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Exponential Stability of a Nonlinear Distributed Parameter System

J. Tervo and M. Nihtilä

Abstract. A nonlinear parabolic partial differential equation model describing the behaviour of a distributed parameter fixed-bed bioreactor is studied here. Exponential stability around the steady state solution for exponentially decaying deviations in the input and disturbance are proved via abstract formulation of the model as an evolution equation and by utilizing semigroup theory and asymptotic stability of the corresponding evolution operator.

Keywords: *Infinite-dimensional nonlinear systems, parabolic partial differential equations, exponential stability, fixed-bed bioreactors*

AMS subject classification: Primary 93 C 20, secondary 93 C 80, 35 K 57

1. Introduction

Several different stability concepts have been developed for linear as well for nonlinear partial differential equations and the corresponding evolution operators (see, e.g., Amann [2: p. 68], Lions [14: p. 172], and Curtain and Zwart [5: p. 215]). As compared with the stability of finite-dimensional systems we are facing more complicated situations. Even in the case of linear partial differential equations the location of the poles of the transfer function of the distributed parameter system does not determine directly the stability as is the case of finite-dimensional systems. More refined funtional-analytic and function-space tools are needed. Moreover, the variety of different partial different equation system models is larger depending, e.g. on the location of inputs and outputs, and on the corresponding operator classes defined on abstract function spaces (Banach or Hilbert spaces).

Here, we consider stability properties of solutions of a nonlinear system related to a distributed parameter fixed-bed bioreactor. The system is a infinite-dimensional one. It is governed by partial differential equations of parabolic type, i.e. they are so-called evolution equations (c.f., e.g., Tanabe [21]).

The distributed parameter model of the system has its background in biological water treatment processes [7, 8, 13]. The goal of the process is to remove harmful nitrogen compounds from drinking water or from communal waste water. The process

J. Tervo: Dept. Appl. Math. Univ., POB 1627, FIN-70211 Kuopio
M. Nihtilä: Dept. Food Techn. Univ., POB 27 (Viikki), FIN-00014 University of Helsinki

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is modelled by two coupled partial differential equations. They describe the growth and substrate (nitrogen) consumption of certain microorganisms. These are immobilised on a fixed bed in the reactor tube. The water to be treated and which includes the substrate flows through the reactor.

The spatially one-dimensional model of the fixed-bed bioreactor consists of a pair of nonlinear partial differential equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} &= -k_d u_1 + \mu(u_1, u_2) u_1 \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} &= D\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - k_1 \mu(u_1, u_2) u_1 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{1}$$

where the spatial variable x belongs to the interval $G = (0,1) \subset \mathbb{R}$ and the evolving time t belongs to the interval $\mathbb{R}_+ = (0,\infty)$ (remark that by $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$ the interval $[0,\infty)$ is denoted). The boundary conditions applied here are due to Danckwerts [6] and they are of the form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(0,t) = \frac{c(t)}{D}(u_2(0,t) - S(t)) \\ &\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(1,t) = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (t \in \mathbb{R}_+). \tag{2}$$

In the equations the states $u_1 = u_1(x,t)$ and $u_2 = u_2(x,t)$ are the concentrations of the biomass of the microorganisms and the substrate, respectively. The specific growth rate of the microorganisms (in biomass)

$$\mu(u_1, u_2) = \mu_m \frac{u_2}{k_2 u_1 + u_2}$$

is due to Contois, 1959. This makes system (1) nonlinear. The input flow c is the control variable and the input substrate concentration S is a disturbance variable in the system. They are generally smooth functions of time, i.e. $c = c(t)$ and $S = S(t)$. The output function y (the measured variable) is the substrate concentration at the end of the reactor, that is,

$$y(t) = u_2(1,t).$$

The initial condition

$$\left.\begin{aligned} u_1(x,0) &= u_{10}(x) \\ u_2(x,0) &= u_{20}(x) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{3}$$

is chosen in such a way that u_{10} and u_{20} are the steady state solutions of problem (1) - (2) before the simulated step changes the input function $c(t)$ and/or the the initial concentration $S(t)$ of the substrate. In the steady state c and S are independent of time and in that case they are denoted by $\bar{c}$ and $\overline{S}$. Other parameters are positive. We do not list their meanings here but we refer to the contributions [7, 8], where the model and the parameters from the system-theoretic point of view are explained in more detail.

Simulation studies carried out pointed out that the assumption of equally distributed concentrations on the constant cross-sectional area of the reactor tube was adequate (c.f.

[17, 23]), justifying the use of the single space variable, the scaled distance from the input of the reactor tube (the length of which is scaled equal to 1). Boundary conditions, which are different from (2), have been proposed for dispersion models of our type (c.f. [20]), and applied in [13].

In Section 2 problem (1) - (3) is put into the abstract form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \dot{v} + A(t)v &= F(t,v) \\ v(0) &= v_0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

where $A(t)$ is a linear unbounded operator in appropriate Banach spaces and $F(t,v)$ is a nonlinear function. This enables us to consider the existence, stability and other issues of solutions as an application of the semigroup theory (see, e.g., [1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 18, 21]). The existence of a positive classical global solution $u = (u_1, u_2)$ of problem (1) - (3) such that

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &u_1 \in C^1((0,\infty), C(\overline{G})) \cap C(\mathbb{R}_+, C(\overline{G})) \\ &u_2 \in C^1((0,\infty), C(\overline{G})) \cap C((0,\infty), C^2(\overline{G})) \cap C(\mathbb{R}_+, C(\overline{G})) \end{aligned}\right\}$$

was proved in [11] as an application of the semigroup theory. Numerical computations for the original nonlinear system in the state space seem to support analytical stability result obtained here, not only in the spatially 1-dimensional but also in the spatially 3-dimensional case [17, 23].

In Section 3 we show that the steady state solution of problem (1) - (3) is attractive. The proof is based on the fact that the evolution operator $U(t,\tau)$ of the operator $A(t)$ can be shown to be asymptotically stable in the relevant spaces considered here. The asymptotic stability of $U(t,\tau)$ follows from the results for quasilinear parabolic equations on the interpolation-extrapolation spaces studied in detail in [2]. It is well-known that exponential stability of the solutions both in finite-dimensional and infinite-dimensional cases influences on the input-output stability of the system (c.f. [5]). Consequently, it is a central issue of our system study for control.

We give some preliminary notations applied here:

Let G be an open set in $\mathbb{R}^n$. $C(\overline{G})$ is the space of continuous functions on $\overline{G}$ equipped with the norm $\|w\|_{C(\overline{G})}$ $(= \|w\|_\infty)$ $= \sup_{x\in\overline{G}} |w(x)|$. Further, $L_p(G)$ $(1 \le p < \infty)$ is the Lebesgue space of p^{th}-power integrable functions $f : G \mapsto C$ and $W^{s,p}(G)$ $(s \in \mathbb{R},\ 1 \le p < \infty)$ is the Sobolev-Slobodeckii space (see [2]).

Let Δ be an interval in $\mathbb{R}$. Then $C^l(\Delta, X)$ is the space of all l times continuously differentiable functions $f : \Delta \mapsto X$, when X is a normed space. The space $C^{\rho-}(\Delta, X)$ $(0 < \rho \le 1)$ is the space of Hölder continuous functions $f : \Delta \mapsto X$ equipped with the usual norm (see, e.g., [2: p. 40]). In the product space $X_1 \times X_2$ of Banach spaces X_1 and X_2 we use the norm $\|(w_1, w_2)\|_{X_1\times X_2} = \|w_1\|_{X_1} + \|w_2\|_{X_2}$.

2. Abstract formulation of the partial differential equation system

The original partial differential equation problem (1) - (3) will be converted into the abstract form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \dot v + A(t)v &= F(t,v) \\ v(0) &= v_0 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{4}$$

where $A(t)$ is a linear unbounded operator and $F(t,v)$ is quadratically bounded by v. This means that the linearized version of the original partial differential equation problem is given by

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \dot v + A(t)v &= F(t,0) \\ v(0) &= v_0 \end{aligned}\right\}$$

2.1 Preliminaries. Consider the problem

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} &= f(u_1,u_2) - k_d u_1 \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} &= D\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - k_1 f(u_1,u_2) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{5}$$

for $(x,t) \in G \times \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\left.\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(0,t) = \frac{c(t)}{D}(u_2(0,t) - S(t)) \\ &\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(1,t) = 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{6}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and

$$u(x,0) = u_0(x) = (u_{10}(x), u_{20}(x)) \tag{7}$$

for $x \in G$. Above we denoted

$$G = (0,1) \qquad \text{and} \qquad f(u_1,u_2) = \mu(u_1,u_2)u_1 = \mu_m \frac{u_1 u_2}{k_2 u_1 + u_2}.$$

Occasionally we also use the notation

$$f(u) = f(u_1,u_2) \qquad \text{for } u = (u_1,u_2).$$

Throughout the paper we assume that c and S are positive $C^1(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)$-functions and that $\dot c$ and $\dot S$ are locally Lipschitz continuous. In addition we assume that u_{10} and u_{20} are positive $C^1(\overline{G})$-functions.

Let $\overline{u}_1$ and $\overline{u}_2$ be solutions of the steady state equations

$$\left.\begin{aligned} 0 &= f(\overline{u}_1,\overline{u}_2) - k_d\overline{u}_1 \\ 0 &= D\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}_2}{\partial x^2} - \overline{c}\frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x} - k_1 f(\overline{u}_1,\overline{u}_2) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{8}$$

for $S(t) = \overline{S}$ and $c(t) = \bar{c}$, for $x \in G$, with the two-point boundary conditions

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x}(0) &= \frac{\bar{c}}{D}(\overline{u}_2(0) - \overline{S}) \\ \frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x}(1) &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{9}$$

where $\bar{c} = c(0)$. The solutions $\overline{u}_1$ and $\overline{u}_2$ can be computed in closed form and they have the expressions

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \overline{u}_2(x) &= S\frac{q\cosh(q(1-x)) + p\sinh(q(1-x))}{q\cosh(q) + (a+p)\sinh(q)}e^{px} \\ \overline{u}_1(x) &= \frac{\mu_m - k_d}{k_2 k_d}\overline{u}_2(x) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{10}$$

where

$$P = \frac{\bar{c}}{D}, \quad p = \frac{P}{2}, \quad a = \frac{k_1(\mu_m - k_d)}{k_2\bar{c}}, \quad q = \sqrt{\frac{P^2}{4} + Pa}.$$

The pair $(\overline{u}_1, \overline{u}_2)$ is the equilibrium point of the dynamical system (5) - (7) when $c \equiv \bar{c}$ and $S \equiv \overline{S}$. The constants P, p, a, q are positive for the original relevant parameter values.

Remark 1. The maximum principle for parabolic systems [19] implies the following comparison result for the solutions: Suppose that $\bar{c}$ and $\overline{S}$ are positive constants such that

$$\left.\begin{aligned} c(t) &\le \bar{c} \\ S(t) &\le \overline{S} \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_+).$$

Let $\overline{u}$ be the steady state solution corresponding to constant values $\bar{c}$ and $\overline{S}$ of the control $c(t)$ and disturbance $S(t)$. If $u_0 \le \overline{u}$, then

$$u \le \overline{u}. \tag{11}$$

This result implies especially that the solutions of problem (5) - (7) are bounded when the control $c(t)$ and the disturbance $S(t)$ are bounded. In fact, estimate (11) is natural from the physical viewpoint.

2.2 Linearization. The nonlinear problem (5) - (7) is linearized around the steady state (10). Consequently, a careful analysis for the nonlinear term f has to be carried out. Formally f can be linearized by using the decomposition

$$f(\overline{u} + w) - f(\overline{u}) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1}(\overline{u})w_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_2}(\overline{u})w_2 + g(w)$$

where the residual $g(w)$ must have certain appropriate properties. From (8) we get

$$\mu(\overline{u}_1, \overline{u}_2) = \mu_m \frac{\overline{u}_2}{k_2\overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2} = k_d \tag{12}$$

which also implies the last equation in (10), i.e. $\overline{u}_1 = \overline{u}_2 \frac{\mu_m - k_d}{k_2 k_d}$. Applying (10) and (12) we find by a routine computation that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1}(\overline{u}) &= \mu(\overline{u}_1, \overline{u}_2) - \mu_m k_2 \frac{\overline{u}_1 \overline{u}_2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \\ &= k_d - \mu_m k_2 \frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \frac{\mu_m - k_d}{k_2 k_d} \\ &= \frac{k_d^2}{\mu_m} \\ &=: a_1 . \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

It can be seen also that

$$\mu_m \frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \equiv a_1 . \tag{14}$$

Similar computations show that

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_2}(\overline{u}) = \mu_m k_2 \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \equiv \frac{(\mu_m - k_d)^2}{\mu_m k_2} =: a_2 . \tag{15}$$

Based on these calculations the following lemma, which guarantees a successful linearization, is proved.

Lemma 1. *There exist constants $C > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ such that*

$$f(\overline{u} + w) - f(\overline{u}) = a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2 + g(w) \tag{16}$$

where a_1 and a_2 are given above and where $g(w)$ satisfies

$$\|g(w)\|_{C(\overline{G})} \le C \|w\|^2_{C(\overline{G}) \times C(\overline{G})}$$

for all $w \in C(\overline{G}) \times C(\overline{G})$ such that $\|w\|_{C(\overline{G}) \times C(\overline{G})} \le \delta$.

The norm abbreviations $\|\cdot\|_1 = \|\cdot\|_{C(\overline{G})}$ and $\|\cdot\|_2 = \|\cdot\|_{C(\overline{G}) \times C(\overline{G})}$ are used in the proof, which is given in Parts A and B.

Proof of Lemma 1. Part A: Denote $u = \overline{u} + w$. Then by using (13) - (15) we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\big\| f(\overline{u} + w) - f(\overline{u}) - (a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2) \big\|_1 \\ &= \mu_m \left\| \frac{u_1 u_2}{k_2 u_1 + u_2} - \frac{\overline{u}_1 \overline{u}_2}{k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2} - \left(\frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} w_1 + k_2 \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} w_2 \right) \right\|_1 \\ &= \mu_m \left\| k_2 \frac{u_1 \overline{u}_1}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} w_2 + \frac{\overline{u}_2 u_2}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} w_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(\frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} w_1 + k_2 \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} w_2 \right) \right\|_1 \\ &\le \mu_m \left\{ \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_2 u_2}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} - \frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + k_2 \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1 u_1}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} - \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \right\} (\|w_1\|_1 + \|w_2\|_1). \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Part B: Furthermore, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1 u_1}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} - \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \\
&\quad = \left\| \frac{1}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} (\overline{u}_1 \overline{u}_2 w_1 + \overline{u}_1^2 w_2) \right\|_1 \\
&\quad \le \left\{ \left\| \frac{1}{k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2} \right\|_1 \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1 \overline{u}_2}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} \right\|_1 \right. \\
&\qquad \left. + \left\| \frac{1}{k_2 u_1 + u_2} \right\|_1 \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \right\} (\|w_1\|_1 + \|w_2\|_1).
\end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Suppose that

$$\|w_1\|_1 + \|w_2\|_1 < \tfrac{1}{2} \inf_{x \in G} \min\{\overline{u}_1(x), \overline{u}_2(x)\} =: \delta . \tag{19}$$

Then we find that

$$\begin{aligned}
u_j(x) &= u_j(x) - \overline{u}_j(x) + \overline{u}_j(x) \\
&= \overline{u}_j(x) - w_j(x) \\
&\ge \inf_{x \in G} \overline{u}_j(x) - \|w_j\|_1 \\
&\ge \tfrac{1}{2} \inf_{x \in G} \overline{u}_j(x) \\
&\ge \tfrac{1}{2} \inf_{x \in G} \min_{j=1,2} \{\overline{u}_j(x)\} \\
&=: c_1
\end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in G$. Hence when (19) holds, we see that

$$k_2 u_1(x) + u_2(x) \ge (k_2 + 1) c_1 \qquad (x \in G)$$

which implies that

$$\left\| \frac{1}{k_2 u_1 + u_2} \right\|_1 \le \frac{1}{(k_2 + 1) c_1} =: C_1 . \tag{20}$$

Combining (18) and (20) we find that for $\|w\|_2 = \|w_1\|_1 + \|w_2\|_1 < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1 u_1}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} - \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \\
&\quad \le \left\{ C_1 \left\| \frac{1}{k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2} \right\|_1 \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1 \overline{u}_2}{k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2} \right\|_1 + C_1 \left\| \frac{\overline{u}_1^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \right\} \\
&\quad \times (\|w_1\|_1 + \|w_2\|_1) \\
&\quad =: C_2 \|w\|_2
\end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

where C_2 does not depend on w. Similarly we find that

$$\left\| \frac{\overline{u}_2 u_2}{(k_2 u_1 + u_2)(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)} - \frac{\overline{u}_2^2}{(k_2 \overline{u}_1 + \overline{u}_2)^2} \right\|_1 \le C_3 \|w\|_2 \tag{22}$$

for $\|w\|_2 < \delta$. Hence we find from (17) that

$$f(\overline{u} + w) - f(\overline{u}) - (a_1 w_1 + a_2 w_2) = g(w)$$

where $\|g(w)\|_1 \le C_4 \|w\|_2^2$ for $\|w\|_2 < \delta$ which completes the proof ∎

Remark 2. Consequently, the above considerations show that the mapping $f : C(\overline{G}) \times C(\overline{G}) \mapsto C(\overline{G})$ is differentiable in the neighbourhood of $\overline{u}$.

Denote $U = (U_1, U_2) = u - \overline{u}$. Substracting equations (5) - (6) and (8) - (9) side by side we get

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial t} &= f(U+\overline{u}) - f(\overline{u}) - k_d U_1 \\ \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial t} &= D\frac{\partial^2 U_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial (U_2 + \overline{u}_2)}{\partial x} + \overline{c}\frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x} - k_1 f(\overline{u}+U) + k_1 f(\overline{u}) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{23}$$

for $(x,t) \in G \times \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}(0,t) &= \frac{c(t)}{D}[(U_2+\overline{u}_2)(0,t) - S(t)] - \frac{\overline{c}}{D}[\overline{u}_2(0) - \overline{S})] \\ \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}(1,t) &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{24}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and

$$\left.\begin{aligned} U_1(x,0) &= u_{10}(x) - \overline{u}_1(x) \\ U_2(x,0) &= u_{20}(x) - \overline{u}_2(x) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{25}$$

for $x \in G$. Due to Lemma 1 problem (23) - (25) can be put into the form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_1}{\partial t} &= (a_1 - k_d)U_1 + a_2 U_2 + g(U) \\ \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial t} &= D\frac{\partial^2 U_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x} - [c(t) - \overline{c}]\frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x} - k_1 a_1 U_1 - k_1 a_2 U_2 - k_1 g(U) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{26}$$

for $(x,t) \in G \times \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}(0,t) &= \frac{c(t)}{D}U_2(0,t) + \frac{c(t)-\overline{c}}{D}\overline{u}_2(0) - \frac{c(t)}{D}S(t) + \frac{\overline{c}}{D}\overline{S} \\ \frac{\partial U_2}{\partial x}(1,t) &= 0 \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{27}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\left.\begin{aligned} U_1(x,0) &= u_{10}(x) - \overline{u}_1(x) \\ U_2(x,0) &= u_{20}(x) - \overline{u}_2(x). \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{28}$$

By substituting the transformed variable $v = (v_1, v_2) = (\kappa U_1, U_2 + s(t))$ with $\kappa = (k_1 \frac{a_1}{a_2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ into system (26) - (28) and by making the definition

$$s(t) = \frac{D}{c(t)}\left[\frac{c(t)-\overline{c}}{D}\overline{u}_2(0) - \frac{c(t)}{D}S(t) + \frac{\overline{c}}{D}\overline{S}\right] \tag{29}$$

we obtain the system

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial v_1}{\partial t} &= (a_1 - k_d)v_1 + \kappa a_2 v_2 - \kappa a_2 s(t) + \kappa g\Big(\frac{1}{\kappa}v_1, v_2 - s(t)\Big) \\ \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial t} &= D\frac{\partial^2 v_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x} - (c(t) - \bar{c})\frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial x} - \frac{k_1 a_1}{\kappa}v_1 \\ &\quad - k_1 a_2 v_2 + k_1 a_2 s(t) - k_1 g\Big(\frac{1}{\kappa}v_1, v_2 - s(t)\Big) + \dot{s}(t)\end{aligned}\right\} \tag{30}$$

for $(x,t) \in G \times \mathbb{R}_+$,

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}(0,t) &= \frac{c(t)}{D}v(0) \\ \frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}(1,t) &= 0\end{aligned}\right\} \tag{31}$$

for $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$, and

$$\left.\begin{aligned}v_1(x,0) &= \kappa(u_{10}(x) - \bar{u}_1(x)) \\ v_2(x,0) &= u_{20}(x) - \bar{u}_2(x) + s(0).\end{aligned}\right\} \tag{32}$$

Define a linear operator

$$A(t) : C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G) \mapsto C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G)$$

by

$$D(A(t)) = C(\overline{G}) \times \left\{ w_2 \in W^{2,p}(G) \,\middle|\, \Big(\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} - \frac{c(t)}{D}w_2\Big)(0) = 0,\ \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}(1) = 0 \right\}$$

$$A(t)w = -\left((a_1 - k_d)w_1 + \kappa a_2 w_2, D\frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x^2} - c(t)\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} - \frac{k_1 a_1}{\kappa}w_1 - k_1 a_2 w_2\right)$$

for $w \in D(A(t))$. Since $W^{2,p}(G) \subset C^1(\overline{G})$ (because $n = 1$) for $p > 1$ the terms $w_2(0)$, $w_2(1)$, and $\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}(0)$ are well-defined. Furthermore, define

$$\begin{aligned}F(t,w) = \Big(&-\kappa a_2 s(t) + \kappa g\Big(\frac{1}{\kappa}w_1, w_2 - s(t)\Big)\,, \\ &- [c(t) - \bar{c}]\frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial x} + k_1 a_2 s(t) - k_1 g\Big(\frac{1}{\kappa}w_1, w_2 - s(t)\Big) + \dot{s}(t)\Big).\end{aligned}$$

Then problem (28) - (32) gets the abstract form

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\frac{dv}{dt} + A(t)v &= F(t,v) \\ v(0) &= v_0\end{aligned}\right\} \tag{33}$$

where

$$v_0(x) = \Big(\kappa[u_{10}(x) - \bar{u}_1(x)], u_{20}(x) - \bar{u}_2(x) + s(0)\Big).$$

3. Stability of solutions

3.1 The evolution operator of $A(t)$. We use the notations and theory of [2]. Let for $s \in [-1,1]$ and $p \in (1,\infty)$ be

$$W_B^{s,p}(G) = \begin{cases} W^{s,p}(G) & \text{if } 0 \le s \le 1 \\ (W^{-s,p'}(G))' & \text{if } -1 \le s \le 0. \end{cases}$$

Define time-dependent Sobolev spaces $W^{2,p}_{B(t)}(G)$ by

$$W^{2,p}_{B(t)}(G) = \left\{ w \in W^{2,p}(G) \,\middle|\, D\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}(0) - c(t)w(0) = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}(1) = 0 \right\}.$$

In addition we define Banach spaces

$$E(t) = C(\overline{G}) \times W^{2,p}_{B(t)}(G) \qquad \text{and} \qquad E_{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} = C(\overline{G}) \times W_B^{2\alpha,p}(G)$$

where $-\frac{1}{2} \le \alpha \le \frac{1}{2}$. The operator $A(t)$ can be interpreted as a bounded operator $E_1 \mapsto E_0$ (that is, $A(t) \in L(E_1, E_0)$) by

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22}(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

where for $w = (w_1, w_2) \in E_1$

$$A_{11}w_1 = (k_d - a_1)w_1, \qquad A_{12}w_2 = -\kappa a_2 w_2, \qquad A_{21}w_1 = \frac{k_1 a_1}{\kappa} w_1$$

and where

$$A_{22}(t) : W^{1,p}(G) \mapsto W_B^{-1,p}(G) = (W^{1,p'}(G))'$$

is the operator corresponding to the antilinear form $a_{22}(t) : W^{1,p}(G) \times W^{1,p'}(G) \mapsto C$ such that

$$a_{22}(t)(w_2, v_2) = \int_0^1 \left(D\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\overline{\frac{\partial v_2}{\partial x}} + k_1 a_2 w_2 \overline{v}_2 + c(t)\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\overline{v}_2 \right) dx + c(t)w_2(0)\overline{v}_2(0),$$

that is,

$$\langle A_{22}(t)w_2, v_2 \rangle := \int_0^1 \left(-D\frac{\partial^2 w_2}{\partial x^2} + c(t)\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x} + k_1 a_2 w_2 \right) \overline{v}_2 dx = a_{22}(t)(w_2, v_2)$$

(which follows by partial integration).

For the definition of the (parabolic) evolution operator

$$U(t,\tau) : C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G) \mapsto C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G)$$

for $A(t)$ we refer to [2: pp. 45 - 47]. The solution v of problem (33) satisfies the (Volterra) integral equation

$$v(t) = U(t,0)v_0 + \int_0^t U(t,\tau)F(\tau, v(\tau))\, d\tau. \tag{34}$$

For this operator the following estimates are proved.

Theorem 1. *There exists a constant $\delta > 0$ such that when $[c]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)} < \delta$, where $0 < \rho \leq 1$, then the operator $A(t)$ has an evolution operator $U(t,\tau) : C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G) \mapsto C(\overline{G}) \times L_p(G)$ and there exist $\alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ and $\beta > 0$ such that for $w \in C(\overline{G}) \times W^{\alpha,p}(G)$ and for $0 < \tau < t$*

$$\|U(t,\tau)w\|_3 \leq Me^{-\beta(t-\tau)}\|w\|_3 \tag{35}$$

$$\|U(t,\tau)w\|_3 \leq M(t-\tau)^{-(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})}e^{-\beta(t-\tau)}\|w\|_4 \tag{36}$$

where we use the abbreviations $\|\cdot\|_3 = \|\cdot\|_{C(\overline{G})\times W^{\alpha,p}(G)}$ and $\|\cdot\|_4 = \|\cdot\|_{C(\overline{G})\times L_p(G)}$.

For the definition of the quantity $[\cdot]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)}$ see [2: p. 40].

Proof of Theorem 1. We shall only outline the proof and omit many details. The proof is given in Parts A, B and C.

Part A: Let $A_0(t) = A(t)_{|E(t)}$. It is well-known that the operator $A_0(t)$ $(t \geq 0)$ generates an analytic semigroup on $E_{\frac{1}{2}}$ with domain $E(t)$ (see, e.g., [1, 9, 10, 18, 21]) and then with the notations of [2] $A_0(t) \in H(E(t), E_{\frac{1}{2}})$.

Part B: Using the relation $\kappa = (k_1\frac{a_1}{a_2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and the fact that, for $w \in L_2(G) \times W^{2,2}_{B(t)}(G)$,

$$D\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}(0)\overline{w}_2(0) = -c(t)w_2(0)\overline{w}_2(0) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}(1) = 0$$

we find that, for all $w \in L_2(G) \times W^{2,2}_{B(t)}(G)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Re\langle A(t)w, w\rangle_{L_2(G)^2} \\
&= \Re\Big[(k_d - a_1)\int_0^1 w_1\overline{w}_1 dx + k_1a_2\int_0^1 w_2\overline{w}_2 dx \\
&\quad - \kappa a_2\int_0^1 w_2\overline{w}_1 dx + \frac{k_1a_1}{\kappa}\int_0^1 w_1\overline{w}_2 dx \\
&\quad + c(t)w_2(0)\overline{w}_2(0) + D\int_0^1 \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\overline{\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}}dx + c(t)\int_0^1 \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\overline{w}_2 dx\Big] \\
&= (k_d - a_1)\int_0^1 |w_1|^2 dx + k_1a_2\int_0^1 |w_2|^2 dx \\
&\quad - \kappa a_2\Re\int_0^1 w_2\overline{w}_1 dx + \frac{k_1a_1}{\kappa}\Re\int_0^1 w_1\overline{w}_2 dx \\
&\quad + c(t)|w_2(0)|^2 + D\int_0^1 \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\overline{\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}}dx + c(t)\Big|_0^1 \frac{1}{2}|w_2|^2 \\
&= (k_d - a_1)\int_0^1 |w_1|^2 dx + k_1a_2\int_0^1 |w_2|^2 dx \\
&\quad + D\int_0^1 \left|\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}\right|^2 dx + \frac{c(t)}{2}\left[|w_2(1)|^2 + |w_2(0)|^2\right].
\end{aligned} \tag{37}$$

Equation (37) immediately gives that for $w \in L_2(G) \times W^{2,2}_{B(t)}(G)$ we have the estimate

$$\Re\langle A(t)w, w\rangle_{L_2(G))^2} \geq \min\{k_d - a_1, k_1 a_2\}\|w\|^2_{L_2(G)\times W^{1,2}(G)}. \tag{38}$$

Part C: Equation (38) and Part A imply that for $p = 2$

$$\sigma(A_0(t)) \subset \{z \in C \mid \Re z \geq \gamma\} \qquad (t \geq 0) \tag{39}$$

where $\gamma = \min\{k_d - a_1, k_1 a_2\}$. Here γ is positive since

$$k_d - a_1 = \frac{k_d(\mu_m - k_d)}{\mu_m} \qquad \text{and} \qquad k_1 a_2 = k_1 \frac{(\mu_m - k_d)^2}{\mu_m k_2}$$

are positive for relevant parameter values. Since G is bounded we know (from elliptic theory) that inclusion (39) is valid for any $p > 1$.

The continuity of c, inclusion (39) and well-known estimates for elliptic operators (cf. [1: p. 42]) imply that for any $\sigma > -\gamma$ and $\omega > 0$

$$\sigma I + A(\cdot) \in C\big(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+, H(E_1, E_0, \kappa, \omega)\big)$$

where $\kappa > 0$. The space $C\big(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+, H(E_1, E_0, \kappa, \omega)\big)$ is defined as in [2: p. 11]. Furthermore, we find that (for $0 < \rho \leq 1$)

$$[A(\cdot)]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+, L(E_1, E_0))} \leq [c]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)}.$$

Hence when $[c]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)}$ is small enough we find that [2: Assumption (II. 5.0.1)] holds. Choosing $\beta = \beta_- = \frac{1}{2}$, [2: Lemma II.5.1.3] implies the assertion ∎

Remark 3. Based on the assumption $\|\dot{c}\|_{C(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)} < \delta$ it can be concluded that $[c]_{C^{\rho-}(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)} < \delta$ when $\rho = 1$.

The evolution operator of $A(t) - \beta_1 I$ is

$$\mathbf{U}(t, \tau) = e^{t\beta_1 I} \circ U(t, \tau) \circ e^{-\tau\beta_1 I}$$

for $0 < \beta_1 < \beta$. This evolution operator satisfies for $w \in C(\overline{G}) \times W^{\alpha,p}(G)$ and for $0 < \tau < t$ the estimates

$$\|\mathbf{U}(t, \tau)w\|_3 \leq M e^{-(\beta-\beta_1)(t-\tau)}\|w\|_3 \tag{40}$$

$$\|\mathbf{U}(t, \tau)w\|_3 \leq M(t - \tau)^{-(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})} e^{-(\beta-\beta_1)(t-\tau)}\|w\|_4 \tag{41}$$

where the norms are given in Theorem 1.

3.2. Local asymptotic stability. Here we prove a result about the long-time behaviour for the solutions of problem (5) - (7). The basic idea of the proof is standard (cf., e.g., [3]). However, the verification contains some special estimates which must be computed. In the proof we establish the required estimates. The proof is given in Parts A, B, and C.

Theorem 2. *Let* $\max\{\frac{1}{p}, \frac{1}{2}\} < \alpha \leq 1$. *Then there exists a constant* $\delta > 0$ *such that if*

$$\|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}(c - \overline{c})\|_\infty < \delta, \quad \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}\dot{c}\|_\infty < \delta \tag{42}$$

$$\|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}(S - \overline{S})\|_\infty < \delta, \quad \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}\dot{S}\|_\infty < \delta \tag{43}$$

and if

$$\|u_0 - \overline{u}\|_{C(\overline{G})\times W^{\alpha,p}(G)} < \delta, \tag{44}$$

then

$$\lim_{t\to\infty} \|u(\cdot, t) - \overline{u}\|_{C(\overline{G})\times W^{\alpha,p}(G)} = 0. \tag{45}$$

Proof. Part A: Denote $V = e^{\beta_1 t}v$. Then system (33) becomes

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} + [A(t) - \beta_1 I]V = e^{\beta_1 t}F(t, e^{-\beta_1 t}V) \\ V(0) = e^{\beta_1 0}v_0 =: V_0. \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{46}$$

Consider the nonlinearity $\overline{F}(t, V) = e^{\beta_1 t}F(t, e^{-\beta_1 t}V)$. We find that

$$\overline{F}(t, V) = e^{\beta_1 t}\left(-\kappa a_2 s(t) + \kappa g, -[c(t) - \overline{c}]\frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x} + k_1 a_2 s(t) - k_1 g + \dot{s}(t)\right)$$

$$g = g\left(\frac{1}{\kappa}e^{-\beta_1 t}V_1, e^{-\beta_1 t}V_2 - s(t)\right).$$

Since $G = (0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}$, the Sobolev inequality implies that

$$\|u\|_{C(\overline{G})} \leq C_1\|u\|_{W^{\alpha,p}(G)} \qquad (u \in W^{\alpha,p}(G))$$

when $\frac{1}{p} < \alpha$. Hence due to Lemma 1 we find that there exists constants $0 < \delta' < 1$ and $C_2 > 0$ such that for $\|V\|_3 + \|s\|_\infty < \delta'$ (c.f. Theorem 1 for the norms)

$$\|\overline{F}(t, V)\|_4 \leq C_2\Big\{\|V\|_3^2 + \left|e^{\beta_1 t}s(t)\right| + \left|e^{\beta_1 t}[c(t) - \overline{c}]\right| + \left|e^{\beta_1 t}\dot{s}(t)\right|\Big\}. \tag{47}$$

Part B: We find, by adding and substracting a term in (29), that

$$s(t) = \frac{D}{c(t)}\left\{\frac{c(t) - \overline{c}}{D}\overline{u}_2(0) - \frac{c(t)}{D}[S(t) - \overline{S}] - \frac{\overline{S}}{D}[c(t) - \overline{c}]\right\}. \tag{48}$$

By differentiating this equality we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{s}(t) = &-\frac{D\dot{c}(t)}{c(t)^2}\left\{\frac{c(t) - \overline{c}}{D}\overline{u}_2(0) - \frac{c(t)}{D}[S(t) - \overline{S}] - \frac{\overline{S}}{D}[c(t) - \overline{c}]\right\} \\ &+ \frac{D}{c(t)}\left\{\frac{\dot{c}(t)}{D}\overline{u}_2(0) - \frac{\dot{c}(t)}{D}S(t) - \frac{c(t)}{D}\dot{S}(t) - \frac{\overline{S}}{D}\dot{c}(t)\right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{49}$$

The assumptions imply that $|c|$, $|\dot{c}|$ and $|S|$, $|\dot{S}|$ are bounded from above and that c is bounded from below by a positive constant. Hence there exist constants $C_3 > 0$ and $C_4 > 0$ such that

$$|s(t)| \leq C_3 \{|c(t) - \overline{c}| + |S(t) - \overline{S}|\} \tag{50}$$

$$|\dot{s}(t)| \leq C_4 \left\{|c(t) - \overline{c}| + |S(t) - \overline{S}| + |\dot{c}(t)| + |\dot{S}(t)|\right\}. \tag{51}$$

In addition, we find that $\|V_0\|_3 < \delta'$ if

$$\|u_0 - \overline{u}\|_3 < \frac{\delta'}{2\max\{\kappa, 1\}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad |s(0)| < \frac{\delta'}{2}. \tag{52}$$

Part C: Suppose that $\|V_0\|_3 + \|s\|_\infty < \delta'$. Then there exists $t' > 0$ such that $\|V(t)\|_3 + \|s\|_\infty < \delta'$ for $t \in (0, t')$. Due to (47) and (50) - (52) we get for $t \in (0, t')$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|V(t)\|_3 &= \left\| \mathbf{U}(t,0)V_0 + \int_0^t \mathbf{U}(t,\tau)\overline{F}(\tau, V(\tau))\, d\tau \right\|_3 \\
&\leq \|\mathbf{U}(t,0)V_0\|_3 + \int_0^t \|\mathbf{U}(t,\tau)\overline{F}(\tau, V(\tau))\|_3 d\tau \\
&\leq Me^{-(\beta-\beta_1)t}\|V_0\|_3 + \int_0^t M(t-\tau)^{-(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})}e^{-(\beta-\beta_1)(t-\tau)}\|\overline{F}\|_4 d\tau \\
&\leq Me^{-(\beta-\beta_1)t}\|V_0\|_3 + \int_0^t M(t-\tau)^{-(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})}e^{-(\beta-\beta_1)(t-\tau)} \\
&\quad \times C_2\Big\{\|V(\tau)\|_3^2 + |e^{\beta_1\tau}s(\tau)| + \left|e^{\beta_1\tau}[c(\tau)-\overline{c}]\right| + \left|e^{\beta_1\tau}\dot{s}(\tau)\right|\Big\}d\tau \\
&\leq Me^{-(\beta-\beta_1)t}\|V_0\|_3 + MC_2\Big\{\sup_{t\in[0,t')} \|V(\tau)\|_3^2 + \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}s\|_\infty \\
&\quad + \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}(c-\overline{c})\|_\infty + \|e^{\beta(\cdot)}\dot{s}\|_\infty\Big\} \int_0^\infty \tau^{-(\alpha-\frac{1}{2})}e^{-(\beta-\beta_1)\tau}d\tau
\end{aligned} \tag{53}$$

where the abbreviation $\|\overline{F}\|_4 = \|\overline{F}(\tau, V(\tau))\|_4$ was used. From (50) - (53) we are able to conclude that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if

$$\|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}(c-\overline{c})\|_\infty < \delta, \quad \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}\dot{c}\|_\infty < \delta$$
$$\|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}(S-\overline{S})\|_\infty < \delta, \quad \|e^{\beta_1(\cdot)}\dot{S}\|_\infty < \delta$$

and if

$$\|u_0 - \overline{u}\|_3 < \delta,$$

then

$$\|V(t)\|_3 \leq \delta_1 \ \ (t \in [0, t_1)) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad \|V(t)\|_3 \leq \delta_0 < \delta_1 \ \ (t \in [0, t_1)).$$

This implies that V is bounded ($\|V(t)\|_3 \leq \delta_1$) on $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$, that is, v satisfies $\|v(t)\|_3 \leq C_5 e^{-\beta_1 t}$ for all $t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}$. Hence, due to the assumption, we have

$$\|u(t) - \overline{u}\|_3 = \|U(t)\|_3 = \|(\tfrac{1}{\kappa}v_1, v_2 - s(t))\|_3 \leq C_6\{\|v(t)\|_3 + |s(t)|\} \leq C_7 e^{-\beta_1 t}.$$

This completes the proof ∎

4. A remark on the output tracking problem

One of the specific questions in the controller design related to problem (5) - (7) is the solvability of the following *output tracking problem*:

For the given reference function $y^* \in C(\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)$ with $0 < y^*(t) < S(t)$ for all $t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$ find the control $c = c(u, y^*)$ (sufficiently smooth) such that the output

$$y(t) := u_2(1,t) = y^*(t) \qquad (t \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}_+)$$

at least approximately and/or asymptotically. Also, the stability (in appropriate spaces) of the associated closed loop system is significant in practical situations. For example, changes in S cause disturbances in the state and output of the system.

In mathematical setting the producing of the prescribed reference output $y^*(t)$ means the non-homogeneous boundary condition

$$u_2(1,t) = y^*(t). \tag{54}$$

From

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} &= -k_d u_1 + f(u_1, u_2) \\ u_1(x,0) &= \overline{u}_1(x) \end{aligned}\right\}$$

we can at least in theory solve the unknown u_1, say $u_1 = \theta(u_2, t)$. From (6) we obtain

$$c(t) = \frac{D\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(0,t)}{u_2(0,t) - s(t)}.$$

Hence we find that u_2 satisfies the problem

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} = D\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{D\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(0,t)}{u_2(0,t) - s(t)}\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} - k_1 f(\theta(u_2,t), u_2) \tag{55}$$

$$u_2(1,t) = y^*(t), \quad \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}(1,t) = 0 \tag{56}$$

$$u_2(x,0) = \overline{u}_2(x). \tag{57}$$

Denoting $V_1 = u_2$ and $V_2 = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}$ problem (55) - (57) gets the form

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial x} &= V_2 \\ \frac{\partial V_2}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial t} + \frac{V_2(0,t)}{V_1(0,t) - s(t)}V_2 + \frac{k_1}{D}f(\theta(V_1,t), V_1) \end{aligned} \tag{58}$$

$$V_1(x,0) = \overline{u}_2(x) \tag{59}$$

$$V_1(1,t) = y^*(t), \quad V_2(1,t) = 0. \tag{60}$$

Furthermore, we denote $W_1 = V_1 - \overline{u}_2(x)$ and $W_2 = V_2$. Then we have for $W = (W_1, W_2)$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial W}{\partial x} + AW = F(t, W) \\ W(1) = (y^*(t) - \overline{u}_2(1), 0) \end{aligned}\right\} \tag{61}$$

where A is an operator $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+)^2 \mapsto L_p(\mathbb{R}_+)^2$ such that

$$D(A) = L_p(\mathbb{R}_+) \times W_0^{p,1}(\mathbb{R}_+), \qquad AW = -\left(W_2, \frac{1}{D}\frac{\partial W_1}{\partial t}\right)$$

and

$$F(t, W) = \left(-\frac{\partial \overline{u}_2}{\partial x}, \frac{W_2(0)}{W_1(0) + \overline{u}_2(0) - s(t)} W_2 + \frac{k_1}{D} f(\theta(W_1 + \overline{u}_2, t), W_1 + \overline{u}_2)\right).$$

In this approach the existence and stability properties of system (61) would be interesting. The corresponding control law is given by

$$C = \frac{W_2(0, t)}{W_1(0, t) + \overline{u}_2(0) - s(t)}.$$

The solvability of the output tracking problem given above remains open.

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