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**Asymptotic structure of viscous
incompressible flow around a rotating
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flow field at infinity**

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Abstract

We consider weak ("Leray") solutions to the stationary Navier-Stokes system with Oseen and rotational terms, in an exterior domain. It is shown the velocity may be split into a constant times the first column of the fundamental solution of the Oseen system, plus a remainder term decaying pointwise near infinity at a rate which is higher than the decay rate of the Oseen tensor. This result improves the theory by M. Kyed, Asymptotic profile of a linearized flow past a rotating body, Q. Appl. Math. 71 (2013), 489-500.

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1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be an open bounded set. Suppose this set describes a rigid body moving with constant nonzero translational and angular velocity in an incompressible viscous fluid. Then the flow around this body with respect to a frame attached to this body is governed by the following set of non-dimensional equations (see [24]),

$$-\Delta u + \tau \partial_1 u + \tau (u \cdot \nabla) u - (\omega \times x) \cdot \nabla u + \omega \times u + \nabla \pi = f, \quad \operatorname{div} u = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

in the exterior domain $\overline{\mathcal{D}}^c := \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \overline{\mathcal{D}}$, supplemented by a decay condition at infinity,

$$u(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{for } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \quad (1.2)$$

and suitable boundary conditions on $\partial \mathcal{D}$. These latter conditions need not be specified here because they are not relevant in the context of the work at hand. In (1.1) and (1.2), the functions $u : \overline{\mathcal{D}}^c \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ and $\pi : \overline{\mathcal{D}}^c \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ are the unknown relative velocity and pressure field of the fluid, respectively, whereas the function $f : \overline{\mathcal{D}}^c \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ stands for a prescribed volume force acting on the fluid. The vector $\tau(-1, 0, 0)$ represent the uniform velocity of

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the flow at infinity or the velocity of the body, depending on the physical situation, and $\omega := \varrho \cdot (1, 0, 0)$ corresponds to the constant angular velocity of the body. In particular the vectors of translational and angular velocity are parallel. From a physical point of view this assumption is natural for a steady flow. The parameters $\tau \in (0, \infty)$ and $\varrho \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ are dimensionless quantities that can be identified with the Reynolds and Taylor number, respectively. They will be considered as fixed, like the domain \mathfrak{D} .

We are interested in ‘‘Leray solutions’’ of (1.1), (1.2), that is, weak solutions characterized by the conditions $u \in L^6(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3 \cap W_{loc}^{1,1}(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$, $\nabla u \in L^2(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^9$ and $\pi \in L_{loc}^2(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})$. The relation $u \in L^6(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$ means that (1.2) is verified in a weak way. Such solutions exist for data of arbitrary size if some smoothness of the boundary of \mathfrak{D} is required, and if suitable regularity conditions are imposed on f and on the data on the boundary ([26, Theorem IX.3.1]). It is well known by now ([27], [7]) that the velocity part u of a Leray solution (u, π) to (1.1), (1.2) decays for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ as expressed by the estimates

$$|u(x)| \leq C (|x|s(x))^{-1}, \quad |\nabla u(x)| \leq C (|x|s(x))^{-3/2} \quad (1.3)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $|x|$ sufficiently large, where $s(x) := 1 + |x| - x_1$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}^3$) and $C > 0$ a constant independent of x . The factor $s(x)$ may be considered as a mathematical manifestation of the wake extending downstream behind a body moving in a viscous fluid. In view of (1.3), it is natural to ask how an asymptotic expansion of u for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ might look like. As far as we know, up to now there are two answers to this question. The first is due to Kyed [49], who showed that

$$u_j(x) = \gamma E_{j1}(x) + R_j(x), \quad \partial_l u_j(x) = \gamma \partial_l E_{j1}(x) + S_{jl}(x) \quad (x \in \overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}, 1 \leq j, l \leq 3), \quad (1.4)$$

where $E : \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^4 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ denotes a fundamental solution to the Oseen system

$$-\Delta v + \tau \partial_1 v + \nabla \varrho = f, \quad \operatorname{div} v = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (1.5)$$

The definition of the function E is stated in Section 2. As becomes apparent from this definition, the term $E_{j1}(x)$ may be expressed explicitly in terms of elementary functions. The coefficient γ is also given explicitly, its definition involving the Cauchy stress tensor. The remainder terms R and S are characterized by the relations $R \in L^q(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$ for $q \in (4/3, \infty)$, $S \in L^q(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$ for $q \in (1, \infty)$. Since it is known from [23, Section VII.3] that $E_{j1}|_{B_r^c} \notin L^q(B_r^c)$ for $r > 0$, $q \in [1, 2]$, and $\partial_l E_{j1}|_{B_r^c} \notin L^q(B_r^c)$ for $r > 0$, $q \in [1, 4/3]$, $j, l \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, the function R decays faster than E_{j1} , and S_{jl} faster than $\partial_l E_{j1}$, in the sense of L^q -integrability. Thus the equations in (1.4) may in fact be considered as asymptotic expansions of u and ∇u , respectively. The theory in [49] is valid under the assumption that u verifies the boundary conditions

$$u(x) = e_1 + (\omega \times x) \quad \text{for } x \in \partial\mathfrak{D}. \quad (1.6)$$

Reference [49] does not deal with pointwise decay of R and S , nor does it indicate whether $S = \nabla R$. The second answer to the question of how u may be expanded asymptotically for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ is given in reference [9], which states that for $x \in \overline{B_{S_1}^c}$, $1 \leq j \leq 3$,

$$u_j(x) = \sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Z_{jk}(x, 0) + \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} u \cdot n \, do_x \right) x_j (4\pi|x|^3)^{-1} + \mathfrak{F}_j(x). \quad (1.7)$$

Here S_1 is a sufficiently large positive real number, $(Z_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 3}$ is the tensor velocity part of the fundamental solution constructed by Guenther, Thomann [57] for the linearization

$$-\Delta v + \tau \partial_1 v - (\omega \times x) \cdot \nabla v + \omega \times v + \nabla \varrho = f, \quad \operatorname{div} v = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

of (1.1) (see Section 2 for the definition of Z), and \mathfrak{F} is a function from $C^1(\overline{B_{S_1}^c})^3$ given explicitly in terms of Z , u and π (Theorem 3.1). As is shown in [9], this function \mathfrak{F} decays pointwise, in the sense that

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\partial^\alpha \mathfrak{F}(x)| = O((|x|s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2} \ln(2+|x|)) \quad \text{for } \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1.$$

It is known from [4, Theorem 2.19] – and restated below in Corollary 2.3 – that

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\partial^\alpha Z(x, 0)| = O((|x|s(x))^{-1-|\alpha|/2}) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1). \quad (1.9)$$

So, if the decay rate in (1.9) is sharp, equation (1.7) may be considered as an asymptotic expansion in the usual sense: the remainder exhibits a faster pointwise decay than the leading term. The coefficients $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ in (1.7) are given explicitly in terms of u, π and f . The theory in [9] does not impose any boundary condition on u or π . However, since the definition of the term $Z(x, 0)$ involves an integral over $(0, \infty)$, the leading term $\sum_{k=1}^3 \beta_k Z_{jk}(x, 0)$ in (1.7) is not as explicit as one would like it to be. More details on the theory from [9] may be found in Theorem 3.1 below, where the main result from [9] is restated.

In the work at hand, we show that $Z_{j1}(x, 0) = E_{j1}(x)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, $1 \leq j \leq 3$, and $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0)| = O((|x|s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2})$ for $1 \leq j \leq 3$, $k \in \{2, 3\}$ (Corollary 4.5, Theorem 5.1). Thus, setting

$$\mathfrak{G}_j(x) := \sum_{k=2}^3 \beta_k Z_{jk}(x, 0) + \mathfrak{F}_j(x) \quad (x \in \overline{B_{S_1}^c}, 1 \leq j \leq 3), \quad (1.10)$$

we may deduce from (1.7) that

$$u_j(x) = \beta_1 E_{j1}(x) + \left(\int_{\partial\Omega} u \cdot n \, d\sigma \right) x_j (4\pi|x|^3)^{-1} + \mathfrak{G}_j(x) \quad (x \in \overline{B_{S_1}^c}, 1 \leq j \leq 3) \quad (1.11)$$

and

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} |\partial^\alpha \mathfrak{G}(x)| = O((|x|s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2} \ln(2+|x|)) \quad \text{for } \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1 \quad (1.12)$$

(Theorem 3.2, Corollary 3.1). If we compare how the coefficient γ from (1.4) is defined in [49], and the coefficient β_1 from (1.11) in [9] (see Theorem 3.1 below), and if we take account of the boundary condition (1.6) satisfied by u in [49], we see that γ and β_1 coincide. Thus the relations in (1.11) and (1.12) provide a synthesis of the theories in [49] and [9]: the leading terms in (1.4) and (1.11) are identical, and the remainder in (1.11) decays pointwise for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, its rate of decay being $|x|^{-2-|\alpha|} + (|x|s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2} \ln(2+|x|)$. It is shown in [44] – and restated below in Theorem 2.3 – that

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \partial^\alpha E_{j1}(x) = O((|x|s(x))^{-1-|\alpha|/2}) \quad \text{for } \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1 \quad (1.13)$$

([44, (1.14)]). The theory in [44] additionally yields that the decay rate $O(|x|s(x))^{-1-|\alpha|/2}$ in (1.13) is sharp. Therefore it follows from (1.12) that equation (1.11) is in fact an asymptotic expansion of $u_j(x)$ for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$, with the remainder vanishing faster for large values of $|x|$ than the leading term $\beta_1 E_{j1}(x)$. It further follows that the decay rates of u and ∇u given by (1.3) are sharp, too. The reader may wish to check on the basis of the theory in [44] whether some part of $E_{j1}(x)$ may be split off and put into the remainder term. (This is possible for $\nabla E_{j1}(x)$ but not for $E_{j1}(x)$ if a decay rate as in (1.12) is to be maintained.)

We further remark that in the case of a rigid body which only rotates but does not translate, more detailed asymptotic expansions are available ([16] – [18]). Any reader interested in further results on the asymptotic behaviour of viscous incompressible flow around rotating bodies is referred to [3] – [6], [8], [12] – [15], [19] – [22], [25], [26], [28] – [43], [45] – [48], [51] – [53], [57].

2. Notation. Definition of fundamental solutions. Auxiliary results.

By $|\cdot|$ we denote the Euclidean norm in \mathbb{R}^3 and the length $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ of a multiindex $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$. Put $e_1 := (1, 0, 0)$. For $r > 0$, we set $B_r := \{y \in \mathbb{R}^3 : |y| < r\}$. If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, we put $A^c := \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus A$. Recall the abbreviation $s(x) := 1 + |x| - x_1$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}^3$) introduced in Section 1.

If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is open, $p \in [1, \infty)$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $W^{k,p}(A)$ for the usual Sobolev space of order k and exponent p . If $B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ is again an open set, we define $L_{loc}^p(B)$, $W_{loc}^{k,p}(B)$ as the set of all functions $v : B \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ such that $v|_U \in L^p(U)$ and $v|_U \in W^{k,p}(U)$, respectively, for any open bounded set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with $\bar{U} \subset B$. We write $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for the usual space of rapidly decreasing functions in \mathbb{R}^3 ; see [50, p. 138] for example. For the Fourier transform \widehat{g} of a function $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$, we choose the definition $\widehat{g}(\xi) := (2\pi)^{-3/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-i\xi x} g(x) dx$ ($\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$). This fixes the definition of the Fourier transform of a tempered distribution as well.

The numbers $\tau \in (0, \infty)$, $\varrho \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ introduced in Section 1 will be kept fixed throughout. Recall that the vector ω is given by $\omega := r \cdot e_1$. We introduce a matrix $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ by setting

$$\Omega := \varrho \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that $\omega \times x = \Omega \cdot x$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$. We write \mathfrak{C} for positive constants that may depend on τ or ϱ . Constants additionally depending on parameters $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \in (0, \infty)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ are denoted by $\mathfrak{C}(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)$. We state some inequalities involving $s(x)$ or $x - \tau t e_1$.

Lemma 2.1 ([2, Lemma 4.8]) $s(x - y)^{-1} \leq \mathfrak{C}(1 + |y|) s(x)^{-1}$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Lemma 2.2 ([1, Lemma 2]) For $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \in (0, \infty)$, we have

$$|x - \tau t e_1|^2 + t \geq \mathfrak{C} [\chi_{[0,1]}(|x|) (|x|^2 + t) + \chi_{(1,\infty)}(|x|) (|x| s(x) + t)].$$

Theorem 2.1 ([4, Theorem 2.19]) Let $R_1, R_2 \in (0, \infty)$ with $R_1 < R_2$, $\nu \in (1, \infty)$. Then for $y \in B_{R_2}^c$, $z \in B_{R_1}$,

$$\int_0^\infty (|y - \tau t e_1 - e^{-t\Omega} \cdot z|^2 + t)^{-\nu} dt \leq \mathfrak{C}(R_1, R_2, \nu) (|y| s(y))^{-\nu+1/2}.$$

Theorem 2.2 Let $R \in (0, \infty)$. Then for $k \in \{0, 1\}$, $x, y \in B_R$ with $x \neq y$,

$$\int_0^\infty (|x - \tau t e_1 - e^{-t\Omega} \cdot y|^2 + t)^{-3/2-k/2} dt \leq C(R) |x - y|^{-1-k}.$$

Proof: See the last part of the proof of [3, Theorem 3.1]. Note that in [3, (3.7)] it should read $y + tU - e^{-t\Omega} \cdot z$ instead of x . \square

The next lemma is well known. It was already used in [18], for example. For the convenience of the reader, we give a proof.

Lemma 2.3 Let $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $e^{t\Omega} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(t\varrho) & -\sin(t\varrho) \\ 0 & \sin(t\varrho) & \cos(t\varrho) \end{pmatrix}$.

Proof: Put $\tilde{I} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $I := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. It is easy to check that $\Omega = \varrho A$, $A^2 = -\tilde{I}$, $A^3 = -A$ and $A^4 = \tilde{I}$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} e^{t\Omega} &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varrho t A)^i / i! = I + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\varrho t)^{4i} / (4i)! \right) \tilde{I} + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varrho t)^{4i+1} / (4i+1)! \right) A \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varrho t)^{4i+2} / (4i+2)! \right) (-\tilde{I}) + \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (\varrho t)^{4i+3} / (4i+3)! \right) (-A) \\ &= I + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^j (\varrho t)^{2j} / (2j)! \right) \tilde{I} + \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (-1)^j (\varrho t)^{2j+1} / (2j+1)! \right) A \\ &= I + (\cos(\varrho t) - 1) \tilde{I} + \sin(\varrho t) A. \end{aligned}$$

This implies the lemma. \square

Next we introduce some fundamental solutions. Put

$$N(x) := (4\pi |x|)^{-1} \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$$

("Newton potential", fundamental solution of the Poisson equation in \mathbb{R}^3),

$$\mathfrak{D}(x) := (4\pi |x|)^{-1} e^{-\tau(|x|-x_1)/2} \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$$

(fundamental solution of the scalar Oseen equation $-\Delta v + \tau \partial_1 v = g$ in \mathbb{R}^3),

$$\mathfrak{D}^{(\lambda)}(x) := (4\pi |x|)^{-1} e^{-\sqrt{\lambda+\tau^2/4}|x|+\tau x_1/2} \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}, \lambda \in (0, \infty)$$

(fundamental solution of the scalar Oseen resolvent equation $-\Delta v + \tau \partial_1 v + \lambda v = g$ in \mathbb{R}^3),

$$K(x, t) := (4\pi t)^{-3/2} e^{-|x|^2/(4t)} \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t \in (0, \infty)$$

(fundamental solution of the heat equation in \mathbb{R}^3),

$$\psi(r) := \int_0^r (1 - e^{-t}) t^{-1} dt \quad (r \in \mathbb{R}), \quad \Phi(x) := (4\pi\tau)^{-1} \psi(\tau(|x| - x_1)/2) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^3),$$

$$E_{jk}(x) := (\delta_{jk} \Delta - \partial_j \partial_k) \Phi(x), \quad E_{4k}(x) := x_k (4\pi|x|^3)^{-1} \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}, 1 \leq j, k \leq 3)$$

(fundamental solution of the Oseen system (1.5), with $(E_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 3}$ the velocity part and $(E_{4k})_{1 \leq k \leq 3}$ the pressure part). We further define

$$F^{(\lambda)}(\xi) := (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\lambda + |\xi|^2 + i\tau\xi_1)^{-1} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3, \lambda \in (0, \infty)$$

(Fourier transform of $\mathfrak{D}^{(\lambda)}$; see Theorem 4.1).

We recall some basic properties of these functions, beginning with a classical result.

Lemma 2.4 *Let $f \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and put $F(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} N(x-y) f(y) dy$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Then $F \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\partial^\alpha F(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} N(x-y) \partial^\alpha f(y) dy$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$.*

Lemma 2.5 ([11]) *$K \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty))$ and*

$$|\partial_t^l \partial_x^\alpha K(x, t)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(\alpha, l) (|x|^2 + t)^{-3/2 - |\alpha|/2 - l} e^{-|x|^2/(8t)}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \in (0, \infty)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$, $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$. In particular $K(\cdot, t) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3) \cap \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for $t > 0$.

Theorem 2.3 ([44]) *$E_{jk} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\})$ and*

$$|\partial^\alpha E_{jk}(x)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(|x| s(x))^{-1 - |\alpha|/2} \max\{1, |x|^{-|\alpha|/2}\}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, $1 \leq j, k \leq 3$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$.

As a consequence of Theorem 2.3, we have $E_{jk} \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\})$ and $E_{jk}|_{B_1^c}$ bounded ($1 \leq j, k \leq 3$). The same properties are obvious for N , \mathfrak{D} and $\mathfrak{D}^{(\lambda)}$. Moreover $|\Phi(x)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(1 + |x|)$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}^3$). In view of these observations, the Fourier transforms of these functions will be considered as tempered distributions (which, of course, will turn out to be represented by functions). Following Solonnikov [55, (40)], we use Lemma 2.4 and 2.5 to introduce the velocity part $(T_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 3}$ of a fundamental solution of the time-dependent Stokes system, setting

$$T_{jk}(x, t) := \delta_{jk} K(x, t) + \partial_j \partial_k \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} N(x-y) K(y, t) dy \right) \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0, 1 \leq j, k \leq 3).$$

Lemma 2.6 ([55, Lemma 13], [54]) *$T_{jk} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty))$ and*

$$|\partial_t^l \partial_x^\alpha T_{jk}(x, t)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(\alpha, l) (|x|^2 + t)^{-3/2 - |\alpha|/2 - l}$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \in (0, \infty)$, $1 \leq j, k \leq 3$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$, $l \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Lemma 2.6 yields that $T_{jk}(\cdot, t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$, but does not imply $T_{jk}(\cdot, t) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^3)$ ($t > 0$). So the Fourier transform of this function should be understood either as a transform of an L^2 -function or as a tempered distribution. For us it will be convenient to use the second possibility. Put

$$\Gamma_{jk}(x, y, t) := T(x - \tau t e_1 - e^{-t\Omega} \cdot y, t) \cdot e^{-t\Omega} \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3, t > 0. \quad (2.1)$$

The matrix-valued function $(\Gamma_{jk})_{1 \leq j, k \leq 3}$ is the velocity part of a fundamental solution to the time-dependent variant of the linearization (1.8) of (1.1). This fundamental solution was constructed by Guenther, Thomann [57] via a procedure involving Kummer functions, an approach also used in [3] – [9]. However, Guenther, Thomann [57, (3.9)] showed that Γ is given by (2.1) as well, thus providing an access to this function which is more convenient in many respects. For example, from Lemma 2.6 and (2.1) we immediately obtain

Corollary 2.1 *Let $j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Then $\Gamma_{jk} \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, \infty))$ and*

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \Gamma_{jk}(x, y, t)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(\alpha) (|x - \tau t e_1 - e^{-t\Omega} \cdot y|^2 + t)^{-3/2 - |\alpha|/2}$$

for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t \in (0, \infty)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$.

By Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.1, we have $\int_0^\infty |\Gamma(x, y, t)| dt < \infty$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $x \neq y$, so we may define

$$Z_{jk}(x, y) := \int_0^\infty \Gamma(x, y, t) dt \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ with } x \neq y, 1 \leq j, k \leq 3.$$

This function Z was introduced on [57, p. 96] as the velocity part of a fundamental solution to (1.8). We collect the properties of Z that will be needed in what follows.

Lemma 2.7 ([4, Lemma 2.15]) $Z \in C^1((\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3) \setminus \text{diag}(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3))^{3 \times 3}$, $\partial_{x_l} Z(x, y) = \int_0^\infty \partial_{x_l} \Gamma(x, y, t) dt$ for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^3$ with $x \neq y$, $1 \leq l \leq 3$.

Note that due to Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.1, we have $\int_0^\infty |\partial_{x_l} \Gamma(x, y, t)| dt < \infty$ for x, y, l as in Lemma 2.7.

Corollary 2.2 *Let $R_1, R_2 \in (0, \infty)$ with $R_1 < R_2$. Then*

$$|\partial_x^\alpha Z(x, y)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(R_1, R_2) (|x| s(x))^{-1 - |\alpha|/2} \quad \text{for } x \in B_{R_2}^c, y \in B_{R_1}, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1.$$

Proof: Lemma 2.7, Corollary 2.1, Theorem 2.1. □

Corollary 2.3 *The function $Z(\cdot, 0)$ belongs to $C^1(\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\})^{3 \times 3}$.*

Let $S \in (0, \infty)$. Then $|\partial_x^\alpha Z(x, 0)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-1 - |\alpha|/2}$ for $x \in B_S^c$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$.

Moreover $|Z(x, 0)| \leq \mathfrak{C} |x|^{-1}$ for $x \in B_1 \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof: The first part of the corollary follows from Lemma 2.7 and Corollary 2.2. The last estimate is a consequence of Corollary 2.1 and Theorem 2.2. □

Corollary 2.3 justifies to introduce the Fourier transform of $Z(\cdot, 0)$ in the sense of a tempered distribution.

3. Statement of our main result.

It will be convenient to first recall the main result from [9].

Theorem 3.1 ([9, Theorem 3.1]) *Let $\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be open, $p \in (1, \infty)$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ with $\text{supp}(f)$ compact. Let $S_1 \in (0, \infty)$ with $\overline{\mathfrak{D}} \cup \text{supp}(f) \subset B_{S_1}$.*

Let $u \in L^6(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3 \cap W_{loc}^{1,1}(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$, $\pi \in L_{loc}^2(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})$ with $\nabla u \in L^2(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^9$, $\text{div} u = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}} \left[\nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi + (\tau \partial_1 u + \tau (u \cdot \nabla) u - (\omega \times z) \cdot \nabla u + \omega \times u) \cdot \varphi - \pi \text{div} \varphi \right] dz \\ &= \int_{\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}} f \cdot \varphi dz \quad \text{for } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3. \end{aligned}$$

(This means the pair (u, π) is a Leray solution to (1.1), (1.2).) Suppose in addition that

$$\mathfrak{D} \text{ is } C^2\text{-bounded, } u|_{\partial \mathfrak{D}} \in W^{2-1/p, p}(\partial \mathfrak{D})^3, \quad \pi|_{B_{S_1} \setminus \overline{\mathfrak{D}}} \in L^p(B_{S_1} \setminus \overline{\mathfrak{D}}). \quad (3.1)$$

Let n denote the outward unit normal to \mathfrak{D} , and define

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_k &:= \int_{\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}} f_k(y) dy \\ &+ \int_{\partial \mathfrak{D}} \sum_{l=1}^3 \left(-\partial_l u_k(y) + \delta_{kl} \pi(y) + (\tau e_1 - \omega \times y)_l u_k(y) - \tau (u_l u_k)(y) \right) n_l(y) do_y \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq k \leq 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{F}_j(x) &:= \int_{\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^3 (Z_{jk}(x, y) - Z_{jk}(x, 0)) f_k(y) - \tau \cdot \sum_{k,l=1}^3 Z_{jk}(x, y) (u_l \partial_l u_k)(y) \right] dy \\ &+ \int_{\partial \mathfrak{D}} \sum_{k=1}^3 \left[(Z_{jk}(x, y) - Z_{jk}(x, 0)) \sum_{l=1}^3 (-\partial_l u_k(y) + \delta_{kl} \pi(y) + (\tau e_1 - \omega \times y)_l u_k(y)) n_l(y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (E_{4j}(x - y) - E_{4j}(x)) u_k(y) n_k(y) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{l=1}^3 (\partial_{yl} Z_{jk}(x, y) (u_k n_l)(y) + \tau Z_{jk}(x, 0) (u_l u_k n_l)(y)) \right] do_y \end{aligned}$$

for $x \in \overline{B_{S_1}^c}$, $1 \leq j \leq 3$. The preceding integrals are absolutely convergent. Moreover $\mathfrak{F} \in C^1(\overline{B_{S_1}^c})^3$ and equation (1.7) holds. In addition, for any $S \in (S_1, \infty)$, there is a constant $C > 0$ which depends on $\tau, \varrho, S_1, S, f, u$ and π , and which is such that

$$|\partial^\alpha \mathfrak{F}(x)| \leq C (|x| s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2} \ln(2 + |x|) \quad \text{for } x \in \overline{B_S^c}, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1.$$

In the preceding theorem, the coefficients $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and the function \mathfrak{F} are defined in terms of integrals on $\partial \mathfrak{D}$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c}$. The integral over $\partial \mathfrak{D}$ may allow to exploit boundary conditions verified by u or π . However, this way of introducing $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and \mathfrak{F} requires the additional assumptions imposed on \mathfrak{D} , u and π in (3.1). If boundary conditions on $\partial \mathfrak{D}$

do not matter, we may drop (3.1) and consider $(u|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}}, \pi|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}})$ instead of (u, π) , where S_0 may be any number from $(0, S_1)$ with $\overline{\mathfrak{D}} \cup \text{supp}(f) \subset B_{S_0}$. In view of interior regularity of u and π , we may then define the coefficients β_k and the functions \mathfrak{F} in terms of integrals over ∂B_{S_0} and $\overline{B_{S_0}^c}$, obtaining an analogous result as the one in Theorem 3.1, but with B_{S_0} in the role of \mathfrak{D} . Below we will present a variant of this idea which takes account of the additional results in the work at hand (Corollary 3.1).

The principal aim of this article consists in improving Theorem 3.1 in the way specified in

Theorem 3.2 *Let $\mathfrak{D}, p, f, S_1, u, \pi$ satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 3.1, including (3.1). Let $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and \mathfrak{F} be defined as in Theorem 3.1. Define the function \mathfrak{G} as in (1.10).*

Then $\mathfrak{G} \in C^1(\overline{B_{S_1}^c})^3$, equation (1.11) holds, and for any $S \in (S_1, \infty)$, there is a constant $C > 0$ which depends on $\tau, \varrho, S_1, S, f, u$ and π , and which is such that

$$|\partial^\alpha \mathfrak{G}(x)| \leq C (|x|s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2} \ln(2+|x|) \quad \text{for } x \in \overline{B_S^c}, \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3 \text{ with } |\alpha| \leq 1.$$

We recall that the asymptotic behaviour of the function E appearing in the leading term in (1.11) is described in Theorem 2.3. As explained above, we may drop the assumptions in (3.1) if we replace (u, π) by $(u|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}}, \pi|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}})$, with some suitably chosen number S_0 . Here are the details.

Corollary 3.1 *Take $\mathfrak{D}, p, f, S_1, u, \pi$ as in Theorem 3.1, but without requiring (3.1). (This means that (u, π) is only assumed to be a Leray solution of (1.1), (1.2).) Put $\tilde{p} := \min\{3/2, p\}$.*

Then $u \in W_{loc}^{2, \tilde{p}}(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})^3$ and $\pi \in W_{loc}^{1, \tilde{p}}(\overline{\mathfrak{D}^c})$.

Fix some number $S_0 \in (0, S_1)$ with $\overline{\mathfrak{D}} \cup \text{supp}(f) \subset B_{S_0}$, and define $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ and \mathfrak{F} as in Theorem 3.1, but with \mathfrak{D} replaced by B_{S_0} , and $n(x)$ by $S_0^{-1}x$, for $x \in \partial B_{S_0}$. Moreover, define \mathfrak{G} as in (1.10).

Then all the conclusions of Theorem 3.2 are valid.

4. Some Fourier transforms.

In this section we show that $Z_{j1}(\cdot, 0) = E_{j1}$. To this end, we prove that the Fourier transforms of these two functions coincide. To begin with, we recall some well known facts about the Fourier transforms of some of the fundamental solutions introduced in Section 2. Other intermediate results in this section may also be well known (Corollary 4.2 for example), but since their proofs are very short, we present them for completeness.

Theorem 4.1 *For $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, we have $\widehat{N}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} |\xi|^{-2}$. If $f \in \mathfrak{G}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, and if $F(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} N(x-y) f(y) dy$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$, then $\widehat{F}(\xi) = |\xi|^{-2} \widehat{f}(\xi)$ ($\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$).*

Moreover $[K(\cdot, t)]^\wedge(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} e^{-t|\xi|^2}$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $t > 0$, and $\widehat{\mathfrak{D}^{(\lambda)}}(\xi) = F^{(\lambda)}(\xi)$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$, $\lambda \in (0, \infty)$.

Proof: For the first formula, the reader may consult [50, Proposition 2.1.1] and its proof. The second equation follows from the first by a well known formula for the Fourier transform of a convolution. As a direct reference we mention [56, Lemma V.1.1]. The third equation is well known, and as concerns the forth, we refer to [10, Theorem 2.1]. \square

Corollary 4.1 $\widehat{\mathfrak{D}}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (i\tau\xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1}$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof: Let $\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3$, we have $|F^{(1/n)}(\xi)\varphi(\xi)| \leq \mathfrak{C}|\xi|^{-2}|\varphi(\xi)|$. But $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\xi|^{-2}|\varphi(\xi)| d\xi < \infty$, because φ is rapidly decreasing. Thus we get from Lebesgue's theorem

$$\mathfrak{A} := (2\pi)^{-3/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (i\tau\xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1} \varphi(\xi) d\xi = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} F^{(1/n)}(\xi)\varphi(\xi) d\xi.$$

Due to the last equation in Theorem 4.1, we may conclude

$$\mathfrak{A} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathfrak{D}^{(1/n)}(x)\widehat{\varphi}(x) dx. \quad (4.1)$$

But $|\mathfrak{D}^{(1/n)}(x)\widehat{\varphi}(x)| \leq \mathfrak{C}|x|^{-1}|\widehat{\varphi}(x)|$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, with $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |x|^{-1}|\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dx < \infty$ because φ hence $\widehat{\varphi}$ is rapidly decreasing. Thus equation (4.1) and Lebesgue's theorem yield $\mathfrak{A} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \mathfrak{D}(x)\widehat{\varphi}(x) dx$. Since this is true for any $\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, the corollary follows. \square

Corollary 4.2 Let $t \in (0, \infty)$, $j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Then

$$[T_{jk}(\cdot, t)]^\wedge(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{jk} - \xi_j \xi_k |\xi|^{-2}) e^{-t|\xi|^2} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}.$$

Proof: We have $K(\cdot, t) \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ (Lemma 2.5). Therefore by Lemma 2.4, $T_{jk}(x, t) = \delta_{jk} K(x, t) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} N(x-y) \partial_j \partial_k K(y, t) dy$ ($x \in \mathbb{R}^3$). Since $K(\cdot, t)$ belongs to $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ hence $\partial_j \partial_k K(\cdot, t)$ does, too, Corollary 4.2 follows from Theorem 4.1. \square

Corollary 4.3 Let $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, $t \in (0, \infty)$. Then

$$[\Gamma_{j1}(\cdot, 0, t)]^\wedge(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) e^{-t(i\tau\xi_1 + |\xi|^2)} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}.$$

Proof: By Lemma 2.3, we have $\Gamma_{j1}(x, 0, t) = (T(x - \tau t e_1, t) e^{-t\Omega})_{j1} = T_{j1}(x - \tau t e_1, t)$, so Corollary 4.3 follows from Corollary 4.2. \square

Corollary 4.4 Let $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, $t \in (0, \infty)$. Then

$$[Z_{j1}(\cdot, 0)]^\wedge(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) (i\tau\xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1} \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}.$$

Proof: Let $\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. With Corollary 2.1, we get

$$A := \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_0^\infty |\Gamma_{j1}(x, 0, t)\widehat{\varphi}(t)| dt dx \leq \mathfrak{C} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_0^\infty (|x - \tau t e_1|^2 + t)^{-3/2} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx.$$

Next we apply Lemma 2.2 to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
A &\leq \mathfrak{C} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \int_1^\infty t^{-3/2} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx + \int_{B_1} \int_0^1 (|x|^2 + t)^{-3/2} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \int_{B_1^c} \int_0^1 (|x| s(x) + t)^{-3/2} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx \right) \\
&\leq \mathfrak{C} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dx + \int_{B_1} \int_0^1 |x|^{-3/2} t^{-3/4} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx + \int_{B_1^c} \int_0^1 (1+t)^{-3/2} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| dt dx \right) \\
&\leq \mathfrak{C} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| (1 + |x|^{-3/2}) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

Since φ hence $\widehat{\varphi}$ belongs to $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, we know that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\widehat{\varphi}(x)| (1 + |x|^{-3/2}) dx < \infty$, so $A < \infty$. Therefore we may apply Fubini's theorem, to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} Z_{j1}(x, 0) \widehat{\varphi}(x) dx &= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Gamma_{j1}(x, 0, t) \widehat{\varphi}(x) dx dt, \\
&= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) e^{-t(i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)} \varphi(\xi) d\xi dt,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last equation follows from Corollary 4.3. But

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |(\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) e^{-t(i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)} \varphi(\xi)| d\xi dt &\leq \mathfrak{C} \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-t|\xi|^2} |\varphi(\xi)| d\xi dt \\
&\leq \mathfrak{C} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\xi|^{-2} |\varphi(\xi)| d\xi < \infty,
\end{aligned}$$

with the last relation holding due to the assumption $\varphi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Thus we may use Fubini's theorem, arriving at the equation

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} Z_{j1}(x, 0) \widehat{\varphi}(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) (i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1} \varphi(\xi) d\xi.$$

This proves Corollary 4.4. □

Theorem 4.2 *Let $j, k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Then for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$,*

$$\widehat{E}_{jk}(\xi) = (2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) (i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1}.$$

Proof: For $x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_1 \Phi(x) &= (4\pi\tau)^{-1} \psi'(\tau(|x| - x_1)/2) \tau(x_1/|x| - 1)/2 = (4\pi\tau|x|)^{-1} (e^{-\tau(|x| - x_1)/2} - 1) \\
&= \tau^{-1}(\mathfrak{D}(x) - N(x)).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence with Corollary 4.1 and Theorem 4.1, for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
i\xi_1 \widehat{\Phi}(\xi) &= \widehat{\partial_1 \Phi}(\xi) = \tau^{-1} (2\pi)^{-3/2} ((i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1} - |\xi|^{-2}) \\
&= -i (2\pi)^{-3/2} \xi_1 ((i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2) |\xi|^2)^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

As a consequence $\widehat{\Phi}(\xi) = -(2\pi)^{-3/2} \xi_1 ((i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2) |\xi|^2)^{-1}$, so the theorem follows by the definition of E_{jk} . \square

Theorem 4.2 may be deduced also from the results in [23, Chapter VII]. In fact, it is shown in [23, Section VII.3] that the convolution $\mathfrak{D} * f$, for $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$, belongs to $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$ and is the velocity part of a solution to the Oseen system (1.5) in \mathbb{R}^3 . On the other hand, by [23, Section VII.4], the inverse Fourier transform of the function $(2\pi)^{-3/2} (\delta_{j1} - \xi_j \xi_1 |\xi|^{-2}) (i\tau \xi_1 + |\xi|^2)^{-1} \widehat{f}(\xi)$ also solves (1.5) in \mathbb{R}^3 , and belongs to certain Sobolev spaces. A uniqueness result yields that the two solutions coincide, implying Theorem 4.2. However, we prefer to carry out a direct proof of this theorem, instead of relying on the rather lengthy theory in [23, Chapter VII], which in fact yields much stronger results, not needed here, than Theorem 4.2.

Combining Theorem 4.2 and Corollary 4.4, we arrive at the main result of this section.

Corollary 4.5 $Z_{j1}(\cdot, 0) = E_{j1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq 3$.

5. Proof of Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.1.

We first show that in the case $k \in \{2, 3\}$, the function $\partial_{j_k}^\alpha Z(\cdot, 0)$ decays faster for $|x| \rightarrow \infty$ than indicated by Corollary 2.3.

Theorem 5.1 *Let $S \in [2\tau\pi/|\varrho|, \infty)$. Then $|\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2}$ for $x \in B_{S+\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^3$ with $|\alpha| \leq 1$, $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, $k \in \{2, 3\}$.*

Proof: Take x, α, j, k as in the theorem. We get with Lemma 2.7 that

$$\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0) = \int_0^\infty \partial_x^\alpha \Gamma_{jk}(x, 0, t) dt = \int_0^\infty [\partial_x^\alpha T(x - \tau t e_1, t) \cdot e^{-t\Omega}]_{jk} dt,$$

so with Lemma 2.3 in the case $k = 2$,

$$\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0) = \int_0^\infty (\partial_x^\alpha T_{j2}(x - \tau t e_1, t) \cos(\varrho t) - \partial_x^\alpha T_{j3}(x - \tau t e_1, t) \sin(\varrho t)) dt, \quad (5.1)$$

with a similar formula in the case $k = 3$. Let $\sigma : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ be defined by either $\sigma(t) := \cos(\varrho t)$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$, or by $\sigma(t) := \sin(\varrho t)$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $m \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \partial_x^\alpha T_{jm}(x - \tau t e_1, t) \sigma(t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_{n\pi/|\varrho|}^{(n+1)\pi/|\varrho|} \left(\partial_x^\alpha T_{jm}(x - \tau t e_1, t) - \partial_x^\alpha T_{jm}(x - \tau(t + \pi/|\varrho|) e_1, t + \pi/|\varrho|) \right) \sigma(t) dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \int_{n\pi/|\varrho|}^{(n+1)\pi/|\varrho|} \int_0^1 (-\tau \partial_x^{\alpha+e_1} + \partial_x^\alpha \partial_4) T_{jm}(x - \tau(t + \vartheta\pi/|\varrho|) e_1, t + \vartheta\pi/|\varrho|) \\ & \quad \cdot (-\pi/|\varrho|) \sigma(t) d\vartheta dt. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore by Lemma 2.6,

$$\begin{aligned}
A &:= \left| \int_0^\infty \partial_x^\alpha T_{j,m}(x - \tau t e_1, t) \sigma(t) dt \right| \\
&\leq \mathfrak{C} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{m=1}^2 \int_{n\pi/|\varrho|}^{(n+1)\pi/|\varrho|} \int_0^1 (|x - \tau(t + \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1|^2 + t + \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|)^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2-m/2} d\vartheta dt \\
&\leq \mathfrak{C} \sum_{m=1}^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^\infty (|x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1 - \tau t e_1|^2 + t)^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2-m/2} dt d\vartheta.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $x \in B_{S+\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$, we have $|x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1| \geq S$ for $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$, so we may apply Theorem 2.1 with $z = 0$, $R_2 = S$, $R_1 = S/2$, $y = x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1$, $\nu = 3/2 + |\alpha|/2 + l/2$, to obtain

$$A \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) \sum_{m=1}^2 \int_0^1 [|x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1| s(x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1)]^{-1-|\alpha|/2-m/2} d\vartheta. \quad (5.2)$$

But for $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$, we have $|x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1| \geq |x|/2 + S/2 - \tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho| \geq |x|/2$, where the last inequality holds because $S \geq 2\tau\pi/|\varrho|$. Moreover we get from Lemma 2.1 that $s(x - (\tau \vartheta \pi/|\varrho|) e_1)^{-1} \leq \mathfrak{C} s(x)^{-1}$ for $\vartheta \in [0, 1]$. Therefore from (5.2),

$$A \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) \sum_{m=1}^2 (|x| s(x))^{-1-|\alpha|/2-m/2} \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2}.$$

Theorem 5.1 follows with equation (5.1) and its analogue for $k = 3$. \square

Corollary 5.1 *Let $S \in (0, \infty)$. Then $|\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2}$ for $x \in B_S^c$ and for α, j, k as in Theorem 5.1.*

Proof: Let $x \in B_S^c$, and take α, j, k as in Theorem 5.1. By Corollary 2.3, we have $|\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0)| \leq \mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-1-|\alpha|/2}$.

Suppose that $S \geq 2\tau\pi/|\varrho|$. Then we distinguish the cases $x \in B_{S+\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$ and $x \in B_{S+\tau\pi/|\varrho|} \setminus B_S$. If $x \in B_{S+\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$, the looked-for inequality follows from Theorem 5.1. In the second case, we observe that $1 \leq (S + \tau\pi/|\varrho|) |x|^{-1}$, so the inequality claimed in Corollary 5.1 may be deduced from the estimate stated at the beginning of this proof.

Now suppose that $S < 2\tau\pi/|\varrho|$, Then we use that either $x \in B_{3\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$ or $x \in B_{3\tau\pi/|\varrho|} \setminus B_S$. If $x \in B_{3\tau\pi/|\varrho|}^c$, the looked-for inequality follows from Theorem 5.1 with $2\tau\pi/|\varrho|$ in the place of S . In the case $x \in B_{3\tau\pi/|\varrho|} \setminus B_S$, we use the relation $1 \leq (3\tau\pi/|\varrho|) |x|^{-1}$ and again the estimate from the beginning of the proof, once more obtaining an upper bound $\mathfrak{C}(S) (|x| s(x))^{-3/2-|\alpha|/2}$ for $|\partial_x^\alpha Z_{jk}(x, 0)|$, as stated in Corollary 5.1. \square

The proofs of Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.1 are now obvious.

Proof of Theorem 3.2: Combine Theorem 3.1, Corollary 4.5 and 5.1. \square

Proof of Corollary 3.1: From interior regularity of solutions to the Stokes system ([23, Theorem IV.4.1]) and the assumption $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)^3$, we may conclude that $u \in W_{loc}^{2,\tilde{p}}(\mathfrak{D}^c)^3$

and $\pi \in W_{loc}^{1, \tilde{p}}(\overline{\mathfrak{D}}^c)$. More details about this conclusion may be found in the proof of [4, Theorem 5.5]. It follows that $u|_{\partial B_{S_0}} \in W^{2-1/\tilde{p}, \tilde{p}}(\partial B_{S_0})^3$ and $\pi|_{B_R \setminus \overline{B_{S_0}}} \in L^{\tilde{p}}(B_R \setminus \overline{B_{S_0}})$ for any $R \in (S_0, \infty)$. Now we may apply Theorem 3.2 with \mathfrak{D} , f , u , π replaced by B_{S_0} , $f|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}}$, $u|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}}$ and $\pi|_{\overline{B_{S_0}^c}}$, respectively. Corollary 3.1 then follows from Theorem 3.2. \square

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