Nonlinear Dynamics and Systems Theory, 22 (3) (2022) 341-354



Equivalent Conditions and Persistence for Uniformly Exponential Dichotomy

Sutrima Sutrima* and Ririn Setiyowati

Department of Mathematics, University of Sebelas Maret, Ir. Sutami, no.36 A Kentingan, 57126, Surakarta, Indonesia.

Received: December 16, 2021; Revised: June 23, 2022

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to provide equivalence conditions of existing conditions for the uniformly exponential dichotomy of strongly continuous quasi groups (C_0 -quasi groups) on Banach spaces. There are four equivalent conditions for the existence of uniformly exponential dichotomy in the used classes of continuous and integrable function spaces over \mathbb{R} . Each condition emphasizes the existence and uniqueness of mild solutions of the corresponding inhomogeneous equation on the corresponding space in the C_0 -quasi group term. The results are parallel with the dichotomy for the evolution family. Moreover, a small time-dependent perturbation of the infinitesimal generator of the C_0 -quasi groups persists the uniformly exponential dichotomy. The results are also motivated by illustrative examples.

Keywords: strongly continuous quasi semigroup; uniformly exponential dichotomy; mild solution; time-dependent perturbation; persistence.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2010): 34D09, 47D03.

1 Introduction

As a generalization of exponential stability and dichotomy for the evolution family [1,2], the Dichotomy Theorem of C_0 -quasi groups on Banach spaces has just been developed in [3], see Theorem 4. The theorem implies that a uniformly exponential dichotomy of the C_0 -quasi groups on Banach spaces X is equivalent to the spectral property of the corresponding evolution semigroup on $L_p(\mathbb{R}, X)$. Besides, the uniformly exponential dichotomy is also equivalent to the existence and uniqueness of Green's function for the quasi group, Theorem 9 of [3]. The uniformly exponential stability in this paper refers to the term in [4–6].

^{*} Corresponding author: sutrima@mipa.uns.ac.id

^{© 2022} InforMath Publishing Group/1562-8353 (print)/1813-7385 (online)/http://e-ndst.kiev.ua341