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REGULARITY CRITERIA FOR STRONG SOLUTIONS TO THE 3D NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS

Abstract. In this paper, we study the regularity problem of the 3D incompressible Navier–Stokes equations. We prove that the strong solution exists globally for new regularity criteria. For negligible forces, we give an improvement of the known time interval of regularity obtained in [9].

1. Introduction

Two of the profound open problems in the theory of three dimensional viscous flows are the unique solvability theorem for all time and the regularity of solutions. For the three-dimensional Navier-Stokes system weak solutions are known to exist by a basic result by Leray from 1934 [10], but the uniqueness is still open problem [1]-[3] and [8]. Furthermore, the strong solutions for the 3D Navier-Stokes equations are unique and can be shown to exist on a certain finite time interval for small initial data and small forcing term, but the global regularity for the 3D Navier-Stokes is still open problems (see [4]-[8], [12]-[14] and references therein). In 1933 [9], Leray showed that in the absence of forcing \( f = 0 \), all solutions of Navier-Stokes equations are eventually smooth (i.e. after some \( T^* > 0 \) depending on the data). Kato and Fujita [7] showed that a smooth solution to the three-dimensional Navier-Stokes equations exists for all time if \( f \) is small in some sense and \( u_0 \) is small in \( H^{\frac{3}{2}} \).

In this paper, we give a new condition for global existence in time for strong solution for 3D Navier-Stokes equations with external force. We show that no singularity can occur in finite time for a large class of forcing term. We also give an extension of the time interval of regularity to the 3D Navier-Stokes equations with negligible forces [3, 5, 11, 13]. This result means that the solution does not blow up at \( T^* \).

2. Notations and preliminaries

In this section we introduce notations and the definitions of standard functional spaces that will be used throughout the paper. We denote by \( H^m_{\text{per}} (\Omega) \), the Sobolev space of periodic functions. These spaces are endowed with the inner product

\[
(u, v) = \sum_{|\beta| \leq m} (D^\beta u, D^\beta v)_{L^2(\Omega)}
\]

and the norm \( \| u \|_m = \sum_{|\beta| \leq m} (\| D^\beta u \|_{L^2(\Omega)}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \).

We define the spaces \( V_m \) as completions of smooth, divergence-free, periodic, zero-average functions with respect to the \( H^m_{\text{per}} \) norms. \( V'_m \) denote the dual space of \( V_m \).

Let \( P \) be the orthogonal projection in \( L^2_{\text{per}} (\mathbb{R}^3)^3 \) with the range \( V_0 \). Let \( A = -\Delta \) the Stokes operator. It is easy to check that \( Au = -\Delta u \) for every
u ∈ D(A). We recall that the operator A is a closed positive self-adjoint unbounded operator.

The eigenvalues of A are \( \{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \), 0 < \( \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \) and the corresponding orthonormal set of eigenfunctions \( \{w_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \) is complete in \( V_0 \)

\[
Aw_j = \lambda_j w_j, \quad w_j ∈ D(A), ∀j.
\]

Let us now define the trilinear form \( b(., ., .) \) associated with the inertia terms

\[
b(u, v, w) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{3} \int_{Ω} u_i \frac{∂v_j}{∂x_i} w_j dx.
\]

The continuity property of the trilinear form enables us to define (using Riesz representation Theorem) a bilinear continuous operator \( B(u, v); V_2 × V_2 → V′_2 \) will be defined by

\[
(B(u, v), w) = b(u, v, w), \quad ∀w ∈ V_2.
\]

Recall that for u satisfying \( \nabla .u = 0 \) we have

\[
b(u, u, u) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad b(u, v, w) = -b(u, w, v).
\]

We recall some well known inequalities that we will be using in what follows.

Young’s inequality

\[
ab \leq \frac{σ}{p} a^p + \frac{1}{qσ^{\frac{1}{p}}} b^q, a, b, σ > 0, \quad p > 1, \quad q = \frac{p}{p-1}.
\]

Poincaré’s inequality

\[
\lambda_1 \|u\|^2 \leq \|A^* u\|^2 \quad \text{for all} \quad u ∈ V_0,
\]

\( \lambda_1 \) is the first eigenvalue of the Stokes operator.

3. NAVIER-STOKES EQUATIONS

The conventional Navier-Stokes system can be written in the evolution form

\[
\frac{∂u}{∂t} - νΔu + u.∇u = f, \quad t > 0,
\]

\( \text{div} \ u = 0, \ \text{in} \ Ω × (0, ∞) \) and \( u(x, 0) = u_0, \ \text{in} \ Ω. \)

We recall that a Leray weak solution of the Navier-Stokes equations is a solution which is bounded and weakly continuous in the space of periodic divergence-free \( L^2 \) functions, whose gradient is square-integrable in space and time and which satisfies the energy inequality. The proof of the following theorem is given in [13].

**Theorem 3.1.** Assume that \( f ∈ L^2(0, T; V'_1) \) and \( u_0 ∈ V_0 \) are given. Then there exists at least one solution \( u \) of (3.1) such that \( u ∈ L^2(0, T; V_1) \cap L^∞(0, T; V_0) \), \( ∀T > 0 \).

For strong solutions, we have the following result [13].

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume that \( u_0 ∈ V_1 \) and \( f ∈ V_0 \) are given. Then there exists a \( T > 0 \) depending on \( \|u_0\|_1, ν \) and \( \|f\| \), such that there exists a unique strong solution \( u ∈ L^∞(0, T; V_1) \cap L^2(0, T; V_2) \).
This result was obtained for a type of inequality similar to
\[ \| u (\cdot, t) \|_1^2 \leq \frac{1 + \| u_0 \|^2_1}{\sqrt{1 - Kt (1 + \| u_0 \|_1^2)^2}}, \] (3.2)
where \( K = (2 \| f \|^2_\nu + c_1 \nu^3). \) Hereafter, \( c_i \in \mathbb{N}, \) will denote a dimensionless scale invariant positive constant which might depend on the shape of the domain. The bound in (3.2) is only finite while
\[ Kt (1 + \| u_0 \|_1^2) < 1; \] (3.3)
if we choose \( T \) satisfying
\[ T < \frac{1}{K \left( 1 + \| u_0 \|_1^2 \right)}. \] (3.4)

The main result of this paper is given in the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.3.** Assume that \( u_0 \in V_1 \) and \( u \) is the corresponding strong solution to (3.1) on \([0, T]\), then
i) If \( f \in V_0 \) and
\[ c_8 T \| f \|^2 + c_9 \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|_1^2 < \frac{\pi}{2}, \] (3.5)
then \( u \) exists for each finite time \( T \) and remains smooth.
ii) If \( f \in L^2 (0, T, V_0) \) and
\[ c_10 \int_0^T \| f \|^2 ds + c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|_1^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|_1^2 < \frac{\pi}{2}, \] (3.6)
then \( u \) exists globally (\( T \) can be \( \infty \)) and remains smooth.

**Proof.** Multiplying (3.1) by \( \Delta u \), we have
\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| u (\cdot, t) \|_1^2 + \nu \| \Delta u \|^2 - \int _\Omega (u, \nabla u) \cdot \Delta u \ dx = (f, \Delta u). \] (3.7)
Using schwartz and Young inequality we get
\[ | (f, \Delta u) | \leq \| f \|_{L^2} \| \Delta u \|_{L^2} \leq c_3 \| f \|^2_{L^2} + \frac{\nu}{2} \| \Delta u \|^2_{L^2}. \] (3.8)
For the nonlinear term, we use the Hölder’s inequality
\[ \left| \int _\Omega (u, \nabla u) \cdot \Delta u dx \right| \leq c_4 \| u \|_{L^6} \| \nabla u \|_{L^3} \| \Delta u \|_{L^2} \leq c_5 \| \nabla u \|^2 \| \Delta u \|^2. \] (3.9)
However, an application of Young’s inequality to (3.9) yields
\[ \left| \int _\Omega (u, \nabla u) \cdot \Delta u dx \right| \leq c_6 \| \nabla u \|^6 + \frac{\nu}{2} \| \Delta u \|^2. \] (3.10)
Combining (3.7), (3.8) and (3.10), we have that
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \| u (\cdot, t) \|_1^2 \leq c_3 \| f \|^2 + c_6 \| u \|^6. \] (3.11)
Suppose first \( f \in V_0 \). Setting \( y(t) = \|u(., t)\|_1 \) in (3.11), this gives
\[
\frac{d}{dt} y \leq c_3 \|f\|^2 + c_6 y^3.
\] (3.12)
Dividing (3.12) by \( 1 + y^2 \), we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} y \leq c_3 \|f\|^2 + c_6 y^2 \frac{y}{1+y^2}.
\] (3.13)
Since \( \frac{1}{1+y^2} \leq 1 \) and \( \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} \leq 1 \), this yields
\[
\frac{d}{dt} y \leq c_3 \|f\|^2 + c_6 y.
\] (3.14)
Integrate this over \([0, T]\) to get
\[
\arctan y(t) - \arctan y(0) \leq c_3 T \|f\|^2 + c_6 \int_0^T y(s) \, ds.
\] (3.15)
The function \( \arctan \) is defined for each \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) and \(-\frac{\pi}{2} < \arctan t < \frac{\pi}{2}\). Multiplying (3.1) by \( u \) to get
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u(., t)\|_1^2 + \nu \|u\|_1^2 = (f, u).
\] (3.16)
Using Schwartz and Poincare inequality, we have
\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|u(., t)\|_1^2 + \nu \|u\|_1^2 \leq \|u\| \|f\| \leq \frac{\nu}{2} \|u\|_1^2 + c_7 \|f\|^2.
\] (3.17)
Integrate (3.17) over \([0, T]\), to get
\[
\|u(., t)\|_1^2 + \nu \int_0^T \|u(s)\|_1^2 \, ds \leq c_7 T \|f\|^2 + \|u(0)\|^2.
\] (3.18)
For \( f \in V_0 \), the inequality above gives
\[
\arctan y(t) \leq c_8 T \|f\|^2 + c_9 \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan y(0).
\] (3.19)
The function \( \tan \) is increasing and invertible for \(-\frac{\pi}{2} < y < \frac{\pi}{2}\) with inverse function \( \arctan \). Thus, for
\[
c_8 T \|f\|^2 + c_9 \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan \|u(0)\|_1^2 < \frac{\pi}{2}
\] (3.20)
we apply the function \( \tan \) on (3.19) to get
\[
\|u(t)\|_1^2 \leq \tan \left( c_8 T \|f\|^2 + c_9 \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan \|u(0)\|_1^2 \right).
\] (3.21)
The assumption (3.20) on the initial data guarantees that the right hand side of (3.21) is finite.
For \( f \in L^2(0, T, V_0) \) and for each \( T > 0 \), integrate (3.14) to get
\[
\arctan y(t) - \arctan y(0) \leq c_3 \int_0^T \|f\|^2 \, ds + c_6 \int_0^T y(s) \, ds.
\] (3.22)
Therefore, (3.18) implies
\[
\arctan y(t) \leq c_{10} \int_0^T \|f\|^2 \, ds + c_{11} \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan y(0).
\] (3.23)
In particular, for
\[ c_{10} \int_{0}^{T} \| f \|^2 ds + c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|^2_1 < \frac{\pi}{2}, \] (3.24)
we apply the function \( \tan \) on (3.23) to get
\[ \| u (t) \|^2 \leq \tan \left( c_{10} \int_{0}^{T} \| f \|^2 ds + c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|^2_1 \right). \] (3.25)
It follows that the assumption (3.24) guarantees that \( \| u (t) \|_1 < \infty \) for all \( t > 0 \). \( \square \)

Recall that the classical regularity result for \( f = 0 \) [13, Theorem 3.12] was obtained for a type of inequality similar to
\[ \| u (., t) \|^4_1 \leq \| u_0 \|^4_1 - c_{12} t \| u_0 \|^2_1. \] (3.26)
It follows that if \( \| u_0 \|_1 \) is finite, then \( \| u (., t) \|_1 \) is finite, at least for
\[ t < \nu^3 / 128 \| u_0 \|^4_1. \] (3.27)
Consequently, we get the following result for the negligible forces.

**Corollary 3.4.** Assume that \( u_0 \in V_1 \) and \( u \) is the corresponding strong solution to (3.1) on \([0, T]\), then \( u \) exists globally and remains smooth for all \( T > 0 \) if
\[ c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|^2_1 < \frac{\pi}{2}. \] (3.28)

**Proof.** From (3.11) we get for \( f = 0 \)
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \| u \|_1^2 \leq c_6 \| u \|^6_1. \] (3.29)
In particular, we have
\[ \frac{d}{dt} y \leq c_6 y \left( 1 + y^2 \right) \text{ with } y (t) = \| u (., t) \|_1^2. \] (3.30)
Dividing (3.30) by \( 1 + y^2 \) yields
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \frac{y}{1 + y^2} \leq c_6 y. \] (3.31)
Integrate this over \([0, T]\) to get
\[ \arctan y (t) \leq c_6 \int_{0}^{T} y (s) ds + \arctan y (0). \] (3.32)
From (3.18), we find
\[ \int_{0}^{T} y (s) ds \leq c_9 \| u (0) \|^2 \] (3.33)
this implies that (3.32) is equivalent to
\[ \arctan y (t) \leq c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan y (0). \] (3.34)
Now, applying the function \( \tan \) on (3.34) to get
\[ \| u (t) \|^2 \leq \tan \left( c_{11} \| u (0) \|^2 + \arctan \| u (0) \|^2_1 \right), \] (3.35)
which is finite thanks to the following assumption
\[ c_{11} \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan \|u(0)\|_1^2 < \frac{\pi}{2} \tag{3.36} \]
and this concludes the proof. \( \square \)

Since the condition (3.36) is independent of time we get global estimates for \( \|u(.,t)\|_1 \) by this method. An important consequence of this result is that for each finite time \( T^* \) such that
\[ T^* < \nu^3/128 \|u_0\|_1^4, \tag{3.37} \]
there is a \( u_0 \) satisfies
\[ c_{11} \|u(0)\|^2 + \arctan \sqrt{\nu^3/128T^*} < \frac{\pi}{2}. \tag{3.38} \]
Thus the solution associate to \( u_0 \) satisfies (3.37) has a global regularity. But for the same value of \( \|u(0)\|_1 \) occurs a blow up in finite time \( T^* \) by the usual method (3.26). This property follows easily when \( \|u(0)\| \) approaches zero.

This result gives a simple condition for global regularity and extends the known corresponding result (3.26), where a blow-up criterion in finite time \( T \) depend on \( u_0 \) for negligible forces, see [3, 5, 11, 13].

**References**