

形变张量的特征值与 Boussinesq 方程组的正则性估计*

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摘要: 讨论了二维及三维满足周期边界条件的 Boussinesq 方程初边值问题的局部正则解在有限时间内爆破的可能性.在二维情况下,用形变张量的特征值给出温度梯度的 L^2 估计,从中看出若流体微团变形的速率大,则解爆破的可能性就大.在三维情况下,用形变张量的特征值和温度的偏导给出涡量的 L^2 估计,从中发现若流体微团在大部分时间内一般是平面拉伸,且温度的偏导较小时,解爆破的可能性就大;若一般是线性拉伸,温度的偏导又不任意增大时,解爆破的可能性就小.

关键词: Boussinesq 方程; 形变张量; 特征值; 正则性估计

中图分类号: O175.29

文献标志码: A

doi: 10.21656/1000-0887.370355

1 知识准备

考虑在区域 $\Omega_T = \Omega \times (0, T) = [-\pi, \pi]^d \times (0, T)$, $d = 2, 3$ 上二维或三维黏性系数和热传导系数均为 0 的 Boussinesq 方程,即

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{v}_t + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = -\nabla p + \theta \mathbf{e}_d, \\ \theta_t + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \theta = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x} + k\mathbf{e}_i) = \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}), \theta(\mathbf{x} + k\mathbf{e}_i) = \theta(\mathbf{x}), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, d; k \in \mathbf{Z}, \\ \mathbf{v}(\cdot, 0) = \mathbf{v}_0, \theta(\cdot, 0) = \theta_0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mathbf{v} = (v^1(\mathbf{x}, t), v^2(\mathbf{x}, t), \dots, v^d(\mathbf{x}, t))$ 为速度场, $(\mathbf{x}, t) \in \Omega_T$, $p = p(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为压力场, $\theta = \theta(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为温度场,当 $d = 2$ 时, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2)$, $\mathbf{e}_d = (0, 1)^T$, 当 $d = 3$ 时, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, $\mathbf{e}_d = (0, 0, 1)^T$. 本文约定方程(1)_{*i*} 为方程(1)的第 *i* 条方程.

Boussinesq 方程(1)正则解的全局存在性是一个大问题.给定 $m \in \mathbf{N} \cup \{0\}$, 定义 $H^m(\Omega)$ 为 Ω 上的标准 Sobolev 空间:

$$H^m(\Omega) = \left\{ f \in L^2(\Omega) \mid \|f\|_{H^m}^2 = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \int_{\Omega} |D^\alpha f(\mathbf{x})|^2 dx < \infty \right\},$$
$$H_\sigma^m = \{ \mathbf{v} \in [H^m(\Omega)]^d \mid \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \}.$$

在 R^2 上, Chae 和 Nam 在文献[1]中证明了方程(1)局部正则解的存在性, 即对 $(\mathbf{v}_0, \theta_0) \in H_\sigma^m$

* 收稿日期: 2016-11-17; 修订日期: 2017-01-12

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$\times H^m, m > 2$, 方程(1) 存在唯一解 $(\mathbf{v}, \theta) \in C([0, T]; H_\sigma^m \times H^m)$ (事实上, 该解也属于 $C^1([0, T]; H_\sigma^{m-2} \times H^{m-2})$, 这可从 $\mathbf{v}_i = -\Pi(\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}) - \Pi \theta \mathbf{e}_2$ (Π 为投到散度为 0 的向量场的投影算子) 和 $\theta_i = -\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \theta$ 看出. 我们说局部正则解 (\mathbf{v}, θ) 在 T 爆破的意思是, 对所有 $T' > T$, (\mathbf{v}, θ) 不能延拓为 $C([0, T']; H_\sigma^m \times H^m) \cap C^1([0, T']; H_\sigma^{m-2} \times H^{m-2})$ 解. Chae 和 Nam 在文献[1] 中也用 $\nabla \theta$ 给出 (\mathbf{v}, θ) 爆破的条件, 即它在 $T > 0$ 爆破当且仅当

$$\int_0^T \|\nabla \theta(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)} d\tau = \infty.$$

在 \mathbb{R}^3 上, 用同样的方法可证, 当 $m > 5/2$ 时, 对 $(\mathbf{v}_0, \theta_0) \in H_\sigma^m \times H^m$, 存在 $T > 0$ 使得方程(1) 存在唯一正则解 $(\mathbf{v}, \theta) \in C([0, T]; H_\sigma^m \times H^m) \cap C^1([0, T]; H_\sigma^{m-2} \times H^{m-2})$. 当方程(1)₁ 中有 $\nu \Delta \mathbf{v} (\nu > 0)$ 项或在方程(1)₂ 中有 $\kappa \Delta \theta (\kappa > 0)$ 项时, 在二维情况下, Chae 在文献[2] 中已证明局部正则解可以延拓为全局正则解, Hou 和 Li 在文献[3] 中证明了对 $\nu > 0$ 的情况有同样的结果; 在三维情况下, 有很多局部正则解在有限时间内爆破的条件, 在此提供一些参考文献. 当 $\kappa, \nu > 0$ 时, 可参考文献[4-11]; 当 $\nu = 0, \kappa > 0$ 时, 可参考文献[6, 12]; 当 $\nu > 0, \kappa = 0$ 时, 可参考文献[13-14]; 但是当 $\kappa = \nu = 0$ 时, 正则解的爆破条件很稀缺.

另一方面, 三维不可压 Euler 系统局部正则解的全局正则性也是一个大问题. 令

$$V_{ij} = \frac{\partial v^j}{\partial x_i}, S_{ij} = \frac{V_{ij} + V_{ji}}{2}, A_{ij} = \frac{V_{ij} - V_{ji}}{2}, P_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x_i \partial x_j},$$

其中 $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, d, \mathbf{V} = (V_{ij})_{i,j=1}^d, \mathbf{A} = (A_{ij})_{i,j=1}^d, \mathbf{S} = (S_{ij})_{i,j=1}^d$ 表示流体的形变张量, 则显然 $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{S} + \mathbf{A}$. Chae 在文献[15-16] 中用形变张量的特征值给出局部正则解涡量的 L^2 估计, 从中可看见一些影响涡量在有限时间内爆破的因素.

本文对 $\kappa = \nu = 0$ 的 Boussinesq 系统, 借鉴 Chae 在文献[15-16] 中的方法, 分别在二维情况下用形变张量的特征值给出温度梯度的 L^2 估计, 在三维情况下用形变张量的特征值和温度的偏导给出涡量的 L^2 估计, 从中可看见一些影响温度的梯度和涡量在有限时间内爆破的因素. 为了避免边界分散注意, 本文在周期边界条件下工作, 得到以下两个定理.

定理 1 设 $(\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t), \theta(\mathbf{x}, t)) \in C([0, T]; H_\sigma^m \times H^m), m > 2$ 为二维 Boussinesq 方程(1) 关于初值 $(\mathbf{v}_0, \theta_0) \in H_\sigma^m \times H^m$ 的局部经典解, $\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t) \geq \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为形变张量 $\mathbf{S} = (S_{ij})_{i,j=1}^2$ 的特征值, 则

$$2 \|\lambda_1(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2} - 2 \|\lambda_1(0)\|_{L^2} \leq \int_0^t \|\nabla \theta(\cdot, \tau)\|_{L^2} d\tau, \quad (2)$$

$$e^{\int_0^t \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, \tau) d\tau} \leq \frac{\|\nabla \theta(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2}}{\|\nabla \theta_0\|_{L^2}} \leq e^{\int_0^t \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, \tau) d\tau}. \quad (3)$$

在二维情况下, 不可压流体中的微团沿着 \mathbf{S} 的一个特征方向膨胀, 膨胀速率是对应的特征值 λ_1 , 而沿着与之垂直的另一个特征方向收缩, 收缩速率是 λ_2 , 所以定理 1 蕴含, 若在区域中的流体微团沿膨胀方向的膨胀速率在有限时间内趋向无穷, 则温度的梯度在有限时间内爆破.

定理 2 设 $(\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t), \theta(\mathbf{x}, t)) \in C([0, T]; H_\sigma^m \times H^m), m > 5/2$ 为三维 Boussinesq 方程(1) 关于初值 $(\mathbf{v}_0, \theta_0) \in H_\sigma^m \times H^m$ 的局部经典解, $\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t) \geq \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t) \geq \lambda_3(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为形变张量 $\mathbf{S} = (S_{ij})_{i,j=1}^3$ 的特征值, $\lambda_2^+(\mathbf{x}, t) = \max\{\lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t), 0\}, \lambda_2^-(\mathbf{x}, t) = \max\{-\lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t), 0\}$, 则

$$e^{\int_0^t [\frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+(\mathbf{x}, \tau) - \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^-(\mathbf{x}, \tau)] d\tau} \left(\|\boldsymbol{\omega}_0\|_{L^2} - \int_0^t \|\tilde{\nabla} \theta(\mathbf{x}, \tau)\|_{L^2} d\tau \right) \leq \|\boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2} \leq e^{\int_0^t [\sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+(\mathbf{x}, \tau) - \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^-(\mathbf{x}, \tau)] d\tau} \left(\|\boldsymbol{\omega}_0\|_{L^2} + \int_0^t \|\tilde{\nabla} \theta(\mathbf{x}, \tau)\|_{L^2} d\tau \right), \quad (4)$$

其中 $\tilde{\nabla}\theta = (\theta_{x_2}, -\theta_{x_1}, 0)^T$.

在三维情况下,不可压流体中微团的变形主要可分为两种情况,一种是平面拉伸,即微团沿着 \mathbf{S} 的两个特征方向分别以 $\lambda_1 (> 0)$ 和 $\lambda_2 (> 0)$ 的速率膨胀,沿垂直于它们的另一个特征方向以 $\lambda_3 (< 0)$ 的速率收缩;另一种是线性拉伸,即微团沿一个特征方向以 $\lambda_1 (> 0)$ 的速率膨胀,沿另外两个特征方向分别以 $\lambda_2 (< 0)$ 和 $\lambda_3 (< 0)$ 的速率收缩.所以定理 2 蕴含,若区域中的微团在大部分时间内一般都是平面拉伸的,且 θ 关于 x_1, x_2 的偏导足够小的话,涡量在有限的时间内爆破的可能性就大.反过来,若区域中的微团在大部分时间内一般都是线性拉伸的,而且 θ 关于 x_1, x_2 的偏导有界的话,涡量在有限时间内不爆破的可能性就大.

下面是一些符号说明,当 $d = 3$ 时,涡量 $\boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \text{curl } \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 满足

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} \omega_k, \quad \omega_i = \sum_{j,k=1}^3 \varepsilon_{ijk} A_{jk}, \quad (5)$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_{ijk} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } i, j, k \text{ are at least two equal,} \\ 1, & \text{if } i, j, k \text{ are the even arrangement of } 1, 2, 3, \\ -1, & \text{if } i, j, k \text{ are the odd arrangement of } 1, 2, 3. \end{cases}$$

若 $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)^T, \mathbf{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)^T$, 则

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 \\ a_2 a_1 & a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & a_3^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

下文将在第 2 节通过一个引理给出定理 1 的证明,得到在二维情况下,用形变张量 \mathbf{S} 的特征值给出温度梯度的 L^2 估计.在第 3 节中也通过一个引理给出定理 2 的证明,用形变张量的特征值和温度的偏导给出涡量的 L^2 估计.

2 二维 Boussinesq 方程温度梯度的 L^2 估计

引理 1 设 $(\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t), \theta(\mathbf{x}, t))$ 为二维 Boussinesq 方程(1)的经典解, $\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t), \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为形变张量 $\mathbf{S} = (S_{ij})_{i,j=1}^2$ 所对应的特征值,则

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) dx = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \theta \cdot \nabla \mathbf{v}^2 dx. \quad (6)$$

证明 对方程(1)₁ 求偏导 $\partial/\partial x_k$ 得

$$\frac{D\mathbf{V}}{Dt} = -\mathbf{V}^2 - \mathbf{P} + (\nabla \theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_2). \quad (7)$$

对式(7)取对称部分得

$$\frac{D\mathbf{S}}{Dt} = -\mathbf{S}^2 - \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{P} + R_{\text{sym}}(\nabla \theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_2), \quad (8)$$

其中 R_{sym} 表示求对称,

$$[R_{\text{sym}}(\nabla \theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_2)]_{ij} = \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{2j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{2i}}{2}, \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

所以

$$\frac{D S_{ij}}{Dt} = - \sum_{k=1}^2 S_{ik} S_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} (v_{x_1}^2 - v_{x_2}^2)^2 \delta_{ij} - P_{ij} + \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{2j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{2i}}{2}.$$

所以式(6)左端:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{S}^2) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 S_{ij} S_{ij} \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \left(S_{ij} \frac{DS_{ij}}{Dt} \right) \, dx = \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 S_{ij} \left[-S_{ik} S_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} (v_{x_1}^2 - v_{x_2}^1)^2 \delta_{ij} - P_{ij} + \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{2j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{2i}}{2} \right] \, dx = \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 S_{ij} S_{ik} S_{kj} \, dx + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 (v_{x_1}^2 - v_{x_2}^1)^2 S_{ij} \delta_{ij} \, dx - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 S_{ij} P_{ij} \, dx + \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 S_{ij} (\theta_{x_i} \delta_{2j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{2i}) \, dx = A + B + C + D. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

因为 $\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{S}) = v_{x_1}^1 + v_{x_2}^2 = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, 所以 $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} A &= - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 S_{ij} S_{ik} S_{kj} \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 S_{ji} (\mathbf{S}^2)_{ij} \, dx = \\ &= - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{j=1}^2 (\mathbf{S}^3)_{jj} \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3) \, dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, 所以

$$B = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 (v_{x_1}^2 - v_{x_2}^1)^2 S_{ij} \delta_{ij} \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) (v_{x_1}^2 - v_{x_2}^1)^2 \, dx = 0.$$

分部积分并用 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ 得

$$C = - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^2 S_{ij} P_{ij} \, dx = 0.$$

又因 $\int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^2 v_{x_2}^i \theta_{x_i} \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^2 v_{x_i^2}^i \theta \, dx = 0$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 S_{ij} (\theta_{x_i} \delta_{2j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{2i}) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^2 (S_{2i} \theta_{x_i} + S_{2j} \theta_{x_j}) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^2 S_{2i} \theta_{x_i} \, dx = \\ &= \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{v_{x_i}^2 + v_{x_2}^i}{2} \theta_{x_i} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^2 v_{x_i}^2 \theta_{x_i} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla v^2 \cdot \nabla \theta \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述可得式(6). □

定理 1 的证明 先证式(2), 由 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$ 得

$$\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2, \lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_2 \leq 0.$$

将 $\lambda_1 = -\lambda_2$ 代入式(6)得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \theta \cdot \nabla v^2 \, dx.$$

再由 Hölder 不等式和 $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{v}|^2 \, dx = 2 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2) \, dx = 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1^2 \, dx$ 得

$$\frac{d}{dt} \|\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t)\|_2^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \theta \cdot \nabla v^2 \, dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla \theta\|_{L^2} \|\nabla \mathbf{v}\|_{L^2} = \|\nabla \theta\|_{L^2} \|\lambda_1\|_{L^2},$$

所以

$$2 \frac{d}{dt} \|\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t)\|_{L^2} \leq \|\nabla \theta\|_{L^2}.$$

将上式两边同时从 0 到 t 积分便得到式(2).

再证式(3), 对方程(1)₂ 求偏导 $\partial/\partial x_k$ 得

$$\frac{D(\nabla\theta)}{Dt} = -\mathbf{V}\nabla\theta.$$

上式两边点积 $\nabla\theta$ 并在 Ω 上取 L^2 内积得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{D}{Dt} \|\nabla\theta\|_{L^2}^2 &= - \int_{\Omega} (\nabla\theta)^T \mathbf{V} (\nabla\theta) \, dx = - \int_{\Omega} (\nabla\theta)^T \mathbf{S} (\nabla\theta) \, dx \leq \\ &\sup_{\Omega} \lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla\theta|^2 \, dx = \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t) \|\nabla\theta\|_{L^2}^2, \end{aligned}$$

再由 Gronwall 引理得

$$\|\nabla\theta(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2} \leq e^{\int_0^t \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \, d\tau} \|\nabla\theta_0\|_{L^2}. \quad (10)$$

类似式(10)的做法可得

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{D}{Dt} \|\nabla\theta\|_{L^2}^2 \geq \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t) \|\nabla\theta\|_{L^2}^2,$$

所以

$$\|\nabla\theta(\cdot, t)\|_{L^2} \geq e^{\int_0^t \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \, d\tau} \|\nabla\theta_0\|_{L^2}. \quad (11)$$

由式(10)、(11)可得式(3). \square

3 三维 Boussinesq 方程涡量的 L^2 估计

引理 2 设 $(\mathbf{v}(\mathbf{x}, t), \theta(\mathbf{x}, t))$ 为三维 Boussinesq 方程(1)的经典解, $\lambda_1(\mathbf{x}, t), \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}, t), \lambda_3(\mathbf{x}, t)$ 为形变张量 $\mathbf{S} = (S_{ij})_{i,j=1}^3$ 所对应的特征值, 则

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx = -4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, dx + \int_{\Omega} (\tilde{\nabla}\theta) \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, dx. \quad (12)$$

参照 Chae 在文献[15]中定理 2.1 的做法对引理 2 进行证明.

证明 对方程(1)₁ 求偏导 $\partial/\partial x_k$ 得

$$\frac{D\mathbf{V}}{Dt} = -\mathbf{V}^2 - \mathbf{P} + (\nabla\theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_3). \quad (13)$$

对式(13)取对称部分得

$$\frac{D\mathbf{S}}{Dt} = -\mathbf{S}^2 - \mathbf{A}^2 - \mathbf{P} + R_{\text{sym}}(\nabla\theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_3), \quad (14)$$

其中 R_{sym} 表示求对称,

$$[R_{\text{sym}}(\nabla\theta \otimes \mathbf{e}_3)]_{ij} = \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{3j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{3i}}{2}, \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

由式(5)得

$$\frac{DS_{ij}}{Dt} = - \sum_{k=1}^3 S_{ik} S_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} (|\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \delta_{ij} - \omega_i \omega_j) - P_{ij} + \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{3j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{3i}}{2}. \quad (15)$$

所以式(12)左端:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx &= \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \text{tr}(\mathbf{S}^2) \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ij} \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 \left(S_{ij} \frac{DS_{ij}}{Dt} \right) \, dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ij} \left[-S_{ik}S_{kj} + \frac{1}{4} (|\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \delta_{ij} - \omega_i \omega_j) - P_{ij} + \frac{\theta_{x_i} \delta_{3j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{3i}}{2} \right] \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \\ & - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ik} S_{kj} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 S_{ij} \delta_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} \omega_i \omega_j - \\ & \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} P_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ij} (\theta_{x_i} \delta_{3j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{3i}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = E + F + G + H + I. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)^3 = \\ & \lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 + \lambda_3^3 + 3\lambda_1^2(\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) + 3\lambda_2^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) + 3\lambda_3^2(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + 6\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = \\ & \lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 + \lambda_3^3 - 3(\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 + \lambda_3^3) + 6\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 + \lambda_3^3 = 3\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} E &= - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ik} S_{kj} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ji} (S^2)_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \\ & \int_{\Omega} \sum_{j=1}^3 (S^3)_{jj} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = - \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^3 + \lambda_2^3 + \lambda_3^3) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \\ & - 3 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

因 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, 所以

$$F = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 S_{ij} \delta_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = 0.$$

对方程(1)₁ 进行 curl 运算得到如下涡量方程:

$$\frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} = (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} + \tilde{\nabla} \theta.$$

上式两边点积 $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ 并在 Ω 上取 L^2 内积得

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_{L^2}^2 = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \frac{D\boldsymbol{\omega}}{Dt} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T \mathbf{S} \boldsymbol{\omega} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x},$$

故

$$G = - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 \omega_i S_{ij} \omega_j \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} - \frac{1}{4} \boldsymbol{\omega}^T \mathbf{S} \boldsymbol{\omega} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = - \frac{1}{8} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}.$$

由分部积分及 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ 得

$$H = - \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j,k=1}^3 S_{ij} P_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} (\theta_{x_i} \delta_{3j} + \theta_{x_j} \delta_{3i}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (S_{3i} \theta_{x_i} + S_{3j} \theta_{x_j}) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{3i} \theta_{x_i} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \\ & \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{v_{x_i}^3 + v_{x_3}^i}{2} \theta_{x_i} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i=1}^3 v_{x_i}^3 \theta_{x_i} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla v^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}. \end{aligned}$$

综上可将式(16)化为

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ij} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -3 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, d\mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& -3 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{d}{dt} \|\boldsymbol{\omega}\|_{L^2}^2 + \frac{3}{4} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x}.
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

上式最后一个等号用到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, d\mathbf{x} + 2 \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& \int_{\Omega} (v_{x_2}^3 \theta_{x_2} - v_{x_3}^2 \theta_{x_2} - v_{x_3}^1 \theta_{x_1} + v_{x_1}^3 \theta_{x_1} + 2v_{x_1}^3 \theta_{x_1} + 2v_{x_2}^3 \theta_{x_2} + 2v_{x_3}^3 \theta_{x_3}) \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& \int_{\Omega} (3v_{x_2}^3 \theta_{x_2} + 3v_{x_1}^3 \theta_{x_1} + 3v_{x_3}^3 \theta_{x_3} - (v_{x_3}^3 \theta_{x_3} + v_{x_3}^2 \theta_{x_2} + v_{x_3}^1 \theta_{x_1})) \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& 3 \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x},
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x}. \tag{18}$$

又因

$$\int_{\Omega} |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{v}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{A}) : (\mathbf{S} + \mathbf{A}) \, d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ij} \, d\mathbf{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x},$$

所以

$$\int_{\Omega} |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = 2 \int_{\Omega} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 S_{ij} S_{ij} \, d\mathbf{x} = 2 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, d\mathbf{x}. \tag{19}$$

将式(19)代入式(17)得

$$\frac{3}{4} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, d\mathbf{x} = -3 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} + \frac{3}{4} \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x}.$$

由式(18)及上式得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, d\mathbf{x} = -4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \mathbf{v}^3 \cdot \nabla \theta \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& -4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} + \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, d\mathbf{x}.
\end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

这便完成了引理 2 的证明. □

定理 2 的证明 参照 Chae 在文献[15]中定理 2.2 的做法,对定理 2 进行证明.

由 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0, \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3$, 得 $\lambda_1 \geq 0, \lambda_3 \leq 0$,

$$|\lambda_2| \leq \min \{ \lambda_1, |\lambda_3| \}. \tag{21}$$

由式(19)得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} |\boldsymbol{\omega}|^2 \, d\mathbf{x} = 2 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, d\mathbf{x} = 4 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& 4 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3^2) \, d\mathbf{x}, \quad \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
& -4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} = -4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} + 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \, d\mathbf{x} = \\
& 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ \lambda_1 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \, d\mathbf{x} - 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- \lambda_3 (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \, d\mathbf{x} =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2) \, dx - 2 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (2\lambda_2 \lambda_3 + 2\lambda_3^2) \, dx \leq \\
& \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) \left[4 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) \, dx \right] - \\
& \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \left[4 \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx \right] = \\
& \left(\sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \right) \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2}^2, \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

上式不等号用到式(21), 最后一个等号用到式(22).

由式(12)、(23)和 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2}^2 &= 2 \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{v}|^2 \, dx = 2 \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx = \\
& - 8 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, dx + 2 \int_{\Omega} \tilde{\nabla} \theta \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega} \, dx \leq \\
& [2 \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) - \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t)] \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2}^2 + 2 \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta \|_{L^2} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2}, \tag{24}
\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2} &\leq \\
& \left[\sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) - \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \right] \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2} + \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta \|_{L^2}. \tag{25}
\end{aligned}$$

再由 Gronwall 引理得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2} \leq \\
& e^{\int_0^t [\sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, \tau) - \frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, \tau)] \, d\tau} \left(\| \boldsymbol{\omega}_0 \|_{L^2} + \int_0^t \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta(\mathbf{x}, \tau) \|_{L^2} \, d\tau \right). \tag{26}
\end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned}
- 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \, dx &= 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ \lambda_1 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \, dx - 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- \lambda_3 (\lambda_2 + \lambda_3) \, dx = \\
& 2 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (2\lambda_1^2 + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2) \, dx - 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx \geq \\
& 2 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) \, dx - 4 \int_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx \geq \\
& 2 \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 + \lambda_2^2) \, dx - \\
& 4 \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \int_{\Omega} (\lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2 \lambda_3 + \lambda_3^2) \, dx. \tag{27}
\end{aligned}$$

类似式(25)的做法可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2}^2 &\geq \left[\inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) - 2 \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \right] \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2}^2 - \\
& 2 \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2},
\end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2} &\geq \\
& \left[\frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_2^+ (\mathbf{x}, t) - \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^- (\mathbf{x}, t) \right] \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2} - \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta(\mathbf{x}, t) \|_{L^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

再由 Gronwall 引理得

$$\begin{aligned} & \| \boldsymbol{\omega}(\cdot, t) \|_{L^2} \geq \\ & e^{\int_0^t [\frac{1}{2} \inf_{\Omega} \lambda_1^+(x, \tau) - \sup_{\Omega} \lambda_2^-(x, \tau)] d\tau} \left(\| \boldsymbol{\omega}_0 \|_{L^2} - \int_0^t \| \tilde{\nabla} \theta(x, \tau) \|_{L^2} d\tau \right). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

由式(26)、(28)得式(4). □

4 总结和展望

本文在二维情况下,用形变张量的特征值给出温度梯度的 L^2 估计,从中可见,若区域中的流体微团沿膨胀方向的膨胀速率越大,则温度梯度在有限时间内爆破的可能性就越大.在三维情况下,用形变张量的特征值和温度的偏导给出涡量的 L^2 估计,由此可见,若区域中的微团在大部分时间内一般都是平面拉伸的,且温度关于 x_1, x_2 的偏导足够小,则涡量在有限时间内爆破的可能性就大.相反地,若区域中的微团在大部分时间内一般都是线性拉伸的,且温度关于 x_1, x_2 的偏导有界,则涡量在有限时间内不爆破的可能性就大.

目前,二维或三维的无黏性、无热传导 Boussinesq 方程组光滑解的全局正则性是开问题,而且局部光滑解的爆破准则也很少,只有在二维情况下,Chae 和 Nam 在文献[1]中用温度梯度给出解爆破的条件.笔者将试图用本文所得到的结论推导二维或三维 Boussinesq 方程组的爆破准则;另一方面,也尝试利用本文结果所得到的提示构造 Boussinesq 方程组的全局光滑解或有限时间内爆破的解.

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Eigenvalues of the Deformation Tensor and Regularity Estimates for the Boussinesq Equations

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Abstract: The blow-up possibility of local regular solutions to the initial-boundary-value problems with periodic boundary conditions for 2D and 3D Boussinesq systems was discussed. In the 2D case, an L^2 estimate of the temperature gradient was given in terms of the eigenvalues of the deformation tensor. From this estimate it is found that if the deformation rate of a fluid element is large, the regular solution is more likely to blow up. In the 3D case, an L^2 estimate of the vorticity was given in terms of the eigenvalues of the deformation tensor and the derivatives of temperature. From this estimate it is shown that if for most of the time, most of the fluid elements are stretched in plane and the temperature gradient is small, the regular solution is more likely to blow up. On the contrary, if linear stretching dominates and the temperature gradient is bounded, the solution is less likely to blow up.

Key words: Boussinesq equation; deformation tensor; eigenvalue; regularity estimate

引用本文/Cite this paper:

王震, 邓大文. 形变张量的特征值与 Boussinesq 方程组的正则性估计[J]. *应用数学和力学*, 2017, **38**(11): 1279-1288.

WANG Zhen, DENG Da-wen. Eigenvalues of the deformation tensor and regularity estimates for the Boussinesq equations[J]. *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 2017, **38**(11): 1279-1288.