

# TIME ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF THE SOLUTION TO A CAUCHY PROBLEM GOVERNED BY A TRANSPORT OPERATOR

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**ABSTRACT.** The purpose of this paper is to investigate some spectral properties of a time-dependent linear transport equation with diffusive boundary conditions arising in growing cell populations. After deriving the explicit expression of the strongly continuous semigroup  $\{U^K(t) : t \geq 0\}$  generated by the streaming operator, we establish the strict singularity of the operator  $BU^K(s)B$ ,  $s > 0$ , for a wide class of collision operators  $B$ . Making use of the Weis theorem, Theorem 4.1, this enables us to estimate the essential type of the transport semigroup from which the asymptotic behavior of the solution is derived.

**1. Introduction.** In this paper we deal with the well-posedness and the time asymptotic behavior of solutions to transport equations for a sizable class of scattering operators. More precisely, we are concerned with the following initial boundary value problem

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} (\partial\psi)/(\partial t)(\mu, v, t) = -v(\partial\psi)/(\partial\mu)(\mu, v, t) - \sigma(v)\psi(\mu, v, t) \\ \quad + \int_0^c r(\mu, v, v')\psi(\mu, v', t) dv' \\ A_K\psi(\mu, v, t) = S_K\psi(\mu, v, t) + B\psi(\mu, v, t), \\ \psi(\mu, v, 0) = \psi_0(\mu, v), \end{cases}$$

where  $\mu \in [0, a]$ ,  $v, v' \in [0, c]$  with  $a > 0$  and  $c > 0$ ,  $S_K$  denotes the streaming operator and  $B$  stands for the collision one (the integral part of  $A_K$ ). This model describes the number density  $\psi(\mu, v, t)$  of cell population as a function of the degree of maturity  $\mu \in [0, a]$ ,  $a > 0$ , the maturation velocity  $v \in [0, c]$ ,  $c > 0$ , and the time  $t$ . The degree of maturation is defined so that  $\mu = 0$  at the birth and  $\mu = c$  at mitosis, i.e. cells born at  $\mu = 0$  and divided at  $\mu = c$ . The kernel  $r(\mu, v, v')$  is the transition rate. It specifies the transition of cells from the maturation velocity  $v'$  to  $v$  while  $\sigma(v)$  denotes the total transition

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