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# Sobolev multipliers, maximal functions and parabolic equations with a quadratic nonlinearity

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## ABSTRACT

We develop a general framework to describe global mild solutions to a Cauchy problem with small initial values concerning a general class of semilinear parabolic equations with a quadratic nonlinearity. This class includes the Navier–Stokes equations, the subcritical dissipative quasi-geostrophic equation and the parabolic–elliptic Keller–Segel system.

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## 1. Presentation of the results

In this paper, we shall study parabolic semi-linear equations on  $(0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n$  of the type:

$$\partial_t u + (-\Delta)^{\alpha/2} u = (-\Delta)^{\beta/2} u^2 \quad (1)$$

with  $0 < \alpha < n + 2\beta$  and  $0 < \beta < \alpha$ .

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More generally, we consider the following Cauchy problem: given  $\vec{u}_0 \in (\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n))^d$ , find a vector distribution  $\vec{u}$  on  $(0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n$  (or on  $(0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ ) such that, for  $i = 1, \dots, d$ , we have

$$\partial_t u_i = -(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2} u_i + \sum_{j=1}^d \sum_{k=1}^d \sigma_{i,j,k}(D)(u_j u_k) \tag{2}$$

and

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} u_i(t, x) = u_{i,0}. \tag{3}$$

We assume that  $\sigma_{i,j,k}(D)$  is a homogeneous pseudo-differential operator of degree  $\beta$  with  $0 < \beta < \alpha < n + 2\beta$ : for  $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  with Fourier transform  $\mathcal{F}f$ , we have:

$$\sigma_{i,j,k}(D)f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\sigma_{i,j,k}(\xi)\mathcal{F}f(\xi)) \tag{4}$$

where  $\sigma_{i,j,k}$  is a smooth (positively) homogeneous function of degree  $\beta$  on  $\mathbb{R}^n - \{0\}$ :

$$\text{for } \lambda > 0 \text{ and } \xi \neq 0, \quad \sigma_{i,j,k}(\lambda\xi) = \lambda^\beta \sigma_{i,j,k}(\xi). \tag{5}$$

We rewrite equation (2) in a vectorial form:

$$\partial_t \vec{u} = -(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2} \vec{u} + \sigma(D)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{u}) \tag{6}$$

and use Duhamel’s formula to transform the problem into an integral problem:

$$\vec{u} = e^{-t(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}} \vec{u}_0 + \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}} \sigma(D)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{u}) ds. \tag{7}$$

We shall use the classical estimate:

**Lemma 1.** *There exists a constant  $C_0$  (depending on  $\sigma$ ) such that, for two functions  $\vec{u}$  and  $\vec{v}$  on  $\mathbb{R}^n$  (with values in  $\mathbb{R}^d$ ) we have*

$$|e^{-(t-s)(-\Delta)^{\alpha/2}} \sigma(D)(\vec{u} \otimes \vec{v})| \leq C_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\vec{u}(y)||\vec{v}(y)|}{(|t-s|^{1/\alpha} + |x-y|)^{n+\beta}} dy. \tag{8}$$

Due to homogeneity, this lemma is a direct consequence of Lemma 7 which will be proved in Appendix A.

The core of the paper is the discussion of the equation

$$U(t, x) = U_0(t, x) + C_0 \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n} K_{\alpha,\beta}(t-s, x-y) U^2(s, y) ds dy \tag{9}$$

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