Research Article

Decay Estimates for a Type of Fuzzy Viscoelastic Integro-Differential Model

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We consider a type of fuzzy viscoelastic integro-differential model in this paper. With the aid of some appropriate hypotheses, a unified method and the multiplier technique are implemented to get priori estimates precisely without constructing any auxiliary function. By establishing the estimation of energy function, we derive the stability result of the global solution, and we calculate the estimations of energy attenuation in exponential and polynomial forms, respectively.

1. Introduction

In this work, the following fuzzy viscoelastic integro-differential model is considered in a real Hilbert space $X = L^2(\Omega)$:

\[
\begin{align*}
&u_{tt} - \Delta u + \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta - |u|^c u + \eta^2 u = 0, & x \in \Omega, t \in (0, \infty), \\
&u(x, t) = 0, & (x, t) \in \Gamma \times [0, \infty), \\
&u(x, t)|_{t=0} = u_0(x), \\
&u_t(x, t)|_{t=0} = u_1(x), & x \in \Omega,
\end{align*}
\]

(1)

where $\Omega$ is an open bounded neighbourhood in $\mathbb{R}^N$ with $N \geq 3$, $0 < \gamma \leq (2/N - 2)$. Meanwhile, $\Gamma = \partial \Omega$ is smooth enough. The memory kernel $g(t)$ and the fuzzy number $\eta$ are both positive, and $g(t)$ is locally and absolutely continuous.

As far as the viscoelastic equation is concerned, profound research works have been made in many literature studies [1–7]. For example, the authors in [3] proved a local existence theorem for the next equation:

\[
u_{tt} - \Delta u + \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta = |u|^\gamma u,
\]

(2)

which is subject to some proper initial data and conditions. In [4], an appropriate Lyapunov-type function was
introduced by Nasser-eddine Tatar to prove the decay of solutions for the wave equation:

\[ u_{tt} - \Delta u_{tt} - \Delta u + \int_0^t h(t - \zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta = 0. \] (3)

The key contribution of ref. [6] is that the authors demonstrated the decay of the energy function for the next wave equation:

\[ u_{tt} - k_0 \Delta u + \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \text{div}[a(x)\nabla u(\zeta)] d\zeta + b(x)h(u) = 0, \] (4)

and some Lyapunov functions were exploited felicitously to deduct more general energy decay results. In [8], a nonlinear hereditary memory evolution equation was considered, and several stability results were given just by means of a simple auxiliary function. The authors in [9] attained analytical and approximate solutions for the fuzzy viscoelastic integro-differential model, how to reduce the construction of auxiliary functions is inevitable, which is similar to the Poincaré inequality [15]:

\[ \langle -\Delta u, u \rangle = \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle = \|\nabla u\|^2 \leq M\|u\|^2. \] (10)

What is more, we find that \(-\Delta\) is accretive due to \(\langle -\Delta u, u \rangle \geq 0\). Now, we give the following assumptions and preliminary materials about the memory kernel \(g(t)\).

\((H_1):\) as far as \(g: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)\) is concerned, for some \(2 < p \leq \infty\) and \(k > 0\), the function \(g\) fulfills the following conditions:

\[ g(0) > 0, \]
\[ \int_0^\infty g(\zeta) d\zeta < 1, \]
\[ g' \leq -k g^{(p+1)/p}. \] (11)

**Remark 1.** If \(p = \infty\), then \(g' \leq -k g\) yields \(g(t) \leq C e^{-kt}\) with \(t \geq 0\), which indicates that \(g(t)\) will decay exponentially.

If \(2 < p < \infty\), then \(g' \leq -k g^{(p+1)/p}\) yields

\[ g' \leq -k g^{1-(1/p)} \leq -k, \] (12)

i.e.,

\[ (-p g^{-1-(1/p)})' = (-p g^{-1/p})' \leq -k. \] (13)

Next, based on the aforementioned results, the following expression can be obtained by integrating from 0 to \(t\):

\[ -p g^{-1/p}(t) + p g^{-1/p}(0) \leq -kt, \] (14)

namely,

\[ g(t) \leq \frac{1}{(kt/p + g^{-1/p}(0))^p}. \] (15)

### 2. Preliminaries

Throughout this work, the inner product \(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\) of \(X\) will be utilized in its usual sense, and the norm is defined as follows:

\[ \|u\| = \sqrt{\int_\Omega |u(x)|^2 dx}, \quad \forall u \in X. \] (6)

Note that

\[ u(x, t) = 0, \quad (x, t) \in \Gamma \times [0, \infty), \] (7)

Taking the operator

\[ -\Delta: D(-\Delta) \rightarrow X, \] (8)

into consideration, we can verify that

\[ D(-\Delta) = H^2(\Omega) \cap H_0^1(\Omega) \subset X, \]
\[ D(\nabla) = H_0^1(\Omega), \] (9)

where \(D(-\Delta)\) is a dense domain. It is evident that, for some positive constant \(M\), the linear operator \(-\Delta\) is self-adjoint on the real Hilbert space \(L^2(\Omega)\) and satisfies an inequality similar to the Poincaré inequality [15]:

\[ \langle -\Delta u, u \rangle = \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle = \|\nabla u\|^2 \geq M\|u\|^2. \] (10)

Also, they put forward an exquisite unified method. With the help of the multiplier method, they accurately described the energy attenuation of the solution of the abstract equation mentioned above.

Inspired by these works, system (1) involved in this paper is an extension of the equation appeared in [12], in which a term with fuzzy coefficient is creatively added. The decay rates in exponential and polynomial forms, respectively, are straightforwardly derived through the unified method. The specific arrangement is made as follows: firstly, in Section 2, several preliminary materials and essential assumptions are listed, and secondly, Section 3 mainly concentrates on the global solution and the estimation of energy attenuation, which are derived by letting \(t \rightarrow \infty\), and the priori estimates are deduced without constructing any auxiliary function. Such outcomes reflect the reliability and effectiveness of the unified method in practice.
This means that $g(t)$ will decay polynomially. Simultaneously, by generalized integral property, if $p^\theta \geq 1$, it may imply that $g^\theta \in L^1(0, \infty)$.

**Lemma 1.** Suppose that

$$F(u) = \frac{1}{y + 2} \int_\Omega |u|^{y+2} \, dx - \frac{\eta^2}{2} \int_\Omega |u|^2 \, dx. \quad (16)$$

The function is Gateaux differentiable for every $u \in D(\Omega)$, $\nabla F(u) = |u|^\theta u - \eta^2 u$, and

$$|F(u)| \leq C\|u\|^{(y+2)/2}. \quad (17)$$

Indeed, it is straightforward to see that $F(0) = 0, \nabla F(0) = 0$. For any pair $u, v \in D(\Omega)$, there exists $c(u) > 0$ such that

$$|\nabla F(u)(v)| = |\langle \nabla F(u), v \rangle| = \left| \int_\Omega \nabla F(u)vd\xi \right| = \left| \int_\Omega (|u|^{\theta} - \eta^2)uvd\xi \right| \leq C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+1)/2} \|v\| + \eta^2 \|u\| \|v\| \leq C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+1)/2} \|v\| + \eta^2 \|u\| \|v\|, \quad (18)$$

in which $c(u) = C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+1)/2} + (\eta^2/\sqrt{M})\|\nabla u\|$.

Compute

$$\|\nabla F(u) - \nabla F(v)\|^2 = \int_\Omega \left( |u|^{\theta} v - \eta^2 v \right)^2 d\xi = \int_\Omega \left( |u|^{\theta} v - |v|^{\theta} v \right)^2 d\xi = \int_\Omega \left( |u|^{\theta} - |v|^{\theta} \right)^2 |v|^2 d\xi \leq C\left( \int_\Omega (|u|^{\theta} + |v|^{\theta})^2 d\xi \right)^2 \int_\Omega (|v|^{\theta} - |v|^{\theta} \right)^2 |v|^2 d\xi \leq C^2\|v\|^2 \|u - v\|^2 \|v\|^2, \quad (19)$$

That is, some positive constant $C_R = [C\left( \int_\Omega (|v|^2 + |v|^2) d\xi \right)^{1/2}]$ can be found to satisfy

$$\|\nabla F(u) - \nabla F(v)\| \leq C_R \|u - v\|. \quad (20)$$

By letting $\psi(u) = u^{(y/2)}$, it is easy to see that $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is continuous and strictly increasing. Now, we suppose that $|\langle \nabla F(u), u \rangle| \leq C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+2)/2}$, that is,

$$\langle \nabla F(u), u \rangle = \langle |u|^\theta - \eta^2 \rangle u, u \rangle = \int_\Omega \left( |u|^{\theta} - \eta^2 \right) u^2 \phi d\xi \leq C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+2)/2} \|u\|^2 = C\|\nabla u\|^{(y+2)/2}, \quad \forall u \in D(\Omega). \quad (21)$$

For every $u \in D(\Omega)$,

$$|F(u)| \leq \int_0^1 |\langle \nabla F(tu), u \rangle| \, dt \leq \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \int_0^1 (t\|\nabla u(t)\|)^{(y/2)} t \, dt \leq C\|\nabla u\|^2 \|u\|^{-2(y/2)}, \quad (22)$$

which yields

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{y + 2} \int_\Omega |u|^{y+2} \, dx - \frac{\eta^2}{2} \int_\Omega |u|^2 \, dx \leq \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \|u\|^{-2(y/2)}. \quad (23)$$

Remark 2. For any $0 < T < \infty$, by taking the measurable function $u: [0, T] \rightarrow X$ into consideration, it is known that both $\|u\|_1 = \int_0^1 \|u(t)\| dt$ and $\|u\|_{L^\infty} = \text{esssup}_{[0, T]} \|u(t)\|$ are finite.

For any $f \in L^1(0, T)$ and $u \in L^1(0, T; X)$, we denote the convolution as follows:

$$f * u(t) = \int_0^t f(t - s)u(s) \, ds, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T. \quad (24)$$

Aiming to facilitate the subsequent narrative, we proceed to present the next useful lemmas.

**Lemma 2.** Consider a nonnegative nonincreasing function $\theta(t)$ with $0 \leq t < \infty$. If there exists a negative constant $T$ such that

$$\int_0^\infty \theta(s) \, ds \leq T \theta(t), \quad (25)$$

then
Lemma 3. Let \( \mathcal{E}(t) \) be a nonnegative and nonincreasing function on \([0, \infty)\). If

\[
\int_{T}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}^{-m}(t) dt \leq C \mathcal{E}^{-m}(0) \mathcal{E}(T), \quad \forall T \geq T_0,
\]

where \( m, C, \) and \( T_0 \) are all positive constants. Then, for arbitrary \( t \in [0, \infty) \), it holds that

\[
\mathcal{E}(t) \leq \mathcal{E}(0) \left( \frac{(C + T_0)(1 + m)}{mt + C + T_0} \right)^{(1/m)}. \tag{34}
\]

The proof of Lemma 3 is analogous to that of Lemma 2, and hence, it is omitted here.

Let \( u_t \in X (t = 0, 1) \). Now, let us discuss the problem as follows:

| Complexity |
|------------------|
| \[
\begin{aligned}
\begin{cases}
\eta_{tt} - \Delta u + \int_{0}^{t} g(t-\zeta)\Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta - |u|^r u + \eta \eta u = 0, & 0 < t < \infty, \\
u(0) = u_0, \\
u_t(0) = u_1.
\end{cases}
\end{aligned}
\] |

For any \( 0 \leq t \leq T \), with the aid of the description in \([12]\), a mild solution of (35) can be described as follows:

\[
\begin{aligned}
u(t) &= u_0 S(t) + \int_{0}^{t} S(t-\zeta)u_1 d\zeta + \int_{0}^{t} 1 \\
&+ S(t-\zeta)(|u(\zeta)|^r - \eta^2)u(\zeta) d\zeta,
\end{aligned}
\]

where

\[
1^* S(t - \zeta) = \int_{\zeta}^{t-\zeta} S(r) dr, \quad \zeta \leq t \leq T + \zeta,
\]

and \( \{S(t)\} \) is the resolvent for the corresponding linear problem of (35).

As far as the weak solution is concerned, \( u \) is a function in \( C^1([0, T]; X) \cap C([0, T]; D(\mathcal{V})) \) and satisfies

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \langle u_t, v \rangle + \langle \nabla u, \nabla v \rangle - \langle \int_{0}^{t} g(t-\zeta)\nabla u(\zeta) d\zeta, v \rangle
\]

\[
= \langle |u|^r - \eta^2 u, v \rangle,
\]

\( \forall v \in D(\mathcal{V}), \langle u_t, v \rangle \in C^1([0, T]) \) and \( 0 \leq t \leq T \).

Local existence, uniqueness, and regularity for (1) are naturally guaranteed by the result in \([12]\).

Considering a mild solution \( u \) of (1) \( t \in [0, T] \), and using \( u_t \) as a multiplier, the multiplier method can be used to get the energy of \( u \) as follows:

\[
\mathcal{E}_u(t) = \frac{1}{2} \| u_t \|^2 + \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \| \nabla u \|^2
\]

\[
+ \int_{0}^{t} g(t-\zeta)\| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \|^2 d\zeta \tag{39}
\]

\[
- \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \int_{\Omega} |u|^{r+2} dx + \frac{\eta^2}{2} \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx.
\]

Next, it is necessary to discuss the decay of \( \mathcal{E}_u(t) \).

Consider that \( u \) is a strong solution of problem (1) on an interval \([0, T]\). By taking derivative of (39), we obtain
Theorem 1. Assume that \( H_1 \) holds. For any \( u_0 \in D(\mathbb{V}) \) and \( u_1 \in X \), if there is a positive scalar \( \rho_0 \) such that
\[
\|\nabla u_0\| + \|u_1\| < \rho_0, \tag{42}
\]
then there is a unique mild solution \( u \) for problem (1). Besides, for arbitrary \( t \in [0, \infty) \),
\[
\mathcal{E}_u(t) > 0, \tag{43}
\]
\[
\mathcal{E}_u(t) \leq \mathcal{E}_u(0) \leq \rho_0^2, \tag{44}
\]
where \( \mathcal{E}_u(t) = \langle u_t, u_t \rangle + \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle - \frac{g(t)}{2} \|\nabla u\|^2 - \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \frac{d}{dt} \|\nabla u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t g'(t - \zeta) \|\nabla u(t) - \nabla u(\zeta)\|^2 d\zeta.
\]

In view of the facts that \( g \leq 0 \) and \( g' \geq 0 \), it follows from these assumptions that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_u(t) = -\frac{g(t)}{2} \|\nabla u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t g'(t - \zeta) \|\nabla u(t) - \nabla u(\zeta)\|^2 d\zeta \leq 0,
\]
that is, \( \mathcal{E}_u(t) \) is decreasing. One can draw a similar conclusion for mild solutions. In a word, if the initial conditions are small sufficiently, the solution of model (1) exists globally.

Furthermore, \( u \) is a strong solution of (1), provided that \( u_0 \in D(-\Delta) \) and \( u_1 \in D(\mathbb{V}) \).

\textbf{Proof.} Assume that a maximal definition interval for the mild solution of problem (1) is \([0, T]\), and \( \ell = (1 - \int_0^\infty g(\zeta) d\zeta)/2 \). According to Lemma 1, one gets
\[
\|u\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \leq \|u\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \leq \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \left( \|u_0\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \right) + \frac{2}{\gamma + 2} \int_\Omega |u_0|^2 dx.
\]
If \( \|u_0\|_{(\gamma/2)} < (\ell/2) \), we get
\[
\|u_0\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \leq \|u_0\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \leq \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \left( \|u_0\|_{2^*(\gamma/2)} \right) + \frac{2}{\gamma + 2} \int_\Omega |u_0|^2 dx.
\]

Consequently, \( \mathcal{E}_u(0) \geq (1/2) (\|u_1\|^2 + (1 - \bar{\ell}) \|u_0\|^2) \geq 0 \).

Put \( \rho_0 = (\ell/2)(1/2)^{(2/\gamma)} \). Suppose that \( u_0 \in D(\mathbb{V}) \) and \( u_1 \in X \) satisfy
\[
\|u_0\| + \|u_1\| \leq \rho_0. \tag{50}
\]
Utilizing the amplification method, i.e.,

\[ E_u(0) \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|u_1\|^2 + \|\nabla u_0\|^2) \leq \left( \|u_1\|^2 + \|\nabla u_0\|^2 \right)^{1/(1+p)} \]

we derive that \((2 E_u(0)/\tilde{t})^{(p/4)} < (\tilde{t}/2)\) and

\[
E_u(t) \geq \frac{1}{2} \|u_t\|^2 + \frac{\tilde{t}}{2} \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \geq \frac{1}{2} \|u_t\|^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \|\nabla u(t)\|^2
\]

we begin to focus on the formula as follows

\[ \int_{-T}^{T} \tilde{t} \|u(t)\|^2 \leq \int_{-T}^{T} \tilde{t} \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 + \int_{-T}^{T} \tilde{t} \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \]

3. Main Results

In this sequel, without invoking any auxiliary function, we put forward the main result as follows.

**Theorem 2.** Assume that \((H_1)\) holds. Given \(S \geq S_0 > 0\). For each pair \((u_0, u_1) \in D(V) \times X\), if \(\|u_1\| + \|\nabla u_0\| \leq \rho_0\) with \(\rho_0\) being a positive constant, then there is some positive constant \(C\) ensuring that the mild solution of model (1) satisfies the next property:

\[
\int_{-T}^{T} \|\tilde{t} u(t)\|^2 (1 + p) (0) E_u(S).
\]

Specifically,

\[
E_u(t) \leq E_u(0) e^{1-Ct}, \quad p = \infty,
\]

\[
E_u(t) \leq E_u(0) \left( \frac{p + 1}{p + C} \right)^p, \quad 2 < p < \infty.
\]

**Proof.** By Theorem 1, we know that the solution of (1) is global. Moreover, it is easy to check that the solution is strong if \(u_0 \in D(-\Delta)\) and \(u_1 \in D(V)\). Aiming to show (53), we begin to focus on the formula as follows

Next, our task is introducing an approach for controlling every term of the right hand of equation (55) via multiplier methods. At the beginning, we propose the following lemma.

**Lemma 4.** Suppose that \(\varphi(t) : R_+ \rightarrow R_+\) is a multiplier, fulfilling that \(\varphi'(t) < 0\). Then for any positive constant \(T\) with \(T \geq S \geq S_0\), there exists \(C > 0\) such that

\[
\int_{0}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt + \int_{0}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt
\]

\[
- \int_{0}^{T} \varphi(t) \left| u(t) \right|^2 dx + \frac{\eta^2}{2} \int_{0}^{T} \left| u(t) \right|^2 dx \leq C \varphi(0) E_u(0).
\]

**Proof.** Firstly, an inner product of model (1) with the multiplication of \(u\) and \(\varphi(t)\) should be taken. Next, integrating it on the closed interval \([S, T]\), the following description is now obtained:

\[
\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle u_t - \Delta u + \int_{0}^{t} g(t - \zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta, u(t) \rangle dt = \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle \left| u(t) \right|^2 + \eta^2 \rangle u(t), u(t) \rangle dt.
\]
Integrating by parts, we get

\[
\int_s^t \varphi(t) \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \, dt = \int_s^t \varphi(t) \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \, dt - \int_s^t \varphi(t) \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \, dt
\]

\[
= \left[ \varphi(t) \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \right]_s^t - \int_s^t \varphi'(t) \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \, dt - \int_s^t \varphi(t) \frac{d}{dt} \| u_\epsilon \|^2 \, dt,
\]

\[
\int_s^t \varphi(t) \langle -\Delta u, u(t) \rangle \, dt = \int_s^t \varphi(t) \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle \, dt = \int_s^t \varphi(t) \| \nabla u \|^2 \, dt,
\]

\[
\int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta, u(t) \right) \, dt
\]

\[
= - \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \right) \, dt = - \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) (\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)) d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \right) \, dt
\]

\[
- \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \, dt,
\]

\[
\int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \, dt
\]

\[
= \int_s^t \varphi(t) \| u_\epsilon \|^2 \, dt + \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) (\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)) d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \right) \, dt
\]

\[
+ \int_s^t \varphi(t) \langle \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) \rangle \rangle \, dt + \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( [u|^2 - \eta^2] u(t), u(t) \right) \, dt - \left[ \varphi(t) \langle u_\epsilon, u(t) ) \rangle \right]_s^t.
\]

Applying Schwartz inequality \( \forall \epsilon_1 > 0 \), we have

\[
\int_s^t \varphi(t) \langle \nabla u(t) \rangle \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta \, dt
\]

\[
= \int_s^t \sqrt{\varphi(t)} \sqrt{\varphi(t)} \| \nabla u(t) \| \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta \, dt
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} \int_s^t \varphi(t) \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{2\epsilon_1} \int_s^t \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta \right)^2 \, dt.
\]

Taking the integrability of \( g' \) and the assumption that \( g' \leq -kg^{(r+1)/p} \) into consideration, with the help of Hölder inequality and the description of \( \varepsilon'_n(t) \), we have
\[
\int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta \right)^2 dt
\]

\[
= \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g^{(p-1)/p} (t - \zeta) g^{(p+1)/p} (t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta \right)^2 dt
\]

\[
\leq \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right)^2 dt
\]

\[
\leq \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right)^2 \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g^{(p+1)/p} (t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \|^2 d\zeta \right) dt
\]

\[
\leq - \frac{1}{k} \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right)^2 \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g' (t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \|^2 d\zeta \right) dt
\]

\[
\leq - \frac{2}{k} \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right)^2 \int_S^T \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u'(t) dt
\]

\[
= - \frac{2}{k} \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right)^2 \int_S^T \varphi(0) \langle \mathcal{E}_u(T) - \mathcal{E}_u(S) \rangle
\]

\[
\leq \frac{2}{k} \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right).
\]

Combining (62) and (63), we get

\[
\int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \right) dt
\]

\[
= \int_S^T \varphi(t) \| \nabla u(t) \| \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \| d\zeta dt
\]

\[
\leq \frac{\varepsilon_1}{2} \int_S^T \varphi(t) \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 dt + \frac{1}{ke_i} \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) d\zeta \right).
\]

In view of (45), we have

\[
\frac{1}{2} \| u(t) \|^2 \leq \mathcal{E}_u(t),
\]

\[
\frac{1}{2} \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \leq \frac{2 \mathcal{E}_u(t)}{1 - \int_0^\infty g(\zeta) d\zeta}.
\]

Thus, we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{2} \| u(t) \|^2 \leq \frac{1}{M} \left( \frac{1}{2} \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \right) \leq \frac{(2/M) \mathcal{E}_u(t)}{1 - \int_0^\infty g(\zeta) d\zeta}
\]

Therefore, the following result is arrived:

\[
\int_0^T \varphi(t) dt = \varphi(S) - \varphi(T) \leq \varphi(S) - \varphi(0).
\]
Therefore,
\[
\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle u(t), u(t) \rangle \, dt \leq - \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle u(t), u(t) \rangle \, dt \\
\leq - \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right) \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \mathcal{E}_u(t) \, dt \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right) \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \, dt \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_u(S) \varphi(0) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right).
\]

By the condition imposed on the proof of Theorem 1,
\[
\|\nabla u(t)\|^{(y/2)} \leq \frac{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta}{4},
\]
one has
\[
\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) (|u|^{\gamma} - \eta^{\gamma}) u(t), u(t) \rangle \, dt \leq \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 t^{(y/2)} \, dt \\
\leq \frac{1}{4} \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \, dt.
\]

Considering that both \( \varphi(t) \) and \( \mathcal{E}(t) \) are decreasing, from (67), we deduce
\[
- [\varphi(t) \langle u(t), u(t) \rangle]_{S}^{T} \leq 2 \varphi(0) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right) \mathcal{E}_u(S).
\]

Based on equation (61), it is trivially shown that
\[
\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \, dt \\
= \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u\|^2 \, dt + \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle \int_{0}^{t} g(t - \zeta) (\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)) \, d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \rangle \, dt \\
+ \int_{S}^{T} \varphi'(t) \langle u(t), u(t) \rangle \, dt + \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \langle |u|^{\gamma} - \eta^{\gamma} \rangle u(t), u(t) \rangle \, dt - [\varphi(t) \langle u(t), u(t) \rangle]_{S}^{T} \\
\leq \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u\|^2 \, dt + \frac{\eta}{2} \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \, dt + \frac{1}{k\varepsilon_1} \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} g^{(p-1)/p} (\zeta) \, d\zeta \right) \\
+ \mathcal{E}_u(S) \varphi(0) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 \, dt \\
+ 2 \varphi(0) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_{0}^{\infty} g(\zeta) \, d\zeta} \right) \mathcal{E}_u(S),
\]

\[
\text{Complexity}
\]
which means that
\[
\frac{3}{4} \int_S^T \phi(t) \left( 1 - \int_0^t g(\varsigma) d\varsigma \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt
\]
\[
\leq \int_S^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} \int_S^T \phi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{k \epsilon_1} \phi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\varsigma) d\varsigma \right)
\]
\[
+ 3 \mathcal{E}_u(S) \phi(0) \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma} \right).
\]

For simplicity, selecting \( \epsilon_1 = 1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma \), we get
\[
\int_S^T \phi(t) \left( 1 - \int_0^t g(\varsigma) d\varsigma \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt
\]
\[
\leq 4 \int_S^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + 4 \left( k \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\varsigma) d\varsigma + 3 \left( 1 + \frac{(2/M)}{1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma} \right) \right) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \phi(0)
\]
\[
\leq 4 \int_S^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{4M \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\varsigma) \varsigma + 12k (2 + M(1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma))}{Mk(1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma)} \mathcal{E}_u(S) \phi(0)
\]
\[
\Delta C_1 \int_S^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + C_2 \mathcal{E}_u(S) \phi(0),
\]
where \( C_1 = 4 \) and
\[
C_2 = \frac{4M \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\varsigma) \varsigma + 12k (2 + M(1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma))}{Mk(1 - \int_0^\infty g(\varsigma) d\varsigma)}
\]
are both positive.

Next, multiplying both sides of the original equation (1) by \( \phi(t) \) at the same time, taking \( \int_0^t g(t - \varsigma) \phi(u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \)
as a multiplier, and integrating on the closed interval \([S, T]\), the following equation can be obtained:
\[
\int_S^T \phi(t) \langle u_t, - \Delta u \rangle + \int_0^t g(t - \varsigma) \Delta u(\varsigma) d\varsigma - \int_0^t |u|^1 \eta^2 u(t) d\varsigma = 0.
\]

Taking integration by parts, one obtains
\[
\int_S^T \phi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^t g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \rangle dt
\]
\[
= \left. \int_S^T \phi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \right) \right|_0^T - \int_S^T \phi(t) \int_0^T g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \right|_0^T
\]
\[
= \phi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^t g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \rangle \right|_0^T - \int_S^T \phi(t) \langle u_t, \phi'(t) \rangle dt - \int_S^T \phi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^T g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \rangle dt
\]
\[
- \int_S^T \phi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^T g(t - \varsigma) (u(\varsigma) - u(t)) d\varsigma \rangle dt + \int_S^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 \left( \int_0^T g(\varsigma) d\varsigma \right) dt,
\]
\[
\int_S^T \varphi(t) \langle \Delta u + \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \Delta u(\zeta) d\zeta, \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle dt \\
= \int_S^T \varphi(t) \langle \nabla u, \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle dt - \int_S^T \varphi(t) \langle \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t), \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) d\zeta \rangle dt \\
= \int_S^T \varphi(t) \nabla u(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \right) dt \\
- \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) d\zeta \right) dt \\
= \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \langle \nabla u(t), \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) d\zeta \rangle dt \\
- \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left\| \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) d\zeta \right\|^2 dt. 
\]

(80)

Substituting (79) and (80) into (78) leads to the following:

\[
\int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \|u_t\|^2 dt \\
= \left[ \varphi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle \int_S^T \varphi'(t) \langle u_t(t), \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle dt \\
+ \int_S^T \varphi(t) \langle u_t(t), \int_0^t g'(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle dt + \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left\| \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) d\zeta \right\|^2 dt \\
+ \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left( 1 + \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \langle \nabla u(t), \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) d\zeta \rangle dt \\
+ \int_S^T \varphi(t) \left\| |u_t|^2 - \eta^2 u(t) \right\| \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta dt. 
\]

(81)

Now, let us consider the term \( \int_S^T \varphi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt \) and evaluate it. First of all, according to (10), we have

\[
\left| \langle u_t, \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) (u(\zeta) - u(t)) d\zeta \rangle \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[ \|u_t\|^2 + \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\| d\zeta \right)^2 \right] \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_u(t) + \frac{1}{2M} \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\| d\zeta \right)^2 \\
\leq \mathcal{E}_u(t) + \frac{1}{2M} \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\| d\zeta \right) \left( \int_0^t g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \\
\leq \frac{1 + M}{M} \mathcal{E}_u(t). 
\]

(82)
Consequently,

\[ \left[ \phi(t) \langle u_t, \int_0^t g(t-\zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \rangle \right]^T \leq 2\phi(0) + \frac{1 + M}{M} \mathcal{E}_u(S). \]  

As a result,

\[
\int_s^T \phi'(t) \langle u_t(t), \int_0^t g(t-\zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \rangle dt \\
\leq \frac{1 + M}{M} \int_s^T (-\phi'(t)) \mathcal{E}_u(t) dt \\
\leq \frac{1 + M}{M} \mathcal{E}_u(S) \phi(0). \tag{83}
\]

Using the Cauchy inequality, we have

\[
\int_s^T \phi(t) \langle u_t(t), \int_0^t g'(t-\zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \rangle dt \\
\leq \frac{\delta_1}{2} \int_s^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2\delta_1} \int_s^T \phi(t) \left( \int_0^t |g'(t-\zeta)| \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\| d\zeta \right)^2 dt. \tag{85}
\]

Recall that \( |g'(\zeta)| = -g'(\zeta) \), which is deduced from \( g'(t) \leq 0 \). Hence,

\[
\left( \int_0^t |g'(t-\zeta)| \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\| d\zeta \right)^2 \\
\leq - \int_0^t |g'(\zeta)| d\zeta \left( \int_0^t |g'(t-\zeta)| \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\|^2 d\zeta \right) \\
= (g(0) - g(t)) \left( \int_0^t (-g'(t-\zeta)) \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\|^2 d\zeta \right) \tag{86} \\
\leq g(0) \left( \int_0^t (-g'(t-\zeta)) \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\|^2 d\zeta \right) \\
\leq \frac{g(0)}{M} \int_0^t (-g'(t-\zeta)) \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\|^2 d\zeta \\
\leq - \frac{2\mathcal{E}_u(t) g(0)}{M}. 
\]

Then, (85) is transformed into the following form:

\[
\int_s^T \phi(t) \langle u_t(t), \int_0^t g'(t-\zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \rangle dt \\
\leq \frac{\delta_1}{2} \int_s^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2\delta_1} \int_s^T \phi(t) \left( \int_0^t |g'(t-\zeta)| \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\| d\zeta \right)^2 dt \\
\leq \frac{\delta_1}{2} \int_s^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2\delta_1} \int_s^T \phi(t) \left( \int_0^t -g'(\zeta) \cdot \|u(\zeta) - u(t)\|^2 d\zeta \right) dt \\
\leq \frac{\delta_1}{2} \int_s^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2\delta_1} \int_s^T \frac{2g(0)\phi(t)}{M} \mathcal{E}_u(t) dt \\
\leq \frac{\delta_1}{2} \int_s^T \phi(t) \|u_t\|^2 dt + \frac{2g(0)\phi(0)}{M\delta_1} \mathcal{E}_u(t). \tag{87}
\]
In view of the assumption of $g(t)$ and $\int_0^\infty g(\zeta)d\zeta < 1$, the estimates of (64) can be arrived as follows:

\[
\int_0^T \varphi(t) \left( -1 + \int_0^t g(\zeta)d\zeta \right) \langle \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t))d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \rangle dt \\
\leq \int_0^T \varphi(t) \langle \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t))d\zeta, \nabla u(t) \rangle dt \\
\leq \frac{\epsilon_1}{2} \int_0^T \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{k\epsilon_1} \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\zeta)d\zeta \right).
\]

Therefore, 

\[
\left\| [u(t)]^p - \eta^p \right\| - \left\| (u(t))^p - \eta^p \right\| u(t) - (u(0))^p - \eta^p u(0) \right\|
\leq C\|\nabla u(t) - \nabla 0\| = C\|\nabla u(t)\|.
\]

So, combining (62) with (63) and taking a part of (78) into consideration, we obtain

\[
\int_0^T \varphi(t) \left( [u(t)]^p - \eta^p \right) u(t), \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \right) dt \\
\leq C \int_0^T \varphi(t) (\|\nabla u(t)\|, \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \right) dt \\
= C \int_0^T \varphi(t) (\|\nabla u(t)\| \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \right) dt \\
\leq \int_0^T \varphi(t)\sqrt{\varphi(t)} (\|\nabla u(t)\| \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)(u(\zeta) - u(t))d\zeta \right) dt \\
= \int_0^T \left( \sqrt{\varphi(t)} \|\nabla u(t)\| \left( \frac{C}{\sqrt{M}} \sqrt{\varphi(t)} \int_0^t g(t - \zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|d\zeta \right) dt \\
\leq \frac{\epsilon_2}{2} \int_0^T \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt + \frac{C^2}{Mk\epsilon_2} \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S) \left( \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\zeta)d\zeta \right).
\]

Since $\int_0^\infty g(\zeta)d\zeta < 1$, it is natural to see that $\int_0^t g(\zeta)d\zeta$ can be regarded as a small number tending to 0. Now, we consider the existence of such a $t_0 \in (0, t)$, which guarantees the positiveness of $\int_0^t g(\zeta)d\zeta$. Further, by a combination of equations (63), (83), (84), (87), (88), and (91), the variant of (81) can be obtained, which satisfies the following estimation:

\[
\int_0^T \varphi(t) \left( \int_0^t g(\zeta)d\zeta - \frac{\delta}{2} \right) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt \\
\leq \epsilon_3 \int_0^T \varphi(t) \|\nabla u(t)\|^2 dt \\
+ \left[ \frac{g(0)}{M\delta_2} + \frac{3(2M + 1)}{2M} + \frac{1}{k\epsilon_3} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon_3} + \frac{C^2}{Mk\epsilon_2} \right) \int_0^\infty g^{(p-1)/p}(\zeta)d\zeta \right] \varphi(0) \mathcal{E}_u(S).
\]
For any $S_0 \in (0,S]$, with the help of the fact $g(0) > 0$ and the continuity of $g$, it can be acquired that

$$\int_{0}^{S_0} g(\zeta) d\zeta \geq \int_{0}^{S_0} g(\zeta) d\zeta > 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (93)

Choosing a positive constant $\delta_3$, which is small enough so that $\delta_3 < \int_{0}^{S} g(\zeta) d\zeta$, and considering

$$\int_{0}^{T} g(\zeta) d\zeta < \int_{0}^{S_0} g(\zeta) d\zeta,$$  \hspace{1cm} (94)

we can check that

$$\int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta - \frac{\delta_3}{2} < \frac{\delta_3}{2} = \frac{\delta_3}{2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (95)

Now, for any $S \in [S_0,T)$, we have

$$\frac{\delta_3}{2} \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_t(t)\|^2 dt$$
$$< \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{S_0} g(\zeta) d\zeta \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_t(t)\|^2 dt$$
$$\leq \varepsilon_1 \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt + \left[ \frac{g(0) M^2 \delta_3}{M\delta_3} + \frac{3 (2M + 1)}{2M} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_3} \right) \frac{C^2}{M\delta_3} \right] \int_{0}^{\infty} g^{(p-1)/p}(\zeta) d\zeta \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$
$$= \varepsilon_3 \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt + C_0 \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$

Thus, we can conclude that

$$\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_t(t)\|^2 dt \leq \varepsilon_4 \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt + C_1 \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S),$$

where $\varepsilon_4 = (2\varepsilon_3/\delta_3)$, and

$$C_1 = 2 \frac{g(0) M^2 \delta_3}{M\delta_3} + \frac{3 (2M + 1)}{2M} \left( 2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon_3} \right) \frac{C^2}{M\delta_3} \int_{0}^{\infty} g^{(p-1)/p}(\zeta) d\zeta.$$  \hspace{1cm} (96)

Consequently,

$$\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt$$
$$\leq \varepsilon_5 C_1 \int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt + C_2 \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$

(97)

If $\varepsilon_5$ is small enough in the above formula, then

$$\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt \leq C_2 \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$

(98)

Alternatively, if $C_3$ is taken properly, the estimation can be arrived as

$$\int_{S}^{T} \varphi(t) \|u_t(t)\|^2 dt \leq C_3 \|\varphi(0)\| \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$

(99)

Considering the third term and the fourth one of (56), we get

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{S}^{T} \|u_t(t)\|^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{S}^{T} \left( 1 - \int_{0}^{t} g(\zeta) d\zeta \right) \|u_\zeta(t)\|^2 dt$$
$$- \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \int_{S}^{T} \|u\|^2 dx dt + \frac{\eta_1^2}{2} \int_{S}^{T} \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx dt$$
$$\leq C_5 \mathcal{B}_u(S).$$

(100)
Again, $g(t) \leq -(g'(t)/k)$ follows from $g'(t) \leq -kg(t)$. Invoking Lemma 3, one may deduce that

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right) \, dt$$

$$\leq -\frac{1}{k} T \int_0^T \left( \int_0^t g'(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right) \, dt$$

$$\leq -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^T \mathcal{E}_u(t) \, dt$$

$$\leq -\frac{1}{k} \mathcal{E}_u(S).$$

(104)

Then, $\int_0^T \mathcal{E}_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \, dt \leq C \mathcal{E}_u(S)$ can be derived from (55). This fact further explains the attenuation of $\mathcal{E}_u(t)$ according to a polynomial form.

Secondly, it is valuable to consider the case of $2 < p < \infty$. Aiming to evaluate the last term of $\mathcal{E}_u(t)$, we will put forward the following lemmas.

**Lemma 5.** For any $0 \leq S \leq T$ and $t > 0$, the following inequality holds:

$$\int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right) \, dt$$

$$\leq C \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(S) \left( \int_0^T \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right) \left( \int_0^{T} \left( \int_0^t g(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{1/(p+1)} \, dt \right)^{(p+1)}.$$  (105)

**Proof.** Let

$$\Phi_1(t) := \int_0^t \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta. \quad (106)$$

In view of the assumption $H_1$ and the Hölder inequality, we get

$$\int_0^T \varepsilon_u^{(1/p)}(t) \int_0^T g(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \, d\zeta dt$$

$$\leq \int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(1/p)}(t) \Phi_1^{(1/p+1)}(t) \left( \int_0^T g^{1+(1/p)}(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt$$

$$= \left( \int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \Phi_1(t) \right)^{(1/(p+1))} \left( \int_0^T g^{1+(1/p)}(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt$$

$$\leq \left( \int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \Phi_1(t) \, dt \right)^{1/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^T g^{1+(1/p)}(t-\zeta)\|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{1/(p+1)} \, dt \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt$$

$$\leq \left( \int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \Phi_1(t) \, dt \right)^{1/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^T \frac{g'(t-\zeta)}{k} \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{1/(p+1)} \, dt \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt$$

$$\leq \left( \int_S^T \varepsilon_u^{(p+1)/p}(t) \Phi_1(t) \, dt \right)^{1/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^T \left( \frac{g'(t-\zeta)}{k} \|\nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t)\|^2 \, d\zeta \right)^{1/(p+1)} \, dt \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt \right)^{(p+1)} \, dt.$$
\[
\begin{align*}
&= k^{-p/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t (-g' (t - \zeta)) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \right)^2 d\zeta dt \right) ^{(p+1)/p} \\
&\leq k^{-p/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t \Phi \left( \int_0^t (-g' (t - \zeta)) \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \right)^2 d\zeta dt \right) ^{(p+1)/p} \\
&= k^{-p/(p+1)} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t \Phi \left( \int_0^t (u'(\zeta) - u(t)) \right)^2 d\zeta dt \right) ^{(p+1)/p} \\
&\leq \left( \frac{k}{2} \right)^{-(p/(p+1))} \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t \Phi \left( \int_0^t (u'(\zeta) - u(t)) \right)^2 d\zeta dt \right) ^{(p+1)/p} \\
&= C_6 \epsilon_u^{p/(p+1)} (S) \left( \int_S^T \left( \int_0^t (u'(\zeta) - u(t)) \right)^2 d\zeta dt \right) ^{(p+1)/p},
\end{align*}
\]

where \( C_6 = (k/2)^{-p/(p+1)} \). This completes the proof.}

\[ \text{Lemma 6. Let } \Phi_2(t) := \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \|^2 d\zeta, \quad \forall t \leq 0. \quad (109) \]

Then, for \( 0 \leq S \leq T \), it holds that

\[ \int_S^T \epsilon_u^{(2/p)}(t) \left( \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \| \nabla u(\zeta) - \nabla u(t) \|^2 d\zeta \right) dt \leq C_7 \epsilon_u^{p/(p+2)} (S) \left( \int_S^T \epsilon_u^{1/(2/p)}(t) \Phi_2(t) dt \right) ^{2/(p+2)}. \quad (110) \]

\[ \begin{align*}
|\Phi_2(t)| &\leq C_8 \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \left( \| \nabla u(\zeta) \|^2 + \| \nabla u(t) \|^2 \right) d\zeta \\
&\leq C_8 \int_0^t g(t - \zeta) \left( \epsilon_u(\zeta) + \epsilon_u(t) \right) d\zeta \\
&\leq C_8 \int_0^t \sqrt{g(t - \zeta)} \epsilon_u(0) d\zeta \\
&\leq C_8 \int_0^\infty \sqrt{g(t - \zeta)} \epsilon_u(0) d\zeta \leq C_8 \epsilon_u(0),
\end{align*} \quad (112) \]

where \( C_8 \geq C_2 \int_0^\infty \sqrt{g(t - \zeta)} d\zeta. \) Now,

\[ \| \Phi_2(t) \|_{(2/p)^2} \leq C_8 \epsilon_u^{(2/p)}(0)^{2/(2/p)}, \quad (113) \]

which follows from (112).

\[ \text{Lemma 7. For any } S_0 \in (0, \infty), \text{ if } S \geq S_0, \text{ then there is a constant } C_8 \in (0, \infty) \text{ such that} \]

\[ \int_S^{\infty} \epsilon_u^{(p+2)/(p)}(t) dt \leq C_8 \epsilon_u(S) \left[ \epsilon_u^{(2/p)}(0)^{2/(2/p)} + \| \Phi_2(t) \|_{(2/p)^2} \right]. \quad (114) \]
Proof. Given $S \in (S_0, T)$. By means of (39), we get

$$
\int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)/p} (t) \, dt
= \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \mathcal{G}_u (t) \, dt
= \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( \| u \|_2^2 + \int_0^t g (\zeta, d) \| \nabla u \|_2^2 \right) - \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \int_0^t | u |^{p+2} \, dt + \frac{\eta_0^2}{2} \int_0^t | u |^2 \, dt \right] \, dt
= \frac{1}{2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) | u |^2 \, dt + \frac{\eta_0^2}{2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \int_0^t | u |^{p+2} \, dt - \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \int_0^t | u |^{p+2} \, dt
+ \frac{\eta_0^2}{2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \int_0^t | u |^2 \, dt + \frac{\eta_0^2}{2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \int_0^t g (\zeta, d) \| \nabla u \|_2^2 \, dt - \frac{1}{\gamma + 2} \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t) \int_0^t | u |^{p+2} \, dt
\leq I + II + III + IV + V. \tag{115}
$$

Taking $\mathcal{G}_u^{(2/p)} (t)$ as a multiplier and replacing the position of $\mathcal{G} (t)$ in (56), we have

$$
V \leq C_\gamma \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)} (S) \left[ \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{1+(2/p)} (t) \Phi_2 (t) \, dt \right]^{2/(p+2)}
\leq C_\gamma \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)} (S) \left( \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{1+(2/p)} (t) \, dt \right)^{2/(p+2)} \left( \int_S^T \Phi_2 (t) \, dt \right)^{2/(p+2)}
\leq C_\gamma \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)} (S) \left( \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{1+(2/p)} (t) \, dt \right)^{2/(p+2)} \| \Phi_2 (t) \|_{\infty}^{2/(p+2)}
\leq \varepsilon_6 \left( \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{1+(2/p)} (t) \, dt \right)^{2/(p+2) + p/(p+2)} + \left( \frac{2\varepsilon_6 / p + 2}{p/(p+2)} \right) \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)/p} (S) \left( \frac{2\varepsilon_6 / p + 2}{p/(p+2)} \right) \| \Phi_2 (t) \|_{\infty}^{(2/p)(p+2)}.
\tag{117}
$$

Combining (116) and (117), one gets

$$
\int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)/p} (t) \, dt \leq \varepsilon_6 \int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{1+(2/p)} (t) \, dt + \mathcal{G}_u (S) \left( \frac{2\varepsilon_6 / p + 2}{p/(p+2)} \right) \| \Phi_2 (t) \|_{\infty}^{(2/p)(p+2)} + C_\varepsilon^{(2/p)} (0). \tag{118}
$$

Let the positive number $\varepsilon_6$ be infinitely close to zero, and $C_\varepsilon \geq \max \left\{ C, \left( \frac{2\varepsilon_6 / p + 2}{p/(p+2)} \right) \right\}$. Then

$$
\int_S^T \mathcal{G}_u^{(p+2)/p} (t) \, dt \leq C_\varepsilon \mathcal{G}_u (S) \left( \| \Phi_2 (t) \|_{\infty}^{(2/p)(p+2)} + \varepsilon_6^{(2/p)} (0). \tag{119}
$$
As $T$ tends to infinity, the limit result of long-time memory is easily seen, and thus, (114) is true. □

Remark 3. With the aid of paper [12], it is trivial to show that

$$
\int_{S}^{\infty} e^{(p+1)/p} (t) S \leq C_{S} e_{u} (S) \left[ e_{u}^{(1/p)} (0) + \| \Phi_{1} (t) \|_{\infty} \right].
$$

(120)

The proof of (120) is entirely similar to that of (114) and so it is omitted here. Now, let us turn back to complete the verification of Theorem 2.

Continued Proof of Theorem 2. By equation (113), we have

$$
\int_{S}^{\infty} e^{(p+2)/p} (t) dt \leq C_{u} e_{u} (S) \left[ e_{u}^{(2/p)} (0) + C_{2} e_{u} (0)^{2/p} \right]
$$

$$
\leq C_{u} e_{u} (S) e_{u}^{(2/p)} (0),
$$

(121)

$$
|\Phi_{1} (t)| = \left| \int_{0}^{t} \| \nabla u (\zeta) - \nabla u (t) \|^{2} d\zeta \right| \leq C_{10} \left( \int_{0}^{t} \| \nabla u (\zeta) \|^{2} d\zeta + \int_{0}^{t} \| \nabla u (t) \|^{2} dt \right)
$$

$$
\leq C_{10} \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \| \nabla u (\zeta) \|^{2} d\zeta + t \| \nabla u (t) \|^{2} dt \right) \leq C_{10} \left( \int_{0}^{t} \| \nabla u (\zeta) \|^{2} d\zeta + C_{11} t \| \nabla u (0) \|^{2} \right).
$$

(123)

where $C_{12} \geq t (1 + C_{11}) C_{10}$. That is, $\| \Phi_{1} (t) \|_{\infty} \leq C_{12} \| \nabla u (0) \|^{2}$.

The application of (120) and $S \geq S_{0}$ yields

$$
\int_{S}^{\infty} e^{(p+1)/p} (t) dt \leq C_{13} e_{u} (S) e_{u}^{(1/p)} (0).
$$

(124)

Thus, employing $p > 2$, we have

$$
\| \nabla u (0) \|^{2} \left[ \left( S_{0} + C \right) \left( 1 + (1/p) \right) \right] e_{u}^{(p+1)/p} (0) = e_{u}^{(2/p)} (0) \left( \frac{p+1}{p+C} \right). \left( \frac{p+1}{p+C} \right).
$$

(125)

Besides, under the condition that $p = \infty$, equation (124) turns into

$$
\int_{S}^{\infty} \| \nabla u (t) \|^{2} dt \leq C_{13} \| \nabla u (S) \|^{2},
$$

(126)

which yields

$$
\| \nabla u (t) \|^{2} \leq \| \nabla u (0) \|^{2} e^{\frac{(p+1)/p}{(p+1/Cp)}} = \| \nabla u (0) \|^{2} e^{1-Cp}.
$$

(127)

This completes the proof.

4. Conclusion

Based on the proposed appropriate assumptions of the convolution kernels along with the discussion about the fuzzy number $\eta$, the exponential and polynomial aspects of the energy decay rates for system (1) are estimated only through the application of the multiplier method and the

where $C_{0} \geq C_{1} \left( 1 + C_{2}^{(2/p)} \right)$.

Taking $(2/p) < 1$, $T = S$ and $T_{0} = S_{0}$, it is inferred from (121) that

$$
\| \nabla u (t) \|^{2} \leq \left( \left( S_{0} + C \right) \left( 1 + (2/p) \right) \right) \left( 2p/pt + S_{0} + C \right), \quad \forall t \in [0, +\infty).
$$

(122)

From the representation of (45), it is not difficult to examine that for any $t \in [0, \infty)$,

Data Availability

All datasets generated for this study are included in the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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