GLOBAL WEAK SOLUTIONS
TO THE EULER-BOLTZMANN EQUATIONS
IN RADIATION HYDRODYNAMICS

BY

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Abstract. The Cauchy problem for the one-dimensional Euler-Boltzmann equations in radiation hydrodynamics is studied. The global weak entropy solutions are constructed using the Godunov finite difference scheme. The global existence of weak entropy solutions in $L^\infty$ with arbitrarily large initial data is established with the aid of the compensated compactness method.

1. Introduction. In this paper we are interested in the global solution to the one-dimensional Euler-Boltzmann equations in radiation hydrodynamics. Radiation hydrodynamics (cf. [17, 18]) is concerned with the propagation of thermal radiation and the effect of this radiation on the hydrodynamics describing the fluid motion.

The theory of radiation hydrodynamics finds a wide range of applications, including diverse astrophysical phenomena such as waves and oscillations in stellar atmospheres, nonlinear stellar pulsation, supernova explosions, stellar winds, and many other areas.

The mathematical equations governing the radiation hydrodynamics are the Euler equations of compressible fluids coupled with the Boltzmann equation of particle transport. It is very important to understand the solutions of the Euler-Boltzmann equations in order to obtain insights into the radiation hydrodynamics and related physical phenomena as well as applications. However, solving the Euler-Boltzmann equations is challenging because of the complexity and mathematical difficulty.
In this paper we consider only polytropic ideal gases, in particular, entropy solutions in the system of radiation hydrodynamics (1.1)-(1.4), see [10, 11]. For the studies of some local existence of weak solutions using the Godunov type finite scheme and apply the compensated compactness framework to prove the convergence of the approximate solutions. In particular, we show the $L^\infty$ uniform estimates, the $H^{-1}$ compactness, and the entropy conditions. To obtain the global existence, we need to overcome the complex structure of the system, especially from the radiation terms in the Euler equations (1.2), which requires some new ideas and new ingredients in the proof.
The rest of this paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we reformulate the problem and state the main result. In Section 3, we prove the main result, that is, the global existence of $L^\infty$ solutions, which consists of the construction of approximate solutions, convergence, and consistency as well as entropy conditions.

2. Reformulation and main result. Using (1.1) and (1.3), we can rewrite (1.1)-(1.2) as

\[
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{c} \partial_t I + \Omega_t I_x &= F(\rho, I), \\
\rho_t + m_x &= 0, \\
m_t + \left(\frac{m^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho)\right)_x &= G(\rho, I),
\end{aligned}
\]

where $m = \rho u$ and

\[
F(\rho, I) = S(\nu) - \sigma(\nu, \rho) I(\nu, \Omega) + \int_0^\infty \int_{S^2} \left( \frac{\nu}{\nu^2} \sigma_s(\nu' \rightarrow \nu, \Omega', \Omega, \rho) I(\nu', \Omega') \right) d\Omega',
\]

\[
G(\rho, I) = -\frac{1}{c} \left( \int_0^\infty \int_{S^2} \Omega_1(S(\nu) - \sigma(\nu, \rho) I(\nu, \Omega)) d\Omega + \int_0^\infty \int_{S^2} \int_0^\infty \int_{S^2} \Omega_1 \frac{\nu}{\nu^2} \sigma_s(\nu' \rightarrow \nu, \Omega', \Omega, \rho) I(\nu', \Omega') d\Omega' d\nu' \right),
\]

with

\[
\sigma(\nu, \rho) = \sigma_a(\nu, \rho) + \int_0^\infty \int_{S^2} \sigma_s(\nu' \rightarrow \nu, \Omega', \Omega, \rho) d\Omega' d\nu'.
\]

We consider the initial-value problem of system (2.1) with the following initial data:

\[
\begin{aligned}
I|_{t=0} &= I_0(x, \nu, \Omega), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \nu > 0, \quad \Omega \in S^2, \\
\rho|_{t=0} &= \rho_0(x), \quad m|_{t=0} = m_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{aligned}
\]

We set $V := (\rho, m)$ and $R_T := \mathbb{R} \times [0, T]$.

Definition 2.1. The bounded measurable function $(I, V) = (I(x, t, \nu, \Omega), \rho(x, t), m(x, t))$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$ is a global weak solution of (2.1)-(2.2) if the following integral identities hold for any fixed $T > 0$, $\nu > 0$, $\Omega \in S^2$:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \frac{1}{c} I \phi_t + \Omega I \phi_x \right) dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} I_0 \phi(x, 0) dx + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\rho, I) \phi dx dt &= 0, \\
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho \phi_t + m \phi_x) dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \rho_0 \phi(x, 0) dx &= 0, \\
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( m \phi_t + \left( \frac{m^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho) \right) \phi_x \right) dx dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_0^T G(\rho, I) \phi dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}} m_0 \phi(x, 0) dx &= 0,
\end{aligned}
\]

for all $\phi \in C^\infty_0(R_T)$ satisfying $\phi(x, T) = 0$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

The main assumptions of this paper are the following:

(MA) Suppose that the initial data $(I_0, \rho_0, m_0)$ satisfies the conditions:

\[
|I_0(x, \nu, \Omega)| \leq M_1, \quad 0 \leq \rho_0(x) \leq M_2, \quad |m_0(x)| \leq M_3 \rho_0(x),
\]

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for some positive constants $M_i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, and suppose $F(\rho, I)$, $G(\rho, I)$ satisfy the following conditions:

\begin{align}
|F(\rho, I)| &\leq C_1|I| + C_2|\rho|^\theta, \quad (2.6) \\
\left|\frac{G}{\rho}\right| &\leq C_3|I| + C_4|\rho|^\theta, \quad (2.7)
\end{align}

for some positive constants $C_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, 4$, and for bounded $\rho_i, I_i, i = 1, 2$,

\begin{align}
\begin{cases}
|F(\rho_1, I_1) - F(\rho_2, I_2)| &\leq C|I_1, I_2||\rho_1 - \rho_2|, \quad \text{if } \rho_1 \neq \rho_2 \\
|F(\rho_1, I_1) - F(\rho_2, I_2)| &\leq C|I_1 - I_2|, \quad \text{if } \rho_1 = \rho_2,
\end{cases} \quad (2.8) \\
\begin{cases}
|G(\rho_1, I_1) - G(\rho_2, I_2)| &\leq C|I_1, I_2||\rho_1 - \rho_2|, \quad \text{if } \rho_1 \neq \rho_2 \\
|G(\rho_1, I_1) - G(\rho_2, I_2)| &\leq C|I_1 - I_2|, \quad \text{if } \rho_1 = \rho_2,
\end{cases} \quad (2.9)
\end{align}

where $C$ denotes a positive constant, $C(I_1, I_2)$ denotes a positive constant $C$ depending on $I_1$ and $I_2$, and $\theta = \frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}$. These assumptions hold for some class of functions $\sigma$ (in terms of $\sigma_s, \sigma_a$) and are required for the approach of compensated compactness in this paper. In particular, for $\sigma$ satisfying the following Lipschitz conditions (cf. [11]):

\begin{align}
|\sigma(\rho_1) - \sigma(\rho_2)| &\leq C|\rho_1 - \rho_2|, \\
&\int_0^\infty d\nu' \int_{S^2} \left|\frac{\nu}{\nu'} (\sigma(\rho_1) - \sigma(\rho_2))\right| d\Omega' \leq C|\rho_1 - \rho_2|,
\end{align}

one has

\begin{align}
|F(\rho_1, I_1) - F(\rho_2, I_2)| &\leq |\sigma(\rho_1)I_1 - \sigma(\rho_2)I_2| + \int_0^\infty d\nu' \int_{S^2} \left|\frac{\nu}{\nu'} (\sigma(\rho_1)I_1 - \sigma(\rho_2)I_2)\right| d\Omega' \\
&\leq C(I_1, I_2)|\sigma(\rho_1) - \sigma(\rho_2)| + C(I_1, I_2) \int_0^\infty d\nu' \int_{S^2} \left|\frac{\nu}{\nu'} (\sigma(\rho_1) - \sigma(\rho_2))\right| d\Omega' \\
&\leq C(I_1, I_2)|\rho_1 - \rho_2|.
\end{align}

Similarly, (2.9) holds. Now we state the main result of this paper as follows.

**Theorem 2.1.** Under the above assumption (MA), for $1 < \gamma \leq 2$, the Cauchy problem (2.1)-(2.2) has a global weak entropy solution $(I(x, t, \nu, \Omega), \rho(x, t), m(x, t))$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $t > 0$, for any fixed $\nu > 0$, $\Omega \in S^2$, satisfying the following estimates and entropy condition: on $R_T = \mathbb{R} \times [0, T]$ for any fixed $T > 0$,

\begin{align}
|I| &\leq C(T), \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq C(T), \quad |m| \leq C(T)\rho, \quad (2.10)
\end{align}

for a constant $C(T)$ which depends on $T$, and

\begin{align}
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\eta(\rho, m)\psi_t + q(\rho, m)\psi_x)dxdt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta_m(\rho, m)G(\rho, I)\psi dxdt \geq 0 \quad (2.11)
\end{align}

for all weak and convex entropy pairs $(\eta, q)$ of the Euler equations in (2.1) and for all nonnegative test functions $\psi \in C_0^\infty(R_T)$, with $\psi(x, 0) = \psi(x, T) = 0$. 


3. Proof of the main result: Theorem [2.1] In this section, we prove our main result in Theorem 2.1. We divide the proof of the theorem into three steps. The first step is to construct the approximate solutions by the fractional Godunov schemes, the second step is to show the convergence by the compensated compactness framework, and the final step is to prove that the limit function is a weak entropy solution. We recall that the homogeneous system:

$$\begin{align*}
\rho_t + m_x &= 0 \\
m_t + \left( \frac{m^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho) \right)_x &= 0
\end{align*}$$

has two eigenvalues

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{m}{\rho} - \rho^\theta, \quad \lambda_2 = \frac{m}{\rho} + \rho^\theta$$

and Riemann invariants

$$w = \frac{m}{\rho} + \rho^\theta, \quad z = \frac{m}{\rho} - \rho^\theta,$$

with $\theta = \frac{\gamma - 1}{2}$.

3.1. Construction of approximate solutions. In this section, we construct the approximate solutions $(I^l, V^l) = (I^l, \rho^l, m^l)$ with $V^l = (\rho^l, m^l)$ of (2.1)-(2.2) in the strip $0 \leq t \leq T$ for any fixed $T > 0$, where $l$ and $h$ are the space mesh length and the time mesh length, respectively, satisfying the Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy condition:

$$\max_{i=1,2} \left( \sup_{x,t} |\lambda_i(\rho^l, m^l)| \right) \leq \frac{l}{2h}.$$

We now use the Godunov scheme to construct a sequence of approximate solutions of (2.1). Namely, we solve the Riemann problems of (3.1) in the region

$$R_j = \{(x,t) : x_{j-1/2} \leq x \leq x_{j+1/2}, 0 \leq t < h\}, \quad x_{j+1/2} = (j + 1/2)l :$$

$$\begin{align*}
(p_0^l)_t + (m_0^l)_x &= 0, \\
(m_0^l)_t + \left( \frac{(m_0^l)^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho_0^l) \right)_x &= 0, \\
(p_0^l, m_0^l)|_{t=0} &= \begin{cases}
\frac{1}{l} \int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} (p_0(x), m_0(x))dx, & x < jl, \\
\frac{1}{l} \int_{x_{j-1/2}}^{x_{j+1/2}} (p_0(x), m_0(x))dx, & x > jl,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}$$

for all integers $j \geq 1$. We also solve the following problem in the strip: $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq t \leq h$:

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{l} (I_0^l)_t + \Omega_1(I_0^l)_x &= 0, \\
I_0^l|_{t=0} &= I_0(x).
\end{align*}$$

Then, we set

$$\begin{align*}
I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t) &= I_0^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t) + cF(p_0^l, I_0^l)_t, \\
V^l(x, t) &= V_0^l(x, t) + \bar{G}(p_0^l, I_0^l)_t,
\end{align*}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq t \leq h$, where $V_0^l = (p_0^l, m_0^l)$ and $\bar{G} = (0, G)^T$. We continue the construction to the next time step recursively as follows.
Suppose that we have defined approximate solutions \((I^l, V^l)\) for \(0 \leq t < ih\), with \(i \geq 1\) an integer. We then define

\[
\begin{align*}
I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t) &= I^l_0(\nu, \Omega, x, t) + F(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)(t - ih), \\
V^l(x, t) &= V^l_0(x, t) + \tilde{G}(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)(t - ih),
\end{align*}
\]

(3.3)

for \(ih \leq t < (i+1)h\), where \(V^l_0(x, t)\) are piecewise smooth functions defined as a solution of the Riemann problem in the region \(R^l_{i+1} \equiv \{(x, t) : x_{j-1/2} \leq x \leq x_{j+1/2}, ih \leq t < (i+1)h\}:

\[
\begin{aligned}
&\left\{ (\rho^l_0)_t + (m^l_0)_x = 0, \\
&\left( m^l_0 \right)_t + \left( \frac{(m^l_0)^2}{\rho^l_0} + P_m(\rho^l_0) \right)_x = 0, \\
&\left( \rho^l_0, m^l_0 \right)_{\tau=ih} = \begin{cases} 1 \int_{j-1/2}^{j+1/2} (\rho^l(x, ih - 0), m^l(x, ih - 0))dx, & x < jl, \\
1 \int_{j-1/2}^{j+1/2} (\rho^l(x, ih - 0), m^l(x, ih - 0))dx, & x > jl, \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\]

(3.4)

and \(I^l_0(\nu, \Omega, x, t)\) is the solution of following problem in the region \(x \in \mathbb{R}, \ ih \leq t < (i+1)h:\n
\[
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{c}(I^l_0)_t + \Omega_1(I^l_0)_x &= 0, \\
I^l_0|_{\tau=ih} &= I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, ih - 0).
\end{aligned}
\]

Then the approximate solutions \((I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t), V^l(x, t))\) are well-defined for \(x \in \mathbb{R}, \ 0 \leq t \leq T\) and any fixed \(\nu > 0, \Omega \in S^2\).

3.2. Convergence via compensated compactness method. We now show the convergence of the approximate solutions constructed in Section 3.1 with the aid of the compensated compactness method. The following is the compensated compactness framework (cf. [2, 4, 14, 15]):

**Theorem 3.1.** Suppose that a sequence of measurable functions

\((V^l(x, t), I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t)) = (\rho^l(x, t), m^l(x, t), I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t)), \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \ t > 0, \ \nu > 0, \ \Omega \in S^2\),

satisfies the following conditions, for each fixed pair of parameters \((\nu, \Omega)\).

1. There is a constant \(C > 0\) such that, for \((x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2_+ := \mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty),\)

\[
|I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t)| \leq C, \quad 0 \leq \rho^l(x, t) \leq C, \quad |m^l(x, t)| \leq C \rho^l(x, t).
\]

2. The measure sequence

\[
\eta(V^l) + q(V^l)_x
\]

is compact in \(H^{-1}(\Omega^\prime)\), for all weak entropy pairs \((\eta, q)\) of (3.1), where \(\Omega^\prime \subset \mathbb{R}^2_+\) is any bounded and open set. Then, for \(1 < \gamma \leq 2\), there exist functions \((\rho, m, I) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2_+)\) and a convergent subsequence (still labeled) \((V^l, I^l)\), such that as \(l \to 0\), \(V^l(x, t) \to V(x, t) = (\rho(x, t), m(x, t))\) almost everywhere in \(\mathbb{R}^2_+\), and \(I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t) \rightharpoonup I(\nu, \Omega, x, t)\) weakly-\(*\) in \(\mathbb{R}^2_+\) for each fixed pair of parameters \((\nu, \Omega)\).

We now prove that the approximate solutions \((V^l, I^l)\) satisfy the above framework, i.e., the \(L^\infty\) estimate and the \(H^{-1}\) estimate.
3.2.1. $L^\infty$ estimate. First, we prove that the approximate solutions $(V^l, P^l)$ have a uniform bound.

**Theorem 3.2.** Suppose that the initial data $(I_0, \rho_0, m_0)$ satisfy the following conditions:

\[ |I_0(x, \nu, \Omega)| \leq C_0, \quad 0 \leq \rho_0(x) \leq C_0, \quad |m_0(x)| \leq C_0 \rho_0(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}, \ \nu > 0, \ \ \Omega \in S^2, \]

for some constant $C_0 > 0$, and $F(\rho, I), G(\rho, I)$ satisfy (2.6)-(2.7). Then, there exists a positive constant $C(T)$, independent of $l$ and $h$, such that

\[ |P^l| \leq C(T), \quad 0 \leq \rho'(x, t) \leq C(T), \quad |m^l| \leq C(T)\rho', \quad (x, t) \in RT = \mathbb{R} \times [0, T]. \quad (3.5) \]

**Proof.** For $x \in \mathbb{R}$, $ih \leq t < (i + 1)h$ with $i \geq 0$ integers,

\[
|P^l(x, t)| \leq \|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|F\|_{L^\infty}(t - ih)
\]

\[ \leq \|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + C(\|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|\rho^0_i\|^6_{L^\infty})h \]

\[ \leq \|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + C(\|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|w^0_i - z^0_i\|_{L^\infty})h \]

\[ \leq \|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|w^0_i - z^0_i\|_{L^\infty}) \]

\[ + C \left( \|I^0_0(\nu, \Omega, x, ih + 0)\|_{L^\infty} + \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) - \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) \right) h, \]

where $w^0_i$ and $z^0_i$ are Riemann invariants corresponding to the Riemann solutions $V^l_0$. For the Riemann invariants, we have the following estimates:

\[ w^l(x, t) = w^0_i(x, t) + \frac{G}{\rho^0_i}(t - ih) \]

\[ \leq \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) + \left\| \frac{G}{\rho^0_i} \right\|_{L^\infty} h \]

\[ \leq \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) + C(\|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|w^0_i - z^0_i\|_{L^\infty})h \]

\[ \leq \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) + C \left( \|I^0_0(\nu, \Omega, x, ih + 0)\|_{L^\infty} + \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) - \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) \right) h \]

and

\[ z^l(x, t) = z^0_i(x, t) + \frac{G}{\rho^0_i}(t - ih) \]

\[ \geq \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) + \left\| \frac{G}{\rho^0_i} \right\|_{L^\infty} h \]

\[ \geq \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) - C(\|I^0_0\|_{L^\infty} + \|w^0_i - z^0_i\|_{L^\infty})h \]

\[ \geq \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) + \left( \|I^0_0(\nu, \Omega, x, ih + 0)\|_{L^\infty} + \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0) - \inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) \right) h. \]

Let

\[ \alpha_i = \max \left\{ \|I^0_0(\nu, \Omega, x, ih + 0)\|_{L^\infty}, \sup_{x} w^0_i(x, ih + 0), -\inf_{x} z^0_i(x, ih + 0) \right\}. \]
Then
\[
\max \left\{ \|I_0^i(v, \Omega, x, (i+1)h - 0)\|_{L^\infty}, \sup_x w^i(x, (i+1)h - 0), - \inf_x z^i_0(x, (i+1)h - 0) \right\}
\leq C\alpha_i(1 + h).
\]
It follows that
\[
\alpha_{i+1} \leq C(1 + h)\alpha_i.
\]
Thus
\[
\alpha_{i+1} \leq C(1 + h)\alpha_i \leq C(1 + h)^{i+1}\alpha_0, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n = \frac{T}{h}.
\]
We can deduce that
\[
\alpha_i \leq C(1 + h)^i\alpha_0 \leq C(1 + h)^n\alpha_0 = C(1 + h)^{\frac{T}{h}}\alpha_0 \leq C\sup\alpha_0,
\]
where \(\alpha_0 = \max\{\|I_0\|_{L^\infty}, \sup_x w_0(x), - \inf_x z_0(x)\}\). Then
\[
w^i(x, t) \leq C\sup\alpha_0, \quad z^i(x, t) \leq C\sup\alpha_0, \quad w^i - z^i \geq 0.
\]
Then, there is a constant \(C(T) > 0\) independent of \(l\) and \(h\) such that
\[
|I^i(v, \Omega, x, t)| \leq C(T), \quad 0 \leq \rho^i(x, t) \leq C(T), \quad |m^i(x, t)| \leq C(T)\rho^i(x, t).
\]
Now, we can choose the time mesh length \(h = h(l)\). Let
\[
\lambda = \max_{i=1,2} \left\{ \sup_{0 \leq \rho \leq C(T), |m| \leq C(T)} |\lambda_i(\rho, m)| \right\},
\]
and take \(h = \frac{T}{n}\), where \(n = \left[\frac{4\lambda T}{h}\right] + 1\). Then the Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy condition holds.

3.2.2. \(H^{-1}\) estimate. In order to prove the \(H^{-1}\) estimate, we need some useful lemmas.

**Lemma 3.1.** Let \(V^l(x, t)\) be the approximate solution. Then, there is a positive constant \(C\) independent of \(l\) such that
\[
\sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} |V(x, ih - 0) - V^i_j|^2 dx \leq C, \quad (3.6)
\]
where
\[
V^i_j = \frac{1}{T} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} V^l(x, ih - 0) dx.
\]

**Proof.** Consider the mechanical entropy pair
\[
\eta^* = \frac{1}{2}\frac{m^2}{\rho} + \frac{\rho^\gamma}{\gamma(\gamma - 1)}, \quad q^* = \frac{1}{2}\frac{m^3}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma - 1}\rho^{\gamma - 1}m.
\]
For \(ih \leq t \leq (i+1)h\), Green’s formula implies that
\[
\sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} (\eta^*(V^i_j|^2 - \eta^*(V^i_j)) dx + \int_0^T \sum \sigma[\eta^*_j] - [q^*_j]) dt
\]
\[
= \int_{Q^l} (\eta^*_0(V^0(x, 0) - \eta^*_0(V^0(x, T - 0))) dx, \quad (3.7)
\]
where \((V_0^j)^i = V_0^j(x, ih - 0)\), \(\sigma\) is the propagating speed of the shock wave, and
\[
[\eta_*] = \eta_*(V_0^j(x(t) + 0, t)) - \eta_*(V_0^j(x(t) - 0, t)),
\]
\([q_*] = q_*(V_0^j(x(t) + 0, t)) - q_*(V_0^j(x(t) - 0, t)), \quad ih \leq t < (i + 1)h.
\]
From the uniform bound of \(V_0^j\), the right-hand side of (3.7) is dominated by a constant \(C > 0\) independent of \(l\); i.e.,
\[
\sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} (\eta_*(V_0^j)^i - \eta_*(V_j^i))dx + \int_0^T \sum_{i,j} \{\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*]\}dt \leq C. \tag{3.8}
\]
We decompose the first term of (3.8) into two parts:
\[
\int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} (\eta_*(V_0^j)^i - \eta_*(V_j^i))dx = \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} (\eta_*(V_j^i)^i - \eta_*(V_j^j))dx + \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} (\eta_*(V_0^j)^i - \eta_*(V_j^j)^i)dx
\]
\[
\equiv A_j^i + R_j^i,
\]
where \((V_j^i)^i = V_j^i(x, ih - 0)\). For \(A_j^i\), we take the Taylor expansion for \(\eta_*(V_j^i)^i\) to get
\[
\eta_*(V_j^i)^i = \eta_*(V_j^j)^i + \nabla \eta_*(V_j^j)^i(V_j^j - V_j^i) + \frac{1}{2}(V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)^\top \nabla^2 \eta_*(\xi_j^i)((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j), \tag{3.9}
\]
where \(\xi_j^i\) is a mean value. Integrating (3.9) on the cell \(((j-1)l, jl)\) and using the fact that \(V_j^i\) is the average value of \((V_j^i)^i\) on this cell, we have
\[
A_j^i = \frac{1}{2} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} ((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)^\top \nabla^2 \eta_*(\xi_j^i)((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)dx. \tag{3.10}
\]
For \(R_j^i\), we have
\[
R_j^i = \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} \left( \int_0^1 \nabla \eta_*(((V_j^i)^i + \theta((V_0^j)^i - (V_j^i)^i))d\theta ((V_0^j)^i - (V_j^i)^i))dx \right)
\]
\[
= -h \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} \left( \int_0^1 \nabla \eta_*((V_j^i)^i + \theta((V_0^j)^i - (V_j^i)^i))d\theta G((\rho_0)^j, (I_0)^j)\right)dx. \tag{3.11}
\]
From the uniform bound of approximate solutions, we get \(|R_j^i| \leq Clh\), where \(C\) is independent of \(l\) and \(h\). Summing over all cells, by (3.8), (3.10) and (3.11), we have
\[
\sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} ((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)^\top \nabla^2 \eta_*(\xi_j^i)((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)dx + 2 \int_0^T \sum_{i,j} \{\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*]\}dt \leq C.
\]
Since \((\eta_*, q_*)\) is a convex entropy pair, \(\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*] \geq 0\) holds across the shock waves. Thus
\[
\int_0^T \sum_{i,j} \{\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*]\}dt \leq C
\]
and
\[
\sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} ((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)^\top \nabla^2 \eta_*(\xi_j^i)((V_j^i)^i - V_j^j)dx \leq C. \tag{3.12}
\]
In particular, \( \eta_* \) is strictly convex; i.e., there is a constant \( \alpha > 0 \) such that
\[
V^\top \nabla^2 \eta_* V \geq \alpha |V|^2.
\]
It follows from (3.12) that (3.6) is true. \( \square \)

The proofs of the following three lemmas can be found in [6, 8].

**Lemma 3.2.** Assume that \( 0 \leq \rho \leq C, \ |m| \leq C \rho \). Then, there is a constant \( C' > 0 \) such that
\[
|\nabla \eta| \leq C', \quad |\nabla q| \leq C', \quad |V^\top \nabla^2 \eta V| \leq C' V^\top \nabla^2 \eta_* V,
\]
(3.13)
for every weak entropy pair \((\eta, q)\) of (3.1).

**Lemma 3.3.** For every weak entropy pair \((\eta, q)\) of (3.1), there is a constant \( C > 0 \) such that
\[
|\sigma[\eta] - [q]| \leq C |\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*]|.
\]
(3.14)

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N \) be a bounded open set. Then, the compact set of \( W^{-1,p}(\Omega) \) \( \cap \) (bounded set of \( W^{-1,1}(\Omega) \)) \( \subset \) (compact set of \( H_{\text{loc}}^{-1}(\Omega) \)), for some constants \( p \) and \( r \) satisfying \( 1 < p \leq 2 < r < \infty \).

Now, we can prove that the sequence of entropy dissipation measures \( \eta(V^1)_t + q(V^1)_x \) is compact in \( H_{\text{loc}}^{-1} \).

**Theorem 3.3.** For the approximate solution \( \{V^1\} \), the measure sequence
\[
\eta(V^1)_t + q(V^1)_x
\]
is a compact subset of \( H_{\text{loc}}^{-1}(\Omega') \) for all weak entropy pairs \((\eta, q)\), where \( \Omega' \) is any open bounded subset in \( R_T = \mathbb{R} \times [0, T] \).

**Proof.** For any \( \varphi \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega') \), we consider
\[
\int_{\Omega'}\int_{0}^{T} \left( \eta(V^1)\varphi_t + q(V^1)\varphi_x \right) dx dt = A(\varphi) + R(\varphi) + B(\varphi) + \Sigma(\varphi) + S(\varphi),
\]
(3.15)
where
\[
A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)T}^{jT} \left( \eta(V^1)_j \varphi(x, i) - \eta(V^1)_j \varphi(x, i) \right) dx,
\]
\[
R(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)T}^{jT} \left( \eta(V^1)_0 \varphi(x, i) - \eta(V^1)_0 \varphi(x, i) \right) dx,
\]
\[
B(\varphi) = \int_{\Omega'} \left( \eta(V^1) \varphi(x, T) - \eta(V^1) \varphi(x, 0) \right) dx,
\]
\[
\Sigma(\varphi) = \int_{0}^{T} \sum_{\eta, q} \left| \sigma[\eta] - [q] \right| \varphi(x(t), t) dt,
\]
\[
S(\varphi) = \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega'} \left( \left( \eta(V^1) - \eta(V^1) \right) \varphi_t + \left( q(V^1) - q(V^1) \right) \varphi_x \right) dx dt.
\]
We now make estimates for each of these terms.
We decompose $A(\varphi)$ into two parts:

$$A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \varphi_i^j \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} (\eta(V^i) - \eta(V_j^i))dx + \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} (\eta(V^i) - \eta(V_j^i))(\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i)dx$$

$$\equiv A_1(\varphi) + A_2(\varphi),$$

where $\varphi_j^i = \varphi(jl, ih)$ and $\varphi^i = \varphi(x, ih)$. For $A_1(\varphi)$, using (3.9), (3.10), (3.12) and Lemma 3.2, we have

$$|A_1(\varphi)| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{i,j} \varphi_i^j \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} ((V^i) - V_j^i)^{\top} \nabla^2 \eta(\xi^i) ((V^i) - V_j^i)dx \right|$$

$$\leq C\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} ((V^i) - V_j^i)^{\top} \nabla^2 \eta(\xi^i) ((V^i) - V_j^i)dx$$

$$\leq C\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}. \tag{3.16}$$

For $A_2(\varphi)$, using Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2, we have

$$|A_2(\varphi)| \leq \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} (\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i)^2dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} (\eta(V^i) - \eta(V_j^i))^2dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq C\|\varphi\|_{C^0} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \|x - jl\|^{2\alpha}dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \|\nabla \eta((V^i) - V_j^i)\|^2dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq C \int_{\Omega} \|\varphi\|_{C^0} \|\nabla \eta\|_{L^\infty} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} ((V^i) - V_j^i)^2dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq C \int_{\Omega} \|\varphi\|_{C^0}, \tag{3.17}$$

where $\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1$.

(2) For $R(\varphi)$, with the help of Theorem 3.2 and Lemma 3.2, we deduce that

$$|R(\varphi)| \leq \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} |\nabla \eta(\xi^i)(V_0^i(x, T)) - (V_j^i(x, T))\varphi^i|dx$$

$$\leq h|\nabla \eta|_{L^\infty} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} |G((\rho_0^i)^{\xi}, (I_0^i)^{\xi})|dx \tag{3.18}$$

$$\leq Ch|\nabla \eta|_{L^\infty} \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \|G((\rho_0^i)^{\xi}, (I_0^i)^{\xi})\|_{L^\infty}$$

$$\leq C\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}.$$

(3) For $B(\varphi)$, we have

$$|B(\varphi)| \leq \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \int_{\Omega} (|\eta(V_0^i(x, T))| + |\eta(V_0^i(x, 0))|)dx$$

$$\leq C\|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}. \tag{3.19}$$
(4) It follows from Lemma 3.3 that
\[ |\Sigma(\varphi)| \leq \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^T \sum |\sigma[\eta] - [q]| dt \]
\[ \leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \int_0^T \sum \{\sigma[\eta_*] - [q_*]\} dt \]
\[ \leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}. \tag{3.20} \]

(5) Using Lemma 3.2 we have
\[ |S(\varphi)| \leq \int_0^T \int_{\Omega'} (|\nabla \eta(\xi)| |\varphi_t| + |\nabla q(\xi)| |\varphi_x|) |V^l - V^l_0| dx dt \]
\[ \leq h \|G(p_0', l_0')\|_{L^\infty} (|\nabla \eta| |L^\infty| + |\nabla q| |L^\infty|) \int_0^T \int_{\Omega'} (|\varphi_t| + |\varphi_x|) dx dt \]
\[ \leq CL\|\varphi\|_{H^1_l(\Omega')} \tag{3.21} \]

Since \( C_{00}^\infty(\Omega') \) is dense in \( H^1_{loc}(\Omega') \), it follows that
\[ \|S\|_{H^{-1}_{loc}(\Omega')} \leq CL \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0. \]

Thus \( S \) is compact in \( H^{-1}_{loc}(\Omega') \). From (3.16) and (3.18)-(3.20), we have
\[ \|A_1 + R + B + \Sigma\|_{(C_0)^*} \leq C. \]

By the embedding theorem, \( (C_0(\Omega'))^* \hookrightarrow W^{-1,p_0} \) is compact for \( 1 < p_0 < 2 \). Thus, \( A_1 + R + B + \Sigma \) is compact in \( W^{-1,p_0}(\Omega') \). By the Sobolev theorem, \( W_0^{1,p_1}(\Omega') \hookrightarrow C_0^\infty(\Omega') \), \( p_1 > \frac{2}{1+\alpha} \) and the estimate
\[ |A_2(\varphi)| \leq Cl^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \|\varphi\|_{C_0^\infty}, \]
we have
\[ |A_2(\varphi)| \leq Cl^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \|\varphi\|_{W_0^{1,p_1}(\Omega')} . \]

It follows from duality that
\[ \|A_2\|_{W^{-1,p_2}(\Omega')} \leq Cl^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0 \quad \text{for} \quad 1 < p_2 < \frac{2}{1+\alpha} < 2. \]

Then, \( A_2 \) is compact in \( W^{-1,p_2}(\Omega') \). So \( A + R + B + \Sigma \) is compact in \( W^{-1,p}(\Omega') \), where \( 1 < p < \min(p_0, p_2) < 2 \).

Next, from the uniform boundedness of \( V^l \), we have the following fact:
\[ \eta(V^l)_t + q(V^l)_x - S \quad \text{is bounded in} \quad W^{-1,\infty}(\Omega'). \]

Since \( \Omega' \) is bounded, the above statement implies that
\[ \eta(V^l)_t + q(V^l)_x - S \quad \text{is bounded in} \quad W^{-1,r}(\Omega'), \quad \text{for} \quad r > 1. \]

That is, \( A + R + B + \Sigma \) is bounded in \( W^{-1,r}(\Omega') \), \( r > 1 \). It follows from Lemma 3.4 that
\[ A + R + B + \Sigma \quad \text{is compact in} \quad H^1_{loc}(\Omega'). \]

So
\[ \eta(V^l)_t + q(V^l)_x - S \quad \text{is compact in} \quad H^1_{loc}(\Omega'). \tag{3.22} \]
Since $S$ is also compact in $H^{-1}_{loc}(\Omega')$, we conclude that $\eta(V')_t + q(V')_x$ is compact in $H^{-1}_{loc}(\Omega')$.

Therefore, Theorem 3.1 follows from Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 3.3.

3.3. Existence of weak solution. By Theorem 3.1 we obtain that as $l \to 0$ the approximate solutions $V^l(x, t) \to V(x, t) = (\rho(x, t), m(x, t))$ almost everywhere, and $I^l(\nu, \Omega, x, t) \to I(\nu, \Omega, x, t)$ weakly-$*$ in $\mathbb{R}^2_+$ for each fixed pair of parameters $(\nu, \Omega)$. Now, we will show that $(V, I)$ is a weak entropy solution of (2.1)-(2.2). We first recall the following useful lemma (cf. [7, 20]):

**Lemma 3.5.** Consider the following Riemann problem:

\[
\begin{aligned}
\rho_t + m_x &= 0, \\
m_t + \left(\frac{m^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho)\right)_x &= 0, \\
(\rho, m)|_{t=0} &= \begin{cases} 
(\rho_l, m_l), & x < 0, \\
(\rho_r, m_r), & x > 0,
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\]  

(3.23)

where $\rho_l, m_l, \rho_r, m_r$ are constants satisfying $0 \leq \rho_l, \rho_r, |\frac{m_l}{\rho_l}|, |\frac{m_r}{\rho_r}| < \infty$. For any $\epsilon > 0$, there exist constants $l > 0$ and $h > 0$ such that the solution of (3.23) in the region $\{(x, t) : |x| < l, 0 \leq t < h\}$ satisfies

\[
\int_{-l}^l |\rho(x, t) - \rho(x, 0)| dx \leq Cl\epsilon, \quad 0 \leq t \leq h,
\]

where $C$ depends only on the bounds of $\rho$ and $|m|$, and the mesh lengths $l$ and $h$ satisfy

\[
\max_{i=1,2} \left( \sup_{0 \leq t \leq h} \|\lambda_i(\rho, m)\| \right) < \frac{l}{2h}.
\]

**Theorem 3.4.** Suppose that the conditions of (MA) are satisfied. Then the bounded measurable function $(V, I)$ is a weak entropy solution of (2.1)-(2.2); i.e., $(V, I)$ satisfies (2.3)-(2.5) and (2.11).

**Proof.** (1) For every test function $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(R_T)$ satisfying $\varphi(x, T) = 0$, we consider the following integral identity:

\[
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \frac{1}{c} I_\nu I^l \varphi_t + \Omega_1 I^l \varphi_x \right) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{c} I^l(x, 0) \varphi(x, 0) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(\rho^l, I^l) \varphi dx dt = A(\varphi) + R(\varphi),
\]

where

\[
A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{c} \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \left( (I_0^l)^{i,j} - (I^l)^{i,j} \right) \varphi^i dx + \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \int_{(j-1)t}^jt F(\rho_0^l, I_0^l) \varphi^i dx dt,
\]

\[
R(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \left( \frac{1}{c} (I^l - I_0^l) \varphi^i + \Omega_1 (I^l - I_0^l) \varphi_x \right) dx dt
\]

\[
+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \int_{(j-1)t}^jt \left( F(\rho^l, I^l) - F(\rho_0^l, I_0^l) \right) \varphi^i dx dt.
\]
First for $R(\varphi)$, by (2.8) we have

$$R(\varphi) \leq Ch \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \left( |\varphi| + |\varphi_x| \right) |F(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)| dx dt$$

$$+ C(I^l, I_0^l) \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} |\rho^l - \rho_0^l| \varphi dx dt$$

$$\leq Ch \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \left( |\varphi| + |\varphi_x| \right) |F(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)| dx dt$$

$$+ Ch \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} |G(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)| \varphi dx dt$$

$$\leq Ch \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \leq Cl\|\varphi\|_{C^1} \to 0 \text{ as } l \to 0.$$ (3.24)

To estimate $A(\varphi)$, we decompose $A(\varphi)$ into three parts:

$$A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \frac{1}{c} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \left( (I_0^i + I^l - (I_0^l + I^l))^2 \right) (\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i) dx$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{t=1}^{(i+1)h} \int F(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)(\varphi - \varphi_j^i) dx dt$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{t=1}^{(i+1)h} \left( F(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) - F((\rho_0^i)^l, (I_0^i)^l) \right) \varphi_j^i dx dt$$

$$\equiv A_1(\varphi) + A_2(\varphi) + A_3(\varphi).$$

For $A_1(\varphi)$, we have

$$|A_1(\varphi)| = \frac{1}{c} \left| \sum_{i,j} \int F((\rho_0^i)^l, (I_0^i)^l) h(\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i) dx \right|$$

$$\leq Ch \left( \sum_{i,j} \int F^2((\rho_0^i)^l, (I_0^i)^l) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} (\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i)^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$ (3.25)

$$\leq CT \|F^2(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)\|_{L^\infty}^{1/2} \times t^{1/2} \|\varphi\|_{C^1}$$

$$\leq Cl^{1/2} \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \to 0 \text{ as } l \to 0,$$

and for $A_2(\varphi)$, one has

$$|A_2(\varphi)| \leq \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^{jt} \left| F(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) \right| \left( \frac{|\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i|}{|x - jh|} + \frac{|\varphi - \varphi_j^i|}{|t - ih|} \right) dx dt$$

$$\leq Cl \|F\|_{L^\infty} \|\varphi\|_{C^1}$$

$$\leq Cl \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \to 0 \text{ as } l \to 0.$$ (3.26)
By (2.8) and Lemma 3.5, we have

\[ |A_3(\varphi)| = \left| \sum_{i,j} \int_{i+1}^{j+1} h_i \int (F(\rho_0, I^l_0) - F((\rho_0^l)^{i+1}, (I^l_0)^{i+1})) \varphi_j \varphi_i dx dt \right| \]

\[ \leq C(I^l_0, (I^l_0)^{i+1}) \| \varphi \|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i \int |\rho_i - (\rho_i^l)|^2 dx dt \]

\[ \leq C \| \varphi \|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i} \int_{i+1}^{j+1} h_i \int (\rho_i - (\rho_i^l)) \varphi_i \varphi_j dx dt \]

(3.27)

where \( \varepsilon > 0 \) is an arbitrarily small constant. It follows from (3.24)-(3.27) and the assumption (2.8) that, as \( l \to 0 \),

\[ \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} \left( \frac{1}{c} I \varphi_t + \Omega_1 I \varphi_x \right) dx dt + \int_\mathbb{R} I_0 \varphi(x, 0) dx + \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} F(\rho, I) \varphi dx dt = 0. \]

(2) For every test function \( \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_T) \) satisfying \( \varphi(x, T) = 0 \), we consider the following integral identity:

\[ \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} (\rho^l \varphi_t + m^l \varphi_x) dx dt + \int_\mathbb{R} \rho^l(x, 0) \varphi(x, 0) dx = A(\varphi) + R(\varphi), \]

where

\[ A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i (\rho_i^l - \rho_j^l) \varphi_i \varphi_j dx, \]

\[ R(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{i+1}^{j+1} h_i \int_\mathbb{R} (m^l_i - m^l_0) \varphi_i \varphi_j dx dt. \]

We claim that \( A(\varphi), R(\varphi) \to 0 \), as \( l \to 0 \). For \( A(\varphi) \), one has

\[ |A(\varphi)| = \left| \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i (\rho_i^l - \rho_j^l) (\varphi_i - \varphi_j) \varphi_i \varphi_j dx \right| \]

\[ \leq \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i |\rho_i^l - \rho_j^l| \varphi_i \varphi_j dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i (\rho_i^l - \rho_j^l)^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ \leq C \| \varphi \|_{C^1} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i |x - jl|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(i-1)l}^{i+1} h_i (\rho_i^l - \rho_j^l)^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ \leq C l^{1/2} \| \varphi \|_{C^1} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0. \]

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It follows from the uniform bound for \((V^l, I^l)\) that
\[
|R(\varphi)| = \sum_{i,j} \int_{i}^{(i+1)h} \int_{R} G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0) \varphi_x(t - ih) dx dt \\
\leq C l \| G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0) \|_{L^\infty} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega} |\varphi_x| dx dt \\
\leq C l \| \varphi \|_{C^1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0. \tag{3.29}
\]

Then (3.28)-(3.29) imply that
\[
\lim_{l \to 0} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{R} (\rho^l \varphi_t + m^l \varphi_x) dx dt + \int_{R} \rho^l(x, 0) \varphi(x, 0) dx = 0. \tag{3.30}
\]

Applying the dominated convergence theorem to (3.30), we have
\[
\int_{0}^{T} \int_{R} (\rho \varphi_t + m \varphi_x) dx dt + \int_{R} \rho_0 \varphi(x, 0) dx = 0.
\]

(3) For every test function \(\varphi \in C_0^\infty(R_T)\) satisfying \(\varphi(x, T) = 0\), we consider the following integral identity:
\[
\int_{0}^{T} \int_{R} (m^l \varphi_t + f(V^l) \varphi_x + G(\rho^l, I^l) \varphi) dx dt + \int_{R} m^l(x, 0) \varphi(x, 0) dx = A(\varphi) + R(\varphi),
\]
where \(f(V) = \frac{m^2}{\rho} + \frac{\rho}{\gamma}\), and
\[
A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int \left( (m_0^l)^i_j - m^l_j \right) \varphi^i dx + \sum_{i,j} \int \int G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0) \varphi dx dt,
\]
\[
R(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int \int ((m^l - m_0^l) \varphi_t + (f(V^l) - f(V^l_0)) \varphi_x + (G(\rho^l, I^l) - G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)) \varphi) dx dt.
\]

We estimate \(R(\varphi)\) first. By (2.9), we have
\[
|R(\varphi)| \leq h \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} \int |G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)| |\varphi_t| dx dt \\
+ h \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} \int |\nabla f(\xi^l_j)| |G(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)| |\varphi_x| dx dt \\
+ h \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)l}^{jl} \int |F(\rho^l_0, I^l_0)| |\varphi| dx dt \\
\leq C l \| \varphi \|_{C^1} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0,
\]
where \(\xi^l_j\) is the mean value of \(V^l\) on the region \(((j - 1)l, jl) \times (ih, (i + 1)h)\).
We decompose $A(\varphi)$ into three parts:

$$A(\varphi) = \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)h}^{j} ((m_0^i)^2 - m_j^i) (\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i) dx$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} G(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) (\varphi - \varphi_j^i) dx dt$$

$$+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (G(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) - G((\rho_0^i)^2, (I_0^i)^2)) \varphi_j^i dx dt$$

$$\equiv A_1(\varphi) + A_2(\varphi) + A_3(\varphi).$$

For $A_1(\varphi)$, using Lemma 3.1, we have

$$|A_1(\varphi)| = \left| \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)h}^{j} (hG((\rho_0^i)^2, (I_0^i)^2) + (m_1^i - m_j^i) (\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)h}^{j} ((\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i)^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \int_{i,j} \int G^2((\rho_0^i)^2, (I_0^i)^2) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \sum_{i,j} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} ((m_1^i - m_j^i)^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]$$

$$\leq C l^{1/2} \|\varphi\|_{C^1}(T) G^2(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) \|_{L^\infty} + C) \leq C l^{1/2} \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0,$$

and for $A_2(\varphi)$, one has

$$|A_2(\varphi)| \leq \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)h}^{j} |G(\rho_0^i, I_0^i)| \left| \frac{\varphi^i - \varphi_j^i}{|x - jh|} + \frac{\varphi - \varphi^i}{|t - ih|} \right| dx dt$$

$$\leq C l \|G\|_{L^\infty} \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \leq C l \|\varphi\|_{C^1} \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad l \to 0.$$

By (2.9) and Lemma 3.3, we have

$$|A_3(\varphi)| \leq C \left| \sum_{i,j} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} (G(\rho_0^i, I_0^i) - G((\rho_0^i)^2, (I_0^i)^2)) \varphi_j^i dx dt \right|$$

$$\leq C (I_0^i, I_0^j) \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)h}^{j} |\rho_0^i - (\rho_0^i)|^2 dx dt$$

$$\leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \sum_{i,j} \int_{ih}^{(i+1)h} \epsilon dt$$

$$\leq C \epsilon \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty},$$

where $\epsilon > 0$ is an arbitrarily small constant.

It follows from (3.31)-(3.34) that

$$\lim_{l \to 0} \int_{0}^{T} (m_1 \varphi_t + f(V^t) \varphi_x + G(\rho^t, I^t) \varphi) dx dt + \int_{R} m_1(x, 0) \varphi(x, 0) dx = 0.$$
Using the dominated convergence theorem, we have
\[
\int_0^T \int_R \left( m \varphi_t + \left( \frac{m^2}{\rho} + P_m(\rho) \right) \varphi_x \right) dt + \int_0^T \int_R G(\rho, I) \varphi dx + \int_R m_0 \varphi(x, 0) dx = 0.
\]

(4) For every weak and convex entropy pair \((\eta, q)\) and every nonnegative smooth function \(\psi\) that has compact support in region \(R_T\) satisfying \(\psi(x, 0) = \psi(x, T) = 0\), we consider the following integral identity:
\[
\int_0^T \int_R (\eta(V^t)^i \psi_t + q(V^t)^i \psi_x) dx dt = A(\psi) + R(\psi) + \Sigma(\psi) + S(\psi),
\]
where \(A(\psi), R(\psi), \Sigma(\psi), S(\psi)\) are similar to those of (3.15). Since \((\eta, q)\) is a convex entropy pair and \(\psi \geq 0\), we have
\[
\Sigma(\psi) \geq 0,
\]
\[
A(\psi) = \sum_{i,j} \psi_i^j \int_{(j-1)t}^j \left( (V^i)^j - V^i_j \right) \nabla^2 \eta(\xi^i_j) \left( (V^i)^j - V^i_j \right) dx
\]
\[+ \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^j (\eta(V^i)^j - \eta(V^i_j))^2 (\psi^i - \psi^i_j) dx
\]
\[\geq \sum_{i,j} \int_{(j-1)t}^j (\eta(V^i)^j - \eta(V^i_j))(\psi^i - \psi^i_j) dx \geq -C T^{\alpha - 1/2} ||\psi||_{L^1}^\alpha, \quad \frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1.
\]
As in (3.21), we have
\[
S(\psi) \geq -C \|\psi\|_{H^2},
\]
\[
R(\psi) = -h \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 \eta_m \left( (V^i)^j + \theta((V^i_0)^j - (V^i)^j) \right) \left( G((\rho^i)^j, (I^i)^j) \psi^i \right) dx
\]
\[= -h \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 \eta_m \left( (V^i)^j + \theta((V^i_0)^j - (V^i)^j) \right) \left( G((\rho^i)^j, (I^i)^j) \psi^i \right) dx
\]
\[\times \left( G((\rho^i)^j, (I^i)^j) - G((\rho^i)^j, (I^i)^j) \right) \psi^i dx
\]
\[\geq -C I - h \sum_{i,j} \int_0^1 \eta_m \left( (V^i)^j + \theta((V^i_0)^j - (V^i)^j) \right) \left( G((\rho^i)^j, (I^i)^j) \psi^i \right) dx.
\]
\[
(3.38)
\]
It follows from (3.35)-(3.38) that

\[
\begin{align*}
&\int_0^T \int_R \left( \eta(V^l)\psi_t + q(V^l)\psi_x \right) dx dt \\
&\quad + \sum_{i,j} \int \left( \int_0^1 \eta_m \left( (V^l)_i^j + \theta ((V^l)_0^j - (V^l)_i^j) \right) d\theta \right) G((\rho')^j_i, (I^l)^j_i) \psi^i dx \\
&\quad \geq -C \left( \|\psi\|_{C^a_0} + l^{3/2-a}(1 + \|\psi\|_{H^{1,0}_0}) \right) t^{a-1/2}, \quad \frac{1}{2} < \alpha < 1.
\end{align*}
\]

(3.39)

Letting \( l \to 0 \) in (3.39) and using the fact that \( V^l \to V \) a.e. and \( I^l \to I \) weakly-* \( \text{in} \ \mathbb{R}^2_+ \) for each fixed pair of parameters \((\nu, \Omega)\), we obtain the following entropy condition:

\[
\int_0^T \int_R (\eta(\rho, m)\psi_t + q(\rho, m)\psi_x) dx dt + \int_0^T \int_R \eta_m(\rho, m) G(\rho, I) \psi dx dt \geq 0.
\]

This completes the proof of the main result in Theorem 2.1. \( \square \)

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44  PENG JIANG AND DEHUA WANG


