup $\{T_{\mathcal{A}}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ by Lumer-Phillips theorem, and $\mathcal{A} - \nu I$ also generates a C_0 -semigroup $\{T_{\mathcal{A} - \nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ for every $\nu \geq 0$ by bounded perturbation arguments.

- (ii) Let $\nu \geq 0$. We readily see that $\mathcal{A} - \nu I$ is a symmetric operator. It is actually a self-adjoint operator since it is m -dissipative (with [9], Proposition VII.6, p. 113). Using [9], Theorem VII.7, p. 113, we obtain that the solution of

$$\begin{cases} U'(t) &= (\mathcal{A} - \nu I)U(t) \\ U(0) &= u_0 \in \mathcal{X} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

verifies (7).

- (iii) Let $\nu \geq 0$. We want to prove that the solution $U(t) := (n(t, \cdot), p(t, \cdot), z(t))$ of

$$\begin{cases} U'(t) &= (\mathcal{A} - \nu I)U(t) \\ U(0) &= (n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X} \end{cases} \quad (18)$$

verifies (10)-(11)-(12), for every $t \geq 0$. It is clear that

$$z(t) = z_0 e^{-(\nu+m)t}$$

so that (12) is satisfied for every $t \geq 0$. To get the result on n and p , we use the truncation method of Stampacchia (see *e.g.* [9], Theorem X.3, p. 211). In all the following, we will use the notation

$$\mathbf{K}^\sigma := \max\{0, \sup_{h \in [0, H]} \sigma(h)\} \geq 0, \quad \mathbf{K}_\sigma := -\min\{0, \inf_{h \in [0, H]} \sigma(h)\} \geq 0$$

for every function $\sigma \in L^\infty(0, H)$. Define the function $G \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbb{R})$ such that

- (a) $|G'(x)| \leq M, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$
- (b) G is strictly increasing on $(0, \infty),$
- (c) $G(x) = 0, \quad \forall x \leq 0.$

We introduce the functions

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa : x &\mapsto \int_0^x G(\sigma) d\sigma, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \varphi_1 : t &\mapsto \int_0^H \kappa(p(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{p_0}) dh, \quad \varphi_2 : t \mapsto \int_0^H \kappa(\bar{p}(t, h) - \mathbf{K}_{p_0}) dh, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \\ \varphi_3 : t &\mapsto \int_0^H \kappa(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) dh, \quad \varphi_4 : t \mapsto \int_0^H \kappa(\bar{n}(t, h) - \mathbf{K}_{n_0}) dh, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \end{aligned} \tag{19}$$

where

$$\bar{p} := -p, \quad \bar{n} := -n.$$

Define the set

$$\mathcal{Y} := \{\varphi \in \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}), \varphi(0) = 0, \varphi \geq 0 \text{ on } [0, \infty), \varphi \in \mathcal{C}^1((0, \infty), \mathbb{R})\}.$$

We can show that $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{Y}$ for every $i \in \llbracket 1, 4 \rrbracket$, using (7). Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1'(t) &= \int_0^H G(p(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{p_0}) \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}(t, h) dh \\ &= \int_0^H G(p(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{p_0}) \left(D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial h^2}(t, h) - (\nu + m_p) p(t, h) \right) dh \\ &= -D \int_0^H G'(p(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{p_0}) \left| \frac{\partial p}{\partial h}(t, h) \right|^2 dh \\ &\quad - \int_0^H G(p(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{p_0}) (\nu + m_p) p(t, h) dh \leq 0, \quad \forall t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $G' \geq 0$. Finally $\varphi_1' \leq 0$ on $(0, \infty)$ and consequently $\varphi_1 \equiv 0$, so

$$p(t, h) \leq \mathbf{K}^{p_0} \leq \max\{0, \sup_{h \in [0, H]} p_0(h)\}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H].$$

The same computations lead to

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2'(t) &= -D \int_0^H G'(\bar{p}(t, h) - \mathbf{K}_{p_0}) \left| \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial h}(t, h) \right|^2 dh \\ &\quad - \int_0^H G(\bar{p}(t, h) - \mathbf{K}_{p_0}) (\nu + m_p) \bar{p}(t, h) dh \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

for every $t > 0$ and $\varphi_2 \equiv 0$ on $(0, \infty)$, so

$$p(t, h) \geq -\mathbf{K}_{p_0} \geq \min\{0, \inf_{h \in [0, H]} p_0(h)\}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H]$$

and (11) is satisfied. Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_3'(t) &= \int_0^H G(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \frac{\partial n}{\partial t}(t, h) dh \\ &= \int_0^H G(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \left(D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial h^2}(t, h) - \nu n(t, h) \right) dh \\ &= -D \int_0^H G'(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \left| \frac{\partial n}{\partial h}(t, h) \right|^2 dh \\ &\quad - \int_0^H G(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \nu n(t, h) dh \leq 0, \quad \forall t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $G(n(t, H) - \mathbf{K}_{n_0}) = G(-\mathbf{K}_{n_0}) = 0$. We can also show that

$$\varphi_4'(t) \leq 0, \quad \forall t > 0$$

whence (10) holds. Considering an initial condition $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}^\infty$ leads easily to (8).

(iv) Let us prove now that $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is positive for every $\nu \geq 0$, that is, the resolvent

$$R_\lambda(A - \nu I) := ((\lambda + \nu)I - \mathcal{A})^{-1}$$

is positive for λ large enough (see *e.g.* [13], p. 165). Let $\nu \geq 0$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $H := (h_n, h_p, h_z) \in \mathcal{X}_+$. As point 1. above, one can consider

$$U := (n, p, z) = (R_\lambda(\mathcal{A} - \nu I))H \in D(\mathcal{A}).$$

We have to prove that $U \in \mathcal{X}_+$. Since $\mathcal{C}([0, H])$ is dense in $L^2(0, H)$, we may assume without loss of generality (using the dissipativity and the closedness of \mathcal{A}) that

$$h_n \in \mathcal{C}([0, H]), \quad h_p \in \mathcal{C}([0, H]).$$

Thus, we have

$$-Dp'' + (\lambda + \nu + m_p)p = h_p,$$

with $p \in H^2(0, H) \subset \mathcal{C}([0, H])$. Since h_p is continuous, then the latter equation implies that p'' is also continuous and then $p \in \mathcal{C}^2([0, H])$. The absolute minimum of p is achieved at some $\bar{h} \in [0, H]$. Suppose that $p(\bar{h}) < 0$. The function

$$q := -p$$

verifies the equation

$$Dq'' - (\lambda + \nu + m_p)q = h_p \geq 0,$$

and its absolute maximum is reached at \bar{h} . If $\bar{h} = 0$, then by Hopf's maximum principle (see [36], Theorem 4, p. 7), we would have

$$-p'(0) = q'(0) > 0,$$

which contradicts the Neumann boundary condition. If $\bar{h} = H$ then by Hopf's maximum principle, we would have

$$-p'(H) = q'(H) < 0,$$

which is absurd. Finally, if $\bar{h} \in (0, H)$ then

$$0 \geq -Dp''(\bar{h}) = h_p(\bar{h}) - (\lambda + \nu + m_p)p(\bar{h}) > 0$$

which is not possible. Consequently

$$p(h) \geq p(\bar{h}) \geq 0, \quad \forall h \in [0, H].$$

Similarly, $n \in \mathcal{C}^2([0, H])$ verifies the equation

$$-Dn'' + (\lambda + \nu)n = h_n \geq 0.$$

Moreover, n reaches its absolute minimum at $\bar{h} \in [0, H]$. If $n(\bar{h}) < 0$, then the same arguments than before lead to

$$\bar{h} = H,$$

which contradicts the fact that $n(H) = 0$. Consequently

$$n(h) \geq n(\bar{h}) \geq 0, \quad \forall h \in [0, H].$$

Finally, it is clear that

$$z = \frac{h_z}{\lambda + \nu + m_p} \geq 0,$$

which proves that $R_\lambda(\mathcal{A} + \nu I)$ is positive and consequently that the C_0 -semigroup $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ is positive for every $\nu \geq 0$.

- (v) Now we want to prove (9). Let $\varepsilon \geq 0$, $\nu \geq 0$, $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_\varepsilon$ and (n, p, z) the solution of (18). Because of the positivity of $\{T_{\mathcal{A}-\nu I}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$, it only remains to prove that

$$n(t, h) \geq -\varepsilon, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H]$$

which arises from (10).

□

3.2. Nonlinear part

In this section we handle the nonlinear part by showing a Lipschitz and a positivity properties of f_i . Let $m > 0$, then define the set

$$B_m := \{(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}^\infty : \|(n, p, z)\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \leq m\}.$$

Proposition 3. *For every $m > 0$, there exists some constant $k_m \geq 0$ such that for every $((n_1, p_1, z_1), (n_2, p_2, z_2)) \in (\mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m)^2$, we have*

$$\left\| f_i \begin{pmatrix} n_2 \\ p_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} - f_i \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ p_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \leq k_m \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n_2 \\ p_2 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ p_1 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty}.$$

Proof. We prove the result for f_1 , the case f_2 being similar.

Let $((n_1, p_1, z_1), (n_2, p_2, z_2)) \in \left(\mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m\right)^2$. Some computations give

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| f_1 \begin{pmatrix} n_2, p_2, z_2 \end{pmatrix}^T - f_1 \begin{pmatrix} n_1, p_1, z_1 \end{pmatrix}^T \right\| \\ & \leq 2r \left\| \frac{p_2(n_2+n_H)}{1+\chi(n_2+n_H)} - \frac{p_1(n_1+n_H)}{1+\chi(n_1+n_H)} \right\|_{L^\infty} + \frac{\alpha}{\bar{p}} \left\| \left(\frac{p_2^2 z_2}{1+\beta p_2} \right. \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left. - \frac{p_1^2 z_1}{1+\beta p_1} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty} + \frac{k\alpha}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \left| \left(\frac{p_2^2(t, h)}{1+\beta p_2(t, h)} - \frac{p_1^2(t, h)}{1+\beta p_1(t, h)} \right) \right| dh \\ & \leq 4r (m \|n_2 - n_1\|_{L^\infty} + (m + n_H) \|p_2 - p_1\|_{L^\infty} + \chi m (m + n_H) \\ & \quad \|n_2 - n_1\|_{L^\infty}) + \frac{\alpha m^2}{\bar{p}} (|z_2 - z_1| + 2 \|p_2 - p_1\|_{L^\infty} + m\beta \|p_2 - p_1\|_{L^\infty}) \\ & \quad + \frac{k\alpha m^2}{\bar{p}} (|z_2 - z_1| + 2 \|p_2 - p_1\|_{L^\infty} + m\beta \|p_2 - p_1\|_{L^\infty}), \end{aligned}$$

which proves the result. \square

Proposition 4. For every $m > 0$, there exists $\lambda_m \geq 0$ and $\eta_m \geq 0$ such that for every $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m$, we have

$$f_i(n, p, z) + \lambda_m(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_{\eta_m}^\infty.$$

Proof. Let $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & f_1(n, p, z) + \lambda_m(n, p, z) \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} n \left(\lambda_m - r \exp(-\gamma \cdot) \frac{p}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \right) - r \exp(-\gamma \cdot) \frac{pn_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} \\ p \left(\lambda_m + r \exp(-\gamma \cdot) \frac{n+n_H}{1+\chi(n+n_H)} - \frac{\alpha pz}{\bar{p}(1+\beta p)} \right) \\ z \left(\lambda_m + \frac{k}{H\bar{p}} \int_0^H \frac{\alpha p(t, h)^2}{1+\beta p(t, h)} dh \right) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

It suffices to consider

$$\lambda_m = \frac{\alpha m^2}{\bar{p}} + \frac{r}{\chi} \tag{20}$$

and

$$\eta_m = 2rmn_H + m\lambda_m + 2rm^2 \tag{21}$$

which ends the proof. \square

3.3. Local existence and positivity

We are now able to show existence and uniqueness of a solution.

Theorem 5. Suppose that operator L_h has one of the shapes given in (2) or in (3). Then For every initial condition $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$, there exists a unique solution $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C}([0, t_{\max}), \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty)$ for the system (5), where $t_{\max} \leq \infty$.

Proof. Let $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$ and

$$m = 2\|(n_0, p_0, z_0)\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty}.$$

Define the constants $\lambda_m \geq 0$, $\eta_m \geq 0$ respectively by (20) and (21), the linear operator

$$\mathcal{A}_m = \mathcal{A} - \lambda_m I : D(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X},$$

and for $i = 1, 2$ the nonlinear function

$$f_m = f_i + \lambda_m I : \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{X}.$$

We readily see that \mathcal{A}_m is the infinitesimal generator of a C_0 -semigroup $\{T_{\mathcal{A}_m}(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ on \mathcal{X} . Let

$$\tau = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2(k_m + \lambda_m)}, \frac{1}{2\chi\eta_m} \right\} > 0.$$

A consequence of Theorem 2 and Proposition 3 is that the linear operator

$$G : \mathcal{C} \left([0, \tau], \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \right) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}([0, \tau], \mathcal{X})$$

defined by

$$G \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} = T_{\mathcal{A}_m}(t) \begin{pmatrix} n_0 \\ p_0 \\ z_0 \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t T_{\mathcal{A}_m}(t-s) f_m \begin{pmatrix} n(s, \cdot) \\ p(s, \cdot) \\ z(s) \end{pmatrix} ds \quad (22)$$

is a 1/2-shrinking operator on

$$\mathcal{Z} := \mathcal{C} \left([0, \tau], \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m \right)$$

with $G(\mathcal{Z}) \subset B_m$, since

$$t \leq \tau \leq \frac{1}{2(k_m + \lambda_m)}.$$

Moreover, using Theorem 2, the fact that

$$\tau \leq \frac{1}{2\chi\eta_m},$$

and Proposition 4, then

$$G \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}} \quad \forall t \in [0, \tau].$$

Consequently G preserves the space \mathcal{Z} . The Banach-Picard theorem then implies the existence and uniqueness of a local solution

$$(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C} \left([0, \tau], \mathcal{X}_{n_H+(2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B_m \right).$$

It remains to prove that

$$n(t, h) \geq -n_H, \quad \forall t \in [0, \tau], \quad \forall h \in [0, H]. \quad (23)$$

First, suppose that

$$(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in D(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty. \quad (24)$$

Using [32, Theorem 6.1.7, p. 190], the solution (n, p, z) of (5) is classical. Consequently, the function

$$\bar{n} := -n$$

satisfies the equation

$$\frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial t}(t, h) = D \frac{\partial^2 \bar{n}}{\partial h^2}(t, h) + L_h(p)(t, h) \left(\frac{n_H - \bar{n}(t, h)}{1 + \chi(n + n_H)} \right),$$

for every $t \in (0, \tau]$ and a.e. $h \in [0, H]$. Define the function

$$\varphi_{\bar{n}}(t) = \int_0^H \kappa(\bar{n}(t, h) - n_H) dh,$$

where κ is given by (19), for every $t \in (0, \tau]$. We can check that

$$\varphi_{\bar{n}} \in \mathcal{C}([0, \tau], \mathbb{R}), \quad \varphi_{\bar{n}}(0) = 0, \quad \varphi_{\bar{n}} \geq 0 \text{ on } [0, \tau], \quad \varphi_{\bar{n}} \in \mathcal{C}^1((0, \tau], \mathbb{R}),$$

then some computations lead to

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_{\bar{n}}'(t) \\ &= \int_0^H G(\bar{n}(t, h) - n_H) \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial t}(t, h) dh \\ &= \int_0^H G(\bar{n}(t, h) - n_H) \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{n}}{\partial h^2}(t, h) + L_h(p)(t, h) \left(\frac{n_H - \bar{n}(t, h)}{1 + \chi(n(t, h) + n_H)} \right) \right) dh \\ &= - \int_0^H G'(\bar{n}(t, h) - n_H) \left| \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial h}(t, h) \right|^2 dh \\ &\quad + \int_0^H G(\bar{n}(t, h) - n_H) L_h(p)(t, h) \left(\frac{n_H - \bar{n}(t, h)}{1 + \chi(n(t, h) + n_H)} \right) dh \\ &\leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

since

$$G(\bar{n}(t, H) - n_H) = 0, \quad 1 + \chi(n(t, h) + n_H) \geq 1/2, \quad p(t, h) \geq 0,$$

for every $t \in (0, \tau]$ and a.e. $h \in [0, H]$. Thus we have

$$\bar{n}(t, h) \leq n_H, \quad \forall t \in [0, \tau], \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H].$$

Consequently (23) holds. Now suppose that

$$(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty.$$

Since $D(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$ is dense into $\mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$, there exists a sequence $(n_0^k, p_0^k, z_0^k)_{k \geq 0} \in D(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|(n_0, p_0, z_0) - (n_0^k, p_0^k, z_0^k)\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} = 0.$$

For every $k \geq 0$, there exists a unique solution $(n^k, p^k, z^k) \in \mathcal{C}([0, \tau], \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty)$ for the system (5) with initial condition (n_0^k, p_0^k, z_0^k) . Using (22), for every $k \geq 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(t, \cdot) \\ p^k(t, \cdot) \\ z^k(t) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= T_{\mathcal{A}_m}(t) \begin{pmatrix} n_0 - n_0^k \\ p_0 - p_0^k \\ z_0 - z_0^k \end{pmatrix} + \int_0^t T_{\mathcal{A}_m}(t-s) \left[f_m \begin{pmatrix} n(s, \cdot) \\ p(s, \cdot) \\ z(s) \end{pmatrix} - f_m \begin{pmatrix} n^k(s, \cdot) \\ p^k(s, \cdot) \\ z^k(s) \end{pmatrix} \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

for every $t \in [0, \tau]$, so

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(t, \cdot) \\ p^k(t, \cdot) \\ z^k(t) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \\ & \leq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n_0 - n_0^k \\ p_0 - p_0^k \\ z_0 - z_0^k \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} + \int_0^t (k_m + \lambda_m) \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n(s, \cdot) \\ p(s, \cdot) \\ z(s) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(s, \cdot) \\ p^k(s, \cdot) \\ z^k(s) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} ds \\ & \leq \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n_0 - n_0^k \\ p_0 - p_0^k \\ z_0 - z_0^k \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} + \tau(k_m + \lambda_m) \max_{s \in [0, \tau]} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n(s, \cdot) \\ p(s, \cdot) \\ z(s) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(s, \cdot) \\ p^k(s, \cdot) \\ z^k(s) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \end{aligned}$$

for every $t \in [0, \tau]$, since $((n, p, z), (n^k, p^k, z^k)) \in \left(\mathcal{X}_{n_H + (2\chi)^{-1}}^\infty \cap B^m \right)^2$ and using (8).

Thus, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(t, \cdot) \\ p^k(t, \cdot) \\ z^k(t) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \leq \max_{t \in [0, \tau]} \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n(t, \cdot) \\ p(t, \cdot) \\ z(t) \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} n^k(t, \cdot) \\ p^k(t, \cdot) \\ z^k(t) \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \\ & \leq 2 \left\| \begin{pmatrix} n_0 - n_0^k \\ p_0 - p_0^k \\ z_0 - z_0^k \end{pmatrix} \right\|_{\mathcal{X}^\infty} \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as k goes to infinity, for every $t \in [0, \tau]$. Consequently (23) holds and we have

$$(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C}([0, \tau], \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty \cap B_m).$$

Some standard time extending properties of the solution allow to extend the solution (n, p, z) over a maximal interval $[0, t_{\max})$. \square

3.4. Global existence and boundedness

We now prove that the solution of (5) is global in time and that n is bounded. We also give an example where p and z are bounded and go to extinction. We then deduce the result for (1).

Theorem 6. *Suppose that operator L_h has one of the shapes given in (2) or in (3). Then for every initial condition $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$, there exists a unique solution $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty)$ for the system (5), that satisfies*

$$n(t, h) \leq \max\{0, \sup_{h \in [0, H]} n_0(h)\}$$

for every $t \geq 0$ and $h \in [0, H]$. Moreover, if

$$m_p > \frac{r}{\chi} \tag{25}$$

holds, then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|p(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} z(t) = 0.$$

Proof. Let $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty$ and $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C}([0, t_{\max}), \mathcal{X}_{n_H}^\infty)$ be the solution of (5). Using the same argument of density as in the proof of Theorem 5, we only need to consider the case where the initial condition satisfies (24). Because of the positivity of the solution, we have

$$\frac{\partial n}{\partial t}(t, h) \leq D \frac{\partial^2 n}{\partial h^2}(t, h).$$

We define the function

$$\varphi_n(t) = \int_0^H \kappa(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) dh.$$

We can show that

$$\varphi_n \in \mathcal{C}([0, t_{\max}), \mathbb{R}), \quad \varphi_n(0) = 0, \quad \varphi_n \geq 0 \quad \text{on} \quad [0, t_{\max}), \quad \varphi_n \in \mathcal{C}^1((0, t_{\max}), \mathbb{R}),$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n'(t) &= \int_0^H G(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \frac{\partial n}{\partial t}(t, h) dh \\ &\leq -D \int_0^H G'(n(t, h) - \mathbf{K}^{n_0}) \left| \frac{\partial n}{\partial h}(t, h) \right|^2 dh \leq 0, \quad \forall t > 0 \end{aligned}$$

so

$$n(t, h) \leq \mathbf{K}^{n_0}, \quad \forall t \geq 0, \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H].$$

To prove that the solution is global, suppose by contradiction that $t_{\max} < \infty$. Since n is bounded, classical results (see *e.g.* [32], Theorem 6.1.4, p. 185) imply that, either

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_{\max}} \|p(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} = \infty$$

or

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_{\max}} z(t) = \infty.$$

However, the former cannot hold since

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}(t, h) \leq D \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial h^2}(t, h) + \left(\frac{r}{\chi} - m_p \right) p(t, h), \quad \forall t > 0, \quad \text{a.e. } h \in [0, H] \tag{26}$$

and the latter contradicts that fact that

$$z'(t) \leq z(t) \left(\frac{k\alpha}{H\bar{p}\beta} \int_0^H p(t, h) dh - m \right), \quad \forall t > 0. \quad (27)$$

Consequently $t_{\max} = \infty$ and the solution is global in time. Suppose now that (25) holds and consider an initial condition that satisfies (24). Since the solution is classical, we get the inequality (26). An integration leads to

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_0^H p(t, h) dh \leq \left(\frac{r}{\chi} - m_p \right) \int_0^H p(t, h) dh,$$

whence

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^H p(t, h) dh = 0$$

by assumption (25) and

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

using (27). Since $p(t, \cdot) \in H^2(0, H) \subset C^1([0, H])$ for every $t > 0$, then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|p(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} = 0,$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Using the change of variable (4), we deduce the same result for the initial problem.

Corollary 7. *Suppose that operator L_h has one of the shapes given in (2) or in (3). Then for every initial condition $(n_0, p_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{X}_+^\infty$, there exists a unique solution $(n, p, z) \in \mathcal{C}([0, \infty), \mathcal{X}_+^\infty)$ for the system (1), that satisfies*

$$n(t, h) \leq \max\{n_H, \|n_0\|_{L^\infty}\}$$

for every $t \geq 0$ and a.e. $h \in [0, H]$. Moreover, if (25) holds, then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|p(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(0, H)} = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} z(t) = 0.$$

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