LE MATEMATICHE
Vol. LXIV (2009) – Fasc. II, pp. 3–16

EXTENDED SOLUTIONS OF A SYSTEM OF NONLINEAR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

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This paper deals with extended solutions of a system of nonlinear integro-differential equations. This system is obtained in the process of applying the Galerkin method for some initial-boundary value problems.

Contents

1. Introduction

The Galerkin method has received considerable attention as a powerful numerical solution technique to differential equations. It has been widely used as a main tool in the study of wave equations with different boundary value types

Entrato in redazione: 3 giugno 2009

AMS 2000 Subject Classification: 34A12, 34A34, 45J05, 47G20
Keywords: Extended solutions, Nonlinear integro-differential equations, The Schauder fixed-point theorem
U. V. Lê was supported by the Academy of Finland, the Emil Aaltonen Foundation and the Magnus Ehrnrooth Foundation

(see [4–12, 14]) and the references therein. In [5] Lê applies the Galerkin method to show the solvability of the following initial-boundary value problem with the unknown $u(x,t)$, $0 < x < 1$, $0 < t < T$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}(x,t) - \mu(t)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x,t) + F\left(u(x,t), \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,t)\right) = f(x,t), \tag{1.1}$$

$$u(0,t) = 0, \tag{1.2}$$

$$-\mu(t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(1,t) = Q(t), \tag{1.3}$$

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x),\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = u_1(x), \tag{1.4}$$

where $T > 0$ is given, and

$$Q(t) = K_1(t)u(1,t) + \lambda_1(t)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(1,t) - g(t) - \int_0^t k(t-s)u(1,s)ds, \tag{1.5}$$

$$F\left(u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right) = K|u|^{p-2}u + \lambda\left|\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right|^{q-2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \qquad \text{for } p,\, q \geq 2, \tag{1.6}$$

with given constants K and λ, and given functions $u_0, u_1, f, \mu, g, k, K_1$, and λ_1. The system (1.1)-(1.6) is known as a mathematical model describing the shock of a rigid body and a viscoelastic bar, see [5, 9] and the references therein. In the integral equation of the unknown boundary value $u(1,t)$, curiosity of the appearance of the convolution $k * u(1,\cdot)$ over $(0,t)$ is usually an interesting topic. For a clarification, we would like to refer to [13], in which the mechanical motivation of the above convolution is specifically detailed by a practical model for the collision between a free-fall hammer of a pile-driver and an elastic pile. Since [13] is now online, let us omit the details of this considerable theme.

By applying the Galerkin method, the author in [5] constructs solutions of certain type of finite-dimensional approximations for this system (see also [1, 15, 16, 18]). Specifically, by considering $\{\omega_j\}$ as a denumerable and orthonormal basis of

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

the approximate solutions of the problem (1.1)-(1.6) are presented as follows:

$$u_m(x,t) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} c_{mj}(t)\omega_j(x), \tag{1.7}$$

where the unknown coefficients c_{mj} satisfy the following system of ordinary linear differential equations:

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial^2 u_m}{\partial t^2}(\cdot,t),\omega_j \right\rangle + \left\langle \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x}(\cdot,t),\omega_j' \right\rangle + Q_m(t)\omega_j(1)+$$
$$+\left\langle F\left(u_m(\cdot,t),\frac{\partial u_m}{\partial t}(\cdot,t)\right),\omega_j\right\rangle = \langle f(\cdot,t),\omega_j\rangle, \quad 1\le j\le m, \tag{1.8}$$

$$Q_m(t) = u_m(1,t) + \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial t}(1,t) + g(t) - \int_0^t k(t-s)u_m(1,s)ds, \tag{1.9}$$

with

$$u_m(\cdot,0) = u_{0m} = \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_{mj}\omega_j \to u_0 \qquad \text{strongly in} \quad V, \tag{1.10}$$
$$\frac{\partial u_m}{\partial t}(\cdot,0) = u_{1m} = \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_{mj}\omega_j \to u_1 \qquad \text{strongly in} \quad L^2, \tag{1.11}$$

here $\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle$ is the scalar product in $L^2(0,1)$. By a similar argument to that of the case

$$F\left(u,\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right) = Ku + \lambda\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

in [12, Section 3.1], one can see that also in the general case of (1.6) the unknown coefficients c_{mj} are the solution of the following system:

$$c_i''(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m \left[\langle w_j', w_i'\rangle + w_j(1)w_i(1)\right]c_j(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m w_j(1)w_i(1)c_j'(t) -$$
$$-\sum_{j=1}^m w_j(1)w_i(1)\int_0^t k(t-s)c_j(s)ds + \langle F\left(u(\cdot,t),\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(\cdot,t)\right),w_i\rangle =$$
$$= -g(t)w_i(1) + \langle f(\cdot,t),w_i\rangle, \tag{1.12}$$
$$c_i(0) = \alpha_i, c_i'(0) = \beta_i, \quad 1\le i\le m \tag{1.13}$$

with the unknown functions c_j. Let us denote

$$c(t) = (c_1(t), c_2(t), \cdots, c_m(t)),$$

and for each $1 \le i \le m$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
F_{1i}\big(t, c(t), c'(t)\big) = &- \sum_{j=1}^{m} \Big[\langle \omega_j', \omega_i' \rangle + \omega_j(1)\omega_i(1) \Big] c_j(t) - \\
&- \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j(1)\omega_i(1)c_j'(t) - g(t)\omega_i(1) + \langle f(\cdot,t), \omega_i \rangle - \\
&- \Big\langle F\Big(\sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j c_j(t), \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j c_j'(t) \Big), \omega_i \Big\rangle = \\
= - \sum_{j=1}^{m} \Big[\langle \omega_j', \omega_i' \rangle + \omega_j(1)\omega_i(1) \Big] c_j(t) &- \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j(1)\omega_i(1)c_j'(t) - g(t)\omega_i(1) + \\
&+ \langle f(t), \omega_i \rangle - \sum_{j=1}^{m} K \Big\langle \Big| \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j c_j(t) \Big|^{p-2} \omega_j c_j(t), \omega_i \Big\rangle + \\
&+ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \lambda \Big\langle \Big| \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j c_j'(t) \Big|^{q-2} \omega_j c_j'(t), \omega_i \Big\rangle, \qquad (1.14)
\end{aligned}
$$

and

$$
F_{2i}\big(c(t)\big) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \omega_j(1)\omega_i(1)c_j(t). \qquad (1.15)
$$

Then by setting $\alpha_i = c_i(0)$ and $\beta_i = c_i'(0)$, $1 \le i \le m$, and considering the multi-variable functions $F_{1i} : [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^{2m} \to \mathbb{R}$ and $F_{2i} : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ described in (1.14) and (1.15), we can rewrite the system (1.12)-(1.13) as the following equivalent system of integro-differential equations:

$$
c_i(t) = \alpha_i + \beta_i t + \int_0^t \left(\int_0^\tau (Gc)_i(s)ds \right) d\tau, \qquad (1.16)
$$

$$
(Gc)_i(t) = F_{1i}\big(t, c(t), c'(t)\big) + \int_0^t k(t-s)F_{2i}\big(c(s)\big)ds, \qquad (1.17)
$$

where $0 \le t \le T$, $1 \le i \le m$; α_i and β_i are given constants, and k, $F_{1i} : [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^{2m} \to \mathbb{R}, F_{2i} : \mathbb{R}^m \to \mathbb{R}$ are given functions.

It is worth mentioning that the appearance of the system (1.16)-(1.17) from (1.16)-(1.17) gives an important connection between systems of partial differential equations and systems of integro-differential equations. Besides giving this relationship between different aspects of differential equations, [12, Remark 3] gives another interest for the study of system (1.16)-(1.17) by describing this system as a generalization of the Lotka-Volterra system, see [2, 3, 17]. Indeed it is shown that in the case of $n = 2$, by suitable choices of k, F_{1i} and F_{2i}, $i = 1, 2$, the system (1.16)-(1.17) admits the following differential form of Lotka-Volterra equations:

$$c_1'(t) = \beta_1 + c_1(t)\big(a_{11} + a_{12}c_2(t)\big), \tag{1.18}$$
$$c_2'(t) = \beta_2 + c_2(t)\big(a_{21} + a_{22}c_1(t)\big), \tag{1.19}$$

where $\beta_i, a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ for $i, j = 1, 2$.

Lê and Pascali in [12] prove that the system (1.16)-(1.17) is solvable in $C^1([0,T^*];\mathbb{R}^m)$ for some $T^* \in (0,T]$, when $k \in L^1(0,T)$, $F_{1i} \in C\left(\mathbb{R}^{2m+1};\mathbb{R}\right)$ and $F_{2i} \in C(\mathbb{R}^m;\mathbb{R})$, $1 \le i \le m$. Later, the system (1.16)-(1.17) is generalized to the following system of integro-differential equations:

$$c_i(t) = G_i(t) + \int_0^t N_i(t-\tau)(Vc)_i(\tau)\,d\tau, \quad 0 \le t \le T, 1 \le i \le m, \tag{1.20}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(Vc)_i(t) = {} & H_{1i}\left(t, c(t), c'(t), \cdots, c^{(k)}(t)\right) + \\ & + \int_0^t k_i(t-\tau) H_{2i}\left(t, \tau, c(\tau), c'(\tau), \cdots, c^{(k)}(\tau)\right) d\tau \end{aligned}\tag{1.21}$$

for $k, m \in \mathbb{N}$, and given functions G_i, N_i, k_i, H_{1i}, H_{2i}, $1 \le i \le m$. Noticeably, [12, Section 4] gives a sketch of the proof for the solvability of the system (1.20)-(1.21) in $C^k([0,T^*];\mathbb{R}^m)$ for some $T^* \in (0,T]$. Here $C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$ denotes the Banach space of all of $k-$differential functions

$$u : [0,T] \to \mathbb{R}^m,$$

$$u(t) = (u_1(t), u_2(t), \cdots, u_m(t))$$

endowed with the norm

$$\|u\|_{C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)} = \sum_{j=0}^{k} \|u^{(j)}\|_0,$$

$$\|u\|_0 = \sup_{0 \le t \le T} |u(t)|_1, \quad |u(t)|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} |u_i(t)|.$$

To guarantee the existence of local solutions Lê and Pascali make the following assumptions on G_j, N_j, k_j, H_{1j} and H_{2j}, $1 \le j \le m$:

(B_G) $G_j \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R})$,

(B_k) $k_j \in L^1(0,T)$,

(B_N) $N_j \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R})$, and for each $0 \le p \le k$ there exists a constant $C_{jp} > 0$ such that $N_j^{(p)}$ satisfy the Lipschitz condition:

$$\left| N_j^{(p)}(t) - N_j^{(p)}\left(\widetilde{t}\right) \right| \le C_{jp}|t - \widetilde{t}| \text{ for all } \left(t, \widetilde{t}\right) \in [0,T]^2,$$

(B_H) $H_{1j} \in C\left(\mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m+1};\mathbb{R}\right)$, $H_{2j} \in C\left(\mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m+2};\mathbb{R}\right)$.

For the assumption (B_H) more restricted, in this paper we obtain extended solutions of the system (1.20)-(1.21) by extending the local solutions given in [12, Theorem 2]. More precisely, as mentioned, while the solvability of this system only exists on $[0,T^*] \subseteq [0,T]$ for $T > 0$ given, in this project this solvability is extended in to the full interval $[0,T]$.

As compared with [12], the result in this paper is more advanced in terms of

- ◇ the mathematical reason: the extension of the solution of the system (1.20)-(1.21) is obtained, as stated, and
- ◇ technical difficulties:
  - ▷ Since more restrictions on the given functions H_{1j} and H_{2j} for $1 \le j \le m$ are added, a proof of the mathematical claim must be clarified. Then one may see how possibly the new result is obtained and the restricted conditions on the given data are adopted,
  - ▷ the key constant M in [12] only depends on (α_j, β_j) for $1 \le j \le m$, correspondent to G_j in this paper. However, here the key constant M depends not only on G_j but also on all given functions of the system (1.20)-(1.21). On the other hand, if the proof were not specified, or were only claimed, "the similarity" between the solvability in this paper and in [12] would be "misunderstood".

2. Extension of the solution for the system (1.20)-(1.21)

For given natural numbers $m, k \ge 1$, we can rewrite the system (1.20)-(1.21) as follows:

$$c_j(t) = (Uc)_j(t), \quad 0 \le t \le T, 1 \le j \le m, \tag{2.1}$$

where

$$(Uc)_j(t) = G_j(t) + \int_0^t N_j(t-\tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\,d\tau, \qquad 0 \le t \le T, 1 \le j \le m, \tag{2.2}$$

$$(Vc)_j(t) = H_{1j}\left(t, c(t), c'(t), \cdots, c^k(t)\right) + \\ + \int_0^t k_j(t-\tau) H_{2j}\left(t, \tau, c(\tau), c'(\tau), \cdots, c^k(\tau)\right) d\tau, \tag{2.3}$$

with $0 \le t \le T$, and G_j, k_j, N_j, H_{1j} and H_{2j}, for $1 \le j \le m$, given functions. To obtain the extended solution of the system (2.1)-(2.3), we make the following assumptions: for each $1 \le j \le m$,

(E_G) $G_j \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R})$,

(E_k) $k_j \in L^1(0,T)$,

(E_N) $N_j \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R})$, and for each $0 \le p \le k$ there exists a constant $C_{jp} > 0$ such that $N_j^{(p)}$ satisfy the Lipschitz condition:

$$\left|N_j^{(p)}(t) - N_j^{(p)}\left(\tilde{t}\right)\right| \le C_{jp}|t-\tilde{t}| \text{ for all } \left(t,\tilde{t}\right) \in [0,T]^2,$$

(E_H) $\left(H_{1j}, H_{2j}\right) \in C\left([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m};\mathbb{R}\right) \times C\left([0,T]^2 \times \mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m};\mathbb{R}\right)$ and there exists

$$(C_1, C_2) \in L^\infty([0,T];\mathbb{R}_*) \times L^\infty\left([0,T]^2;\mathbb{R}_*\right),$$

$\mathbb{R}_* = \mathbb{R}_+ \cup \{0\}$, such that

$$\left|H_{1j}(t,x)\right| \le C_1(t), \left|H_{2j}(t,\tau,x)\right| \le C_2(t,\tau)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m}$ and $(t,\tau) \in [0,T]^2$.

Now we are proving that the assumptions (E_G), (E_k), (E_N) and (E_H) provide an extended solution in $C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$ of the system (2.1)-(2.3). Indeed, we find $M > 0$ such that the mapping $U : S \to S$ given by (2.1)-(2.3) has a fixed point in the set

$$S = \left\{c \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m) : \|c\|_k \le M\right\}.$$

To do this, we prove the following properties of the operator U, or steps:

(1) U is a selfmap of S,

(2) $U : Y \to Y$ is continuous,

(3) $\overline{US}$ is a compact subset of Y.

Step 1. U is a selfmap of S.

First note that $(Vc)_j \in C([0,T];\mathbb{R})$ for each $c \in Y = C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $1 \leq j \leq m$. On the other hand, for each $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $0 \leq p \leq k$, from (2.2) we get

$$(Uc)_j^{(p)}(t) = G_j^{(p)}(t) + \int_0^t N_j^{(p)}(t-\tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\,d\tau. \tag{2.4}$$

This along with the above assumptions imply that $Uc \in Y$, meaning that $UY \subseteq Y$. Now for $c \in S$, we deduce from (2.4) that

$$\begin{aligned}\left|(Uc)_j^{(p)}(t)\right| &\leq \left|G_j^{(p)}(t)\right| + \int_0^t \left|N_j^{(p)}(t-\tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\right| d\tau \\ &\leq \left\|G_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 + T\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 \left\|(Vc)_j\right\|_0\end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

for $p = 0, 1, ..., k$. Thus

$$\|Uc\|_k \leq \sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|G_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 + T\left(\sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0\left\|(Vc)_j\right\|_0\right). \tag{2.6}$$

Now we are estimating $\left\|(Vc)_j\right\|_0$. For $1 \leq j \leq m$ let

$$N(H_{1j}) = \sup\left\{\left|H_{1j}\left(\tau, t_1, ..., t_{(k+1)m}\right)\right| : \left(\tau, t_1, ..., t_{(k+1)m}\right) \in [0,T] \times [-M,M]^{(k+1)m}\right\},$$

$$N(H_{2j}) = \sup\left\{\left|H_{2j}\left(\tau_1, \tau_2, t_1, ..., t_{(k+1)m}\right)\right| : \left(\tau_1, \tau_2, t_1, ..., t_{(k+1)m}\right) \in [0,T]^2 \times [-M,M]^{(k+1)m}\right\},$$

and

$$N(H_{1j}, H_{2j}, k) = N(H_{1j}) + \|k_j\|_{L^1(0,T)} N(H_{2j}). \tag{2.7}$$

Note that by the assumptions of the theorem the values $N(H_{1j})$, $N(H_{2j})$, and hence $N(H_{1j}, H_{2j}, k)$ are bounded and well-defined (independent of M). Now from (2.3) we get

$$\begin{aligned}\left|(Vc)_j(\tau)\right| &\leq \left|H_1\left(\tau, c(\tau), c'(\tau)\cdots c^k(\tau)\right)\right| + \\ &+ \int_0^\tau |k(\tau-s)|\left|H_2\left(\tau, s, c(s), c'(s)\cdots c^k(s)\right)\right| ds,\end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

implying

$$\left\|(Vc)_j\right\|_0 \leq N(H_{1j}, H_{2j}, k) \qquad \text{for all } c \in S. \tag{2.9}$$

Applying (2.6) and (2.9) yields

$$\|Uc\|_k \leq \sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|G_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 + T\left(\sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 N\left(H_{1j},H_{2j},k\right)\right). \tag{2.10}$$

By choosing the constant M large enough, such that

$$\sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|G_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 + T\left(\sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 N\left(H_{1j},H_{2j},k\right)\right) \leq M$$

and applying (2.10), we have $\|Uc\|_k \leq M$ for all $c \in S$, meaning that $US \subseteq S$.
Step 2. $U : Y \to Y$ is continuous.

First note that from (2.2) for each $(y_1,y_2) \in Y^2$, $0 \leq p \leq k$ and $1 \leq j \leq m$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}\left|(Uy_1)_j^{(p)}(t) - (Uy_2)_j^{(p)}(t)\right| &= \int_0^t \left|N_j^{(p)}(t-\tau)\right|\left|(Vy_1)_j(\tau) - (Vy_2)_j(\tau)\right| d\tau,\\ &\leq T\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0 \|Vy_1 - Vy_2\|_0,\end{aligned}$$

implying

$$\left\|(Uy_1)^{(p)} - (Uy_2)^{(p)}\right\|_0 \leq T\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0\right)\|Vy_1 - Vy_2\|_0,$$

and hence

$$\|Uy_1 - Uy_2\|_k \leq T\left(\sum_{p=0}^{k}\sum_{j=1}^{m}\left\|N_j^{(p)}\right\|_0\right)\|Vy_1 - Vy_2\|_0.$$

Therefore, to prove the continuity of $U : Y \to Y$, it is enough to prove the continuity of $V : Y \to C([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$.
Let $x_n \to x_0$ in Y, which is equivalent to

$$x_n^{(p)} \to x_0^{(p)} \text{ in } C([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$$

for $p = 0,1,...,k$. Then one can find a constant $M_0 > 0$ such that

$$x_n^{(p)}(s), x_0^{(p)}(s) \in [-M_0, M_0]^m$$

for all $s \in [0,T]$, and $p = 0,1,...,k$. Since H_{1j} is uniformly continuous on

$$[0,T] \times [-M_0, M_0]^{(k+1)m},$$

we get

$$\sup_{0\le t\le T}\Big|H_{1j}\left(t,x_n(t),x_n'(t),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(t)\right)-$$
$$-H_{1j}\left(t,x_0(t),x_0'(t),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(t)\right)\Big|\to 0 \qquad (2.11)$$

when $n\to\infty$. Similarly, by the uniform continuity of H_{2j} on

$$[0,T]^2\times[-M_0,M_0]^{(k+1)m},$$

we have

$$\sup_{0\le t,s\le T}\Big|H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_n(s),x_n'(s),\cdots,x_n^{(k)}(s)\right)-$$
$$-H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_0(s),x_0'(s),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(s)\right)\Big|\to 0 \qquad (2.12)$$

when $n\to\infty$. Now considering (2.3) we have

$$\|Vx_n-Vx_0\|_0\le$$
$$\le\sup_{0\le t\le T}\sum_{j=1}^m\Big|H_{1j}\left(t,x_n(t),x_n'(t),\cdots,x_n^{(k)}(t)\right)-$$
$$-H_{1j}\left(t,x_0(t),x_0'(t),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(t)\right)\Big|+$$
$$+\sup_{0\le t\le T}\sum_{j=1}^m\int_0^t|k(t,s)|\Big|\Big[H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_n(s),x_n'(s),\cdots,x_n^{(k)}(s)\right)-$$
$$-H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_0(s),x_0'(s),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(s)\right)\Big]\Big|ds\le$$
$$\le\sup_{0\le t\le T}\sum_{j=1}^m\Big|H_{1j}\left(t,x_n(t),x_n'(t),\cdots,x_n^{(k)}(t)\right)-$$
$$-H_{1j}\left(t,x_0(t),x_0'(t),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(t)\right)\Big|+$$
$$+\|k\|_{L^1(0,T)}\sup_{0\le t,s\le T}\sum_{j=1}^m\Big|\Big[H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_n(s),x_n'(s),\cdots,x_n^{(k)}(s)\right)-$$
$$-H_{2j}\left(t,s,x_0(s),x_0'(s),\cdots,x_0^{(k)}(s)\right)\Big]\Big|.$$

Therefore, by applying (2.11) and (2.12) we get

$$\|Vx_n-Vx_0\|_0\to 0,\quad n\to\infty,$$

which implies the continuity of $V : Y \to C([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$. This completes the proof of this step.

Step 3. $\overline{US}$ is a compact subset of Y.

Let $c \in S$ and $t_1, t_2 \in [0,T]$. Then from (2.4) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|(Uc)_j^{(p)}(t_1) - (Uc)_j^{(p)}(t_2)\right| &\leq \left|G_j^{(p)}(t_1) - G_j^{(p)}(t_2)\right| + \\
&+ \left|\int_0^{t_1} N_j^{(p)}(t_1 - \tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\,d\tau - \int_0^{t_2} N_j^{(p)}(t_2 - \tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\,d\tau\right| \\
&\leq \left|G_j^{(p)}(t_1) - G_j^{(p)}(t_2)\right| + \int_0^{t_2} \left|N_j^{(p)}(t_1 - \tau) - N_j^{(p)}(t_2 - \tau)\right| \left|(Vc)_j(\tau)\right| d\tau + \\
&+ \left|\int_{t_1}^{t_2} N_j^{(p)}(t_1 - \tau)(Vc)_j(\tau)\,d\tau\right| \\
&\leq \left|G_j^{(p)}(t_1) - G_j^{(p)}(t_2)\right| + TC_{jp}\|(Vc)\|_0 |t_1 - t_2| + \left\|N^{(p)}\right\|_0 \|(Vc)\|_0 |t_1 - t_2|.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

On the other hand, $G_j \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R})$. Therefore by (2.13) and using Arzela-Ascoli theorem we conclude that $\overline{US}$ is compact in Y. In summary, by the Schauder fixed-point theorem $U : S \to S$ has fixed point $c \in S$, which implies the existence of the solution c for the system (2.1)-(2.3). Therefore we have the following result:

Theorem 2.1. *The assumptions (E_G), (E_k), (E_N) and (E_H) provide an extended solution $c \in C^k([0,T];\mathbb{R}^m)$ of the system (1.20)-(1.21).*

Remark 2.2. It is worth noting out that the nonlinear damping-source term of the equation (1.1) $F\left(u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)$ given by (1.6) is correspondent to that in [12] with respect to $p = q = 2$, a linear case. This difference does not actually give any changes of the systems of integro-differential equations studied in both this paper and in [12]. By starting from the nonlinear initial-boundary value problem (1.1)-(1.6), we would like to show that these systems of integro-differential equations obviously cover the system deduced from the process of applying the Galerkin approximation for not only the problem (1.1)-(1.6), but also many other nonlinear initial-boundary problems.

Remark 2.3. Observing the assumption (E_H) and the solution of the system (1.20)-(1.21), one can see that the functions H_{1i} and H_{2i}, $1 \leq i \leq m$, are adapted to the problem (1.1)-(1.6) in terms of the continuity and the boundedness in time of these functions.

3. Some further problems

In this paper, the first open problem in [12, Section 5] has been solved. Here let us recall some further interesting questions regarding system the (1.20)-(1.21) as follows:

1. The solvability by a suitable iterative procedure, even with less restricted data.

2. Numerical solutions with respect to some special given data.

3. One can consider the solution existence when H_{ij} are not continuous for each $i \in \{1,2\}$ and $j = \overline{1,m}$, we can suppose that H_{ij} satisfy the following conditions:

   - $H_{1j}(t,\cdot)$ and $H_{2j}(t,\tau,\cdot)$ are bounded on bounded sets of $\mathbb{R}^{(k+1)m}$ for $(t,\tau) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+$,
   - $H_{1j}(\cdot,\xi,\eta)$ and $H_{2j}(\cdot,\cdot,\xi,\eta)$ are measurable on $\mathbb{R}_+$ and on $\mathbb{R}^2_+$, respectively, for every fixed $(\xi,\eta) \in \mathbb{R}^{2(k+1)m}$,
   - $H_{1j}(t,\cdot,\cdot)$ and $H_{2j}(t,\tau,\cdot,\cdot)$ are continuous $\mathbb{R}^{2(k+1)m}$ for all $(t,\tau) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+$.

4. Approximating the solutions by sequences of polynomials.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the referee for careful reading and stating four critical and important questions. These help the authors to clarify many vital points in the paper. This project was carried out while the fourth author was visiting University of Oulu, whose hospitality is acknowledged with thanks.

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