

二维色散Quasi-Geostrophic方程组的整体 适定性

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摘 要

本文研究一类二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组初值问题的整体适定性。通过引进一类高低频具有不同正则性指标的混合型 Besov 空间, 并通过建立相应的色散半群在其上的一致有界性估计, 证明了该二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组关于混合型临界 Besov 空间中一致小初值的整体适定性。

关键词

二维色散 Quasi-Geostrophic 方程组, 混合型 Besov 空间, 整体适定性

Global Well-Posedness of Two-Dimensional Dispersive Quasi-Geostrophic Equations

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Abstract

This paper is devoted to studying the global well-posedness of Cauchy problem for the two-dimensional dispersive quasi-geostrophic equations. By introducing a kind of Hybrid-Besov spaces with different regularity indices at high frequency and low frequency, and by establishing the uniformly bounded estimations of the corresponding dispersive operator semigroup on these new function spaces, the global well-posedness of the 2D dispersive quasi-geostrophic equations is obtained for uniformly small initial values in the critical functional framework.

Keywords

Two-Dimensional Dispersive Quasi-Geostrophic Equations, Hybrid-Besov Spaces, Global Well-Posedness

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1. 前言

本文研究如下带色散外力项的二维 quasi-geostrophic 方程组 Cauchy 问题的整体适定性

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \theta + u \cdot \nabla \theta + \nu |D|^\alpha \theta + Au_2 = 0, & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ u = \mathcal{R}^\perp \theta = (-\mathcal{R}_2 \theta, \mathcal{R}_1 \theta), & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ \theta(0, x) = \theta_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^2, \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $0 < \alpha \leq 2$, 未知函数 $\theta(t, x)$ 表示流体的温度, 函数 $u = (u_1, u_2)$ 表示流体的速度场; θ_0 为给定的初始值; 正常数 ν 表示扩散系数, 正常数 A 表示色散参数; $\mathcal{R}_i = -\partial_i |D|^{-1}$, $i = 1, 2$ 为 Riesz 变换, 分数阶微分算子 $|D|^\alpha$ 定义为: $\widehat{|D|^\alpha f}(\xi) = |\xi|^\alpha \hat{f}(\xi)$, 其中 \hat{f} 表示 f 的 Fourier 变换. 该方程组提供了一个二维框架下波与湍流运动相互作用的模型. 由于 $\alpha = 1$ 的二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组与三维旋转不可压缩 Navier-Stokes 方程组的相似性, 因此它可以视作三维 Navier-Stokes 方程的一个低维模型, 关于方程组 (1.1) 更多物理背景介绍可参阅文献 [1].

当 $A = 0$ 时, 方程组 (1.1) 退化为经典二维 quasi-geostrophic 方程组

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \theta + u \cdot \nabla \theta + \nu |D|^\alpha \theta = 0, & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ u = \mathcal{R}^\perp \theta = (-\mathcal{R}_2 \theta, \mathcal{R}_1 \theta), & (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \times (0, \infty), \\ \theta(0, x) = \theta_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^2. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

根据尺度变换和 L^∞ 极大值原理, $\alpha > 1$, $\alpha = 1$, $\alpha < 1$ 分别称为次临界情形, 临界情形和超临界情形, 见文献 [2, 3]. 在次临界的情形下, Constantin 和 Wu [4–6] 证明了初值问题 (1.2) 光滑解的整体存在性. Wu [7–9] 分别在在 Lebesgue 空间, Morrey 空间以及齐次 Sobolev 空间中证明了初值问题 (1.2) 的整体适定性. 在临界情形下, Kiselev, Nazarov 和 Volberg [11] 提出了一种新的非局部极大值原理方法, 证明了关于空间周期光滑初值的整体适定性. 与此同时, Caffarelli 和 Vasseur [12] 从一个完全不同的方向, 通过充分运用 DeGiorgi 迭代方法, 建立了弱解的全局正则性. 值得一提的是, 在超临界的情形下, 初值问题 (1.2) 关于一般初值的整体适定性或者解是否全局正则仍然是公开的. 对于初值问题 (1.2) 关于临界空间中小初值的整体适定性以及整体弱解的条件正则性的更多研究结果, 可参阅文献 [13–19].

到目前为止, 对于二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组初值问题 (1.1) 的研究结果相对较少. Kiselev 和 Nazarov [20] 运用 [11] 中的方法证明了当 $\alpha = 1$ 时初值问题 (1.1) 关于任意空间周期光滑初值是整体正则的. 值得一提的是, 他们的工作不能推广至全空间的情形. 随后, Cannone, Miao 和 Xue [21] 证明了当 A 充分大时, 初值问题 (1.1) 的全局正则性. Wan 和 Chen [22] 证明了当 A 充分大, 且 ν 充分小时, 初值问题 (1.1) 光滑解的整体适定性. Elgindi 和 Widmayer [23] 利用时间衰减估计, 证明了当 $\nu = 0$ 时, 初值问题 (1.1) 解大时间的存在性.

一个很自然的问题是能否在临界空间中获得二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组 (1.2) 关于色散参数 A 一致小初值的整体适定性. 为此, 受文献 [24] 的启发, 本文通过充分开发方程组的结构特点, 引进一类高低频具有不同正则性指标的混合型 Besov 空间, 通过建立相应色散半群在其上的一致有界性估计, 并通过运用 Littlewood-Paley 理论和 Bony 仿积分分解等调和分析的理论和方法以及结合不动点理论, 证明了二维色散 quasi-geostrophic 方程组 (1.1) 关于临界混合型 Besov 空间中一致小初值的整体适定性. 本文主要结果具体如下:

定理 1.1 设 $p \in [2, 4]$, $\alpha \in (2 - \frac{2}{p}, 2]$, 则存在与 A 无关的正常数 c , 使得若 $\|\theta_0\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}} \leq c$, 问题 (1.1) 存在唯一的整体解

$$\theta \in C([0, \infty; \dot{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}) \cap \tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}) \cap \tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1}).$$

本文的剩余部分组成如下: 第二节中, 我们将给出 Littlewood-Paley 理论的一些基本事实, 并给出色散半群 $\mathcal{G}^A(t)$ 的具体表达式以及有界性估计; 第三节中, 我们将运用 Bony 仿积分分解理论等建立色散半群在混合型 Besov 空间上的线性和双线性估计; 最后, 我们给出了主要结果的证明.

在本文中, Fg 和 \hat{g} 均表示 g 关于空间变量的傅里叶变换, F^{-1} 表示相应的傅里叶逆变换. $i = \sqrt{-1}$. 我们用 C 表示一个绝对常数, 它的值可能随着位置的变化而变化.

2. 预备知识

首先,我们将简单介绍 Littlewood-Paley 理论,并给出混合型 Besov 空间以及相应的 Chemin-Lerner 空间的定义.更多关于 Littlewood-Paley 理论和经典 Besov 空间的讨论,可参阅专著 [24].

设 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 为 Schwartz 空间, $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 为缓增广义函数空间. 选择径向函数 $\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 使得 $\hat{\varphi}, \hat{\psi}$ 满足下列性质:

$$\text{supp } \hat{\varphi} \subset \mathcal{C} := \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{3}{4} \leq |\xi| \leq \frac{8}{3}\},$$

$$\text{supp } \hat{\psi} \subset \mathcal{B} := \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |\xi| \leq \frac{4}{3}\},$$

且

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \hat{\varphi}(2^{-j}\xi) = 1 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}.$$

对任意的 $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, 令 $\varphi_j(x) := 2^{2j}\varphi(2^jx), \psi_j(x) := 2^{2j}\psi(2^jx)$, 定义频率局部化算子 Δ_j 和低频截断算子 S_j :

$$\Delta_j f := \varphi_j * f, \quad S_j f = \psi_j * f, \quad \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}, f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^2).$$

令 $\mathcal{S}'_h(\mathbb{R}^2) := \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^2)/\mathcal{P}[\mathbb{R}^2]$, 其中 $\mathcal{P}[\mathbb{R}^2]$ 为定义在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的全体多项式所构成的线性空间. 众所周知, 在 $\mathcal{S}'_h(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 中成立如下分解:

$$f = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j f, \quad S_j f = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{j-1} \Delta_k f.$$

此外, 由 $\hat{\varphi}$ 和 $\hat{\psi}$ 的支集性质, 容易验证频率局部化算子 Δ_j 和低频截断算子 S_j 满足如下的拟正交性:

$$\Delta_j \Delta_k f = 0, \quad |j - k| \geq 2;$$

$$\Delta_j (S_{k-1} f \Delta_k f) = 0, \quad |j - k| \geq 5.$$

运用 Bony 仿积分解 [25], 可得

$$fg = T_f g + T_g f + R(f, g),$$

其中

$$T_f g = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} S_{j-1} f \Delta_j g, \quad R(f, g) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j f \tilde{\Delta}_j g, \quad \tilde{\Delta}_j g = \sum_{|j'-j| \leq 1} \Delta_{j'} g.$$

定义 2.1 设 $s, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$, 定义混合型 Besov 空间:

$$\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s,\sigma} := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{S}'_h(\mathbb{R}^2) : \|f\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s,\sigma}} := \sup_{2^j \leq A} 2^{js} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^2} + \sup_{2^j > A} 2^{j\sigma} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^p} < \infty \right\}.$$

定义 2.2 设 $s, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq p, r \leq +\infty$, 定义 Chemin-Lerner 空间:

$$\tilde{L}^r(0, \infty; \dot{B}_{2,p}^{s,\sigma}) := \left\{ f \in \mathcal{S}'((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2) : \lim_{j \rightarrow -\infty} S_j f = 0, \right. \\ \left. \|f\|_{\tilde{L}^r(0, \infty; \dot{B}_{2,p}^{s,\sigma})} = \sup_{2^j \leq A} 2^{js} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^r(0, \infty; L^2)} + \sup_{2^j > A} 2^{j\sigma} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^r(0, \infty; L^p)} < \infty \right\}.$$

引理 2.3 (Bernstein 不等式) [24] 设 $1 \leq p \leq q \leq +\infty$, 对任意的 $\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{N}^3$, 成立

$$1) \text{supp} \hat{f} \subseteq \{|\xi| \leq A_0 2^j\} \implies \|\partial^\gamma f\|_{L^q} \leq C 2^{j|\gamma| + jn(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q})} \|f\|_{L^p}, \\ 2) \text{supp} \hat{f} \subseteq \{A_1 2^j \leq |\xi| \leq A_2 2^j\} \implies \|f\|_{L^p} \leq C 2^{-j|\gamma|} \sup_{|\beta|=|\gamma|} \|\partial^\beta f\|_{L^p}.$$

下面, 我们给出问题 (1.1) 的等价积分方程.

$$\theta(t) = \mathcal{G}_A(t)\theta_0 + \int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau) \nabla(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta(\tau) \cdot \theta(\tau)). \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $\{\mathcal{G}^A(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ 为色散半群, 其具体表达式为

$$\mathcal{G}^A(t)f := e^{iAt \frac{D_1}{|D|}} e^{\nu t |D|^\alpha} f = F^{-1} \left[\cos \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) e^{-\nu |\xi|^{\alpha t}} \hat{f}(\xi) + i \sin \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) e^{-\nu |\xi|^{\alpha t}} \hat{f}(\xi) \right].$$

最后, 我们给出色散半群 $\{\mathcal{G}^A(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的 $L^p - L^p$ 估计.

引理 2.5 设 \mathcal{C} 是 \mathbb{R}^2 中以 0 为中心的环, 且 $\alpha \in [0, 2]$, 则存在与 ν 有关的 $c > 0, C > 0$, 使得若 $\text{supp} \hat{\theta}_0 \subset \lambda \mathcal{C}$, 成立

1) 对任意的 $\lambda > 0$,

$$\|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta_0\|_{L^2} \leq C e^{-c\lambda^{\alpha t}} \|\theta_0\|_{L^2}; \quad (2.2)$$

2) 对任意的 $\lambda \gtrsim A$ 和 $1 \leq p \leq \infty$,

$$\|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta_0\|_{L^p} \leq C e^{-c\lambda^{\alpha t}} \|\theta_0\|_{L^p}. \quad (2.3)$$

证明 1) 结合 \mathcal{G}^A 的表达式以及 Plancherel 定理, 可得

$$\|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta_0\|_{L^2} = \|\hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi) \hat{\theta}_0(\xi)\|_{L^2} \leq C \|e^{-c|\xi|^{\alpha t}} \hat{\theta}_0(\xi)\|_{L^2} \leq C e^{-c\lambda^{\alpha t}} \|\theta_0\|_{L^2}.$$

2) 结合 \mathcal{G}^A 的表达式以及 Fourier 的性质, 可得

$$\mathcal{G}^A(t)f = F^{-1} \left[\cos \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) e^{-\nu |\xi|^{\alpha t}} \hat{f}(\xi) + i \sin \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) e^{-\nu |\xi|^{\alpha t}} \hat{f}(\xi) \right] \\ = F^{-1} \left[\left(\cos \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) + i \sin \left(A \frac{|\xi_1|}{|\xi|} t \right) \right) e^{-\nu |\xi|^{\alpha t}} \right] * \hat{f}(\xi)$$

下面, 我们证明 $\mathcal{G}^A(t)$ 的有界性. 设 $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus 0)$, 且在 \mathcal{C} 附近等于 1. 结合 θ_0 的支集性质, 定义

$$\begin{aligned} g(t, x) &:= F^{-1}[\phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi)\hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi)](t, x) \\ &= (2\pi)^{-2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{ix\xi} \phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 只需要证明

$$\|g(t, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq C e^{-c\lambda^\alpha t}. \quad (2.4)$$

为了得到估计 (2.3), 我们将积分区域分为: $|x| \leq \lambda^{-1}$ 和 $|x| \geq \lambda^{-1}$ 来分别讨论.

首先, 存在 $C > 0$ 使得成立

$$\int_{|x| \leq \lambda^{-1}} |g(x, t)| dx \leq C \int_{|x| \leq \lambda^{-1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi)| |\hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi)| d\xi dx \leq C e^{-c\lambda^\alpha t}. \quad (2.5)$$

此外, 定义算子 $L := x \cdot \frac{\nabla_\xi}{i|x|^2}$, 即成立 $L(e^{ix\xi}) = e^{ix\xi}$. 由分部积分公式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} g(x, t) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} L^N(e^{ix\xi}) \phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi) d\xi \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{ix\xi} (L^*)^N [\phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi)] d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

运用标准的求导运算以及数学归纳法, 容易证明存在 $C > 0$ 使得成立

$$|\partial^\gamma (e^{iAt \frac{\xi_1}{|\xi|}})| \leq C |\xi|^{-|\gamma|} (1 + At)^{|\gamma|}$$

和

$$|\partial^\gamma (e^{-\nu|\xi|^\alpha t})| \leq C |\xi|^{-|\gamma|} e^{-\nu|\xi|^\alpha t}.$$

进而, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (L^*)^N [\phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi)] \right| \\ & \leq C |x|^{-N} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2| = |\alpha| \\ |\alpha| \leq N}} \lambda^{-N + |\alpha|} \left| (\nabla^{N - |\alpha|} \phi)(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \partial^{\alpha_1} (e^{iAt \frac{\xi_1}{|\xi|}}) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \times \partial^{\alpha_2} (e^{-\nu|\xi|^\alpha t}) \right| \\ & \leq C |\lambda x|^{-N} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha_1| + |\alpha_2| = |\alpha| \\ |\alpha| \leq N}} \lambda^{|\alpha|} \left| (\nabla^{N - |\alpha|} \phi)(\lambda^{-1}\xi) \right| |\xi|^{-|\alpha_1| - |\alpha_2|} e^{-\nu|\xi|^\alpha t} (1 + At)^{|\alpha_1|}. \end{aligned}$$

取 $N = 3$, 对任意的 $\lambda \gtrsim A$, 成立

$$|(L^*)^3(\phi(\lambda^{-1}\xi)\hat{\mathcal{G}}^A(t, \xi))| \leq C|\lambda x|^{-3}e^{-\nu|\xi|^{\alpha}t}.$$

因此, 成立

$$\int_{|x| \geq \lambda^{-1}} |g(x, t)| dx \leq Ce^{-c\lambda^{\alpha}t} \lambda^2 \int_{|x| \geq \lambda^{-1}} |\lambda x|^{-3} dx \leq Ce^{-c\lambda^{\alpha}t}. \quad (2.6)$$

结合 (2.5) 和 (2.6) 即可得 (2.4) 成立. 这就完成了 (2.3) 式的证明.

3. 线性估计和乘积法则

引理 3.1 设 $s, \sigma \in \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha \in [0, 2]$, $(p, q) \in [1, \infty]$. 则成立

$$1) \text{ 对任意的 } \theta \in \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s-\frac{\alpha}{q}, \sigma-\frac{\alpha}{q}}, \|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^q(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s, \sigma})} \leq C\|\theta\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s-\frac{\alpha}{q}, \sigma-\frac{\alpha}{q}}},$$

$$2) \text{ 对任意的 } f \in \tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s, \sigma}), \text{ 成立}$$

$$\left\| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right\|_{\tilde{L}^q(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s+\frac{\alpha}{q}, \sigma+\frac{\alpha}{q}})} \leq C\|f\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s, \sigma})}.$$

证明 1) 由定义 2.2, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^q(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s, \sigma})} &= \sup_{2^j \leq A} 2^{js} \|\Delta_j(\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta)\|_{L^q(0, \infty; L^2)} \\ &\quad + \sup_{2^j > A} 2^{j\sigma} \|\Delta_j(\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta)\|_{L^q(0, \infty; L^p)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

首先, 运用引理 2.5, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_j(\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta)\|_{L^q(0, \infty; L^2)} &\leq C\|e^{-c\lambda^{\alpha}t}\|\Delta_j\theta\|_{L^2}\|_{L^q(0, \infty)} \\ &\leq C2^{-\frac{\alpha}{q}j}\|\Delta_j\theta\|_{L^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

其次, 同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Delta_j(\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta)\|_{L^q(0, \infty; L^p)} &\leq C\|e^{-c\lambda^{\alpha}t}\|\Delta_j\theta\|_{L^p}\|_{L^q(0, \infty)} \\ &\leq C2^{-\frac{\alpha}{q}j}\|\Delta_j\theta\|_{L^p}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

将 (3.2) 和 (3.3) 代入 (3.1), 即得

$$\|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^q(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s, \sigma})} \leq C\|\theta\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s-\frac{\alpha}{q}, \sigma-\frac{\alpha}{q}}}.$$

2) 由定义 2.2, 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right\|_{\tilde{L}^q(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{s+\frac{\alpha}{q},\sigma+\frac{\alpha}{q}})} &= \sup_{2^j \leq A} 2^{j(s+\frac{\alpha}{q})} \left\| \Delta_j \left(\int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right) \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty;L^2)} \\ &\quad + \sup_{2^j > A} 2^{j(\sigma+\frac{\alpha}{q})} \left\| \Delta_j \left(\int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right) \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty;L^p)}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

首先, 运用 Minkowski 不等式, 引理 2.5 (2) 以及 Young 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \Delta_j \left(\int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right) \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq C \left\| \int_0^t \|\mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)\Delta_j f(\tau)\|_{L^2} d\tau \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \\ &\leq C \left\| \int_0^t e^{-2^{\alpha j}(t-\tau)} \|\Delta_j f(\tau)\|_{L^2} d\tau \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \\ &\leq C \left\| e^{-2^{\alpha j}t} \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \left\| \Delta_j f(\tau) \right\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} \\ &\leq C 2^{-\frac{\alpha}{q}j} \left\| \Delta_j f \right\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

其次, 同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \Delta_j \left(\int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)f(\tau)d\tau \right) \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty;L^p)} &\leq C \left\| \int_0^t \|\mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau)\Delta_j f(\tau)\|_{L^p} d\tau \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \\ &\leq C \left\| \int_0^t e^{-c2^{\alpha j}(t-\tau)} \|\Delta_j f(\tau)\|_{L^p} d\tau \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \\ &\leq C \left\| e^{-2^{\alpha j}t} \right\|_{L^q(0,\infty)} \left\| \Delta_j f(\tau) \right\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\ &\leq C 2^{-\frac{\alpha}{q}j} \left\| \Delta_j f \right\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

将 (3.5) 和 (3.6) 代入 (3.4), 即得证结论成立.

引理 3.2 设 $p \in [2, 4], \alpha \in (2 - \frac{2}{p}, 2], \mathcal{R}^\perp \theta, \theta \in \tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}) \cap \tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})$, 则存在与 $A, \mathcal{R}^\perp \theta, \theta$ 无关的常数 C , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta \cdot \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{3-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha})} &\leq C \left(\|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

证明 由 Bony 仿积可得,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_j((\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\theta) &= \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \Delta_j(S_{k-1}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\Delta_k \theta) + \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \Delta_j(S_{k-1}\theta\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)) + \sum_{k \geq j-2} \Delta_j(\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\tilde{\Delta}_k \theta) \\ &:= I_j + II_j + III_j. \end{aligned}$$

引入指标集 $J_j := \{(k', k) : |k - j| \leq 4, k' \leq k - 2\}$. 则对 $2^j > A$, 容易看出

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_j\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^p)} &\leq \sum_{J_j} \left\| \Delta_j(\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta) \Delta_k \theta) \right\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^p)} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{J_{j, ll}} + \sum_{J_{j, lh}} + \sum_{J_{j, hh}} \right) \left\| \Delta_j(\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta) \Delta_k \theta) \right\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^p)} \\ &:= I_{j,1} + I_{j,2} + I_{j,3}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$J_{j, ll} = \{(k', k) \in J_j : 2^{k'} \leq A, 2^k \leq A\},$$

$$J_{j, lh} = \{(k', k) \in J_j : 2^{k'} \leq A, 2^k > A\},$$

$$J_{j, hh} = \{(k', k) \in J_j : 2^{k'} > A, 2^k > A\}.$$

利用 Bernstein 不等式、Hölder 不等式以及算子 \mathcal{R}^\perp 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 上有界可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_{j,1} &\leq C \sum_{(k', k) \in J_{j, ll}} 2^{k'} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0, \infty; L^\infty)} 2^{2k(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p})} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^2)} \\ &\leq C \sum_{(k', k) \in J_{j, ll}} 2^{k'(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0, \infty; L^2)} 2^{2k} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^2)} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C 2^{-j(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})}. \end{aligned}$$

同样的推理, 可见

$$\begin{aligned} I_{j,2} &\leq C \sum_{(k', k) \in J_{j, lh}} 2^{k'} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0, \infty; L^\infty)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^p)} \\ &\leq C \sum_{(k', k) \in J_{j, lh}} 2^{k'(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0, \infty; L^2)} 2^{k(\frac{2}{p} + 1)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0, \infty; L^p)} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})} \sum_{(k', k) \in J_{j, lh}} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \\ &\leq C 2^{-j(\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p} + 1 - \alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p} + 1})}. \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{j,3} &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} 2^{\frac{2}{p}k'} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} 2^{k'(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C 2^{-j(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

对于 $2^j \leq A$ 的情形, 利用正交性可见

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq \sum_{J_j} \|\Delta_j(\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\Delta_k \theta)\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} \\
 &\leq \left(\sum_{J_{j,ll}} + \sum_{J_{j,lh}} + \sum_{J_{j,hh}} \right) \|\Delta_j(\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\Delta_k \theta)\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} \\
 &:= I_{j,4} + I_{j,5} + I_{j,6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用 Bernstein 不等式、Hölder 不等式以及算子 \mathcal{R}^\perp 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 上有界可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{j,4} &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,ll}} 2^{k'} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,ll}} 2^{k'(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{2k} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(\alpha-1)(k'-k)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
 &\leq C 2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到当 $p \leq 4$ 且 $\frac{2}{p} + 2 - \alpha > 0$ 时, 成立

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{j,5} &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,th}} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{p-2}})} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,th}} 2^{\frac{2k'}{p}} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} \\
&\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,th}} 2^{k'(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{(k'-k)(\frac{2}{p}+\alpha-2)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(k'-k)(\frac{2}{p}+\alpha-2)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C 2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{j,6} &\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{p-2}})} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} 2^{2k'(\frac{2}{p}-\frac{1}{2})} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \sum_{(k',k) \in J_{j,hh}} 2^{k'(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \|\Delta_{k'}(\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \|\Delta_k \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{(k'-k)(\frac{2}{p}+\alpha-2)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} \sum_{k' \leq k-2} 2^{(k'-k)(\frac{2}{p}+\alpha-2)} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 4} 2^{-k(3-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C 2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 结合 $I_{j,1} \sim I_{j,6}$ 的估计, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sup_{2^j \leq 1} 2^{j(3-\alpha)} \|I_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} + \sup_{2^j > 1} 2^{(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)j} \|I_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.8}$$

类似可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sup_{2^j \leq 1} 2^{j(3-\alpha)} \|II_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} + \sup_{2^j > 1} 2^{(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)j} \|II_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

令 $K_j := \{(k, k') : k \geq j - 3, |k' - k| \leq 1\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} III_j &= \left(\sum_{K_{j,ul}} + \sum_{K_{j,th}} + \sum_{K_{j,hl}} + \sum_{K_{j,hh}} \right) \Delta_j (\Delta_k (\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta) \Delta_{k'} \theta) \\ &:= III_{j,1} + III_{j,2} + III_{j,3} + III_{j,4}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} K_{j,ul} &= \{(k, k') \in K_j : 2^k \leq A, 2^{k'} \leq A\}, \\ K_{j,th} &= \{(k, k') \in K_j : 2^k \leq A, 2^{k'} > A\}, \\ K_{j,hl} &= \{(k, k') \in K_j : 2^k > A, 2^{k'} \leq A\}, \\ K_{j,hh} &= \{(k, k') \in K_j : 2^k > A, 2^{k'} > A\}. \end{aligned}$$

利用 Bernstein 不等式、Hölder 不等式以及算子 \mathcal{R}^\perp 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 上有界可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|III_{j,1}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} &\leq C2^{2j(1-\frac{1}{p})} \sum_{(k,k') \in K_{j,ul}} \|\Delta_k (\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta) \Delta_{k'} \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^1)} \\ &\leq C2^{2j(1-\frac{1}{p})} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{(k,k') \in K_{j,ul}} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-2k'} \\ &\leq C2^{2j(1-\frac{1}{p})} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k \geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-j| \leq 1} 2^{-2k'} \\ &\leq C2^{2j(1-\frac{1}{p})} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k \geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-2k} \\ &\leq C2^{-j(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} \|III_{j,1}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq C2^{2j(1-\frac{1}{2})} \sum_{(k,k') \in K_{j,ul}} \|\Delta_k (\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta) \Delta_{k'} \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^1)} \\ &\leq C2^j \sum_{(k,k') \in K_{j,ul}} 2^{k(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_k (\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{2k'} \|\Delta_{k'} \theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-2k'} \\ &\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k \geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-k'| \leq 1} 2^{-2k'} \\ &\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k \geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-2k} \\ &\leq C2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})}. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 直接推出

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,2}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} &\leq C2^j \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,1h}\cup K_{j,h1}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{2+p}})} \\
&\leq C2^j \sum_{K_{j,1h}} 2^{k(2-\alpha)} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{k'(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \|\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-k'(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-k'|\leq 1} 2^{-k'(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

及

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,2}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,1h}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{2+p}})} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-k'|\leq 1} 2^{-k'(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(2-\alpha)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

利用 Bernstein 不等式、Hölder 不等式以及算子 \mathcal{R}^\perp 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 上有界可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,3}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} &\leq C2^j \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,h1}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{2+p}})} \\
&\leq C2^j \sum_{K_{j,h1}} 2^{k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} 2^{2k'} \|\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} 2^{-2k'} \\
&\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-k'|\leq 1} 2^{-2k'} \\
&\leq C2^j \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-2k} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,3}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,hl}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{2p}{2+p}}} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \sum_{|k-k'|\leq 1} 2^{-2k'} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-2k} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

注意到 $2 \leq p \leq 4$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,4}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} &\leq C \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,hh}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{p}{2}})} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,hh}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} \|\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C2^{\frac{2}{p}j} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\|III_{j,4}\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} &\leq C2^{2j(\frac{2}{p}-\frac{1}{2})} \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,hh}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^{\frac{p}{2}})} \\
&\leq C2^{2j(\frac{2}{p}-\frac{1}{2})} \sum_{(k,k')\in K_{j,hh}} \|\Delta_k(\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta)\|_{L^\infty(0,\infty;L^p)} \|\Delta_{k'}\theta\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C2^{j(\frac{4}{p}-1)} \|\mathcal{R}^\perp\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})} \sum_{k\geq j-3} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha)} 2^{-k(\frac{2}{p}+1)} \\
&\leq C2^{-j(3-\alpha)} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}.
\end{aligned}$$

综合 $III_{j,1} \sim III_{j,4}$ 的估计, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sup_{2^j \leq 1} 2^{j(3-\alpha)} \|III_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^2)} + \sup_{2^j > 1} 2^{(\frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha)j} \|III_j\|_{L^1(0,\infty;L^p)} \\
&\leq C \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha,\frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0,\infty;\mathcal{B}_{2,p}^{2,\frac{2}{p}+1})}. \tag{3.10}
\end{aligned}$$

结合 (3.8) ~ (3.10) 即得 (3.7) 成立.

4. 定理 1.1 的证明

引理 4.1 ([26]) 设 $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ 为 Banach 空间. 设 $B : X \times X \rightarrow X$ 为双线性算子, 且满足对任意的 $x_1, x_2 \in X$, 存在常数 $\eta > 0$, 使得 $\|B(x_1, x_2)\|_X \leq \eta \|x_1\|_X \|x_2\|_X$. 如果 $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{4\eta}$ 且 $y \in X$ 满足 $\|y\|_X \leq \varepsilon$, 则方程 $x = y + B(x, x)$ 在 X 中存在唯一解, 且满足 $\|x\|_X \leq 2\varepsilon$.

定理 1.1 的证明. 定义 Banach 空间 X 为

$$X = \tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^2)) \cap \tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1}(\mathbb{R}^2)),$$

并在其上赋予范数

$$\|\theta\|_X := \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})} + \|\theta\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})}.$$

定义

$$B(\theta, \theta)(t) := \int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau) \nabla[\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta(\tau) \cdot \theta(\tau)] d\tau.$$

由引理 3.1 (2) 和引理 3.2 可知, 对任意的 $\theta \in X$, 存在常数 $C_1 \geq 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|B(\theta, \theta)\|_X &= \left\| \int_0^t \mathcal{G}^A(t-\tau) \nabla[\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta(\tau) \cdot \theta(\tau)] d\tau \right\|_X \\ &\leq C_1 \left\| [\mathcal{R}^\perp \theta(\tau) \cdot \theta(\tau)] \right\|_{\tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{3-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+2-\alpha})} \\ &\leq C_1 \|\theta\|_X \|\theta\|_X. \end{aligned}$$

并且, 由引理 3.1 (1) 又可知, 对任意的 $\theta_0 \in \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}$, 存在常数 $C_0 > 0$ 使得

$$\|\mathcal{G}^A(t)\theta_0\|_X \leq C_0 \|\theta_0\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}}.$$

因此, 由引理 4.1 可得, 对任意的 $0 \leq \varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{4C_1}$ 以及任意满足 $\|\theta_0\|_{\dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}} \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{C_0}$ 的 $\theta_0 \in \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}$, 方程 (2.1) 在 X 中存在一个唯一解 $\theta \in \tilde{L}^\infty(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha}) \cap \tilde{L}^1(0, \infty; \dot{\mathcal{B}}_{2,p}^{2, \frac{2}{p}+1})$ 且 $\|\theta\|_X \leq 2\varepsilon$. 此外, 由标准的稠密性讨论, 可进一步证明 $\theta \in C(0, \infty; \dot{B}_{2,p}^{2-\alpha, \frac{2}{p}+1-\alpha})$. 这就完成了定理 1.1 的证明.

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