

Interior Parabolicization

Recall that after change of variables, $v(x, z) = \Psi(x, z + \sigma(x))$ satisfies

$$Ev =: (1 + |\nabla\sigma|^2) \partial_z^2 v + \Delta v - 2 \nabla\sigma \cdot \nabla \partial_z v - \partial_z v \Delta\sigma = 0, \quad z > 0.$$

We now study the parabolicized version of this eqn:

Proposition. $\sigma \in H^s$, $v \in C^0([-1, 0]; H^s)$, $\partial_z v \in C^0([-1, 0], H^{s-1})$, ($s \geq 3 + d/2$)

Define the "good unknown":

$$u = v - T \partial_z v \sigma.$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} Pu &=: T(1 + |\nabla\sigma|^2) \partial_z^2 u - 2 T \nabla\sigma \cdot \nabla \partial_z u + \Delta u - T \Delta\sigma \partial_z u \\ &= f_0 \in C^0(H^{2s-3-d/2}). \end{aligned}$$

That is, u satisfies the parabolicized version of the equation satisfied by v , up to an error in $H^{2s-3-d/2}$.

PF. First note that

1). By Sobolev product rule $(a \in H^\alpha, b \in H^\beta \Rightarrow ab \in H^\gamma$
for $\gamma \leq (\alpha \wedge \beta) \wedge (\alpha + \beta - d/2)$

• $\partial_z^2 v \in C^0(H^{s-2})$

• $\partial_z^3 v \in C^0(H^{s-3})$

• $|\nabla \sigma|^2 \in H^{s-1}$

2). By parilinearization lemma: $(a \in H^\alpha, b \in H^\beta \Rightarrow ab - T_{ab} - T_b a \in H^{\alpha+\beta-d/2})$

so e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \sigma \cdot \nabla \partial_z^2 v - T_{\nabla \sigma} \cdot \nabla \partial_z^2 v - \nabla \sigma \cdot T_{\nabla \partial_z^2 v} \\ \in C^0(H^{s-1+s-2-d/2}) \\ = C^0(H^{2s-3-d/2}); \end{aligned}$$

all such terms lie in $C^0(H^{2s-3-d/2})$

Collecting all such terms together, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
E_v - P_v + \mathcal{R} &:= (1 + |\nabla \sigma|^2) \partial_z^2 v - T_{(1 + |\nabla \sigma|^2)} \partial_z^2 v - \underbrace{T_{\partial_z^2 v} (|\nabla \sigma|^2)} \\
&\quad - 2(\nabla \sigma \cdot \nabla \partial_z v - T_{\nabla \sigma} \cdot \nabla \partial_z v - \underbrace{T_{\nabla \partial_z v} \cdot \nabla \sigma}) \\
&\quad - (\Delta \sigma \partial_z v - T_{\Delta \sigma} \partial_z v - \underbrace{T_{\partial_z v} \Delta \sigma}) \\
&\in C^0(H^{2s-3-d/2}).
\end{aligned}$$

with

$$\mathcal{R} := -T_{\partial_z^2 v} (|\nabla \sigma|^2) + 2 \underbrace{T_{\nabla \partial_z v} \cdot \nabla \sigma} + \underbrace{T_{\partial_z v} \Delta \sigma}$$

Writing

$$v = u + T_{\partial_z v} \sigma, \text{ we have}$$

$$E_v - P(u + T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) + \mathcal{R} \in C_0(H^{2s-3-d/2}).$$

Since

$E_v = 0$, we need to show

$$-P(T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) + \mathcal{R} \in C_0(H^{2s-3-d/2}).$$

From $P(T_{\partial_z v} \sigma)$, we have (since σ is independent of z)

$$T_{(1+|\nabla\sigma|^2)} \partial_z^2 (T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) = T_{(1+|\nabla\sigma|^2)} T_{\partial_z^2 v} \sigma$$

$$-2 T_{\nabla\sigma} \cdot \nabla \partial_z (T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) = -2 T_{\nabla\sigma} \cdot \nabla T_{\partial_z^2 v} \sigma$$

$$\Delta (T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) = T_{\partial_z \Delta v} \sigma + \underbrace{T_{\partial_z v} \Delta \sigma}_{\text{cancel}} + \underbrace{2 T_{\partial_z \nabla v} \cdot \nabla \sigma}_{\text{cancel}}$$

$$-T_{\Delta\sigma} \partial_z (T_{\partial_z v} \sigma) = -T_{\Delta\sigma} T_{\partial_z^2 v} \sigma$$

Cancelling appropriate terms, it remains to show that

$$(*) \quad \underbrace{T_{(1+|\nabla\sigma|^2)} T_{\partial_z^3 v} \sigma}_{\text{cancel}} - \underbrace{2 T_{\nabla\sigma} \cdot \nabla T_{\partial_z^2 v} \sigma}_{\text{cancel}} + \underbrace{T_{\partial_z \Delta v} \sigma}_{\text{cancel}} - \underbrace{T_{\Delta\sigma} T_{\partial_z^2 v} \sigma}_{\text{cancel}}$$

$$\underbrace{T_{\nabla\sigma} \cdot \nabla \partial_z^2 v \sigma}_{\text{cancel}} + T_{\nabla\sigma} \cdot T_{\partial_z v} \nabla \sigma + T_{\partial_z^2 v} (|\nabla\sigma|^2) \in C_0(H^{2s-3-d/2})$$

Now note that

$$(1) \quad (1+|\nabla\sigma|^2) \partial_z^3 v - 2 \nabla\sigma \cdot \nabla \partial_z^2 v + \partial_z \Delta v - \Delta\sigma \partial_z^2 v$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} E v$$

$$= 0$$

So $T_{\frac{\partial}{\partial z}} E v$ is order ≤ 0 .

2). By paradifferentialization lemma: ($a \in H^\alpha, b \in H^\beta, T_a T_b - T_{ab}$ order $\leq -(\alpha + \beta - d/2)$)

so e.g.

$|\nabla \sigma|^2 \in H^{s-1}, \partial_z^3 v \in H^{s-3}$, so

$T_{(1+|\nabla \sigma|^2)} T_{\partial_z^3 v}$ order $\leq -(s-3-d/2)$.

since $\sigma \in H^s, T_{(1+|\nabla \sigma|^2)} T_{\partial_z^3 v} \sigma \in (0, H^{2s-3-d/2})$.

3). The only remaining term is $\underbrace{+ T_{\partial_z^2 v} (|\nabla \sigma|^2)}_{\text{from } R} \cdot 2 T_{\nabla \sigma} \cdot T_{\partial_z^2 v} \nabla \sigma$,

but as before we now write

$T_{\partial_z^2 v} \left(\underbrace{|\nabla \sigma|^2 - T_{\nabla \sigma} \cdot \nabla \sigma - T_{\nabla \sigma} \cdot \nabla \sigma}_{\in H^{s-1+s-1-d/2} = H^{2s-2-d/2}} \right)$

and $\partial_z^2 v \in H^{s-2} \subseteq L^\infty \Rightarrow \text{order } T_{\partial_z^2 v} \leq 0$.

□