

Research Article

Semidiscretization for a Doubly Nonlinear Parabolic Equation Related to the $p(x)$ -Laplacian

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This paper studies a time discretization for a doubly nonlinear parabolic equation related to the $p(x)$ -Laplacian by using Euler-forward scheme. We investigate existence, uniqueness, and stability questions and prove existence of the global compact attractor.

1. Introduction

The investigation of the asymptotic behavior for nonlinear parabolic equations involving the so-called p -Laplacian operator has been addressed by several authors in the last decades, in both bounded and unbounded domains, with constant or variable exponents (see [1–8]). One way to treat this question is to analyze the existence and structure (regularity and finite or infinite dimensionality of the attractor generated by the solutions of the governed equation (see [9]). The existence of the global attractor for the related semigroup acting on the natural weak energy space $L^p(\Omega)$ has been proved in [7, 10, 11].

In this paper, our goal is to study the time discretization for a doubly nonlinear parabolic equation associated with the $p(x)$ -Laplacian, where in addition to usual questions of existence, uniqueness, and stability of the solutions, we will be concerned with the existence of absorbing sets and the global attractor as well. The problem under consideration is of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \beta(u)}{\partial t} - \Delta_{p(x)} u + f(x, t, u) &= 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times]0, \infty[, \\ u &= 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times]0, \infty[, \\ \beta(u)|_{t=0} &= \beta(u_0) \quad \text{in } \Omega. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\Delta_{p(x)} u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2} \nabla u)$, $p \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ with $1 < p(x) < +\infty$, β is a nonlinearity of porous media type, f is

a nonlinearity of reaction type, and Ω is an open bounded set of \mathbb{R}^N with smooth boundary.

Existence results and qualitative properties concerning the solutions of the continuous problem (1) and more general problems have been obtained by many authors in the last decade. We cite the papers [1–6, 12] and the references therein.

Our motivation to study problem (1) is the fact that it is considered in particular as a model of an important class of non-Newtonian fluids which are well known as electrorheological fluids (see [13]).

This paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we give some preliminaries and notation. In Section 3, we discretize problem (1) by using Euler-forward scheme and obtain existence, uniqueness, and stability results.

Finally, in Section 4 we show the existence of absorbing sets in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, which in turn ensures the existence of a compact global attractor.

2. Preliminaries

We begin with a review of some basic results that will be needed in the subsequent sections. The known results are stated without proofs. We shall however provide references where the proofs can be found.

We first introduce the space $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ and $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ and state some of their properties.

Let Ω stand for a regular open bounded set of \mathbb{R}^N and $p : \Omega \rightarrow]1, +\infty[$ be a measurable bounded function as a variable exponent. Denote

$$p^- := \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{x \in \Omega} p(x) \tag{2}$$

$$\text{and } p^+ := \sup_{x \in \Omega} p(x).$$

We define the variable exponent Lebesgue space $L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} L^{p(x)}(\Omega) &= \left\{ u; \right. \\ &u \text{ is a measurable real-valued function, } \rho_{p(x)}(u) \\ &= \left. \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

endowed with the Luxembourg norm

$$\|u\|_{p(x)} = \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0, \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{u(x)}{\lambda} \right|^{p(x)} \leq 1 \right\}. \tag{4}$$

The following results can be found in [14–17].

Lemma 1. *Let $p : \Omega \rightarrow]1, +\infty[$ be a measurable function with $1 < p^- \leq p(x) \leq p^+ < \infty$. Then, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \min \left\{ \rho_{p(x)}(u)^{1/p^-}, \rho_{p(x)}(u)^{1/p^+} \right\} &\leq \|u\|_{p(x)} \\ &\leq \max \left\{ \rho_{p(x)}(u)^{1/p^-}, \rho_{p(x)}(u)^{1/p^+} \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

for all $u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$.

Proposition 2. *The space $(L^{p(x)}(\Omega), \|\cdot\|_{p(x)})$ is a separable, uniform convex Banach space, and its conjugate space is $L^{q(x)}(\Omega)$, where $1/p(x) + 1/q(x) = 1$. Moreover, for any $u \in L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$ and $v \in L^{q(x)}(\Omega)$, we have*

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} uv dx \right| \leq \left(\frac{1}{p^-} + \frac{1}{q^-} \right) \|u\|_{p(x)} \|v\|_{q(x)}. \tag{6}$$

Let $W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ denote the space of measurable functions u such that u and the distributional derivative ∇u are in $L^{p(x)}(\Omega)$. The norm

$$\|u\|_{1,p(x)} = \|u\|_{p(x)} + \|\nabla u\|_{p(x)} \tag{7}$$

makes $W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ a Banach space.

Let

$$\begin{aligned} C_+(\overline{\Omega}) &= \left\{ p(x) : \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow [p^-, p^+] \right. \\ &\left. \subset (1, \infty); p \text{ is a continuous function} \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

We say that $p \in C_+(\Omega)$ satisfies the log-Hölder condition in Ω if

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x, y \in \Omega, \\ |x - y| < 1, \\ |p(x) - p(y)| \leq \omega(|x - y|), \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where ω satisfies

$$\limsup_{\tau \rightarrow 0^+} \omega(\tau) \ln \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \right) < \infty. \tag{10}$$

It is well known that if $p(x)$ satisfies the log-Hölder condition (9), then the space $C^\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in $W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$. Moreover, we can define the Sobolev space with zero boundary values, $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ as the completion of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_{W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)}$.

Let us recall the following versions of Poincaré’s inequality.

Lemma 3. *If $p : \Omega \rightarrow]1, +\infty[$ is continuous in $\overline{\Omega}$, then there exists a constant C such that*

$$\|u\|_{p(x)} \leq C \|\nabla u\|_{p(x)}, \tag{11}$$

for all $u \in W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ and thus $\|u\|_{1,p(x)}$ and $\|\nabla u\|_{p(x)}$ are equivalent norms in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$.

Let us next consider the modular version of Poincaré’s inequality.

Lemma 4. *Let $p(x)$ be an element of $L^\infty(\Omega)$ and let $u \in W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$. There exists a constant C depending only on Ω such that*

$$\rho_{p(x)}(u) \leq C \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla u). \tag{12}$$

3. The Semidiscretized Problem: Existence, Uniqueness, and Stability

Let β be a continuous increasing function with $\beta(0) = 0$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we set

$$\psi(t) = \int_0^t \beta(\tau) d\tau. \tag{13}$$

We consider the following Euler-forward scheme associated with (1):

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(U^n) - \tau \Delta_{p(x)} U^n + \tau f(x, n\tau, U^n) &= \beta(U^{n-1}) \\ &\text{in } \Omega, \\ U^n &= 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega, \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

$$\beta(U^0) = \beta(u_0) \text{ in } \Omega,$$

where $N\tau = T$, with T being a fixed positive real, and $1 \leq n \leq N$. We shall be concerned with the following two cases: $u_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ or $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$.

3.1. Case 1: $u_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. We assume the following hypotheses:

(H_1) the function β is an increasing and continuous from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R} such that $\beta(u) \leq C|u|^{\alpha-1}$ for any $u \in \mathbb{R}$ with $1 \leq \alpha < p^-$.

(H₂) for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, the map $(x, t) \mapsto f(x, t, \xi)$ is measurable and, a.e. in $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+$, $\xi \mapsto f(x, t, \xi)$ is continuous. Furthermore, we assume that there exists $C_1 > 0$, such that, for a.e. $(x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+$, we have $\text{sign}(\xi) \cdot f(x, t, \xi) \geq -C_1$.

(H₃) there exists $C_2 > 0$, such that, for almost $(x, t) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+$, $\xi \mapsto f(x, t, \xi) + C_2\beta(\xi)$ is increasing.

Lemma 5. Assume (H₁) and (H₂). Then, for all $n \in \{0, \dots, N\}$, we have $U^n \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Proof. To show that $U^1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, we can write (17) as

$$-\tau \Delta_{p(x)} U^1 = \beta(u_0) - \beta(U^1) - \tau f(x, \tau, U^1), \tag{15}$$

$$U^1 \in W_0^{1,p(x)}.$$

Then, by (H₁), (H₂), and Theorem 4.1 of [18], we can conclude that $U^1 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then, by a simple induction, we deduce that $U^n \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ for all $n = 0, \dots, N$. \square

Theorem 6. Assume (H₁), (H₂), and (H₃). For $n = 0, \dots, N$, there exists a unique solution U^n of (14) in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ provided that $0 < \tau < 1/C_2$.

Proof. We can write (14) as

$$-\tau \Delta_{p(x)} U^n = \beta(U^{n-1}) - \beta(U^n) - \tau f(x, n\tau, U^n) \tag{16}$$

$$U^n \in W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega).$$

By using (H₁), (H₂), and applying Theorem 4.3 of [19] and Lemma 5, we deduce the existence of at least one solution $U^n \in W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ for $n = 1, \dots, N$.

Let us now prove the uniqueness. For simplicity, we set

$$\omega = U^n,$$

$$\bar{f}(x, \omega) = f(x, n\tau, U^n), \tag{17}$$

and $g(x) = \beta(U^{n-1})$.

Then, problem (14) reads

$$-\tau \Delta_{p(x)} \omega + \tau \bar{f}(x, \omega) + \beta(\omega) = g(x), \quad \omega \in W_0^{1,p(x)}. \tag{18}$$

If ω_1 and ω_2 are two solutions of (14), then

$$-\tau \Delta_{p(x)} \omega_1 + \tau \Delta_{p(x)} \omega_2 + \tau (\bar{f}(x, \omega_1) - \bar{f}(x, \omega_2)) + \beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2) = 0 \tag{19}$$

Multiplying (19) by $\omega_1 - \omega_2$ and integrating over Ω give

$$\langle -\tau \Delta_{p(x)} \omega_1 + \tau \Delta_{p(x)} \omega_2, \omega_1 - \omega_2 \rangle + \tau \int_{\Omega} (\bar{f}(x, \omega_1) - \bar{f}(x, \omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \tag{20}$$

$$+ \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx = 0,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the pairing between $W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ and $W^{-1,q(x)}(\Omega)$.

Then, applying (H₃) yields

$$\int_{\Omega} (\bar{f}(x, \omega_1) - \bar{f}(x, \omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \tag{21}$$

$$\geq -C_2 \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx.$$

Now by using (21) and the monotonicity of the $p(x)$ -Laplacian operator, (20) reduces to

$$(1 - \tau C_2) \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \leq 0 \tag{22}$$

Then by (H₁), we get $\omega_1 = \omega_2$ for $\tau < 1/C_2$. \square

Theorem 7. Assume (H₁) and (H₂). Then, there exists a constant $C(T, u_0) > 0$, depending on T, u_0, β , and Ω , but not on N , such that, for all $n = 1, \dots, N$,

$$(i) \quad \|U^n\|_{\infty} \leq C(T, u_0), \tag{23}$$

$$(ii) \quad \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{\alpha} \leq C(T, u_0), \tag{24}$$

where α depends either on p^- or p^+ ,

$$(iii) \quad \sum_{k=1}^n \|\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1})\|_2^2 \leq C(T, u_0). \tag{25}$$

Proof. (i) From Lemma 5, we have $U^n \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then, multiplying (14) by $|\beta(U^n)|^k \beta(U^n)$ and integrating over Ω , we get

$$\int_{\Omega} |\beta(U^n)|^{k+2} dx - \tau \int_{\Omega} \Delta_{p(x)} U^n |\beta(U^n)|^k \beta(U^n) dx + \tau \int_{\Omega} |\beta(U^n)|^k \beta(U^n) f(x, n\tau, U^n) dx \tag{26}$$

$$= \int_{\Omega} |\beta(U^n)|^k \beta(U^n) \beta(U^{n-1}) dx.$$

Since $\beta(0) = 0$ and β and $-\Delta_{p(x)}$ are monotone, then we have

$$-\tau \int_{\Omega} \Delta_{p(x)} U^n |\beta(U^n)|^k \beta(U^n) dx \geq 0. \tag{27}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2}^{k+2} \leq \|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2}^{k+1} \|\beta(U^{n-1})\|_{k+2} + C\tau \|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2}^{k+1}. \tag{28}$$

Hence,

$$\|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2} \leq \|\beta(U^{n-1})\|_{k+2} + C\tau \|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2}^{k+1}. \tag{29}$$

By simple induction, we get

$$\|\beta(U^n)\|_{k+2} \leq \|\beta(U_0)\|_{k+2} + NC\tau. \tag{30}$$

Finally, as $k \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain (23).

(ii) In order to prove (24), we multiply (14) by U^k (with k instead of n). By using (H_2) , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1}))U^k dx + \tau\rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^k) \\ & \leq \tau C_1 \|U^k\|_1. \end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

Thanks to the properties of the Legendre transformation, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^k)) dx - \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^{k-1})) dx \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} (\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1}))U^k dx. \end{aligned} \tag{32}$$

Then, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^k)) dx - \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^{k-1})) dx \\ & + \tau\rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^k) \leq \tau C_1 \|U^k\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

Finally, after summation of (33) from $k=1$ to n , we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx \\ & + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \min\left(\|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^+}, \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^-}\right) \\ & \leq \tau C_1 \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(u_0)) dx. \end{aligned} \tag{34}$$

We set

$$\|U^k\|_{p(x)}^\alpha = \min\left(\|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^+}, \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^-}\right). \tag{35}$$

Then, the continuity of β and the use of Lemma 5 allow us to conclude to the proof of point (24).

(iii) To prove point (25), we multiply the first equation of (17) by $\beta(U^k)$. By using (H_2) , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} (\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1}))\beta(U^k) dx \\ & - \tau \int_{\Omega} \Delta_{p(x)}U^k\beta(U^k) dx \leq C_1\tau \|\beta(U^k)\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \tag{36}$$

With the aid of the elementary identity,

$$2a(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 + (a-b)^2, \tag{37}$$

for any reals a and b , we get from (36) that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\beta(U^k)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 - \|\beta(U^{k-1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & + \|\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & \leq C\tau \|\beta(U^k)\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \tag{38}$$

Now, we take the sum of (38) from $k = 1$ to n to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\beta(U^n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \|\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & \leq C\tau \|\beta(U^k)\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \|\beta(u_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

Thus, by (H_1) and Lemma 5 we deduce (25). \square

Lemma 8. For all $u, v \in W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$, there exists a positive constant α depending either on p^+ or p^- such that, for $1 < p(x) < 2$, we have

$$\rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(u-v))^{2\alpha} \leq C \langle -\Delta_{p(x)}u + \Delta_{p(x)}v, u-v \rangle. \tag{40}$$

Proof. If $1 < p(x) < 2$, for any $x \in \Omega$, then we have the following inequality for any $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^N$:

$$\begin{aligned} & (|\xi| + |\eta|)^{2-p(x)} \left(|\xi|^{p(x)-2}\xi - |\eta|^{p(x)-2}\eta \right) (\xi - \eta) \\ & \geq \delta |\xi - \eta|^2 \end{aligned} \tag{41}$$

By setting $\xi = \nabla u$ and $\eta = \nabla v$ and integrating over Ω , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta^{p^+/2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u - \nabla v|^{p(x)} dx \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \left((|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u - |\nabla v|^{p(x)-2}\nabla v) \cdot \nabla(u-v) \right)^{p(x)/2} \\ & \quad \times (|\nabla u| + |\nabla v|)^{(2-p(x))p(x)/2} dx. \end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

Then, by Holder's inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta^{p^+/2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u - \nabla v|^{p(x)} dx \\ & \leq \left\| \left((|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u - |\nabla v|^{p(x)-2}\nabla v) \cdot \nabla(u-v) \right)^{p(x)/2} \right\|_{2/p(x)} \\ & \quad \times \left\| (|\nabla u| + |\nabla v|)^{(2-p(x))p(x)/2} \right\|_{2/(2-p(x))}. \end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

Let

$$I = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2}\nabla u - |\nabla v|^{p(x)-2}\nabla v) \cdot \nabla(u-v) dx \tag{44}$$

$$\text{and } J = \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |\nabla v|)^{p(x)} dx,$$

and α and ξ be such that

$$(I)^{\alpha/2} = \max\left((I)^{p^-/2}, (I)^{p^+/2}\right) \tag{45}$$

and

$$J^{\xi} = \max\left((J)^{(2-p^-)/2}, (J)^{(2-p^+)/2}\right). \tag{46}$$

Then, we get

$$\delta^{p^+/2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u - \nabla v|^{p(x)} dx \leq 2^{\xi p^+} (I)^{\alpha/2} J^{\xi}. \tag{47}$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\delta^{p^+/2} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u - \nabla v|^{p(x)} dx \\ &\leq 2^{\xi p^+} \langle -\Delta_{p(x)} u + \Delta_{p(x)} v, u - v \rangle^{\alpha/2} \\ &\cdot (\rho_{p(x)}(\nabla u) + \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla v))^{\xi}. \end{aligned} \tag{48}$$

Hence, by (24) of Theorem 7 we get the desired result. \square

Lemma 9. Assume $p(x) \geq 2$. Then, for all $u, v \in W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(u - v)) \\ &\leq \langle -\Delta_{p(x)} u + \Delta_{p(x)} v, u - v \rangle. \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

Proof. As $p(x) \geq 2$, for any $x \in \Omega$, then we have the following inequality for any $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^N$:

$$\left(|\xi|^{p(x)-2} \xi - |\eta|^{p(x)-2} \eta\right) (\xi - \eta) \geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} |\xi - \eta|^{p(x)} \tag{50}$$

By setting $\xi = \nabla u$ and $\eta = \nabla v$ and integrating over Ω , we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u - \nabla v|^{p(x)} dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} (|\nabla u|^{p(x)-2} \nabla u - |\nabla v|^{p(x)-2} \nabla v) (\nabla(u - v)) dx \end{aligned} \tag{51}$$

Hence

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(u - v)) \leq \langle -\Delta_{p(x)} u + \Delta_{p(x)} v, u - v \rangle. \tag{52}$$

\square

We can also derive a uniqueness result for problem (17) if we replace (H_3) by the following hypothesis:

(H_4) for all $M > 0$, there exists $C_M > 0$ such that, if $|\xi| + |\xi'| \leq M$, then

$$\begin{aligned} &|f(t, x, \xi) - f(t, x, \xi')|^{\theta} \\ &\leq C_M (\beta(\xi) - \beta(\xi')) (\xi - \xi'), \end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

where

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \sigma' & \text{for } 1 < p(x) < 2, \\ p'^- & \text{for } p(x) \geq 2, \end{cases} \text{ for all } x \in \Omega, \tag{54}$$

with σ' being a positive constant to be prescribed below.

Proposition 10. Assume (H_1) , (H_2) , and (H_4) . Then, problem (14) has a unique solution for all $0 < \tau < \eta$, where η is a prescribed constant.

Proof. Let ω_1 and ω_2 be two solutions of (14).

First case: suppose that $1 < p(x) < 2$, for all $x \in \Omega$. Then, from (20) and by using Lemma 8 and Holder's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau C \rho_{p(x)} (\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2))^{2/\alpha} \\ &+ \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \\ &\leq \tau \|\bar{f}(x, \omega_1) - \bar{f}(x, \omega_2)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \|\omega_1 - \omega_2\|_{L^1(\Omega)}. \end{aligned} \tag{55}$$

Let λ be such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\rho_{p(x)}(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^{1/\lambda} \\ &= \max\left(\rho_{p(x)}(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^{1/p^-}, \rho_{p(x)}(\omega_1 - \omega_2)^{1/p^+}\right), \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

and

$$\sigma = \frac{2\lambda}{\alpha}, \tag{57}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma} + \frac{1}{\sigma'} = 1.$$

Then, by (H_1) , (H_2) , and (H_4) , Lemma 4, and Young's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau C \rho_{p(x)} (\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2))^{2/\alpha} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{1}{\sigma'} - 1\right) \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \\ &+ C' \tau^\sigma \rho_{p(x)} (\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2))^{2/\alpha}. \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

Therefore, for $0 < \tau < (C/C')^{1/(\sigma-1)}$, we get $\omega_1 = \omega_2$.

Second case: suppose that $p(x) \geq 2$, for all $x \in \Omega$. From (20) and by using Lemma 9 and Young's inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\tau \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2)) \\ &+ \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2)) (\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{p'^- C_M} \int_{\Omega} |(\bar{f}(x, \omega_1) - \bar{f}(x, \omega_2))|^{p'(x)} dx \\ &+ \frac{\tau^{p^+} C_M^{p^+/p'^-}}{p^-} \int_{\Omega} |\omega_1 - \omega_2|^{p(x)} dx. \end{aligned} \tag{59}$$

Then, by using (H_1) and (H_4) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2)) \\ & \leq \left(\frac{1}{p^{l^-}} - 1\right) \int_{\Omega} (\beta(\omega_1) - \beta(\omega_2))(\omega_1 - \omega_2) dx \quad (60) \\ & \quad + \frac{\tau^{p^+} C_M^{p^+/p^{l^-}}}{p^-} \int_{\Omega} |\omega_1 - \omega_2|^{p(x)} dx. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, from Lemma 4 we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \tau \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2)) \\ & \leq \frac{\tau^{p^+} C_M^{p^+/p^{l^-}}}{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla(\omega_1 - \omega_2)). \quad (61) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, when $0 < \tau < ((1/2)^{p^-} p^- / C_M^{p^+/p^{l^-}})^{1/(p^+-1)}$ we have $\omega_1 = \omega_2$. \square

3.2. Case 2: $u_0 \in L^2(\Omega)$

Theorem 11. Assume that (H_1) , (H_2) , and (H_3) hold true. Then, for $n = 0, \dots, N$, there exists a unique solution U^n of (14) in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ provided that $0 < \tau < 1/C$ where C is some positive constant.

Proof. The proofs of existence and uniqueness are the same as those of Theorem 6. Therefore, we omit them. \square

Now, we consider the following assumption:

(H_5) for any $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$, the map $(x, t) \mapsto f(x, t, \xi)$ is measurable and, a.e. in $\Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+$, $\xi \mapsto f(x, t, \xi)$ is continuous. Furthermore, we assume that there exist $r \in C_+(\Omega)$ with $r(x) > \sup(2, p(x))$ and positive constants C_5 and C_6 such that

$$\text{sign}(\xi) f(x, t, \xi) \geq C_5 |\xi|^{r(x)-1} - C_6. \quad (62)$$

Then, we have the following stability theorem.

Theorem 12. Assume that (H_1) and (H_5) are fulfilled. Then, there exists a constant $C(T, u_0) > 0$ such that, for all $n = 1, \dots, N$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{\alpha} + C\tau \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{q(x)}^{\alpha'} \\ & \leq C(T, u_0), \quad (63) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \sum_{k=1}^n \|\beta(U^k)\|_2^2 + \|\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1})\|_2^2 \\ & \leq C(T, u_0), \quad (64) \end{aligned}$$

where α and α' are two constants each depending either on p^+ or on p^- .

Proof. Since the proof is nearly the same as that of Theorem 7, we just sketch it.

The argument that allowed us to get (34), with (H_5) , allows also us to write

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx + \tau \sum_{k=1}^N \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^k) \\ & \quad + \tau \sum_{k=1}^N \rho_{r(x)}(U^k) \quad (65) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \tau C_6 \sum_{k=1}^N \|U^k\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(u_0)) dx,$$

By using Lemmas 4 and 5, (H_1) and Young's inequality, we get that for all $\eta > 0$ there exists $C_{\eta}(T, u_0) > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^k) \\ & \quad + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \rho_{r(x)}(U^k) \quad (66) \\ & \leq \eta \tau \sum_{k=1}^N \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^k) + C_{\eta}(T, u_0). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\psi^*(\beta(u))$ is positive then, for a suitable choice of η , we infer from (66) that

$$\tau \sum_{k=1}^n \rho_{p(x)}(U^k) \leq \widetilde{C}_{\eta}(T, u_0). \quad (67)$$

By taking α and α' such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{\alpha} &= \min\left(\|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^+}, \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{p^-}\right), \\ \|U^k\|_{r(x)}^{\alpha'} &= \min\left(\|U^k\|_{r(x)}^{r^+}, \|U^k\|_{r(x)}^{q^-}\right) \quad (68) \end{aligned}$$

and using (66) and (67), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \psi^*(\beta(U^n)) dx + \tau \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{1,p(x)}^{\alpha} + C\tau \sum_{k=1}^n \|U^k\|_{r(x)}^{\alpha'} \\ & \leq C(T, u_0). \quad (69) \end{aligned}$$

As in (39), by using (H_5) , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\beta(U^n)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 + \sum_{k=1}^n \|\beta(U^k) - \beta(U^{k-1})\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2 \\ & \leq C_1 \tau \|\beta(U^k)\|_{L^1(\Omega)} + \|\beta(u_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2. \quad (70) \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (H_1) , (67), and Lemma 5, we deduce (64). \square

4. Absorbing Sets in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$: Existence of the Attractor

In this section we consider the following problems: for all integer $n > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(U^n) - \tau \Delta_{p(x)} U^n + \tau f(x, n\tau, U^n) &= \beta(U^{n-1}) \\ &\text{in } \Omega, \quad (71) \\ U^n &= 0 \quad \text{in } \partial\Omega, \end{aligned}$$

with $U^0 = u_0$ and τ fixed such that $0 < \tau < \tau_2$ where $\tau_2 = \min(1, 1/C_2)$.

We assume that (H_1) , (H_2) , and (H_3) hold true in all the remaining section.

The result of Theorem 6 on the existence and uniqueness of the solution of (14) allows us to define a map S_τ on $L^\infty(\Omega) \cap W^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ by setting

$$S_\tau U^{n-1} = U^n. \quad (72)$$

Since S_τ is continuous, we have

$$S_\tau^n U^0 = U^n. \quad (73)$$

The existence of an absorbing set in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ allows us to prove the existence of a global compact attractor (see [9]). This will be done next in Theorem 14.

Proposition 13. *If τ satisfies $\tau < 1/C_2$ then there is an absorbing set \mathfrak{B} in $W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Namely, for any $u_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ there exists $n(\tau)$ such that*

$$\|U^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|U^n\|_{1,p(x)} \leq C, \quad \forall n \geq n(\tau). \quad (74)$$

Proof. We multiply (14) by $\Delta_n = (U^n - U^{n-1})$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \frac{\beta(U^n) - \beta(U^{n-1})}{\tau}, U^n - U^{n-1} \right\rangle + \langle \nabla U^n, \nabla \Delta_n \rangle \\ + \int_\Omega f(x, n\tau, U^n) \Delta_n dx = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

Let us denote

$$F_\beta(u) = \int_0^u (f(x, n\tau, \omega) + C_2\beta(\omega)). \quad (76)$$

By (H_3) , $F_\beta(u)$ is a convex function and hence satisfies the standard inequality

$$F'_\beta(u)(u - v) \geq F_\beta(u) - F_\beta(v), \quad (77)$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f(x, n\tau, U^n), \Delta_n \rangle \\ = \langle f(x, n\tau, U^n) + C_2\beta(U^n), \Delta_n \rangle \\ - C_2 \langle \beta(U^n), \Delta_n \rangle \\ \geq \int_\Omega (F_\beta(U^n) - F_\beta(U^{n-1})) dx \\ - C_2 \langle \beta(U^n), \Delta_n \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

Now, by using (H_1) , we get that $\psi(u)$ is a convex function and hence we have

$$\psi'(v)(u - v) \geq \psi(u) - \psi(v). \quad (79)$$

Thus, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \beta(U^n)(U^n - U^{n-1}) dx \\ = \int_\Omega (\beta(U^n) - \beta(U^{n-1}))(U^n - U^{n-1}) dx \\ + \int_\Omega \beta(U^{n-1})(U^n - U^{n-1}) dx \\ \leq \int_\Omega (\beta(U^n) - \beta(U^{n-1}))(U^n - U^{n-1}) dx \\ + \int_\Omega (\psi(U^n) - \psi(U^{n-1})) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (80)$$

The following inequality holds, for any a and b in \mathbb{R}^N :

$$\frac{1}{p^+} |a|^{p(x)} - \frac{1}{p^-} |b|^{p(x)} \leq |a|^{p(x)-2} a \cdot (a - b), \quad (81)$$

By setting $a = \nabla U^n$ and $b = \nabla U^{n-1}$ and integrating over Ω , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{p^+} \rho_{p(x)}(U^n) - \frac{1}{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(U^{n-1}) \right) \\ \leq \int_\Omega |\nabla U^n|^{p(x)-2} \nabla U^n (\nabla U^n - \nabla U^{n-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (82)$$

Now, since $\tau < 1/C_2$, then from (75), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{p^+} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^n) + \int_\Omega F_\beta(U^n) dx \\ \leq \frac{1}{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^{n-1}) + \int_\Omega F_\beta(U^{n-1}) dx \\ + C_2 \int_\Omega (\psi(U^n) - \psi(U^{n-1})) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

On the other hand, by writing

$$\int_\Omega F_\beta(u) dx = \int_\Omega F(u) dx + C_2 \int_\Omega \psi(u) dx, \quad (84)$$

where $F(u) = \int_0^u f(x, t, \omega) d\omega$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{p^+} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^n) + \int_\Omega F(U^n) dx \\ \leq \frac{1}{p^-} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^{n-1}) + \int_\Omega F(U^{n-1}) dx. \end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

Denote the left hand side of (85) by y^n . By using (H_1) and relations (23) and (24) of Theorem 7 and taking $N\tau = 1$, we deduce that there exists n_τ such that

$$\tau \sum_{n=n_0}^{n_0+N} y^n \leq a_1 \quad \text{for all } n_0 \geq n_\tau \quad (86)$$

Then, by applying the discrete version of the uniform Gronwall Lemma (see Lemma 7.5 of [11]) with $h_n = 0$, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{p^+} \rho_{p(x)}(\nabla U^n) + \int_{\Omega} F(U^n) dx \leq C \quad \text{for all } n \geq n_{\tau}. \quad (87)$$

Thus by Lemma 5, we deduce that

$$\|U^n\|_{1,p(x)} \leq C \quad \text{for all } n \geq n_{\tau}, \quad (88)$$

Therefore, from (88) and Theorem 7, we conclude to the desired relation

$$\|U^n\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|U^n\|_{1,p(x)} \leq C, \quad \forall n \geq n(\tau). \quad (89)$$

□

Now we are able to state our result on the existence of a compact attractor.

Theorem 14. *Suppose that $f(x, t, \xi) = f(x, \xi)$. Then, for $u_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, the discretized problem (71) has an associated semigroup solution S_τ that maps $L^\infty(\Omega)$ into $L^\infty(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$. This semigroup has a compact attractor \mathfrak{A}_τ which is bounded in $L^\infty(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$.*

Proof. The nonlinear map S_τ defines a semigroup from $L^\infty(\Omega)$ into $L^\infty(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$. By Proposition 13, the existence of an absorbing ball \mathfrak{B}_τ in $L^\infty(\Omega) \cap W_0^{1,p(x)}(\Omega)$ is guaranteed.

We define the ω -limit set of \mathfrak{B}_τ as

$$\mathfrak{A}_\tau = \omega(\mathfrak{B}_\tau) = \bigcap_{n \geq 0} \overline{\bigcup_{m \geq n} S_\tau^m(\mathfrak{B}_\tau)}. \quad (90)$$

Then, by the results of Temam (see [9]), $\mathfrak{A}_\tau = \omega(\mathfrak{B}_\tau)$ is a compact attractor which attracts all bounded sets of $L^\infty(\Omega)$, which means that, for all $u_0 \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, we have

$$\text{dist}(\mathfrak{A}_\tau, S_\tau^n u_0) \mapsto 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (91)$$

□

Data Availability

The authors declare that no data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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