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**LIFE-SPAN OF CLASSICAL SOLUTIONS OF  
INITIAL-BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEM FOR FIRST ORDER  
QUASILINEAR HYPERBOLIC SYSTEMS\***

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**Abstract** In this paper, we consider the mixed initial-boundary value problem for quasilinear hyperbolic systems with nonlinear boundary conditions in a half-unbounded domain  $\{(t, x) | t \geq 0, x \geq 0\}$ . Under the assumption that the positive eigenvalues are not all weakly linearly degenerate, we obtain the blow-up phenomenon of the first order derivatives of  $C^1$  solution with small and decaying initial data. We also give precise estimate of the life-span of  $C^1$  solution.

**Key Words** Quasilinear hyperbolic system; mixed initial-boundary value problem; life-span; weak linear degeneracy.

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## 1. Introduction and Main Result

Consider the following first order quasilinear hyperbolic system

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + A(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n)^T$  is the unknown vector function of  $(t, x)$  and  $A(u)$  is an  $n \times n$  matrix with suitably smooth elements  $a_{ij}(u)$  ( $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ ).

By the definition of hyperbolicity, for any given  $u$  on the domain under consideration,  $A(u)$  has  $n$  real eigenvalues  $\lambda_1(u), \dots, \lambda_n(u)$  and a complete set of left (resp. right) eigenvectors. For  $i = 1, \dots, n$ , let  $l_i(u) = (l_{i1}(u), \dots, l_{in}(u))$  (resp.  $r_i(u) = (r_{i1}(u), \dots, r_{in}(u))^T$ ) be a left (resp. right) eigenvector corresponding to  $\lambda_i(u)$ :

$$l_i(u)A(u) = \lambda_i(u)l_i(u) \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$A(u)r_i(u) = \lambda_i(u)r_i(u). \quad (1.3)$$

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We have

$$\det |l_{ij}(u)| \neq 0 \quad (\text{resp.} \quad \det |r_{ij}(u)| \neq 0). \quad (1.4)$$

Without loss of generality, we suppose that on the domain under consideration

$$l_i(u)r_j(u) \equiv \delta_{ij} \quad (i, j = 1, \dots, n), \quad (1.5)$$

where  $\delta_{ij}$  stands for the Kronecker's symbol.

We suppose that all  $\lambda_i(u)$ ,  $l_{ij}(u)$  and  $r_{ij}(u)$  ( $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ ) have the same regularity as  $a_{ij}(u)$  ( $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ ).

For the Cauchy problem of system (1.1) with the initial data

$$t = 0 : u = \phi(x), \quad (1.6)$$

where  $\phi(x)$  is a  $C^1$  vector function with bounded  $C^1$  norm, many results have been obtained (see [1-3] and [4]). In particular, by means of the concept of weak linear degeneracy, for small initial data with certain decaying properties, the global existence and the blow-up phenomenon of  $C^1$  solution to Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.6) have been completely studied (see [5-9] and [10, 11], also see [12-15]).

For the mixed initial-boundary value problem of system (1.1) with initial data (1.6) and boundary data

$$x = 0 : v_s = f_s(\alpha(t), v_1, \dots, v_m) + h_s(t) \quad (s = m + 1, \dots, n), \quad (1.7)$$

on the domain

$$D = \{(t, x) | t \geq 0, x \geq 0\}, \quad (1.8)$$

in which

$$v_i = l_i(u)u \quad (i = 1, \dots, n) \quad (1.9)$$

and

$$\alpha(t) = (\alpha_1(t), \dots, \alpha_k(t)), \quad (1.10)$$

where  $\phi(x)$ ,  $\alpha(t)$  and  $h_s(t)$  ( $s = m + 1, \dots, n$ ) is a  $C^1$  function with certain decay, the global existence of  $C^1$  solution has been obtained under the assumption that the positive eigenvalues are weakly linearly degenerate (see [16]). In order to consider the blow-up phenomenon and the life-span of  $C^1$  solution of system (1.1) and (1.6)–(1.7), in this paper we consider the mixed initial-boundary value problem for system (1.1) in the half-unbounded domain above under the assumption that the positive eigenvalues are not all weakly linearly degenerated. In order to consider global classical solutions and the blow-up phenomenon of initial value problem (see [8] and [10, 11]), it is only necessary to estimate  $C^1$  solution along the characteristic starting from  $x$ -axis. However, in this paper, we even need estimate  $C^1$  solution along the characteristic starting from  $y$ -axis, actually which can be control by boundary value.

We suppose that the eigenvalues satisfy

$$\lambda_1(0), \dots, \lambda_m(0) < 0 < \lambda_{m+1}(0) < \dots < \lambda_n(0). \quad (1.11)$$