

# Some aspects of the asymptotic behavior of solutions to the Navier-Stokes equations

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## Abstract

We study some aspects of asymptotic behavior of strong global solutions of the homogeneous Navier-Stokes equations (see also [1]).  $\Omega$  is a domain in  $\mathbf{R}^3$  with uniform  $C^3$  boundary,  $A$  is the Stokes operator and  $\{E_\lambda; \lambda \geq 0\}$  is the resolution of identity of  $A$ .  $\|\cdot\|_\beta = \|\cdot\| + \|A^\beta \cdot\|$  denotes the graph norm and  $w$  is a strong global solution,  $w \neq 0$ .

**Theorem 2** *Suppose that there exist  $\kappa < -1$  and  $C > 0$  such that  $\|w(t)\| \leq Ct^\kappa$  for every  $t \geq 1$ . Let  $C(\beta) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|A^\beta w(t)\|/\|w(t)\|$ . Then  $0 \leq C(\beta) < \infty$  and  $C(\beta)^{1/\beta}$  is independent of  $\beta \in (0, 1)$ . Let  $\lambda = C(\beta)^{1/\beta}$ . If  $0 \leq \lambda_1 < C(\beta)^{1/\beta} < \lambda_2 < \infty$  then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|E_{\lambda_2} w(t) - E_{\lambda_1} w(t)\|_\beta}{\|w(t)\|_\beta} = 1 \text{ and } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|E_{\lambda_2} w(t) - E_{\lambda_1} w(t)\|}{\|w(t)\|} = 1. \quad \blacksquare$$

Let  $\Omega$  be a smooth bounded domain,  $\{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$  be the non-decreasing sequence of eigenvalues of  $A$  and let  $w_j$  be the eigenfunction of  $A$  associated with  $\lambda_j$ . If  $w = \sum_j \alpha_j w_j$ , we put  $P_n w = \sum_j^n \alpha_j w_j$  for every  $n \in N$ .

**Theorem 3** *There exists a unique  $n = n(w) \in N$  such that  $\lambda_n < \lambda_{n+1}$  and*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|A^\beta (I - P_n) w(t)\|}{\|A^\beta P_n w(t)\|} = 0, \quad \forall \beta \in [0, 5/4).$$

*If  $\lambda_n > \lambda_1$  and  $k = k(w)$  denotes the largest natural number such that  $\lambda_k < \lambda_n$  then*

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\|A^\beta (P_n - P_k) w(t)\|}{\|A^\beta P_k w(t)\|} = \infty, \quad \forall \beta \in [0, 5/4). \quad \blacksquare$$

If  $n \in N$  and  $\lambda_n < \lambda_{n+1}$  then there exists  $w$  such that  $n = n(w)$ . The set of initial conditions of such solutions contains a smooth manifold in the space  $D(A^\gamma)$ ,  $\gamma \in (3/4, 1)$ .

**Keywords:** Navier-Stokes equations, asymptotic behavior, strong global solution.

## References

- [1] Z.Skalák, On asymptotic dynamics of solutions of the homogeneous Navier-Stokes equations, *Nonlinear Analysis, Theory, Methods and Applications*, paper in press.