

Controllability of a string submitted to unilateral constraints

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CDPS 2011 - July 18-22, 2011- Wuppertal

Let $T > 0$. We consider the nonlinear control problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y'' - y_{xx} = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, T) \times (0, 1), \\ y(t, 0) = u(t), & t \in (0, T), \\ y(t, 1) \geq \psi(t), \quad y_x(t, 1) \geq 0, & t \in (0, T), \\ (y(t, 1) - \psi(t))y_x(t, 1) = 0, & t \in (0, T), \\ y(0, x) = y^0(x), \quad y'(0, x) = y^1(x), & x \in (0, 1) \end{array} \right. \quad (1)$$

- $u \in L^2(0, T)$ will be a control function;
- $\psi \in H^1(0, T)$ is a given obstacle;
- $(y^0, y^1) \in L^2(0, 1) \times H^{-1}(0, 1)$.

- Problem: Given $T > 0$
and $(y^0, y^1), (z^0, z^1) \in L^2(0, 1) \times H^{-1}(0, 1)$, does there exist
 $u \in L^2(0, T)$ such that $y(T) \equiv z^0, y'(T) \equiv z^1$ on $(0, 1)$?

Bibliography

- Well-posedness in higher space dimensions:
- ① G. Lebeau and M. Schatzman, *A wave problem in a half space with a unilateral constraint at the boundary*, J. Differential Equations, 53 (1984), 309-361.
- ② J.U. Kim, *A boundary thin obstacle problem for a wave equation*, Commun. in Partial Differential Equation, 14 (1989), 1011-1026.

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These works just deal with well-posedness (no control) of:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y'' - \Delta y = 0, \quad (0, T) \times \Omega \\ y \geq 0, \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial n} \geq 0 \\ y \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial n} = 0 \\ y^0, y^1 \end{array} \right. \quad (0, T) \times \partial\Omega$$

Lebeau-Schatzman for particular domains and Kim for smooth domains.

- Control and stabilization:

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- ① J.E. Rivera and H.P. Oquendo, *Exponential decay for a contact problem with local damping*, Funkcialaj Ekvacioj, 42 (1999), 371-387.
Exponential decay for

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} y'' - y_{xx} = -a(x)y', & (t, x) \in (0, T) \times (0, 1), \\ y(t, 0) = 0, & t \in (0, T), \\ y(t, 1) \geq 0, y_x(t, 1) \geq 0, & t \in (0, T), \\ y(t, 1)y_x(t, 1) = 0, & \\ y(0, x) = y^0(x), y'(0, x) = y^1(x), & x \in (0, 1) \end{array} \right.$$

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- D. L. Russell, *Controllability and stabilizability theory for linear partial differential equations: recent progress and open questions*, SIAM Review, 20 (1978), 639-739.

The characteristics method for the controllability of hyperbolic one dimensional systems...

We will sketch the proof of the following null-controllability result:

Theorem

Let $T > 2$ and $\psi \in H^1(0, T)$ with the property that $\psi(T) < 0$. For any $(y^0, y^1) \in H^1(0, 1) \times L^2(0, 1)$ with

$$\psi(0) \leq y^0(1),$$

there exists a control function $u \in H^1(0, T)$ such that (1) admits a unique solution

$$y \in C([0, T], H^1(0, 1)) \cap C^1([0, T], L^2(0, 1))$$

satisfying

$$y(T) = y'(T) = 0, \text{ in } (0, 1).$$

- **First step:** consider the linear control problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \varphi'' - \varphi_{xx} = 0, & (t, x) \in (0, T) \times (0, 1), \\ \varphi(t, 0) = u(t), & t \in (0, T), \\ \varphi(t, 1) = f(t), & \\ \varphi(0, x) = y^0(x), & x \in (0, 1) \bullet \\ \varphi'(0, x) = y^1(x), & \end{array} \right. \quad (2)$$

and compute the set $U = \{(u, f) : \varphi(T) = \varphi'(T) = 0 \text{ on } (0, 1)\}$.

Main tool: [the characteristics method](#).

- **Second step:** consider and study the **Dirichlet-Neumann map**:

$$A(y^0, y^1, u, f) = \varphi_x(\cdot, 1)$$

Main tool: an idea from Lebeau-Schatzman

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$$A(y^0, y^1, u, f) = \varphi_x(\cdot, 1)$$

Main tool: an idea from Lebeau-Schatzman

- **Third step:** Study the equivalent problem:

$$\begin{aligned} f &\geq \psi \\ A(y^0, y^1, u, f) &\geq 0 \quad , \quad (0, T) \bullet \\ (f - \psi) A(y^0, y^1, u, f) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Main tool: Differential inequalities or penalty method.

Lemma

If $(y^0, y^1) \in (H^1 \times L^2)(0, 1)$, $(u, f) \in H^1(0, T)^2$ and verify

$$u(0) = y^0(0), \quad f(0) = y^0(1),$$

then there exists a unique solution

$\varphi \in C(0, T; H^1(0, 1)) \cap C^1(0, T; L^2(0, 1))$ of Problem (2) such that

$$\|(\varphi, \varphi')(t)\|_{H^1 \times L^2(0,1)} \leq C \left(\|y^0, y^1\|_{H^1 \times L^2(0,1)} + \|(u, f)\|_{H^1(0,T)^2} \right)$$

First step: the set U

Lemma

With the assumptions of the previous lemma, let $T \in (2, 3)$. Then the solution φ satisfies $\varphi(T) = \varphi'(T) = 0$ if, and only if

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} u'(t) = f'(t+1) + \frac{1}{2}q^0(t), & T-2 < t < 1 \\ u'(t) = f'(t+1) + f'(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}p^0(2-t) & 1 < t < T-1 \\ u'(t) = f'(t-1) - \frac{1}{2}p^0(2-t) & T-1 < t < 2 \\ u'(t) + u'(t-2) = f'(t-1) + \frac{1}{2}q^0(t-2), & 2 < t < T \end{array} \right.$$

where $p = \varphi' - \varphi_x$ and $q = \varphi' + \varphi_x$.

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where $p = \varphi' - \varphi_x$ and $q = \varphi' + \varphi_x$.

Hint: There is no condition on $(0, T-2)$ for (u, f) and these relations define the set U .

Lemma

Under the assumptions of the two previous lemmas, we have:

$$A(y^0, y^1, u, f)(t) = \begin{cases} f'(t) - p^0(1-t), & 0 < t < 1 \\ f'(t) - 2u'(t-1) + q^0(t-1), & 1 < t < T-1 \\ -f'(t), & T-1 < t < T \end{cases}$$

Second step: the control Dirichlet-to-Neumann map

Lemma

Under the assumptions of the two previous lemmas, we have:

$$A(y^0, y^1, u, f)(t) = \begin{cases} f'(t) - p^0(1-t), & 0 < t < 1 \\ f'(t) - 2u'(t-1) + q^0(t-1), & 1 < t < T-1 \\ -f'(t), & T-1 < t < T \end{cases}$$

- Note that the expression of $A(y^0, y^1, u, f)$ only involves the part of u defined on $(0, T-2)$, i. e. *the free part of u* .

Third step: an equivalent problem

Problem ⁽³⁾ now writes: with

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} p^0(1-t), & 0 < t < 1 \\ 2u'(t-1) - q^0(t-1), & 1 < t < T-1 \end{cases}$$

• **On $(0, T-1)$:**

$$\begin{cases} f - \psi \geq 0, \\ f' - v \geq 0, \\ (f - \psi)(f' - v) = 0, \\ f(0) = y^0(1), \end{cases}$$

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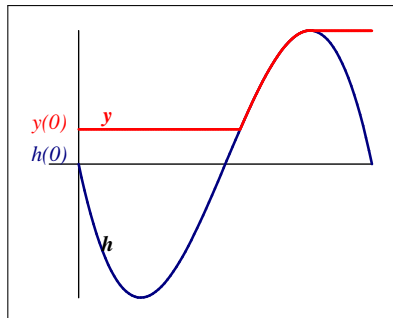
• On $(T-1, T)$:

$$\begin{cases} f - \psi \geq 0, \\ f'(t) \leq 0, \\ (f - \psi)f' = 0, \\ f(T) = 0. \end{cases}$$

A differential inequality

Lemma. Let $h \in H^1(0, T)$ and $\theta^0 \geq h(0)$. Then the function $\theta(t) = \max(\theta^0, \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} h(s))$ is the unique solution in $H^1(0, T)$ of

$$\begin{cases} \theta - h \geq 0, \\ \theta' \geq 0, \\ (\theta - h) \theta' = 0, \\ \theta(0) = \theta^0. \end{cases}$$



- Bénilan-Pierre ('79) treats much more intricate situations

Proof: using differential inequalities

With this lemma, we get:

- **On** $(0, T - 1)$:

$$\begin{cases} f - \psi \geq 0, \\ f' - v \geq 0, \\ (f - \psi)(f' - v) = 0, \\ f(0) = y^0(1), \end{cases}$$

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$$\Rightarrow f(t) = \int_0^t v + \max\left(y^0(1), \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (\psi(s) - \int_0^s v)\right)$$

- **On** $(T - 1, T)$:

$$\begin{cases} f - \psi \geq 0, \\ f'(t) \leq 0, \\ (f - \psi)f' = 0, \\ f(T) = 0. \end{cases}$$

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- **On** $(T - 1, T)$:

$$\begin{cases} f - \psi \geq 0, \\ f'(t) \leq 0, \\ (f - \psi)f' = 0, \\ f(T) = 0. \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(t) = \left[\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} \psi(s) \right]^+$$

Proof: using differential inequalities

- To end the proof with this method, it remains to prove that there exists u such that $f \in H^1(0, T)$.

Lemma

There exists u such that $f \in H^1(0, T)$.

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- This amounts to *find u such that*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow (T-1)^-} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow (T-1)^+} f(t)$$

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- This amounts to *find u such that*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow (T-1)^-} f(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow (T-1)^+} f(t)$$

- At this level, the fact that u is free on $(0, T - 2)$ is used and this last condition is a control problem!

- An alternative proof of this result is to consider the penalized problem: $\varepsilon > 0$

$$\begin{cases} y_\varepsilon'' - y_{\varepsilon,xx} = 0, & (0, T) \times (0, 1), \\ y_\varepsilon(t, 0) = u(t), & (0, T), \\ y_{x,\varepsilon}(t, 1) = \varepsilon^{-1} [y_\varepsilon(t, 1) - \psi(t)]^- & (0, T), \\ y_\varepsilon(0, x) = y^0(x), \quad y'_\varepsilon(0, x) = y^1(x), & (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

and use the control Dirichlet-to-Neumann map to reduce this problem to a *differential equation* on $(0, T)$ at $x = 1$.

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and use the control Dirichlet-to-Neumann map to reduce this problem to a *differential equation* on $(0, T)$ at $x = 1$.

- If $T = 2$, the two methods of proof do not work without restrictions on the initial data.

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Theorem

Let $T > 2$ and $\psi \in H^1(0, T)$. For any $(y^0, y^1), (z^0, z^1) \in H^1(0, 1) \times L^2(0, 1)$ with

$$\psi(0) \leq y^0(1), \quad \psi(T) \leq z^0(1)$$

there exists a control function $u \in H^1(0, T)$ such that (1) admits a unique solution

$$y \in C([0, T], H^1(0, 1)) \cap C^1([0, T], L^2(0, 1))$$

satisfying

$$y(T) = z^0, \quad y'(T) = z^1, \quad \text{in } (0, 1).$$

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- For details: FAK, S. Micu, A. Münch, *Controllability of a string submitted to unilateral constraint*, Annales de l'Institut Henri Poincaré - Analyse non linéaire (2010).

Open problems

- The same problem is open in higher space dimensions.

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- What is about the control parabolic problem:

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or the same problem in higher space dimensions?

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- and many others...

Thank you for your attention!