## Global Existence and Exponential Stability of Small Solutions to Nonlinear Viscoelasticity

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Abstract. The global existence of smooth solutions to the equations of nonlinear hyperbolic system of 2nd order with third order viscosity is shown for small and smooth initial data in a bounded domain of *n*-dimensional Euclidean space with smooth boundary. Dirichlet boundary condition is studied and the asymptotic behaviour of exponential decay type of solutions as *t* tending to  $\infty$  is described. Time periodic solutions are also studied. As an application of our main theorem, nonlinear viscoelasticity, strongly damped nonlinear wave equation and acoustic wave equation in viscous conducting fluid are treated.

## 1. Introduction

In this paper, we are concerned with the global existence and exponential stability of small and smooth solutions to the following equations:

$$A_{0}(U)\partial_{t}^{2}u + A_{j}(U)\partial_{j}\partial_{t}u - A_{ij}(U)\partial_{i}\partial_{j}u - B_{ij}(U)\partial_{i}\partial_{j}\partial_{t}u = f \quad \text{in } [0, \infty) \times \Omega , \qquad (1.1)$$

$$u = 0$$
 on  $[0, \infty) \times \partial \Omega$ , (1.2)

$$u(0, x) = u_0(x)$$
 and  $u_t(0, x) = u_1(x)$  in  $\Omega$ . (1.3)

The existence of time periodic solutions is also studied. Here,  $\Omega$  is a bounded domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  with  $C^{\infty}$  boundary  $\partial \Omega$ ,  $U = (\nabla u, u_t, \nabla u_t)$ ,  $u_t = \partial_t u = \partial u/\partial t$ ,  $\nabla u = (\partial_1 u, \ldots, \partial_n u)$ ,  $\partial_j u = \partial u/\partial x_j$   $(j = 1, \ldots, n)$ ,  $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $u = {}^t(u_1, \ldots, u_d)$  is a d-vector of real-valued functions (<sup>t</sup>M means the transposed M), and the summation convention is understood where the indices run through 1 to n. The  $A_0(U)$ ,  $A_{ij}(U)$ ,  $A_{ij}(U)$  and  $B_{ij}(U)$  are  $d \times d$  matrices of real-valued functions defined on  $\{U \in \mathbb{R}^{(2n+1)d} \mid |U| \leq K\}$  and in  $C^{\infty}$  there, which satisfies the following assumption: