

New Mathematical Studies for Surface Waves on Multi-layered Liquid Films

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Abstract

We consider a coupled system of mathematical problem given in the form of two Partial differential equations in viscoelasticities describing the propagation of surface waves on multi-layered liquid films. We establish the existence of solutions for initial-value problem (1.3) in the linear case by using a priori energy estimates.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 35L20, 35L70, 37B25, 93D15.

Keywords: Surface waves; Existence; Multi-layered liquid films; Infinite Memory

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, modern technology has seen more interest in physical sciences and a rapid increase especially in areas that are exploited and dependent on multiple physical connections. In this research, we present a broad view, new perspective and a fruitful study of recent and serious issues in the form of time differential equations that represent important physical phenomena in many fields of application in modern sciences. We will consider a mathematical problem given in the form of partial differential equations related to the appropriate time for some important physical phenomena in various fields of application in engineering and modern technology, and try to propose and develop some new mathematical methods for a new study of the output of interactions between some associated effects.

The Kuramoto-Sivashinsky (KS) equation in the form, $\alpha, \gamma > 0$,

$$u' + uu_x + \alpha u_{xx} - \gamma u_{xxxx} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

is a well known model of 1D turbulence, which was derived in different physical contexts, including chemical reaction waves, propagation of combustion fronts in gases, surface waves in a film of a viscous liquid flowing along a diagonal level, patterns in thermal convection, rapid solidification, and others.

Recently, a linear coupled Kuramoto-Sivashinsky-KdV equation with an extra linear dissipative equation, was studied by many authors (see [1], [2], [6], ...). The model had the form

$$\begin{cases} u' + \alpha u_{xx} + u_{xxx} + uu_x + \beta u_{xxxx} = v_x, \\ v' + a_1 v_x - \gamma v_{xx} = u_x, \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

and a studies in wider way are made.

Viscoelastic substances exhibit behavior between flexible solids and Newtonian liquids. In fact, pressures in these media depend on the entire history of their distortion, not only on current state of deformation or the state of their current movement. This is why they are called materials with memory. Many authors have studied viscous systems with faded memory in a specific area. In this paper, we propose and develop in-depth and useful mathematical studies related to a new class of Kuramoto-Sivashinsky system, along with an additional linear equation, and of course we will extend the studies to the viscoelastic system. These proposed models apply to the description of surface waves of layer liquid films in different fields of applied science and modern technology modeled. Let $(x, y) \in \Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$, let us consider the system

$$\begin{cases} u' + \alpha u_{xx} + \Delta u_x + uu_x + \beta \Delta^2 u + \int_{-\infty}^t \mu_1(t-s) \Delta u(s) ds = v_x, \\ v' + a_1 v_x - \gamma \Delta v + \int_{-\infty}^t \mu_2(t-s) \Delta v(s) ds = u_x, \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

where u and v are the two real wave fields, the dissipative parameter $\gamma > 0$ accounts for the stabilization and a_1 is a group-velocity mismatch between the two wave modes. The coefficients α and β are all positive constants. The given functions μ_1, μ_2 are specified later. The terms $\int_{-\infty}^t \mu_i(t-s) u_{xx}(s) ds = \int_0^\infty \mu_i(s) u_{xx}(t-s) ds, i = 1, 2$ represent the infinite memories. To deal with infinite history, we assume that the kernel functions μ_1, μ_2 satisfy the following hypothesis:

$\mu_1, \mu_2 : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ are a non-increasing C^1 functions such that

$$1 - \int_0^\infty \mu_1(s) ds = l > 0, \quad \mu_1(0) > 0. \quad (1.4)$$

and

$$1 - \int_0^\infty \mu_2(s) ds = \tilde{l} > 0, \quad \mu_2(0) > 0. \quad (1.5)$$

Let $H^m(\Omega)$ usual Sobolev space defined by the norm

$$\|w\|_m^2 = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{|j| \leq m} |D^j w|^2 dx dy, \quad (1.6)$$

where $H^0(\Omega) = L^2(\Omega)$ and $\|w\| = \|w\|_0$, where

$$D^j w = \frac{\partial^{|j|} w}{\partial x^{j_1} \partial y^{j_2}}.$$

The main problem is the quantitative studies of surface waves on multilayered liquid films. In particular, the fundamental cause of the matter is under consideration by many mathematicians to answer physicist's questions to

achieve a complex and new physical structure, by merging several phenomena into one side and considering their effectiveness. It is therefore natural to ask whether a comprehensive presence of strong solutions can arise when the dissipation changes.

It is very important to address some scientific issues through the theories of functional analysis and then provide numerical simulation of the theoretical study to obtain a useful and stable convergence. Thus, the goal here is to develop some of the recent results obtained in research work near to our subject. In this paper we are studying the mathematical question of the Kuramoto-Sivashinsky-Cortegut-de-Fries equation in a multidimensional field. This model was put into paper [1] to describe surface waves on multilayered liquid films, by the

theory of perturbation, where the authors studied dissipation and acquired acquisition of instability in the model as small disturbances. Later, two-dimensional model was proposed and developed in [2]. In fact, the problem was originally proposed in [3]; attention was focused in particular on the existence and uniqueness of the solution. These studies were later significantly known in [4] and [5].

Our research methodology or plan includes the following parts: The main theme is to give more informations about the solution for surface waves on multi-layer liquid films. Interactions between externally applied power and dissipation by infinite memory term lead to the associated systems, which also makes us use a new mathematical methods in the linear case.

2. LINEAR STABILITY

The proposed system (1.3) describes the propagation of surface waves in a two-layer liquid with a single layer dominated by viscosity and infinite memory.

Let (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) be a small perturbation of a bounded C^∞ solution (u_0, v_0) of (1.3)

$$\begin{aligned} u &\sim u_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{u} \\ v &\sim v_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{v}, \quad \varepsilon < 1. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

To linearize system for (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) , substituting (2.1) in (1.3), we get

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}' + \alpha \tilde{u}_{xx} + \Delta \tilde{u}_x + u_0 \tilde{u}_x + \beta \Delta^2 \tilde{u} + \int_0^\infty \mu_1(t-s) \tilde{u}_{xx}(s) ds = \tilde{v}_x + f, \\ \tilde{v}' + a_1 \tilde{v}_x - \gamma \Delta \tilde{v} + \int_0^\infty \mu_2(t-s) \Delta \tilde{v}(s) ds = \tilde{u}_x + g, \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

by omitting the higher order terms of ε .

Under small initial perturbation, the stability of solution (u_0, v_0) is determined by the energy estimate for (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) . Let u_0 be a given bounded smooth function and a_1 be a given bounded smooth function. We will consider the following linearized system with (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}' + \alpha \tilde{u}_{xx} + \Delta \tilde{u}_x + u_0 \tilde{u}_x + \beta \Delta^2 \tilde{u} + \int_{-\infty}^t \mu_1(t-s) \tilde{u}_{xx}(s) ds = \tilde{v}_x + f, \\ \tilde{v}' + a_1 \tilde{v}_x - \gamma \Delta \tilde{v} + \int_{-\infty}^t \mu_2(t-s) \Delta \tilde{v}(s) ds = \tilde{u}_x + g, \\ \tilde{u}(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y) \end{cases} \tag{2.3}$$

Theorem 2.1. For any solution (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) of linearized system (2.3), the Schwartz rapidly decaying function space $S(\mathbb{R}^2)$, (Introduced in [8]), satisfies the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}'|^2 dx dy + \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{v}'|^2 dx dy + \|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}} \\ &\leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy + \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 dx dy + \int_{\Omega} |g|^2 dx dy \right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.4}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2 dx dy + \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}} ds \\ &\leq c \left(\int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}_0|^2 + |\tilde{v}_0|^2) dx dy + \int_0^T \int_{\Omega} |f|^2 dx dy + \int_{\Omega} |g|^2 dx dy ds \right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

where

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}} = \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{u}_x|^2) dx dy + c(\mu_1 \circ \tilde{u}_x)(t) + c \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{v}|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2) dx dy + c(\mu_2 \circ \nabla \tilde{v})(t).$$

Proof. Multiplying (2.3)₁ by \tilde{u} and (2.3)₂ by \tilde{v} integrating over Ω , we have

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}|^2 dx dy - \alpha \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}_x|^2 dx dy - \int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{u}_x \nabla \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} u_0 \tilde{u}_x \tilde{u} dx dy \\ - \beta \int_{\Omega} \Delta \tilde{u} \tilde{u} dx dy - \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}_x(t-s) \tilde{u}_x ds dx dy = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{v}_x \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} f \tilde{u} dx dy, \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{v}|^2 dx dy + a_1 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{v}_x \tilde{v} dx + \gamma \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2 dx dy \\ - \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_2(s) \nabla \tilde{v}(t-s) \nabla \tilde{v} ds dx dy = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x \tilde{v} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} g \tilde{v} dx dy. \end{array} \right.$$

Summing to get

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy - \alpha \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}_x|^2 dx dy - \int_{\Omega} (\beta |\Delta \tilde{u}|^2 - \gamma |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \\ - \int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{u}_x \nabla \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} u_0 \tilde{u}_x \tilde{u} dx dy + a_1 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{v}_x \tilde{v} dx dy \\ - \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}_x(t-s) \tilde{u}_x ds dx dy - \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_2(s) \nabla \tilde{v}(t-s) \nabla \tilde{v} ds dx dy \\ = \int_{\Omega} \tilde{v}_x \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x \tilde{v} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} f \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} g \tilde{v} dx dy, \end{array} \right. \quad (2.6)$$

for any $\nu > 0$, we have

$$- \int_{\Omega} (\beta |\Delta \tilde{u}|^2 - \gamma |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \leq -\nu \int_{\Omega} (|\Delta \tilde{u}|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \quad (2.7)$$

and

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \alpha |\tilde{u}_x|^2 + \nabla \tilde{u}_x \nabla \tilde{u} + u_0 \tilde{u}_x \tilde{u} + a_1 \tilde{v}_x \tilde{v} dx dy + \tilde{v}_x \tilde{u} dx dy + \tilde{u}_x \tilde{v} dx dy \right| \leq \nu \int_{\Omega} (|\Delta \tilde{u}|^2 + |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2) dx dy + c \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$\int_{\Omega} f \tilde{u} dx dy + \int_{\Omega} g \tilde{v} dx dy \leq \int_{\Omega} (|f|^2 + |g|^2) dx dy + \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \quad (2.9)$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}_x(t-s) ds dx dy \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}_x(t-s) ds \right)^2 dx dy \\ & \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x| + |\tilde{u}_x| ds \right)^2 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

By Cauchy-Schwarz and Young inequalities, we obtain, for some $\nu > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x| + |\tilde{u}_x| ds \right)^2 dx dy \\ & \leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x| ds \right)^2 dx dy + \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x| ds \right)^2 dx dy \\ & + 2 \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x| ds \right) \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x| ds \right) dx dy \\ & \leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right) \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x| ds \right)^2 dx dy \\ & + (1 + \nu) \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) ds |\tilde{u}_x| \right)^2 dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)(1-l) \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x|^2 ds dx dy + (1+\nu)(1-l)^2 \int_{\Omega} |\tilde{u}_x|^2 dx dy.$$

Then

$$\int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}_x(t-s) ds dx dy \leq \frac{1}{2}(1+(1+\nu)(1-l)^2) \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)(1-l) \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_1(s) |\tilde{u}_x(t-s) - \tilde{u}_x|^2 ds dx dy$$

and similarly

$$\int_{\Omega} \nabla \tilde{v} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_2(s) \nabla \tilde{v}(t-s) ds dx dy \leq \frac{1}{2}(1+(1+\nu)(1-\tilde{l})^2) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)(1-\tilde{l}) \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \mu_2(s) |\nabla \tilde{v}(t-s) - \nabla \tilde{v}|^2 ds dx dy$$

Then, (2.6) becomes

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy + c \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy \\ + \frac{1}{2}(1+(1+\nu)(1-l)^2) \int_{\Omega} \tilde{u}_x^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)(1-l)(\mu_1 \circ \tilde{u}_x)(t) \\ + \frac{1}{2}(1+(1+\nu)(1-\tilde{l})^2) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \tilde{v}|^2 dx dy + \frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{\nu}\right)(1-\tilde{l})(\mu_2 \circ \nabla \tilde{v})(t) \\ \leq \int_{\Omega} (|f|^2 + |g|^2) dx dy + \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy, \end{array} \right.$$

where

$$(\phi \circ \Psi)(t) = \int_{\Omega} \int_0^{\infty} \phi(s) |\Psi(t-s) - \Psi|^2 ds dx dy.$$

Thus,

$$P'(t) - cP(t) \leq M(t), \tag{2.10}$$

where

$$P(t) = \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|^2 + |\tilde{v}|^2) dx dy + \int_0^t \int_{\Omega} (|\tilde{u}|_{\mathcal{H}} + |\tilde{v}|_{\mathcal{H}}) dx dy ds$$

and

$$M(t) = \int_{\Omega} (|f|^2 + |g|^2) dx dy.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\exp(-ct)P(t) - P(0) \leq \int_0^t \exp(-cs)M(s) ds, \tag{2.11}$$

and

$$c(t)\left(P(0) + \int_0^t M(s) ds\right) \geq P(t), \tag{2.12}$$

this proves (2.4) and (2.5) (see [6]). □

Theorem 2.2 ([6], Theorem 2). *Any solution (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) of linearized system (2.3), satisfies the estimate, for $\kappa \geq 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\|\tilde{u}\|_{\kappa+2}^2 + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\kappa+1}^2 \right] + \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}\kappa} + \|\tilde{u}'\|_{\kappa}^2 + \|\tilde{v}'\|_{\kappa}^2 ds \\ \leq c\left(\|\tilde{u}_0\|_{\kappa+2}^2 + \|\tilde{v}_0\|_{\kappa+1}^2 + \int_0^T \|f\|_{\kappa}^2 + \|g\|_{\kappa}^2 ds\right), \end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

where

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}\kappa} = (\|\tilde{u}\|_{\kappa+4}^2 + \|\tilde{u}_x\|_2^2) + c(\mu_1 \circ \tilde{u}_x) + c(\|\tilde{v}\|_{\kappa+2}^2 + \|\nabla \tilde{v}\|^2) + c(\mu_2 \circ \nabla \tilde{v}).$$

3. EXISTENCE FOR LINEARIZED PROBLEM

To prove the existence and uniqueness results for related problem (2.3), we use the well known continuation method. We assume that

1. $u_0 \in H^{\kappa+2}(\Omega)$ and $v_0 \in H^{\kappa+1}(\Omega)$ and $f, g \in L^2([0, T], H^\kappa(\Omega))$,

Let us define the Banach space

$$Y = \left\{ (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) : \tilde{u} \in C([0, T], H^{\kappa+2}(\Omega)) \cap L^2([0, T], H^{\kappa+4}(\Omega)) \cap H^1([0, T], H^\kappa(\Omega)) \right. \\ \left. \tilde{v} \in C([0, T], H^{\kappa+1}(\Omega)) \cap L^2([0, T], H^{\kappa+2}(\Omega)) \cap H^1([0, T], H^\kappa(\Omega)) \right\}$$

equipped with the norm

$$\sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\|\tilde{u}\|_{\kappa+2}^2 + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\kappa+1}^2 \right] + \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{u}'\|_{\kappa}^2 + \|\tilde{v}'\|_{\kappa}^2 ds$$

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\kappa \geq 0$ be any integer and under the assumption (1), system (2.3) has a unique solution (u, v) in the Banach space Y satisfying estimate in Theorem 2.2.*

Proof. We rewrite (2.3) as

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}' + \mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = f, \\ \tilde{v}' + \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = g, \\ \tilde{u}(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = \left[\alpha \tilde{u} + \int_0^\infty \mu_1(s) \tilde{u}(t-s) ds \right]_{xx} + \Delta \tilde{u}_x + u_0 \tilde{u}_x + \beta \Delta^2 \tilde{u} - \tilde{v}_x, \\ \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) = a_1 \tilde{v}_x - \Delta \left[\gamma \tilde{v} - \int_0^\infty \mu_2(s) \tilde{v}(t-s) ds \right] - \tilde{u}_x.$$

For $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, we define

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}' + \lambda \mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) + (1-\lambda) \Delta^2 \tilde{u} = f, \\ \tilde{v}' + \lambda \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) - (1-\lambda) \Delta \tilde{v} = g, \\ \tilde{u}(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y). \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

In order to prove our result, let us consider a subset $\mathcal{B} \subset [0, 1]$ such that $\lambda \in \mathcal{B}$. We will show that \mathcal{B} is not empty, and it is both closed and open.

1. \mathcal{B} is not empty:

At least, $0 \in \mathcal{B}$. Since, for $\lambda = 0$, problem (3.2) takes the form

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}' + \Delta^2 \tilde{u} = f, \\ \tilde{v}' - \Delta \tilde{v} = g, \\ \tilde{u}(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

It is not hard to see that the Cauchy problem of general parabolic equations (3.3) admits a solutions (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) (see for instance [8])

2. \mathcal{B} is closed in $[0, 1]$:

Let $\lambda_j \in \mathcal{B}$ and let (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) be the solution of the following initial-value problem

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}'_j + \lambda_j \mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j) + (1-\lambda_j) \Delta^2 \tilde{u} = f, \\ \tilde{v}'_j + \lambda_j \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j) - (1-\lambda_j) \Delta \tilde{v}_j = g, \\ \tilde{u}_j(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}_j(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y). \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

By Theorem 2.2, we have (u_j, v_j) is uniformly bounded in Y .

Let $(\bar{u}_j, \bar{v}_j) = (\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{u}_{j-1}, \tilde{v}_j - \tilde{v}_{j-1})$, with satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \bar{u}'_j + \lambda_j \mathcal{L}_1(\bar{u}_j, \bar{v}_j) + (1 - \lambda) \Delta^2 \bar{u}_j = -(\lambda_j - \lambda_{j-1}) [\mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}_{j-1}, \tilde{v}_{j-1}) + (1 - \lambda) \Delta^2 \tilde{u}_{j-1}], \\ \bar{v}'_j + \lambda_j \mathcal{L}_2(\bar{u}_j, \bar{v}_j) - (1 - \lambda) \Delta \bar{u}_j = -(\lambda_j - \lambda_{j-1}) [\mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}_{j-1}, \tilde{v}_{j-1}) + (1 - \lambda) \Delta \tilde{u}_{j-1}], \\ \bar{u}_j(x, y, 0) = 0, \quad \bar{v}_j(x, y, 0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

By Theorem 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\|\bar{u}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+2}}^2 + \|\bar{v}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+1}}^2 \right] + \int_0^T \|\bar{u}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\bar{v}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} ds \\ & \leq c \left| (\lambda_j - \lambda_{j-1}) \right|^2 \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}_{j-1}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}_{j-1}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} ds \\ & \leq c \left| (\lambda_j - \lambda_{j-1}) \right|^2 K. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

where

$$\|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} = (\|\tilde{u}\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+4}}^2 + \|\tilde{u}_x\|_{\mathcal{H}^2}^2) + c(\mu_1 \circ \tilde{u}_x) + c(\|\tilde{v}\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+2}}^2 + \|\nabla \tilde{v}\|^2) + c(\mu_2 \circ \nabla \tilde{v}).$$

It follows that $(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j)$ is a Cauchy sequence in Y and its limit (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) is obviously the solution of (3.2). This shows that \mathcal{B} is closed in $[0, 1]$.

3. \mathcal{B} is open in $[0, 1]$:

Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ with $|\lambda - \lambda_0| \leq \varepsilon$.

Let $(\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{v}_1)$ be the solution of system

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}'_1 + \lambda_0 \mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{v}_1) + (1 - \lambda_0) \Delta^2 \tilde{u}_1 = f, \\ \tilde{v}'_1 + \lambda_0 \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{v}_1) - (1 - \lambda_0) \Delta \tilde{v}_1 = g, \\ \tilde{u}_1(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}_1(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y). \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

We now construct a sequence of solutions for the system

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{u}'_j + \lambda_0 \mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j) + (1 - \lambda_0) \Delta^2 \tilde{u}_j = f + (\lambda_0 - \lambda) [\mathcal{L}_1(\tilde{u}_{j-1}, \tilde{v}_{j-1}) - \Delta^2 \tilde{u}_{j-1}], \\ \tilde{v}'_j + \lambda_0 \mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j) - (1 - \lambda_0) \Delta \tilde{v}_j = g + (\lambda_0 - \lambda) [\mathcal{L}_2(\tilde{u}_{j-1}, \tilde{v}_{j-1}) - \Delta \tilde{v}_{j-1}], \\ \tilde{u}_j(x, y, 0) = u_0(x, y), \quad \tilde{v}_j(x, y, 0) = v_0(x, y). \end{cases} \tag{3.7}$$

As is [6], by Theorem 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \left[\|\tilde{u}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+2}}^2 + \|\tilde{v}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^{\kappa+1}}^2 \right] + \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}_j\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} ds \\ & \leq c \left| (\lambda - \lambda_0) \right|^2 \int_0^T \|\tilde{u}_{j-1}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} + \|\tilde{v}_{j-1}\|_{\mathcal{H}^\kappa} ds \\ & \leq c \varepsilon^2 K. \end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

choosing ε small enough so that $c \varepsilon^2 K < \frac{1}{2}$ and $(\tilde{u}_j, \tilde{v}_j)$ is a Cauchy sequence with limit (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) being the solution of (3.2). Hence \mathcal{B} is open.

This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. □

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors gratefully acknowledge Qassim University, represented by the Deanship of Scientific Research, on the material support for this research under number (3531-alrassac-2018-1-14-s) during the academic year 1439 AH/ 2018 AD.

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