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Y spaces and global smooth solution of fractional Navier–Stokes equations with initial value in the critical oscillation spaces [☆]

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Abstract

For fractional Navier–Stokes equations and critical initial spaces X , one used to establish the well-posedness in the solution space which is contained in $C(\mathbb{R}_+, X)$. In this paper, for heat flow, we apply parameter Meyer wavelets to introduce Y spaces $Y^{m,\beta}$ where $Y^{m,\beta}$ is not contained in $C(\mathbb{R}_+, \dot{B}_{\infty}^{1-2\beta,\infty})$. Consequently, for $\frac{1}{2} < \beta < 1$, we establish the global well-posedness of fractional Navier–Stokes equations with small initial data in all the critical oscillation spaces. The critical oscillation spaces may be any Besov–Morrey spaces $(\dot{B}_{p,q}^{\gamma_1,\gamma_2}(\mathbb{R}^n))^n$ or any Triebel–Lizorkin–Morrey spaces $(\dot{F}_{p,q}^{\gamma_1,\gamma_2}(\mathbb{R}^n))^n$ where $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty, 0 \leq \gamma_2 \leq \frac{n}{p}, \gamma_1 - \gamma_2 = 1 - 2\beta$. These critical spaces include many known spaces. For example, Besov spaces, Sobolev spaces, Bloch spaces, Q-spaces, Morrey spaces and Triebel–Lizorkin spaces etc. © 2017 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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1. Introduction

For $\beta > 1/2$, the Cauchy problem of the so-called Fractional Navier–Stokes (FNS) equations on the half-space $\mathbb{R}_+^{1+n} = (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n, n \geq 2$, is defined as:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (-\Delta)^\beta u + u \cdot \nabla u - \nabla p = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^{1+n}; \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^{1+n}; \\ u|_{t=0} = a, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

where $(-\Delta)^\beta$ represents the β -order Laplace operator defined by the Fourier transform in the space variable:

$$\widehat{(-\Delta)^\beta u}(t, \xi) = |\xi|^{2\beta} \hat{u}(t, \xi).$$

Upon letting $R_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ be the Riesz transforms, writing

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{P} = \{\delta_{l,l'} + R_l R_{l'}\}, l, l' = 1, \dots, n; \\ \mathbb{P} \nabla(u \otimes u) = \sum_l \frac{\partial}{\partial x_l} (u_l u) - \sum_l \sum_{l'} R_l R_{l'} \nabla(u_l u_{l'}); \\ e^{-t \widehat{(-\Delta)^\beta} f}(\xi) = e^{-t|\xi|^{2\beta}} \hat{f}(\xi), \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

and using $\nabla \cdot u = 0$, we can see that solutions of the above Cauchy problem are then obtained via the integral equation:

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