

LONGTIME DYNAMICS OF A CONDUCTIVE FLUID IN THE PRESENCE OF A STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

C. BARDOS, C. SULEM AND P. L. SULEM

ABSTRACT. We prove existence in the large of localized solutions to the MHD equations for an ideal conducting fluid subject to a strong magnetic field. We show that, for large time, the dynamics may reduce to linear Alfven waves.

1. Introduction. In contrast with a uniform velocity field, a uniform magnetic field has a significant dynamical effect on a conducting flow. This is easily seen by writing the (ideal) MHD equations:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla v &= -\nabla p + b \cdot \nabla b, \\ \frac{\partial b}{\partial t} + v \cdot \nabla b &= b \cdot \nabla v, \\ \nabla \cdot v &= \nabla \cdot b = 0 \end{aligned}$$

in terms of the Elsässer variables

$$(1.2) \quad Z^+ = v + b, \quad Z^- = v - b$$

which satisfy

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Z^+}{\partial t} + Z^- \cdot \nabla Z^+ &= -\nabla p, \\ \frac{\partial Z^-}{\partial t} + Z^+ \cdot \nabla Z^- &= -\nabla p, \\ \nabla \cdot Z^+ &= \nabla \cdot Z^- = 0. \end{aligned}$$

When equations (1.3) are linearized around the static solution with a constant magnetic field B_0 , one obtains that the fluctuations $z^\pm = Z^\pm \mp B_0$ propagate along the B_0 magnetic field in opposite directions. This suggests that in the original nonlinear problem, a strong enough magnetic field will reduce the nonlinear interactions [1] and inhibit formation of strong gradients. This effect was observed in direct numerical simulations of equations (1.3) with periodic boundary conditions [2]. These calculations showed that in the presence of a strong enough magnetic field, solutions remain analytic in a strip whose width is bounded from below.

In this paper, we consider the problem in the entire R^2 or R^3 ; we prove that for large B_0 and small enough localized initial fluctuations $z^\pm$, the solution of the MHD equations (1.3) remain smooth for all time and that the nonlinear interactions become asymptotically negligible when $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

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2. Equations and functional framework. The fluctuations $z^\pm$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.1) \quad & \frac{\partial z^+}{\partial t} + Z^- \cdot \nabla z^+ = -\nabla p, \\
 & \frac{\partial z^-}{\partial t} + Z^+ \cdot \nabla z^- = -\nabla p, \quad x \in R^n, \quad n = 2 \text{ or } 3, \\
 & \nabla \cdot z^+ = \nabla \cdot z^- = 0, \\
 & z^+(x, 0) = z_0^+(x); \quad z^-(x, 0) = z_0^-(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence,

$$(2.2) \quad j^\pm = \text{Curl } z^\pm$$

obeys

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.3) \quad & \frac{\partial j^+}{\partial t} + Z^- \cdot \nabla j^+ = - \sum_k \nabla z_k^- \wedge \partial_k z^+, \\
 & \frac{\partial j^-}{\partial t} + Z^+ \cdot \nabla j^- = - \sum_k \nabla z_k^+ \wedge \partial_k z^-.
 \end{aligned}$$

Two families of characteristics are associated to equations (2.1), (2.3),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.4) \quad & \dot{x}^-(t) = Z^-(x^-(t), t), \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{x}^+(t) = Z^+(x^+(t), t), \\
 & x^-(0) = a^-, \quad \quad \quad x^+(0) = a^+.
 \end{aligned}$$

We define the operators A^+ and A^- by

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.5) \quad & A^+ z^+(x, t) = f(x + B_0 t) z^+(x, t), \\
 & A^- z^-(x, t) = f(x - B_0 t) z^-(x, t)
 \end{aligned}$$

where, for example,

$$(2.6) \quad f(x) = 1 + |x|^2.$$

Similar weights were introduced by Klainerman [3] in the context of nonlinear wave equations.

To justify the above definitions, we remind that, in the linear problem, $z^\pm$ and $j^\pm$ are just transported along the characteristics $\dot{x}^\mp = \mp B_0$. It follows that if the initial conditions are $z_0^\pm(x) = \phi^\pm(x)/(1+|x|^2)$, where $\phi^\pm(x)$ are uniformly bounded, the quantities $A^\pm z_l^\pm(x, t)$ associated to the linear solutions $z_l^\pm$ are bounded uniformly in time. For the nonlinear problem, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.7) \quad & \frac{d}{dt} A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) = f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) \frac{d}{dt} j^+(x^-(t), t) \\
 & \quad + z^-(x^-(t), t) \cdot \nabla f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) j^+(x^-(t), t) \\
 & = -f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) \nabla z_k^- \wedge \partial_k z^+(x^-(t), t) \\
 & \quad + z^-(x^-(t), t) \cdot \nabla f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) j^+(x^-(t), t) \quad (\text{from (2.3)}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.8) \quad & A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) \\
 &= A^+ j_0^+(a^-) - \int_0^t \frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} A^- \nabla z^-(x^-(\tau), \tau) \wedge A^+ \partial_k z^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau \\
 &+ \int_0^t \frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} A^- z^-(x^-(\tau), \tau) \\
 &\quad \cdot \frac{\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} A^+ j^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau.
 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2.9) \quad & A^+ z^+(x^-(t), t) = A^+ z_0^+(a^-) - \int_0^t f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau) \nabla p(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau \\
 &+ \int_0^t \frac{A^- z^-(x^-(\tau), \tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \cdot \frac{\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} A^+ z^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

Analogous equations hold for $A^- j^-(x^+(t), t)$ and $A^- z^-(x^+(t), t)$.

The analysis presented in this paper consists of showing that also, for the non-linear problem, $A^\pm z^\pm(x, t)$ and $A^\pm j^\pm(x, t)$ remain uniformly bounded in $C^{0,\alpha}(R^n)$ under some smallness hypotheses on the initial conditions.

$C^{0,\alpha}(R^n)$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$) is the space of (vectorial) functions which are Hölder continuous. It is equipped with the norm

$$(2.10a) \quad |u|_{0,\alpha} = |u|_0 + \sup_{x,y \in R^n} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^\alpha},$$

where

$$(2.10b) \quad |u|_0 = \sup_{x \in R^n} |u(x)|.$$

$C^{1,\alpha}(R^n)$, which is the space of functions which are Hölder continuous together with their derivatives, is equipped with the norm

$$(2.11) \quad |u|_{1,\alpha} = |u|_{0,\alpha} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|_{0,\alpha}.$$

We recall that, for initial conditions $z_0^\pm$ in $C^{1,\alpha}(R^n)$ with zero divergence, there exists, during a finite time $t < T_*$, a unique solution (z^+, z^-) in $C(0, T_*, C^{1,\alpha}(R^n))$ [4]. Thus, if initially,

$$(2.12) \quad |A^+ z_0^+|_{1,\alpha}, |A^- z_0^-|_{1,\alpha} \leq B_0/4,$$

there exists a time T_1 such that for $t < T_1$, $|A^+ z^+|_{1,\alpha}$ and $|A^- z^-|_{1,\alpha}$ remain smaller than $B_0/2$.

3. A Schauder-type lemma.

LEMMA 3.1. *For $z^\pm$ satisfying $\nabla \cdot z^\pm = 0$, and $j^\pm = \text{Curl } z^\pm$ we have*

$$(3.1) \quad |A^\pm \nabla z^\pm|_{0,\alpha} \leq C(|A^\pm z^\pm|_{0,\alpha} + |A^\pm j^\pm|_{0,\alpha}).$$

PROOF. The proof of this lemma is similar to that of the Schauder lemma [5]. We only consider the case of + signs. The other is identical. For simplicity we give the proof in three dimensions. The case of dimension two is very similar.

If $\nabla \cdot z^+ = 0$ and $j^+ = \text{Curl } z^+$, then z^+ satisfies

$$(3.2) \quad \Delta z^+ = -\text{Curl } j^+.$$

In three dimensions, we define

$$K(|x|) = \left\{ K_k(|x|) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \partial_k \frac{\theta(|x|)}{|x|} \right\}_{k=1,2,3},$$

$$H(|x|)u = \frac{1}{4\pi} \nabla \Delta \frac{1 - \theta(|x|)}{|x|} \otimes u - (u \cdot \nabla) \nabla \otimes \nabla \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|x|)}{|x|} \right]$$

where θ is a C^∞ function equal to 1 for $|x| < 1$ and 0 for $|x| > 2$. We write

$$(3.3) \quad A^+ \nabla z^+(x) = f(x + B_0 t) \int K(|x - y|) \frac{A^+ j^+(y)}{f(y + B_0 t)} dy.$$

Separating the contribution at the origin and at infinity, we write

$$(3.4) \quad A^+ \nabla z^+(x) = P(x) + Q(x)$$

with

$$(3.5) \quad P(x) = f(x + B_0 t) \int K(|x - y|) \left[\frac{A^+ j^+(y)}{f(y + B_0 t)} - \frac{A^+ j^+(x)}{f(x + B_0 t)} \right] dy$$

and

$$(3.6) \quad Q(x) = f(x + B_0 t) \int H(|x - y|) \frac{A^+ z^+(y)}{f(y + B_0 t)} dy.$$

We have

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} P(x) &= \int K(|x - y|) (A^+ j^+(y) - A^+ j^+(x)) dy \\ &\quad + \int K(|x - y|) A^+ j^+(y) \frac{|f(x + B_0 t) - f(y + B_0 t)|}{f(y + B_0 t)} dy. \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$(3.8) \quad |P(x)|_0 \leq C |A^+ j^+|_{0,\alpha}.$$

On the other hand, denoting by C various constants,

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} |Q(x)| &\leq C |A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{|x-y|>1} \frac{1}{|x-y|^4} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(y + B_0 t)} dy \\ &\quad + C |A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{1<|x-y|<2} \frac{1}{|x-y|^3} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(y + B_0 t)} dy \end{aligned}$$

$$(3.10) \quad \leq C |A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{v>1} \frac{dv}{v^2} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2} + \int_{1<v<2} \frac{dv}{v} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2}$$

where $a = |x + B_0 t|$. In (3.10), the integrals

$$(3.11) \quad \int_{v < 1} \frac{dv}{v^2} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{v^2} + \frac{a}{a^2+1} \ln \frac{v^2}{1+(v-a)^2} + \frac{3a^2-1}{a^2+1} \tan^{-1}(1+(v-a)^2) \right]_1^\infty,$$

$$(3.12) \quad \int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{dv}{v} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2} = \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{v}{1+(v-a)^2}} + 2a \tan^{-1}(v-a) \right]_1^2 \\ = C + 2a \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1+(2-a)(1-a)}$$

are uniformly bounded in a . It follows that

$$(3.13) \quad |Q(x)|_0 \leq C|A^+ z^+|_0.$$

We now turn to $(1/|x-y|^\alpha)|A^+ \nabla z^+(x) - A^+ \nabla z^+(y)|$, and write $d = |x-y|$. If $d > 1$ we bound separately the two terms of the difference. If $d < 1$ in $|P(x) - P(y)|/d^\alpha$, we separate the contributions σ_p and $\bar{\sigma}_p$ from $\Sigma = \{|x-u| < 2d\}$ and $R^3 \setminus \Sigma$ respectively. For σ_p , we bound separately the two terms of the difference and get

$$(3.14) \quad \sigma_p \leq C|A^+ j^+|_{0,\alpha}.$$

We write $\bar{\sigma}_p$ in the form

$$(3.15) \quad \bar{\sigma}_p = \frac{f(x+B_0 t)}{d^\alpha} \int (K(|x-u|) - K(|y-u|)) \left[\frac{A^+ j^+(u)}{f(u+B_0 t)} - \frac{A^+ j^+(x)}{f(x+B_0 t)} \right] du \\ - \frac{f(y+B_0 t)}{d^\alpha} \int (K(|y-u|)) \left[\frac{A^+ j^+(x)}{f(x+B_0 t)} - \frac{A^+ j^+(y)}{f(y+B_0 t)} \right] du \\ + \left[\frac{f(x+B_0 t) - f(y+B_0 t)}{d^\alpha} \right] \int K(y-u) \left[\frac{A^+ j^+(u)}{f(u+B_0 t)} - \frac{A^+ j^+(x)}{f(x+B_0 t)} \right] du.$$

In the first integral of (3.15)

$$(3.16) \quad (K(|x-u|) - K(|y-u|)) \leq c|x-y| \sup_{0 \leq \gamma \leq 1} |u - \gamma y - (1-\gamma)x|^{-4} \\ \leq \frac{c}{2}|x-y||u-x|^{-4}.$$

The first integral of (3.15) is thus bounded from above by $C|A^+ j^+|_{0,\alpha}$. For the second integral, we write

$$(3.17) \quad \int K(|y-u|) du = \int_{|u-x| \geq 2d} \nabla \left[\frac{1}{|y-u|} \theta(|y-u|) \right] \wedge \vec{n} d\vec{\sigma} \leq C,$$

and thus get

$$(3.18) \quad \frac{1}{d^\alpha} |P(x) - P(y)| \leq C|A^+ j^+|_{0,\alpha}.$$

On the other hand, for $d < 1$,

$$\frac{1}{d^\alpha} |Q(x) - Q(y)| \leq \sup_x |Q'(x)|$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 |Q'(x)| \leq & C|A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{v>1} \frac{1}{v^3} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2} dv \\
 & + C|A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{1<v<2} \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1+a^2}{1+(v-a)^2} dv \\
 & + 2Ca|A^+ z^+|_0 \int_{v>1} \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1}{1+(v-a)^2} dv \\
 & + 2Ca|A^+ j^+|_0 \int_{1<v<2} \frac{1}{v} \frac{1}{1+(v-a)^2} dv.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.19}$$

For the first two integrals of (3.19), we notice that for $|v| > 1$, $1/v^3 < 1/v^2$ and $1/v^2 < 1/v$ and using (3.11) and (3.12), we obtain that they are uniformly bounded with respect to a . For the last two integrals, we use $1 \leq c(a^2 + 1)$ to recover previously computed integrals. Putting together the above estimates, we get (3.1).

4. A priori estimates. We define

$$M^\pm(t) = \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} (|A^\pm z^\pm(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^\pm j^\pm(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha})$$

and

$$N(t) = M^+(t) + M^-(t).$$

In this section, we establish a uniform bound for $N(t)$.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *For $t < T_1$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |A^+ z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \\
 & \leq (|f z_0^+|_{0,\alpha} + |f j_0^+|_{0,\alpha}) \exp \frac{M^-(t)}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.3}$$

PROOF. It follows from (2.8) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A^+ j^+(\cdot, t)|_0 & \leq |A^+ j_0^+|_0 + \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} (|A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_0 + |A^- \nabla z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_0) \\
 & \cdot \int_0^t K(x^-(\tau), \tau) (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}) d\tau
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.4}$$

where

$$K(x^-(\tau), \tau) = \frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \left[1 + \frac{|\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)|}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} \right]$$

satisfies

$$\int_0^t K(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau \leq c \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{1 + (x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)^2}.$$

By the change of variables

$$\xi(\tau) = (x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau) \cdot \frac{B_0}{|B_0|} = \left(a^- - 2B_0\tau + \int_0^\tau z^-(x^-(\tau'), \tau') d\tau' \right) \cdot \frac{B_0}{|B_0|},$$

we have

$$(4.8) \quad \int_0^t K(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau \leq c \int_0^\infty \frac{d\xi}{1 + \xi^2} \frac{1}{|2B_0| - \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} |z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_0} \\ \leq \frac{c}{|2B_0| - \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} |A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_0} \leq \frac{c}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

To estimate the $C^{0,\alpha}$ -norms, we consider the distance $\rho(\tau) = |x^-(\tau) - y^-(\tau)|$ between two characteristics starting from $x^-(0) = a^-$ and $y^-(0) = b^-$. We have

$$(4.9) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{|A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) - A^+ j^+(y^-(t), t)|}{|x^-(t) - y^-(t)|^\alpha} \right] \\ \leq \alpha \frac{|\rho'(t)|}{\rho(t)^{\alpha+1}} |A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) - A^+ j^+(y^-(t), t)| \\ + \frac{1}{\rho(t)^\alpha} \left| \frac{d}{dt} (A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) - A^+ j^+(y^-(t), t)) \right|.$$

Integrating from 0 to t and using (2.8) we have

$$(4.10) \quad \frac{|A^+ j^+(x^-(t), t) - A^+ j^+(y^-(t), t)|}{\rho(t)^\alpha} \\ \leq |A^+ j_0^+|_{0,\alpha} + \alpha \int_0^t \frac{|\rho'(\tau)|}{\rho(\tau)^{\alpha+1}} |A^+ j^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) - A^+ j^+(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \\ + \left| \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \frac{A^- \nabla z_k^-(x^-(\tau), \tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0 \tau)} \wedge A^+ \partial_k z^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) \right. \\ \left. - \frac{A^- \nabla z_k^-(y^-(\tau), \tau)}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0 \tau)} \wedge A^+ \partial_k z^+(y^-(\tau), \tau) \right| \\ + \left| \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0 \tau)} \frac{\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau)} \right. \\ \cdot A^- z^-(x^-(\tau), \tau) A^+ j^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) \\ \left. - \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0 \tau)} \frac{\nabla f(y^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau)}{f(y^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau)} \right. \\ \left. \cdot A^- z^-(y^-(\tau), \tau) A^+ j^+(y^-(\tau), \tau) \right| \\ \leq |A^+ j_0^+|_{0,\alpha} + \alpha \int_0^t \frac{|\rho'(\tau)|}{\rho(\tau)^{\alpha+1}} |A^+ j^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) - A^+ j^+(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \\ + C \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} |A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_{1,\alpha} \int_0^t K(x^-(\tau), \tau) \\ \cdot (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}) d\tau \\ + C \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} |A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_{1,\alpha} \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} [H(x^-(\tau), y^-(\tau), \tau)] \\ \cdot (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_0 + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_0) d\tau,$$

wherein, for $0 \leq t \leq T_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.11) \quad & \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} |H(x^-(\tau), y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \\
 & \leq \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} - \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \right] \cdot \left[1 + \frac{|\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)|}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} \right] d\tau \\
 & \quad + \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \left[\left| \frac{\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} - \frac{\nabla f(y^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)}{f(y^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} \right| \right] d\tau.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let us denote by P_1 and P_2 the two integrals arising in the r.h.s of (4.11). For $\rho(\tau) < 1$, we write

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.12) \quad P_1 &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} - \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \right] \\
 & \quad \cdot \left[1 + \frac{|\nabla f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)|}{f(x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)} \right] d\tau \\
 & \leq C \int_0^t \frac{|x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau + y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau|}{[1 + (x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)^2][1 + (y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)^2]} \rho(\tau)^{1-\alpha} d\tau \\
 & \leq C \int_0^t \rho(\tau)^{1-\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} + \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \right] d\tau.
 \end{aligned}$$

For $\rho(\tau) > 1$, we bound separately the terms of the difference and get

$$(4.13) \quad P_1 \leq \frac{C}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.14) \quad P_2 &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} \frac{1}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \frac{|x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau| - |y^-(\tau) + B_0\tau|}{1 + (x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)^2} \\
 & \quad + \frac{|y^-(\tau) + B_0\tau| \rho(\tau) |x^-(\tau) + y^-(\tau) + 2B_0\tau|}{[1 + (x^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)^2][1 + (y^-(\tau) + B_0\tau)^2]} d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

which leads to

$$(4.15) \quad P_2 \leq \frac{C}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

It follows that

$$(4.16) \quad \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} |K(x^-(\tau), \tau) - K(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \leq \frac{C}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

Finally, in (4.10),

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.17) \quad & \alpha \int_0^t \frac{|\rho'(\tau)|}{\rho(\tau)^{\alpha+1}} |A^+ j^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) - A^+ j^+(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \\
 & \leq \alpha \int_0^t \frac{|z^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) - z^+(y^-(\tau), \tau)|}{\rho(\tau)} |A^+ j^+(x^-(\cdot), \tau)|_{0, \alpha} \\
 & \leq \alpha \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)} \left| \frac{A^- z^-(x^-(\tau), \tau)}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} - \frac{A^- z^-(y^-(\tau), \tau)}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} \right| |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha} d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

and we proceed as above. We thus get the estimate

$$(4.18) \quad |A^+ j^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \leq |A^+ j_0^+|_{0,\alpha} + \int_0^t G(\tau) [|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}] d\tau$$

where

$$(4.19) \quad \int_0^t G(\tau) d\tau \leq C \frac{M^-(t)}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

To estimate the sup norm of $A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)$ (see (2.9)), the only new term to estimate is $\int_0^t A^+ \nabla p(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau$. The pressure p satisfies

$$(4.20) \quad \Delta p = \operatorname{div}(z^- \cdot \nabla z^+)$$

and is thus given by

$$(4.21) \quad \partial_i p(x, t) = C_n \int_{R^n} \nabla \left[\frac{x_i - y_i}{|x - y|^n} \right] \cdot (z_j^- \partial_j z^+)(y) d^{n-1} y.$$

The space dimension appears only in the kernel of the Poisson equation and in the element of integration. For simplicity we shall write the proof in the case of dimension three, since the extension to any other dimension $n \geq 2$ is straightforward. We adapt the analysis of the Poisson equation given by Ladyzhenskaya and Ural'tseva [5] (see also [6]), to take into account the weighted factors $f(x \pm B_0 t)$.

$$(4.22) \quad A^+ \partial_i p(x, t) = \frac{1}{4\pi} f(x + B_0 t) \int_{R^3} \partial_i \nabla \frac{1}{|x - u|} (z_j^- \partial_j z^+)(u) du.$$

We separate the large and short distance contributions to the integral by writing

$$(4.23) \quad A^+ \partial_i p = (I_1 + I_2)/4\pi$$

with

$$(4.24) \quad I_1(x) \equiv f(x + B_0 t) \int_{R^3} \left(\partial_i \nabla \frac{\theta(|x - u|)}{|x - u|} \right) (z_j^- \partial_j z^+)(u) du,$$

$$(4.25) \quad I_2(x) \equiv f(x + B_0 t) \int_{R^3} \partial_j \partial_i \nabla \frac{1 - \theta(|x - u|)}{|x - y|} z_j^- z^+(u) du.$$

$\theta(x)$ is the previously defined C^∞ function equal to 1 for $|x| < 1$ and 0 for $|x| > 2$. We rewrite I_1 in the form

$$(4.26) \quad I_1 = \frac{1}{f(x - B_0 t)} \int du \partial_i \nabla \left[\frac{\theta(|x - u|)}{|x - u|} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{f(x - B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t)} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t)} A^- z_j^-(u, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(u, t) - A^- z_j^-(x, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(x, t) \right].$$

Thus

$$(4.27) \quad |I_1| \leq \frac{C}{f(x - B_0 t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \cdot \left[1 + \int_{|x-u|<1} |x - u|^{-3} \left[\frac{f(x - B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t)} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t)} - 1 \right] du \right].$$

We see that the integral in (4.27) is uniformly bounded by writing

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.28) \quad & \frac{f(x - B_0 t) f(x + B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t) f(u + B_0 t)} - 1 \\
 &= -\frac{f(x + B_0 t)(f(u - B_0 t) - f(x - B_0 t))}{f(u + B_0 t)f(u - B_0 t)} + \frac{f(x + B_0 t) - f(u + B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t)} \\
 &\leq |x - u| \left[\frac{1 + (x + B_0 t)^2}{1 + (u + B_0 t)^2} \cdot \frac{|x + u - 2B_0 t|}{1 + (u - B_0 t)^2} + \frac{x + u + 2B_0 t}{1 + (u + B_0 t)^2} \right] \\
 &\leq c|x - u| \quad \text{where } |x - u| < 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

Defining $a = |x + B_0 t|$ and $b = |x - B_0 t|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.29) \quad |I_2| &\leq \frac{C}{f(x - B_0 t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_0 |A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_0 \\
 &\quad \cdot \int \left| \partial_i \partial_j \nabla \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|u|)}{|u|} \right] \right| \frac{1 + a^2}{1 + (x + u + B_0 t)^2} \frac{1 + b^2}{1 + (x + u - B_0 t)^2} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

The integral in (4.29) is bounded by the sum $J_1 + J_2$ where

$$(4.30) \quad J_1 = C \int_{v>1} \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{1 + a^2}{1 + (v - a)^2} \cdot \frac{1 + b^2}{1 + (v - b)^2} dv$$

and

$$(4.31) \quad J_2 = C \int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{1}{v} \frac{1 + a^2}{1 + (v - a)^2} \cdot \frac{1 + b^2}{1 + (v - b)^2} dv.$$

We have

$$(4.32) \quad J_1 \leq C \left[\int \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{(1 + a^2)^2}{[1 + (v - a)^2]^2} dv \right]^{1/2} \left[\int \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{(1 + b^2)^2}{[1 + (v - b)^2]^2} dv \right]^{1/2}.$$

In (4.32)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.33) \quad & \int \frac{(1 + a^2)^2 dv}{v^2 [1 + (v - a)^2]^2} = \int_{v>1} \frac{dv}{v^2} + \frac{4a}{1 + a^2} \int \left[\frac{1}{v} + \frac{a - v}{1 + (v - a)^2} \right] dv \\
 & \quad + \frac{3a^2 - 1}{a^2 + 1} \int \frac{dv}{1 + (v - a)^2} + (a^2 - 1) \int \frac{dv}{[1 + (v - a)^2]^2} \\
 & \quad + 2a \int \frac{a - v}{[1 + (v - s)^2]^2} dv \\
 & = 1 - \frac{4a}{1 + a^2} \ln \frac{1 - a}{1 + (1 - a)^2} + \frac{3a^2 - 1}{a^2 + 1} \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - a} \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - 1) \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{1 - a} - \frac{1}{1 - a} \frac{1}{1 + 1/(1 - a)^2} \right] \\
 & \quad + \frac{1}{1 + (1 - a)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

is uniformly bounded from above in a . It follows that

$$(4.34) \quad J_1 \leq C.$$

Proceeding similarly for J_2 , we have

$$(4.35) \quad J_2 \leq C \left[\int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{(1+a^2)^2 dv}{v[1+(v-a)^2]^2} \right]^{1/2} \left[\int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{(1+b^2)^2 dv}{v[1+(v-b)^2]^2} \right]^{1/2}.$$

Again

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{(1+a^2)^2 dv}{v[1+(v-a)^2]^2} \\ &= \int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{dv}{v} + \int \frac{(a-v)+a}{1+(v-a)^2} dv \\ & \quad + (a^2+1) \int_{1 < v < 2} \frac{a-v+a}{[1+(v-a)^2]^2} dv \\ &= \left[\ln \frac{v}{\sqrt{1+(v-a)^2}} \right]_1^2 + \frac{3}{2}a [-\tan^{-1}(v-a)]_1^2 \\ & \quad + \frac{a^2+1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{1+(v-a)^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v-a}{(v-a)^2+1} \right]_1^2 \end{aligned}$$

is uniformly bounded in a . Thus, in (2.17)

$$(4.37) \quad \left| \int_0^t A^+ \nabla p(x^-(\tau), \tau) d\tau \right| \leq C \int_0^t \frac{d\tau}{f(x^-(\tau) - B_0\tau)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} \cdot [|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}]$$

and, consequently,

$$(4.38) \quad |A^+ z^+(\cdot, t)|_0 \leq |A^+ z_0^+|_0 + \int_0^t G(\tau) [|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}] d\tau$$

where

$$(4.39) \quad \int_0^t G(\tau) d\tau \leq C \frac{M^-(t)}{2|B_0| - M^-(t)}.$$

Let us now turn to the $C^{0,\alpha}$ norm of $A^+ z^+$. As in (4.9), (4.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|A^+ z^+(x^-(t), t) - A^+ z^+(y^-(t), t)|}{\rho(t)^\alpha} \\ (4.40) \quad & \leq |A^+ z_0^+|_{0,\alpha} + \alpha \int_0^t \frac{|\rho'(\tau)|}{\rho(\tau)^{\alpha+1}} |A^+ z^+(x^-(\tau), \tau) - A^+ z^+(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau \\ & \quad + \int_0^t \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} |A^+ \nabla p(x^-(\tau), \tau) - A^+ \nabla p(y^-(\tau), \tau)| d\tau. \end{aligned}$$

For simplicity, we write $x \equiv x^-(\tau)$ and $y \equiv y^-(\tau)$, $\rho \equiv |x - y|$. Using the notations of (4.24) and (4.25) we have

$$\begin{aligned} (4.41) \quad & \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} (A^+ \nabla p(x, \tau) - A^+ \nabla p(y, \tau)) \\ &= \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} (I_1(x) - I_1(y)) + \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} (I_2(x) - I_2(y)). \end{aligned}$$

For $\rho < \frac{1}{2}$, in the expression of $(I_1(x) - I_1(y))/\rho^\alpha$, we separate the contributions σ from $|x - u| < 2\rho$ and $\bar{\sigma}$ from $|x - u| > 2\rho$.

For the integral σ , we bound separately the two terms of the difference, noticing that

$$(4.42) \quad |y - u| \leq |x - u| + |x - y| \leq 3\rho.$$

Thus, proceeding as in (4.26)–(4.29), we obtain

$$(4.43) \quad \int_0^t \sigma \, d\tau \leq \int_0^t G(\tau) \left[|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} \right] d\tau$$

with G satisfying (4.39).

Turning now to $\bar{\sigma}$, we have

$$(4.44) \quad \bar{\sigma} = K_1 + K_2 + K_3$$

with

$$(4.45) \quad K_1 = \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x - B_0 t)} - \frac{1}{f(y - B_0 t)} \right] \cdot \int \partial_i \nabla \left[\frac{\theta(|x - u|)}{|x - u|} \right] \left[\frac{f(x - B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t)} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t)} A^- z_j^-(u, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(u, t) \right. \\ \left. - A^- z_j^-(x, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(x, t) \right] du,$$

$$(4.46) \quad K_2 = \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} \frac{1}{f(y - B_0 t)} \int \left[\partial_i \nabla \frac{\theta(|x - u|)}{|x - u|} - \partial_i \nabla \frac{\theta(|y - u|)}{|y - u|} \right] \cdot \left[\frac{f(x - B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t)} \frac{f(x + B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t)} A^- z_j^-(u, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(u, t) \right. \\ \left. - A^- z_j^-(x, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(x, t) \right] du,$$

$$(4.47) \quad K_3 = \frac{1}{\rho^\alpha f(x - B_0 t)} \int \partial_i \nabla \left[\frac{\theta(|y - u|)}{|y - u|} \right] \cdot \frac{(f(x - B_0 t)f(x + B_0 t) - f(y - B_0 t)f(y + B_0 t))}{f(u - B_0 t)f(u + B_0 t)} \cdot A^- z_j^-(u, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(u, t) \\ - \left[A^- z_j^-(x, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(x, t) - A^- z_j^-(y, t) A^+ \partial_j z^+(y, t) \right] du.$$

In K_1 we have

$$(4.48) \quad \rho^{-\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x - B_0 t)} - \frac{1}{f(y - B_0 t)} \right] \leq C \rho^{1-\alpha} \left[\frac{1}{f(x - B_0 t)} + \frac{1}{f(y - B_0 t)} \right].$$

Thus, using (4.28), we have

$$(4.49) \quad K_1 \leq \int_0^t G(\tau) (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}) d\tau$$

with G satisfying (4.39). For K_2 , we write

$$(4.50) \quad \partial_i \nabla \frac{\theta(|x-u|)}{|x-u|} - \partial_i \nabla \frac{\theta(|y-u|)}{|y-u|} \leq C|x-y| \sup_{0 \leq \eta \leq 1} |u - \eta y - (1-\eta)x|^{-4},$$

but

$$(4.51) \quad \begin{aligned} |u - \eta y - (1-\eta)x| &\geq |u-x| - \eta|x-y| \\ &\geq |u-x| - \frac{\eta}{2}|u-x| > \frac{1}{2}|u-x|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$(4.52) \quad \begin{aligned} K_2 &\leq \frac{1}{f(y-B_0t)} \rho^{1-\alpha} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{2\rho < |u-x| < 1} \frac{1}{|x-u|^{4-\alpha}} du \\ &\quad + \int_{2\rho < |x-u| < 1} \frac{1}{|x-u|^4} \left[\frac{f(x-B_0t)}{f(u-B_0t)} \frac{f(x+B_0t)}{f(u+B_0t)} - 1 \right] du. \end{aligned}$$

In (4.52)

$$(4.53) \quad \int_{2\rho < |u-x| < 1} \frac{1}{|x-u|^{4-\alpha}} du \leq C(\rho^{\alpha-1} - 1)$$

and

$$(4.54) \quad \begin{aligned} &\int_{2\rho < |u-x| < 1} \frac{1}{|x-u|^4} \left[\frac{f(x-B_0t)}{f(u-B_0t)} \frac{f(x+B_0t)}{f(u+B_0t)} - 1 \right] du \\ &\leq C \int_{2\rho < |u-x| < 1} \frac{1}{|x-u|^3} du \leq C \ln \frac{1}{2\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

Putting together the above estimates, we get

$$(4.55) \quad K_2 = \frac{C}{f(y-B_0t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha}.$$

Finally, in the expression (4.47) of K_3 , we have

$$(4.56) \quad \begin{aligned} &|f(x-B_0t)f(x+B_0t) - f(y-B_0t)f(y+B_0t)| \\ &\leq |x-y| \left[[1 + (x+B_0t)^2][x+y-2B_0t] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + [1 + (y-B_0t)^2][x+y+2B_0t] \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$(4.57) \quad \begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\rho^\alpha} \int \theta(|y-u|) \partial_i \nabla \frac{1}{|y-u|} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\frac{f(x-B_0t)f(x+B_0t) - f(y-B_0t)f(y+B_0t)}{f(u-B_0t)f(u+B_0t)} \right] du \\ &\leq C\rho^{1-\alpha} \int_{\rho < |y-u| < 1} \frac{1}{|y-u|^3} du = C\rho^{1-\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{\rho} \leq C' \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4.58) \quad K_3 \leq \frac{C}{f(y-B_0t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha}.$$

Putting together (4.49), (4.55), (4.58), we have

$$(4.59) \quad \int_0^t \bar{\sigma} d\tau \leq \int_0^t G(\tau) (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0,\alpha}) d\tau$$

with G satisfying (4.39).

Turning now to the second term of (4.41), we write, when $\rho(t) < 1$,

$$(4.60) \quad \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} |I_2(x^-(\tau), \tau) - I_2(y^-(\tau), \tau)| = J_1 + J_2$$

with

$$(4.61) \quad J_1 = \frac{1}{\rho(t)^\alpha} \frac{|f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) - f(y^-(t) + B_0 t)|}{f(x^-(t) - B_0 t) f(x^-(t) + B_0 t)} \\ \cdot \int \partial_j \partial_i \nabla \frac{1 - \theta(|x^-(t) - u|)}{|x^-(t) - u|} \cdot \frac{A^- z^-(u) A^+ \nabla z^+(u) f(x^-(t) + B_0 t) f(x^-(t) - B_0 t)}{f(u + B_0 t) f(u - B_0 t)} du$$

and

$$(4.62) \quad J_2 = \frac{1}{\rho(t)^\alpha} (f(y^-(t) + B_0 t)) \int \partial_j \partial_i \nabla \frac{1 - \theta(|x(t) - u|)}{|x^-(t) - u|} \\ - \partial_j (1 - \theta(|y(t) - y|)) \partial_i \nabla \frac{1}{|y^-(t) - u|} \frac{A^- z^-(u) A^+ \nabla z^+(u)}{f(u + B_0 t) f(u - B_0 t)} du.$$

We have

$$(4.63) \quad J_1 = \frac{\rho(t)^{1-\alpha}}{f(x^-(t) - B_0 t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_0 |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, t)|_0.$$

For J_2 , we write ($w = \gamma x + (1 - \gamma)y$, $0 < \gamma < 1$)

$$(4.64) \quad J_2 \leq \rho(t)^{1-\alpha} f(y^-(t) + B_0 t) \\ \cdot \int \nabla \nabla \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^3} \right] \frac{A^- z^-(u)}{f(u - B_0 t)} \frac{A^+ z^+(u)}{f(u + B_0 t)} du$$

$$(4.65) \quad \leq \rho(t)^{1-\alpha} \frac{1}{f(y^-(t) - B_0 t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_0 |A^+ z^+(\cdot, t)|_0 \\ \cdot \int \nabla \nabla \left[\left(1 - \frac{\theta(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^3} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t) f(u + B_0 t)} \cdot \frac{f(y - B_0 t) f(y + B_0 t)}{f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t)} du.$$

In (4.65)

$$\frac{f(y - B_0 t) f(y + B_0 t)}{f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t)} < C$$

because $w = y + \gamma(x - y)$ and $|x - y| = \rho < 1$, and

$$(4.66) \quad \nabla \nabla \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^3} \right] \leq C \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^5} + \frac{\theta'(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^4} + \frac{\theta''(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^3} \right].$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.67) \quad & \int \nabla \nabla \left[\frac{1 - \theta(|w - u|)}{|w - u|^3} \right] \frac{f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t)}{f(u - B_0 t) f(u + B_0 t)} du \\
 & \leq \int_{|w - u| > 1} \frac{1}{|w - u|^4} \frac{f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t)}{(f(u - B_0 t)) f(u + B_0 t)} du \\
 & \quad + \int_{1 < |w - u| < 2} \frac{1}{|w - u|^3} \frac{(f(w - B_0 t) f(w + B_0 t))}{(f(u - B_0 t)) f(u + B_0 t)} du.
 \end{aligned}$$

These last expressions are uniformly bounded in x, y, t (see (4.28)). Thus,

$$(4.68) \quad J_2 \leq \frac{C}{f(y^-(t) - B_0 t)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, t)|_0 |A^+ z^+(\cdot, t)|_0.$$

Putting all the estimates together we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.69) \quad & \frac{1}{\rho(\tau)^\alpha} |A^+ \nabla p(x^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau) - A^+ \nabla p(y^-(\tau) + B_0 \tau)| \\
 & \leq \frac{C}{f(y^-(\tau) - B_0 \tau)} |A^- z^-(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha} (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha} + |A^+ \nabla z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The second integral in (2.9) is in the form of that appearing in (2.8). We finally get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.70) \quad & |A^+ z^+(\cdot, t)|_{0, \alpha} \\
 & \leq |f z^+|_{0, \alpha} + \int_0^t G(\tau) (|A^+ z^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha} + |A^+ j^+(\cdot, \tau)|_{0, \alpha}) d\tau
 \end{aligned}$$

with G satisfying (4.39).

We obtain estimate (4.19) using Gronwall's lemma.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *There exists a positive constant β such that if the initial conditions satisfy*

$$(4.71) \quad \delta \equiv |f z_0^+|_{1, \alpha} + |f z_0^-|_{1, \alpha} \leq \beta |B_0|,$$

the quantities $M^\pm(T)$ ($T < T_1$) remain bounded independently of T .

PROOF. From Proposition 4.1, we have

$$(4.72) \quad N(T) \leq \delta \exp \frac{CN(T)}{2|B_0| - N(T)}.$$

We define

$$(4.73) \quad g(x) = \delta \exp \frac{Cx}{2|B_0| - x} - x.$$

Introducing $\eta = 1/(2|B_0| - x)$, we rewrite g as

$$g(x) = h(\eta) = \delta \bar{e}^C e^{2C|B_0|\eta} - 2B_0 + 1/\eta,$$

and

$$h'(\eta) = 2C\bar{e}^C \delta |B_0| e^{2C|B_0|\eta} - 1/\eta^2$$

vanishes at η_* , which is given by

$$(4.74) \quad \eta_*^2 e^{2C|B_0|\eta_*} = e^C / 2C\delta|B_0|.$$

The value of h at that point is given by

$$(4.75) \quad h(\eta_*) = \frac{1}{2C|B_0|} \frac{1}{\eta_*^2} - 2B_0 + \frac{1}{\eta_*}.$$

The condition $h(\eta_*) < 0$ leads to

$$(4.76) \quad \eta_* > \frac{1}{C|B_0|} \frac{1}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4/C}}.$$

Substitution in (2.81) gives

$$(4.77) \quad \frac{e^C}{2C\delta|B_0|} > \frac{1}{(CB_0)^2} \left[\frac{1}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4/C}} \right]^2 \exp \frac{2}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 4/C}}$$

or

$$(4.78) \quad \delta/|B_0| < \beta_1$$

for a certain positive constant β_1 . Under this condition g has at least one zero $x_1 = \delta \exp Cx_1/(2|B_0| - x_1)$. Thus $\delta < x_1$. Now, if the initial conditions are such that $\delta < \beta|B_0|$ ($\beta = \min(1/4, \beta_1)$), then $N(T)$ will remain smaller than x_1 for all $T < T_1$ independently of T .

5. Existence in the large and asymptotic freedom.

THEOREM 5.1. *There exists a constant β such that, if the initial conditions satisfy*

$$(5.1) \quad |fz_0^+|_{1,\alpha} + |fz_0^-|_{1,\alpha} < \beta|B_0|,$$

there exists for all time a solution (z^+, z^-) in $C(R^+, C^{1,\alpha}(R^n))$. Moreover

$$|A^\pm z^\pm(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} + |A^\pm \nabla z^\pm(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha}$$

is uniformly bounded.

PROOF. During the time interval $[0, T_1]$ when the existence theorem holds, we have, using the above proposition,

$$|z^\pm(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \leq |A^\pm z^\pm(\cdot, \alpha) 1/f|_{0,\alpha} \leq CK$$

and

$$(5.2) \quad |\nabla z^\pm(\cdot, t)|_{0,\alpha} \leq |A^\pm \nabla z^\pm(\cdot, \alpha) 1/f|_{0,\alpha} \leq CK.$$

We then repeatedly use the local existence theorem.

THEOREM 5.2. *Under conditions of Theorem 5.1, the solution (z^+, z^-) of (2.1) tends to a solution of the linear problem*

$$(5.3) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial t} w^\pm \mp B_0 \nabla w^\pm = 0$$

when $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

PROOF. We define

$$(5.4) \quad w^\pm(x, t) = z^\pm(x, t) - \int_t^{+\infty} (z^\mp \cdot \nabla z^\pm + \nabla p)(x \mp B_0(t - \tau), \tau) d\tau.$$

Since

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \int_0^{+\infty} (z^- \nabla z^+ + \nabla p)(x + B_0(t - \tau), \tau) d\tau \right| \\ & \leq |A^- z^-|_{0, \alpha} [|A^+ z^+|_{0, \alpha} + |A^+ \nabla z^+|_{0, \alpha}] \\ & \quad \cdot \frac{1}{1 + (x + B_0 t)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\tau}{1 + (x + B_0(t - 2\tau))^2} \\ & \leq \frac{C}{|B_0|} \frac{1}{1 + (x + B_0 t)^2} \end{aligned}$$

(and a similar estimate when the + and - are exchanged), $|w^\pm(x, t) - z^\pm(x, t)|$ tends to zero pointwise when $t \rightarrow +\infty$. Furthermore $w^\pm$ satisfies (5.3).

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DÉPARTEMENT DE MATHÉMATIQUES, UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS XIII AND CENTRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES APPLIQUÉES, ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE, PARIS, FRANCE

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, BEN GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE NEGEV, BEER SHEVA, ISRAEL AND CNRS, CENTRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES APPLIQUÉES, ÉCOLE NORMALE SUPÉRIEURE, PARIS, FRANCE

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, TEL-AVIV UNIVERSITY, ISRAEL AND CNRS, OBSERVATOIRE DE NICE, FRANCE