ON THE GLOBAL WEAK SOLUTION TO A GENERALIZED TWO-COMPONENT CAMASSA-HOLM SYSTEM

BY

WENKE TAN (Department of Mathematics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, People’s Republic of China),

YUE LIU (Department of Mathematics, University of Texas, Arlington, Texas 76019-0408),

AND

ZHAOYANG YIN (Department of Mathematics, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510275, People’s Republic of China)

Abstract. Considered herein is a generalized two-component Camassa-Holm system modeling the shallow water waves moving over a linear shear flow. The existence of the global weak solutions to the generalized two-component Camassa-Holm system is established and the solution is obtained as a limit of approximate global strong solutions.

1. Introduction. In this paper we consider the following generalized two-component Camassa-Holm system:

\[
\begin{align*}
  m_t - Au_x + \sigma(2u_x m + um_x) + 3(1 - \sigma) uu_x + \rho \rho_x &= 0, \\
  \rho_t + (u \rho)_x &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( m = u - u_{xx} \) and \( \sigma \) is a real parameter. System (1.1) was recently derived in [7] following Ivanov’s modeling approach [38]. It is a model from the shallow water theory with nonzero constant vorticity, where \( u(t,x) \) is the horizontal velocity and \( \rho(t,x) \) is related to the free surface elevation from equilibrium (or scalar density) with the boundary assumptions \( u \to 0, \rho \to 1 \) as \( |x| \to \infty \). The scalar \( A > 0 \) characterizes a linear underlying shear flow, and hence the system in (1.1) models wave-current interactions. It is noted that flows with constant vorticity are ubiquitous in nature since tidal currents are of this type [18]. The real dimensionless constant \( \sigma \) is a parameter which provides the competition, or balance, in fluid convection between nonlinear steepening and amplification due
to stretching. System (1.1) can be written in terms of $u$ and $\rho$:
\[
\begin{align*}
  u_t - u_{txx} - Au_x + 3uu_x - \sigma (2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}) + \rho \rho_x &= 0, \\
  \rho_t + (u \rho)_x &= 0,
\end{align*}
\] (1.2)
with $u \to 0$, $\rho \to 1$ as $|x| \to \infty$. System (1.2) has two Hamiltonians in the following:
\[
\begin{align*}
  H_1 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (mu + (\rho - 1)^2) dx, \\
  H_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u^3 + \sigma uu_x^2 + 2u(\rho - 1) + u(\rho - 1)^2 - Au^2) dx.
\end{align*}
\] (1.3) (1.4)

In the case $\rho = 0$, (1.2) becomes
\[
  u_t - u_{xxxt} - Au_x + 3uu_x = \sigma (2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}),
\]
which models finite length, small amplitude radial deformation waves in cylindrical hyperelastic rods [27]. In particular, when $\sigma = 1$, it is a standard Camassa-Holm (C-H) equation; that is,
\[
  u_t - u_{xxxt} - Au_x + 3uu_x = 2u_x u_{xx} + uu_{xxx}.
\]

The standard Camassa-Holm equation models the unidirectional propagation of the shallow water waves over a flat bottom. Here $u(t, x)$ stands for the fluid velocity at time $t$ in the spatial $x$ direction [4, 23, 39]. It has a bi-Hamiltonian structure [33] and is completely integrable [4, 11]. Also there is a geometric interpretation of (1.1) in terms of geodesic flow on the diffeomorphism group of the circle [22, 41]. Its solitary waves are peaked [5]. They are orbitally stable and interact like solitons [1, 25]. The peaked traveling waves replicate a characteristic for the waves of great height – waves of largest amplitude that are exact solutions of the governing equations for water waves; cf. [12, 17, 51]. Recently, it was claimed in [43] that the equation might be relevant to the modeling of tsunami; see also the discussion in [21].

The Cauchy problem and initial-boundary value problem for the Camassa-Holm equation have been studied extensively [15, 28, 31, 32, 44, 48, 54]. It has been shown that this equation is locally well-posed [14, 15, 28, 44, 48] for initial data $u_0 \in H^s(\mathbb{R})$, $s > \frac{3}{2}$. More interestingly, it has global strong solutions [10, 14, 15] and also finite time blow-up solutions [10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 28, 44, 48]. On the other hand, it has global weak solutions in $H^1(\mathbb{R})$ [2, 13, 24, 53]. The advantage of the Camassa-Holm equation in comparison with the KdV equation lies in the fact that the Camassa-Holm equation has peaked solitons and models wave breaking [5, 13] (by wave breaking we understand that the wave profile remains bounded while its slope becomes unbounded in finite time [52]).

Moreover, if $\sigma = 1$, the system in (1.2) recovers the standard two-component C-H system,
\[
\begin{align*}
  m_t - A u_x + 2u_x m + um_x + \rho \rho_x &= 0, \\
  \rho_t + (u \rho)_x &= 0,
\end{align*}
\] (1.5)

System (1.5) was first derived in [47] (also see [49]), which is formally integrable. Recently, Constantin and Ivanov [20] and Ivanov [38] showed a rigorous justification of the derivation of the system in (1.5). Mathematical properties of this system have been studied in many works; cf. [6, 30, 34, 45, 46]. Chen, Liu and Zhang [6] established a
reciprocal transformation between the two-component Camassa-Holm system and the first negative flow of the AKNS hierarchy. Escher, Lechtenfeld and Yin [30] argued the well-posedness for the two-component periodic Camassa-Holm system in the Sobolev space $H^s \times H^{s-1}$ with $s \geq 2$ by applying Kato’s theory [40] and provided some precise blow-up scenarios for strong solutions to the system. Guan and Yin [34] studied the wave-breaking criterion, the global existence and blow-up phenomena of strong solutions in $H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s \geq 2$. The local well-posedness is improved by Gui and Liu [36] to the Besov spaces (especially in the Sobolev spaces $H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$ with $s > \frac{3}{2}$). The blow-up criterion is made more precise in [55], where the authors showed that the wave breaking in finite time only depends on the slope of $u$. This blow-up criterion is further improved in [37]. Guan and Yin [35] recently obtained the result of the existence of global weak solutions to (1.5) by approximation techniques.

Chen and Liu [7, 8] recently studied (1.2) and established the blow-up criterion and determined the exact blow-up rate of solutions. In addition, They gave a sufficient condition for global solutions in $H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s > \frac{3}{2}$ with $0 \leq \sigma < 2$. However, the existence and uniqueness of global weak solutions to system (1.2) have not yet been discussed.

Our main aim of the present paper is to establish existence of a global weak solution to (1.2) with $0 \leq \sigma < 2$. The main result of this paper can be stated in the following.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $(u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in (H^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})) \times (L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}))$. If $\text{ess} \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0$ and $0 \leq \sigma < 2$, then (1.2) has an admissible weak solution $(u, \rho)$ with the initial value $(u_0, \rho_0)$. Moreover, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (u^2 + u_x^2 + (\rho - 1)^2) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_0^2 + u_{0,x}^2 + (\rho_0 - 1)^2) dx. \quad (1.6)$$

Furthermore, we have

$$(u(t, \cdot), \rho(t, \cdot) - 1) \in C(\mathbb{R}^+, H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})).$$

**Remark 1.1.** To establish the result of the existence of the global weak solution of (1.2), we need the global strong solutions of (1.2) as the approximate solutions. As we will see in Theorem 2.1 showed in [7, 8], the existence of global strong solutions is obtained under the condition $0 \leq \sigma < 2$.

The motivation to obtain the global weak solution of (1.2) is inspired by the work in [19, 53]. To prove the existence of a global weak solution, we first mollify the initial data and get a sequence of approximate solutions in $H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s \geq 3$. Then we prove that the limit of the approximate solutions in $H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is a weak solution of (1.2). The difficulty in the proof is the interaction between two components of solution $u$ and $\rho$ and the low integrability of $u$ and $\rho$. To overcome this problem, we derive a condition on $p$ to improve the integrability of $u$ and $\rho$ so that we can choose an entropy function to cancel the interaction.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall some useful properties for the initial-value problem to the strong solution of (1.2). In Section 3, we prove the global existence of the approximate solutions. Finally, we establish necessary properties
of compactness in Section 4. Using the obtained compactness results, we prove that the limit of the approximate solution is a global weak solution of (1.2).

**NOTATION.** In the following, we denote by \( \ast \) the spatial convolution. Given a Banach space \( X \), we denote its norm by \( \| \cdot \|_X \).

### 2. Preliminaries

In this section, we will recall and present some useful lemmas which will be used in the sequel.

Notice that in system (1.2) it is required that \( u(t, x) \to 0 \) and \( \rho(t, x) \to 1 \) as \( |x| \to \infty \), at any instant \( t \). Note also that if \( p(x) := \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x|}, x \in \mathbb{R} \), then \( (1 - \partial_x^2)^{-1} f = p \ast f \) for all \( f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \). Then, we can rewrite the system (1.2) as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
&\frac{du}{dt} + \sigma uu_x = -\partial_x p \ast (-Au + \frac{3-\sigma}{2} u^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2}u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\rho - 1)^2 + (\rho - 1)), \\
&(\rho - 1)t + (u(\rho - 1))_x = -u_x, \\
&u(0, x) = u_0(x), \\
&\rho(0, x) = \rho_0(1) - 1 = \rho_0(0) - 1, \\
&x \in \mathbb{R}, \\
&t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{align*}
\]

(2.1)

We now give some useful results of (2.1).

**Lemma 2.1 (\[8\]).** Let \( \sigma = 0 \) and \( (u, \rho) \) be the solution of the system (2.1) with initial data \( (u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R}), s > \frac{3}{2}, \) and \( T \) the maximal time of existence. Then

\[
\begin{align*}
\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x) &\leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_{0,x}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0^2(x) + C_1^2 \right) t, \quad t \leq T, \\
\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x) &\geq \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_{0,x}(x) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0^2(x) - C_2^2 \right) t, \quad t \leq T,
\end{align*}
\]

(2.2) \( (2.3) \)

where the constants above are defined as follows:

\[
C_1 = \sqrt{\frac{3 + A^2}{2}} \|(u_0, \rho_0 - 1)\|_{H^1 \times L^2},
\]

\[
C_2 = \sqrt{2 + C_1^2}.
\]

**Lemma 2.2 (\[7\]).** Let \( 0 < \sigma < 2 \) and \( (u, \rho) \) be the solution of (2.1) with initial data \( (u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R}), s > \frac{3}{2}, \) and \( T \) the maximal time of existence. Assume that \( \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0 \).

(1) If \( 0 < \sigma \leq 1 \), then

\[
\begin{align*}
&|\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x)| \leq \frac{1}{\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x)} C_2 e^{C_1 t}, \\
&|\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t, x)| \leq \frac{1}{\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0^\sigma(x)} C_2^{\frac{1}{\sigma}} e^{\frac{C_1 t}{\sigma}}, \quad t \in [0, T).
\end{align*}
\]

(2.6) \( (2.7) \)
(2) If $1 \leq \sigma < 2$, then
\[
\left| \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t,x) \right| \leq \frac{1}{\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0^{\frac{2}{\sigma}}(x)} C_1^{1-\sigma} e^{\frac{C_1 t}{2}}, \quad (2.8)
\]
\[
\left| \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} u_x(t,x) \right| \leq \frac{1}{\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x)} C_2 e^{C_1 t}, \quad t \in [0,T). \quad (2.9)
\]

The constant $C_1$ and $C_2$ are defined as follows, where
\[
C_1 = 2 + \frac{2 + A^2 + |\sigma| + 2 |3 - \sigma|}{4} \| (u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad (2.10)
\]
\[
C_2 = 1 + \| u_{0,x} \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}. \quad (2.11)
\]

**Lemma 2.3 ([7]).** Let $\sigma \neq 0$ and $(u, \rho)$ be the solution of (2.1) with initial data $(u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s > \frac{3}{2}$, and let $T$ be the maximal time of existence. Assume that there is an $M > 0$ such that
\[
\inf_{(t,x) \in [0,T) \times \mathbb{R}} \sigma u_x \geq -M. \quad (2.12)
\]

(1) If $\sigma > 0$, then
\[
\| \rho(t,\cdot) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| \rho_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} e^{\frac{Mt}{\sigma}}, \quad t \leq T. \quad (2.13)
\]

(2) If $\sigma < 0$, then
\[
\| \rho(t,\cdot) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| \rho_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} e^{Nt}, \quad t \leq T, \quad (2.14)
\]

where
\[
N = \| u_{0,x} \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} + \left( \frac{C_3}{|\sigma|} \right) \frac{C_3}{2} \| (u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad \text{for} \quad \sigma < 0.
\]

We are now in the position to state a global existence theorem of [7] [8].

**Theorem 2.1 ([7] [8]).** Let $0 \leq \sigma < 2$ and $(u, \rho)$ be the solution of (2.1) with initial data $(u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s > \frac{3}{2}$, and $T$ the maximal time existence. If
\[
\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0, \quad (2.15)
\]
then $T = \infty$ and the solution $(u, \rho)$ is global.

### 3. The approximate solutions

In this section, we construct the approximate solution sequence $(u_n(t,x), p_n(t,x))$ as a solution to system (2.1) with initial data
\[
(u_0(x), \rho_0(x) - 1) \in (H^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})) \times (L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R})).
\]

Additionally, the initial data satisfies the condition $ess \inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0$.

In the following, we denote by $j_n(x)$ the standard mollifiers. We first define $(u^n_0(x), \rho^n_0(x))$ as follows:
\[
u^n_0(x) = j^n_\frac{1}{n} * u_0(x), \quad (3.1)
\]
\[
\rho^n_0(x) = j^n_\frac{1}{n} * \rho_0(x), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (3.2)
\]
Since $\text{ess inf}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0$, we obtain that
\[
\inf_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho^n_0(x) \geq \text{ess inf}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]
It is clear that
\[
(u^n_0, \rho^n_0 - 1) \to (u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \quad \text{in} \quad H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}),
\]
\[
\| u^n_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})},
\]
\[
\| \rho^n_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},
\]
\[
\| u^n_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})},
\]
\[
\| \rho^n_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| \rho_0 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]
Now, we can state the main result for the approximate solutions.

**Theorem 3.1.** Assume $0 \leq \sigma < 2$. Let $(u_0(x), \rho_0(x) - 1) \in (H^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R})) \times (L^2(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}))$ with the condition $\text{ess inf}_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \rho_0(x) > 0$, and let $(u^n_0, \rho^n_0)$ be defined as in (3.1) and (3.2). Then, given any $T > 0$, there exists a sequence of solutions $(u^n, \rho^n - 1) \in C([0, T], H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R}))$ to the Cauchy problem (2.1) with the initial data $(u^n_0, \rho^n_0 - 1)$. Furthermore, these solutions satisfy the following properties:

1. There exists a constant $M(T)$ such that
\[
\| u^n_x(t, \cdot) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T),
\]
\[
\| \rho^n(t, \cdot) - 1 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T), \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.
\]

2. \[
\| u^n(t, \cdot) \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho^n(t, \cdot) - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u^n_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho^n_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}.
\]

**Proof.** First, by (3.3) and Theorem 2.1, we deduce that there exists a sequence of global solutions $(u^n(t, x), \rho^n(t, x)) \in H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$, $s \geq 3$. Second, notice that the second equation of system (2.1) has characteristic
\[
\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = u(t, q), & 0 < t < T, \\
q(0, x) = x, & x \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{cases}
\]
We have
\[
\frac{d\rho(t, q)}{dt} = u_x(t, q)\rho(t, q).
\]
Using this equation, (3.7)-(3.8) and Lemmas 2.1-2.3, we get (3.9) and (3.10). In view of (1.3) and (3.5)-(3.6), we get (3.11).

4. **Precompactness.** With the basic energy estimates and uniform a priori estimates in Section 3, we are now ready to obtain the necessary compactness of approximate solutions $(u^n(t, x), \rho^n(t, x))$. We first recall two useful lemmas.
Lemma 4.1 ([42]). Let $X$ be a reflexive Banach space and let $f_n$ be bounded in $L^\infty(0,T;X)$ for some $T \in (0,\infty)$. We assume that $f_n \in C(0,T;Y)$, where $Y$ is a Banach space such that $X \hookrightarrow Y$, $Y'$ is separable and dense in $X'$. Furthermore $(\phi, f_n)_{Y' \times Y}$ is uniform continuous in $t \in [0,T]$ and uniform in $n \geq 1$. Then, $f_n$ is relative compact in $C^{w}(0,T;X)$, the space of continuous functions from $[0,T]$ with values in $X$ when the latter space is equipped with its weak topology.

Lemma 4.2 ([42]). Let $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$ and $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R})$ with $1 \leq q \leq \infty$. Then
\[
\| j_\varepsilon \ast \partial_x (fg) - \varepsilon \partial_x (fj_\varepsilon \ast g) \|_{L^r(\mathbb{R})} \leq C \| f \|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})} \| g \|_{L^q(\mathbb{R})},
\]
and
\[
\varepsilon \partial_x (fj_\varepsilon \ast g) \to \partial_x (fj_0) \text{ in } L^r(\mathbb{R}) \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0,
\]
where $\frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$.

Let us denote $P^n(t,x) = p \ast (\frac{3-\sigma}{2} u^2_n + \frac{\sigma}{2} u^3_n + \frac{1}{2} (p_n - 1)^2 + (p_n - 1))$ in the following text.

Lemma 4.3. Let $0 \leq \sigma < 2$. Then there exist subsequences $\{(u^{nk}, p^{nk} - 1)\} \subset \{(u^n, p^n - 1)\}$ and $\{P^{nk}\} \subset \{P^n\}$ and a pair of functions $(u, p - 1) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; H_1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ and $\tilde{P} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; H_1(\mathbb{R}))$ such that
\[
(u^{nk}, p^{nk} - 1) \to (u, p - 1) \text{ in } H^1((0,T) \times \mathbb{R}) \times L^2((0,T) \times \mathbb{R}), \quad \forall T > 0,
\]
\[
u^n \to u \text{ uniformly on each compact subset of } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R},
\]
\[
P^{nk} \to \tilde{P} \text{ uniformly on each compact subset of } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}.
\]

Proof. By (2.1), we have
\[
\| u^n_t \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} + |A| \| \partial_x p \ast u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} + \| \partial_x P^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}.
\]
Using (3.11), Sobolev’s inequality and Young’s inequality, we get
\[
\| u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u^n \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \| u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| u^n \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \| \rho^n - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2,
\]
\[
P^{nk} \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \| P^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \| u^n \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \| \rho^n - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2,
\]
where we used the fact that $\| P_x \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq 1$ and $\| P_x \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq 1$. From (4.6)-(4.9), we can obtain that
\[
\| u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq 3(\| u^n \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| u^n \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \| \rho^n - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \| \rho^n - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2).
\]
Using (3.11) and (4.10), we get that for any $T > 0$, there exists a pair of functions $(u, p - 1) \in L^\infty(0,T; H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}))$ such that (4.3) holds.

Next, we turn to the compactness of $u^n$. It follows from (3.11) that $\{u^n(t,x)\}$ is uniformly bounded in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; H^1(\mathbb{R}))$. Also, $\{u^n(t,x)\}$ is uniformly bounded in
Differentiating the first equation in (2.1), we obtain

\[ \partial_t P^n = (3 - \sigma)p * u^n \partial_t u^n + \sigma p * u^n \partial_t u^n + p * (\rho^n - 1) \partial_t (\rho^n - 1) + p * \partial_t (\rho^n - 1). \]  

(4.11)

Differentiating the first equation in (2.1), we obtain

\[ u^n_t + \sigma u^n u^n_x + \frac{\sigma}{2} (u^n_x)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\rho^n - 1)^2 + (\rho^n - 1) + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} (u^n)^2 \]

\[ + A \partial_x^2 p * u^n - P^n. \]

(4.12)

Using the identity \((1 - \partial_x^2)p * f = f\) and \(u^n u^n u^n + \frac{1}{2} (u^n_x)^3 = \frac{1}{2} (u^n (u^n_x)^2)_x\), we have

\[ p * (u^n_x \partial_t u^n)_x \]

\[ = -\sigma p * (u^n u^n u^n) + \frac{1}{2} (u^n)^3) + \frac{1}{2} p * (u^n (\rho^n - 1)^2) - p * (u^n \rho^n) \]

\[ + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} p * ((u^n)^2 u^n_x) + Ap * (u^n_p * u^n) - Ap * (u^n w^n) \]

\[ = -\frac{\sigma}{2} p_x * (u^n (u^n_x)^2) + \frac{1}{2} p * (u^n (\rho^n - 1)^2) - p * (u^n \rho^n) \]

\[ + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} p * ((u^n)^2 u^n_x) + Ap * (u^n_p * u^n) - Ap * (u^n w^n). \]

By (3.9)-(3.11), Sobolev’s inequality and Young’s inequality, we get

\[ \| p * u^n_x \partial_t u^n_x \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq CM(T)(\| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}) \]

\[ + \| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad \forall T > 0. \]

(4.14)

The similar computations show that

\[ \| \partial_t P^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \leq C(\| p * (u^n \partial_t u^n) \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} + \| p * \partial_t (\rho^n - 1) \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \]

\[ + \| p * ((\rho^n - 1) \partial_t (\rho^n - 1)) \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} + \| p * u^n \partial_t u^n \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \]

\[ \leq CM(T)(\| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \]

\[ + \| u_0 \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})} + \| \rho_0 - 1 \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad \forall T > 0. \]

(4.15)

Thus, \(\{ P^n \}\) is uniformly bounded in \(L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))\) for any \(T > 0\). Using the Lions-Aubin lemma, there exists \(\bar{P} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+; H^1(\mathbb{R}))\) such that \(\{ P^n \}\) converges to \(\bar{P}(t, x)\) uniformly on each compact subset of \(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}\) as \(k \to \infty\). This completes the proof of the lemma.
Now we can consider the pair of functions \((u, \rho - 1)\) which is the weak limit of \((u^{n_k}, \rho^{n_k} - 1)\). By Theorem 3.1 and Lemma 4.3, we have for given any \(T > 0\) that
\[
\begin{align*}
  u^{n_k} u_x^{n_k} &\to uu_x \quad \text{in } L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}), \quad (4.16) \\
  u^{n_k}(\rho^{n_k} - 1) &\to u(\rho - 1) \quad \text{in } L^2([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}). \quad (4.17)
\end{align*}
\]
In addition, by Theorem 3.1 and the interpolation theory, we obtain that for any \(T > 0\) and \(1 < p < \infty\),
\[
\| (u_x^{n_k})^2 \|_{L^p([0,T] \times \mathbb{R})} + \| (\rho^{n_k} - 1)^2 \|_{L^p([0,T] \times \mathbb{R})} \leq C(T). \quad (4.18)
\]
Thus, there exists a pair of functions \((u_x^2, (\rho - 1)^2)\) such that
\[
(u_x^{n_k})^2 \to u_x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad (\rho^{n_k} - 1)^2 \to (\rho - 1)^2 \quad \text{in } L^p([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}), \quad (4.19)
\]
where \(1 < p < \infty\). Furthermore, we have that
\[
u_x^2(t, x) \leq u_x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad (\rho(t, x) - 1)^2 \leq (\rho - 1)^2(t, x) \quad \text{a.e. on } \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.20)
\]

In the following, if there is no ambiguity, we still write the superscript \(\{n_k\}\) as \(\{n\}\).

**Lemma 4.4.** If \(\sigma \in [0, 2]\), then we have
\[
\begin{align*}
  \partial_t u_x + \sigma \partial_x (uu_x) &= \frac{\sigma}{2} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\rho - 1)^2 + (\rho - 1) + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} u^2 + A \partial_x^2 p * u - \bar{P}, \\
  \partial_t (\rho - 1) + \partial_x (u(\rho - 1)) &= - u_x,
\end{align*}
\]
in the sense of distributions on \(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}\).

**Proof.** In view of (2.1) and (4.12), we deduce that
\[
\begin{align*}
  \partial_t u_x^n + \sigma \partial_x (u^n u_x^n) &= \frac{\sigma}{2} (u_x^n)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\rho^n - 1)^2 + (\rho^n - 1) + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} (u^n)^2 + A \partial_x^2 p * u^n - P^n, \\
  \partial_t (\rho^n - 1) + \partial_x (u^n(\rho^n - 1)) &= - u_x^n.
\end{align*}
\]
Using Lemma 4.3, (4.19) and (4.16)-(4.17), we get (4.21) and (4.22). □

The next lemma contains renormalized formulations of (4.21) and (4.22).

**Lemma 4.5.** Let \(\sigma \in [0, 2]\). For any \(b(z) \in C^1(\mathbb{R})\) and \(b(0) = 0\), we have that
\[
\begin{align*}
  \partial_t b(u_x) + \sigma \partial_x (ub(u_x)) &= \sigma u_x b(u_x) - \sigma u_x^2 b'(u_x) + \frac{\sigma}{2} b'(u_x) u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} b'(u_x) (\rho - 1)^2 - b'(u_x) \bar{P} \\
  &+ \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} b'(u_x) u^2 + b'(u_x)(\rho - 1) + Ab'(u_x) \partial_x^2 p * u
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
  \partial_t b(\rho - 1) + \partial_x (ub(\rho - 1)) &= u_x b(\rho - 1) - u_x b'(\rho - 1) - u_x(\rho - 1)b'(\rho - 1)
\end{align*}
\]
hold in the sense of distributions on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** Denote $\langle f \rangle_\varepsilon = j_\varepsilon \ast f$. Mollifying (4.21) and (4.22), we get
\[
\partial_t \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon + \sigma \partial_x (u \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon) = \frac{\sigma}{2} \langle u_x^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} \langle (\rho - 1)^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + \langle (\rho - 1) \rangle_\varepsilon
+ \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} \langle u^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + A \partial^2_x p \ast u - \langle P \rangle_\varepsilon + r^1_\varepsilon,
\]
\[
\partial_t \langle (\rho - 1) \rangle_\varepsilon + \partial_x (u (\rho - 1)_x) = - \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon + r^2_\varepsilon,
\]
where
\[
r^1_\varepsilon = \sigma \partial_x (u \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon) - \sigma \langle \partial_x (u u_x) \rangle_\varepsilon,
\]
\[
r^2_\varepsilon = \partial_x (u (\rho - 1)_x) - \langle \partial_x (u (\rho - 1)) \rangle_\varepsilon.
\]

Multiplying (4.27) by $b'(\langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon)$ and taking $\varepsilon \to 0$, we get (4.25) due to Lemma 4.2. Multiplying (4.28) by $b'(\langle \rho - 1 \rangle_\varepsilon)$ and taking $\varepsilon \to 0$, we have (4.26) due to Lemma 4.2. We should point out that since $u_x$ and $\rho - 1$ are uniformly bounded in $L^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})$ for any given $T > 0$, the boundedness of $b'(z)$ is not necessary. This completes the proof of Lemma 4.5.

The next lemma is important to cancel the interaction between $u^n_x$ and $\rho^n - 1$ in the process of taking the weak limit.

**Lemma 4.6.** If $\sigma \in [0, 2)$, then we have
\[
\partial_t \langle u_x^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + \langle (\rho - 1)^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + \partial_x (\sigma u u_x^2 + u (\rho - 1)^2)
= (3 - \sigma) u^2 u_x + 2 A u_x \partial^2_x p \ast u - 2 u_x P
\]
in the sense of distributions on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}$.

**Proof.** Since $(u^n, \rho^n - 1)$ is a solution of the system (2.1) in $H^s(\mathbb{R}) \times H^{s-1}(\mathbb{R})$ with $s > \frac{3}{2}$, we have
\[
\partial_t u_x^n + \sigma u^n u_x^n + \frac{\sigma}{2} (u_x^n)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\rho^n - 1)^2 + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} (u^n)^2 + (\rho^n - 1) + A \partial^2_x p \ast u^n - P^n,
\]
\[
\partial_t (\rho^n - 1) + \partial_x (u^n (\rho^n - 1)) = -u_x^n.
\]
In view of the boundedness of $u_x$ and $\rho - 1$, multiplying (4.32) by $2u_x^n$, we get
\[
\partial_t (u_x^n)^2 + \sigma \partial_x (u^n (u_x^n)^2)
= u_x^n (\rho^n - 1)^2 + (3 - \sigma) u_x^n (u^n)^2 + 2 u_x^n (\rho^n - 1)
+ 2 A u_x^n \partial^2_x p \ast u^n - 2 u_x^n P^n.
\]
Multiplying (4.33) by $2(\rho^n - 1)$, we have
\[
\partial_t (\rho^n - 1)^2 + \partial_x (u^n (\rho^n - 1)^2) = -u_x^n (\rho^n - 1)^2 - 2 u_x^n (\rho^n - 1).
\]
Adding (4.34) and (4.35), we obtain
\[
\partial_t \left( (u^n_x)^2 + (\rho^n - 1)^2 \right) + \partial_x (\sigma u^n(u^n_x)^2 + u^n(\rho^n - 1)^2) = (3 - \sigma)u^n_x(u^n))^2 + 2Au^n_x \partial_x^2 p * u^n - 2u^n_x P^n. \tag{4.36}
\]

Using Lemma 4.3 and (4.19), and then taking \(n \to \infty\), we get (4.31).

**Lemma 4.7.** If \(\sigma \in [0, 2)\), there hold

\[
\lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_x^2 dx = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_x^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_{0,x} dx, \tag{4.37}
\]

\[
\lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho^n - 1)^2 dx = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho^n - 1)^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho_0 - 1)^2 dx. \tag{4.38}
\]

**Proof.** By Theorem 3.1 and (4.10), for any \(T > 0\), we have that \(u^n\) is uniformly bounded in \(L^\infty(0, T; H^1(\mathbb{R}))\) and \(u^n_t\) is uniformly bounded in \(L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}))\). Using Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.3, we get

\(u^n \to u\) in \(C^w([0, T], H^1(\mathbb{R}))\) as \(n \to \infty\). \(\tag{4.39}\)

Similarly, by Theorem 3.1 and (4.33), we have that \(\rho^n - 1\) is uniformly bounded in \(L^\infty([0, T], L^2(\mathbb{R}))\) and \((\rho^n - 1)_t\) is uniformly bounded in \(L^\infty([0, T], H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}))\). Thus, we obtain that

\(\rho^n - 1 \to \rho - 1\) in \(C^w([0, T], L^2(\mathbb{R}))\) as \(n \to \infty\) \(\tag{4.40}\)

due to Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 4.3.

From (4.39) and (4.40), we get

\(u_x \to u_{0,x} \) and \(\rho - 1 \to \rho_0 - 1\) in \(L^2(\mathbb{R})\) as \(t \to 0^+\). \(\tag{4.41}\)

It then follows that

\[
\liminf_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_x^2 dx \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_{0,x}^2 dx, \tag{4.42}
\]

\[
\liminf_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho - 1)^2 dx \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho_0 - 1)^2 dx. \tag{4.43}
\]

Therefore, we deduce that

\[
\liminf_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u^n_x + (\rho - 1)^2) dx \geq \liminf_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_x^2 dx + \liminf_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\rho - 1)^2 dx \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^n_{0,x}^2 + (\rho_0 - 1)^2 dx. \tag{4.44}
\]
On the other hand, from (3.11) we have that
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( u^2 + \overline{u_x^2} + (\rho - 1)^2 \right) dx \]
\[ \leq \liminf_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( (u^n)^2 + (u^n_x)^2 + (\rho^n - 1)^2 \right) dx \]
\[ = \liminf_{n \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( (u_0^n)^2 + (u_0^n x)^2 + (\rho_0^n - 1)^2 \right) dx \]
\[ = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( (u_0)^2 + (u_0 x)^2 + (\rho_0 - 1)^2 \right) dx. \]

Using the continuity of \( u \) and \( \lim_{t \to 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}} u^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} u_0^2 dx \), we have
\[ \lim_{t \to 0^+} \sup \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \overline{u_x^2} + (\rho - 1)^2 \right) dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_{0,x}^2 + (\rho - 1)^2) dx. \] (4.46)

In view of (4.42)-(4.44) and (4.46), we get (4.37) and (4.38).

Now we state the main theorem of this section.

**Theorem 4.1.** There hold
\[ \overline{u_x^2} = u_x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{(\rho - 1)^2} = (\rho - 1)^2, \quad \text{a.e. on} \quad \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}. \] (4.47)

**Proof.** Taking \( b(z) = z^2 \) in Lemma 4.5 and adding (4.25) and (4.26), we get
\[ \partial_t \left( u_x^2 + (\rho - 1)^2 \right) + \partial_x (\sigma u_x^2 + u(\rho - 1)^2) \]
\[ = \sigma u_x (\overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2) + u_x ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) \]
\[ + (3 - \sigma) u_x^2 - 2 Au_x^2 \partial_x p u - 2 u_x. \]

Subtracting (4.48) from (4.31), we get
\[ \partial_t \left( \overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2 \right) + \partial_t ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) \]
\[ - \partial_x (\sigma u (\overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2) + u((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2)) \]
\[ = \sigma (-u_x) (\overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2) + (-u_x)((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2). \] (4.49)

Using (3.9) and (4.3), we have that for any \( T > 0 \),
\[ u_x(t, x) \leq M(T) \quad \text{on} \quad [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}. \]

Then, integrating (4.49) by parts we obtain
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2 \right) + ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) dx \]
\[ \leq 2M(T) \int_{0}^{t} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2 \right) + ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) dx. \] (4.50)

Using Gronwall’s inequality and Lemma 4.7, we conclude that
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \overline{u_x^2} - u_x^2 \right) + ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) dx \leq 0. \] (4.51)
On the other hand, it follows from (4.20) that
\[ 0 \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_x^2 - u_\sigma^2) + \left((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2\right) dx \leq 0. \] (4.52)

Thus,
\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} (u_x^2 - u_\sigma^2) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} ((\rho - 1)^2 - (\rho - 1)^2) dx = 0. \] (4.53)

This implies (4.47).

\[ \square \]

5. Global weak solutions. Before giving the precise statement of the main result, we first introduce the definition of an admissible weak solution to the Cauchy problem (2.1).

**Definition 5.1.** Let \((u_0, \rho_0 - 1) \in H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})\). If there is a pair of functions \((u, \rho - 1) \in L^\infty([0, \infty); H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R}))\) such that the system in (2.1) holds in the sense of distributions and \((u(t, x), \rho(t, x) - 1) \to (u_0, \rho_0 - 1)\) as \(t \to 0^+\) in the sense of distributions, and if the energy inequality
\[
\|u\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \|\rho - 1\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2 \leq \|u_0\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R})}^2 + \|\rho_0 - 1\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}^2
\] (5.1)

holds, then \((u, \rho - 1)\) is called an admissible weak solution to the system in (2.1).

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Let \((u, \rho - 1)\) be a pair of functions which we have obtained in Lemma 4.3. Then, we have
\[
\begin{cases}
  u_t + \sigma uu_x = A \partial_x p * u - \bar{P}, & t > 0, \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \\
  (\rho - 1)_t + (u(\rho - 1))_x = -u_x, & t > 0, \ x \in \mathbb{R}, \\
  u(0, x) = u_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}, \\
  \rho(0, x) - 1 = \rho_0(x) - 1, & x \in \mathbb{R}.
\end{cases}
\] (5.2)

By Theorem 4.1 and Lemma 4.3, we obtain
\[
\bar{P} = p * \left( \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} u^2 + \frac{\sigma}{2} u_x^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\rho - 1)^2 + (\rho - 1) \right)
\] (5.3)

Thus \((u, \rho - 1)\) satisfies system (2.1). By (3.4) and (4.39)-(4.40), we get that \((u(t, x), \rho(t, x) - 1) \to (u_0, \rho_0 - 1)\) as \(t \to 0^+\) in the sense of distributions. The energy inequality (5.1) is the straight conclusion of (3.11), due to the weak lower-semicontinuity of the norm.

We are now in the position to prove equality (1.6). Firstly, multiplying (4.27) by \(\langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon\) and multiplying (4.28) by \(\langle \rho - 1 \rangle_\varepsilon\), we deduce by (4.47) that
\[
\partial_t \frac{1}{2} \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon^2 = \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon \langle -\sigma \partial_x (u \langle u_x \rangle_\varepsilon) + \frac{\sigma}{2} \langle u_x^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{2} (\langle \rho - 1 \rangle^2)_\varepsilon + (\langle \rho - 1 \rangle)_\varepsilon \rangle + \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} \langle u^2 \rangle_\varepsilon + A (\partial_x^2 p * u)_\varepsilon - \langle \bar{P} \rangle_\varepsilon + r^1_\varepsilon
\] (5.4)
and
\[
\partial_t \frac{1}{2} \langle (\rho - 1) \rangle^2 + \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \langle -\partial_x (u(\rho - 1)) - \langle u_x \rangle + r_2^2 \rangle. \tag{5.5}
\]

Second, mollifying the first equation in (2.1) and multiplying by \( \langle u \rangle \), we have
\[
\partial_t \frac{1}{2} \langle u \rangle^2 = \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \langle -\sigma \langle uu_x \rangle - A \langle \partial_x p * u \rangle - \langle \partial_x \bar{P} \rangle \rangle. \tag{5.6}
\]

Given any \( T > 0 \), adding (5.4)-(5.6) and integrating by parts, we obtain that for \( 0 < t \leq T \),
\[
\int_\mathbb{R} (\langle u \rangle^2 + \langle u_x \rangle^2 + \langle \rho - 1 \rangle^2) (t, x) dx - \int_\mathbb{R} (\langle u \rangle^2 + \langle u_x \rangle^2 + \langle \rho - 1 \rangle^2) (0, x) dx \tag{5.7}
\]
\[
= 2 \int_0^t \int_\mathbb{R} \langle -\sigma \langle u_x \rangle \partial_x (u \langle u_x \rangle) + \sigma \langle u_x \rangle \langle u_x \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle u_x \rangle \langle (\rho - 1)^2 \rangle \rangle
\]
\[
+ \frac{3 - \sigma}{2} \langle u_x \rangle \langle u_x \rangle - \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \langle u \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \rangle - \sigma \langle u \rangle \langle uu_x \rangle
\]
\[
+ \langle u_x \rangle r_1^2 + \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \langle r_2^2 \rangle \rangle dx.
\]

Since \( \| u_x \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T) \) and \( \| \rho - 1 \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T) \), we infer that
\[
\| \langle u_x \rangle \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T),
\]
\[
\| \langle \rho - 1 \rangle \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \leq M(T),
\]
uniformly for \( \varepsilon \). Using Lemma 4.2 and taking \( \varepsilon \to 0 \), and then applying the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem, we infer that
\[
\int_\mathbb{R} (\langle u \rangle^2 + \langle u_x \rangle^2 + \langle \rho - 1 \rangle^2) (t, x) dx = \int_\mathbb{R} (u^2 + u_x^2 + (\rho - 1)^2) (t, x) dx \tag{5.8}
\]
By the arbitrariness of \( T \), we obtain that equality (1.6) holds. Now, we prove the strong continuity of \( (u, \rho - 1) \). Given any \( T > 0 \), (4.39)-(4.40) imply that
\[
(u, \rho - 1) \in C^w([0, T] ; H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})). \tag{5.9}
\]
Then, (5.8) yields that \( \| (u(t), \rho(t) - 1) \|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})} \) is continuous. The weak continuity and the continuity of norm yields the strong continuity. Thus, for the arbitrary of \( T \), we obtain that
\[
(u, \rho - 1) \in C(\mathbb{R}^+ ; H^1(\mathbb{R}) \times L^2(\mathbb{R})). \tag{5.10}
\]
This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \( \square \)

**Acknowledgments.** We thank the referees for valuable comments and suggestions. The work of the second author was partially supported by the NSF grants DMS-0906099 and DMS-1207840, the NSF-China grant-11271192, and the NHARP grant-003599-0001-2009. The work of the first and third authors was partially supported by NNSFC (No. 11271382), RFDP (No. 20120171110014), and the key project of Sun Yat-sen University (No. c1185).
References


