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**Incompressíveis**

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..."Jesus Cristo é o supremo modelo da Humanidade"...

Mahatma Gandhi

Ao meu amor,  
Guili

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## Resumo

Neste trabalho, vamos apresentar uma prova elementar de um resultado obtido originalmente por M. Wiegner em 1986 sobre o decaimento na norma  $L^2$  de soluções das equações de Navier-Stokes incompressíveis em dimensão 2 ou 3, desenvolvendo em detalhe uma derivação alternativa proposta por T. Hagstrom, H. Kreiss, J. Lorenz e P. Zingano recentemente em 2002.

## Abstract

In this work, we will present an elementary derivation of an important result originally obtained by M. Wiegner in 1986 concerning the  $L^2$  decay of solutions to the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations in space dimension 2 or 3. Here, we give a detailed derivation of an alternative approach recently developed by T. Hagstrom, H. Kreiss, J. Lorenz and P. Zingano in 2002.

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# LISTA DE SÍMBOLOS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| $p$  | pressão  |
| $t$  | tempo  |
| $\mathbf{u}$                                       | velocidade de escoamento   |
| $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$                             | velocidade de escoamento no instante $t$                                 |
| $\mathbf{u}_0$                                     | velocidade inicial   |
| $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}$                    | divergente de $\mathbf{u}$   |
| $\Delta \mathbf{u}$                                | Laplaciano de $\mathbf{u}$   |
| $Dg$   | referência coletiva para as derivadas espaciais de primeira ordem de $g$ |
| $D^\ell g$   | referência coletiva para as derivadas espaciais de ordem $\ell$ de $g$   |
| $i$  | unidade imaginária   |
| $e^{\Delta t}$                                     | operador-solução da equação do calor                                     |
| $\hat{q}$  | transformada de Fourier da função $q$                                    |
| $\nu$  | coeficiente de viscosidade dinâmica                                      |
| $:=$   | igualdade válida por definição   |
| $C^k$  | conjunto das funções $k$ -vezes diferenciáveis                           |
| $C^\infty$   | conjunto das funções infinitamente diferenciáveis                        |
| $\ \cdot\ _{L^p}$                                  | norma $L^p$  |
| $\ \cdot\ _{L^\infty}$                             | norma do supremo   |
| $ \cdot $  | valor absoluto ou norma euclidiana                                       |
| $ \cdot _2$  | norma euclidiana   |
| $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}, \mathbf{x}, \text{ etc.}$ | símbolos em negrito denotam grandezas vetoriais                          |
| $C, C_1, \hat{C}, \text{ etc.}$                    | constantes (i.e., não dependem de $t$ ) que dependem de $\mathbf{u}_0$   |
| $K, K_1, \hat{K}, \text{ etc.}$                    | constantes que não dependem de $\mathbf{u}_0$                            |

Observação: ocorrências distintas de um mesmo símbolo denotando constante ( $C, K, \text{ etc.}$ ) *não* implicam um mesmo valor numérico nas diversas ocorrências.

# Introdução

Neste trabalho, apresentamos detalhadamente a análise de decaimento desenvolvido em [6] referente à solução das equações de Navier-Stokes incompressíveis em  $\mathbb{R}^n$  para  $n = 2$  ou  $n = 3$ . Mais precisamente, examinamos o comportamento das normas  $L^2$  das soluções do sistema de equações

$$\mathbf{u}_t + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} + \nabla p = \nu \Delta \mathbf{u}, \quad (1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad (2)$$

com a condição inicial

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (3)$$

para  $\mathbf{u}_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  dado satisfazendo  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 = 0$  e

$$D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \forall \ell \geq 0. \quad (4)$$

Aqui,  $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (u_1(\mathbf{x}, t), \dots, u_n(\mathbf{x}, t))$  representa a velocidade de escoamento do fluido (de densidade constante) no ponto  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$  e instante  $t$ , e  $p = p(\mathbf{x}, t)$  representa a pressão em  $(\mathbf{x}, t)$ ;  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla$  denota o operador advectivo  $u_1(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + u_n(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ ;  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}, t) + \dots + \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_n}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  é o divergente do campo de velocidade;  $\nabla p$  é o gradiente de  $p = p(\mathbf{x}, t)$  com respeito à variável espacial  $\mathbf{x}$ ;  $\nu$  é uma constante positiva (viscosidade dinâmica), e  $\Delta \mathbf{u}$  é o Laplaciano de  $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  na variáveis espaciais,  $\Delta \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x_1^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial x_n^2}$ . Em (4),  $D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0$  refere-se coletivamente a todas as derivadas de ordem  $l$  (com respeito às variáveis  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ ) de  $\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{x})$ , com  $D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  significando que todas estas derivadas são de quadrado integrável em  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , ou seja,

$$\|D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty, \quad (5)$$

onde  $\|D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  é dada por

$$\|D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial^\ell u_{0,i}}{\partial x_{j_1} \dots \partial x_{j_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}) \right|^2 d\mathbf{x}, \quad (6)$$

sendo  $\mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{u}_{0,1}(\mathbf{x}), \dots, \mathbf{u}_{0,n}(\mathbf{x}))$ . Mais geralmente, dada  $w \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , denotamos por  $\|D^\ell w\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  a quantidade dada por

$$\|D^\ell w\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial^\ell w}{\partial x_{j_1} \dots \partial x_{j_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}) \right|^2 d\mathbf{x}, \quad (7)$$

e, no caso de um campo vetorial  $\mathbf{w} \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,

$$\|D^\ell \mathbf{w}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial^\ell w_i}{\partial x_{j_1} \dots \partial x_{j_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}) \right|^2 d\mathbf{x}, \quad (8)$$

onde  $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n \in C^\ell(\mathbb{R}^n)$  são as componentes de  $\mathbf{w}$ , ou seja,  $\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}) = (w_1(\mathbf{x}), \dots, w_n(\mathbf{x}))$ .

No caso  $n = 2$ , o problema (1) – (4) acima possui uma única solução  $\mathbf{u} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, \infty[)$ ,  $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, \infty[)$  definida para todo  $t \geq 0$  e satisfazendo

$$\|D^\ell \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty \quad \forall \ell \geq 0 \quad (9)$$

para cada  $t \geq 0$ , ver e.g. [2], [8]. Para  $n = 3$ , é sabido existir solução (única)  $\mathbf{u} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, \infty[)$ ,  $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, \infty[)$  satisfazendo (9) para todo  $t \geq 0$  se o produto  $\|\mathbf{u}_0(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}_0(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  for pequeno (por exemplo menor que  $\nu^2$ ); nos demais casos, a existência (no sentido clássico) é conhecida apenas localmente, tendo-se  $\mathbf{u} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, T[)$ ,  $p \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, T[)$  verificando (9) para  $0 \leq t < T$  para algum  $T > 0$  (que depende de  $\mathbf{u}_0$ ), cf. [2], [8]. Ademais, para qualquer  $n$ , segue da teoria do potencial (Calderon-Zygmund) [5], [7], [8] que

$$\|D^\ell p(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{\ell, n} \|D^{\ell-1}(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u})(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \forall \ell \geq 1 \quad (10)$$

para  $C_{\ell, n} > 0$  constante dependendo de  $\ell, n$  apenas, de modo que, em particular,  $D^\ell p(\cdot, t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$  para todo  $\ell \geq 1$ .

Neste trabalho, vamos supor (no caso  $n = 3$ ) que a solução  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  de (1) – (4) existe para todo  $t > 0$ , sendo nosso objetivo examinar, então, o comportamento da norma  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ . Em dimensão  $n = 2$ , a existência de tal solução clássica para todo  $t > 0$  é garantida, enquanto, para  $n = 3$ , constitui um importante problema em aberto há várias décadas, recentemente incluído pelo Instituto Clay, por tempo indeterminado, como um dos sete problemas a terem sua solução premiada com um milhão de dólares, [3].

Nas condições acima, o presente trabalho tem por objetivo a obtenção do seguinte resultado fundamental, originalmente obtido por M. Wiegner [9], [10]:

**Teorema A:** *Supondo que a solução da Equação do Calor satisfaz a estimativa*

$$\|e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_1 (1+t)^{-\kappa} \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (11)$$

para certa constante  $C_1 > 0$  (dependendo de  $\mathbf{u}_0$ ) e  $0 < \kappa \leq n/4 + 1/2$ , então a solução  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  do problema (1) – (4) satisfaz

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C (1+t)^{-\kappa} \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (12)$$

para certa constante  $C > 0$  (dependendo de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ ).

Em [8], este resultado foi reobtido de modo mais simples, fazendo uso de técnicas conhecidas como transformadas de Fourier, desigualdades de energia, e lemas tipo Gronwall. O argumento destes autores será apresentado em detalhe a seguir.

# Capítulo 1

## Decaimento no tempo de soluções das equações de Navier-Stokes para fluidos incompressíveis

### Seção 1: Introdução

Neste capítulo, vamos derivar diversas propriedades das soluções (suaves)  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  das equações de Navier-Stokes incompressíveis em  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\mathbf{u}_t + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u} + \nabla p = \nu \Delta \mathbf{u}, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0 \quad (1.2)$$

onde  $n = 2$  ou  $3$ .

As equações (1.1),(1.2) determinam as incógnitas  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t), p(\cdot, t)$  uma vez dado o estado inicial do campo de velocidade,

$$\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, 0) = \mathbf{u}_0(\mathbf{x}), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (1.3)$$

onde supomos  $\mathbf{u}_0 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$  com  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 = 0$  e

$$D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \forall \ell \geq 0 \quad (1.4)$$

sendo que  $D^\ell \mathbf{u}_0$  denota genericamente as derivadas de ordem  $\ell$  com respeito à variável  $\mathbf{x}$ , onde

$$\|D^\ell \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_\ell=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{\partial^\ell u_i}{\partial x_{j_1} \dots \partial x_{j_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2}, \quad (1.5)$$

para  $\ell = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , sendo

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u_i(\mathbf{x}, t)|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} \quad (1.6)$$

simplesmente a norma  $L^2$  de  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$ .

## Seção 2: Desigualdades de energia

Começamos observando a seguinte estimativa fundamental sobre  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ .

**Teorema 2.1.** *Se  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  solução de (1.1) - (1.3) acima, tem-se*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 = -2\nu \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad \forall t > 0 \quad (1.7)$$

**Prova:** Para cada  $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ , temos, pela equação (1.1),

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \nu \Delta u_i$$

multiplicando por  $2u_i(\mathbf{x}, t)$  e integrando em  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , resulta

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} d\mathbf{x} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j u_i \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} \\ + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_i \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} d\mathbf{x} = 2\nu \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_i \Delta u_i d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

E, integrando por partes,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_i(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i^2) d\mathbf{x} \\ - 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p \cdot \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} d\mathbf{x} = -2\nu \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

Como por (1.2) temos

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i^2) d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_j u_i^2) d\mathbf{x} \quad (1.8)$$

resulta

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i^2) d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_j u_i^2) d\mathbf{x} = 0,$$

de modo que

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_i(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} - 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} d\mathbf{x} = -2\nu \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x};$$

somando em  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , resulta

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t))^2 d\mathbf{x} = -2\nu \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x}$$

visto que  $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$  pela equação (1.2), o que conclui a prova do teorema acima.  $\square$

Integrando em  $[0, t]$  a equação (1.7), resulta

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + 2\nu \int_0^t \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 d\tau = \|\mathbf{u}_0(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.9)$$

para todo  $t > 0$ .

Em particular, obtém-se

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|\mathbf{u}_0(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

com  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  monotonicamente decrescente como função de  $t$ . Mais adiante (ver Teoremas 2.2 e 2.4), vamos obter que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  também decresce com  $t$  eventualmente, i.e., para  $t_0$  suficientemente grande, tem-se

$$\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \forall t_0 \leq s \leq t. \quad (1.10)$$

**Teorema 2.2.** *Sendo  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  a solução de (1.1) - (1.3) acima, tem-se*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + 2 \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} = -2\nu \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.11)$$

$\forall t > 0$ .

**Prova:** Da equação (1.1), temos, para cada  $1 \leq i \leq n$ ,

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} = \nu \Delta u_i,$$

de modo que, derivando com relação a  $x_l$ , multiplicando por  $2\partial u_i/\partial x_l$  e integrando em  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \right) d\mathbf{x} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} \left( u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) d\mathbf{x} \\ & + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x_i \partial x_l} d\mathbf{x} = 2\nu \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial^3 u_i}{\partial x_j^2 \partial x_l} d\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

E, usando (1.2),

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} \\ & + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x_i \partial x_l^2} d\mathbf{x} = -2\nu \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_l} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x}, \end{aligned} \quad (1.12)$$

para cada  $i, l \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  visto que

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} \left( u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} + \text{I}(t)$$

onde por (1.2),

$$\begin{aligned} \text{I}(t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} u_j(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_l \partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \right)^2 \right) d\mathbf{x} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( u_j \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \right)^2 \right) d\mathbf{x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Somando (1.12) em  $i, l$  de 1 a  $n$ , obtemos (1.11), pois

$$\sum_{i,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x_l^2} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \Delta p d\mathbf{x} = 0,$$

como queriamos provar.  $\square$

Observando que, por (1.2), temos

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} &= \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left( u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right) d\mathbf{x} = \\ &= \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_l} u_i \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} d\mathbf{x}, \end{aligned}$$

resulta, pela desigualdade de Cauchy-Schwarz,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} \right| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_l} \right| \cdot |u_i| \cdot \left| \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right| d\mathbf{x} \leq \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left( \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_l} \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n |u_i|^2 \cdot \left| \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} d\mathbf{x} \leq \\ &= \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial^2 u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_l} \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n |u_i|^2 \cdot \left| \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} = \\ &= \|D^2 \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)|^2 \cdot \sum_{j,l=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} \leq \\ &= \|D^2 \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{j,l=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\left| \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} \right| \leq \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|D^2 \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (1.13)$$

para cada  $t > 0$ , onde  $\|\cdot\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  denota a norma do supremo, ou seja,

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)|, \quad (1.14)$$

sendo  $|\cdot|$  a norma Euclidiana, ou seja,  $|\mathbf{u}| = (|u_1|^2 + \dots + |u_n|^2)^{1/2}$ .

Em particular, obtemos do Teorema 2.2 a seguinte estimativa para  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ :

**Teorema 2.3.** *Sendo  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  solução de (1.1) - (1.3), tem-se*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 &\leq -2\nu \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 + \\ 2\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.15)$$

$\forall t > 0$ .

No caso  $n = 2$  (ou seja, escoamento no plano), resulta

$$\sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad \forall t > 0, \quad (1.16)$$

visto que, escrevendo  $I_{ijl} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x}$ , tem-se

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} &= \sum_{i,j,l=1}^n I_{ijl} = (I_{112} + I_{122}) + (I_{121} + I_{212}) + \\ &(I_{211} + I_{221}) + (I_{111} + I_{222}) = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

pois  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} = -\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2}$  por (1.2). Assim, no caso de se ter  $n = 2$  dimensões, o Teorema 2.2 produz o seguinte resultado.

**Teorema 2.4.** *Sendo  $n = 2$ , a solução  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  de (1.1) - (1.3) satisfaz*

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 = -2\nu \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 \quad \forall t > 0. \quad (1.17)$$

Em particular, para  $n = 2$ , temos  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$  decrescente em  $t$  desde  $t = 0$ , ou seja

$$\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \quad \forall 0 \leq s \leq t \quad (1.18)$$

no caso  $n = 2$ .

### Seção 3: Decaimento de $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ : resultados preliminares

Nesta seção, vamos mostrar que  $t \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , o que será importante para a análise do decaimento de  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2}$  desenvolvido mais adiante na Seção 5.

Começamos examinando a monotonicidade de  $\|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  no caso  $n = 3$ . Pela desigualdade de Nirenberg-Gagliardo (ver Apêndice A), existem constantes  $K_1, K_2 > 0$  tais que

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq K_1 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \cdot \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{3/4} \quad (1.19)$$

$$\|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq K_2 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \cdot \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \quad (1.20)$$

para todo  $t > 0$ . Em particular, de (1.20), obtém-se

$$\|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{-1/4} \leq \sqrt{K_2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{-1/2} \quad (1.21)$$

e o seguinte resultado pode ser obtido.

**Teorema 3.5.** *Se  $K_1, K_2$  as constantes dadas em (1.19), (1.20) acima, se*

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} < \frac{\nu^2}{K_1^2 \cdot K_2} \quad (1.22)$$

para algum  $t_0 \geq 0$ , então  $\|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  decresce monotonicamente para  $t \geq t_0$ , tendo-se

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \leq 0 \quad \forall t \geq t_0. \quad (1.23)$$

Prova: Do Teorema 2.3, temos

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 &\leq 2 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \\ &\quad - 2\nu \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

para todo  $t > 0$ , de modo que, por (1.19)-(1.21) acima,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 &\leq 2K_1 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{7/4} \\ &\quad - 2\nu \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \\ &= 2 \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \cdot (K_1 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{-1/4} - \nu) \\ &\leq 2 \|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \cdot (K_1 K_2^{1/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} - \nu), \end{aligned}$$

de onde segue que, supondo  $\|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} > 0$ ,  $\|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  é decrescente em  $[t_0, t_0 + \delta]$  para algum  $\delta > 0$ . Como  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  decresce para todo  $t$ , resulta que

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} < \frac{\nu^2}{K_1^2 \cdot K_2}$$

para todo  $t \in [t_0, t_0 + \delta]$ , de modo que o argumento pode ser repetido em  $t_0 + \delta$ , e assim sucessivamente. Disso segue (1.23) para todo  $t \geq t_0$ : de fato, se não valesse, teria de existir  $t_* > t_0$  com  $\|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  decrescente em  $[t_0, t_*]$  e  $d/dt \|\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 = 0$  para  $t = t_*$ ; neste caso, pela expressão acima, teríamos de ter  $\|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_*)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} = 0$ . Como  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_*) \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , resultaria  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_*) = \mathbf{0}$ , tendo-se então  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t) = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\mathbf{Du}(\cdot, t) = \mathbf{0}$  para todo  $t \geq t_*$ , implicando (1.23).

Pela mesma razão, obteríamos (1.23) caso valesse  $\|D^2\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} = 0$ , o que completa o argumento.  $\square$

Uma conseqüência do Teorema 3.5 é que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  é decrescente em  $[T_0, +\infty[$  para  $T_0$  dado por

$$T_0 = \frac{K_1^4 \cdot K_2^2}{2\nu^5} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^4, \quad (1.24)$$

onde  $K_1, K_2 > 0$  são as constantes dadas em (1.19), (1.20) acima.

De fato, dado  $t_0 > T_0$ , temos (por (1.9))

$$2\nu \int_0^{t_0} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 dt \leq \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2,$$

de modo que existe  $\tau_0 \in [0, t_0]$  tal que

$$2\nu t_0 \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \leq \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2.$$

Multiplicando por  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2$ , resulta

$$\begin{aligned} 2\nu t_0 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \\ \leq \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \\ \leq \|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^4, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que, por (1.24), temos

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, \tau_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} < \frac{\nu^2}{K_1^2 \cdot K_2}.$$

Pelo Teorema 3.5, resulta que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  é decrescente em  $[\tau_0, +\infty[$ , e, em particular, no subintervalo  $[t_0, +\infty[$ . Como  $t_0 > T_0$  é arbitrário, segue que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  é decrescente em  $[T_0, +\infty[$ , o que reescrevemos a seguir.

**Teorema 3.6.** *Sendo  $K_1, K_2 > 0$  as constantes dadas em (1.19), (1.20), tem-se que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  decresce monotonicamente (como função de  $t$ ) no intervalo  $[T_0, +\infty[$ , onde  $T_0$  é dado em (1.24) acima.*

No caso 2-D, foi mostrado na Seção 2 que  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$  é monotonicamente decrescente para todo  $t > 0$ . Estamos agora em condições de mostrar o seguinte resultado.

**Teorema 3.7.** *Sendo  $n = 2$  ou  $3$ , tem-se*

$$t \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{ao} \quad t \rightarrow \infty.$$

Prova: Supondo o resultado falso, existiria  $\delta > 0$  e uma seqüência  $t_j \nearrow +\infty$  com  $t_{j+1} \geq 2t_j$  e

$$t_j \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_j)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 \geq \delta$$

para todo  $j$ . Para  $j$  suficientemente grande,  $\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  é decrescente em  $[t_j, t_{j+1}]$ , e então

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t_j}^{t_{j+1}} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt &\geq (t_{j+1} - t_j) \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_{j+1})\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \\ &= (1 - t_j/t_{j+1}) \cdot t_{j+1} \cdot \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t_{j+1})\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \\ &\geq (1 - t_j/t_{j+1})\delta \geq \frac{\delta}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

contradizendo o fato de se ter  $\int_0^{+\infty} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt$  finito, visto que, por (1.9), temos

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 dt \leq \frac{\|\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2}{2\nu}.$$

Isso conclui a prova do teorema acima.  $\square$

Em particular, podemos escrever

$$\|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = (1+t)^{-1/2}\phi(t) \quad (1.25)$$

para  $\phi(t)$  função suave satisfazendo

$$\phi(t) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{ao} \quad t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.26)$$

## Seção 4: Relação entre normas $L^2$ do campo de velocidade e vorticidade (e suas derivadas)

Nesta seção, vamos mostrar uma relação simples (e importante) entre as normas  $L^2$  dos campos de velocidade ( $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ ) e vorticidade ( $\mathbf{w} = \nabla \wedge \mathbf{u}$ ), e suas derivadas espaciais de ordem mais elevada [1]. Em 3-D,  $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}, t)$  é dada por

$$\mathbf{w}(\mathbf{x}, t) = (\nabla \wedge \mathbf{u})(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{i,j,\kappa=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t) \vec{e}_k \quad (1.27)$$

onde  $\vec{e}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $\vec{e}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$ ,  $\vec{e}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$  formam a base canônica de  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , e  $\varepsilon_{ijk}$  é o tensor (densidade) de Levi-Civita definido por

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } (i, j, k) \text{ é permutação par de } (1, 2, 3) \\ -1, & \text{se } (i, j, k) \text{ é permutação ímpar de } (1, 2, 3) \\ 0, & \text{se } i = j, i = k \text{ ou } j = k, \end{cases} \quad (1.28)$$

que satisfaz, em particular, a propriedade

$$\sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} = \delta_{ip} \delta_{jq} - \delta_{iq} \delta_{jp} \quad (1.29)$$

para cada  $i, j, p, q \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  dados, onde  $\delta_{ij}$  é o símbolo de Kronecker ( $\delta_{ij} = 0$  se  $i \neq j$ ,  $\delta_{ij} = 1$  se  $i = j$ ).

Em  $2 - D$ , temos  $\mathbf{w} = \nabla \wedge (u_1, u_2, 0) = w(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot (0, 0, 1)$ , com  $w(\mathbf{x}, t)$  dado por

$$w(\mathbf{x}, t) = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1}(\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2) \quad (1.30)$$

ou, equivalentemente,

$$w(\mathbf{x}, t) = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \varepsilon_{ij3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t), \quad (1.31)$$

sendo útil observar a identidade

$$\varepsilon_{ij3}\varepsilon_{pq3} = \delta_{ip}\delta_{jq} - \delta_{iq}\delta_{jp} \quad (1.32)$$

para cada  $i, j, p, q \in \{1, 2\}$ .

**Teorema 4.8.** ( $n = 2$ ) *Sendo  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , então  $\|w(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} = \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$  para todo  $t > 0$ .*

Prova: Temos, usando (1.31) e (1.32) acima,

$$\begin{aligned} \|w(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} w(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \varepsilon_{ij3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \left( \sum_{p,q=1}^2 \varepsilon_{pq3} \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p} \right) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varepsilon_{ij3}\varepsilon_{pq3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \delta_{ip}\delta_{jq} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p} d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \delta_{iq}\delta_{jp} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 - \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} \right) d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

visto que  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ . □

**Teorema 4.9.** ( $n = 2$ ) *Sendo  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , então  $\|D^\ell w(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} = \|D^{\ell+1} \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$  para todo  $\ell \geq 0$ .*

Prova: O caso  $\ell = 0$  foi mostrado acima; para  $\ell \geq 1$ , temos, de modo análogo,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|D^\ell w(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{\partial^\ell w}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \varepsilon_{ij3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{p,q=1}^2 \varepsilon_{pq3} \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1}}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \varepsilon_{ij3} \varepsilon_{pq3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\delta_{ip} \delta_{jq} - \delta_{iq} \delta_{jp}) \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left( \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \\
&= \|D^{\ell+1} \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 - \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_\ell=1}^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \|D^{\ell+1} \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

visto que

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\partial^\ell}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial^\ell}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} \left( \sum_{j=1}^2 \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} \right) d\mathbf{x} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

para cada  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell \in \{1, 2\}$ , concluindo o argumento.  $\square$

Analogamente, em  $3 - D$ , temos os seguintes resultados.

**Teorema 4.10.** *( $n = 3$ ) Sendo  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , então  $\|\mathbf{w}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} = \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  para todo  $t > 0$ .*

Prova: Temos, usando (1.27) e (1.29) acima,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \|\mathbf{w}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 = \sum_{k=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} w_k(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x}
\end{aligned} \tag{1.33}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \delta_{ip}\delta_{jq} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \delta_{iq}\delta_{jp} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_q}{\partial x_p} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} - \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

visto que, integrando por partes, temos

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} d\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t))^2 d\mathbf{x} = 0,$$

o que prova o teorema acima.  $\square$

**Teorema 4.11.** ( $n = 3$ ) *Sendo  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , então  $\|D^\ell \mathbf{w}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} = \|D^{\ell+1} \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  para todo  $t > 0$  e todo  $\ell > 0$ .*

Prova: O caso  $\ell = 0$  foi considerado na prova anterior; para  $\ell \geq 1$ , tem-se, de modo análogo,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|D^\ell \mathbf{w}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial^\ell w_k}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^3 \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{pqk} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \delta_{ip} \delta_{jq} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&\quad - \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j,p,q=1}^3 \delta_{iq} \delta_{jp} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_q}{\partial x_p \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\
&\quad - \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell=1}^3 \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \|D^{\ell+1} \mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

visto que, integrando por partes, temos

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_j}{\partial x_j \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) \frac{\partial^{\ell+1} u_i}{\partial x_i \partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}}(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( \frac{\partial^\ell}{\partial x_{i_1} \dots \partial x_{i_\ell}} (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)) \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} = 0
\end{aligned}$$

para cada  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_\ell \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ , como queríamos demonstrar.  $\square$

## Seção 5: Decaimento de $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$

Nesta seção, vamos obter o Teorema A, ou seja, vamos mostrar que a solução  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  do problema de Navier-Stokes (1.1)-(1.4) satisfaz a estimativa

$$\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \cdot (1+t)^{-\kappa} \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (1.34)$$

para  $C > 0$  constante dependendo de  $n, \nu, \mathbf{u}_0$ , desde que

$$\kappa \leq \frac{n}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.35)$$

e a solução correspondente  $e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0$  da equação do calor satisfaça a estimativa análoga

$$\|e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_1 \cdot (1+t)^{-\kappa} \quad \forall t \geq 0 \quad (1.36)$$

para  $C_1 > 0$  constante apropriada.

Para mostrar este resultado fundamental, começamos escrevendo  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  na forma

$$\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t) = e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0 + \int_0^t e^{\Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s) ds, \quad t > 0 \quad (1.37)$$

onde  $\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, \tau)$  é dado por

$$\mathbf{Q}(\mathbf{x}, \tau) = -\nabla p(\mathbf{x}, \tau) - (\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \tau). \quad (1.38)$$

Como se trata de estimar a norma  $L^2$ , vamos fazer uso da transformada de Fourier de várias funções envolvidas, definida aqui por

$$\widehat{V}(\kappa, t) = (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} V(\mathbf{x}, t) d\mathbf{x} \quad (1.39)$$

para  $V(\cdot, t) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$  qualquer. Em particular resulta de (1.39) a estimativa elementar

$$\|\widehat{V}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|V(\cdot, t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad (1.40)$$

que será usada em várias ocasiões a seguir.

**Lema 5.1.** *A transformada de Fourier da pressão  $p(\mathbf{x}, t)$  satisfaz*

$$\|\widehat{p}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.41)$$

para todo  $t > 0$

Prova: Tomando o divergente na equação (1.1), obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} -\Delta p &= \operatorname{div}((\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j} \right) \\ &= \sum_{l,j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} \left( u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j} \right) = \sum_{l,j=1}^n \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que, como  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , obtemos

$$\begin{aligned} -\widehat{\Delta p}(\kappa, t) &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_l}(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot i\kappa_l e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j u_l \cdot (i\kappa_l)(i\kappa_j) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= -(2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \kappa_j \kappa_l \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u_j(\mathbf{x}, t) u_l(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x}, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\widehat{\Delta p}(\kappa, t) = \sum_{l,j=1}^n \kappa_j \kappa_l \widehat{u_j u_l}(\kappa, t) \quad (1.42)$$

para cada  $\kappa \in (\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $t > 0$ .

Por outro lado,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Delta p}(\kappa, t) &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Delta p(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x_l^2}(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n (2\pi)^{-n/2} (i\kappa_l)^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\kappa \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x}, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\widehat{\Delta p}(\kappa, t) = -|\kappa|^2 \widehat{p}(\kappa, t). \quad (1.43)$$

Portanto, de (1.42) e (1.43) acima, obtemos (para  $\kappa \neq \mathbf{0}$ )

$$\widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = -\frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \kappa_j \kappa_l \widehat{u_j u_l}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t), \quad (1.44)$$

de modo que, para cada  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} |\widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)| &\leq \frac{1}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n |\kappa_j| \cdot |\kappa_l| \cdot |\widehat{u_j u_l}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)| \\ &\leq \frac{(2\pi)^{-n/2}}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n |\kappa_j| \cdot |\kappa_l| \cdot \|u_j u_l(\cdot, t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq \frac{(2\pi)^{-n/2}}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \sum_{l,j=1}^n |\kappa_j| \cdot |\kappa_l| \cdot \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|u_l(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq \frac{(2\pi)^{-n/2}}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \left( \sum_{l,j=1}^n |\kappa_j|^2 \cdot \|u_l(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \sum_{l,j=1}^n |\kappa_l|^2 \cdot \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \end{aligned}$$

como queríamos demonstrar.  $\square$

**Lema 5.2.** *Tem-se, para a norma euclidiana de  $\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)$ ,*

$$|\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (1.45)$$

Prova: Tem-se, para cada  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \widehat{p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} (i\kappa_i) \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} p(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} = i\kappa_i \widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t), \end{aligned}$$

de modo que, de (1.44) acima,

$$\frac{\partial \widehat{p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = -i \frac{\kappa_i}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{l,j=1}^n \frac{\kappa_l}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \kappa_j \widehat{u_j u_l}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t). \quad (1.46)$$

Por outro lado, como  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) &= \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \widehat{\frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) e^{-i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \end{aligned} \quad (1.47)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_j u_l) e^{-i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} i\kappa_j u_j(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot u_l(\mathbf{x}, t) \cdot e^{-i\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{x}} d\mathbf{x} \\
&= i \sum_{j=1}^n \kappa_j \widehat{u_j u_l}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)
\end{aligned}$$

para cada  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $t > 0$ , de modo que, usando (1.46) acima, obtemos

$$\frac{\widehat{\partial p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = -\frac{\kappa_i}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\kappa_l}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \left( i \sum_{j=1}^n \kappa_j \widehat{u_j u_l}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right),$$

ou seja,

$$\frac{\widehat{\partial p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = -\frac{\kappa_i}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\kappa_l}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right). \quad (1.48)$$

Portanto, por (1.40),

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \frac{\widehat{\partial p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right| &\leq \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{j,l=1}^n \frac{|\kappa_l|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \left| u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right| \\
&\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{j,l=1}^n \frac{|\kappa_l|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \|u_j \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\
&\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \sum_{j,l=1}^n \frac{|\kappa_l|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \left\| \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\cdot, t) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\
&\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \left( \sum_{j,l=1}^n \frac{|\kappa_l|^2}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|^2} \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \left\| \frac{\partial u_l}{\partial x_j}(\cdot, t) \right\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
&= (2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)},
\end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\left| \frac{\widehat{\partial p}}{\partial x_i}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right| \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{|\kappa_i|}{|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (1.49)$$

para cada  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \neq \mathbf{0}$  e  $t > 0$ , e cada  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , de onde segue (1.45), como afirmado.  $\square$

**Lema 5.3.**

$$|\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.50)$$

para todo  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $t > 0$ .

Prova: Como, para cada  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , tem-se

$$\widehat{\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = i\kappa_i \widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t),$$

segue que  $\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = i\widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)\boldsymbol{\kappa}$  para cada  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  e  $t > 0$ , de modo que

$$|\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 = |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot |\widehat{p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)| \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2,$$

provando (1.50). □

Consideremos, agora,  $\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, t)$  introduzido em (1.38) acima.

**Lema 5.4.** *Sendo*

$$\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, t) = -\nabla p(\cdot, t) - (\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t) \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t),$$

tem-se

$$|\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq 2 \cdot (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (1.51)$$

para todo  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $t > 0$ .

Prova: Tem-se, para cada  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , por (1.40),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \widehat{\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right| &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{j=1}^n |u_j(\mathbf{x}, t)| \left| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right| d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t)| \cdot \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t) \right|^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n u_j \widehat{\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right|_2^2 &\leq (2\pi)^{-n} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}(\mathbf{x}, t)^2 d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n} \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$|(\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla} \mathbf{u})(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (1.52)$$

Logo, de (1.38), resulta

$$\begin{aligned} |\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 &\leq |\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 + |(\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla} \mathbf{u})(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \\ &\leq 2 \cdot (2\pi)^{-n/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \end{aligned}$$

em vista de (1.45) e (1.52), como se queria mostrar. □

**Lema 5.5.** *Sendo*

$$\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, t) = -\nabla p(\cdot, t) - (\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t) \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$$

*dado acima, tem-se*

$$|\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq 2 \cdot (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.53)$$

para todo  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $t > 0$ .

Prova: Tem-se, para cada  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ ,

$$\sum_{j=1}^n u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i u_j),$$

visto que  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u} = 0$ , de modo que

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = \sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i u_j)}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = \mathbf{i} \sum_{j=1}^n \kappa_j \widehat{u_i u_j}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t).$$

Portanto, para cada  $i$ , por (1.40),

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n |\kappa_j| |\widehat{u_i u_j}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)| \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{j=1}^n |\kappa_j| \cdot \|u_i u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \sum_{j=1}^n |\kappa_j| \cdot \|u_i(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n |\kappa_j|^2 \right)^{1/2} \cdot \|u_i(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \left( \sum_{j=1}^n \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que

$$\begin{aligned} |(\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla})\mathbf{u}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2^2 &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \sum_{j=1}^n \widehat{u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) \right|^2 \\ &\leq (2\pi)^{-n} |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n \|u_i(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|u_j(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &= (2\pi)^{-n} |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^4, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$|(\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla})\mathbf{u}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \leq (2\pi)^{-n/2} |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.54)$$

para cada  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $t > 0$ . Em particular, por (1.38), (1.50) e (1.54),

$$\begin{aligned} |\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 &= |\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) + (\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla})\mathbf{u}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \\ &\leq |\widehat{\nabla p}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 + |(\widehat{\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla})\mathbf{u}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t)|_2 \\ &\leq 2 \cdot (2\pi)^{-n/2} \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

como afirmado.  $\square$

**Lema 5.6.** (*Equação do Calor*) Sendo  $v_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , a solução  $e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0$  do problema  $v_t = \nu\Delta v$ ,  $v(\cdot, 0) = v_0$  satisfaz

$$\|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/4} \cdot (\nu t)^{-n/4} \cdot \|\widehat{v}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (1.55)$$

para todo  $t > 0$ .

Ademais, se  $|\widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})| \leq M \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot |\widehat{w}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})|$  para todo  $\boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  (e certo  $\widehat{w}_0 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ,  $M > 0$ ), então

$$\|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq M \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/4} \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \cdot (\nu t)^{-\frac{n}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1.56)$$

para todo  $t > 0$ .

Prova: Começando por (1.55), observamos que  $v(\cdot, t) = e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0$  satisfaz  $v_t(\mathbf{x}, t) = \nu\Delta v(\mathbf{x}, t)$ , de modo que sua transformada de Fourier  $\widehat{v}(\cdot, t)$  satisfaz

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{v}_t(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) &= -\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 \widehat{v}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t), & \boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad t > 0 \\ \widehat{v}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, 0) &= \widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa}), & \boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\widehat{v}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = e^{-\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} \widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa}),$$

i.e.,

$$\widehat{e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0}(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t) = e^{-\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} \widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa}, t). \quad (1.57)$$

Como  $\|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|\widehat{e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  por Parseval-Plancherel, temos

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 &= \|\widehat{e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} |\widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})|^2 d\boldsymbol{\kappa} \leq \|\widehat{v}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} d\boldsymbol{\kappa} \end{aligned}$$

para todo  $t > 0$ . Observando que

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} d\boldsymbol{\kappa} &= \int_{|\mathbf{w}|=1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\nu r^2 t} r^{n-1} dr d\sigma(\mathbf{w}) \\ &= w_n \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\nu r^2 t} r^{n-1} dr \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w_n (2\nu t)^{-n/2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-s} s^{\frac{n}{2}-1} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{2} w_n (2\nu t)^{-n/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right), \end{aligned}$$

onde  $w_n = \int_{|\mathbf{w}|_2=1} d\sigma(\mathbf{w}) = 2\pi^{n/2}/\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)$  é a área da (hiper) superfície unitária  $\{\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\mathbf{w}|_2 = 1\}$ , ver e.g. [4], obtém-se

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} d\boldsymbol{\kappa} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/2} (\nu t)^{-n/2}, \quad (1.58)$$

e daí

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 &\leq \|\widehat{v}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} d\boldsymbol{\kappa} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/2} \cdot (\nu t)^{-n/2} \|\widehat{v}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

o que mostra (1.55).

De modo análogo, podemos obter (1.56): Tendo-se  $|\widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})| \leq M \cdot |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2 \cdot |\widehat{w}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})|$   $\forall \boldsymbol{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  para certa constante  $M \geq 0$  e  $\widehat{w}_0 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , então

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 &= \|\widehat{e^{\nu\Delta t}v_0}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} |\widehat{v}_0(\boldsymbol{\kappa})|^2 d\boldsymbol{\kappa} \\ &\leq M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\nu|\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 t} |\boldsymbol{\kappa}|_2^2 d\boldsymbol{\kappa} \\ &= M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \cdot w_n \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2\nu r^2 t} r^{n-1+2} dr \\ &= M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \cdot w_n \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2\nu t)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-s} s^{\frac{n}{2}} ds \\ &= M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \cdot w_n \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2\nu t)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} + 1\right) \\ &= M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \cdot w_n \cdot (\nu t)^{-\frac{n}{2}-1} \cdot 2^{-\frac{n}{2}-2} \frac{n}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) \\ &= M^2 \cdot \|\widehat{w}_0\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/2} \cdot \frac{n}{4}, \end{aligned}$$

visto que  $w_n = 2\pi^{n/2}/\Gamma(\frac{n}{2})$ , ver [4], p. 12, o que mostra (1.56).  $\square$

Em particular, dos lemas acima obtém-se, para cada  $0 \leq s < t$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)}\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/4} \cdot (\nu t)^{-n/4} \|\widehat{\mathbf{Q}}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq 2 \cdot 2^{-3n/4} \pi^{-n/4} (\nu(s))^{-n/4} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$\begin{aligned} &\|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)}\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\leq K_n \nu^{-n/4} (t-s)^{-n/4} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \end{aligned} \quad (1.59)$$

onde  $K_n = 2 \cdot 2^{-3n/4} \cdot \pi^{-n/4}$ . Análogamente, por (1.53) e (1.55) acima, tem-se

$$\|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)}\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 2(2\pi)^{-n/2} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n/4} (\nu(t-s))^{-n/4-1/2} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2$$

ou seja,

$$\|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)}\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \widetilde{K}_n \nu^{-\frac{n}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} (s)^{-\frac{n}{4}-\frac{1}{2}} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 \quad (1.60)$$

para todo  $0 \leq s \leq t$ , onde  $\widetilde{K}_n = \sqrt{n} \cdot 2^{-3n/4} \cdot \pi^{-n/4}$ .

Com estes resultados podemos finalmente estimar  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}$  para a solução  $\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)$  do problema (1.1) - (1.4), como mostramos a seguir.

**Teorema 5.12.** ( $n = 3$ ) Sendo  $\|e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C_1(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t > 0$  e algum  $0 < \kappa \leq 5/4$ , então  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t > 0$  (e  $C > 0$  constante dependendo de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ ).

Prova: Sendo  $H_0(t) := \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$ , devemos mostrar que  $H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$ , supondo  $\|e^{\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  com  $0 < \kappa \leq 5/4$ . De (1.36), obtemos, por (1.59) e Teorema 3.7,

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq \|e^{\nu \Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + \int_0^t \|e^{\nu \Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} ds \\ &\leq C_1(1+\nu t)^{-\kappa} + K_3 \nu^{-3/4} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-3/4} \|D\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} ds \\ &\leq C_2(\nu)(1+t)^{-\kappa} + C_3(\nu) \int_0^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2} H_0(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

para cada  $t > 0$ , onde  $C_2, C_3$  dependem de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ . Em particular, usando o apêndice B, no caso  $0 < \kappa \leq 3/4$ , obtemos  $H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t > 0$  e  $C > 0$  dependendo apenas de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ .

Consideremos agora o caso  $\kappa \in ]3/4, 5/4]$ . Pela análise acima, sabemos que  $H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-3/4}$ ; por (1.36), (1.59) e (1.60),

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa} + \int_0^{t/2} \|e^{\nu \Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} ds + \int_{t/2}^t \|e^{\nu \Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} ds \\ &\leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa} + \kappa \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-5/4} H_0(s)^2 ds + \kappa \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2} H_0(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

onde  $\kappa, C$  dependem de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ , mas não de  $t$ . Como

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-5/4} H_0(s)^2 ds &\leq C \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-5/4} (1+s)^{-3/2} ds \\ &\leq \tilde{C} t^{-5/4} \int_0^t (1+s)^{-3/2} ds \leq C t^{-5/4} \leq \tilde{C} (1+t)^{-\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

obtemos

$$H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa} + C \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2} H_0(s) ds$$

para todo  $t > 0$ , ou seja,

$$E(t) \leq C + C(1+t)^\kappa \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} E(s) ds,$$

sendo  $E(t) := (1+t)^\kappa H_0(t)$ . Definindo  $E_{max}(t) := \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} E(s)$ , resulta

$$(*) \quad E_{max}(t) \leq C + C(1+t)^\kappa E_{max}(t) \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} ds$$

para todo  $t > 0$ , e como

$$\int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4} (1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} ds \leq K(1+t)^{-1/2-\kappa} \int_0^t (t-s)^{-3/4} ds \leq K_1(1+t)^{-1/2-\kappa} t^{1/4},$$

existe  $t_0 > 0$  suficientemente grande tal que

$$C(1+t)^\kappa \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-3/4}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} ds \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \forall t \geq t_0,$$

de modo que obtemos  $E_{max}(t) \leq 2C$ ,  $\forall t \geq t_0$  por (\*) acima. Assim,  $H_0(t) \leq 2C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$ ,  $\forall t \geq t_0$ , onde resulta que  $H_0(t) \leq \tilde{C}(1+t)^{-\kappa}$ ,  $\forall t > 0$ , e uma constante  $\tilde{C}$  apropriada (independente de  $t$ ), estabelecendo o resultado no caso  $\kappa \in ]3/4, 5/4]$ , como se queria mostrar.  $\square$

**Teorema 5.13.** ( $n = 2$ ) Sendo  $\|e^{\nu\Delta t}\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C_1(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t > 0$  e certo  $0 < \kappa \leq 1$ , então  $\|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t > 0$ , onde  $C > 0$  é constante dependendo apenas de  $\nu$  e  $\mathbf{u}_0$ .

Prova: Introduzindo  $H_0(t) := \|\mathbf{u}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}$ , devemos mostrar que  $H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$ , assumindo que se tenha  $\|e^{\nu\Delta t}\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq C_1(1+t)^{-\kappa}$ . Consideremos, inicialmente, o caso  $0 < \kappa < 1/2$ . De (1.36), (1.59) e Teorema 3.7, temos

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq \|e^{\nu\Delta t}\mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} + \int_0^t \|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)}\mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} ds \\ &\leq C_2(1+t)^{-\kappa} + C_3 \int_0^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2}\Phi(s)H_0(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

onde  $C_2, C_3 > 0$  dependem de  $\nu, \mathbf{u}_0$  e  $\Phi(s) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $s \rightarrow +\infty$ .

Definindo

$$E(t) := H_0(t)(1+t)^\kappa, \quad E_{max}(t) := \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} E(s),$$

temos

$$E(t) \leq C_2 + C_3 \mathcal{J}(t) E_{max}(t),$$

onde

$$\mathcal{J}(t) := (1+t)^\kappa \int_0^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa}\Phi(s) ds,$$

tendo-se  $E \in L^\infty(0, \infty)$  se mostrarmos que  $\mathcal{J}(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ . Escrevendo

$$\int_0^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa}\Phi(s) ds = I_1(t) + I_2(t) + I_3(t),$$

onde

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(t) &= \int_0^{t_0} (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa}\Phi(s) ds, \\ I_2(t) &= \int_{t_0}^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa}\Phi(s) ds, \\ I_3(t) &= \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa}\Phi(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

para  $t_0 > 0$  a ser escolhido abaixo (ver (\*), (\*\*)),  $t \geq 2t_0$ , obtemos  $I_1 \leq \kappa(t_0)(t - t_0)^{-1/2}$  para todo  $t \geq 2t_0$ , de modo que (qualquer que seja a escolha de  $t_0$ ) temos

$$(1 + t)^\kappa I_1(t) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{ao} \quad t \rightarrow +\infty,$$

visto que  $\kappa < 1/2$ . Por outro lado, tem-se

$$I_2(t) \leq K \|\Phi\|_{L^\infty(t_0, +\infty)} t^{-1/2} \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^{1/2-\kappa} \quad (1.61)$$

para todo  $t \geq 2t_0$ , de modo que (como  $\Phi(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ), dado  $\varepsilon > 0$ , podemos escolher  $t_0 > 0$  suficientemente grande de modo a se ter

$$(*) \quad (1 + t)^\kappa I_2(t) \leq \varepsilon$$

para todo  $t \geq 2t_0$ .

Finalmente, considerando  $I_3(t)$ , temos

$$I_3(t) \leq K \|\Phi\|_{L^\infty(t_0, +\infty)} t^{1/2} \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^{-1/2-\kappa}$$

para todo  $t \geq 2t_0$ , de modo que, aumentando  $t_0$  se necessário, resulta

$$(**) \quad (1 + t)^\kappa I_3(t) \leq \varepsilon$$

para todo  $t \geq 2t_0$ .

Portanto temos  $\mathcal{J}(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ , de modo que, para  $t > 0$  suficientemente grande, temos  $E(t) \leq 2C_2$ , ou seja,  $H_0(t) \leq 2C_2(1 + t)^{-\kappa}$ , o que conclui a prova no caso  $\kappa \in ]0, 1/2[$ .

Consideramos agora,  $\kappa \in ]1/2, 1[$ , tomemos  $\gamma \in ]0, 1/2[$  com  $\gamma + \kappa < 1$ ; pelo caso acima, já sabemos que  $H_0(t) \leq C(1 + t)^{-\gamma}$ . De (1.36), (1.59), (1.60) e o Teorema 3.7, temos

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq \|e^{\nu\Delta t} \mathbf{u}_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} + \int_0^{t/2} \|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} ds \\ &\quad + \int_{t/2}^t \|e^{\nu\Delta(t-s)} \mathbf{Q}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} ds \\ &\leq C_2(1 + t)^{-\kappa} + C_3 \int_0^t (t - s)^{-1} H_0(s)^2 ds \\ &\quad + C_4 \int_{t/2}^t (t - s)^{-1/2} (1 + s)^{-1/2} \Phi(s) H_0(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

onde  $\Phi(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$  e  $C_2, C_3, C_4 > 0$  dependem de  $\nu, \mathbf{u}_0$  (mas não de  $t$ ). Como  $H_0(s) \leq C(1 + s)^{-\gamma}$ , resulta

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq C(1 + t)^{-\kappa} + C \int_0^t (t - s)^{-1} (1 + s)^{-\gamma} H_0(s) ds + \\ &\quad + C \int_{t/2}^t (t - s)^{-1/2} (1 + s)^{-1/2} \Phi(s) H_0(s) ds \end{aligned}$$

e então, introduzindo  $E(t) := H_0(t)(1+t)^\kappa$ , e  $E_{max}(t) := \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} E(s)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} E(t) &\leq C + C(1+t)^\kappa E_{max}(t) \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1}(1+s)^{-\gamma-\kappa} ds \\ &\quad + C(1+t)^\kappa E_{max}(t) \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} \Phi(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

ou seja,

$$E(t) \leq C + C\mathcal{J}_4(t)E_{max}(t) + C\mathcal{J}_5(t)E_{max}(t),$$

onde

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_4(t) &= (1+t)^\kappa \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1}(1+s)^{-\gamma-\kappa} ds, \\ \mathcal{J}_5(t) &= (1+t)^\kappa \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} \Phi(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

Como

$$\int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1}(1+s)^{-\gamma-\kappa} ds \leq Kt^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^{1-\gamma-\kappa},$$

resulta  $\mathcal{J}_4(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ , visto que  $\gamma > 0$ . Finalmente,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} \Phi(s) ds \\ &\leq \|\Phi\|_{L^\infty(t/2, +\infty)} \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2-\kappa} ds \\ &\leq K\|\Phi\|_{\infty(t/2, +\infty)} t^{1/2} \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^{-1/2-\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que  $\mathcal{J}_5(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ , visto que  $\Phi(t) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ . Assim, para todo  $t > 0$  suficientemente grande, obtemos  $E(t) \leq C + \frac{1}{2}E_{max}(t)$ , de modo que  $E(t) \leq 2C$  para todo  $t \gg 1$ , ou seja,  $H_0(t) \leq 2C(1+t)^{-\kappa}$  para todo  $t$  grande.

Para concluir, resta o caso  $\kappa = 1$ . Tomando  $\gamma \in ]1/2, 1[$ , sabemos da análise acima que  $H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\gamma}$  para todo  $t > 0$  (e certa constante  $C > 0$  dependendo apenas de  $\nu, \mathbf{u}_0$ ). Então, de (1.36), (1.59), (1.60) e o Teorema 3.7, temos

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(t) &\leq C(1+t)^{-1} + C \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1}(1+s)^{-2\gamma} ds \\ &\quad + C \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2} \Phi(s) H_0(s) ds, \end{aligned}$$

onde  $\Phi(s) \rightarrow 0$  ao  $s \rightarrow +\infty$ . Como

$$\int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-1}(1+s)^{-2\gamma} ds \leq 2t^{-1} \int_0^t (1+s)^{-2\gamma} ds \leq \kappa(1+t)^{-1},$$

obtemos

$$H_0(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-1} + C \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-1/2}\Phi(s)H_0(s)ds$$

para todo  $t > 0$ , onde  $C > 0$  depende apenas de  $\nu, \mathbf{u}_0$ .

Introduzindo  $E(t) := (1+t)H_0(t)$ ,  $E_{max}(t) := \max_{t/2 \leq s \leq t} E(s)$ , temos

$$E(t) \leq C + C\mathcal{J}_6(t)E_{max}(t),$$

onde

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J}_6 &= (1+t) \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-1/2}(1+s)^{-3/2}\Phi(s)ds \\ &\leq K(1+t) \left(1 + \frac{t}{2}\right)^{-3/2} \|\Phi\|_{L^\infty(t/2, +\infty)} t^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que  $\mathcal{J}_6 \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow +\infty$ . Logo, para  $t > 0$  suficientemente grande, resulta  $E(t) \leq 2C$ , ou seja,  $H_0(t) \leq 2C(1+t)^{-1}$ , como era para ser mostrado.  $\square$

## Apêndice A: Desigualdades de Sobolev

Neste apêndice, derivaremos as desigualdades de Sobolev utilizadas no texto. Por um argumento padrão de densidade, é suficiente estabelecer as desigualdades em questão para funções  $u$  suaves de suporte compacto, i.e.,  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ .

**Teorema A1:** *Tem-se*

$$\|Du\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq N^{1/4} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1/2} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1/2} \quad (A1)$$

para todo  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ .

Prova: Dado  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ , tem-se

$$\begin{aligned} \|Du\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^2 &= \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u_{x_j} u_{x_j} d\mathbf{x} = - \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u u_{x_j x_j} d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left( \sum_{j=1}^N u^2 \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{j=1}^N u_{x_j x_j}^2 \right)^{1/2} d\mathbf{x} \\ &\leq \sqrt{N} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} u^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \sum_{j=1}^N u_{x_j x_j}^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{N} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}, \end{aligned}$$

de modo que

$$\|Du\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq N^{1/4} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1/2} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1/2},$$

como afirmado. □

**Teorema A2:** *Tem-se para  $n = 2$ ,*

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)} \leq \sqrt{2}\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^{1/2} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}^{1/2} \quad (A2)$$

para todo  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ .

Prova: Tem-se, para cada  $(\hat{x}, \hat{y}) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ ,

$$u(\hat{x}, \hat{y})^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{y}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} u(x, y)^2 dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{y}} 2(u_x u_y + u u_{xy}) dx dy,$$

de modo que

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)}^2 &\leq 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u_x| |u_y| dx dy + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| |u_{xy}| dx dy \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (u_x^2 + u_y^2) dx dy + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| |u_{xy}| dx dy \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| (|u_{xx}| + |u_{yy}|) dx dy + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| |u_{xy}| dx dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u| (|u_{xx}| + |u_{yy}| + 2|u_{xy}|) dx dy \\ &\leq \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u^2 dx dy \right)^{1/2} \cdot \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (|u_{xx}| + |u_{yy}| + 2|u_{xy}|)^2 dx dy \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \cdot \left( 4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (u_{xx}^2 + u_{yy}^2 + 2u_{xy}^2) dx dy \right)^{1/2} \\ &= 2\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

como afirmado. □

De modo similar, observando que

$$\begin{aligned} u(\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z})^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{y}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{z}} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} u(x, y, z)^2 dx dy dz \\ &= 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{x}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{y}} \int_{-\infty}^{\hat{z}} (u_x u_{yz} + u_y u_{xz} + u_z u_{xy} + u u_{xyz}) dx dy dz, \end{aligned}$$

pode-se obter

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C \cdot \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \cdot \|D^3u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \quad (A2b)$$

para todo  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , e  $C = 5^{1/4}$ . No que segue, vamos mostrar (por um argumento mais envolvente) que é possível estimar  $\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  em termos de  $\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  e  $\|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}$  apenas, ou mais exatamente,

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C \cdot \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \cdot \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{3/4} \quad (A3)$$

para  $C > 0$  constante apropriada. A derivação de (A3) utiliza os dois lemas a seguir.

**Lema A1:** *Suponha que, para dados  $\ell, m$  inteiros não negativos e  $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$  quaisquer satisfazendo*

$$(i) \quad \ell - N/p < 0 < m - N/q,$$

*seja válida a desigualdade*

$$(ii) \quad \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq A \cdot \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} + B \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}$$

*para toda  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ , e constantes  $A, B > 0$  (independentes de  $u$ ). Então, tem-se*

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq (A+B) \cdot \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta} \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta \quad (A4)$$

*para toda  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ , onde  $\theta \in ]0, 1[$  é dado por*

$$\theta = \frac{-(\ell - N/p)}{(m - N/q) - (\ell - N/p)}. \quad (A5)$$

Prova: Sendo  $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$  não nula, defina (para cada  $\lambda > 0$ )  $u_\lambda \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$  via  $u_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) := u(\lambda \mathbf{x})$ ,  $\forall \mathbf{x} \in (\mathbb{R}^N)$ . Como, por hipótese, (ii) é válida para cada  $u_\lambda$ , temos

$$\|u_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq A \cdot \|D^\ell u_\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} + B \cdot \|D^m u_\lambda\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}$$

ou seja, em termos de  $u$ ,

$$(*) \quad \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq A \cdot \lambda^{\ell-N/p} \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} + B \cdot \lambda^{m-N/q} \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}$$

para todo  $\lambda > 0$ . Tomando

$$\lambda := \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1/L} \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{-1/L}$$

para  $L := (m - N/q) - (\ell - N/p)$ , obtemos, para  $\theta$  definido em (A5) acima,

$$\lambda^{\ell-N/p} \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta} \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta$$

e também

$$\lambda^{m-N/q} \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta} \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta$$

de modo que, para esta escolha de  $\lambda$ , (\*) produz

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq (A+B) \cdot \|D^\ell u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{1-\theta} \cdot \|D^m u\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta,$$

como afirmado. □

**Lema A2:** Sendo  $g \in C^2([0, 1])$  tal que  $g(0) = 1$  e  $g(1) = 0$ , tem-se

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq \frac{A + B\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + \frac{C + B\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \quad (A6)$$

para toda  $u \in C_0^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$ , onde

$$A = \left( \int_0^1 g(r)^2 dr \right)^{1/2}, B = \left( \int_0^1 g'(r)^2 dr \right)^{1/2}, C = \left( \int_0^1 g''(r)^2 dr \right)^{1/2}. \quad (A7)$$

Prova: Dado  $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ , temos

$$u(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = - \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [g(r)u(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r)] dr$$

para todo  $\mathbf{w} \in S_2 = \{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |\mathbf{y}| = 1\}$ ; integrando por partes, resulta

$$\begin{aligned} u(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) &= \int_0^1 r \cdot \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} [g(r)u(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r)] dr = \\ &= \int_0^1 r \cdot \left[ g(r) \sum_{i,j=1}^3 w_i w_j \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) + 2g'(r) \sum_{j=1}^3 w_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + g''(r) \cdot u(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right] dr \end{aligned}$$

para cada  $\mathbf{w} \in S_2$  dado, de modo que

$$\begin{aligned} |u(\hat{\mathbf{x}})| &\leq \int_0^1 r \cdot \left[ |g(r)| \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2|g'(r)| \cdot \left( \sum_{i=1}^3 \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} + |g''(r)| |u(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r)| \right] dr \\ &\leq A \left( \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \left| \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right|^2 dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + 2B \left( \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot \sum_{j=1}^3 \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r) \right|^2 dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + C \left( \int_0^1 |u(\hat{\mathbf{x}} + \mathbf{w}r)|^2 dr \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

para cada  $\mathbf{w} \in S_2$ . Integrando em  $S_2$ , resulta

$$\begin{aligned} (**) \quad \omega_2 |u(\hat{\mathbf{x}})| &\leq A\sqrt{\omega_2} \left( \int_{B_1(\hat{\mathbf{x}})} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \mathbf{x} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} + \\ &\quad + 2B\sqrt{\omega_2} \left( \int_{B_1(\hat{\mathbf{x}})} \sum_{j=1}^3 \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{x} \right)^2 d\mathbf{x} \right)^{1/2} + C\sqrt{\omega_2} \|u\|_{L^2(B_1(\hat{\mathbf{x}}))} \end{aligned}$$

onde  $\omega_2 = \int_{\mathbf{w} \in S_2} d\sigma(\mathbf{w}) = 4\pi$ , e  $B_1(\hat{\mathbf{x}}) = \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}| \leq 1\}$ .  
Pelo Teorema A1,

$$\|Du\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq 3^{1/4} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2},$$

de modo que (\*\*) produz

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} &\leq \frac{A}{\sqrt{\omega_2}} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + \frac{2B\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt{\omega_2}} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/2} + \frac{C}{\sqrt{\omega_2}} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \\ &\leq \frac{A + B\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt{\omega_2}} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + \frac{C + B\sqrt[4]{3}}{\sqrt{\omega_2}} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}, \end{aligned}$$

como afirmado.  $\square$

Tomando, por exemplo,  $g$  dada por

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1/2 \\ 2(x - 1)^2, & 1/2 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases},$$

obtem-se

$$A = \left( \int_0^1 g(x)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{23}{60}} \quad (A8a)$$

$$B = \left( \int_0^1 g'(x)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} \quad (A8b)$$

$$C = \left( \int_0^1 g''(x)^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = 4, \quad (A8c)$$

de modo que, por (A6), obtemos

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq 0.604 \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + 1.558 \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}. \quad (A8d)$$

**Teorema A3:** *Sendo  $A, B, C$  dados no Lema A2 acima, tem-se*

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq \frac{A + 2B\sqrt[4]{3} + C}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{3/4}. \quad (A9)$$

Prova: Imediata dos Lemas A1 e A2 acima.  $\square$

Em particular, de (A8), segue que

$$\|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq 3 \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{1/4} \|D^2u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}^{3/4}. \quad (A10)$$

## Apêndice B: Lema tipo Gronwall

Neste apêndice, vamos demonstrar um resultado tipo lema de Gronwall que foi utilizado no texto (seção 5):

**Lema B1:** *Seja  $y \in C^0([0, +\infty[)$  função real não negativa satisfazendo*

$$y(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\kappa} + C \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha}(1+s)^{-\beta}y(s)ds \quad (B1)$$

para todo  $t > 0$ , onde  $C$  é constante positiva e  $\alpha, \beta, \kappa > 0$  satisfazem

$$0 < \kappa \leq \alpha < 1 < \alpha + \beta. \quad (B2)$$

Então,  $y(t)(1+t)^\kappa$  é limitada.

Prova: Sendo

$$E(t) := y(1+t)^\kappa, \quad E_{max}(t) := \max_{0 \leq s \leq t} E(s) \quad (B3)$$

e multiplicando (B1) por  $(1+t)^\kappa$ , obtém-se

$$E(t) \leq C + C \cdot E_{max}(t)(1+t)^\kappa \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha}(1+s)^{-\beta-\kappa}ds.$$

Primeiro caso: Assuma  $\kappa < \alpha$ . Nós vamos mostrar abaixo que o fator multiplicando  $E_{max}(t)$  tende para 0 ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . Logo, existe  $t_1$  suficientemente grande tal que

$$E(t) \leq C + \frac{1}{2}E_{max}(t), \quad \forall t \geq t_1.$$

Como  $E(t)$  é limitada para  $0 \leq t \leq t_1$ , obtém-se

$$E(t) \leq C_1 + \frac{1}{2}E_{max}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 0,$$

para  $C_1 > 0$  apropriada, de modo que

$$E_{max}(t) \leq C_1 + \frac{1}{2}E_{max}(t), \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Em particular,  $E(t) \leq E_{max}(t) \leq 2C_1$ , ou seja,  $E(t)$  é limitada. Resta apenas mostrar que

$$(1+t)^\kappa \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha}(1+s)^{-\beta-\kappa}ds$$

tende para 0 ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . Dividindo esta integral em duas,  $I_1$  e  $I_2$ , onde

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &:= \int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-\alpha}(1+s)^{-\beta-\kappa}ds \leq Kt^{-\alpha} \int_0^t (1+s)^{-\beta-\kappa}ds \\ &\leq Kt^{-\alpha} \cdot \begin{cases} 1, & \text{se } \beta + \kappa > 1 \\ \ln(e+t), & \text{se } \beta + \kappa = 1 \\ (1+t)^{1-\beta-\kappa}, & \text{se } \beta + \kappa < 1, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

resulta  $(1+t)^\kappa I_1 \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , visto que

$$\kappa - \alpha < 0 \quad e \quad 1 - \alpha - \beta < 0.$$

Por outro lado,

$$I_2 := \int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} (1+s)^{-\beta-\kappa} ds \leq K(1+t)^{-\beta-\kappa} t^{1-\alpha},$$

de modo que  $(1+t)^\kappa I_2 \rightarrow 0$  ao  $t \rightarrow \infty$  já que

$$1 - \alpha - \beta < 0.$$

Segundo caso: Assuma  $\kappa = \alpha$ . Escolhendo  $\delta > 0$  suficientemente pequeno tal que  $\delta - \alpha - \beta < -1$ , e substituindo, em (B1) acima,  $\kappa$  por  $\alpha - \delta$ , obtém-se do primeiro caso acima

$$y(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\alpha+\delta}, \quad C = C_\delta.$$

Usando essa estimativa na integral em (B1), obtém-se

$$\int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} (1+s)^{-\beta} y(s) ds \leq C \int_0^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} (1+s)^{\delta-\alpha-\beta} ds.$$

Como  $\delta - \alpha - \beta < -1$ , tem-se

$$\int_0^{t/2} (t-s)^{-\alpha} (1+s)^{\delta-\alpha-\beta} ds \leq K t^{-\alpha}$$

e

$$\int_{t/2}^t (t-s)^{-\alpha} (1+s)^{\delta-\alpha-\beta} ds \leq K(1+t)^{\delta-\alpha-\beta} t^{1-\alpha} \leq K t^{-\alpha}.$$

Logo, por (B1), resulta  $y(t) \leq C(1+t)^{-\alpha}$ , completando a prova. □

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