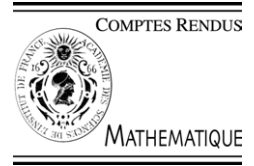




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Partial Differential Equations/Mathematical Problems in Mechanics

On the regularity up to the boundary in the theory of the Navier–Stokes equations with generalized impermeability conditions

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Abstract

In this Note, we extend sufficient conditions for regularity we described in our previous works so that they are valid not only in the interior, but up to the boundary of a flow field. The conditions are based on the integrability properties of either one of the eigenvalues of the rate of deformation tensor or one component of velocity. **To cite this article:** *J. Neustupa, P. Penel, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 340 (2005).*

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Résumé

Régularité conditionnelle jusqu'à la frontière du domaine en théorie des équations de Navier–Stokes associées à des conditions limites d'imperméabilité généralisée. Dans cette Note, nous étendons jusqu'à la frontière du domaine spatial, les conditions suffisantes pour la régularité des solutions faibles des équations de Navier–Stokes que nous avons obtenues dans nos travaux précédents. Ces conditions sont basées sur les propriétés d'intégrabilité ou bien d'une des valeurs propres du tenseur de déformation, ou bien d'une des composantes du champ de vitesse. **Pour citer cet article :** *J. Neustupa, P. Penel, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 340 (2005).*

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En dépit des efforts de nombreux mathématiciens, la question de l'unicité et de la régularité des solutions faibles au sens de Hopf–Leray pour le problème « standard » associant aux équations de Navier–Stokes les conditions aux limites homogènes de Dirichlet, est restée essentiellement une question ouverte. Les difficultés que soulèvent les

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conditions aux limites sont bien connues, en particulier celles pour maîtriser les intégrales $\int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{u} \, dx$ et $\int_{\Omega} \nabla p \cdot \Delta \mathbf{u} \, dx$.

Aussi toute l'analyse proposée ici sera-t-elle fondée sur le problème de conditions initiales et aux limites associant aux équations de Navier–Stokes des conditions d'imperméabilité généralisée imposées aux bornes du domaine Ω (nous avons introduit ces conditions dans [1], nous proposons pour elles cette appellation c.i.g. et discutons leur bien-fondé dans la remarque ci-après). Pour ce problème, dans deux situations géométriques différentes choisies, nous pouvons étendre jusqu'à la frontière de Ω les résultats de régularité intérieure obtenus dans [5,6] et [4]. Ω sera décrit ou bien comme un cube, soit $]-\pi, +\pi[^3$, ou bien comme un ouvert borné simplement connexe de \mathbb{R}^3 de frontière suffisamment régulière, de classe $C^{3,1}$.

Soit T un nombre réel positif, dans $Q_T = \Omega \times]0, T[$, les équations de Navier–Stokes sont écrites en (1)(2) au sein du texte anglais, avec (3) une condition initiale \mathbf{v}^0 donnée dans $L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega)$, nous leur associons (4) sur $\partial\Omega \times]0, T[$ les conditions aux limites (c.i.g.)

$$\mathbf{curl}^k \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0, \quad k = 0, 1, 2.$$

La vorticit  $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \mathbf{curl} \, \mathbf{v}$ satisfait l' quation $\partial_t \boldsymbol{\omega} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \boldsymbol{\omega} = (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \nu \Delta \boldsymbol{\omega} + \mathbf{curl} \, \mathbf{f}$. Comme cela est bien connu, le terme important dans l' quation de la vorticit  est $(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = \sigma_v \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}$ o  $\sigma_v = \frac{1}{2}[\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T]$ d signe la partie sym trique de $\nabla \mathbf{v}$, ce terme est g n rateur d'ensrophie ; l'ensrophie est par d finition l'ensrophie moyenn e $E(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_C |\boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t)|^2 \, dx$, locale dans un sous-domaine C de Ω , ou globale si $C = \Omega$. L'obtention d'une estimation de l'ensrophie est cruciale.

Remarque. Nous pouvons regarder ces conditions (c.i.g.) faisant intervenir la vorticit , comme naturelles en ce qu'elles caract risent des comportements tangentiels sur $\partial\Omega$ de \mathbf{v} , de $\boldsymbol{\omega}$, et de $\mathbf{curl} \, \boldsymbol{\omega}$; comme judicieuses en ce que $\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0$ est alors une propri t  intrins que, et il est remarquable que pour $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ cette m me troisi me condition soit directement v rifiable (voir [1]); naturelles encore et math matiquement r alistes en ce qu'elles s'attachent une extension auto-adjointe de l'op rateur \mathbf{curl} ; enfin absolument pas artificielles en ce qu'elles offrent une compatibilit  avec des conditions historiquement propos es par Navier et aussi en ce qu'elles permettent de discuter la limite inviscide (Bellout et Neustupa). En outre, l' tude du probl me (1)–(4) permet de retrouver les r sultats importants de la th orie classique.

Pr cisons la d finition de l'op rateur \mathbf{curl} dans $L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega)$:

$A = \mathbf{curl}|_{D^1}$, o  $D(A) = D^1 = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{W}^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega); (\mathbf{curl} \, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \text{ au sens des traces}\}$, lequel domaine de A est dense dans $L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega)$, il peut  tre caract ris  par $D^1 = P_{\sigma} \mathbf{W}_0^{1,2}(\Omega)$, P_{σ}  tant la projection usuelle de L^2 sur L^2_{σ} . A commute avec P_{σ} , une propri t  essentielle pour A^2 .

Nous nous int ressons   \mathbf{v} solution du probl me (1)–(4) lorsque $\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T; D^1) \cap L^{\infty}(0, T; L^2_{\sigma})$ et v rifie la formulation int grale rappel e ci-apr s en (5) : une telle solution faible existe. Si maintenant $\mathbf{v}^0 \in D^j$, $j = 1$ ou 2 , o  $D^2 = D(A^2) = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{W}^{2,2}(\Omega) \cap D^1; (\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$, alors il existe T_j^* et \mathbf{v} unique solution forte du probl me (1)–(4) tels que

$$\mathbf{v} \in C^0(0, T_j^*; D^j), \quad A^{j+1} \mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T_j^*; L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega)) \text{ et } \partial_t A^{j-1} \mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T_j^*; L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega)) \quad (j = 1, 2).$$

On sait depuis Leray (voir aussi Galdi [3]), combien est pertinente l'analyse de structure de l'ensemble des  ventuels points singuliers pour \mathbf{v} , aussi les solutions faibles peuvent-elles  tre construites en sorte que l'in galit  forte d' nergie (voir (6)) soit v rifi e, et l'ensemble des  poques de possible singularit  pour \mathbf{v} est au plus d nombrable. Alors $]0, T[= \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma}]a_{\gamma}, b_{\gamma}[\cup G$, $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{N}$, o  G a une mesure de Hausdorff 1/2-dimensionnelle nulle, les intervalles $]a_{\gamma}, b_{\gamma}[$  tant disjoints ; sur chacun d'eux, \mathbf{v} v rifie (6) pour tout $\xi \in]a_{\gamma}, b_{\gamma}[$, $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \in D^2$ est presque partout continu en t , et \mathbf{v} peut donc  tre identifi  avec la solution forte unique d crite pr c demment, on a en outre $A^3 \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(a_{\gamma}, b_{\gamma}; L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega))$ et $\partial_t A \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(a_{\gamma}, b_{\gamma}; L^2_{\sigma}(\Omega))$.

Dans nos travaux pr c dents [5,6], le r sultat de r gularit  int rieure subordonn e   la r gularit  d'une des valeurs propres de σ_v tenait essentiellement   une in galit  pour l'ensrophie locale, la localisation du probl me  

des sous-domaines intérieurs au bord desquels \mathbf{v} et toutes ses dérivées étaient nuls nous ayant permis d’ignorer les intégrales de surface. Présentement avec les conditions aux limites c.i.g., les calculs menés en (7) sont loisisbles et nous maîtrisons l’intégrale de surface sur la frontière de Ω , $|\int_{\partial\Omega} v_j (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_k v_i) n_k \, dS| \leq C \|\mathbf{v}\|_{1,2}^{5/2} \|\mathbf{v}\|_{2,2}^{1/2}$: pour tout $t \in]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[$ l’entrophie globale maintenant satisfait l’inégalité $d_t E(t) + \nu \|A^2 \mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2}^2 + 4 \int_\Omega \det(\sigma_\nu)(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x} \leq C E(t)^{5/3}$. Les résultats sont alors donnés par le Théorème 2.1.

En fait dans la situation $\Omega =]-\pi, +\pi[^3$, l’intégrale de surface $\int_{\partial\Omega} v_j (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_k v_i) n_k \, dS$ est nulle, et l’inégalité pour l’entrophie globale devient une égalité $d_t E(t) + \nu \|A^2 \mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2}^2 + 4 \int_\Omega \det(\sigma_\nu)(\mathbf{x}, t) \, d\mathbf{x} = 0$.

Une autre façon d’aborder la question de la régularité est la suivante, le couplage par le système d’équations de Navier–Stokes entre les trois composantes du champ de vitesse est-il tel qu’une éventuelle singularité puisse se développer sur l’une d’elles ou bien sur aucune ? Pour le problème « standard », s’agissant de régularité intérieure, la réponse que nous avons obtenue dans [4] est claire : il est possible de contrôler la régularité de ω_3 par celle supposée de la troisième composante du champ de vitesse v_3 avant d’établir une inégalité pour l’entrophie et ainsi transférer leurs régularités aux deux autres composantes v_1 et v_2 .

Pour le problème avec les conditions aux limites c.i.g., on peut établir le même type de résultat de régularité jusqu’à la frontière du domaine Ω , d’où le Théorème 3.1.

Commentaire. L’existence locale de solution forte et le théorème de structure 1.2 sont des résultats auxiliaires importants, mais les principaux résultats de cette note sont les Théorèmes 2.1 et 3.1. Les idées-clés de démonstration seront données dans le texte anglais, pour les détails nous renvoyons aux articles [7] et [8]. Les conditions aux limites c.i.g. nous semblent essentielles pour certaines étapes de démonstration.

1. Introduction

We assume that either $\Omega =]-\pi, \pi[^3$ or Ω is a bounded simply connected domain with the boundary of the class $C^{3,1}$.

We have shown in our papers [5] and [6] that the interior regularity of a so called suitable weak solution \mathbf{v} to the Navier–Stokes equation can be guaranteed by an assumption on one of the eigenvalues of the symmetrized gradient of \mathbf{v} . In [4], we have proved that the interior regularity of \mathbf{v} is guaranteed by certain condition imposed on only one component of \mathbf{v} . The reason why these results were proved only locally, in the interior of Ω , was that \mathbf{v} was assumed to satisfy the Dirichlet boundary condition on the boundary of Ω and we were therefore not able to control the behavior of all necessary terms on $\partial\Omega$.

In this note, instead of the Dirichlet boundary condition, we assume that the considered weak solution \mathbf{v} satisfies the “generalized impermeability boundary conditions” (4) which were introduced in paper [1]. Using fine properties of \mathbf{v} near and on the boundary, we can improve the results from [5,6] and [4] so that they are valid on the whole domain Ω , up to the boundary. (See Theorems 2.1 and 3.1.) The details of all proofs can be found in the papers [7] and [8] which are being prepared.

As auxiliary results, we also present theorems on local in time existence of a strong solution and on the structure of a weak solution that satisfies a so called strong energy inequality. (See Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.)

We deal with the Navier–Stokes initial-boundary value problem

$$\partial_t \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{curl} \, \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{v} = -\nabla \left(p + \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{v}|^2 \right) + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} \quad \text{in } Q_T = \Omega \times]0, T[, \tag{1}$$

$$\mathbf{div} \, \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{in } Q_T, \tag{2}$$

$$\mathbf{v}|_{t=0} = \mathbf{v}^0 \quad \text{in } \Omega, \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{curl}^k \, \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \quad (k = 0, 1, 2) \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega \times]0, T[. \tag{4}$$

\mathbf{v} denotes the velocity, p the pressure and $\nu > 0$ the viscosity coefficient; \mathbf{n} is the outer normal vector on $\partial\Omega$. The Navier–Stokes problem (1)–(4) was treated in [1]. $\mathbf{L}_\sigma^2(\Omega)$ being the closure of $\{\mathbf{u} \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)^3; \mathbf{div} \, \mathbf{u} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega\}$ in

$L^2(\Omega)^3$, and P_σ the orthogonal projection of $L^2(\Omega)^3$ onto $L_\sigma^2(\Omega)$, let us recall some notations and results from [1]:

- $\mathbf{D}^1 = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{W}^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap L_\sigma^2(\Omega); (\mathbf{curl} \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \text{ in the sense of traces}\}$
 $= \{\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_0 + \nabla\varphi; \mathbf{u}_0 \in \mathbf{W}_0^{1,2}(\Omega), \Delta\varphi = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ and } \partial\varphi/\partial\mathbf{n}|_{\partial\Omega} = 0\}$.
- $A = \mathbf{curl}|_{\mathbf{D}^1}$.
- $\mathbf{D}^2 = D(A^2) = \{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{W}^{2,2}(\Omega) \cap \mathbf{D}^1, (\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n})|_{\partial\Omega} = 0 \text{ in the sense of traces}\}$.
- On \mathbf{D}^j , the topology induced by $\|A^j \cdot\|_{0,2}$ is equivalent to the topology of $\mathbf{W}^{j,2}(\Omega)$.
- A is a self-adjoint operator in $L_\sigma^2(\Omega)$ and the resolvent operator $(\lambda I - A)^{-1}$ is compact in $L_\sigma^2(\Omega)$ for all λ from the resolvent set of A .

Suppose that $\mathbf{v}^0 \in L_\sigma^2(\Omega)$. A *weak solution* \mathbf{v} of (1)–(4) is a function that belongs to $L^2(0, T; \mathbf{D}^1) \cap L^\infty(0, T; L_\sigma^2(\Omega))$ and that satisfies

$$\int_0^T \int_\Omega \mathbf{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}) \dot{\theta}(t) \, d\mathbf{x} \, dt - \int_0^T \int_\Omega [(A\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}) + \nu A\mathbf{v} \cdot A\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x})] \theta(t) \, d\mathbf{x} \, dt + \int_\Omega \mathbf{v}^0 \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{x}) \theta(0) \, d\mathbf{x} = 0 \quad (5)$$

for all $\boldsymbol{\phi} \in \mathbf{D}^1$ and all $\theta \in C^\infty([0, T])$ such that $\theta(T) = 0$.

\mathbf{v} can be constructed so that it satisfies the so called “strong energy inequality”, i.e.

$$\|\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2}^2 + 2\nu \int_\xi^t \|\nabla \mathbf{v}(\cdot, \xi)\|_{0,2}^2 \, d\xi \leq \|\mathbf{v}(\cdot, \xi)\|_{0,2}^2 \quad (6)$$

for a.a. $\xi \in]0, T[$ and all $t \in [\xi, T[$.

Under our assumptions on domain Ω , and with the boundary conditions (4), we can modify the procedure described in the survey article by G.P. Galdi [3] and prove the existence of a weak solution \mathbf{v} of the problem (1)–(4) which also satisfies (6) for a.a. $\xi \in]0, T[$ and all $t \in [\xi, T[$.

\mathbf{v} fulfills the first two conditions in (4) (corresponding to $k = 0, 1$) for a.a. $t \in]0, T[$, as a function from \mathbf{D}^1 . The third boundary condition in (4) is contained in the definition of the weak solution in such a sense that if a weak solution \mathbf{v} is smooth enough then it satisfies $\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega \times]0, T[$. This can be shown in the same way as in [1], the proof of Lemma 4.1; moreover, $\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \in L_\sigma^2(\Omega)$ for a.a. $t \in]0, T[$; thus, the normal component of $\mathbf{curl}^2 \mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ on $\partial\Omega$ is zero and belongs to $W^{-1/2,2}(\partial\Omega)$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $j = 1$ or $j = 2$ and let $\mathbf{v}^0 \in \mathbf{D}^j$. Then there exists $T_j^* > 0$ and a strong solution of the problem (1)–(4) on the time interval $]0, T_j^*[$ such that $\mathbf{v} \in C^0(0, T_j^*; \mathbf{D}^j)$, $A^{j+1}\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T_j^*; L_\sigma^2(\Omega))$ and $\partial_t A^{j-1}\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T_j^*; L_\sigma^2(\Omega))$.*

Similar results, in the case of the Dirichlet boundary condition, are well known and they belong to basic theory of the Navier–Stokes equation. That is why we do not comment the proof of Theorem 1.1 on this place. Let us only note that in the case when $\mathbf{v}^0 \in \mathbf{D}^2$, the inclusion $A^3\mathbf{v} \in L^2(0, T_2^*; L_\sigma^2(\Omega))$ implies that $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \in D(A^3)$ for a.a. $t \in]0, T_2^*[$. It means that $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ also satisfies, in addition to the three boundary conditions in (4), the condition $\mathbf{curl}^3 \mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. Thus, $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \mathbf{curl} \mathbf{v}$ also satisfies the same boundary conditions (4), compare with [1].

By analogy with G.P. Galdi [3], we call an *epoch of irregularity* of weak solution \mathbf{v} to the problem (1)–(4) an instant of time ϑ such that $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ is (after a possible re-definition on a set of measure zero in Q_T) an element of \mathbf{D}^1 continuously depending on t on the interval $]\vartheta - \tau, \vartheta[$ for some $\tau > 0$ and $\|A\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2} \rightarrow +\infty$ as $t \rightarrow \vartheta -$. Obviously, the set of all epochs of irregularity of \mathbf{v} is at most countable. If $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \in \mathbf{D}^1$, we denote by $\vartheta(t)$ the least epoch of irregularity of \mathbf{v} , greater than t . Theorem 1.1 guarantees that either such an epoch of irregularity exists in $]t, T[$ or the $W^{1,2}$ -norm of $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ is bounded on $]t, T[$. In the latter case, we put $\vartheta(t) = T$.

Theorem 1.2. *Suppose that \mathbf{v} is a weak solution to the problem (1)–(4) that satisfies the strong energy inequality (6) for a.a. $\xi \in]0, T[$ and all $t \in [\xi, T[$. Then $]0, T[= \bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma}]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[\cup G$ where the $\frac{1}{2}$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure of G is zero and $]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[$ are non-overlapping intervals such that \mathbf{v} , after a possible re-definition on a set of measure zero, has the following five properties on each of them: (i) $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ is an element of \mathbf{D}^2 , continuously depending on t on $]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[$; (ii) $A^3 \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(a_\gamma, b_\gamma; \mathbf{L}^2_\sigma(\Omega))$; (iii) $\partial_t A \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(a_\gamma, b_\gamma; \mathbf{L}^2_\sigma(\Omega))$; (iv) the strong energy inequality (6) holds for all $\xi \in]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[$ and $t \in [\xi, T[$; (v) either $b_\gamma = T$ or b_γ is an epoch of irregularity of \mathbf{v} .*

Similar theorems are again well known from the theory of the Navier–Stokes equation either in the whole space \mathbb{R}^3 or with the Dirichlet boundary condition on $\partial\Omega$ (see e.g. C. Foias and R. Temam [2] and G.P. Galdi [3]). The proof of Theorem 1.2 is based on Theorem 1.1, starting from a.a. time instants $\xi \in]0, T[$, we can construct a strong solution on an interval $]\xi, \xi + \delta[$. See [1], using the uniqueness we can identify the strong solution with \mathbf{v} .

2. Regularity in dependence on one of the eigenvalues of tensor $(\nabla \mathbf{v})_s$

If \mathbf{v} is the velocity of a flow then the rate of deformation tensor σ_v is defined by the identity $\sigma_v = (\nabla \mathbf{v})_s = \frac{1}{2}[\nabla \mathbf{v} + (\nabla \mathbf{v})^T]$.

Theorem 2.1. *Suppose that \mathbf{v} is a weak solution to the problem (1)–(4) that satisfies the strong energy inequality (6). Let $\zeta_1 \leq \zeta_2 \leq \zeta_3$ be the eigenvalues of tensor σ_v . Suppose that $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq T$ and one of the functions $\zeta_1, (\zeta_2)_+, \zeta_3$ belongs to $L^r(t_1, t_2; L^s(\Omega))$ for some real numbers r, s such that $1 \leq r \leq +\infty, \frac{3}{2} < s \leq +\infty$ and $2/r + 3/s \leq 2$. ($(\zeta_2)_+$ denotes the positive part of ζ_2 .) Then $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ is the element of \mathbf{D}^2 , continuously depending on t in the interval $]t_1, t_2[$. Moreover, $A^3 \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{L}^2_\sigma(\Omega))$ and $\partial_t A \mathbf{v} \in L^2_{\text{loc}}(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{L}^2_\sigma(\Omega))$.*

The main steps of the proof are: Suppose that the interval $]t_1, t_2[$ contains an epoch of irregularity b_γ (for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$). Item (ii) of Theorem 1.2 implies that $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t) \in \mathbf{W}^{3,2}(\Omega)$ for $t \in]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[- M$ where the measure of M is zero. Suppose that $t \in]t_1, t_2[\cap]a_\gamma, b_\gamma[- M$. The condition $A^2 \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ a.e. on $\partial\Omega$ means that $\Delta \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$ and so $\Delta \mathbf{v} = \Delta P_\sigma \mathbf{v} = P_\sigma \Delta \mathbf{v}$. Thus, multiplying the Navier–Stokes equation (1) by $\Delta \mathbf{v}$ and integrating on Ω , we obtain:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |A \mathbf{v}|^2 dx + \nu \int_{\Omega} |\Delta \mathbf{v}|^2 dx = \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} \cdot \Delta \mathbf{v} dx. \tag{7}$$

The integral on the right-hand side satisfies

$$\int_{\Omega} v_j (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_{kk} v_i) dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} v_j (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_k v_i) n_k dS - \int_{\Omega} (\partial_k v_j) (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_k v_i) dx \tag{8}$$

and the analysis of the integral on $\partial\Omega$ represents the crucial point. (The integral would be equal to zero in the case of the homogeneous Dirichlet boundary condition for \mathbf{v} , however, on the other hand, this boundary condition does not enable to obtain identity (7).) Using the boundary conditions (4) and the coincidence of \mathbf{v} with $\nabla \phi$ on $\partial\Omega$ (for an appropriate function ϕ), we can derive the estimates

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\partial\Omega} v_j (\partial_j v_i) (\partial_k v_i) n_k dS \right| &= \left| \int_{\partial\Omega} (\partial_k \phi) v_i (\partial_k n_i) dS \right| \leq c_1 \left| \int_{\partial\Omega} |v|^2 |\nabla \mathbf{v}| dS \right| \\ &\leq c_2 \|\mathbf{v}\|_{1,2}^2 \|\mathbf{v}\|_{3/2,2} \leq c_3 \|\mathbf{v}\|_{1,2}^{5/2} \|\mathbf{v}\|_{2,2}^{1/2} \leq \frac{\nu}{2} \|A^2 \mathbf{v}\|_{0,2}^2 + c_4(\nu) \|A \mathbf{v}\|_{0,2}^{10/3} \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where ϕ denotes $\frac{1}{2}|\nabla \varphi|^2$. The second integral on the right-hand side of (8) can be treated in a similar way as in our papers [5] or [6]. Using boundary conditions (4) and estimate (9), we can finally arrive at the inequality

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{3}{8} \|A\mathbf{v}\|_{0,2}^2 + \frac{\nu}{4} \|A^2\mathbf{v}\|_{0,2}^2 \leq -3 \int_{\Omega} \zeta_1 \zeta_2 \zeta_3 \, d\mathbf{x} + c_4(\nu) \|A\mathbf{v}\|_{0,2}^{10/3}. \quad (10)$$

In order to complete the proof, we must further use the integrability of $\|A\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2}^2$ in t on $]0, T[$, the assumption of theorem 2.1, and the inequalities $|\zeta_i| \leq c_5 |\nabla \mathbf{v}|$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$). Integrating (10) on the time interval $]b_\gamma - \delta, b_\gamma[$ (for $\delta > 0$ small enough), we can derive that $\|A\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)\|_{0,2}$ is a bounded function of t on $]b_\gamma - \delta, b_\gamma[$. This contradicts the assumption that b_γ is an epoch of irregularity.

3. Regularity in dependence on one component of velocity

Theorem 3.1. *Let \mathbf{v} be a weak solution to the problem (1)–(4) that satisfies the strong energy inequality (6). Suppose that $0 \leq t_1 < t_2 \leq T$ and $v_3 \in L^r(t_1, t_2; L^s(\Omega))$ for some $r \in [4, +\infty]$, $s \in]6, +\infty]$, $2/r + 3/s \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then $\mathbf{v}(\cdot, t)$ is the element of D^2 , continuously depending on t in the interval $]t_1, t_2[$. Moreover, $A^3\mathbf{v} \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{L}_\sigma^2(\Omega))$ and $\partial_t A\mathbf{v} \in L_{\text{loc}}^2(t_1, t_2; \mathbf{L}_\sigma^2(\Omega))$.*

First step in the proof: write the equation for $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \text{curl } \mathbf{v}$, and use the fact that $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ satisfies boundary conditions (4). Using also the integrability of v_3 , we can derive that the norms of $\boldsymbol{\omega}_3$ in $L^\infty(t_1, t_2; L^2(\Omega))$ and in $L^2(t_1, t_2; L^6(\Omega))$ are estimated by the sum of the norms of $\nabla \mathbf{v}$ in $L^\infty(t_1, t_2; L^2(\Omega))$ and in $L^2(t_1, t_2; L^6(\Omega))$, raised to $2/r + 3/s$. This step is impossible if we use the Dirichlet boundary condition instead of (4).

Second step: consider the integral on the right-hand side of (7), where the convective term $(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla)\mathbf{v}$ can be replaced by $\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{v}$ and its components must be rewritten in such a way that they either contain v_3 or $\boldsymbol{\omega}_3$ (knowing the integrability of these two functions in $\Omega \times]t_1, t_2[$). The procedure is analogous to [4], however all integrations are performed on Ω and the boundary conditions (4) must therefore be used.

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