Research Article

Optimal Convergence Rates for the Strong Solutions to the Compressible MHD Equations with Potential Force

Miao Ouyang

Department of Mathematics, Xiamen University of Technology, Xiamen 361012, China

Correspondence should be addressed to Miao Ouyang; mouyang@xmut.edu.cn

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In this paper, the large-time behavior of solutions to the Cauchy problem for the 3D compressible MHD equations is considered with the effect of external force. We construct the global unique solution with the small initial data near the stationary profile. The optimal $L_p - L^2$ $(1 \leq p \leq 2)$ time decay rates of the solution to the system are built in multifrequency decompositions.

1. Introduction

Consider the following Cauchy problem of the full compressible MHD equations affected by the external potential force in $\mathbb{R}^3$:

$$
\begin{align*}
\rho_t + \nabla \cdot (\rho u) &= 0, \\
\rho [u_t + (u \cdot \nabla) u] + \nabla p(\rho, \theta) &= \mu \Delta u + (\mu + \lambda) \nabla (\nabla \cdot u) + \nabla \times b + \rho F, \\
l_t - \nabla \times (u \times b) &= -\nabla \times (\nabla \times (\nabla \Phi)), \\
\rho c_v [\theta_t + (u \cdot \nabla) \theta] + \theta P_\theta (\rho, \theta) \nabla \cdot u &= \kappa \Delta \theta + \Psi [u],
\end{align*}
$$

(1)

where

$$
(\rho, u, b, \theta) (0, x) = (\rho_0, u_0, b_0, \theta_0) (x) \rightarrow (\rho_{\infty}, 0, 0, \theta_{\infty}),
$$

(2)

as $|x| \rightarrow \infty$.

Here $\rho \geq 0, u, b, \theta \in \mathbb{R}^3$, and $p(\rho, \theta)$ are density, velocity, magnetic field, temperature, and pressure, respectively. The constants $\mu, \lambda$ are the shear and bulk viscosity coefficients of the flow, satisfying the physical restrictions $\mu > 0$ and $2\mu + 3\lambda \geq 0$. The resistivity coefficient $\nu > 0$ is inversely proportional to the electrical conductivity constant and acts as the magnetic diffusivity of magnetic fields. By the positive constant $\kappa$ we denote the heat conduction coefficient and $c_v > 0$ is the specific heat at constant volume. In addition, $F = F(x)$ is an external force and $\Psi = \Psi [u]$ is the dissipation function:

$$
\Psi [u] = \frac{\mu}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^3 (\partial_i u_j + \partial_j u_i)^2 + \lambda \sum_{j=1}^3 (\partial_j u_j)^2.
$$

(3)

It will be assumed that $p(\rho, \theta)$ is smooth in a neighborhood of $(\rho_{\infty}, \theta_{\infty})$ with $P_\rho (\rho_{\infty}, \theta_{\infty}) > 0$ and $P_\theta (\rho_{\infty}, \theta_{\infty}) > 0$ throughout this paper. Both $\rho_{\infty}$ and $\theta_{\infty}$ are positive constants.

We only consider the potential force $F = -\nabla \Phi(x)$ in this work. Reference [1] has proved the existence of the stationary solution to problem (1) and (2) under aforementioned assumptions. We give the solution $(\rho_*, u_*, b_*, \theta_*)$ in a neighborhood of $(\rho_{\infty}, 0, 0, \theta_{\infty})$ as

$$
\int_{\rho_{\infty}}^{\rho_* (x)} \frac{p_\rho (\eta, \theta_{\infty})}{\eta} d\eta + \Phi (x) = 0,
$$

(4)

$$
u_* (x) = 0,
$$

(5)

$$
b_* (x) = 0,
$$

(6)

$$\theta_* (x) = \theta_{\infty},
$$

(7)
and satisfy
\[ \|\rho_* - \rho_0\|_{H_1^k(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)}, \quad 0 \leq k \leq 4, \] (5)
\[ \sum_{k=1}^4 \|(1 + |x|)^k (\rho_* - \rho_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C \sum_{k=1}^4 \|(1 + |x|)^k \Phi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \] (6)

The global unique solution is constructed to (1) near the steady state \((\rho_*, 0, 0, \theta_0)\) when the initial perturbation belongs to the Sobolev space \(H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\). The main results are as follows.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that \((\rho_0 - \rho_0^*, u_0, b_0, \theta_0 - \theta_0^*) \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\), there exists constant \(\varepsilon > 0\) such that
\[ \|(\rho_0 - \rho_0^*, u_0, b_0, \theta_0 - \theta_0^*)\|_{H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} + \|\Phi\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)} \] + \[ \sum_{k=1}^4 \|(1 + |x|)^k \Phi\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq \varepsilon, \] (7)
then the initial value problem (1) and (2) admits a unique solution \((\rho, u, b, \theta)\) globally in time which satisfies
\[ \rho - \rho_* \in C\left([0, \infty); H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\right) \] \[ \cap C^1\left([0, \infty); H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)\right), \] (8)
\[ u, b, \theta - \theta_0 \in C\left([0, \infty); H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\right) \] \[ \cap C^1\left([0, \infty); L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\right). \]

Moreover, if the initial data \((\rho_0 - \rho_0^*, u_0, b_0, \theta_0 - \theta_0^*)\) is bounded in \(L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)\) for any given \(1 \leq p \leq 2\), the solution \((\rho, u, b, \theta)\) satisfies the following decay-in-time estimates:
\[ \|\nabla (\rho - \rho_*, u, b, \theta - \theta_0)\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-3/2(1/p - 1/2)} \] \[ \forall t \geq 0, \] (9)
\[ \|\rho_* - \rho_0\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-3/2(1/p - 1/2)} \] \[ \forall t \geq 0, \] (10)
\[ \|\partial_t (\rho_* - \rho_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-3/2(1/p - 1/2)} \] \[ \forall t \geq 0, \] (11)
for some positive constant \(C\).

**Remark 2.** In Theorem 1, using the Sobolev imbedding inequalities in Lemma 3, (7) together with (5) and (6) yields
\[ \|\rho_*\|_{H^1(\mathbb{R}^3)} \] + \[ \sum_{k=1}^3 \|(1 + |x|)^k (\rho_* - \rho_0)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \] (12)
\[ \leq C \varepsilon. \]

Due to its importance in mathematics and physics, there are a lot of literatures devoted to the mathematical theory of the MHD fluid system, including the global existence, unique, and time decay rates of solutions with or without external forces; see [2–20] and references therein. For the initial value problem for three-dimensional isentropic MHD system \((1)\) with \(\theta = const.\), Li and Yu [13] obtained the global existence and the \(L^2\) decay rate of classical solutions under the small oscillations on small initial data. Chen and Tan [4] obtained the decay estimate of solutions with the initial data in \(L^p (p \in [1, 6/5])\). Noting the special construction of (1), the authors in [18] obtained decay estimate of solutions when the initial data belongs to negative Sobolev space. For the initial boundary value problem for three-dimensional isentropic MHD system (1), we refer to [11]. Pu and Guo [17] extended the global existence and decay rate of solutions in [4, 13] to three-dimensional incompressible nonsentropic MHD system (1). For the initial boundary value for three-dimensional nonsentropic MHD system, the global existence of weak solutions has been established in [9, 10].

If the magnetic field disappear \((b = 0)\), system (1) deduces to Navier-Stokes equations. We only refer to time decay rates of solutions to the compressible Navier-Stokes equations. If there is no external force, Matsumura and Nishida [21] obtained the convergence rate for the compressible viscous and heat-conductive fluid in \(\mathbb{R}^3\):
\[ \|\rho - \rho_0\|_{L^2(\Omega)} (t) \leq C (1 + t)^{-3/4}, \quad t \geq 0. \] (13)
For the same system, Ponce [22] gave the optimal \(L^p\) convergence rate
\[ \|\nabla^l (\rho - \rho_0, u, \theta - \theta_0)\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-n/2(l-1/p-1/2)}, \quad l = 0, 1, 2, \quad t \geq 0, \] (14)
for the space dimension \(n = 2\) or 3. When there is an external potential force \(F = -\nabla \Phi(x)\), the first work to give explicit estimates for the decay rates for solutions to problem (1) and (2) was represented by Deckelnick [23]. In [23], when the initial perturbation only belongs to the Sobolev space \(H^l(\Omega)\), the following decay estimates were established in an unbounded domain \(\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3\) (the half space \(\mathbb{R}^3_+ = x \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_3 > 0\) or the exterior of a bounded domain with smooth boundary):
\[ \|\nabla (\rho - \rho_*, u, \theta - \theta_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-l/4}, \] (15)
\[ \|\partial_t (\rho - \rho_*, u, \theta - \theta_0)\|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-l/2}. \]
Duan et al. [24] obtained a similar result for the nonisentropic case
\[ \|\nabla^k (\rho - \rho_*, u, \theta - \theta_0)\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-3(2l-1/2)} \] \[ 2 \leq p \leq 6, \] (16)
\[ \|\rho - \rho_*, u, \theta - \theta_0\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-5/4}, \] (17)
\[ \| \nabla \left( \rho - \rho_{\infty}, u, \theta - \theta_{\infty} \right) \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-\gamma}, \]
\[ \| \left[ \rho, u, \theta \right] \|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-\gamma}, \]
\[ \text{for } 2 \leq q \leq 6, \]
\[ \text{(16)} \]

Recently, Wang [25] constructed the global unique solution near the stationary profile to the system for the small initial data and the optimal \( L^p - L^2(1 \leq p \leq 2) \) time decay rates of the solution:
\[ \| \nabla \left( \rho - \rho_{\infty}, u, b, \theta - \theta_{\infty} \right) \|_{H_{x}^p(\mathbb{R}^3)} \]
\[ \leq C (1 + t)^{-\gamma}, \]
\[ \| \rho - \rho_{\infty}, u, b, \theta - \theta_{\infty} \|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C (1 + t)^{-\gamma}, \]
\[ \text{for } 2 \leq q \leq 6, \]
\[ \text{(17)} \]

In this paper, we will generalize the result in [25] to the three-dimensional magnetomorphic fluid system (1). We will give the global existence and the optimal \( L^p - L^2(1 \leq p \leq 2) \) time decay rates of the solution. Notice that the first three equations in (1) have been studied in [25]. The magnetic field \( b(t, x) \) satisfies the heat equation, which can be solved in Fourier space, \( \tilde{b} = \exp(-|\xi|^2 t) \tilde{b}_0 \), whose decay estimate has been proved in many papers, for instances, [26, 27]. However, compared with the work in [25], we have to deal with the difficulties in the previous paper caused by the strong coupling between the velocity vector field and the magnetic field, for instance, the influence of the nonlinear term \( \nabla \times H \times H \) on the velocity vector field.

**Notations.** Denote \( C \) as a generic positive constant. For multi-indices \( \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \) and \( \beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \), \( C_{\beta} = \alpha!/(\alpha - \beta)! \beta! \) with \( \beta \leq \alpha \) which means \( \beta_i \leq \alpha_i \) for all \( 1 \leq i \leq 3 \), and \( |\alpha| = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \alpha_i \). Denote \( \nabla^m \) as a set composed of all \( m \)th partial derivatives with respect to the variable \( x \). \( H^m(\mathbb{R}^3), m \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), denotes the usual Sobolev space with its norm
\[ \| f \|_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^3)} \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{m} \| \nabla^k f \|_{L_{x}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)}. \]
\[ \text{(18)} \]

In particular, \( \| \cdot \|_{L^2} \) means \( \| \cdot \|_{L_{x}^2(\mathbb{R}^3)} \) and \( \| \cdot \|_{m} \) means \( \| \cdot \|_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^3)} \). As usual, \((\cdot, \cdot)\) denotes the inner-product in \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \). The Fourier transform to the variable \( x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) is applied by \( \hat{f}(\xi, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x, t) e^{-ix\cdot\xi} dx \) and the inverse Fourier transform to the variable \( x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) by \( \mathcal{F}^{-1} \hat{f}(x, t) = (2\pi)^{-3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \hat{f}(\xi, t) e^{ix\cdot\xi} d\xi \).

The outline of paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we reformulate the Cauchy problem (1)-(2) into a more suitable form. In Section 3, we establish the global existence of solutions to the problem in \( H^2 \)-framework. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of the \( L^p - L^2 \) time decay rates of the solution and we complete the proof of Theorem 1.

### 2. Preliminary

We are going to reformulate the Cauchy problem of the compressible MHD system (1) with the initial condition (2) and give some lemmas in this section.

Define
\[ \bar{\rho} (x, t) = \rho (x, t) - \rho_{\infty}, \]
\[ \bar{u} (x, t) = u (x, t), \]
\[ \bar{b} (x, t) = b (x, t), \]
\[ \bar{\theta} (x, t) = \theta (x, t) - \theta_{\infty}, \]
\[ \bar{\rho} (x) = \rho_{\infty} (x) - \rho_{\infty}. \]
\[ \text{(19)} \]

Then, by using (4), the MHD equations (1) are transformed as the following:
\[ \bar{\rho} + \rho_{\infty} \nabla \cdot \bar{u} = \bar{S}_1, \]
\[ \bar{u}_t - \frac{\mu}{\rho_{\infty}} \Delta \bar{u} - \frac{\mu + \lambda}{\rho_{\infty}} \nabla \nabla \cdot \bar{u} + \frac{P_{\rho} (\rho_{\infty}, \theta_{\infty})}{\rho_{\infty}} \nabla \bar{\rho} + \frac{P_{b} (\rho_{\infty}, \theta_{\infty})}{\rho_{\infty}} \nabla \cdot \bar{b} = \bar{S}_2, \]
\[ \bar{b}_t - \frac{\kappa}{c_{\rho} \rho_{\infty}} \Delta \bar{b} + \frac{\theta_{\infty}}{c_{\rho} \rho_{\infty}} \nabla \cdot \bar{u} = \bar{S}_3, \]
\[ \bar{\theta}_t - \frac{\kappa}{c_{\rho} \rho_{\infty}} \Delta \bar{\theta} + \frac{\theta_{\infty}}{c_{\rho} \rho_{\infty}} \nabla \cdot \bar{u} = \bar{S}_4, \]
\[ \text{and the initial condition (2) turns into} \]
\[ \left( \bar{\rho}, \bar{u}, \bar{b}, \bar{\theta} \right) (x, t) \big|_{t=0} = \left( \rho_{\infty} (x) - \rho_{\infty}, u_0 (x), b_0 (x), \theta_0 (x) \right) \rightarrow \]
\[ (0, 0, 0, 0), \]
\[ \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \]
\[ \text{(20)} \]

where \( \bar{S}_1, \bar{S}_2, \bar{S}_3, \) and \( \bar{S}_4 \) are the source terms with
\[ \bar{S}_1 = -\nabla \cdot \left( \bar{\rho} \bar{u} \right) - \nabla \cdot \left( \rho_{\infty} \bar{u} \right), \]
\[ \bar{S}_2 = -\left( \bar{u} \cdot \nabla \right) \bar{u} + \left[ \frac{\mu}{\rho_{\infty}} - \frac{\mu}{\rho_{\infty}} \right] \Delta \bar{u} + \left[ \frac{\mu + \lambda}{\rho_{\infty}} \right] \nabla \bar{\rho} + \left[ \frac{\mu}{\rho_{\infty}} \right] \nabla \cdot \bar{b}, \]
\[ \text{as } |x| \rightarrow \infty, \]
\[ \text{(21)} \]
Then (20) and (21) can be reformulated as
\[
\sigma_t + \gamma_1 \nabla \cdot \omega = S_1, \quad \omega_t - \mu_1 \Delta \omega - \mu_2 \nabla \nabla \cdot \omega + \gamma_1 \nabla \sigma + \gamma_2 \nabla z = S_2, \quad m_t - \gamma \Delta m = S_3, \quad z_t - \kappa_1 \Delta z + \gamma_2 \nabla \cdot \omega = S_4, \tag{28}
\]
where \(S_1 = \tilde{S}_1, \quad S_2 = \sqrt{P_1/P_0} \tilde{S}_2, \quad S_3 = \sqrt{P_1/P_0} \tilde{S}_3, \quad S_4 = \sqrt{P_2/P_0} \tilde{S}_4 \), and
\[
(\sigma, \omega, m, z) (x, t) = (\rho_0, \omega_0, m_0, z_0) (x), \quad \rho_0, \quad \omega_0, \quad m_0, \quad z_0.
\]

For obtaining a symmetric system, we denote
\[
\sigma(x, t) = \tilde{\rho}(x, t), \quad \omega(x, t) = \sqrt{P_1 \rho_0} \tilde{\theta}(x, t), \quad m(x, t) = \sqrt{P_1 \rho_0} \tilde{\theta}(x, t), \quad z(x, t) = \sqrt{P_1 P_3 \rho_0} \tilde{\theta}(x, t), \tag{26}
\]

\[
\mu_1 = \frac{\mu}{\rho_0}, \quad \mu_2 = \frac{\mu + \lambda}{\rho_0}, \quad \gamma_1 = \sqrt{P_1 \rho_0}, \quad \gamma_2 = \sqrt{P_1 P_3}, \quad \kappa_1 = \frac{\kappa}{c_p \rho_0}, \quad \rho_1 = \frac{P_1 \rho_0 \theta_0}{\rho_0}, \tag{27}
\]

with
\[
P_1 = \frac{P_1 \rho_0 \theta_0}{\rho_0}, \quad P_2 = \frac{P_2 \rho_0 \theta_0}{\rho_0}, \quad P_3 = \frac{\theta_0 P_0 \rho_0 \theta_0}{c_p \rho_0}.
\]

Then, we will focus on considering the global existence and time decay rates of the solution \((\rho, u, b, \theta)\) to the steady state \((\rho_0, 0, 0, \theta_0)\), that is, the existence and decay rates of the perturbed solution \((\sigma, \omega, m, z)\) to problem (28). First of all, some inequalities are listed as follows for later use.

**Lemma 3** (see [28]). Let \(f \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\). Then
\[
\begin{align*}
(i) \quad & \|f\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \|\nabla f\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \|\nabla^2 f\|_{L^2}^{1/2} \leq C \|f\|_{H^1}; \\
(ii) \quad & \|f\|_{L^1} \leq C \|f\|_{H^1}; \\
(iii) \quad & \|f\|_{L^q} \leq C \|f\|_{H^1}, \quad 2 \leq q \leq 6.
\end{align*}
\]

**Lemma 4** (see [24]). Let \(r_1, r_2 > 0\), then it holds that
\[
\int_0^t \left(1 + \tau - t\right)^{r_1} \left(1 + \tau\right)^{r_2} d\tau 
\leq C \left(r_1, r_2\right) (1 + t)^{-\min\{r_1, r_2, r_1 + r_2 - 1, \eta\}},
\]
for an arbitrarily small \(\eta > 0\).

### 3. Global Existence

We will use the energy method to establish the global existence of solutions to the problem (28) in \(H^2\)-framework in this section. Let us define the solution space and the solution norm of the initial value problem (25) by
\[
X(0, T) = \left\{(\sigma, \omega, m, z) \mid \sigma \in C^0 \left(0, T; H^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right) \cap C^1 \left(0, T; H^1 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right), \omega, m, z \right\}
\]

\[
\in C^0 \left(0, T; H^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right) \cap C^1 \left(0, T; L^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right), \forall \sigma
\]

\[
\in L^2 \left(0, T; H^1 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right), \forall (\omega, m, z)
\]

\[
\in L^2 \left(0, T; H^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right),
\]

\[
\in L^2 \left(0, T; H^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right) \right\},
\]

\[
\in L^2 \left(0, T; H^2 \left(\mathbb{R}^3\right)\right).
\]
For Proposition 6, we supply Lemmas 8 and 9.

Proposition 6

**Proof.** The proof can be stated by using the standard iteration arguments. Refer to [2], for instance.

**Proposition 6 (a priori estimates).** Suppose that the initial data satisfy \((σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0) \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\) and (7). Then there exists a positive constant \(T_1 > 0\) depending on \(\|σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0\|_2\), such that the initial value problem (25) has a unique solution \((σ, ω, m, z) \in X(0, T_1)\) which satisfies \(N(0, T_1) \leq 2N(0, 0)\).

Proof. For each multi-index \(α\) with \(|α| = k\), operating \(\partial_α^\delta\) to the first 4 equations of (28), then multiplying the resulting equations by \(\partial_α^\delta σ, \partial_α^\delta ω, \partial_α^\delta m,\) and \(\partial_α^\delta z\), respectively, summing up, and then integrating the result over \(\mathbb{R}^3\), we obtain

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\partial_α^\delta (σ, ω, m, z)(t)\|^2 + μ_1 \|\nabla ω(σ, ω, m, z)(t)\|^2
\]

where \(T \in [0, +\infty)\). By the standard continuity argument, the global existence of solutions to (25) will be obtained from the combination of the local existence result with some a priori estimates.

**Proposition 5 (local existence).** Suppose that the initial data satisfy \((σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0) \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^3)\) and (7). Then there exists a positive constant \(T_1 > 0\) depending on \(\|σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0\|_2\), such that the initial value problem (25) has a unique solution \((σ, ω, m, z) \in X(0, T_1)\) which satisfies \(N(0, T_1) \leq 2N(0, 0)\).

**Proof.** The proof can be stated by using the standard iteration arguments. Refer to [2], for instance.

\[
N(0, T)^2 = \sup_{0 ≤ t ≤ T} \| (σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2
\]

\[
+ \int_0^T \left( \| \nabla σ(t) \|^2 + \| \nabla (ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 \right) dt
\]

(32)

where \(T \in [0, +\infty)\). By the standard continuity argument, the global existence of solutions to (25) will be obtained from the combination of the local existence result with some a priori estimates.

Remark 7 The global existence and uniqueness of the solutions stated in Theorem 1 follow from Propositions 5 and 6. By (12), (33), and the Sobolev inequality, we have

\[
\frac{1}{2} \rho_{co} ≤ \sigma + ρ_σ ≤ 2ρ_{co}.
\]

This will be used in following statement. Before proving Proposition 6, we supply Lemmas 8 and 9.

**Lemma 8.** For \(0 ≤ k ≤ 2\), it holds that

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial_α^k (σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2 + \mu_1 \| \nabla \partial_α^k ω(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
+ \frac{μ_2}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k ω(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2 + \frac{γ}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k m(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
+ \frac{κ_1}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k z(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
\leq CΔ \left( \| \nabla σ(t) \|^2 + \| \nabla (ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 \right)
\]

(33)

where \(Δ > \max\{e, \sqrt{C_{co}}\} / ε\) and \(ε\) is given by (7), then it holds that, for any \(τ \in [0, T]\),

\[
\| (σ, ω, m, z)(τ) \|^2_2
\]

\[
+ \int_0^τ \left( \| \nabla σ(t) \|^2 + \| \nabla (ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 \right) dt
\]

\[
≤ C_0 \| (σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0) \|^2_2 + \delta^2
\]

(34)

where \(C_0\) is independent of \(δ\).

\[
\sup_{0 ≤ t ≤ T} \| (σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 ≤ δ,
\]

where \(δ = \max\{e, \sqrt{C_{co}}\} / ε\) and \(ε\) is given by (7), then it holds that, for any \(τ \in [0, T]\),

\[
\| (σ, ω, m, z)(τ) \|^2_2
\]

\[
+ \int_0^τ \left( \| \nabla σ(t) \|^2 + \| \nabla (ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 \right) dt
\]

\[
≤ C_0 \| (σ_0, ω_0, m_0, z_0) \|^2_2 + \delta^2
\]

(35)

This will be used in following statement. Before proving Proposition 6, we supply Lemmas 8 and 9.

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| \partial_α^k (σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2 + \frac{μ_1}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k ω(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
+ \frac{μ_2}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k ω(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2 + \frac{γ}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k m(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
+ \frac{κ_1}{2} \| \nabla \partial_α^k z(σ, ω, m, z)(t) \|^2
\]

\[
\leq C_0 \left( \| \nabla σ(t) \|^2 + \| \nabla (ω, m, z)(t) \|^2_2 \right)
\]

for any \(0 ≤ t ≤ T\).
In a similar way, we get

\[ I_2^k (t) \leq C \delta \left\{ \| \nabla \sigma \|_2^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_2^2 + \| \nabla m \|_2^2 + \| \nabla z \|_2^2 \right\}, \]
\[ I_3^k (t) \leq C \delta \left\{ \| \nabla \omega \|_2^2 + \| \nabla m \|_2^2 \right\}, \] (41)
\[ I_4^k (t) \leq C \delta \left\{ \| \nabla z \|_2^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_2^2 \right\}. \]

Putting (39), (41) into (37) and taking \( \delta \) sufficiently small, we have

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \| (\sigma, \omega, m, z) (t) \|_2^2 + \frac{\mu_2}{2} \| \nabla \omega (t) \|_2^2 + \frac{\mu_2}{2} \| \nabla \cdot \omega (t) \|_2^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \| \nabla m (t) \|_2^2 + \frac{\kappa_1}{2} \| \nabla z (t) \|_2^2 \]
\[\leq C \delta \left\{ \| \nabla \sigma \|_2^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_2^2 + \| \nabla^2 z (t) \|_2^2 \right\}. \] (42)

When \( 1 \leq k \leq 2 \), the terms on the RHS of (37) can be estimated as follows. For \( I_1^k (t) \) from (38), we get

\[
\bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
+ C \sum_{|\beta| = |\alpha| - 1} C_{|\beta|}^{|\alpha|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg| \\
+ C \sum_{|\beta| = |\alpha| - 1} \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq |\beta|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg|. \] (43)

For the first term on the RHS of (43), by using integration by parts, the Hölder inequality, the Young inequality, Lemma 3, and the a priori assumption (33), we have

\[
\bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
+ C \sum_{|\beta| = |\alpha| - 1} C_{|\beta|}^{|\alpha|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \bigg| \bigg( \partial_x^\alpha \sigma \bigg)^2, \partial_x \omega \bigg| \\
+ C \sum_{|\beta| = |\alpha| - 1} \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq |\beta|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg|. \] (44)

where the terms including the sum of \( \beta \) with \( 1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha| - 1 \) will be vanished if \( |\alpha| = 1 \). Similarly, we have

\[
\bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
= \sum_{|\beta| = 0} C_{|\beta|}^{|\alpha|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \delta \left\{ \| \partial_x^\alpha \omega \|_L^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_L^2 \right\}. \] (45)

By the Hölder inequality, the Young inequality, Lemma 3, and (12), the third term on the RHS of (43) can be estimated as follows:

\[
\bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha (\partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \sum_{|\beta| = 0} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \sum_{|\beta| = 0} \| \partial_x^\beta \sigma \|_L \| \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \|_L \]
\[\leq C \delta \left\{ \| \partial_x^\alpha \sigma \|_L^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_L^2 \right\} \]. (46)

By a similar argument, the fourth term on the RHS of (43) has following estimations:

\[
\bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\alpha \sigma (t), \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x (\partial_x \partial_x \omega) \right\rangle \bigg| \\
= \sum_{|\beta| = 0} C_{|\beta|}^{|\alpha|} \bigg| \left\langle \partial_x^\beta \sigma, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_x \partial_x^{\alpha - \beta} \omega \right\rangle \bigg| \\
\leq C \left\{ \| \partial_x^\alpha \sigma \|_L^2 + \| \partial_x \omega \|_L \right\} \]
\[\leq C \delta \left\{ \| \partial_x^\alpha \sigma \|_L^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_L^2 \right\}. \] (47)

Therefore, putting (44)-(47) into (43) yields

\[
I_1^k (t) \leq C \delta \left\{ \| \partial_x^\alpha \sigma \|_L^2 + \| \nabla \omega \|_L^2 \right\}. \] (48)
For $I_2^4(t)$, from (38), it is obvious that

\[ I_2^4(t) \leq \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| \]

\[ \leq \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| + \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega, \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| \]

(49)

For the second term on the RHS of (49), based on integration by parts, the H"older inequality, Lemma 3, and (33), we have

\[ \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega (t), \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(50)

For the 11th term on the RHS of (49), by using the H"older inequality, the Hardy inequality, Lemma 3, and (12), we obtain

\[ \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega (t), \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(51)

where we used (33). Similarly,

\[ \left| \langle \partial_\omega^2 \omega (t), \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma \partial_\omega \omega) \rangle \right| \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(52)

The other terms on the RHS of (49) can be estimated in some similar way.

\[ I_2^4(t) \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(53)

Now, let us estimate $I_2^3(t), I_2^4(t)$. Similar to the estimate before, $I_2^3(t)$ and $I_2^4(t)$ hold that

\[ I_2^3(t) \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(54)

\[ I_2^4(t) \leq C \delta \left( \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq a} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\|, \left\| \partial_\omega^2 \omega \right\| \right) \]

(55)

Thus (37) together with (48), (53), (54), and (55) yields

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left\| \partial_\omega^2 (\sigma, \omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 + \frac{\mu_2}{2} \left\| \nabla \partial_\omega^2 \omega (t) \right\|^2 \]

\[ + \frac{\mu_3}{2} \left\| \nabla \partial_\omega^2 \omega (t) \right\|^2 + \frac{\gamma}{2} \left\| \nabla \partial_\omega^2 m (t) \right\|^2 \]

\[ + \frac{k_1}{2} \left\| \nabla \partial_\omega^2 z (t) \right\|^2 \]
\[ \leq C\delta \left( \left\| \partial_x^\alpha (\sigma, \omega, m, z) \right\|^2 + \left\| \partial_x^\alpha \nabla (\omega, m, z) \right\|^2 \right) \\
+ \left\| \nabla \sigma \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla (\omega, m, z) \right\|^2, \]
\]
where we have taken \( \delta > 0 \) sufficiently small. Therefore, (42) and (56) give (36). 

Now, the following lemma will give the dissipative estimates for \( \nabla \sigma \).

**Lemma 9.** For \( 0 \leq k \leq 1 \), it holds that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \nabla^k \omega(t), \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\rangle + \frac{\gamma_1}{2} \left\| \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\|^2 \\
\leq C \left\{ \left\| \nabla^k \nabla \omega(t) \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\|^2 \right\} \\
+ C\delta \left[ \left\| \nabla \sigma(t) \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla (\omega, m, z) \right\|^2 \right],
\]
for any \( 0 \leq t \leq T \).

**Proof.** From (28), we get
\[
\gamma_1 \nabla \sigma = -\omega_1 + \mu_1 \Delta \omega + \mu_2 \nabla \cdot \omega - \gamma_2 \nabla z + S_2.
\]
By applying \( \partial_x^k (|a| = k) \) to (58), multiplying it by \( \nabla_x^k \sigma \), and then integrating over \( \mathbb{R}^3 \), we have
\[
\gamma_1 \left\| \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\|^2 = -\left\langle \partial_x^k \omega \nabla_x^k \sigma, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle + \mu_1 \left\langle \partial_x^k \Delta \omega \nabla_x^k \sigma, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
+ \mu_2 \left\langle \partial_x^k \nabla \cdot \omega \nabla_x^k \sigma, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
- \gamma_2 \left\langle \partial_x^k \nabla z, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle + \left\langle \partial_x^k S_2, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle.
\]
Using integration by parts and (28), we obtain
\[
-\left\langle \partial_x^k \omega_1, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle = -\frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle + \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
= -\frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
- \gamma_1 \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \nabla \nabla z + \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
+ \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \nabla \nabla z + \nabla_x^k S_1 \right\rangle.
\]
Adding (59) and (60) gives
\[
\gamma_1 \left\| \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\|^2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
= \mu_1 \left\langle \partial_x^k \Delta \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle + \mu_2 \left\langle \partial_x^k \nabla \cdot \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
- \gamma_2 \left\langle \partial_x^k \nabla z, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle + \left\langle \partial_x^k S_2, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
- \gamma_1 \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \nabla \nabla z \right\rangle + \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k S_1 \right\rangle.
\]
Then by using the Young inequality and integration by parts, it follows from the above equality that
\[
\frac{3\gamma_1}{4} \left\| \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\|^2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
\leq C \left\| \partial_x^k \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla_x^k \nabla \nabla z \right\|^2 + \left\| \partial_x^k \nabla \nabla z \right\|^2 \\
+ C \left\langle \nabla_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k S_1 \right\rangle + C \left\langle \nabla_x^k \sigma, \nabla_x^k S_2 \right\rangle.
\]

Similar to the estimates of \( I_1^i(t) \) and \( I_2^i(t) \) in the proof of Lemma 8, we have
\[
\left\langle \nabla \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k S_1 \right\rangle \leq C \left\| \nabla \partial_x^k \omega \right\|^2 + C\delta \left( \left\| \nabla \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla \omega \right\|^2 \right),
\]
\[
\left\langle \nabla \partial_x^k \sigma, \nabla_x^k S_2 \right\rangle \leq C\delta \left( \left\| \nabla \partial_x^k \sigma \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla m \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla z \right\|^2 \right).
\]
Putting (63) and (64) into (62) and taking \( \delta > 0 \) sufficiently small yields
\[
\gamma_1 \left\| \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\|^2 + \frac{d}{dt} \left\langle \partial_x^k \omega, \nabla_x^k \sigma \right\rangle \\
\leq C \left\| \nabla_x^k \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla_x^k \nabla \nabla z \right\|^2 \\
+ C\delta \left( \left\| \nabla \sigma \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla \omega \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla m \right\|^2 + \left\| \nabla z \right\|^2 \right).
\]
Thus, the proof of Lemma 9 is finished.

Let \( 0 \leq l \leq 1 \). By summing up (36) from \( k = l \) to 2, since \( \delta \) is small, there exists a constant \( C_3 > 0 \) such that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{l \leq k \leq 2} \left\| \nabla^k (\sigma, \omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 \\
+ \sum_{l \leq k \leq 2} \left\| \nabla^{k+1} (\omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 \leq C_3 \delta \left\| \nabla \sigma (t) \right\|^2.
\]
Summing up (57) for \( k = l \) from 1 to 2, since \( \delta \) is small, we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{l \leq k \leq 1} \left\langle \nabla^k \omega(t), \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\rangle + C_3 \sum_{l \leq k \leq 1} \left\| \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\|^2 \\
\leq C \left\{ \sum_{l \leq k \leq 1} \left\| \nabla^{k+1} \omega(t) \right\|^2 + \sum_{l \leq k \leq 1} \left\| \nabla^{k+1} \nabla z(t) \right\|^2 \\
+ \delta \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 \right\},
\]
where \( C_3 > 0 \) is a constant. Multiplying (67) by \( 2C_3 \delta / C_2 < 1/2 \), adding it with (66), taking \( l = 0 \), and using the smallness of \( \delta \), we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 2} \left\| \nabla^k (\sigma, \omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 \\
+ \frac{C_3 \delta}{C_2} \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 1} \left\langle \nabla^k \omega(t), \nabla^k \nabla \sigma(t) \right\rangle \right\} \\
+ C \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 1} \left\| \nabla^{k+1} \sigma (t) \right\|^2 \\
+ \sum_{0 \leq k \leq 1} \left\| \nabla^{k+1} (\omega, m, z) (t) \right\|^2 \right\} \leq 0.
\]
Integrating (68) with respect to \( t \) and using the smallness of \( \delta \), we get (34). The proof of Proposition 6 is complete.
4. Decay Rates

In this section, we get decay rates of solutions to problem (25). Let \( A \) be the following \( 8 \times 8 \) matrix of the differential operators of the form
\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & \gamma_1 \text{div} & 0 & 0 \\
\gamma_1 \nabla & -\mu_1 \Delta - \mu_2 \nabla \text{div} & \gamma_2 \nabla & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -\nu \Delta & 0 \\
0 & \gamma_2 \text{div} & 0 & -\kappa_1 \Delta
\end{pmatrix},
\]
(69)

If we set
\[
\bar{U} = (\bar{\sigma}, \bar{\omega}, \bar{m}, \bar{z})^T, \\
U(0) = (\sigma_0, \omega_0, m_0, z_0)^T,
\]
(70)

the linearized problem of (25) is written as
\[
\bar{U} + A \bar{U} = 0, \quad \text{for } t > 0, \\
\bar{U}|_{t=0} = U(0).
\]
(71)

By taking the Fourier transform of (71) with respect to the \( x \)-variable and solving the ordinary differential equation with respect to \( t \), we have
\[
\hat{U}(t) = E(t) \hat{U}(0), \quad t \geq 0,
\]
(72)

where \( E(t) = e^{-tA} \) is the semigroup generated by the linear operator \(-A\). We define \( E(t) \hat{f} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(e^{-t\hat{A}} \hat{f}(\xi, t)) \) for function \( f(x, t) \) with
\[
\hat{A}(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & \sqrt{-1} \gamma_1 \xi^1 & 0 & 0 \\
\sqrt{-1} \gamma_1 \xi^1 & \mu_1 |\xi|^2 + \mu_2 \xi^2 \xi^3 & \sqrt{-1} \gamma_2 \xi^2 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \nu |\xi|^2 & 0 \\
0 & \sqrt{-1} \gamma_2 \xi^2 & 0 & \kappa_1 |\xi|^2
\end{pmatrix},
\]
(73)

for \( \xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \xi_4)^T \).

In what following, we denote the solutions to the nonlinear problem (25) by
\[
U(t) = (\sigma(t), \omega(t), m(t), z(t))^T.
\]
(74)

Then (28) can be rewritten as follows:
\[
U_t + A U = S(U), \quad \text{for } t > 0, \\
U|_{t=0} = U(0),
\]
(75)

where \( S(U) \triangleq (S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4)^T \). By using the Duhamel principle, we have
\[
U(t) = E(t) U_0 + \int_0^t E(t - \tau) S(U(\tau)) d\tau, \quad t \geq 0.
\]
(76)

Let \( \varphi_0(\xi) \) be a function in \( C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2) \) such that
\[
\varphi_0(\xi) = \begin{cases}
1, & \text{for } |\xi| \leq \frac{R}{2}, \\
0, & \text{for } |\xi| \geq R,
\end{cases}
\]
(77)

where \( R \) is some fixed positive constant. Based on the Fourier transform and (77), we can define the low frequency and the high frequency decomposition \((f_L(x), f_H(x))\) for \( f(x) \) as follows:
\[
f_L = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\varphi_0(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)),
\]
(78)
\[
f_H = f - f_L.
\]

By noticing definitions (77) and (78), using the Plancherel theorem, we can obtain the following estimates:
\[
\|\nabla f\| \leq C (\|\nabla f_L\| + \|\nabla f_H\|),
\]
(79)
\[
C \|\nabla f_H\| \leq \|\nabla^k f_H\|, \\
C \|\nabla^k f_H\| \leq \|\nabla^k f\|,
\]
(80)

for \( k \geq 1 \).

Denote \( U_L(t) \triangleq \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\varphi_0(\xi) \hat{U}(\xi, t)) \) and \( E_L(t)f \triangleq \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\varphi_0(\xi)e^{-t\hat{A}} \hat{f}(\xi, t)) \) as the definition (78).

Then from (76), we have
\[
U_L(t) = E_L(t) U_0 + \int_0^t E_L(t - \tau) S(U(\tau)) d\tau.
\]
(81)

To estimate \( U_L(t) \), we need the \( L^p \) \(- L^q \) type of the time decay estimates on the low-frequency part of the semigroup \( E(t) \). Notice that the first, the second, and the fourth equations in (71) have been studied in \([29]\). The magnetic field \( H(t, x) \) satisfies the heat equation, which can be solved in Fourier space, \( \hat{H} = \exp(-|\xi|^2 t) \hat{H}_0 \), whose decay estimate has been proved in many papers, for instance, \([26, 27]\). Then the semigroup \( E(t) \) has the following properties on the decay in time.

Lemma 10 (see \([29]\)). Let \( k \geq 0 \) be integers and \( 1 \leq p \leq 2 \leq q \leq \infty \), then for any \( t > 0 \), it holds that
\[
\|\nabla^k E_L(t) f\|_{L^q} \leq C(k, p, q) (1 + t)^{-(3/2)(1/p-1/q)-k/2}\|f\|_{L^p}.
\]
(82)

4.1. Decay Estimates of the Low-Frequency Part. In this subsection, we have the decay estimates of \( U_L(t) \) with the \( L^p \) \(- L^q \) type estimate (82) as follows.
Lemma 11. For \( k \geq 0 \), it holds that
\[
\left\| \nabla^k U_L(t) \right\| \\
\leq C (1 + \tau)^{-3/2(1/p-1/2)-k/2} K_0 \\
+ C (\delta + \varepsilon) \int_0^\tau (1 + \tau - \tau')^{-3/4-k/2} \left\| \nabla U(\tau) \right\| \, d\tau,
\]
where \( K_0 = \| U_0 \|_{L^p} \) is finite.

Proof. From (81) and Lemma 10, we have
\[
\left\| \nabla^k U_L(t) \right\| \\
\leq C (1 + \tau)^{-3/2(1/p-1/2)-k/2} \left\| U_0 \right\|_{L^p} \\
+ C \int_0^\tau (1 + \tau - \tau')^{-3/4-k/2} \left\| S(U)(\tau) \right\| \, d\tau.
\]
For the terms including \( P \) on the RHS of (84), by using the Hölder inequality, (12), and the Hardy inequality, we get
\[
\left\| \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} \leq \left\| (1 + |x|) \nabla P \right\| \frac{\omega}{1 + |x|} \leq C \varepsilon \| \omega \|,
\]
\[
\left\| \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \left\| \nabla \omega \right\| \leq C \varepsilon \| \omega \|.
\]
Thus, it holds that
\[
\left\| \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \varepsilon \| \omega \|.
\]
Similarly, the above inequalities give that
\[
\left\| P \left( m \cdot \nabla m - \frac{1}{2} \nabla |m|^2 \right) \right\|_{L^2} \leq \varepsilon \| \nabla m \|_{L^1},
\]
\[
\left\| \nabla (P \sigma) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \varepsilon \| \sigma \|_{L^1},
\]
\[
\left\| \nabla (P \vec{\tau}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \varepsilon \| \vec{\tau} \|_{L^1},
\]
\[
\left\| \nabla \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \varepsilon \| \nabla^2 \omega \|,
\]
\[
\left\| \nabla \Delta z \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \varepsilon \| \nabla^2 z \|.
\]
The other terms can be estimated easily. Then, from (38) and the a priori assumption (33), we have
\[
\left\| S(U)(t) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \left( \left\| (\sigma, \omega, m) \right\|_{L^1} \left\| (\sigma, \omega, m, z) \right\|_{L^1} \\
+ \left\| \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} + \left\| \nabla (P \sigma) \right\|_{L^2} \\
+ \left\| \nabla (P \vec{\tau}) \right\|_{L^2} + \left\| \nabla \nabla \cdot (\omega) \right\|_{L^2} \\
+ \left\| \nabla^2 (\omega, z) \right\|_{L^2} \right) \leq C (\delta + \varepsilon) \left\| (\sigma, \omega, m, z) \right\|_{L^1}.
\]
Thus, putting (88) into (84), we get (83).

4.2. Decay Rates for the Nonlinear Problem. In this subsection, from the a priori estimates and the low frequency and high frequency decomposition (78), we derive a new Lyapunov-type inequality, firstly. From (66) and (67), by taking \( l = 1 \), similar to the estimate (68), we get
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{H}(t) + \frac{1}{C_4} \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \\
+ \frac{1}{C_3} \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \\
+ \frac{1}{C_5} \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \\
\leq \frac{1}{C_3} \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2,
\]
where \( \mathcal{H}(t) \sum_{1 \leq k \leq 2} \left\| \nabla^k (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 + \left\| \nabla \omega(t), \nabla^2 \sigma(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \) is an energy functional which is equivalent to \( \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \); that means, there exists a positive constant \( C_3 \) such that
\[
\frac{1}{C_3} \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \leq \mathcal{H}(t)
\]
\[
\leq C_3 \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2.
\]
By using (79) and (80), from (89), there exists a constant \( C_4 > 0 \) such that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{H}(t) + C_4 \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z, \omega)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2 \\
\leq C_5 \left\| \nabla (\sigma, \omega, m, z, \omega)(t) \right\|_{L^2}^2.
\]
It follows from (91) and the smallness of \( \delta \) that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{H}(t) + D \mathcal{H}(t) \leq C \left\| \nabla U_L(t) \right\|_{L^p}^2.
\]
To prove the decay estimates stated in Theorem 1, we first define
\[
M(t) = \sup_{0 \leq \tau \leq t} (1 + \tau)^{(3/2)(1/p-1/2)+1} \mathcal{H}(\tau).
\]
\( M(t) \) is obviously nondecreasing and
\[
\left\| \nabla U(t) \right\|_{L^p} \leq C \sqrt{M(t)} \leq C (1 + \tau)^{(3/2)(1/p-1/2)-1/2} \sqrt{M(t)},
\]
where \( 0 \leq \tau \leq t \).
Then, from (83), by using Lemma 4 and (95), we obtain
\[
\|\nabla U_L(t)\| \leq CK_0(1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)-1/2} + C(\delta + \epsilon)
\]
\[
\cdot \int_0^t (1 + t - \tau)^{-3/4} (1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)-1/2} \, d\tau \leq C(1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)-1/2} (K_0 + C),
\]
where let \(r_1 = 3/4, r_2 = (3/2)(1/p - 1/2) + 1/2\) and \(\eta = 1/4\) in Lemma 4.

From (103), by using Gronwall’s inequality and (104), we get
\[
\mathcal{H}_1(t) \leq \mathcal{H}_1(0) e^{-D't} + C \int_0^t e^{-D'(t-\tau)} \|U_L(\tau)\|^2 \, d\tau \leq \mathcal{H}_1(0) e^{-D't} + C \int_0^t \|U_L(\tau)\|^2 \, d\tau \leq C(1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)-1/2} (\mathcal{H}_1(0) + C + K_0^2),
\]
where \(\mathcal{H}_1(0)\) is equivalent to \(\|\sigma_0, \omega_0, m_0, z_0\|_2^2\). Then, it follows from the definition of \(\mathcal{H}_1(t)\) that
\[
\|\sigma, \omega, m, z(t)\|_2 \leq C(1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)}. \tag{106}
\]
Finally, by the interpolation, for any \(2 \leq q \leq 6\), plugging (106) into (100) yields
\[
\|U(t)\|_L^2 \leq \|U(t)\|^{\eta_0}_L \|U(t)\|^{1-\eta_0}_L \leq C\|\nabla U(t)\|^{\eta_0}_L \|U(t)\|^{1-\eta_0}_L \leq C(1 + t)^{-3(2)(1/p-1/2)},
\]
where \(\eta_0 = (3(q - 2))/2q\). Then, we get (10).

On the other hand, by using (25), Lemma 3, (9), and (12), we have
\[
\|\partial_t (\sigma, \omega, m, z)(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C \|\nabla \omega(t)\|_{L^2} + \|S_1(t)\|_{L^2} + C\|\nabla \sigma(t)\|_{L^2} + C\|\Delta \omega(t)\|_{L^2} + \|S_3(t)\|_{L^2} + C\|\Delta m(t)\|_{L^2} \leq C \|\nabla \sigma(t)\|_{L^2} + \|\nabla \omega(t)\|_{H^1} + \|S(t)\|_{H^1} \leq C(1 + t)^{-3(1/2)(1/p-1/2)},
\]
for any \(0 \leq t \leq T\).

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

Data Availability

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that they have no conflicts of interest.

References


