## Well-posedness for a higher-order, nonlinear, dispersive equation: a new approach

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A class of higher-order models for unidirectional water wave of the form

$$\eta_{t} + \eta_{x} - \gamma_{1}\beta\eta_{xxt} + \gamma_{2}\beta\eta_{xxx} + \delta_{1}\beta^{2}\eta_{xxxxt} + \delta_{2}\beta^{2}\eta_{xxxxx} + \frac{3}{4}\alpha(\eta^{2})_{x} + \alpha\beta\left(\gamma(\eta^{2})_{xx} - \frac{7}{48}\eta_{x}^{2}\right)_{x} - \frac{1}{8}\alpha^{2}(\eta^{3})_{x} = 0$$
(1)

was derived by Bona, Carvajal, Panthee and Scialom [1]. With appropriate choices of the parameters  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \delta_1, \delta_2$  and  $\gamma$ , this equation serves as a model for the propagation of small-amplitude, long-crested surface waves moving to the direction of increasing values of the spatial variable x. Here  $\alpha$  is a typical ratio of wave amplitude to depth,  $\beta$  is a representative value of the square of the depth to wavelength and t is proportional to elapsed time. The dependent variable  $\eta = \eta(x, t)$  is a real-valued function of  $x \in (-\infty, \infty), t \geq 0$  representing the deviation of the free surface from its undisturbed position at the point corresponding to x at time t. This model subsists on the assumptions that  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are comparably-sized small quantities while  $\eta$  and its first few partial derivatives are of order one. Moreover,  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  are restricted by  $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{6}$ .

The new result is that when  $\gamma = \frac{7}{48}$ ,  $\delta_2 > \delta_1 > 0$  and the initial data

$$\eta(x,0) = \eta_0(x,0) \tag{2}$$

lies in  $H^1$  and not too big, then the initial-value problem of (1)-(2) is globally well posed and the  $H^1$ -norm of the solution is uniformly bounded for  $t \ge 0$ .

## References

 J. L. Bona, X. Carvajar, M. Panthee and M. Scialom, Higher-order Hamiltonian model for unidirectional water waves, *Journal of Nonlinear Science*, 28 (2018), no. 2, 543-577.

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