

# Solving linearized Boltzmann equation pointwisely

Kung-Chien Wu  
National Cheng Kung University and NCTS

Joint with Haitao Wang and Yu-Chu Lin

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# Outline

Boltzmann equation

Two decompositions

New Mixture Lemma

Conclusion

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## Boltzmann with cutoff ( $-2 < \gamma < 1$ )

- $\partial_t F + \xi \cdot \nabla_x F = Q(F, F)$

$$Q(F, G) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} B(|\xi - \xi_*|, \theta) \{F(\xi'_*)G(\xi') - F(\xi_*)G(\xi)\} d\xi_* d\omega.$$

- Cross section:  $B(V, \theta) = |V|^\gamma b(\theta)$

- Equilibrium:  $\mathcal{M}(\xi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \exp\left(\frac{-|\xi|^2}{2}\right).$

- Around equilibrium  $\mathcal{M}$ :  $F = \mathcal{M} + \sqrt{\mathcal{M}}f.$

- $\partial_t f + \xi \cdot \nabla_x f = Lf, \quad f(0, x, \xi) = f_0$

- $f_0$  cpt. supp. in  $x$  and  $\xi$  weight  $e^{\alpha|\xi|^p}$  ( $\alpha$  small,  $0 < p \leq 2$ )

- $Lf = -\nu(\xi)f + Kf$

- $\nu(\xi) \sim (1 + |\xi|)^\gamma, K$ : integral operator.

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## Wave-Remainder decomposition

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t h^{(0)} + \xi \cdot \nabla_x h^{(0)} + \nu(\xi) h^{(0)} = 0, \\ h^{(0)}(0, x, \xi) = f_0(x, \xi) \end{cases}$$

The  $j^{\text{th}}$  order approximation  $h^{(j)}$ ,  $j \geq 1$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t h^{(j)} + \xi \cdot \nabla_x h^{(j)} + \nu(\xi) h^{(j)} = Kh^{(j-1)}, \\ h^{(j)}(0, x, \xi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

We can define the wave part and remainder part:

$$W^{(6)} = \sum_{j=0}^6 h^{(j)}, \quad \mathcal{R}^{(6)} = f - W^{(6)}$$

Note that  $\mathcal{R}^{(6)}$  solves the equation

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \mathcal{R}^{(6)} + \xi \cdot \nabla_x \mathcal{R}^{(6)} = L\mathcal{R}^{(6)} + Kh^{(6)}, \\ \mathcal{R}^{(6)}(0, x, \xi) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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- damped transport operator:  $h(t) = \mathbb{S}^t h_0$   
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Let  $0 < p \leq 2$  and  $\alpha$  small,

- $0 \leq \gamma < 1$ ,

$$|\mathbb{S}^t h_0|_{L_\xi^\infty} \leq \sup_y e^{-c_0 \left( t + \alpha^{\frac{1-\gamma}{p+1-\gamma}} |x-y|^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} \right)} |h_0(y, \cdot)|_{L_\xi^\infty} (e^{\alpha|\xi|^p})$$

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## Long-Short wave decomposition

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f + \xi \cdot \nabla_x f = Lf, & (t, x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3, \\ f(0, x, \xi) = f_0(x, \xi) \end{cases}$$

$$f(t, x, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{i\eta x + (-i\xi \cdot \eta + L)t} \hat{f}_0(\eta, \xi) d\eta$$

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## Fluid structure $0 \leq \gamma < 1$ (Liu-Yu)

Let  $v = \sqrt{5/3}$  be the sound speed associated with normalized global Maxwellian, and any given Mach number  $\mathbb{M} > 1$ , there exists positive constant  $C$  such that for  $|x| \leq (\mathbb{M} + 1)ct$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_L\|_{L_\xi^2} &\leq C \left[ (1+t)^{-2} \left( 1 + \frac{(|x| - vt)^2}{1+t} \right)^{-N} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1+t)^{-3/2} \left( 1 + \frac{|x|^2}{1+t} \right)^{-N} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbf{1}_{|x| \leq ct} (1+t)^{-3/2} \left( 1 + \frac{|x|^2}{1+t} \right)^{-3/2} \right] \|f_0\|_{L_x^1 L_\xi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f_S\|_{L^2} \lesssim e^{-ct} \|f_0\|_{L^2}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \|f_L\|_{L_\xi^2} &\leq C \left[ (1+t)^{-2} \left( 1 + \frac{(|x| - vt)^2}{1+t} \right)^{-N} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1+t)^{-3/2} \left( 1 + \frac{|x|^2}{1+t} \right)^{-N} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \mathbf{1}_{|x| \leq ct} (1+t)^{-3/2} \left( 1 + \frac{|x|^2}{1+t} \right)^{-3/2} \right] \|f_0\|_{L_x^1 L_\xi^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\|f_S\|_{L^2} \lesssim e^{-ct} \|f_0\|_{L^2}$$

# Time asymptotic $-2 < \gamma < 0$ (Caflisch and Strain-Guo)

$$\|f_L\|_{L_x^\infty L_\xi^2} \lesssim t^{-3/2} \|f_0\|_{L_x^1 L_\xi^2(e^{\alpha|\xi|^p})}.$$

$$\|f_S\|_{L^2} \lesssim e^{-c\alpha \frac{-\gamma}{p-\gamma} t^{\frac{p}{p-\gamma}}} \|f_0\|_{L^2(e^{\alpha|\xi|^p})}.$$

## Time-like region: $|x| < Mt$

- $f = f_L + f_S = W^{(6)} + \mathcal{R}^{(6)}$
- Define the kinetic part  $f_K = W^{(6)}$ , and tail part  $f_R = \mathcal{R}^{(6)} - f_L$
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- Recall  $f = W^{(6)} + \mathcal{R}^{(6)}$  and we have accurate description of  $W^{(6)}$ .
- (Weighted energy estimate for  $\mathcal{R}^{(6)}$ ,  $-2 < \gamma < 1$ )

$$w(t, x, \xi) = e^{\frac{\varepsilon \rho(t, x, \xi)}{2}}, \quad \mu(x, \xi) = e^{\varepsilon \rho(0, x, \xi)},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(t, x, \xi) &= 5 \left( \delta(\langle x \rangle - Mt) \right)^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} (1 - \chi(X)) \\ &\quad + \left[ \left( (1 - \chi(X)) \delta(\langle x \rangle - Mt) \right) \langle \xi \rangle^{\gamma-1} + 3 \langle \xi \rangle^p \right] \chi(X) \\ \chi(X) &= \chi \left( [\delta(\langle x \rangle - Mt)] \langle \xi \rangle^{\gamma-p-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

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# Outline

- Boltzmann equation
- Two decompositions
- **New Mixture Lemma**
- Conclusion

## Regularization: Estimate of $h^{(6)}$

- Key observation:  $|\nabla_\xi K g_0|_{L^2_\xi} \leq |g_0|_{L^2_\xi}$ . ( $\gamma > -2$ )
- Key observation:  $\mathcal{D}_t = t\nabla_x + \nabla_\xi$ , we have  $[\mathcal{D}_t, \partial_t + \xi \cdot \nabla_x] = 0$
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Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left\| \nabla_x h^{(3)}(t) \right\|_{L^2(\mu)} & \leq e^{-c_\gamma t} \int_0^t \int_0^{s_1} \int_0^{s_2} \frac{1}{s_1 - s_3} \|g_0\|_{L^2(\mu)} ds_3 ds_2 ds_1 \\
 & \leq e^{-c_\gamma t} \int_0^t \int_0^{s_1} \int_{s_3}^{s_1} \frac{1}{s_1 - s_3} \|g_0\|_{L^2(\mu)} ds_2 ds_3 ds_1 \\
 & \leq t^2 e^{-c_\gamma t} \|g_0\|_{L^2(\mu)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

# Outline

- Boltzmann equation
- Two decompositions
- New Mixture Lemma
- Conclusion

# Conclusion

## Theorem

Let  $f$  be a solution to the Boltzmann equation with initial data compactly supported in the  $x$ -variable and bounded in  $L^2_\xi$  space with some weight

$$f_0(x, \xi) \equiv 0 \text{ for } |x| \geq 1.$$

If  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

1. For  $\langle x \rangle \leq Mt$ ,

$$|f|_{L^2_\xi} \lesssim \left[ e^{-c_0 \left( t + |x|^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} \right)} + e^{-Ct} \right] \|f_0\|_{L^2(e^{7\alpha|\xi|^p})} + \text{Fluid}$$

2. For  $\langle x \rangle \geq Mt$ ,

$$|f|_{L^2_\xi} \lesssim \left[ e^{-c_0 \left( t + |x|^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} \right)} + e^{-c_1 (t + |x|)^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}}} \right] \|f_0\|_{L^2(e^{7\alpha|\xi|^p})}$$

# Conclusion

## Theorem

If  $-2 < \gamma < 0$

1. For  $\langle x \rangle \leq Mt$ ,

$$|f|_{L^2_\xi} \lesssim \left[ (1+t)^{\frac{-3}{2}} + e^{-c_0 \left( t^{\frac{p}{p-1-\gamma}} + |x|^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} \right)} + e^{-t^{\frac{p}{p-1-\gamma}}} \right] \|f_0\|_{L^2(e^{7\alpha|\xi|^p})}$$

2. For  $\langle x \rangle \geq Mt$ ,

$$|f|_{L^2_\xi} \lesssim \left[ e^{-c_0 \left( t^{\frac{p}{p-1-\gamma}} + |x|^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}} \right)} + e^{-c_1 (t+|x|)^{\frac{p}{p+1-\gamma}}} \right] \|f_0\|_{L^2(e^{7\alpha|\xi|^p})}$$

## Remarks

- This idea can be applied to Fokker-Planck equation with potential or Landau equation (**but without detailed description of initial singularity**).
- Compare Liu-Yu's results.
- Singular wave
- Refined weighted energy estimate
- Mixture Lemma
- Compare Caflisch and Strain-Guo's results.
- How to describe fluid part for  $-2 < \gamma < 0$  more precisely?



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**THANK YOU**