Semi-group theory for the Stokes operator with Navier-type boundary conditions on L^p -spaces

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The aim of this work is to study the analyticity of the Stokes operator with Navier or Navier-type boundary conditions on L^p -spaces in order to get strong, weak and very weak solutions to the following initial boundary Stokes problem:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} - \Delta \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \boldsymbol{\pi} = \boldsymbol{f}, & \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \quad \operatorname{in} \quad \Omega \times (0, T), \\ \boldsymbol{u}(0) = \boldsymbol{u}_0 & \operatorname{in} \quad \Omega, \end{cases}$$
(1)

with the following Navier or Navier-type boundary condition:

$$\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0, \qquad [\mathbf{D}(\boldsymbol{u})\boldsymbol{n}]_{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (0,T).$$
 (2)

$$\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0, \qquad \operatorname{\mathbf{curl}} \boldsymbol{u} \times \boldsymbol{n} = \boldsymbol{0} \quad \text{on } \Gamma \times (0, T),$$
(3)

In this work we prove that the Stokes operator with Navier-type boundary conditions generates a bounded analytic semi-group on the space

$$\boldsymbol{L}^p_{\sigma,T}(\Omega) = \left\{ \boldsymbol{v} \in \boldsymbol{L}^p(\Omega); \ \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{v} = 0 \ \operatorname{in} \Omega \quad \operatorname{and} \quad \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} = 0 \ \operatorname{on} \Gamma \right\}.$$

The idea is to study the resolvent of the Stokes operator:

$$\lambda \boldsymbol{u} - \Delta \boldsymbol{u} + \nabla \boldsymbol{\pi} = \boldsymbol{f}, \quad \operatorname{div} \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \qquad \text{in } \Omega, \tag{4}$$

with the boundary conditions (3) or (2), and where $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ satisfies $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \geq 0$. We prove the existence of weak, strong and very weak solutions to Problem (4),(3) or Problem (4),(2) satisfying the following resolvent estimate

$$\|\boldsymbol{u}\|_{\boldsymbol{L}^p(\Omega)} \leq rac{C(\Omega,p)}{|\lambda|} \|\boldsymbol{f}\|_{\boldsymbol{L}^p(\Omega)}$$

We study also the boundedness of the pure imaginary powers of the Stokes operator.

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