Lifespan of Classical Solutions to Quasi-linear Hyperbolic Systems with Small BV Normal Initial Data

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Abstract

In this paper, we first give a lower bound of the lifespan and some estimates of classical solutions to the Cauchy problem for general quasi-linear hyperbolic systems, whose characteristic fields are not weakly linearly degenerate and the inhomogeneous terms satisfy Kong’s matching condition. After that, we investigate the lifespan of the classical solution to the Cauchy problem and give a sharp limit formula. In this paper, we only require that the initial data are sufficiently small in the $L^1$ sense and the BV sense.

Key Words: Quasi-linear hyperbolic system; Classical solutions; Weakly linear degeneracy; Matching condition; Normalized Coordinates; Blow-up; Lifespan.

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1 Introduction and main results

Consider the following quasi-linear hyperbolic system of first order

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + A(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = B(u), \quad (1.1)$$

where $u = (u_1, \cdots, u_n)^T$ are the unknown vector-valued functions of $(t, x)$, $A(u) = (a_{ij}(u))$ is an $n \times n$ matrix and $B(u) = (B_1(u), B_2(u), \cdots, B_n(u))^T$ are $n$-dimensional vector-valued functions.

By hyperbolicity, for any given $u$ on the domain under consideration, $A(u)$ has $n$ real eigenvalues $\lambda_1(u), \cdots, \lambda_n(u)$ and a complete system of left (resp. right) eigenvectors $l_1(u), \cdots, l_n(u)$ (resp. $r_1(u), \cdots, r_n(u)$). In this paper, we assume that (1.1) is a strictly hyperbolic system, i.e.,

$$\lambda_1(u) < \lambda_2(u) < \cdots < \lambda_n(u). \quad (1.2)$$

Without loss of generality, we suppose that on the domain under consideration

$$l_i(u)r_j(u) = \delta_{ij}, \quad r_i^T(u)r_j(u) = 1 \quad (i, j = 1, \cdots, n),$$

where $\delta_{ij}$ stands for the Kronecker’s symbol.

The following definitions come from Kong [7].

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**Definition 1.1** The $i$–th characteristic $\lambda_i(u)$ is weakly linearly degenerate, if, along the $i$–th characteristic trajectory $u = u^{(i)}(s)$ passing through $u = 0$, defined by $\frac{du^{(i)}(s)}{ds} = r_i(u^{(i)}(s))$, $s = 0$: $u = 0$, we have
\[ \nabla \lambda_i(u)r_i(u) \equiv 0, \quad \forall |s| \text{ small}, \quad (1.3) \]

namely
\[ \lambda_i(u^{(i)}(s)) \equiv \lambda(0), \quad \forall |s| \text{ small}. \quad (1.4) \]

If all characteristics $\lambda_i(u)$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$) are weakly linearly degenerate, then the system (1.1) is called weakly linearly degenerate.

**Definition 1.2** The inhomogeneous term $B(u)$ is called to be satisfied the matching condition, if, along the $i$–th characteristic trajectory $u = u^{(i)}(s)$ passing through $u = 0$, $B(u) \equiv 0$, i.e.,
\[ B(u^{(i)}(s)) \equiv 0, \quad \forall |s| \text{ small}. \quad (1.5) \]

**Definition 1.3** If there exists a sufficiently smooth invertible transformaton $u = u(\tilde{u})$ ($u(0) = 0$) such that in the $\tilde{u}$– space, for each $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, the $i$–th characteristic trajectory passing through $\tilde{u} = 0$ coincides with the $\tilde{u}$–axis at least for $|\tilde{u}_i| \text{ small}$, namely
\[ \tilde{r}_i(\tilde{u}_i e_i) \equiv e_i, \quad \forall |\tilde{u}_i| \text{ small}, \quad (1.6) \]

where $e_i = (0, \cdots, 0, 1, 0, \cdots, 0)^T$. Such a transformation is called a normalized transformation and the corresponding unknown variables $\tilde{u} = (\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{u}_2, \cdots, \tilde{u}_n)^T$ are called normalized variables or normalized coordinates.

If the system (1.1) is strictly hyperbolic, then there always exists the normalized transformation (cf. [3]). In this paper, for the sake of simplicity, we assume that the unknown variables $u$ are already normalized variables. That is to say,
\[ r_i(u_i e_i) \equiv e_i. \quad (1.7) \]

It is easy to see
\[ r_i(0) = e_i, \quad l_i(0) = e_i^T. \quad (1.8) \]

At the same time, (1.4) and (1.5) can be deduced to
\[ \lambda_i(u_i e_i) \equiv 0 \quad (1.9) \]

and
\[ B(u_i e_i) = 0 \quad (1.10) \]

respectively.

We consider the Cauchy problem of the hyperbolic system (1.1) with the following initial data
\[ t = 0: u(0, x) = f(\epsilon, x), \quad (1.11) \]
where $f(\epsilon, x)$ is a $C^1$ vector-valued function of $\epsilon$, $x$ such that
\begin{equation}
    f(0, x) \equiv 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \epsilon \partial x}(\epsilon, \cdot) \in (C^r[0, \epsilon_1])^n, \quad 0 < r \leq 1,
\end{equation}
where $\epsilon \in [0, \epsilon_1]$, $\epsilon_1$ is a sufficiently small positive constant. Then we know that
\begin{equation}
    \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \frac{f(\epsilon, x)}{\epsilon} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \epsilon}(0, x) \triangleq \psi(x) \in \left(C^1(\mathbb{R})\right)^n.
\end{equation}

For the case that the initial data $f(\epsilon, x)$ satisfies the following decay property: there exists a constant $\mu > 0$ such that
\begin{equation}
    \rho \triangleq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ (1 + |x|)^{1+\mu} \left( |f(\epsilon, x)| + \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\epsilon, x) \right| \right) \right\} < +\infty
\end{equation}
is sufficiently small, by means of the normalized coordinates Li et al proved that the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) admits a unique global classical solution, provided that the system (1.1) is weakly linearly degenerate (see [12]-[15] and [8]). Kong and Yang [11] studied the asymptotic behavior of the classical solution. In their works, the condition $\mu > 0$ is essential. If $\mu = 0$, a counterexample was constructed by Kong [7] showing that the classical solution may blow up in a finite time, even when the system (1.1) is weakly linearly degenerate.

For the quasi-linear strictly hyperbolic system with linearly degenerate characteristic fields, A. Bressan [1] proved the global existence of classical solution with initial data of small BV norm. If the characteristic fields are weakly linearly degenerate, Zhou [19] proved the global existence of classical solution with initial data of small $L^1$ norm and BV norm. Dai and Kong [4] and Dai [2] studied the asymptotic behavior of the classical solution.

When system (1.1) is not weakly linearly degenerate, there exists a nonempty set $J \subseteq \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}$ such that $\lambda_i(u)$ is not weakly linearly degenerate if and only if $i \in J$.

Noting (1.4), we observe that for any fixed $i \in J$, either there exists an integer $\alpha_i \geq 0$ such that
\begin{equation}
    \frac{d^l \lambda_i(u^{(i)}(s))}{ds^l} \bigg|_{s=0} = 0 \quad (l = 1, \cdots, \alpha_i), \quad \text{but} \quad \frac{d^{\alpha_i+1} \lambda_i(u^{(i)}(s))}{ds^{\alpha_i+1}} \bigg|_{s=0} \neq 0,
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
    \frac{d^l \lambda_i(u^{(i)}(s))}{ds^l} \bigg|_{s=0} = 0 \quad (l = 1, 2, \cdots).
\end{equation}
In the case that (1.16) holds, we define $\alpha_i = +\infty$.

For the normalized coordinates, conditions (1.15) and (1.16) simply reduce to
\begin{equation}
    \frac{\partial^l \lambda_i}{\partial u_i^l}(0) = 0 \quad (l = 1, \cdots, \alpha_i), \quad \text{but} \quad \frac{\partial^{\alpha_i+1} \lambda_i}{\partial u_i^{\alpha_i+1}}(0) \neq 0
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
    \frac{\partial^l \lambda_i}{\partial u_i^l}(0) = 0 \quad (l = 1, 2, \cdots)
\end{equation}
respectively.

Our first goal in this paper is to give the following uniform \textit{a priori} estimates of the classical solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11).
**Theorem 1.1** Suppose that the system (1.1) is strictly hyperbolic, \(A(u), B(u)\) is suitably smooth in a neighborhood of \(u = 0\) and \(B(u)\) satisfies the matching condition, suppose furthermore that the initial data (1.11) satisfies

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\epsilon, x) \right| \, dx \leq K_1 \epsilon, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\epsilon, x)| \, dx \leq \frac{K_2}{M+1} \epsilon, \tag{1.17}
\]

where \(\epsilon\) is a sufficiently small positive constant and \(K_1, K_2\) and \(M \triangleq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}(x) \right|\) are constants independent of \(\epsilon\). Suppose finally that system (1.1) is not weakly linearly degenerate and

\[
\alpha = \min \{ \alpha_i \mid i \in J \} < \infty, \tag{1.18}
\]

where \(\alpha_i\) is defined by (1.15)-(1.16). Then, on the existence domain \([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}\) of the \(C^1\) solution \(u = u(t,x)\), there exist positive constants \(K_3, K_4, K_5, K_6\) independent of \(\epsilon, M, T\) such that

\[
V_1(T), \bar{V}_1(T) \leq K_3(\epsilon + e^{\alpha+2}T), \quad W_1(T), \bar{W}_1(T), U_\infty(T), V_\infty(T) \leq K_3 \epsilon, \tag{1.19}
\]

where

\[
T e^{\alpha+4} \leq K_4 \tag{1.20}
\]

and

\[
W_\infty(T) \leq K_5 \epsilon, \tag{1.21}
\]

where

\[
T e^{\alpha+1} \leq K_6. \tag{1.22}
\]

In (1.19) and (1.21), \(V_1(T), \bar{V}_1(T), W_1(T), \bar{W}_1(T), U_\infty(T), V_\infty(T), W_\infty(T)\) are defined as follows: For any fixed \(T \geq 0\),

\[
U_\infty(T) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |u(t, x)|, \quad V_\infty(T) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |v(t, x)|,
\]

\[
W_\infty(T) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |w(t, x)|,
\]

\[
V_1(T) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |v(t, x)| \, dx, \quad W_1(T) = \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |w(t, x)| \, dx,
\]

\[
\bar{V}_1(T) = \max \sup_{i \neq j} \int_{C_i} |v_i(t, x)| \, dt, \quad \bar{W}_1(T) = \max \sup_{i \neq j} \int_{C_i} |w_i(t, x)| \, dt,
\]

where \(|\cdot|\) stands for the Euclidean norm in \(\mathbb{R}^n\), \(v = (v_1, \ldots, v_n)^T\) and \(w = (w_1, \ldots, w_n)^T\) in which \(v_i = l_i(u) u\) and \(w_i = l_i(u) u_x\) are defined by (2.1) in §2, \(\tilde{C}_j\) stands for any given \(j\)-th characteristic on the domain \([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}\).

**Remark 1.1** By (1.21)-(1.22), we know that the life span of the classical solution \(\tilde{T}(\epsilon) \geq K_6 \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}\). It is obvious that (1.14) implies (1.17). Therefore, Theorem 1.1 is a generalization of corresponding results of Li et al.\cite{Li} and Kong\cite{Kong} where the decay initial data was considered.
For the critical case, i.e., in (1.18), \( \alpha = +\infty \), from Theorem 1.1 and its proof in §3, we can easily get the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.1** Assume that the assumptions except (1.18) in Theorem 1.1 hold. In (1.18), we assume that \( \alpha = +\infty \). Then, for any given integer \( N \geq 1 \), there exists \( \epsilon_0 = \epsilon_0(N) > 0 \) so small that for any fixed \( \epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0] \), the lifespan \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \) of the \( C^1 \) solution \( u = u(t, x) \) to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) satisfies

\[
\tilde{T}(\epsilon) \geq C_N \epsilon^{-N},
\]

where \( C_N \) is a positive constant independent of \( \epsilon \).

Next we consider the blow-up of the classical solution to the Cauchy problem of the hyperbolic system (1.1) with the initial data (1.11). If the hyperbolic system (1.1) is not weakly linearly degenerate, Li et al [15] and Kong [8] estimated the lifespan of classical solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) with the special initial data \( u(0, x) = \epsilon \phi(x) \) which satisfies the following decay property: there exists a constant \( \mu > 0 \) such that

\[
\varrho \triangleq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \{ (1 + |x|)^{1+\mu} (|\phi(x)| + |\phi'(x)|) \} < +\infty
\]

and the zero or matching inhomogeneous term \( B(u) \).

Our second goal is to investigate the lifespan of classical solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) when the system (1.1) is not weakly linearly degenerate.

**Theorem 1.2** Suppose that the assumptions in Theorem 1.1 hold. Let

\[
J_1 = \{ i \mid i \in J, \alpha_i = \alpha \} \neq \emptyset.
\]

If there exists \( i_0 \in J_1 \) and a point \( x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \) such that

\[
\frac{\partial^{\alpha+1} \lambda_{i_0}}{\partial u_{i_0}^{\alpha+1}} (0) \psi^{\alpha}_{i_0} \psi^{'}_{i_0} (x_0) < 0,
\]

where \( \psi(x) \in (C^1(\mathbb{R}))^n \) is defined in (1.13), then there exists \( \epsilon_0 > 0 \) so small that for any fixed \( \epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0] \), the first order derivatives of the \( C^1 \) solution \( u = u(t, x) \) to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) must blow up in a finite time and the lifespan \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \) of \( u = u(t, x) \) satisfies

\[
\lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} \left( \epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \right)^{-1} = \max_{i \in J_1} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left( -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^{\alpha+1} \lambda_{i}}{\partial u_{i}^{\alpha+1}} (0) \psi^{\alpha}_{i} (x) \psi^{'}_{i} (x) \right).
\]

**Remark 1.2** It is obvious that the decay property (1.23) implies (1.17). Therefore, Theorem 1.2 is a generalization of responding results of Li et al [15] and Kong [8] and results of L. Hörmander [5], John [6], Liu [16] where the decay initial data and the compactly supported initial data are considered respectively.

**Remark 1.3** For the hyperbolic system (1.1) with constant multiple characteristic fields, we can obtain the similar results in Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 if we prove them as in this paper and in [2]-[3].
Remark 1.4 Similar to Kong and Li [10], if along $i$-th characteristic $x = x_i(t, y)$, $w_i(t, x_i(t, y)) = l_i(u)u_x(t, x_i(t, y))$ blow up at the lifespan $\tilde{T}(\epsilon)$, then we have

$$w_i(t, x_i(t, y)) = O((\tilde{T}(\epsilon) - t)^{-1})$$

when $t \to \tilde{T}(\epsilon)^-$. 

Remark 1.5 For the conservation laws, shock will appear (see Kong [9]).

This paper is organized as follows. In §2, we recall John’s formula on the decomposition of waves with some supplements for the hyperbolic system (1.1). Then we give some uniform *a priori* estimates for the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) and prove Theorem 1.1 in §3. In §4, we obtain some important uniform estimates by making use of an invertible characteristics’ transformation of the hyperbolic system (1.1). Finally, we investigate the lifespan of the classical solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) and give the proof of Theorem 1.2 in §5.

2 Preliminaries and Decomposed Formulas of Waves

For the sake of completeness, in this section we briefly recall John’s formula on the decomposition of waves with some supplements for the hyperbolic system (1.1), which play an important role in our proof.

Let

$$v_i = l_i(u)u, \quad w_i = l_i(u)u_x \quad (i = 1, \cdots, n)$$

(2.1)

and

$$b_i(u) = l_i(u)B(u) \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n).$$

(2.2)

Then we have

$$u = \sum_{k=1}^{n} v_k r_k(u), \quad u_x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} w_k r_k(u)$$

(2.3)

and

$$B(u) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k(u)r_k(u).$$

(2.4)

Let

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \lambda_i(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

(2.5)

be the directional derivative along the $i$-th characteristic. We have (see [13]–[15] or [8])

$$\frac{dv_i}{dt} = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \beta_{ijk}(u)v_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \nu_{ijk}(u)v_j b_k(u) + b_i(u) \triangleq F_i(t, x)$$

(2.6)

and

$$\frac{dw_i}{dt} = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \gamma_{ijk}(u)w_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \sigma_{ijk}(u)w_j b_k(u) + (b_i(u))_x \triangleq G_i(t, x),$$

(2.7)
\[ \beta_{ijk}(u) = (\lambda_k(u) - \lambda_i(u)) l_i(u) \nabla r_j(u) r_k(u), \]  
(2.8)

\[ \nu_{ijk}(u) = -l_i(u) \nabla r_j(u) r_k(u), \]  
(2.9)

\[ \gamma_{ijk}(u) = (\lambda_k(u) - \lambda_j(u)) l_i(u) \nabla r_j(u) r_k(u) - \nabla \lambda_j(u) r_k(u) \delta_{ij}, \]  
(2.10)

\[ \sigma_{ijk}(u) = l_i(u) (\nabla r_k(u) r_j(u) - \nabla r_j(u) r_k(u)). \]  
(2.11)

Equivalently we also get
\[
\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\lambda_i(u) v_i)}{\partial x} = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \tilde{\beta}_{ijk}(u) v_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \nu_{ijk}(u) v_j b_k(u) + b_i(u) 
\]
\[ \triangleq \bar{F_i}(t, x), \]  
(2.12)

\[
d[v_i(dx - \lambda_i(u) dt)] = \left[ \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \tilde{\beta}_{ijk}(u) v_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \nu_{ijk}(u) v_j b_k(u) + b_i(u) \right] dt \wedge dx 
\]
\[ \triangleq \bar{F_i}(t, x) dt \wedge dx \]  
(2.13)

and
\[
\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial (\lambda_i(u) w_i)}{\partial x} = \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \tilde{\gamma}_{ijk}(u) w_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \sigma_{ijk}(u) w_j b_k(u) + (b_i(u))_x 
\]
\[ \triangleq \tilde{G_i}(t, x), \]  
(2.14)

\[
d[w_i(dx - \lambda_i(u) dt)] = \left[ \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \tilde{\gamma}_{ijk}(u) w_j w_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^{n} \sigma_{ijk}(u) w_j b_k(u) + (b_i(u))_x \right] dt \wedge dx 
\]
\[ \triangleq \tilde{G_i}(t, x) dt \wedge dx \]  
(2.15)

where
\[
\tilde{\beta}_{ijk}(u) = \beta_{ijk}(u) + \nabla \lambda_i(u) r_k(u) \delta_{ij}, \]  
(2.16)

\[
\tilde{\gamma}_{ijk}(u) = \gamma_{ijk}(u) + \frac{1}{2} [\nabla \lambda_j(u) r_k(u) \delta_{ij} + \nabla \lambda_k(u) r_j(u) \delta_{ik}]. \]  
(2.17)

From (2.8), (2.10) and (2.16)-(2.17), we see that
\[
\beta_{ijji}(u) = 0, \quad \tilde{\gamma}_{ijji}(u) = 0, \quad \forall \, i, j \in \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}, \quad \forall \, |u| \, \text{small}, \]  
(2.18)

\[
\gamma_{ijij}(u) = 0, \quad \tilde{\beta}_{ijij}(u) = 0, \quad \forall \, j \neq i, \quad \forall \, |u| \, \text{small}. \]  
(2.19)

As we already assume that \( u \) are the normalized coordinates, making use of (1.7), the following relations hold (see [8]):
\[
\beta_{ijji}(u_j e_j) = 0, \quad \nu_{ijji}(u_j e_j) = 0, \quad \sigma_{ijji}(u_j e_j) = 0, \quad |u_j| \, \text{small}, \quad \forall \, i, j, \]  
(2.20)

\[
\tilde{\beta}_{ijij}(u_j e_j) = 0, \quad \forall \, |u_j| \, \text{small}, \quad \forall \, i \neq j. \]  
(2.21)

When the inhomogeneous term \( B(u) \) satisfies the matching condition, then in the normalized coordinates \( u \) (see [8]),
\[
b_i(u) = \sum_{j \neq k} b_{ijk}(u) u_j u_k, \quad \forall \, |u| \, \text{small}, \quad \forall \, i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}, \]  
(2.22)

\[
(b_i(u))_x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \hat{b}_{ik}(u) w_k, \]  
(2.23)
where \( b_{ijk}(u) \) is a \( C^1 \) function and 
\[
\tilde{b}_{ik}(u) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} \frac{\partial b_i(u)}{\partial u_l} r_{kl}(u)
\]

satisfies that 
\[
\tilde{b}_{ik}(u_k e_k) \equiv 0, \quad \forall |u_k| \text{ small}, \forall k \in \{1, \cdots, n\}.
\]

(2.24)

3 Uniform Estimates—Proof of Theorem 1.1

In this section, we shall establish some uniform estimates under the assumptions in Theorem 1.1 and give the proof of Theorem 1.1.

First we recall some basic \( L^1 \) estimates. They are essentially due to Schartzman [17], [18] and Zhou [19].

**Lemma 3.1** Let \( \phi = \phi(t, x) \in C^1 \) satisfy

\[
\phi_t + (\lambda(t, x)\phi)_x = F(t, x), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \phi(0, x) = g(x),
\]

where \( \lambda \in C^1 \). Then

\[
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\phi(t, x)| dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g(x)| dx + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(s, x)| ds dx, \quad \forall \ t \leq T,
\]

provided that the right hand side of the inequality is bounded.

**Lemma 3.2** Let \( \phi = \phi(t, x) \) and \( \psi = \psi(t, x) \) be \( C^1 \) functions satisfying

\[
\phi_t + (\lambda(t, x)\phi)_x = F(t, x), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \phi(0, x) = g_1(x),
\]

and

\[
\psi_t + (\mu(t, x)\psi)_x = G(t, x), \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \phi(0, x) = g_2(x),
\]

respectively, where \( \lambda, \mu \in C^1 \) such that there exists a positive constants \( \delta_0 \) independent of \( T \) verifying

\[
\mu(t, x) - \lambda(t, x) \geq \delta_0, \quad 0 \leq t \leq T, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.
\]

Then

\[
\int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\phi(t, x)||\psi(t, x)| dx dt \leq C \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g_1(x)| dx + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |F(t, x)| dx dt \right) \times
\]

\[
(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |g_2(x)| dx + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |G(t, x)| dx dt),
\]

provided that the two factors on the right hand side of the inequality is bounded.

By the existence and uniqueness of local \( C^1 \) solution to the Cauchy problem, in order to prove Theorem 1.1, it suffices to establish \( a \ priori \) estimates on the \( C^0 \) norm of \( u \) and \( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \) on the existence domain of \( C^1 \) solution \( u = u(t, x) \).

By (1.2), there exist positive constants \( \delta_0, \delta_1 \) and \( \delta \) such that

\[
|\lambda_i(u) - \lambda_j(v)| \geq \delta_0, \quad |\lambda_i(u) - \lambda_i(v)| \leq \delta_1, \quad \forall |u|, |v| \leq \delta, \quad \forall i \neq j.
\]

(3.1)
For the time being it is supposed that on the existence domain $[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}$ of the $C^1$ solution $u = u(t, x)$ we have
\[ |u(t, x)| \leq K_7 \epsilon, \quad \text{(3.2)} \]
where $K_7$ is a positive constant independent of $\epsilon$, $t$, $x$. At the end of the proof of Theorem 1.1, we shall explain that this hypothesis is reasonable. Then, (3.1) hold if we take $\delta = K_7 \epsilon$.

Introduce
\[
Q_W(T) = \sum_{j \neq k} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_j(t, x)||w_k(t, x)| dt dx,
\]
\[
Q_{VW}(T) = \sum_{j \neq k} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |v_j(t, x)||w_k(t, x)| dt dx,
\]
\[
Q_V(T) = \sum_{j \neq k} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |v_j(t, x)||v_k(t, x)| dt dx.
\]
As we already assume that $u$ are the normalized coordinates, by (1.7) it can be easily seen that
\[
\sum_{i \neq j} |u_i| \leq C_1 \sum_{i \neq j} |v_i|, \quad \text{for fixed } j; \quad \sum_{i \neq j} |u_i w_j| \leq C_1 \sum_{i \neq j} |v_i w_j|; \quad \sum_{i \neq j} |u_i u_j| \leq C_1 \sum_{i \neq j} |v_i v_j|.
\]
Here and hereafter $C_j \ (j = 1, 2, \cdots)$ stand for some positive constants independent of $\epsilon$, $M$, $T$.

It follows from (2.12) and (2.18)-(2.24) that
\[
\tilde{F}_i(t, x) = \sum_{j, k=1}^n \tilde{\beta}_{ijk}(u) v_j w_k + \sum_{j, k=1}^n \nu_{ijk}(u) v_j b_k(u) + b_i(u)
\]
\[
= \sum_{j \neq k} \tilde{\beta}_{ijk}(u) v_j w_k + \sum_{j=1}^n (\tilde{\beta}_{ijj}(u) - \tilde{\beta}_{ijj}(u e_j)) v_j w_j + \tilde{\beta}_{iij}(u e_i) v_i w_i
\]
\[
+ \sum_{j, k=1}^n \nu_{ijk}(u) v_j b_{kpq}(u) u_p u_q + \sum_{p \neq q} b_{ipq}(u) u_p u_q.
\]
On the other hand,
\[
\tilde{\beta}_{iij}(u e_i) = \nabla \lambda_i(u e_i) r_i(u e_i) = \frac{\partial \lambda_i}{\partial u_i}(u e_i).
\]
Therefore, we have
\[
|\tilde{F}_i(t, x)| \leq C_2 \left[ \sum_{j \neq k} |v_j w_k| + \sum_{j \neq k} |v_j v_k| + |u_i|^n |v_i w_i| \right]. \quad \text{(3.3)}
\]
By (2.14) and (2.18)-(2.24), we have
\[
\tilde{G}_i(t, x) = \sum_{j, k=1}^n \tilde{\gamma}_{ijk}(u) w_j w_k + \sum_{j, k=1}^n \sigma_{ijk}(u) w_j b_k(u) + (b_i(u))_x
\]
\[
= \sum_{j \neq k} \tilde{\gamma}_{ijk}(u) w_j w_k + \sum_{j, k=1}^n \sigma_{ijk}(u) w_j b_{kpq}(u) u_p u_q
\]
\[
+ \sum_{k=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{ik}(u) - \tilde{b}_{ik}(u e_k)) w_k.
\]
Then we get
\[ |\tilde{G}_i(t, x)| \leq C_3 \left[ \sum_{j \neq k} |v_j w_k| + \sum_{j \neq k} |w_j w_k| \right]. \tag{3.4} \]

By (2.12), (2.14), (3.3)-(3.4), it follows from Lemma 3.2 that

\[ Q_W(T) \leq C_4 \left( W_1(0) + \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} |\tilde{G}(t, x)| dt dx \right)^2 \]
\[ \leq C_4(W_1(0) + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T))^2 \]
\[ \leq C_4(\epsilon + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T))^2, \tag{3.5} \]

\[ Q_V(T) \leq C_4 \left( V_1(0) + \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} |\tilde{F}(t, x)| dt dx \right)^2 \]
\[ \leq C_4(V_1(0) + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{\alpha + 1} W_1(T) \cdot T)^2 \]
\[ \leq C_4 \left( \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{\alpha + 1} W_1(T) \cdot T \right)^2, \tag{3.6} \]

\[ Q_{VW}(T) \leq C_4 \left( V_1(0) + \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} |\tilde{F}(t, x)| dt dx \right) \left( W_1(0) + \int_0^T \int_\mathbb{R} |\tilde{G}(t, x)| dt dx \right) \]
\[ \leq C_4(V_1(0) + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{\alpha + 1} W_1(T) \cdot T) \]
\[ \cdot (W_1(0) + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)) \]
\[ \leq C_4 \left( \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{\alpha + 1} W_1(T) \cdot T \right) \]
\[ \cdot (\epsilon + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)), \tag{3.7} \]

where \( \tilde{F} = (\tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_2, \ldots, \tilde{F}_n)^T, \tilde{G} = (\tilde{G}_1, \tilde{G}_2, \ldots, \tilde{G}_n)^T \).

We assume that the \( j \)-th characteristic \( \tilde{C}_j \) intersects \( t = 0 \) with point \( A \), intersects \( t = T \) with point \( B \). We draw an \( i \)-th characteristic \( \tilde{C}_i \) from \( B \) downward and intersects \( t = 0 \) with point \( C \). We rewrite (2.15) as
\[ d(|w_i(t, x)|(dx - \lambda_i(u) dt)) = \text{sgn}(w_i) \tilde{G}_i dt dx, \text{ a.e.} \]
and integrate it in the region \( ABC \) to get
\[ \left| \int_{\tilde{C}_j} |w_i(t, x)|(\lambda_j(u) - \lambda_i(u)) dt \right| \leq \int_A |w_i(0, x)| dx + \int_{ABC} |\tilde{G}_i| dt dx \]
\[ \leq C_5(W_1(0) + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)). \]

Noting (3.1), it follows that
\[ \int_{\tilde{C}_j} |w_i(t, x)| dt \leq C_6(W_1(0) + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)) \leq C_7(\epsilon + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)), \]

hence
\[ \tilde{W}_i(T) \leq C_8(\epsilon + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)). \tag{3.8} \]

In a similar way, we can deduce from (2.13) that
\[ \tilde{V}_1(T) \leq C_9 \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{\alpha + 1} W_1(T) \cdot T \right]. \tag{3.9} \]
It follows from (2.12) and Lemma 3.1 that
\[ \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |v_i(T, x)|dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |v_i(0, x)|dx + \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |\ddot{F}_i(t, x)|dtdx \]
\[ \leq C_{10} V_1(0) + C_2 \int_0^T \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \sum_{j\neq k} |v_j w_k| + \sum_{j\neq k} |v_j v_k| + |u_i||v_i w_i| \right] dtdx \]
\[ \leq C_{11} \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{a+1} W_1(T) \cdot T \right] . \]

That is to say,
\[ V_1(T) \leq C_{11} \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T) + Q_{VW}(T) + |U_\infty(T)|^{a+1} W_1(T) \cdot T \right] . \quad (3.10) \]

In a similar way, it follows from (2.14) and Lemma 3.1 that
\[ W_1(T) \leq C_{12} [\epsilon + Q_W(T) + Q_{VW}(T)] . \quad (3.11) \]

It can be easily seen that
\[ U_\infty(T), V_\infty(T) \leq C_{13} \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |u_x(t, x)|dx \leq C_{14} W_1(T) . \quad (3.12) \]

Thus, in order to prove (1.19) it suffices to show that we can choose some constants \( d_i \) (\( i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 \)) in such a way that for any fixed \( T_0 \) (\( 0 \leq T_0 \leq T \)) with \( T_0 e^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} \leq K_4 \) such that
\[ V_1(T_0), \tilde{V}_1(T_0) \leq 2d_1 \epsilon + 2d_2 \epsilon^{\alpha+2} T_0, \quad W_1(T_0) \leq 2d_3 \epsilon, \quad \tilde{W}_1(T_0) \leq 2d_4 \epsilon, \]
\[ U_\infty(T_0), V_\infty(T_0) \leq 2d_5 \epsilon, \]
we have
\[ V_1(T_0), \tilde{V}_1(T_0) \leq d_1 \epsilon + d_2 \epsilon^{\alpha+2} T_0, \quad W_1(T_0) \leq d_3 \epsilon, \quad \tilde{W}_1(T_0) \leq d_4 \epsilon, \]
\[ U_\infty(T_0), V_\infty(T_0) \leq d_5 \epsilon. \quad (3.14) \]

Substituting (3.13) into (3.5)-(3.7), we have
\[ Q_W(T_0) \leq C_4 [\epsilon + Q_W(T_0) + Q_{VW}(T_0)]^2 , \]
\[ Q_V(T_0) \leq C_4 \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T_0) + Q_{VW}(T_0) + (2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_4)^2 K_4^2 \right]^2 , \]
\[ Q_{VW}(T_0) \leq C_4 \left[ \frac{\epsilon}{M + 1} + Q_V(T_0) + Q_{VW}(T_0) + (2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_4)^2 K_4^2 \right] (\epsilon + Q_W(T_0) + Q_{VW}(T_0)) . \]

Denote \( a_1 = (2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_4) K_4 \). It follows that
\[ Q_W(T_0) \leq C_4 [1 + 3C_4 a_1^2] \epsilon^2, \quad Q_V(T_0) \leq 2C_4 a_1^2 \epsilon, \quad Q_{VW}(T_0) \leq 2C_4 a_1 \epsilon^2 , \quad (3.15) \]
provided that \( \epsilon \) is sufficiently small.

Furthermore, by making use of (3.15), from (3.8)-(3.12), we get
\[ \tilde{W}_1(T_0) \leq 2C_5 \epsilon, \quad \tilde{V}_1(T_0) \leq 2C_9 \left[ \frac{1}{M + 1} + 2C_4 a_1^2 \epsilon + (2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_4)^2 T_0 \right] , \]
\[ W_1(T_0) \leq 2C_{12} \epsilon, \quad V_1(T_0) \leq 2C_{11} \left[ \frac{1}{M + 1} + 2C_4 a_1^2 \epsilon + (2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_4)^2 T_0 \right] , \]
\[ U_\infty(T_0), V_\infty(T_0) \leq 2C_{12} C_{14} \epsilon . \]
If we take

\[ d_3 \geq 2C_{12}, \ d_4 \geq 2C_8, \ d_5 \geq 2C_{12}C_{14} \]

and

\[ d_1 \geq 2\max\{C_9, C_{11}\} \left[ \frac{1}{M+1} + 2C_4a^2 \right], \ d_2 \geq 2\max\{C_9, C_{11}\}(2d_3)^{a+1}(2d_3), \]

then we obtain (3.14). Thus, if we take \( K_3 = \max\{d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, d_5\} \), we obtain (1.19).

It follows from (2.7) that

\[ w_i(t, x_i(t, y)) = w_i(0, y) + \int_{\tilde{C}_i} G_i(t, x_i(t, y))dt, \]

where \( \tilde{C}_i \) is the \( i \)-th characteristic defined by

\[ \frac{dx_i(t, y)}{dt} = \lambda_i(u(t, x_i(t, y))), \ t = 0 : x_i(0, y) = y. \]

By (2.7) and (2.18)-(2.24), we have

\[ G_i(t, x) = \sum_{j,k=1}^n \gamma_{ijk}(u)w_jw_k + \sum_{j,k=1}^n \sigma_{ijk}(u)w_jb_k(u) + (b_i(u))_x \]

\[ = \sum_{j \neq k} \gamma_{ijk}(u)w_jw_k + (\gamma_{iii}(u) - \gamma_{ii}(u_i e_i))w_i^2 + \gamma_{iii}(u_i e_i)w_i^2 \]

\[ + \sum_{j,k=1}^n \sigma_{ijk}(u)w_j \sum_{p \neq q} b_{kpq}(u)u_pu_q + \sum_{k=1}^n (\tilde{b}_{ik}(u) - \tilde{b}_{ik}(u_k e_k))w_k. \]

On the other hand,

\[ \gamma_{iii}(u_i e_i) = -\nabla \lambda_i(u_i e_i) r_i(u_i e_i) = -\frac{\partial \lambda_i}{\partial u_i}(u_i e_i). \]

Therefore, we get

\[ |G_i(t, x)| \leq C_{15} \left[ \sum_{j \neq k} (|w_j w_k| + |v_j w_k|) + \sum_{j \neq i} |v_j w_i^2| + |u_i|^\alpha |w_i|^2 \right]. \]  \hspace{1cm} (3.16)

Then we obtain

\[ W_\infty(T) \leq C_{16} \left[ W_\infty(0) + W_\infty(T)\tilde{W}_1(T) + V_\infty(T)\tilde{W}_1(T) + W_\infty(T)\tilde{V}_1(T) \right. \]

\[ + W_\infty(T)^2\tilde{V}_1(T) + U_\infty(T)^\alpha W_\infty(T)^2 \cdot T \]

\[ \leq C_{17} \left[ \epsilon + W_\infty(T)\tilde{W}_1(T) + V_\infty(T)\tilde{W}_1(T) + W_\infty(T)\tilde{V}_1(T) \right. \]

\[ + W_\infty(T)^2\tilde{V}_1(T) + U_\infty(T)^\alpha W_\infty(T)^2 \cdot T \] \hspace{1cm} (3.17)

Thus, in order to prove (1.21) it suffices to show that we can choose some constant \( d_6 \) in such a way that, for any fixed \( T_1 \) \( (0 \leq T_1 \leq T) \) with \( T_1 \epsilon^{a+1} \leq K_6 \),

\[ W_\infty(T_1) \leq 2d_6 \epsilon, \] \hspace{1cm} (3.18)

we have

\[ W_\infty(T_1) \leq d_6 \epsilon. \] \hspace{1cm} (3.19)
Substituting (1.19) and (3.18) into (3.17), we have

\[ W_\infty(T_1) \leq 2C_{17}[1 + K_3^2(2d_6)^2K_6]e. \]

Hence, if \( d_6 \geq 4C_{17}, \) \( K_6 = \frac{1}{K_3^2(2d_6)^2}, \) then we have (3.19). Therefore (1.21) is proved.

It follows from (1.19) that \( U_\infty(T) \leq K_7e \) where \( T \) satisfies (1.20), provided that \( e \) is sufficient small and \( K_7 \geq K_3 \). Then the hypothesis (3.2) is reasonable. This proves Theorem 1.1. \( \square \)

4 Some important uniform estimates on classical solutions

On the domain where the classical solution \( u = u(t,x) \) of the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) exists, we denote the \( i \)-th characteristic passing through the point \((0,y)\) by \( x = \phi_i(t,y) \), which is defined by

\[
\frac{\partial \phi_i(t,y)}{\partial t} = \lambda_i \left( u \left( t, \phi_i(t,y) \right) \right), \quad \phi_i(0,y) = y. \tag{4.1}
\]

Let

\[
z_i(t,y) = u \left( t, \phi_i(t,y) \right). \tag{4.2}
\]

For the sake of simplicity, we omit the upper index \((i)\) of \( z_i \), \( \phi_i \) etc. in this section. Then from (1.1) we easily have

\[
l_i(z)\partial_t z = b_i(z) \tag{4.3}
\]

and

\[
l_j(z)\partial_y z = \frac{b_j(z) - l_j(z)\partial_t z}{\lambda_j(z) - \lambda_i(z)}(\partial_y \phi), \quad \forall j \neq i. \tag{4.4}
\]

**Theorem 4.1** Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.1, we know that \((\phi, z) = (\phi(t,y), z(t,y))\) is \( C^1 \) smooth with respect to \((t,y)\) on the domain

\[ D(M_1) = \left\{(t,y) \mid 0 \leq t < \min \left\{ \tilde{T}(e), M_1\epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)} \right\}, -\infty < y < \infty \right\}, \]

provided that \( e \) is sufficiently small, where \( M_1 \) is any positive constant independent of \( e, t, y \) and \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \) is the lifespan of the \( C^1 \) classical solution \( u = u(t,x) \) to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11).

Moreover, we have \( \phi_{ty} \in C^0 \) and the following estimates hold in the domain \( D(M_1)\):

\[
|\phi_t(t,y)| \leq C_{18}, \quad |\phi_y(t,y)| \leq C_{18}, \quad |\phi_{ty}(t,y)| \leq C_{18}e, \quad |z(t,y)| \leq C_{18}e, \quad |z_y(t,y)| \leq C_{18}e. \tag{4.5}
\]

In addition, in the domain \( D(M_1)\),

\[
\bar{w}_j(t,y) = \frac{b_j(z) - l_j(z)\partial_z}{\lambda_j(z) - \lambda_i(z)} \in C^0, \quad |\bar{w}_j(t,y)| \leq C_{19}e, \quad j \neq i. \tag{4.6}
\]
Remark 4.1 In the existence domain of the $C^1$ solution $u = u(t, x)$ to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11), i.e., in the domain $\left[0, \min \left\{ \tilde{T}(\epsilon), M_1 \epsilon^{-(\alpha + 1)} \right\} \right] \times (-\infty, +\infty)$, from (1.1) and (4.4) we have, along the $i$-th characteristic $x = \phi(t, y)$ passing the point $(0, y)$,

$$u(t, \phi(t, y)) \equiv z(t, y)$$

and

$$\tilde{w}_j(t, y) = \frac{b_j(u) - l_j(u) (u_i + \lambda_i(u)u_x)}{\lambda_j(u) - \lambda_i(u)} (t, \phi(t, y))$$

$$= \frac{b_j(u) - l_j(u) (-A(u)u_x + B(u) + \lambda_i(u)u_x)}{\lambda_j(u) - \lambda_i(u)} (t, \phi(t, y))$$

$$= w_j(t, \phi(t, y)), \quad \forall j \neq i,$$

where $u = u(t, x)$ is the $C^1$ smooth solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) and $w_j = l_j(u)u_x$ is defined by (2.1). It follows from (4.6) that

$$|w_j(t, \phi(t, y))| \leq C_{19} \epsilon, \ j \neq i, \ \text{if} \ t \in \left[0, \min \left\{ \tilde{T}(\epsilon), M_1 \epsilon^{-1} \right\} \right], \ y \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.7)$$

Proof. It follows from (4.1) that

$$\phi_{ty}(t, y) = (\lambda_i(u(t, \phi(t, y))))_y = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \lambda_i(u)}{\partial u_j} (u_j)_x \phi_y(t, y), \ \phi_y(0, y) = 1.$$ 

Then, we get

$$\ln |\phi_y(t, y)| = \int_{0}^{t} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \lambda_i(u)}{\partial u_j} (u_j)_x (t, \phi(t, y))$$

Before the blow-up time, i.e., the lifespan $\tilde{T}(\epsilon)$, we know that

$$\phi_y(t, y) > 0, \ 0 \leq t < \tilde{T}(\epsilon). \quad (4.8)$$

The Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) has a unique $C^1$ smooth solution $u = u(t, x)$ and the transformation $(t, y) \rightarrow (t, x) : (t, x) = (t, \phi(t, y))$ is $C^1$ invertible before the lifespan $\tilde{T}(\epsilon)$. Therefore, $(\phi, z) = (\phi(t, y), z(t, y))$ is $C^1$ smooth when the time $0 \leq t < \tilde{T}(\epsilon)$. It is obvious that (4.6) can be deduced from (4.5). Thus, in order to prove Theorem 4.1, it suffices to prove (4.5) when $0 \leq t < \min \left\{ \tilde{T}(\epsilon), M_1 \epsilon^{-(\alpha + 1)} \right\}$. To do so, it is sufficient to give uniform a priori estimates of $C^1$ norm of $z = z(t, y)$ and $\phi = \phi(t, y)$ in the domain $D(M_1)$.

We fix that

$$0 < \tau_1 = \min \left\{ \epsilon^{\alpha + 1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon), M_1 \right\} \leq M_1 \quad (4.9)$$

and introduce

$$k = \partial_y \phi, \ \tilde{w}_i = l_i(z) \partial_y z = w_i k. \quad (4.10)$$

Assume that

$$z(t, y) = \epsilon \sigma(\tau, y),$$
where we denote
\[ \tau = e^{\alpha+1}t. \]

Introducing the supplemental invariants
\[ \zeta_i = l_i(\epsilon \sigma) \partial_y \sigma, \quad \zeta_j = e^{\alpha+1}l_j(\epsilon \sigma) \partial_{\tau} \sigma \quad (j \neq i), \]

by (4.3)-(4.4) we have
\[ e^{\alpha+1} \partial_{\tau} \sigma = \sum_{j \neq i} \zeta_j r_j(\epsilon \sigma) + e^{-1} b_i(\epsilon \sigma) r_i(\epsilon \sigma), \quad \partial_y \sigma = \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{k(\epsilon^{-1} b_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \zeta_j)}{\lambda_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon \sigma)} r_j(\epsilon \sigma) + \zeta_i r_i(\epsilon \sigma). \]

We denote \( \tilde{\zeta} = (\zeta_1, \cdots, \zeta_i, \cdots, \zeta_n)^t \) and \( \tilde{b} = (b_1, \cdots, \hat{b}_i, \cdots, b_n)^t \) which do not include \( \zeta_i \) and \( b_i \) respectively.

By (1.19) in Theorem 1.1, we have
\[ |z(t, y)| = |\epsilon \sigma(t, y)| = |u(t, \phi(t, y))| \leq U_{\infty}(t) \leq K_M \epsilon, \quad \text{when } (t, y) \in D(M_1). \]

We now estimate \( k, \zeta_i \) and \( \tilde{\zeta} \). Denote
\[ K(T) = \max_{0 \leq t \leq T} \sup_{\tau \in \mathbb{R}} |k(t, \tau)|, \]
\[ H^{(i)}(\tau) = \max_{0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq M_1} \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} |\zeta_i(\tau, y)|, \]
\[ \tilde{H}(\tau) = \max_{0 \leq \tau \leq t \leq M_1} \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}} |\tilde{\zeta}(\tau, y)|. \]

It is obvious that
\[ K(0) = 1, \quad H^{(i)}(0) = O(1), \quad \tilde{H}(0) = O(1). \]

It follows from (4.1) that
\[ \partial_t k = \phi_{ty} = (\lambda_i(u))_y = \nabla \lambda_i(u) u_x k = \nabla \lambda_i(u) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j r_j(u) \right) k. \]

On the other hand, by the Hadamard's formula we have
\[ \nabla \lambda_i(u) r_i(u) = (\nabla \lambda_i(u) r_i(u) - \nabla \lambda_i(u_i e_i) r_i(u_i e_i)) + \nabla \lambda_i(u_i e_i) r_i(u_i e_i) = \sum_{j \neq i} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{\partial (\nabla \lambda_i r_i)}{\partial u_j} (su_1, \cdots, su_{i-1}, u_i, su_{i+1}, \cdots, su_n) ds \right] u_j + \nabla \lambda_i(u_i e_i) r_i(u_i e_i). \]

Noting (1.7), (1.15) and (1.19), we obtain
\[ |\nabla \lambda_i(u) r_i(u)| \leq C_20 \left( \sum_{j \neq i} |v_j| + \epsilon^\alpha \right). \]

It is obvious that
\[ w_i(t, \phi(t, y)) k(t, y) = \tilde{w}_i(t, \phi(t, y)) = \epsilon \zeta_i(\tau, y), \quad \text{where } \tau = e^{\alpha+1}t. \]

Then, it follows from Theorem 1.1 that
\[ K(T) \leq 1 + C_{21} \left[ \tilde{W}_1(T) K(T) + \epsilon H^{(i)}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1}T) \left( \tilde{V}_1(T) + \epsilon^{-1} M_1 \right) \right] \]
\[ \leq 1 + C_{22} \left[ \epsilon K(T) + \epsilon^2 H^{(i)}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1}T) + M_1 H^{(i)}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1}T) \right]. \]
Therefore, we get

\[ K(T) \leq 2 + C_{23}M_1H^{(i)}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1}T). \]

(4.16)

From (2.7), we have

\[
\frac{d\tilde{w}_i}{dt} = G_i(t, x)k + w_i\partial_t k(t, y)
\]

\[ = G_i(t, x)k + w_i\nabla\lambda_i(u)\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_j r_j(u)\right)k \]

\[ = \left[ \sum_{i\neq j} (\gamma_{ij}(u) + \gamma_{ji}(u) + \nabla\lambda_i(u)r_j(u)) w_i \right. \]

\[ + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{p \neq q} \sigma_{ijl}(u)b_{ipq}(u)u_p u_q + (\tilde{b}_{ii}(u) - \tilde{b}_{ii}(u_0 e_i)) \left. \right] \tilde{w}_i \]

\[ + \sum_{j \neq i, j \neq i} \gamma_{ijl}(u)w_j w_l k + \sum_{j \neq 1}^{n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} \sigma_{ijl}(u)b_{ij}(u)w_j k + \sum_{l \neq i} (\tilde{b}_{il}(u) - \tilde{b}_{il}(u_0 e_i)) w_l k \]

\[ \triangleq a(t, \phi(t, y))\tilde{w}_i + b(t, \phi(t, y))k(t, y). \]

Thus, we get

\[
\tilde{w}_i(t, \phi(t, y)) = \left[ \int_0^t b(s, \phi(s, y))k(t, y) \exp \left( -\int_0^s a(s', \phi(s', y))ds' \right) ds + \tilde{w}_i(0, 0, 0, y) \right] \]

\[ \times \exp \left( \int_0^t a(s', \phi(s', y))ds' \right). \]

From Remark 4.1, (4.12)-(4.13) and (2.22), we know that

\[ |w_j(t, \phi(t, y))| \leq C_{24} |\partial_t z(t, y)| \leq C_{24} \epsilon^{\alpha+2} |\partial_r \sigma(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} t, y)| \leq C_{25} \epsilon (\tilde{H}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} t) + \epsilon), \quad \forall j \neq i. \quad (4.17) \]

Thus, Theorem 1.1 implies that

\[
\int_0^t |a(s, \phi(s, y))| ds \leq C_{26} \left[ \tilde{W}_1(t) + V_\infty(t)\tilde{V}_1(t) + \tilde{W}_1(t) \right] \leq C_{27} \epsilon
\]

and

\[
\int_0^t |b(s, \phi(s, y))| ds \leq C_{28} \left[ C_{25} \epsilon (\tilde{H}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} t) + \epsilon)\tilde{W}_1(t) + V_\infty(t)^2\tilde{W}_1(t) + \tilde{W}_1(t)V_\infty(t) \right] \]

\[ \leq C_{29} (\epsilon^2 + \epsilon^2 \tilde{H}(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} t)). \]

Therefore, noting (4.15) we obtain

\[
H^{(i)}(\tilde{\tau}) \leq C_{30} \left[ H^{(i)}(0) + \epsilon (1 + \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}))k(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{\tau}) \right].
\]

(4.18)

(4.4) gives

\[
l_j(\epsilon \sigma) \left[ \epsilon^{\alpha+1} k \partial_r \sigma + (\lambda_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon \sigma)) \partial_y \sigma \right] = \epsilon^{-1} b_j(\epsilon \sigma)k, \quad \forall j \neq i.
\]

Differentiating it with respect to \( \tau \) and then multiplying \( \epsilon^{\alpha+1} \) yields

\[
\epsilon (\nabla_{a} l_j(\epsilon \sigma)(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r \sigma))^t \left[ k(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r \sigma) + (\lambda_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon \sigma)) \partial_y \sigma \right]
\]

\[ + l_j(\epsilon \sigma) \left[ \epsilon^{\alpha+1} k \partial_r + (\lambda_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon \sigma)) \partial_y \right] (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r \sigma)
\]

\[ + l_j(\epsilon \sigma) \left[ (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r k)(\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r \sigma) + \epsilon \left( (\nabla_{a} \lambda_j(\epsilon \sigma) - \nabla_{a} \lambda_i(\epsilon \sigma)) (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \partial_r \sigma) \right)^t \partial_y \sigma \right]
\]

\[ = \epsilon^\alpha \partial_r (b_j(\epsilon \sigma)k). \]
Furthermore, we have

\[
[e^{\alpha+1}k\partial_r + (\lambda_j(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma))\partial_y] \zeta_j
\]

\[
- \epsilon [k\nabla_u l_j(\epsilon\sigma)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma) + (\lambda_j(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma))(\nabla_u l_j(\epsilon\sigma)\partial_y \sigma)]^t (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)
\]

\[
+ \epsilon (\nabla_u l_j(\epsilon\sigma)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma))^t [k(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma) + (\lambda_j(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma))\partial_y \sigma]
\]

\[
+ l_j(\epsilon\sigma) [(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r k)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma) + \epsilon (\nabla_u \lambda_j(\epsilon\sigma) - \nabla_u \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma))(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)]^t \partial_y \sigma
\]

\[
e^{\alpha}\partial_r (b_j(\epsilon\sigma)k).
\]

We can rewrite it in a simple form as follows

\[
[e^{\alpha+1}k\partial_r + (\lambda_j(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma))\partial_y] \zeta_j
\]

\[
+ \epsilon \left[ (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(1)}(\epsilon\sigma)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)k + (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(2)}(\epsilon\sigma)(\partial_y \sigma) \right]
\]

\[
e^{\alpha}\partial_r (b_j(\epsilon\sigma)k) - e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r k\zeta_j,
\]

(4.19)

here and hereafter \( Q^{(p)}(\epsilon\sigma) (p = 1, 2, \cdots, 9) \) are matrix, column vectors or scalar quantities which are dependent of \( \epsilon\sigma \) continuously.

On the other hand, it follows from (4.12) that

\[
(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(1)}(\epsilon\sigma)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)k + (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(2)}(\epsilon\sigma)(\partial_y \sigma)
\]

\[
= \left( \sum_{j \neq i} \zeta_j r_j(\epsilon\sigma) + \epsilon^{-1} b_i r_i(\epsilon\sigma) \right)^t Q^{(1)}(\epsilon\sigma) \left( \sum_{i \neq i} \zeta_i r_i(\epsilon\sigma) + \epsilon^{-1} b_i r_i(\epsilon\sigma) \right) k
\]

\[
+ \left( \sum_{j \neq i} \zeta_j r_j(\epsilon\sigma) + \epsilon^{-1} b_i r_i(\epsilon\sigma) \right)^t Q^{(2)}(\epsilon\sigma)
\]

\[
\times \left( \sum_{i \neq i} \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma) \right) k r_j(\epsilon\sigma) + \sum_{l \neq i} \epsilon^{-1} b_l (\epsilon\sigma) + \sum_{i \neq i} \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma) - \lambda_i(\epsilon\sigma) k r_j(\epsilon\sigma) + \zeta_i r_i(\epsilon\sigma)
\]

\[
= k \left[ \tilde{c}^t Q^{(3)}(\epsilon\sigma) \tilde{c} + \epsilon^{-1} Q^{(4)}(\epsilon\sigma) \tilde{c} b_i + \epsilon^{-2} Q^{(5)}(\epsilon\sigma) b_i^2 + \epsilon^{-2} Q^{(6)}(\epsilon\sigma) b_i^2 + \epsilon^{-2} Q^{(7)}(\epsilon\sigma) \tilde{c} \right]
\]

\[
+ \epsilon^{-2} Q^{(8)}(\epsilon\sigma) b_i \zeta_i + Q^{(9)}(\epsilon\sigma) \tilde{c} \zeta_i.
\]

Therefore, noting (2.22) and (4.13) we have \(|b_j(\epsilon\sigma)| \leq C_{31} \epsilon^2 \) (\( \forall \ j = 1, 2, \cdots, n \)) and then from (4.16) and (4.18) we get, \( \forall \ \tau \in [0, \bar{\tau}] \subset [0, \tau_1) \),

\[
\left| (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(1)}(\epsilon\sigma)(e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)(\tau, y) k(e^{-\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}, y) + (e^{\alpha+1}\partial_r \sigma)^t Q^{(2)}(\epsilon\sigma)(\partial_y \sigma)(\tau, y) \right|
\]

\[
\leq C_{32} \left[ \bar{H}(\tau) \bar{H}(\tau) + \epsilon \bar{H}(\tau) + \epsilon^2 K(e^{\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}) + \epsilon H(i)(\bar{\tau}) + \bar{H}(\tau) H(i)(\bar{\tau}) \right].
\]

(4.20)

In the proof of (4.16), we have deduced that

\[
\int_0^\tau |\partial_r k(t, y)| \tau \rho \Rightarrow \int_0^{e^{\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}} |\partial_r k(t, y)| \tau \rho \leq C_{22} \left[ \epsilon K(e^{\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}) + \epsilon^2 H(i)(\bar{\tau}) + M_1 H(i)(\bar{\tau}) \right]
\]

\[
\leq C_{33} \left( \epsilon + M_1 H(i)(\bar{\tau}) \right).
\]

(4.21)

On the other hand, we easily get

\[
\left| \int_0^\tau (b_j(\epsilon\sigma)k)(\tau) \tau \rho \Rightarrow \int_0^{e^{\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}} (b_j(\epsilon\sigma)k)(\tau) \rho \leq C_{34} \epsilon^2 K(e^{\alpha+1}\bar{\tau}).
\]

(4.22)
(4.8) ensures that the family of \(i - th\) characteristics do not collapse. Integrating (4.19) and making use of (4.20)-(4.22), we obtain
\[
\tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}) \leq \tilde{H}(0) + C_{34} \epsilon^{a+2} K(\epsilon^{-(a+1)} \tilde{\tau}) \\
+ C_{32} \epsilon \left[ \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau})^2 + \epsilon \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}) + \epsilon^2 \right] K(\epsilon^{-(a+1)} \tilde{\tau}) + \epsilon \tilde{H}^{(i)}(\tilde{\tau}) + \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}) \tilde{H}^{(i)}(\tilde{\tau}) \right] M_1 \\
+ C_{33} \epsilon^{a+1} \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}) \left( \epsilon + M_1 \tilde{H}^{(i)}(\tilde{\tau}) \right),
\]

(4.23)

Therefore, we can deduce from (4.16), (4.18) and (4.23) that, \( \forall \ T \in [0, \tau_1 \epsilon^{-(a+1)}), \ \tilde{\tau} \in [0, \tau_1), \)
\[
K(T) \leq 2 + 2C_{32}C_{30}M_1 \tilde{H}^{(i)}(0), \ \tilde{H}^{(i)}(\tilde{\tau}) \leq 2C_{36} \tilde{H}^{(i)}(0), \ \tilde{H}(\tilde{\tau}) \leq 2 \tilde{H}(0),
\]

(4.24)

provided that \( \epsilon \) is sufficiently small.

Furthermore, noting (4.12)-(4.13) it follows from (4.24) that
\[
|\sigma| \leq C_{35}, \ |\partial_x \sigma| \leq C_{35} \epsilon^{-(a+1)}, \ |\partial_y \sigma| \leq C_{35}
\]

(4.25)

and
\[
|z| \leq C_{35} \epsilon, \ |\partial_x z| \leq C_{35} \epsilon, \ |\partial_y z| \leq C_{35} \epsilon.
\]

(4.26)

Therefore, (4.6) and (4.7) hold. Then (4.14)-(4.15) and (4.24) imply that
\[
|\phi_y| \leq C_{36}, \ |\phi_{ty}| \leq C_{36} \epsilon, \ |\phi_t| = |\lambda_t(z)| \leq C_{36}.
\]

(4.27)

Therefore, the estimates in (4.5) can be deduced from (4.26)-(4.27). Thus, Theorem 4.1 is completely proved. \( \square \)

5 Estimate of lifespan—Proof of Theorem 1.2

In order to prove Theorem 1.2, i.e., (1.26), as we already assume that \( u \) are the normalized coordinates and noting (1.24)-(1.25), it suffices to prove
\[
\lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\epsilon^{a+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) = M_0,
\]

(5.1)

where
\[
M_0 = \left\{ \max \sup_{i \in I_1, x \in \mathbb{R}} \left\{ -\frac{1}{a!} d^{a+1} \lambda^i (0) \psi_i (x)^{a} \psi'_i (x) \right\} \right\}^{-1}
\]

(5.2)

In order to prove (5.1), similar to L. Hörmander \( \mathbb{R} \) and Kong \( \mathbb{R}^2 \), it suffices to show that

(I). for any fixed \( M^* \geq M_0 \), we have \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \leq M^* \epsilon^{-(a+1)} \), namely \( \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\epsilon^{a+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \leq M_0 \)

and

(II). for any fixed \( M_* \leq M_0 - \epsilon^{\tilde{T}} \), we have \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \geq M_* \epsilon^{-(a+1)} \), namely \( \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\epsilon^{a+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \geq M_0 \).

Let
\[
T_* = K_* \epsilon^{-(a+1)}, \ T^* = M^* \epsilon^{-(a+1)},
\]

(5.3)
where $K_*$ is the positive constant $K_0$ given in (1.22) and $M^*$ is an arbitrary fixed constant satisfying that $M^* \geq M_0$. It is easy to see that

$$0 < T_* < T^* < K_4 \epsilon^{-(\alpha + \frac{1}{2})}. \quad (5.4)$$

Let $x = x_i(t, y)$ ($i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$) be the $i$-th characteristic passing through an arbitrary given point $(0, y)$. On any given existence domain $0 \leq t \leq T$ ($T \leq T^*$) of the $C^1$ solution $u = u(t, x)$, we consider (2.7) along the $i$-th characteristic $x = x_i(t, y)$. We can rewrite (2.7) as

$$\frac{dw_i}{dt} = a_0(t; i, y)w_i^2 + a_1(t; i, y)w_i + a_2(t; i, y), \quad (5.5)$$

where

$$a_0(t; i, y) = \gamma_{iii}(u), \quad (5.6)$$

$$a_1(t; i, y) = \sum_{j \neq i} (\gamma_{ijj}(u) + \gamma_{iij}(u))w_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sigma_{ijj}(u)b_j(u) + (\tilde{b}_{ii}(u) - \tilde{b}_{ii}(u_e)), \quad (5.7)$$

$$a_2(t; i, y) = \sum_{j \neq k; j, k \neq i} \gamma_{ijk}(u)w_jw_k + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k \neq i} \sigma_{ijk}(u)b_j(u)w_k + \sum_{k \neq i} \tilde{b}_{ik}(u)w_k, \quad (5.8)$$

in which $u = u(t, x(t, y))$ and $w_j = w_j(t, x_i(t, y))$ ($j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$).

**Lemma 5.1** On any given domain $0 \leq t \leq T$ ($T \leq T^*$) of the $C^1$ solution $u = u(t, x)$, there exist positive constants $K_8$ independent of $\epsilon, y$ and $T$ such that the following estimates hold:

$$\int_{0}^{T} |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \leq K_8 \epsilon, \quad (5.9)$$

$$\int_{0}^{T} |a_2(t; i, y)|dt \leq K_8 \epsilon^2, \quad (5.10)$$

$$K(i, y; 0, T) \leq \int_{0}^{T} |a_2(t; i, y)|dt \cdot \exp \left( \int_{0}^{T} |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \right) \leq K_8 \epsilon^2. \quad (5.11)$$

**Proof.** It follows from (2.18)-(2.24) and Theorem 1.1 that

$$\int_{0}^{T} |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \leq C_{37}(\tilde{W}_1(T) + V_\infty(T)\tilde{V}_1(T) + \tilde{V}_1(T)) \leq C_{38} \epsilon. \quad (5.12)$$

In Theorem 4.1, we take $M_1 = M^* + 1$. Noting (4.7) and (1.19), we easily see that

$$\sum_{j \neq k; j, k \neq i} \int_{0}^{T} |w_jw_k| ds \leq C_{19} (n - 2) \epsilon \sum_{k \neq i} \int_{0}^{T} |w_k| ds \leq C_{39} (n - 2) \epsilon \sum_{k \neq i} \tilde{W}_1(T) \leq C_{40} \epsilon^2.$$
Then (5.9)-(5.11) can be easily deduced from (5.12)-(5.13).

**Lemma 5.2** Let

\[ a \]

L. Hörmander assumed that

**Remark 5.1**

\[ z \]

If

\[ a \]

we do not assume this. It is easy to find that we can prove Lemma 5.2 similar to

\[ (I) \] Upper bound of the lifespan— Estimate on

\[ T \int_0^T \left| a_2(t; i, y) \right| dt \leq C_{41} \left[ \sum_{j \neq i} \left| \gamma_{ijk}(u) w_j w_k \right| + \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k \neq i} \sigma_{ijk}(u) \sum_{p \neq q} b_{pq}(u) u_p u_q w_k \right. \]

\[ \left. + \sum_{k \neq i} (\tilde{b}_{ik}(u) - \tilde{b}_{ik}(u_k e_k)) w_k \right| dt \]

\[ \leq C_{42} \epsilon^2. \]

(5.13)

Then (5.9)-(5.11) can be easily deduced from (5.12)-(5.13). □

Similar to Lemma 1.4.1 in L. Hörmander [5], we have

**Lemma 5.2** Let \( z = z(t) \) be a solution in \([0, T]\) of the Riccadi’s differential equation:

\[ \frac{dz}{dt} = a_0(t) z^2 + a_1(t) z + a_2(t), \]

where \( a_j(t) \) (\( j = 0, 1, 2 \)) are continuous and \( T > 0 \) is a given real number. Let

\[ K = \int_0^T |a_2(t)| dt \cdot \exp \left( \int_0^T |a_1(t)| dt \right). \]

If \( z(0) > K \), then it follows that

\[ \int_0^T |a_0(t)| dt \cdot \exp \left( - \int_0^T |a_1(t)| dt \right) < (z(0) - K)^{-1}. \]

**Remark 5.1** L. Hörmander assumed that \( a_0(t) \geq 0 \) in Lemma 1.4.1 (see page 230 in [5]). In Lemma 5.2, we do not assume this. It is easy to find that we can prove Lemma 5.2 similar to Lemma 1.4.1 in L. Hörmander [5].

Next we give the estimate of the lifespan of classical solution to the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.11) under the assumptions of Theorem 1.2.

**I** Upper bound of the lifespan— Estimate on

\[ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \leq M_0 \]

It follows from (2.6), (2.18)-(2.24) and (1.19) that, along the \( i-th \) characteristic \( x = x_i(t, y) \),

\[ |v_i(i; t, y) - v_i(i; 0, y)| \leq \int_0^t |F_i(s, x_i(s, y))| ds \]

\[ \leq \int_0^t \left| \sum_{k \neq i} \sum_{j=1}^n \beta_{ijk}(u) v_j w_k + \sum_{j,k} \nu_{ijk}(u) v_j \sum_{p \neq q} b_{pq}(u) u_p u_q \right. \]

\[ \left. + \sum_{p \neq q} b_{ipq}(u) u_p u_q \right| (s, x_i(s, y)) ds \]

\[ \leq C_{43} \left[ V_\infty(t) \tilde{V}_1(t) + V_\infty(t)^2 \tilde{V}_1(t) + V_\infty(t) \tilde{V}_1(t) \right] \]

\[ \leq C_{44} \epsilon^2. \]
Then, as \( u \) are the normalized coordinates and \( l_i(0) = \epsilon_i \), from (1.19) we easily get, along the \( i - th \) characteristic \( x = x_i(t,y) \),

\[
|u_i(i; t, y) - u_i(i; 0, y)| = |u_i(i; t, y) - f_i(\epsilon, y)| \leq C_{45}\epsilon^2.
\]

Using Hadamard’s formula and noting (1.12)-(1.13), from (5.6) we get, along the \( i - th \) characteristic \( x = x_i(t,y) \),

\[
a_0(t; i, y) = \gamma_{i_0i_0}(u) = \gamma_{i_0i_0}(u_i \epsilon_i) + (\gamma_{i_0i_0}(u) - \gamma_{i_0i_0}(u_i \epsilon_i))
\]

\[
= \gamma_{i_0i_0}(u_i \epsilon_i) + \sum_{j \neq i} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{\partial \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_j}(su_1, \cdots, su_i, u, su_{i+1}, \cdots, su_n)ds \right] u_j
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha} \lambda_{i_0}}{\partial u_j^{1+\alpha}}(t)(u_i)^{\alpha} + O(\epsilon^{1+\alpha})
\]

\[
+ \sum_{j \neq i} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{\partial \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_j}(su_1, \cdots, su_i, u, su_{i+1}, \cdots, su_n)ds \right] u_j
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha} \lambda_{i_0}}{\partial u_j^{1+\alpha}}(0)(\epsilon \psi_i(y))^{\alpha} + \alpha O(\epsilon^{\alpha + r}) + O(\epsilon^{1+\alpha})
\]

\[
+ \sum_{j \neq i} \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{\partial \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_j}(su_1, \cdots, su_i, u, su_{i+1}, \cdots, su_n)ds \right] u_j
\]

(5.14)

Noting that the initial data satisfies (1.25), we observe that there exist an index \( i_0 \in J_1 \) and a point \( x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \) such that

\[
M_0 = \left\{ -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^{1+\alpha} \lambda_{i_0}}{\partial u_i^{1+\alpha}}(0)\psi_{i_0}(x_0)^{\alpha} \psi_{i_0}'(x_0) \right\}^{-1}.
\]

(5.15)

Noting (2.10) and (1.15), we have

\[
\frac{\partial^{\alpha} \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_i^{\alpha}}(0) = 0 \quad (l = 0, 1, \cdots, \alpha - 1) \quad \text{but} \quad \frac{\partial^{\alpha} \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_i^{\alpha}}(0) \neq 0.
\]

Then (5.15) becomes

\[
M_0 = \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^{\alpha} \gamma_{i_0i_0}}{\partial u_i^{\alpha}}(0)\psi_{i_0}(x_0)^{\alpha} \psi_{i_0}'(x_0) \right\}^{-1} \triangleq (b\psi_{i_0}'(x_0))^{-1}.
\]

(5.16)

Without loss of generality, we may suppose that

\[
b > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{i_0}'(x_0) > 0.
\]

(5.17)

Otherwise, changing the sign of \( u \), we can draw the same conclusion.

Noting (1.12)-(1.13), (1.25) and (5.11), we get immediately

\[
w_{i_0}(0, x_0) = |l_{i_0}(f(\epsilon, x_0)) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\epsilon, x_0) |
\]

\[
= |l_{i_0}(0) + O(\epsilon)| \times \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, x_0) + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \epsilon \partial x}(0, x_0) \epsilon + O(\epsilon^{1+r}) \right|
\]

\[
= \epsilon \psi_{i_0}'(x_0) + O(\epsilon^{1+r}) > K_8\epsilon^2 \geq K(i_0, x_0; 0, T).
\]

Therefore, we immediately observe that Lemma 5.2 (revised version of Lemma 1.4.1 in L. Hörmander [5]) can be applied to the initial value problem for (5.5) with the following initial condition

\[
t = 0: \quad w_{i_0} = w_{i_0}(0, x_0) = \epsilon \psi_{i_0}'(x_0) + O(\epsilon^{1+r})
\]

(5.18)
and then we obtain

\[ \int_0^T |a_0(t; i_0, x_0)| dt \cdot \exp \left( -\int_0^T |a_1(t; i_0, x_0)| dt \right) < (w_{i_0}(0, x_0) - K(i_0, x_0; 0, T))^{-1}, \]

namely,

\[ \exp \left( -\int_0^T |a_1(t; i_0, x_0)| dt \right) \times \int_0^T |a_0(t; i_0, x_0)| (w_{i_0}(0, x_0) - K(i_0, x_0; 0, T)) dt < 1. \]  

(5.19)

Substituting (5.14) into (5.19) and noting (1.19) and the fact that \( T \leq T^* = M^* \epsilon^{-(1+\alpha)} \), we obtain

\[ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \{ \epsilon^{\alpha+1} T \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{\partial^\alpha \gamma_{i_0 i_0}}{\partial u_{i_0}^\alpha} (0) \psi_{i_0}(x_0)^\alpha \psi'_{i_0}(x_0) \} \leq 1. \]

(5.20)

Noting (5.16), from (5.20) we get immediately

\[ \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \leq M_0. \]

(5.21)

(5.21) gives an upper bound of the lifespan \( \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \).

(II) **Lower bound of the lifespan — Estimate on** \( \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \geq M_0 \)

To do so, it suffices to prove that, for any fixed \( M_* \) satisfying that

\[ 0 < M_* < M_0 - \epsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} r, \]

(5.22)

we have

\[ \tilde{T}(\epsilon) \geq M_* \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}, \]

(5.23)

provided that \( \epsilon > 0 \) is small enough. Hence, we only need to establish a uniform \( a \) priori estimate on \( C^1 \) norm of the \( C^1 \) solution \( u = u(t, x) \) on any given existence domain \( 0 \leq t \leq T \leq M_* \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}. \)

The uniform \( a \) priori estimate on \( C^0 \) norm of \( u = u(t, x) \) has been established in Theorem 1.1. It remain to establish a uniform \( a \) priori estimate on \( C^0 \) norm of the first derivatives of \( u = u(t, x) \), namely a uniform \( a \) priori estimate on \( C^0 \) norm of \( w = (w_1(t, x), w_2(t, x), \ldots, w_n(t, x))^T \).

In order to estimate \( w_i = w_i(t, x) \) on the existence domain \( 0 \leq t \leq T \) (where \( T \) satisfies \( T \leq M_* \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)} \)) of the \( C^1 \) solution \( u = u(t, x) \), we still consider (5.5) along the \( i^- \)th characteristic \( x = x_i(t, y) \) passing through an arbitrary fixed point \( (0, y) \). Without loss of generality, we may suppose that

\[ \psi'_i(y) \geq 0. \]

(5.24)

Otherwise, changing the sign of \( u \), we can draw the same conclusion.

Let

\[ a_0^+ (t; i, y) = \max \{ a_0(t; i, y), 0 \}. \]
Noting the fact that $T \leq M_* \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}$ and using Theorem 1.1, (5.14) and (5.18), we obtain

$$w_i(0, y) \int_0^T a_0^+(t; i, y)dt$$

\[ \leq (\epsilon \psi_i'(y) + O(\epsilon^{1+r})) \left\{ \max \left\{ -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \partial^{1+\alpha} \lambda_i(0)(\epsilon \psi_i(y))^\alpha, 0 \right\} T \\
+ C_{46} \left( \alpha \epsilon^{\alpha+r} T + \epsilon^{1+\alpha} T + \tilde{V}_i(T) \right) \right\} \leq \max \left\{ -\frac{1}{\alpha!} \partial^{1+\alpha} \lambda_i(0)(\psi_i(y))^\alpha, 0 \right\} \psi_i'(y) M_* + C_{47} (\epsilon^r + \epsilon) \leq M_0^{-1} M_* + C_{48} \epsilon^r = M_0^{-1} (M_0 - \epsilon^{\alpha'}) + C_{48} \epsilon^r < 1, \]  

(5.25)

provided that $\epsilon > 0$ is small enough. On the other hand, noting (5.14) and Theorem 1.1, we get immediately

$$\int_0^T |a_0(t; i, y)|dt \leq C_{49} (\epsilon^\alpha T + \alpha \epsilon^{\alpha+r} T + \epsilon^{\alpha+1} T + \epsilon) \leq C_{50} M_* \epsilon^{-1} \leq C_{51} \epsilon^{-1}. \]  

(5.26)

Then, noting (5.25)-(5.26) and Lemma 5.1, we obtain

$$\int_0^T a_0^+(t; i, y)dt \times \exp \left( \int_0^T |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \right) < (w_i(0, y) + K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1} \]  

(5.27)

and

$$\int_0^T |a_0(t; i, y)|dt \times \exp \left( \int_0^T |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \right) < (K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1}, \]  

(5.28)

where $T \leq M_* \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}$.

Noting (5.24) and (5.27)-(5.28), we observe that Lemma 1.4.2 in L. Hörmander [5] can be applied to the initial value problem for equation (5.5) with the following initial condition

$$t = 0 : w_i = w_i(0, y).$$

Then we have

$$w_i(T, x_i(T, y))^{-1} \geq (w_i(0, y) + K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1} - \int_0^T a_0^+(t; i, y)dt$$

\[ \times \exp \left( \int_0^T |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \right), \text{ if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) > 0 \]  

(5.29)

and

$$|w_i(T, x_i(T, y))|^{-1} \geq (K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1} - \int_0^T |a_0(t; i, y)|dt$$

\[ \times \exp \left( \int_0^T |a_1(t; i, y)|dt \right), \text{ if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) < 0. \]  

(5.30)

Noting (5.25)-(5.26) and Lemma 5.1, from (5.29)-(5.30) we get respectively

$$w_i(T, x_i(T, y))^{-1} \geq \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{M_*}{M_0} \right) (w_i(0, y) + K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1}, \text{ if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) > 0 \]  

(5.31)

and

$$|w_i(T, x_i(T, y))|^{-1} \geq \frac{1}{2} (K(i, y; 0, T))^{-1}, \text{ if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) < 0. \]  

(5.32)
Therefore, we have
\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{2}{1 - \frac{M_i}{M_0}} (w_i(0, y) + K(i, y; 0, T)) &\leq C_{52} \epsilon^{1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}} \text{, if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) > 0 \quad (5.33)
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
|w_i(T, x_i(T, y))| \leq 2K(i, y; 0, T) \leq 2K_2 \epsilon^2 \text{, if } w_i(T, x_i(T, y)) < 0. \quad (5.34)
\]
It follows from (5.33)-(5.34) that
\[
|w_i(T, x_i(T, y))| \leq C_{53} \epsilon^{1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}}. \quad (5.35)
\]
For each \(i \in \{1, 2, \cdots, n\}\) and any \(t \in [0, T]\), we can prove similarly that \(w_i(t, x_i(t, y))\) satisfies the same estimate. Noting that \((0, y)\) is arbitrary, we have
\[
\|w(t, x)\|_{C^0([0, T] \times \mathbb{R})} \leq C_{54} \epsilon^{1 - \frac{1}{\alpha}},
\]
where \(T \leq M_\epsilon \epsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}\). Hence, (5.23) holds and then
\[
\lim_{\epsilon \to 0^+} (\epsilon^{\alpha+1} \tilde{T}(\epsilon)) \geq M_0. \quad (5.36)
\]
The combination of (5.21) and (5.36) gives (1.26). Thus, Theorem 1.2 is proved completely. \(\square\)

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