Research Article

Nonexistence of Global Weak Solutions of a System of Nonlinear Wave Equations with Nonlinear Fractional Damping

Mohamed Jleli, 1 Mokhtar Kirane, 2 and Bessem Samet 2

1Department of Mathematics, College of Science, King Saud University, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia
2LaSIE, La Rochelle University, UMR CNRS 7356, Avenue Michel Crépeau, 17031 La Rochelle, France

Correspondence should be addressed to Bessem Samet; bsamet@ksu.edu.sa

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We consider the system of nonlinear wave equations with nonlinear time fractional damping

\[
\begin{aligned}
&u_{tt} + (-\Delta)^m u + \mathcal{C}D^\kappa_\delta (\partial^\alpha u) = |u|^{p-1}u, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
v_{tt} + (-\Delta)^n v + \mathcal{C}D^\kappa_\delta (\partial^\beta v) = |v|^{q-1}v, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
(u(0,x), u_t(0,x)) = (u_0(x), u_1(x)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
v(0,x), v_t(0,x)) = (v_0(x), v_1(x)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\end{aligned}
\]

(1)

where \((u, v) = (u(t, x), v(t, x))\), \(m\) and \(N\) are positive natural numbers, \(p, q, r, s > 1\), \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) are nonnegative numbers that will be specified later, \(0 < \alpha, \beta < 1\), and \(\mathcal{C}D^\kappa_\delta\), \(0 < \kappa < 1\), is the Caputo fractional derivative of order \(\kappa\). Namely, sufficient criteria are derived so that the system admits no global weak solution. To the best of our knowledge, the considered system was not previously studied in the literature.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we investigate the system of nonlinear wave equations with nonlinear time fractional damping:

Before we state and prove our result, let us dwell on existence literature. Single wave equations or systems of wave equations have been studied in large; we may mention the books of Lions [2], Reed [3], Georgiev [4], and Strauss [5] and the papers of Aliev et al. [6], Said-Houari [7], Takeda [8], Goergiev and Todorova [9], Todorova and Yordanov [10], Zhang [11], and Kirane and Qafsaoui [12] for equations and systems with classical linear or nonlinear damping and Tatar [13], Kirane and Tatar [14], and Kirane and Laskri [15] for wave equations with fractional damping. In particular, in [13], the following problem was considered:

\[
\begin{aligned}
&u_{tt} + \mathcal{C}D^\kappa_\delta (\partial^\alpha u) = a |u|^{p-1}u, \quad t > 0, x \in \Omega, \\
u(t, x) = 0, \quad t > 0, \quad x \in \partial \Omega, \\
(u(0,x), u_t(0,x)) = (u_0(x), u_1(x)), \quad x \in \Omega,
\end{aligned}
\]

(2)

where \(\Omega\) is a bounded domain of \(\mathbb{R}^N\) with smooth boundary \(\partial \Omega\), \(a > 0\), \(p > 1\), and \(0 < \alpha < 1\). It was shown that, if \(u\) is a solution to (2), then there exist \(T^* \leq \infty\) and sufficiently large
initial data so that \( u \) blows up at \( T^* \). Problem (2) was also considered in [14]. Namely, it was shown that the solution of (2) is unbounded and grows up exponentially in the \( L^{p+1} \) -norm for sufficiently large initial data. In [15], the following problem was studied:

\[
\begin{cases}
  u_{tt} - \Delta u + (-\Delta)^{\beta/2} D^\alpha_{0,t} u = |u|^p, & t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
  (u(0, x), u_t(0, x)) = u_0(x), u_1(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\end{cases}
\]  

(3)

where \( p > 1, 1 \leq \beta \leq 2, (-\Delta)^{\beta/2} \) is the fractional Laplacian of order \( \beta/2 \), \( 0 < \alpha < 1 \), and \( D^\alpha_{0,t} \) is the Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative of order \( \alpha \). It was shown that for all \( p > 1 \), if \( \lim_{|x| \to \infty} u_t(x) = +\infty \), then (3) does not admit a local weak solution for any \( T > 0 \).

In the next section, we recall some notions on fractional calculus. In Section 3, we define global weak solutions of system (1) and state our main result. Moreover, as a consequence, we deduce a nonexistence result in the case of a single equation. Finally, the proof of the main result is given in Section 4.

2. Preliminaries

Some preliminaries on fractional calculus (see, e.g., [16–21]) are provided in this section. Given \( \varsigma > 0 \), the fractional integrals \( I_0^\varsigma f \) and \( I_T^\varsigma f \) of \( f \in L^1[0,T] \) are defined by

\[
\begin{align*}
(I_0^\varsigma f)(t) & = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_0^t (t - \xi)^{\varsigma-1} f(\xi) d\xi, & t \in [0,T] & \text{a.e.}, \\
(I_T^\varsigma f)(t) & = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\varsigma)} \int_t^T (\xi - t)^{\varsigma-1} f(\xi) d\xi, & t \in [0,T] & \text{a.e.},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \Gamma \) denotes the gamma function.

Lemma 1. Let \( \varsigma > 0, f \in L^1[0,T], \) and \( g \in L^{\infty}[0,T] \). Then,

\[
\int_0^T (I_0^\varsigma f)(t) g(t) dt = \int_0^T f(t) (I_T^\varsigma g)(t) dt.
\]  

(5)

Given \( 0 < \varsigma < 1 \), the Caputo fractional derivative \( C D_0^\varsigma f \) of \( f \in AC[0,T] \) is defined by

\[
(C D_0^\varsigma f)(t) = (I_0^\varsigma - \varsigma) f'(t), & t \in [0,T] & \text{a.e.}
\]  

(6)

The following lemma will be used later in the proof of our main result.

Lemma 2. Let \( 0 < \varsigma < 1 \) and \( A : [0,T] \to \mathbb{R} \) be the function defined by

\[
A(t) = T^{-\varsigma}(T - t)^\varsigma,
\]  

where \( \gamma > 0 \). Then,

\[
(I_T^{1-\varsigma} A)(t) = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma + 1)}{\Gamma(2 - \varsigma + \gamma)} T^{\gamma}(T - t)^{\gamma - 1 - \varsigma},
\]  

(8)

\[
(I_T^{1-\varsigma} A)(t) = \frac{-\Gamma(\gamma + 1)}{\Gamma(1 - \varsigma + \gamma)} T^{\gamma}(T - t)^{\gamma - 1 - \varsigma},
\]  

(9)

for all \( t \in (0,T) \).

Proof. For \( 0 < t < T \), one has

\[
(I_T^{1-\varsigma} A)(t) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \varsigma)} \int_t^T (\xi - t)^{\varsigma - 1} A(\xi) d\xi
\]

\[
= \frac{T^{-\gamma}}{\Gamma(1 - \varsigma)} \int_t^T (\xi - t)^{\varsigma} (T - \xi)^{\gamma} d\xi
\]

\[
= \frac{T^{\gamma}}{\Gamma(1 - \varsigma)} \int_t^T (\xi - t)^{\varsigma} \left( 1 - \frac{\xi - t}{T - t} \right)^\gamma d\xi.
\]  

(10)

Taking \( \rho = (\xi - t)/(T - t), \) one obtains (8). Next, (9) follows immediately from (8).

3. Main Result

We begin with the definition of the intended solutions of system (1). Given \( 0 < T < \infty \), let \( \mathcal{E}_T = [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N \) and \( \Phi_T \) be the set of functions \( \varphi = \varphi(t,x) \in C^2_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{E}_T) \) satisfying the following conditions:

(a) \( \varphi(T, \cdot) = \varphi_t(T, \cdot) \equiv 0 \)

(b) \( \text{supp} \varphi \subset \subset \mathbb{R}^N, \) i.e., \( \text{supp} \varphi(t,x) \subset K \subset \mathbb{R}^N \) uniformly in \( t \in [0,T], \) where \( K \) is a compact

(c) \( (I_T^{1-\varsigma} \varphi), \in L^{\infty}(\mathcal{E}_T), \) for all \( 0 < \kappa < 1 \)

Definition 3. Let \( u_i, v_i \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N), \) \( i = 0, 1. \) A pair of functions

\[
(u, v) \in L^\max_{\text{loc}}(\{\rho = 1\}) \times L^\max_{\text{loc}}(\{\rho = 1\})
\]

(11)

is said to be a global weak solution of system (1), if for all \( 0 < T < \infty \) and \( \varphi \in \Phi_T, \)

\[
\int_{\mathcal{E}_T} |v|^\rho \varphi \ dx \ ds + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0,x) u_0 \ dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_t(0,x) u_0 \ dx
\]

\[
= \int_{\mathcal{E}_T} u \varphi_t \ dx \ ds + \int_{\mathcal{E}_T} u (-\Delta)^{\gamma} \varphi \ dx \ ds
\]

\[
- \int_{\mathcal{E}_T} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \Gamma [u]^\rho (I_T^{1-\varsigma} \varphi) \ dx \ ds,
\]  

(12)
\[
\int_{\Omega_t} |u|^q \varphi \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x)v_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_1(0, x)v_0 \, dx
\]

\[
= \int_{\Omega_t} v\varphi_{tt} \, dx \, dt + \int_{\Omega_t} v(-\Delta)^m \varphi \, dx \, dt
\]

\[
- \int_{\Omega_t} \varepsilon^t |\varphi|^r (t^{1-\beta} \varphi) \, dx \, dt.
\]

Next, we introduce the parameters

\[
\rho_1 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - 1}{p} \right) - 2(s + 1),
\]

\[
\rho_2 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - r}{p} \right) - 2s + \delta - \beta,
\]

\[
\rho_3 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - q}{p} \right) + s(\sigma - \alpha) - 2q,
\]

\[
\rho_4 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - rq}{p} \right) + s(\sigma - \alpha) + q(\delta - \beta)
\]

(14)

\[
\tilde{\rho}_1 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - 1}{s} \right) - 2(p + 1),
\]

\[
\tilde{\rho}_2 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - q}{s} \right) - 2p + \sigma - \alpha,
\]

\[
\tilde{\rho}_3 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - r}{s} \right) + p(\delta - \beta) - 2r,
\]

\[
\tilde{\rho}_4 = \left( \frac{N}{m} + 1 \right) \left( \frac{ps - rq}{s} \right) + p(\delta - \beta) + r(\sigma - \alpha).
\]

(15)

Here, \( m \) and \( N \) are positive natural numbers, \( p, q, r, s > 1 \), \( \sigma \) and \( \delta \) are positive numbers that will be specified later, \( 0 < \alpha, \beta < 1 \), and \( C^{D_0,j} < 0 < \kappa < 1 \).

**Theorem 4.** Let \( 0 < \alpha, \beta < 1, \sigma, \delta \geq 0, s > q > 1, \) and \( p > r > 1 \). Suppose that \( u_i, v_i \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N), \) \( i = 0, 1, \) and

\[
\min \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_i(x) \, dx, \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} v_i(x) \, dx \right\} > 0.
\]

(16)

If

\[
\min \left\{ \max \{ \rho_i : i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \}, \max \{ \tilde{\rho}_i : i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \} \right\} < 0,
\]

(17)

then there exists no global weak solution of system (1).

Consider now the case of a single equation. Namely,

\[
\begin{cases}
    u_{tt} + (-\Delta)^m u + C^{D_0,j} (p^s |u|^q) = |u|^p, t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \\
    (u(0, x), u_t(0, x)) = (u_0(x), u_1(x)), x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\end{cases}
\]

(18)

where \( 0 < \alpha < 1, \) \( \sigma \geq 0, \) and \( p, q > 1 \). A global weak solution of (18) can be defined in a similar way as in Definition 3. Taking in Theorem 4 \( m = N, \alpha = \beta, \sigma = \delta, q = r, p = s, \) and \( (u_0, u_1) = (v_0, v_1) \), one deduces the following corollary.

**Corollary 5.** Let \( p > q > 1 \) and \( u_i \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N), i = 0, 1. \) Suppose that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_i(x) \, dx > 0.
\]

(19)

If

\[
N \frac{m}{m} < \min \left\{ \frac{p + 1}{p - 1}, \frac{p^2 + (\alpha - \sigma)p + q}{p^2 - q}, \frac{(\alpha - \sigma - 1)p + q}{p - q} \right\},
\]

(20)

then there exists no global weak solution of problem (18).

**Example 6.** Consider the equation

\[
\begin{cases}
    u_{tt} + (-\Delta)^2 u + C^{D_0,j} (|u|^q) = |u|^3, \quad t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \\
    (u(0, x), u_t(0, x)) = (e^{-|x|}, |x|^2 e^{-|x|}), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2.
\end{cases}
\]

(21)

Observe that (21) is a special case of (18) with \( m = 4, N = 2, \alpha = 2/3, \sigma = 0, q = 2, p = 3, u_0(x) = e^{-|x|}, \) and \( u_1(x) = |x|^2 e^{-|x|} \). One has \( p > q > 1, u_0, u_1 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N), \) and

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_i(x) \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |x|^2 e^{-|x|} \, dx > 0.
\]

(22)

On the other hand, one can check easily that

\[
\min \left\{ \frac{p + 1}{p - 1}, \frac{p^2 + (\alpha - \sigma)p + q}{p^2 - q}, \frac{(\alpha - \sigma - 1)p + q}{p - q} \right\} = 1.
\]

(23)

Since

\[
\frac{N}{m} = \frac{2}{4} < 1,
\]

(24)

it follows from Corollary 5 where (21) admits no global weak solution.

**4. Proof of Theorem 4**

Before proving Theorem 4, we need some preliminary results.

Given \( 0 < T < \infty, \) let

\[
\varphi(t, x) = A(t)B(x), \quad (t, x) \in \Omega_T,
\]

(25)
where $A$ is defined by (7) with $\gamma \gg 1$ and
\[
B(x) = \Xi \left( \frac{|x|^{2m}}{r^{2m}} \right)^{\mu}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\]
where $\mu \gg 1$, $t > 0$ is a certain parameter that will be specified later, and $\Xi \in C_0^\infty([0,\infty)$ is a decreasing function satisfying
\[
\Xi(\rho) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \\
0 & \text{if } \rho \geq 2.
\end{cases}
\]

Lemma 7. For all $0 < T < \infty$, the function $\varphi$ defined by (25) belongs to $\Phi_T$.

Proof. One can check easily that $\varphi \in C^{2m}(\mathcal{Q}_T)$ and satisfies conditions (a) and (b). On the other hand, by (9), for all $0 < \kappa < 1$, one obtains
\[
(1 - \zeta)\varphi(t, x) = B(\zeta) \left( \frac{1 - \zeta}{T} \right),
\]
which yields
\[
\left| (1 - \zeta)\varphi(t, x) \right| \leq C(\gamma, \kappa) T^{-\kappa}, \quad (t, x) \in \mathcal{Q}_T.
\]
This shows that $\varphi$ satisfies condition (c).

The following estimate follows from elementary calculations.

Lemma 8. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that
\[
\left| \Delta^m \left[ \Xi \left( |y|^{2m} \right)^{\mu} \right] \right| \leq C \Xi \left( |y|^{2m} \right)^{\mu-2m}, \quad y \in \mathbb{R}^N,
\]
for any positive natural number $m$.

Proof of Theorem 4. Suppose that
\[
(u, v) \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{loc}}^{\max \{\varphi \}}(\mathbb{R}^N) \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{loc}}^{\max \{\varphi \}}(\mathbb{R}^N)
\]
is a global weak solution of system (1). For $T \gg 1$, using (12) and Lemma 7, one obtains
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |\nabla|^{\kappa} \varphi \, dx &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) u_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) u_0 \, dx \\
&\leq \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |u| \varphi \, dx + \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |u| \Delta^m \varphi \, dx \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} t^{\sigma} |u| \left( 1 - \zeta \varphi \right) \, dx dt,
\end{align*}
\]
where $\varphi$ is defined by (25). Similarly, using (13), one obtains
\[
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |u|^{\kappa} \varphi \, dx &+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) v_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) v_0 \, dx \\
&\leq \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |v| \varphi \, dx + \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} |v| \Delta^m \varphi \, dx \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathcal{Q}_T} t^{\sigma} |v| \left( 1 - \zeta \varphi \right) \, dx dt.
\end{align*}
\]
Similarly, using (33) and Hölder’s inequality, one obtains
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^p \varphi^p \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)v_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx \\
\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi|^p \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/p} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi_i|^{p(1-\gamma)} \, dx \, dt \right)^{(1-\gamma)/p} \\
+ \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi|^p \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/p} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi_i|^{p(1-\gamma)} \, dx \, dt \right)^{(1-\gamma)/p} \\
+ \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi|^p \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/p} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi_i|^{p(1-\gamma)} \, dx \, dt \right)^{(1-\gamma)/p}.
\]

(38)

Now, set
\[
I = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^p \varphi^p \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/n},
\]
\[
J = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi|^p \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/p}.
\]

For \( i > 1 \), let
\[
K_i = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi^{-1(1-i)} |\varphi_i|^{p(1-i)} \, dx \, dt \right)^{(r-i)/r}.
\]
\[
L_i = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi^{-1(1-i)} |\Delta^n \varphi|^{p(1-i)} \, dx \, dt \right)^{(r-i)/r}.
\]

(40)

For \( 0 \leq \kappa < 1 \), and \( a > b > 1 \), let
\[
M_{\kappa,a,b} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi^{a(1-b)} \varphi_i^{b(1-a)} \left( |I^{-1} \varphi|^{a(1-b)} \right)^{(a-b)/a} \, dx \, dt \right)^{1/a}.
\]

(41)

From (37) and (38), we may write
\[
I^p + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)u_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx \\
\leq I(K_i + L_i) + I^p M_{\kappa,a,b},
\]

(42)

\[
I^p + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)\nu_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx \\
\leq I(K_i + L_i) + I^p M_{\kappa,a,b}.
\]

(43)

Next, it follows from (42) and (51) that
\[
I^p \leq I(K_i + L_i) + I^p M_{\sigma,a,q}.
\]

(53)

Similarly, using (16), (46), and (47), one obtains
\[
\lim_{\tau \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)u_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} v_1 \, dx > 0.
\]

(50)

Consequently, one has
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)u_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx > 0, \quad T \gg 1,
\]

(51)

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(0,x)\nu_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi_i(0,x)v_1 \, dx > 0, \quad T \gg 1.
\]

(52)

Using the inequality
\[
(w + z)^i \leq 2^{i-1}(w^i + z^i), \quad w, z \geq 0, i > 1,
\]

it follows from (53) that
\[
I^p \leq 2^{i-1} \left[ I^p (K_i + L_i)^i + I^p M_{\sigma,a,q}^i \right].
\]

(56)
where upon
\[ I^p \leq 2^{q-2} \left[ (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^p + I^q M_{\sigma, a, q}^I \right]. \tag{57} \]

Similarly, it follows from (54) that
\[ I^q \leq 2^{q-2} \left[ (K_p^2 + L_p^2) I^q + I^q M_{\delta, b, q, r}^I \right]. \tag{58} \]

Using (54), (57), and (58), the following holds:
\[ J^p \leq C \times \left[ (K_p + L_p) (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^p + (K_p^2 + L_p^2) I^q + M_{\sigma, a, q} (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^q + M_{\delta, b, q, r} M_{\delta, b, r, q} I^q \right] \tag{59} \]

where \( C > 0 \) is a constant that depends only on \( s \) and \( q \). Here and below, any positive constant independent of \( T \) is denoted by \( C \). Next, using thee-Young inequality with \( t > 0 \) which is small enough, one deduces from (59) that
\[ J^p \leq C \times \left[ (K_p + L_p) (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^p + (K_p^2 + L_p^2) I^q + M_{\sigma, a, q} (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^q + M_{\delta, b, q, r} M_{\delta, b, r, q} I^q \right] \tag{60} \]

Similarly, one obtains
\[ J^q \leq C \times \left[ (K_p + L_p) (K_p^2 + L_p^2) I^q + M_{\delta, b, q, r} (K_p^1 + L_p^1) I^q + M_{\delta, b, r, q} M_{\delta, b, r, q} I^q \right] \tag{61} \]

Further, we shall estimate \( K_i \) and \( L_i \) for \( i > 1 \) and \( M_{\xi, x, a, b} \) for \( \xi > 0 \) and \( a > b > 1 \). From (25), one has
\[ K_i = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \chi_m^a b\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) dx \right) \right)^{(i-1)/a} \tag{62} \]

which yields
\[ K_i = CT^{i-1} \left( t^{\alpha_i} n^{i+1} \right), \quad i > 1. \tag{63} \]

Similarly, using (25) and Lemma 8, one obtains
\[ L_i = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \chi_m^a b\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) dx \right) \right)^{(i-1)/a} \tag{64} \]

so
\[ L_i \leq CT^{i-2} \left( t^{\alpha_i} n^{i+1} \right), \quad i > 1. \tag{65} \]

Next, using (9) and (25), for \( \xi \geq 0, 0 < \kappa < 1, \) and \( a > b > 1 \), one obtains
\[ M_{\xi, x, a, b} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \chi_m^a b\left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) \varphi_{m'} \left( (I^m_{T})^{1+a}\right) dx \right) \right)^{(a-b)/a} \tag{66} \]
whereupon
\[ M_{L_1,b} = C T^{((a-b)/a)((N/m)+1)\xi}\zeta, \quad \zeta \geq 0, 0 < \kappa < 1, a > b > 1. \] (67)

Next, taking \(\ell = 1/m\), it follows from (63), (65), and (67) that
\[ K_i = L_i = O\left( T^{((N/m)+1)((i-1)/a)-2}\right), \quad i > 1, T \gg 1, \] (68)
\[ M_{L_1,b} = C T^{((a-b)/a)((N/m)+1)\xi}\zeta, \quad \zeta \geq 0, 0 < \kappa < 1, a > b > 1. \] (69)

Using (60), (68), and (69), the following holds:
\[ p \leq C \left( T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} \right)^{1/p}, \] (70)
where \(\rho_1, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\), are defined by (14). Similarly, using (61), (68), and (69), one obtains
\[ p' \leq C \left( T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} + T^{\rho_1/\rho_1} \right)^{1/p}, \] (71)
where \(\rho_1, i = 1, 2, 3, 4\), are defined by (15).

Now, from condition (17), we have two cases.

Case 1. If \(\{\rho_i : i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} < 0\), in this case, taking the infimum limit as \(T \to \infty\) in (70) and using Fatou’s lemma, the following holds:
\[ u(t, x) = 0, (t, x) \in [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^N \text{ a.e.} \] (72)
Hence, by (33), the following holds:
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) v_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) v_0 \, dx \leq 0, \quad T \gg 1, \] (73)
which contradicts (52).

Case 2. If \(\{\rho_i : i = 1, 2, 3, 4\} \leq 0\), as in the previous case, taking the infimum limit as \(T \to \infty\) in (71), one obtains
\[ u(t, x) = 0, (t, x) \in [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^N \text{ a.e.} \] (74)
Hence, by (32), the following holds:
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) u_1 \, dx - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(0, x) u_0 \, dx \leq 0, \quad T \gg 1, \] (75)
which contradicts (51).

**Data Availability**

No data were used to support this study.

**Conflicts of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Authors’ Contributions**

All authors contributed equally to this work. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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**References**


