

不可压 Navier-Stokes-Poisson-Nernst-Planck 方程组大解的整体存在性*

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摘要: 研究了一类刻画电介质中带电粒子漂移、扩散和对流现象的电流体动力学模型. 该模型在数学上表现为椭圆-抛物耦合的拟线性耗散型偏微分方程组, 具有强非线性、非局部性和强耦合性等特点. 基于对方程组代数结构的细致刻画以及选取恰当的权函数, 建立了该方程组在临界 Besov 空间中具有任意大 $\dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-1} \times \dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-2} \times \dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-2}$ -范数的初值所对应解的整体存在性.

关键词: 电流体动力学; Navier-Stokes-Poisson-Nernst-Planck 方程组; 大解; 整体存在性; Besov 空间

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Global existence of large solutions for the incompressible Navier-Stokes-Poisson-Nernst-Planck equations

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Abstract: A class of mathematical model arising from electrohydrodynamics, which is capable of describing the drift, diffusion and convection phenomena of charged particles in dielectrics, are studied. The model mathematically exhibits as the elliptic-parabolic coupled quasi-linear dissipative partial differential equations, and characterized by strong nonlinearity, non-locality and strong coupled properties. By introducing some proper weighted functions based on carefully examining the algebraic structure of the equations, we establish the global existence of solutions to this system with the $\dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-1} \times \dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-2} \times \dot{B}_{\infty, \infty}^{-2}$ -norm initial data may be chosen arbitrary large.

Key words: electrohydrodynamics; Navier-Stokes-Poisson-Nernst-Planck equations; large solution; global existence; Besov spaces

本文主要研究一类电流体动力学中刻画电介质中带电粒子漂移、扩散和对流现象的数学模型. 该模型中流体的运动由流体力学中经典的不可压 Navier-Stokes 方程组给出, 而带电粒子密度函数的运动则由电动力学中的 Poisson-Nernst-Planck 方程组给出, 其初值问题的具体形式如下:

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$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u - \Delta u + \nabla \pi = \Delta \phi \nabla \phi, \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0, \\ \partial_t N + u \cdot \nabla N = \nabla \cdot (\nabla N - N \nabla \phi), \\ \partial_t P + u \cdot \nabla P = \nabla \cdot (\nabla P + P \nabla \phi), \\ \Delta \phi = N - P, \\ (u, N, P)|_{t=0} = (u_0, N_0, P_0), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

其中 $u = u(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ 和 $\pi = \pi(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别表示速度场和压力场, $N = N(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 和 $P = P(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 分别表示带正电荷和负电荷粒子的密度函数, $\phi = \phi(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}$ 表示静电势.

方程组(1)由 Rubinstein(1990)于20世纪末首次提出,主要用来刻画等温不可压粘性流体中速度场和带电粒子密度函数之间的相互作用.注意到方程组(1)中的第一个方程为刻画不可压缩流体运动的动量守恒方程,其右边的项为 Lorentz 力,具体可表示为

$$\Delta \phi \nabla \phi = \nabla \cdot \left(\nabla \phi \otimes \nabla \phi - \frac{1}{2} |\nabla \phi|^2 I \right).$$

因此从分析的角度可以将 $\nabla \phi$ 和速度场 u 等同起来处理.基于这一代数结构上的观察,Jerome(2002)利用 Kato 解析半群理论建立了方程组(1)解的局部存在性和唯一性. Zhao et al.(2010, 2011)和 Deng et al.(2011)中先后建立了方程组(1)在临界 Lebesgue 空间, Besov 空间及 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间中解的局部存在性和小初值问题解的整体存在性.

当 $d = 3$ 时,注意到速度场 $u = (u^h, u^3)$ 的垂直分量 u^3 满足方程:

$$\partial_t u^3 - \Delta u^3 = -\operatorname{div}_h(u^h u^3) + 2u^3 \operatorname{div}_h u^h - \partial_3 \pi + \Delta \phi \partial_3 \phi,$$

即 u^3 满足的方程是依赖于水平分量 u^h 和静电势 ϕ 的线性方程.基于此观察, Zhao et al.(2015)证明了当 $1 < q \leq p < 6$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \geq \frac{2}{3}$ 时,存在两个正常数 c_0 和 C_0 使得若初值 (u_0, N_0, P_0) 满足条件

$$\left(\|u_0^h\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}} + \|(N_0, P_0)\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{3}{q}}} \right) \exp \left\{ C_0 (\|u_0^3\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}}^2 + 1) \right\} \leq c_0,$$

则方程组(1)存在唯一的整体解.进一步,令 $v := N - P, w := N + P$,从而可将方程组(1)约化为如下具有对称结构的方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u + u \cdot \nabla u - \Delta u + \nabla \pi = -v \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v, \\ \nabla \cdot u = 0, \\ \partial_t v + u \cdot \nabla v = \nabla \cdot (\nabla v + w \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v), \\ \partial_t w + u \cdot \nabla w = \nabla \cdot (\nabla w + v \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v), \\ (u, v, w)|_{t=0} = (u_0, v_0, w_0), \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中 $v_0 := N_0 - P_0, w_0 := N_0 + P_0$.观察到方程组(2)中 w 满足的方程是依赖于速度场 u 和 v 的线性方程,从而期望不对初值 w_0 提任何小性条件要求,仍能保证解的整体存在性.事实上, Ma(2018)证明了当 $1 \leq p < +\infty, 1 \leq q < 6, q \leq 2p$ 且 $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$ 时,存在两个正常数 c_0 和 C_0 使得若初值 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 满足条件

$$\left(\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{3}{q}}} \right) \exp \left\{ C_0 \|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{3}{q}}} \right\} \leq c_0,$$

则方程组(2)存在唯一的整体解.最近,观察到非线性项 $v \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v$ 具有如下的分解:

$$\partial_{x_i} v \partial_{x_i} (-\Delta)^{-1} v = \frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_i} (-\Delta) \{ ((-\Delta)^{-1} v) (\partial_{x_i} (-\Delta)^{-1} v) \} + \partial_{x_i} \nabla \cdot \{ ((-\Delta)^{-1} v) (\nabla \partial_{x_i} (-\Delta)^{-1} v) \} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_i}^2 \{ ((-\Delta)^{-1} v) v \}.$$

Zhao et al.(2024)改进了 Zhao et al.(2015)和 Ma(2018)中的整体存在性结果,证明了当 p, q, r 满足某些条件时,存在两个正常数 c_0 和 C_0 使得若初值 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 满足条件

$$\left(\|u_0^h\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{3}{q}}} \right) \exp \left\{ C_0 \left[\|u_0^3\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}}^2 + \left(\|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{3}{q}}} + 1 \right) \exp \left\{ C_0 \|u_0^3\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{3}{p}}} \right\} + 1 \right] \right\} \leq c_0,$$

则方程组(2)仍然存在唯一的整体解.有关方程组(1)及(2)更多的大解的整体存在性结果可见 Yang et al.

(2017), Xiao et al.(2023), Zhao et al.(2025).

基于上述有关方程组(1)及(2)大解的整体存在性结果, 本文将进一步寻求初值满足的充分条件, 使得其对应的大解是整体存在的. 在给出本文主要结果之前, 先给出齐次 Besov 空间和 Chemin-Lerner 混合时空空间的概念.

定义 1 令 $\mathcal{C} := \left\{ \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d, \frac{3}{4} \leq |\xi| \leq \frac{8}{3} \right\}$, 则存在光滑径向函数 φ 满足: $\text{supp } \varphi \subset \mathcal{C}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 1$, 且 $\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \varphi(2^{-j}\xi) = 1, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$. 令 $h = \mathcal{F}^{-1}\varphi$, 其中 \mathcal{F}^{-1} 表示 Fourier 逆变换. 对任意的 $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 定义齐次二进制分解算子 Δ_j 为

$$\Delta_j f(x) := 2^{dj} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} h(2^j y) f(x - y) dy.$$

对于 $s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p, r \leq +\infty$, 齐次 Besov 空间 $\dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 可定义为

$$\dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d) := \{ f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d) / \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d) : \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^s} < +\infty \},$$

其中 $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^d 上所有多项式全体构成的集合, 且

$$\|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^s} := \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{sj} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^p}^r \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}, & 1 \leq r < +\infty, \\ \sup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{sj} \|\Delta_j f\|_{L^p}, & r = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

定义 2 设 $s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p, r, \rho \leq +\infty, 0 < T \leq +\infty$, 将 Chemin-Lerner 混合时空空间 $\mathcal{L}^\rho(0, T; \dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d))$ 定义为空间 $\mathcal{C}([0, T]; \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^d))$ 在如下范数下的完备化空间:

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{L}^\rho(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s)} := \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{jsr} \left(\int_0^T \|\Delta_j f(\cdot, t)\|_{L^p}^\rho dt \right)^{\frac{1}{\rho}} \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} < +\infty.$$

注意到, 当 $\rho = +\infty$ 或 $r = +\infty$ 时, 上述范数需做相应的无穷范数的改动. 并且, 当 $T = +\infty$ 时, 用符号 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}^\rho(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s)}$ 表示 $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{L}^\rho(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s)}$.

其次, 引入一些记号. 令

$$E_{p,q,T} = \{(u, v, w) : u \in \mathcal{X}_{p,T}, (v, w) \in \mathcal{Y}_{q,T}\},$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}_{p,T} &:= C\left([0, T], \dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty\left(0, T; \dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \cap L^1\left(0, T; \dot{B}_{p,1}^{1+\frac{d}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right), \\ \mathcal{Y}_{q,T} &:= C\left([0, T], \dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \cap \mathcal{L}^\infty\left(0, T; \dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right) \cap L^1\left(0, T; \dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}(\mathbb{R}^d)\right). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 当 $T = +\infty$ 时, 用 $E_{p,q}$ 表示 $E_{p,q,\infty}$.

本文的主要结果如下:

定理 1 设 $1 \leq q \leq p < +\infty$ 满足条件 $1 \leq q < 2d, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} > \frac{1}{d}$. 则对任意的初值 $u_0 \in \dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^d), \nabla \cdot u_0 = 0, v_0, w_0 \in \dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 存在两个正常数 c_0 和 C_0 使得若初值 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 还满足条件

$$I_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0) \exp \left\{ C_0 \left(\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|(v_0, w_0)\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right) \right\} \leq c_0, \tag{3}$$

那么方程组(2)存在唯一的整体解 $(u, v, w) \in E_{p,q}$. 这里

$$I_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0) := \|u_L \cdot \nabla u_L\|_{L^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|u_L v_L\|_{L^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \|u_L w_L\|_{L^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \|v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L\|_{L^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \|w_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} w_L\|_{L^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})},$$

且 $u_L := e^{t\Delta} u_0, v_L := e^{t\Delta} v_0, w_L := e^{t\Delta} w_0$.

注 1 条件(3)表明, 初值 (u_0, v_0, w_0) 的范数 $\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|(v_0, w_0)\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}}$ 可以充分大, 只需相应的 $I_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0)$

充分小, 仍能保证方程组(2)解的整体存在性.

注2 Chemin et al.(2009)构造了一类初值 u_0 使得其 $\dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-1}$ -范数可以任意大, 但非线性项 $u_L \cdot \nabla u_L$ 的 $L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})$ -范数可以任意小; 而Zhao(2024)构造了一类初值 v_0 使得其 $\dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-2}$ -范数可以任意大, 但非线性项 $v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L$ 的 $L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})$ -范数可以任意小; 因此在定理1中我们建立了方程组(2)在临界Besov空间中一类具有任意大 $\dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-1} \times \dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-2} \times \dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-2}$ -范数的初值所对应解的整体存在性.

贯穿本文, C 和 $C_i (i = 1, 2, \dots)$ 表示一致常数, 符号 $x \lesssim y$ 表示存在正常数 C 使得 $x \leq Cy$.

1 解的加权先验估计

本节主要建立原方程组经热流扰动所得的扰动方程组在临界Besov空间中解的加权先验估计. 为此, 先回顾以下的几个主要引理, 具体的证明可见Bahouri et al.(2011), Zhao et al.(2017).

引理1 设 $s \in \mathbb{R}, 1 \leq p, r \leq +\infty, 0 < T \leq +\infty$. 则对于任意的 $u_0 \in \dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 和 $f \in \mathcal{L}_T^1(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d))$, 非齐次热方程

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta u = f(x, t), & x \in \mathbb{R}^d, t > 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x), & x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \end{cases}$$

存在唯一的解 $u \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(0, T; \dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d)) \cap \mathcal{L}^1(0, T; \dot{B}_{p,r}^{s+2}(\mathbb{R}^d))$, 且存在两个正常数 κ 和 C 使得

$$\|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s)} + \kappa \|u\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^1(\dot{B}_{p,r}^{s+2})} \leq C \left(\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^s} + \|f\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^1(\dot{B}_{p,r}^s)} \right).$$

此外, 当 $1 \leq p, r < +\infty$ 时, 有 $u \in C([0, T], \dot{B}_{p,r}^s(\mathbb{R}^d))$.

引理2 设 $1 \leq p_1, p_2 \leq +\infty, s_1 \leq \frac{d}{p_2}, s_2 \leq \min\left\{\frac{d}{p_1}, \frac{d}{p_2}\right\}$ 且 $s_1 + s_2 \geq d \max\left\{0, \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} - 1\right\}$. 则对任意的 $f \in \dot{B}_{p_1,1}^{s_1}(\mathbb{R}^d), g \in \dot{B}_{p_2,1}^{s_2}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 有 $fg \in \dot{B}_{p_2,1}^{s_1+s_2-dp_1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, 且存在正常数 C 使得

$$\|fg\|_{\dot{B}_{p_2,1}^{s_1+s_2-dp_1}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p_1,1}^{s_1}} \|g\|_{\dot{B}_{p_2,1}^{s_2}}.$$

引理3 设 $1 \leq p, r \leq +\infty, s_1 \leq s_2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 则存在正常数 C 使得

$$\|u\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^s} \leq C \|u\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^{s_1}}^\theta \|u\|_{\dot{B}_{p,r}^{s_2}}^{1-\theta},$$

其中 $s = \theta s_1 + (1 - \theta) s_2$.

令 $u_L := e^{t\Delta} u_0, \bar{u} := u - u_L; v_L := e^{t\Delta} v_0, \bar{v} := v - v_L; w_L := e^{t\Delta} w_0, \bar{w} := w - w_L$. 则方程(2)可约化为如下的扰动方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \bar{u} - \Delta \bar{u} = -(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla (u_L + \bar{u}) - \nabla \pi - (v_L + \bar{v}) \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} (v_L + \bar{v}), \\ \nabla \cdot \bar{u} = 0, \\ \partial_t \bar{v} - \Delta \bar{v} = -(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla (v_L + \bar{v}) + \nabla \cdot [(w_L + \bar{w}) \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} (v_L + \bar{v})], \\ \partial_t \bar{w} - \Delta \bar{w} = -(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla (w_L + \bar{w}) + \nabla \cdot [(v_L + \bar{v}) \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} (v_L + \bar{v})], \\ (\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w})|_{t=0} = (0, 0, 0). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

接下来, 推导方程组(4)的解 \bar{u}, \bar{v} 和 \bar{w} 所满足的加权估计. 为此, 令

$$f(t) := \|u_L(t)\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{s_1}} + \|v_L(t)\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^d} + \|w_L(t)\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^d}.$$

对任意的正实数 λ , 引入权函数

$$\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}(x, t) := \bar{u}(x, t) \exp\left\{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\}.$$

同理, 可以定义权函数 $\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}(x, t)$ 和 $\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}(x, t)$.

1.1 \bar{u} 的加权先验估计

将Leray投影算子 \mathbb{P} 作用于方程组(4)中第1个方程的两端, 并利用Duhamel原理, 可将其约化为如下等价的积分方程组:

$$\bar{u}(t) = -\int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} \mathbb{P} [(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla(u_L + \bar{u}) + (v_L + \bar{v})\nabla(-\Delta)^{-1}(v_L + \bar{v})] ds. \tag{5}$$

因此,对于任意的 $t \in (0, T]$, 加权函数 $\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}(x, t)$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} &= -\int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} (u_L \cdot \nabla u_L) ds - \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} + \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} \cdot \nabla u_L + \bar{u} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}] ds \\ &\quad - \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L] ds \\ &\quad - \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda,f} + \bar{v}_{\lambda,f} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L + \bar{v} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda,f}] ds. \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

利用引理 1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} &\leq \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} (u_L \cdot \nabla u_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} (u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} (\bar{u}_{\lambda,f} \cdot \nabla u_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} (\bar{u} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L] \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda,f}] \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [\bar{v}_{\lambda,f} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L] \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \mathbb{P} [\bar{v} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda,f}] \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \\ &:= I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8. \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

下面,对 $I_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 8)$ 进行逐项估计. 对于 I_1 , 利用 Leray 投影算子 \mathbb{P} 在齐次 Besov 空间中的有界性, 可得

$$I_1 \leq \|u_L \cdot \nabla u_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \tag{8}$$

对于 $I_2 + I_3$, 注意到

$$u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} + \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} \cdot \nabla u_L = \nabla \cdot (u_L \otimes \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}),$$

从而由引理 2 (取 $p_1 = p_2 = p, s_1 = s_2 = d/p$) 和引理 3 (取 $\theta = 1/2$) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 + I_3 &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} + \bar{u}_{\lambda,f} \cdot \nabla u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|u_L \otimes \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \lesssim \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \left(\varepsilon \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \right) ds \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

这里利用了下述两个结果:

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} &\leq \|u_L\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \leq \|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}, \\ \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \left(\|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|v_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|w_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \right) ds = \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} f(s) ds = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^t d(e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau}) \leq \frac{1}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

对于 I_4 , 类似可推得

$$I_4 \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|\bar{u} \otimes \bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} \|\bar{u}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\bar{u}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \leq \|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \tag{10}$$

对于 I_5 , 由 Besov 空间的嵌入关系 $\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}(\mathbb{R}^d) \subset \dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}(\mathbb{R}^d) (1 \leq q \leq p \leq +\infty)$ 可知

$$I_5 = \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \lesssim \|v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}. \tag{11}$$

对于 $I_6 + I_7$, 注意到非线性项 $v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}$ 满足如下代数结构:

$$v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v} + \bar{v} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L = -\nabla \cdot (\nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}).$$

从而再次利用引理2(取 $p_1 = p_2 = q, s_1 = s_2 = d/q$)和引理3(取 $\theta = 1/2$)可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_6 + I_7 &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \nabla \cdot (\nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left(\varepsilon \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + C(\varepsilon) \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right) ds \leq \varepsilon \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| v_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

对于 I_8 ,注意到

$$\bar{v} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla \cdot (\nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}).$$

因此可类似推得

$$\begin{aligned} I_8 &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v} \otimes \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} ds \\ &\leq \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

最后,将式(8)~(13)代入式(7)中,则存在正常数 C_1 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} &\leq C_1 \left[\left\| u_L \cdot \nabla u_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \varepsilon \left(\left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\left\| u_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\left\| \bar{u} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

1.2 \bar{v} 的加权先验估计

类似于式(5)~(6)的推导,方程组(4)中的第3个方程等价于如下积分方程:

$$\bar{v}_{\lambda, f} = -\int_0^t e^{(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} [(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla(v_L + \bar{v})] ds - \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} e^{(t-s)\Delta} \nabla \cdot [(w_L + \bar{w}) \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1}(v_L + \bar{v})] ds.$$

利用引理1可得

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \kappa \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} &\leq \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (u_L \cdot \nabla v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \cdot \nabla v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{w} \cdot \nabla \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (w_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (w_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \\ &\quad + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{w} \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \\ &:= J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + J_4 + J_5 + J_6 + J_7 + J_8. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

对于 J_1 ,有

$$J_1 \leq \left\| u_L \cdot \nabla v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \leq \left\| \nabla \cdot (u_L v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \leq \left\| u_L v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}. \quad (16)$$

对于 J_2 ,利用引理2(取 $p_1 = p, p_2 = q, s_1 = d/p, s_2 = -1 + d/p$)和引理3(取 $\theta = 1/2$)可得

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \cdot \nabla v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \\ &\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left(\varepsilon \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \right) ds \\ &\leq \varepsilon \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| v_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} ds \leq \varepsilon \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

类似 I_2 的估计及 \bar{u} 的估计,应用相同的方法和技巧可证得:

$$J_3 \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{u} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t \left(\left\| \bar{u} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} + \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right) ds$$

$$\leq \left\| \bar{u} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| \bar{v} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}, \tag{18}$$

$$J_4 \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| u_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| u_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| u_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{1+\frac{d}{p}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left(\mathcal{E} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} + \left\| u_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| u_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right) ds \leq \mathcal{E} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| u_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}, \tag{19}$$

$$J_5 \leq \left\| w_L \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}, \tag{20}$$

$$J_6 \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| w_L \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| w_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds$$

$$\leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| w_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| w_L \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{1+\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}}^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \leq \mathcal{E} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| w_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}, \tag{21}$$

$$J_7 \leq \mathcal{E} \left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}, \tag{22}$$

$$J_8 \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{w} \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_s^t f(\tau) d\tau} \left\| \bar{w} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}}} ds \leq \left\| \bar{w} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}. \tag{23}$$

将上述式(16)~(23)代入式(15),则存在正常数 C_2 使得

$$\left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \kappa \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \leq C_2 \left[\left(\left\| u_L v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| w_L \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) + \mathcal{E} \left(\left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \right.$$

$$+ \left. \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| u_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \left\| v_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \right.$$

$$+ \left. \left\| w_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| v_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \right)$$

$$+ \left(\left\| \bar{u} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \left\| v_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| v \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \left\| \bar{w} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \left\| \bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} \right). \tag{24}$$

1.3 \bar{w} 的加权先验估计

类似于式(5)~(6)的推导,方程组(4)的第4个方程可以进一步改写为:

$$\bar{w}_{\lambda, f} = - \int_0^t e^{-(t-s)\Delta} e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} [(u_L + \bar{u}) \cdot \nabla (w_L + \bar{w})] ds - \int_0^t e^{-\lambda \int_0^s f(\tau) d\tau} e^{-(t-s)\Delta} \nabla \cdot [(v_L + \bar{v}) \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} (v_L + \bar{v})] ds.$$

同理,由引理1可推得

$$\left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \kappa \left\| \bar{w}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \leq \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (u_L \cdot \nabla w_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \cdot \nabla w_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}$$

$$+ \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{u} \cdot \nabla \bar{w}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (u_L \cdot \nabla \bar{w}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}})}$$

$$+ \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (v_L \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (v_L \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}$$

$$+ \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{v}_{\lambda, f} \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} v_L) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} + \left\| e^{-\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau} (\bar{v} \nabla (-\Delta)^{-1} \bar{v}_{\lambda, f}) \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}$$

$$=: K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + K_4 + K_5 + K_6 + K_7 + K_8. \tag{25}$$

应用估计 \bar{u} 及 \bar{v} 的方法和技巧,可证得

$$K_1 \leq \left\| u_L w_L \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}. \tag{26}$$

$$K_2 \leq \mathcal{E} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left\| w_0 \right\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \left\| \bar{u}_{\lambda, f} \right\|_{\mathcal{L}_T^{\infty}(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \tag{27}$$

$$K_3 \leq \|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|\bar{w}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})}. \quad (28)$$

$$K_4 \leq \varepsilon \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})}. \quad (29)$$

$$K_5 \leq \|v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})}. \quad (30)$$

$$K_6 + K_7 \leq \varepsilon \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \frac{1}{\lambda} \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})}. \quad (31)$$

$$K_8 \leq \|\bar{v}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})}. \quad (32)$$

将式(26)~(32)代入式(25),则存在正常数 C_3 使得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} &\leq C_3 \left[\left(\|u_L w_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|v_L \nabla(-\Delta)^{-1} v_L\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \right. \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \left(\|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} \right) \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|\bar{w}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|\bar{v}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} \right) \right]. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

2 定理1的证明

注意到方程组(4)解的局部存在性已在 Zhao et al.(2015, 2017)中给出,用 T^* 表示局部解 $(\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w})$ 的最大存在时间. 因此,为了证明定理1,只需证明在初始条件(3)下有 $T^* = +\infty$.用反证法,不妨假设 $T^* < +\infty$,则对充分小的正常数 c_0 (其确切值将在后面确定),定义 T_0 为

$$T_0 := \max \left\{ t \in [0, T^*): \|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{u}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \leq c_0 \right\}.$$

则由式(14)、式(24)和式(33)可知存在正常数 C 使得

$$\|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{u}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \leq C \left[I_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0) + \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathcal{K}_0 \mathcal{K}_1 + \mathcal{K}_1 \mathcal{K}_2 + \varepsilon \mathcal{K}_2 \right]. \quad (34)$$

其中 $\mathcal{K}_0, \mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2$ 分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_0 &:= \|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}}, & \mathcal{K}_1 &:= \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})}, \\ \mathcal{K}_2 &:= \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|\bar{w}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})}. \end{aligned}$$

在式(34)中取 λ 充分大, ε 充分小使得

$$\lambda \geq 4C \left(\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right), \quad \varepsilon < \frac{\kappa}{2C}.$$

进一步可得

$$\|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{u}_{\lambda,f}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|(\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}, \bar{w}_{\lambda,f})\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|(\bar{v}_{\lambda,f}, \bar{w}_{\lambda,f})\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \leq 2CI_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0).$$

由此可知

$$\begin{aligned} &\|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|\bar{u}\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} + \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{\mathcal{L}_r^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}})} \\ &\leq 2CI_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0) \exp \left\{ \int_0^t \left(\|u_L\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|v_L\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} + \|w_L\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{\frac{d}{q}}} \right) d\tau \right\} \\ &\leq 2CI_{p,q}(u_0, v_0, w_0) \exp \left\{ C \left(\|u_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|v_0\|_{\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}}} + \|w_0\|_{\dot{B}_{q,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{q}}} \right) \right\}. \quad (35) \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,若在条件(3)中取足够大的 C_0 和足够小的 c_0 ,则由式(35)可知对于所有的 $t < T_0$,有

$$\|\bar{u}\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa\|u\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-1+\frac{d}{p}})} + \|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{\mathcal{L}_t^\infty(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{-2+\frac{d}{p}})} + \kappa\|(\bar{v}, \bar{w})\|_{L_t^1(\dot{B}_{p,1}^{\frac{d}{p}})} \leq \frac{C_0}{2}.$$

这与 T_0 的定义矛盾, 因此 $T^* = +\infty$. 定理得证.

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