

\mathcal{D} -solutions of the stationary Navier-Stokes equations past an obstacle

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This is the joint work with Horst Heck (Bern Univ., Switzerland) and Hyun-seok Kim (Sogang Univ., Korea).

In an exterior domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, we consider the stationary Navier-Stokes equations

$$(N-S) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla p = \operatorname{div} F & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \operatorname{div} u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \\ u(x) \rightarrow u^\infty & \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

where F and u^∞ are the given 3×3 -tensors of functions on Ω and the prescribed constant vector in \mathbb{R}^3 at infinity, respectively. For a family $\{F_n, u_n^\infty\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of given data, we denote by $\{u_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ the family of \mathcal{D} -solutions corresponding to (N-S). In this talk, we shall show that there is a constant $\delta > 0$ such that if $\|F_n\|_{L^{3/2, \infty}} + |u_n^\infty| \leq \delta$ holds for all $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and if $F_n \rightharpoonup F$ weakly-* in $L^{3/2, \infty}(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)$, $u_n^\infty \rightarrow u^\infty$ in \mathbb{R}^3 as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then we have that $\nabla u_n \rightharpoonup \nabla u$ weakly-* in $L^{3/2, \infty}(\Omega) \cap L^2(\Omega)$, where u is a unique \mathcal{D} -solution of (N-S). Furthermore, if $F_n \rightarrow F$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega)$, then it holds that $\nabla u_n \rightarrow \nabla u$ strongly in $L^q(\Omega)$ for all $3/2 < q \leq 2$. This result may be regarded as generalization of Shibata-Yamazaki [2] since we may include such a critical case as $u^\infty = 0$. It should be noted that the solution u of (N-S) with $u^\infty = 0$ behaves completely different from those of the case $u^\infty \neq 0$.

References

- [1] Heck, H., Kim, H., Kozono, H., Weak solutions of the stationary Navier-Stokes equations for a viscous incompressible fluid past an obstacle, *Math. Ann.* **356**, 653–681 (2013).
- [2] Shibata, Y., Yamazaki, M., Uniform estimates in the velocity at infinity for stationary solutions to the Navier-Stokes exterior problem. *Jpn. J. Math.* (N.S.) **31**, 225–279 (2005).