Dispersive effect of the Coriolis force for the Navier-Stokes equations in the rotational framework

Tsukasa Iwabuchi
Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Chuo University, Tokyo 112-8551, JAPAN

Ryo Takada
Mathematical Institute, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8578, JAPAN

1 Introduction

This note is a survey of our paper [16] on the initial value problems for the Navier-Stokes equations with the Coriolis force in $\mathbb{R}^3$, describing the motion of viscous incompressible fluids in the rotational framework,

\[
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \Delta u + \Omega e_3 \times u + (u \cdot \nabla) u + \nabla p &= 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty), \\
\text{div} u &= 0 \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty), \\
u(x, 0) &= u_0(x) \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^3,
\end{aligned}
\]

(NSC)

where the unknown functions $u = u(x, t) = (u_1(x, t), u_2(x, t), u_3(x, t))$ and $p = p(x, t)$ denote the velocity field and the pressure of the fluid, respectively, while $u_0 = u_0(x) = (u_{0,1}(x), u_{0,2}(x), u_{0,3}(x))$ denotes the given initial velocity field satisfying the compatibility condition $\text{div} u_0 = 0$. Here $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$ represents the speed of rotation around the vertical unit vector $e_3 = (0, 0, 1)$, which is called the Coriolis parameter.

The main purpose of this note is to prove the local existence and the uniqueness of a mild solution to (NSC). In particular, we are interested in the dispersive effect of the Coriolis force and consider how the speed of rotation $|\Omega|$ affects the size of the existence time $T$ of solutions to (NSC). We make it clear the relation between the time interval $T$ of local existence and the size of $\Omega$.

For the local existence of solutions to (NSC), Sawada [22] proved the local existence and uniqueness of the classical solution to (NSC) in the framework of the Besov space $B^0_{\infty,1}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Giga, Inui, Mahalov and Matsui [12] proved the uniform local solvability of (NSC) for large initial velocity in $FM_0$. Here the uniform local solvability means that the length of the existence time interval of solutions is independent of the Coriolis parameter $\Omega$. Moreover, they [13]
showed the local existence and uniqueness of the mild solution to (NSC) in the framework of $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$, and obtained the lower estimate for the existence time $T$ as $T(1 + |\Omega T|)^{6+4\delta} \geq C/\|u_0\|_{L^\infty}^2$ for arbitrary $\delta > 0$.

For the global existence of solutions to (NSC), Chemin, Desjardins, Gallagher and Grenier [6] [7] proved that for given initial velocity $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)^3 + H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $\text{div} u_0 = 0$, there exists a positive parameter $\Omega_0$ such that for every $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$ with $|\Omega| \geq \Omega_0$, (NSC) possesses a unique global solution. Babin, Mahalov and Nicolaenko [2] [3] [4] obtained the global existence and regularity of solutions to (NSC) for large $|\Omega|$ under the periodic boundary conditions. On the other hand, Giga, Inui, Mahalov and Saal [14] established the uniform global solvability of (NSC) for small initial velocity in $FM_0^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Here the uniform global solvability means that the smallness condition on the initial velocity is independent of the size of the speed of rotation $\Omega$. Hieber and Shibata [15] and Konieczny and Yoneda [19] obtained the uniform global solvability of (NSC) in the Sobolev space $H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and the function spaces of Besov type $FB^2_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $1 < p \leq \infty$, respectively. In the case $\Omega = 0$, (NSC) correspond to the original Navier-Stokes equations. For the global well-posedness for the original Navier-Stokes equations in the scaling invariant spaces, we refer to Fujita and Kato [9], Kato [17], Kozono and Yamazaki [20], Koch and Tataru [18], Germain [10], Bourgain and Pavlović [5] and Yoneda [23].

In order to state our results, we first introduce the notion of mild solutions to (NSC). Let $\{R_i\}_{i=1}^3$ denote the Riesz transforms, and let $\mathbb{P} = (\delta_{ij} + R_i R_j)_{1 \leq i,j \leq 3}$ denotes the Helmholtz projection onto the divergence-free vector fields. Then, let $T_\Omega(\cdot)$ denotes the semigroup generated by the linearized operator $L := -\triangle + \mathbb{P}\Omega e_3 \times$ associated with (NSC), which is given explicitly by

$$T_\Omega(t)f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\cos \left(\frac{\Omega t}{|\xi|} \xi_3\right) e^{-|\xi|^2 t} \hat{f}(\xi) + \sin \left(\frac{\Omega t}{|\xi|} \xi_3\right) e^{-|\xi|^2 t} R(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)\right]$$

for $t \geq 0$ and divergence-free vector fields $f$. Here $I$ is the identity matrix in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and $R(\xi)$ is the skew-symmetric matrix related to the symbol of the Riesz transforms, which is defined by

$$R(\xi) := \frac{1}{|\xi|} \begin{pmatrix}
0 & \xi_3 & -\xi_2 \\
-\xi_3 & 0 & \xi_1 \\
\xi_2 & -\xi_1 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}.$$

For the derivation of the explicit form of $T_\Omega(\cdot)$, we refer to Babin, Mahalov and Nicolaenko [1] [2] [3], Giga, Inui, Mahalov and Matsui [13] and Hieber and Shibata [15]. In this note, we consider the solution to the following integral equations:

$$u(t) = T_\Omega(t)u_0 - \int_0^t T_\Omega(t - \tau)\mathbb{P} [(u \cdot \nabla)u](\tau)d\tau. \quad \text{(IE)}$$

We call that $u$ is a mild solution to (NSC) if $u$ satisfies (IE) in some appropriate function space.

Before stating our result, we impose the following assumptions for our solution spaces.

Assumption (A). Let the exponent $s$ satisfy $1/2 < s < 5/4$.

Assumption (B). Let the exponents $p$ and $q$ satisfy

$$0 < \frac{1}{p} < \frac{3 - 2s}{6}, \quad \max \left\{\frac{3 - 2s}{6}, \frac{s}{3}\right\} < \frac{1}{q} < \min \left\{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5 - 2s}{6}\right\}, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > \frac{1}{2}.$$
**Assumption (C).** Let the exponents $\theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ satisfy
\[
\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} < \frac{1}{\theta_1} < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{2}, 2 \right\},
\]
\[
\frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} < \frac{1}{\theta_2} < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{2}, 2 \right\}.
\]

Note that for every fixed $1/2 < s < 5/4$, the set of $(p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2) \in (2, \infty)^4$ satisfying the Assumptions (B) and (C) is not empty. The pairs $(p, \theta_1)$ and $(q, \theta_2)$ correspond to $H^s$ admissible pairs of the Strichartz estimates for the free propagator $e^{it\Delta}$ of the Schrödinger equations.

Our result on the local existence of the mild solution now reads:

**Theorem 1.1.** Let $s, p, q, \theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ satisfy Assumptions (A), (B) and (C). Then there exists a positive constant $C = C(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2)$ such that for every $\Omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and for every initial velocity field $u_0 \in \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $\text{div} u_0 = 0$, there exists a positive time $T = T(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2, |\Omega|, \|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s})$ such that (NSC) possesses a unique mild solution $u \in X_T$. Here

\[
X_T := \left\{ u \in C([0, T]; \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3))^3 \mid \|u\|_{X_T} \leq C\|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s}, \text{div} u = 0 \right\}
\]

with
\[
\|u\|_{X_T} := \sup_{0 < t < T} \|u(t)\|_{\dot{H}^s} + |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2}} \|u\|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))}
\]
\[
+ |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}.
\]

Moreover, there exists a positive constant $C' = C'(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2)$ such that the existence time $T$ can be taken as

\[
T \geq C' \min \left\{ \left( |\Omega|^{\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2}} \right)^{\frac{1}{3 - 2p - 2s}}, \left( \frac{\|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s}}{\|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s}} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}}} \right\}. \tag{1.1}
\]

**Remark 1.2.** Theorem 1.1 states that the mild solution of (NSC) can be constructed locally in time for every $\Omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and for every initial velocity $u_0 \in \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $1/2 < s < 5/4$. Moreover, we can characterize the lower bound for a time interval $T$ of its local existence in terms of $|\Omega|$ and $\|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s}$. In particular, since the power of $|\Omega|$ in (1.1) is positive, the existence time $T$ of the mild solution to (NSC) can be taken arbitrarily large provided the speed of rotation is sufficiently fast.

We remark that Theorem 1.1 holds even in the case $1/\theta_1 = 3/4 - 3/2p - s/2$ and $1/\theta_2 = 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2$. Moreover, in such a case, we can prove the local existence theorem for all $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$. Our second result on the uniform local solvability of (NSC) reads as follows:

**Theorem 1.3.** Let $s, p$ and $q$ satisfy Assumptions (A) and (B), and let $1/\theta_1 = 3/4 - 3/2p - s/2$ and $1/\theta_2 = 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2$. Then there exists a positive constant $C = C(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2)$ such that for every initial velocity field $u_0 \in \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $\text{div} u_0 = 0$, there exists a positive time $T = T(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2, \|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s})$ independent of $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$ such that (NSC) possesses a unique mild solution $u \in Y_T$ for all $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$. Here

\[
Y_T := \left\{ u \in C([0, T]; \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3))^3 \mid \|u\|_{Y_T} \leq C\|u_0\|_{\dot{H}^s}, \text{div} u = 0 \right\}
\]
with
\[ \|u\|_{Y_T} := \sup_{0 < t < T} \|u(t)\|_{H^s} + \|u\|_{L^{\theta_1}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} + \|\nabla u\|_{L^{\theta_2}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}. \]

Moreover, there exists a positive constant \( C' = C'(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2) \) such that the existence time \( T \) can be taken as
\[ T \geq \frac{C'}{\|u_0\|^{\frac{2}{H^s s - \frac{1}{2}}}}. \tag{1.2} \]

**Remark 1.4.** In the case \( \Omega = 0 \), it follows from Kato [17] and Giga [11] that the time interval \( T \) for local existence of the strong solution with the initial data \( u_0 \) in \( H^s(\mathbb{R}^3) \) with \( s > 1/2 \) is characterized as
\[ T \geq \frac{C}{\|u_0\|^{\frac{2}{H^s s - \frac{1}{2}}}}. \tag{1.3} \]
which corresponds to our characterization (1.2). Hence Theorem 1.3 covers the local existence results for \( \Omega = 0 \).

**Remark 1.5.** The characterization (1.1) of the existence time \( T \) in Theorem 1.1 seems to be sharp in the sense that (1.1) coincides with (1.2) and (1.3) in the case \( 1/\theta_1 = 3/4 - 3/2p - s/2 \) and \( 1/\theta_2 = 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2 \). Therefore, our characterization (1.1) and (1.2) can be regarded as a continuous extension of (1.3) with respect to \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \) from \( \{0\} \) to \( \mathbb{R} \).

This note is organized as follows. In Section 2, we introduce some notation and function spaces, and show the dispersive estimates for the oscillation part of the semigroup \( T_\Omega(t) \). In Section 3, we introduce the admissible pairs \((p, \theta_1)\) and \((q, \theta_2)\) and establish the estimates of the Strichartz type for the semigroup \( T_\Omega(t) \). In Section 4, we prove the nonlinear estimates for \((\text{NSC})\) using the \( L^p-L^q \) smoothing properties of the semigroup \( T_\Omega(t) \). In Section 5, we present the proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3.

## 2 Dispersive Estimates

We first introduce function spaces. Let \( \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3) \) be the Schwartz class of all rapidly decreasing functions, and let \( \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^3) \) be the space of all tempered distributions. We first recall the definition of the homogeneous Littlewood-Paley decompositions. Let \( \varphi \) be a radial function in \( \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3) \) satisfying the following properties:
\[ 0 \leq \hat{\varphi}(\xi) \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3, \]
\[ \text{supp } \hat{\varphi} \subset \{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 2^{-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 2 \}, \]
and
\[ \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{\varphi}_j(\xi) = 1 \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}, \]
where \( \varphi_j(x) := 2^{3j} \varphi(2^j x) \) and \( \hat{f} \) denotes the Fourier transform of \( f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3) \). Then, we define the Besov space \( \dot{B}^s_{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^3) \) by the following definition.

**Definition 2.1.** For \( s \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( 1 \leq p, q \leq \infty \), the Besov space \( \dot{B}^s_{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^3) \) is defined to be the set of all tempered distributions \( f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^3) \) such that the following semi-norm is finite:
\[ \|f\|_{\dot{B}^s_{p,q}} := \left\{ 2^{sj} \|\varphi_j \ast f\|_{L^p} \right\}_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}^{l_{ps}}. \]
Next, we shall prove the dispersive estimates for the oscillating parts of the semigroup $T_{\Omega}(t)$ associated with the linear problem of (NSC). We define the operators $\mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\tau)$ of oscillatory integral type as

$$\mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\tau)[f] := \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[e^{\pm i\tau \frac{\xi_3}{|\xi|}}\mathcal{F}[f]\right]$$

for $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, we can rewrite the semigroup $T_{\Omega}(t)$ as

$$T_{\Omega}(t)f = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}_{+}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(I + \mathcal{R})f] + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}_{-}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(I - \mathcal{R})f]$$

(2.1)

for $t \geq 0$ and $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\mathcal{R}$ denotes the matrix of singular integral operators defined by

$$\mathcal{R} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & R_3 & -R_2 \\ -R_3 & 0 & R_1 \\ R_2 & -R_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The operators $\mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega t)$ represent the oscillation parts of $T_{\Omega}(t)$.

**Lemma 2.2.** For any $2 \leq p \leq \infty$, there exists a positive constant $C = C(p)$ such that

$$\| \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\tau)[f] \|_{B_{p,q}^{s}} \leq C\left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{2}{p})}\| f \|_{B_{p',q}^{s+3(1 - \frac{2}{p})}}$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f \in B_{p,q}^{s+3(1 - \frac{2}{p})}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with $1/p + 1/p' = 1$.

In order to prove Lemma 2.2, we first prove the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.3.** There exists a positive constant $C$ such that

$$\| \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\tau)[\Phi_j] \|_{L^\infty} \leq C2^{3j}\left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\Phi_j := \varphi_{j-1} + \varphi_j + \varphi_{j+1}$.

**Remark 2.4.** We remark that similar dispersive estimates were obtained by Dutrifoy [8] in the context of non-viscous rotating fluids. Our estimates in Lemma 2.3 gives an improvement of [8] in the sense that $\log(e + |\tau|)$ is replaced with $\left\{ \log(e + |\tau|) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

**Proof of Lemma 2.3.** It suffices to show that there exists a positive constant $C$ such that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i\tau \frac{\xi_3}{|\xi|}} \widehat{\Phi}_j(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq C2^{3j}\left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(2.2)

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $x_2 = 0$ by the rotational symmetry with respect to $(\xi_1, \xi_2)$. In the case $|\tau| \leq e$, it is easy to see that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i\tau \frac{\xi_3}{|\xi|}} \widehat{\Phi}_j(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\widehat{\Phi}_j(\xi)| d\xi \leq C2^{3j}\left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
Therefore it suffices to show (2.2) for $|\tau| > \varepsilon$. Since $\text{supp} \hat{\Phi}_0 \subset \{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid |\xi| \leq 4 \}$, we decompose the left hand side of (2.2) as

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_j(\xi) d\xi \right| = 2^{3j} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{i2^j x \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) d\xi \right|$$

$$\leq 2^{3j} \left| \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq \varepsilon} e^{i2^j x \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) d\xi \right|$$

$$+ 2^{3j} \left| \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq 4} e^{i2^j x \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) d\xi \right|$$

$$+ 2^{3j} \left| \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq 4} e^{i2^j x \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) d\xi \right|$$

$$=: I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

(2.3)

for some $\varepsilon \in (0, 4)$ to be determined later. For $I_1$ and $I_2$, since $|\hat{\Phi}_0(\xi)| \leq 1$, we have

$$I_1 + I_2 \leq C2^{3j}\varepsilon.$$  

(2.4)

For $I_3$, we have by integration by parts with respect to $\xi_2$ that

$$I_3 \leq 2 \frac{2^{3j}}{\varepsilon |\tau|} \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq \varepsilon} \left| \frac{(|\xi_1, \varepsilon, \xi_3)|^3}{|\xi_3|} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi_1, \varepsilon, \xi_3) \right| d\xi_1 d\xi_3$$

$$+ \frac{2^{3j}}{|\tau|} \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq 4} e^{i2^j x \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left\{ \frac{|\xi|^3}{\xi_2 \xi_3} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) \right\} d\xi$$

$$=: I_{3,1} + I_{3,2}.$$  

(2.5)

For $I_{3,1}$, we have that

$$I_{3,1} \leq C \frac{2^{3j}}{\varepsilon |\tau|} \int_{|\xi_1| \leq 4, |\xi_3| \leq 4} \frac{1}{|\xi_3|} d\xi_3$$

$$\leq C \frac{2^{3j}}{\varepsilon |\tau|} \log \left( \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \right).$$  

(2.6)

For $I_{3,2}$, since

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_2} \left\{ \frac{|\xi|^3}{\xi_2 \xi_3} \hat{\Phi}_0(\xi) \right\} \right| \leq \frac{C}{|\xi_2|^2 |\xi_3|}$$

for $|\xi| \leq 4$, we have that

$$I_{3,2} \leq C \frac{2^{3j}}{|\tau|} \int_{|\xi_2| \leq 4, |\xi_2| \leq 4} \frac{1}{|\xi_2|^2 |\xi_3|} d\xi_2 d\xi_3$$

$$\leq C \frac{2^{3j}}{\varepsilon |\tau|} \log \left( \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \right).$$  

(2.7)

By (2.3), (2.4), (2.5), (2.6) and (2.7), we obtain that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{ix \cdot \xi} e^{\pm i \tau \xi_3/|\xi|} \hat{\Phi}_j(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq C2^{3j} \left\{ \varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\tau|} \log \left( \frac{4}{\varepsilon} \right) \right\}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 4)$. Choosing $\varepsilon = 4|\tau|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \{ \log |\tau| \}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, we obtain the desired estimates.  

\[ \blacksquare \]
Proof of Lemma 2.2. Since $\Phi_j * \varphi_j = \varphi_j$ for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we see that
$$\varphi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f] = G_{\pm}(\tau) [\Phi_j] * (\varphi_j * f)$$
for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Hence we have by the Hausdorff-Young inequality and Lemma 2.3 that
\begin{align*}
\| \Phi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f] \|_{L^\infty} &\leq \sum_{k=-1}^{1} \| G_{\pm}(\tau) [\Phi_{j+k}] \|_{L^\infty} \| \varphi_{j+k} * f \|_{L^1} \\
&\leq C2^{3j} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{1/2} \| f \|_{L^1} \tag{2.8}
\end{align*}
for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$. In the case $p = 2$, it follows from the Plancherel theorem that
$$\| \Phi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f] \|_{L^2} \leq \| f \|_{L^2} \tag{2.9}$$
for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. From (2.8) and (2.9), we have by the Riesz-Thorin interpolation theorem that
\begin{align*}
\| \Phi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f] \|_{L^p} &\leq C2^{3(1-\frac{2}{p})j} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{1/2(1-\frac{2}{p})} \| f \|_{L^p'} \tag{2.10}
\end{align*}
for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}, 2 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $f \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Since
$$\Phi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [\varphi_j * f] = \varphi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f],$$
we have by (2.10) that
\begin{align*}
\| \varphi_j * G_{\pm}(\tau) [f] \|_{L^p} &\leq C2^{3(1-\frac{2}{p})j} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\tau|)}{1 + |\tau|} \right\}^{1/2(1-\frac{2}{p})} \| \varphi_j * f \|_{L^{p'}} \tag{2.11}
\end{align*}
for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}, \tau \in \mathbb{R}$. Multiplying both sides of (2.11) by $2^{sj}$ and then taking the $\ell^q(\mathbb{Z})$-norm, we complete the proof of Lemma 2.2. \qed

3 Linear Estimates

In this section, we establish the linear estimates for the semigroup $T_{\Omega}(t)$. We first recall the behavior of the heat semigroup $e^{t\Delta}$ in the Besov spaces established by Kozono, Ogawa and Taniuchi [21].

Lemma 3.1 (Kozono-Ogawa-Taniuchi [21]). Let $-\infty < s_0 \leq s_1 < \infty$. Then there exists a positive constant $C = C(s_0, s_1)$ such that
\begin{align*}
\|e^{t\Delta}f\|_{\dot{B}^{s_0}_{p,q}} \leq Ct^{-\frac{1}{2}(s_1-s_0)} \| f \|_{\dot{B}^{s_0}_{p,q}}
\end{align*}
for all $t > 0, 1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$ and $f \in \dot{B}^{s_0}_{p,q}(\mathbb{R}^3)$.

We prove the uniform boundedness of $T_{\Omega}(t)$ in $\dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3)$ with respect to $t > 0$ and $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$. 
Lemma 3.2. There exists a positive constant \( C \) such that

\[
\| T_{\Omega}(t)f \|_{H^s} \leq C \| f \|_{H^s}
\]

for all \( t > 0, \Omega \in \mathbb{R}, s \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( f \in \dot{H}^{s}(\mathbb{R}^3)^3 \).

Proof. The desired estimate easily follows from the Plancherel theorem and the explicit form of \( T_{\Omega}(t) \).

\( \square \)

Next we shall establish the estimates of the Strichartz type for the semigroup \( T_{\Omega}(t) \). We impose the following assumption for \( s, p \) and \( \theta_1 \).

**Assumption (L1).** Let the exponent \( s \) satisfy \( 0 \leq s < 3/2 \).

**Assumption (L2).** Let the exponents \( p \) and \( \theta_1 \) satisfy

\[
\max \left\{ \frac{1-2s}{6}, 0 \right\} < \frac{1}{p} < \frac{3-2s}{6}, \quad \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\theta_1} < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{2}{p} - \frac{s}{2} \right\}.
\]

Note that in the case \( 1/\theta_1 = 3/4 - 3/2p - s/2 \), the pair \( (p, \theta_1) \) corresponds to the \( H^s \) admissible pair of the Strichartz estimates for the free propagator of the Schrödinger equations.

Lemma 3.3. Let \( s, p \) and \( \theta_1 \) satisfy Assumptions (L1) and (L2). Then there exists a positive constant \( C = C(s, p, \theta_1) \) such that

\[
\| T_{\Omega}(\cdot)f \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0,\infty;L^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{3}))} \leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right\}}\| f \|_{H^s}
\]

(3.1)

for all \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \) and \( f \in \dot{H}^{s}(\mathbb{R}^3)^3 \). In particular, in the case \( 1/\theta_1 = 3/4 - 3/2p - s/2 \), (3.1) holds for all \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \).

Proof. The proof is based on the duality argument. Since the relation (2.1) holds and since \( \mathcal{R} \) is a bounded operator in \( \dot{H}^{s}(\mathbb{R}^3) \), it suffices to prove that

\[
\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega t)[e^{t\triangle}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}f](x)\overline{\phi(x,t)}dxdt \right| \leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right\}}\| f \|_{L^{2}}\| \phi \|_{L^{\theta_1'}(0,\infty;L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^{3}))}
\]

for all \( \phi \in C_{0}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{3} \times (0, \infty)) \), where \( 1/p + 1/p' = 1 \) and \( 1/\theta_1 + 1/\theta'_1 = 1 \). By the Perseval formula and the Hölder inequality, we have

\[
\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}f](x)\overline{\phi(x,t)}dxdt \right| 
\leq \| f \|_{L^{2}} \left\| \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{G}_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\triangle}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}\phi(t)]dt \right\|_{L^{2}}.
\]

(3.2)

Moreover, since the continuous embedding relation \( \dot{B}^{0}_{p,2}(\mathbb{R}^{3}) \hookrightarrow L^{p}(\mathbb{R}^{3}) \) holds for \( 2 \leq p < \infty \), we have by the Perseval formula, the Hölder inequality and Lemma 2.2 that

\[
\left\| \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}\phi(t)]dt \right\|_{L^{2}}^{2}
\]

\]}
\[
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \phi(t)](x)\mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega \tau)[e^{\tau\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \phi(\tau)](x)\,dt\,d\tau\,dx
\]
\[
= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \phi(x, t)\mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega(t-\tau))[e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-s} \phi(\tau)](x)\,dx\,dt\,d\tau
\]
\[
\leq \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Vert \phi(t) \Vert_{L^p'} \Vert \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega(t-\tau))[e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-s} \phi(\tau)] \Vert_{L^p} \,dt\,d\tau
\]
\[
\leq C \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Vert \phi(t) \Vert_{L^p'} \Vert \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega(t-\tau))[e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-s} \phi(\tau)] \Vert_{B_{p,2}^0} \,dt\,d\tau
\]
\[
\leq C \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Vert \phi(t) \Vert_{L^p'} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega| |t-\tau|)}{1 + |\Omega| |t-\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})} \Vert e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-s} \phi(\tau) \Vert_{B_{p,2}^{3(1-\frac{2}{p})-2s}} \,dt\,d\tau.
\] (3.3)

Here, since \( s < \frac{3}{2} \) and \( \frac{1}{p} < \frac{(3 - 2s)}{6} \), we see that \( 3(1-\frac{2}{p}) - 2s > 0 \). Therefore, it follows from Lemma 3.1 and the continuous embedding relation \( L^p'(\mathbb{R}^3) \hookrightarrow B_{p',2}^0(\mathbb{R}^3) \) that
\[
\Vert e^{(t+\tau)\Delta} \phi(\tau) \Vert_{B_{p',2}^{3(1-\frac{2}{p})-2s}} \leq \frac{C}{(t+\tau)^{\frac{3}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})-s}} \Vert \phi(\tau) \Vert_{B_{p,2}^0}.
\] (3.4)

Combining (3.3) and (3.4), we have by the Hölder inequality that
\[
\left\Vert \int_0^\infty \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \phi(t)] \,dt \right\Vert_{L^2}^2
\]
\[
\leq C \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Vert \phi(t) \Vert_{L^p'} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega| |t-\tau|)}{1 + |\Omega| |t-\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})} \frac{1}{|t-\tau|^{\frac{3}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})-s}} \Vert \phi(\tau) \Vert_{L^p} \,dt\,d\tau
\]
\[
\leq C \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Vert \phi(t) \Vert_{L^p'} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega| |t-\tau|)}{1 + |\Omega| |t-\tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})} \Vert e^{(t+\tau)\Delta} \phi(\tau) \Vert_{B_{p',2}^{3(1-\frac{2}{p})-2s}} \,dt\,d\tau \quad \text{(3.5)}
\]

where we put
\[
h(t) := \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega| |t|)}{1 + |\Omega| |t|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})} \frac{1}{|t|^{\frac{3}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p})-s}}.
\]

In the case \( \frac{1}{\theta_1} > \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - s/2 \), since \( h \in L^{\theta_1}(\mathbb{R}) \) and
\[
\Vert h \Vert_{L^{\theta_1}(\mathbb{R})} = C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{a}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{p} - s \right) \right\}},
\]
we have by (3.5) and the Hausdorff-Young inequality that
\[
\left\Vert \int_0^\infty \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \phi(t)] \,dt \right\Vert_{L^2}^2 \leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{a}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{p} - s \right) \right\}} \Vert \phi \Vert_{L^{\theta_1}(0,\infty;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))}^2 \quad \text{(3.6)}
\]

In the case \( \frac{1}{\theta_1} = \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - s/2 \), since \( h(t) \leq |t|^{-\frac{3}{2}(1-\frac{2}{p}) + s} \), we have by (3.5) and the Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev inequality that
\[
\left\Vert \int_0^\infty \mathcal{G}_\pm(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \phi(t)] \,dt \right\Vert_{L^2}^2 \leq C \Vert \phi \Vert_{L^{\theta_1}(0,\infty;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))}^2 \quad \text{(3.7)}
\]
Combining (3.2), (3.6) and (3.7), we complete the proof of Lemma 3.3. \[ \square \]

Next we prove the estimates of the Strichartz type for the derivative of the semigroup \( T_{\Omega}(t) \). To this end, we impose the following assumption on \( s, q \) and \( \theta_{2} \).

**Assumption (L3).** Let the exponent \( s \) satisfy \( 0 < s < 3/2 \).

**Assumption (L4).** Let the exponents \( q \) and \( \theta_{2} \) satisfy

\[
\frac{3 - 2s}{6} < \frac{1}{q} < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5 - 2s}{6} \right\}, \quad \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \leq \frac{1}{\theta_{2}} < \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - \frac{2}{q} - \frac{s}{2} \right\}.
\]

**Lemma 3.4.** Let \( s, q \) and \( \theta_{2} \) satisfy Assumptions (L3) and (L4). Then there exists a positive constant \( C = C(s, q, \theta_{2}) \) such that

\[
\| \nabla T_{\Omega}(\cdot)f \|_{L^{\theta_{2}}(0,\infty;L^{q}(\mathbb{R}^{3}))} \leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{1}{\theta_{2}} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right\}}\| f \|_{H^{s}} \quad (3.8)
\]

for all \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \) and \( f \in \dot{H}^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{3})^{3} \). In particular, in the case \( 1/\theta_{2} = 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2 \), (3.8) holds for all \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \).

**Proof.** The proof is based on the duality argument and similar to that of Lemma 3.3. Since the relation (2.1) holds and since \( \mathcal{R} \) is a bounded operator in \( \dot{H}^{s}(\mathbb{R}^{3}) \), it suffices to prove that

\[
\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \partial_{x_{j}} \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}f](x)\overline{\phi(x,t)}dxdt \right| 
\leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{1}{\theta_{2}} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \right\}}\| f \|_{L^{2}}\| \phi \|_{L^{\theta_{2}'}(0,\infty;L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^{3}))}
\]

for all \( \phi \in C_{0}^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{3} \times (0,\infty)) \) and \( j = 1, 2, 3 \), where \( 1/q + 1/q' = 1 \) and \( 1/\theta_{2} + 1/\theta_{2}' = 1 \). By the Perseval formula and the Hölder inequality, we have

\[
\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{3}} \partial_{x_{j}} \mathcal{G}_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}f](x)\overline{\phi(x,t)}dxdt \right| 
\leq \| f \|_{L^{2}}\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{G}_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}\partial_{x_{j}}\phi(t)]dxdt \right| 
\leq \| f \|_{L^{2}}\left| \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{G}_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}\partial_{x_{j}}\phi(t)]dt \right|_{L^{2}}. \quad (3.9)
\]

Moreover, since the continuous embedding relation \( \dot{B}_{q,2}^{0}(\mathbb{R}^{3}) \hookrightarrow L^{q}(\mathbb{R}^{3}) \) holds for \( 2 \leq q < \infty \), similarly to (3.3), we have by the Perseval formula, the Hölder inequality and Lemma 2.2 that

\[
\| \int_{0}^{\infty} \mathcal{G}_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}}\partial_{x_{j}}\phi(t)]dt \|_{L^{2}}^{2} 
\leq C \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \| \phi(t) \|_{L^{q'}} \left\| \mathcal{G}_{\pm}(\Omega(t - \tau))\left[ e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-s}\partial_{x_{j}}\phi(\tau) \right] \right\|_{B_{q,2}^{0}} dt d\tau 
\leq C \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \| \phi(t) \|_{L^{q'}} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega||t - \tau|)}{1 + |\Omega||t - \tau|} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{q}{2})} \| e^{(t+\tau)\Delta}\phi(\tau) \|_{B_{q,2}^{0-\frac{q}{2}-2s}} dt d\tau. \quad (3.10)
\]
Here, since $s < 3/2$ and $1/q < (5 - 2s)/6$, we see that $5 - \frac{6}{q} - 2s > 0$. Therefore, it follows from Lemma 3.1 and the continuous embedding relation $L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^3) \hookrightarrow \dot{B}_{q,2}^{0}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ that

$$\left\| e^{(t+\tau)\Delta} \phi(\tau) \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,2}^{5-\frac{6}{q}-2s}} \leq \frac{C}{|t-\tau|^\frac{5}{2}-\frac{3}{q}-s} \| \phi(\tau) \|_{L^{q'}}. \quad (3.11)$$

Combining (3.10) and (3.11), we have by the Hölder inequality that

$$\left\| \int_0^\infty G_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \partial_{x_j} \phi(t)] dt \right\|^2_{L^2} \leq C \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \| \phi(t) \|_{L^{q'}} \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega||t-\tau|)}{1 + |\Omega||t-\tau|} \right\}^\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{q}) \frac{1}{|t-\tau|^\frac{5}{2}-\frac{3}{q}-s} \| \phi(\tau) \|_{L^{q'}} dtd\tau \leq C \| \phi \|_{L^{q'}(0,\infty;L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^3))} \left\| \int_0^\infty \bar{h}(\cdot-\tau) \| \phi(\tau) \|_{L^{q'}} d\tau \right\|_{L^{\frac{\theta_2}{2}}(0,\infty)} , \quad (3.12)$$

where we put

$$\bar{h}(t) := \left\{ \frac{\log(e + |\Omega||t|)}{1 + |\Omega||t|} \right\}^\frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{2}{q}) \frac{1}{|t|^\frac{5}{2}-\frac{3}{q}-s}.$$

In the case $1/\theta_2 > 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2$, since $\bar{h} \in L^{\frac{\theta_2}{2}}(\mathbb{R})$ and

$$\left\| \bar{h} \right\|_{L^{\frac{\theta_2}{2}}(\mathbb{R})} = C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{5}{2}\left(-\frac{3}{q}+s\right) \right\}},$$

we have by (3.12) and the Hausdorff-Young inequality that

$$\left\| \int_0^\infty G_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \partial_{x_j} \phi(t)] dt \right\|^2_{L^2} \leq C|\Omega|^{-\left\{ \frac{5}{2}\left(-\frac{3}{q}+s\right) \right\}} \| \phi \|^2_{L^{q'}(0,\infty;L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^3))} . \quad (3.13)$$

In the case $1/\theta_2 = 5/4 - 3/2q - s/2$, since $\bar{h}(t) \leq |t|^{-\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{q}+s}$, we have by (3.13) and the Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev inequality that

$$\left\| \int_0^\infty G_{\mp}(\Omega t)[e^{t\Delta}(-\Delta)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \partial_{x_j} \phi(t)] dt \right\|^2_{L^2} \leq \| \phi \|^2_{L^{q'}(0,\infty;L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^3))} . \quad (3.14)$$

Combining (3.9), (3.13) and (3.14), we complete the proof of Lemma 3.4. \qed

### 4 Nonlinear Estimates

In this section, we consider the estimates for the Duhamel term of (NSC). Put

$$N(u, v)(t) := \int_0^t T_{\Omega}(t-\tau)[P[(u \cdot \nabla)v](\tau)] d\tau$$

for $t \geq 0$. We first recall the $L^p-L^q$ smoothing properties for the semigroup $T_{\Omega}$ obtained by Hieber and Shibata [15].
Lemma 4.1 (Hieber-Shibata [15]). Let $1 \leq p \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty$. Then for any $\alpha \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^3$ there exists a positive constant $C = C(p, q, \alpha)$ such that
\[
\| \partial^\alpha T_{\Omega}(t)f \|_{L^q} \leq C t^{-\frac{|\alpha|}{2}-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{q})} \| f \|_{L^p}
\]
for all $t > 0$, $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$ and $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $\text{div} \ f = 0$.

Next we prove the bilinear estimates for $N(\cdot, \cdot)$ in our solution spaces associated with the linear estimates. We impose the following assumption on the exponents of our function spaces.

**Assumption (NL1).** Let the exponent $s$ satisfy $0 \leq s < 3/2$.

**Assumption (NL2).** Let the exponents $p, q, \theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ satisfy
\[
0 < \frac{1}{p} < \frac{1}{3}, \quad \frac{s}{3} < \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > \frac{1}{2},
\]
\[
0 < \frac{1}{\theta_1} < \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p}, \quad 0 < \frac{1}{\theta_2} < 1 - \frac{3}{2q}.
\]

Lemma 4.2. Let $s, p, q, \theta_1$ and $\theta_2$ satisfy Assumptions (NL1) and (NL2). Then there exists a positive constant $C = C(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2)$ such that
\[
\sup_{0 < t < T} \| N(u, v)(t) \|_{H^s} \leq C T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}} \sup_{0 < t < T} \| u(t) \|_{H^s} \| \nabla v \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))},
\]
(4.1)
for all $T > 0$, $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$, $u \in L^\infty(0, T; \dot{H}^s(\mathbb{R}^3))^3$ and $v \in L^{\theta_2}(0, T; \dot{W}^{1, q}(\mathbb{R}^3))^3$, and
\[
\| N(u, v) \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq C T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}} \| u \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \| \nabla v \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))},
\]
(4.2)
\[
\| \nabla N(u, v) \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq C T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}} \| u \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \| \nabla v \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))},
\]
(4.3)
for all $T > 0$, $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}$, $u \in L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))^3$ and $v \in L^{\theta_2}(0, T; \dot{W}^{1, q}(\mathbb{R}^3))^3$.

**Proof.** We first prove (4.1). Choose $r_1$ such that
\[
\frac{1}{r_1} = \frac{3 - 2s}{6} + \frac{1}{q}.
\]
Since $s/3 < 1/q < 1/2$, it is easy to see that $1 < r_1 < 2$. Hence by Lemma 3.1, Lemma 4.1, the Hölder inequality and the Sobolev embedding theorem, we have
\[
\| N(u, v)(t) \|_{H^s} \leq C \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{s}{2}-\frac{3}{2}(\frac{1}{r_1}-\frac{1}{2})} \| \mathbb{P}[(u \cdot \nabla)v](\tau) \|_{L^{r_1}} \, d\tau
\]
\[
\leq C \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{3}{2q}+\frac{1}{\theta_2}} \| \nabla v(\tau) \|_{L^q} \sup_{0 < \tau < t} \| u(\tau) \|_{H^s} \, d\tau
\]
(4.4)
for all $0 < t < T$. Here since $\frac{1}{\theta_2} < 1 - \frac{3}{2q}$, we see that $\frac{3}{2q} \theta_2' < 1$, where $1/\theta_2 + 1/\theta_2' = 1$. Hence by the Hölder inequality we have
\[
\int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{3}{2q}+\frac{1}{\theta_2}} \| \nabla v(\tau) \|_{L^q} \, d\tau \leq C T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}} \| \nabla v \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}
\]
(4.5)
for all $0 < t < T$. Substituting (4.5) into (4.4), we obtain the estimate (4.1).

Next we shall prove (4.2) and (4.3). Choose $r_2$ such that

$$
\frac{1}{r_2} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}.
$$

Note that $1 < r_2 < 2$ since $1/p < 1/3, 1/q < 1/2$ and $1/p + 1/q > 1/2$. It follows from Lemma 4.1 and the Hölder inequality that

$$
\|N(u, v)(t)\|_{L^p} \leq C \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{3}{2q}} \|u(\tau)\|_{L^p} \|\nabla v(\tau)\|_{L_q} d\tau
$$

for all $0 < t < T$. Putting

$$
\frac{1}{\theta_3} := \frac{1}{\theta_1} + \frac{2q - 3}{2q},
$$

we see that

$$
\frac{1}{\theta_1} = \frac{1}{\theta_3} - \left(1 - \frac{3}{2q}\right).
$$

Hence (4.6), the Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev inequality and the Hölder inequality yield that

$$
\|N(u, v)\|_{L^{\theta_1}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq C \|u(t)\|_{L^p} \|\nabla v(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C \|u\|_{L^{\theta_1}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \|\nabla v\|_{L^{\frac{2q}{2q-3}}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}.
$$

Here we remark that the assumption $\frac{1}{\theta_2} < 1 - \frac{3}{2q}$ implies that $\frac{2q}{2q-3} < \theta_2$. Hence by the Hölder inequality we have that

$$
\|\nabla v\|_{L^{\frac{2q}{2q-3}}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}} \|\nabla v\|_{L^{\theta_2}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}.
$$

Substituting (4.8) into (4.7), we obtain (4.2).

Similarly to (4.6), it follows from Lemma 4.1 and the Hölder inequality that

$$
\|\nabla N(u, v)(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C \int_0^t (t - \tau)^{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p}} \|u(\tau)\|_{L^p} \|\nabla v(\tau)\|_{L^q} d\tau
$$

for all $0 < t < T$. Putting

$$
\frac{1}{\theta_4} := \frac{1}{\theta_2} + \frac{p - 3}{2p},
$$

we see that

$$
\frac{1}{\theta_2} = \frac{1}{\theta_4} - \left(1 - \frac{3}{2p}\right).
$$

Hence (4.9), the Hardy-Littlewood-Sobolev inequality and the Hölder inequality yield that

$$
\|\nabla N(u, v)\|_{L^{\theta_4}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq C \|u(t)\|_{L^p} \|\nabla v(t)\|_{L^q} \leq C \|u\|_{L^{\theta_4}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \|\nabla v\|_{L^{\theta_2}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}.
$$

Here we remark that the assumption $\frac{1}{\theta_1} < 1 - \frac{3}{2p}$ implies that $\frac{2p}{p-3} < \theta_1$. Hence by the Hölder inequality we have that

$$
\|u\|_{L^{\frac{2p}{p-3}}(0,T;L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq T^{\frac{3}{2p} - \frac{3}{2p-3} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}} \|u\|_{L^{\theta_1}(0,T;L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}.
$$

Substituting (4.11) into (4.10), we obtain (4.3). This completes the proof of Lemma 4.2. \qed
5 Proof of Theorems

In this section, we shall give the proof of Theorem 1.1. One can prove Theorem 1.3 in the similar way to that of Theorem 1.1.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Let \( s, p, q, \theta_1 \) and \( \theta_2 \) satisfy Assumptions (A), (B) and (C). Note that these exponents satisfy Assumptions (L1), (L2), (L3), (L4), (NL1) and (NL2). Let \( \Omega \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \), and suppose that \( u_0 \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^3)^3 \) satisfying \( \mathrm{div} \ u_0 = 0 \). Lemma 3.2, Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.4 yield that there exists a positive constant \( C_1 = C_1(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2) \) such that

\[
\sup_{0 < t < T} \| T_\Omega(t) u_0 \|_{H^s} + |\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \| T_\Omega(\cdot) u_0 \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \\
+ |\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \| \nabla T_\Omega(\cdot) u_0 \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))} \leq C_1 \| u_0 \|_{H^s}
\]

for all \( T > 0 \). Then, we define the map \( \Psi \) and the solution space \( X_T \) by

\[
\Psi(u)(t) := T_\Omega(t) u_0 - N(u, u)(t), \\
X_T := \left\{ u \in C([0, T]; H^s(\mathbb{R}^3))^3 \mid \| u \|_{X_T} \leq 2C_1 \| u_0 \|_{H^s}, \mathrm{div} \ u = 0 \right\}
\]

with

\[
\| u \|_{X_T} := \sup_{0 < t < T} \| u(t) \|_{H^s} + |\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \| u \|_{L^{\theta_1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))} \\
+ |\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right) \| \nabla u \|_{L^{\theta_2}(0, T; L^q(\mathbb{R}^3))}
\]

for some \( T > 0 \) to be chosen later, where \( N(\cdot, \cdot) \) is defined in Section 4. From (5.1) and Lemma 4.2, there exists a positive constant \( C_2 = C_2(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2) \) such that

\[
\| \Psi(u) \|_{X_T} \leq C_1 \| u_0 \|_{H^s} + C_2 \left\{ \frac{T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} + \frac{T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} \right\} \| u \|^2_{X_T} \\
\leq C_1 \| u_0 \|_{H^s} + 4C_2^2C_2 \| u_0 \|^2_{H^s} \left\{ \frac{T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} + \frac{T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} \right\}
\]

for all \( T > 0 \) and \( u \in X_T \). Moreover, it follows from Lemma 4.2 that there exists a positive constant \( C_3 = C_3(s, p, q, \theta_1, \theta_2) \) such that

\[
\| \Psi(u) - \Psi(v) \|_{X_T} \leq C_3 \left\{ \frac{T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} + \frac{T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} \right\} \| u - v \|_{X_T} \\
\leq 4C_1C_3 \| u_0 \|_{H^s} \left\{ \frac{T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} + \frac{T^{1 - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{1}{\theta_2}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_2} - \left( \frac{5}{4} - \frac{3}{2q} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} \right\} \| u - v \|_{X_T}
\]

for all \( T > 0 \) and \( u, v \in X_T \). Choose \( T > 0 \) such that

\[
\frac{T^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{1}{\theta_1}}}{|\Omega|^\frac{1}{\theta_1} - \left( \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2p} - \frac{s}{2} \right)} \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{8C_1C_2 \| u_0 \|_{H^s}}, \frac{1}{16C_1C_3 \| u_0 \|_{H^s}} \right\}
\]
and
\[
T^{1-\frac{3}{2q}-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{8C_1C_2\|u_0\|_{H^{s}}}, \frac{1}{16C_1C_3\|u_0\|_{H^{s}}} \right\}.
\]

Then we obtain from (5.2) and (5.3) that
\[
\|\Psi(u)\|_{X_T} \leq 2C_1\|u_0\|_{H^{s}}, \quad \|\Psi(u) - \Psi(v)\|_{X_T} \leq \frac{1}{2}\|u - v\|_{X_T}
\]
for all \(u\) and \(v\) in \(X_T\). Therefore, by the contraction mapping principle, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. \(\square\)

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**References**


