## On the Existence, Uniqueness, and Stability of Solutions of the Equation $\sigma'(u_x)u_{xx} + \lambda u_{xtx} = \rho_0 u_{tt}$

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1. Introduction. This paper presents a study of the mixed boundary-initial value problem for the third-order partial differential equation

$$(E') \rho_0 u_{tt} = \sigma'(u_x) u_{xx} + \lambda u_{xtx}, (x, t) \varepsilon (0, 1) \times (0, \infty),$$

where  $\lambda$  and  $\rho_0$  are positive constants. (In the future (') will denote differentiation with respect to  $u_x$ . Arguments of functions, if not stated explicitly, will be x and t.) It will be shown that if  $\sigma'(\xi) > 0$  the problem is well set in the sense that there exists a unique solution which is stable with respect to perturbations in the initial data. Moreover, it will be shown that the solution decays to zero as t tends to infinity.

A physical prototype of the problem studied here arises when one considers purely longitudinal motions of a homogeneous bar of uniform cross-section and unit length. If we denote by x the position of a cross-section (which is assumed to move as a vertical plane section) in the homogeneous rest configuration of the bar, by u(x, t) the displacement at time t of the section from its rest position, by  $\tau(x, t)$  the stress on the section at time t, and by  $\rho_0 > 0$  the constant density of points in the rest position, then the equation of motion becomes

$$\rho_0 u_{tt} = \tau_x, \qquad (x, t) \ \varepsilon \ (0, 1) \times (0, \infty).$$

If one takes the ends of the bar (in our case the points 0 and 1) to be clamped for all times t > 0, then the displacement u must satisfy the auxiliary conditions

(A) 
$$u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0, t > 0.$$

One may now obtain a differential equation for the displacement u by making a specific assumption about the dependence of the stress  $\tau$  on the displacement. The simplest such assumption is Hooke's law which asserts that

$$\tau = E_0 u_s,$$

$$707$$

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