Weak Solution: Convex Integration

Yiran Hu

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1 Introduction

First let's give an example to help define what is the weak solution.

Example 1.1.

$$\Delta u = f$$

If u don't have to be continuous take a test function: $\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)$, $\int_{\mathbb{C}} \phi \Delta u = \int_{\mathbb{C}} \phi f$. If u is holomorphic $u : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} u(z + t_\alpha) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}}\bar{\alpha} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} Re\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} Im\alpha$$

i.e. $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dz + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} d\bar{z}$.

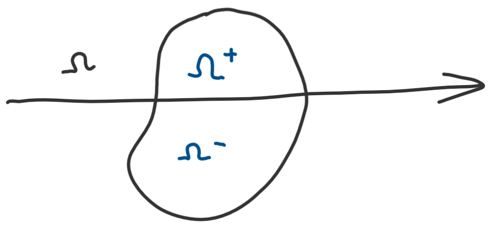
Theorem 1.1. *If $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ or $\Delta u = 0$ in the weak sense(against all test function). Then $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and satisfies the equation in the classical sense.*

Useful: $f_k(z)$ holomorphic $u(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k(z)$, the series is absolutely convergent.

$$\begin{aligned} & & -\textstyle\int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \bar{z}} u(z) \\ \text{Fubini} &=& -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \textstyle\int_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \bar{z}} f_k(z) \\ &=& \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \textstyle\int_{\mathbb{C}} \phi \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(???)

Theorem 1.2. *(Swartz reflection principle.)If f is holomorphic on $\Omega \cap \{y > 0\}$ and $\Omega \cap \{y < 0\}$. If f is continuous on Ω on Ω including $\Omega \cap \{y = 0\}$. Then f is holomorphic on Ω.*



In D' $f = \lim_{\delta \to 0} f(H(y - \varepsilon) + H(\varepsilon - y))$, here H is heaviside function.

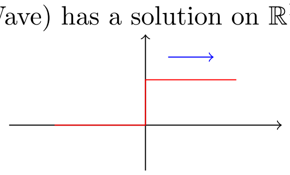
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} + f(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \bar{z}} \delta(y - \varepsilon) - \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \delta(\varepsilon - y))$$

Since f is continuous $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} f(\delta(y - \varepsilon) - \delta(\varepsilon - y)) = 0$

$$\Box u = 0 \quad \text{where } \Box := -\partial_t^2 + \partial_1^2 + ... + \partial_n^2 \tag{Wave}$$

$$\forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{d-1}) \qquad \int_{\mathbb{R}}^{d+1} \Box \phi u = 0$$

(Wave) has a solution on $\mathbb{R}^{1+1}$ given by $u(t, x) = u(t - x)$, a traveling wave:



Example 1.2.

$$u(t, x) = H(t - x) - H(t + x)$$

is the unique solution to (Wave) on $\mathbb{R}^{1+d}$

The green lines are smooth approximation. After some time, it is still good enough to approximate the real world solution.

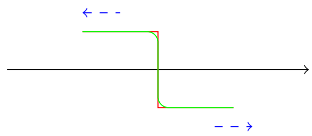


Figure 1: $t=0$

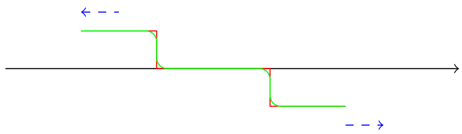


Figure 2: $t=1$

2 Fluid Mechanics

2.1 Incompressible Euler Equation

Define 2 velocity field: $v: \quad \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R} \quad p: \quad \mathbb{R}\times\mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}$

$$\partial_t v^l + \nabla_j(v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p = 0$$

$$\nabla_j v^j = 0 \qquad \text{divergence free}$$

This system obvious make sense for $v \in L^2_{\text{loc}}$. Let's recall the derivation of Euler equation. $\forall \Omega$ with $C^1 \quad \partial\Omega$

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} v \cdot \overrightarrow{n} d\sigma = 0 \quad \forall t$$

meaning water coming in is exactly the same as water going out.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\begin{bmatrix}\text{total momentum}\\ m\cdot v\end{bmatrix} = [\text{Force on }\Omega] + \begin{bmatrix}\text{Flux of}\\ \text{momentum}\end{bmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}\int_\Omega v^l dx = \int_{\partial\Omega} p\overrightarrow{n}^l dx \quad \forall t$$

These integral gives also the weak form of equation, let's say if p is good enough. If $v, pinC^1$, use $\int_{\partial\Omega} f\overrightarrow{n}_j d\sigma = -\int_\Omega \nabla_j f dx$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_\Omega v^l = -(\int_\Omega \nabla^l p + \nabla_j(v^j v^l)dx$$

$$\int_\Omega(\partial_t v^l + \nabla_j(v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p)dx = 0 \qquad \forall\Omega, \quad \forall t$$

Here comes a natural question: Are weak solution to the Euler equation physical meaningful?
Some physical properties are required. Take $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^d$ and $v \in L^2_{t,x}(I\times\mathbb{R}^d)$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l v^l(t,x)dx = 0$$

If $(1+|x|)v \in L^1_{t,x}(I\times\mathbb{R}^d)$, then linear angular momentum conserved?
Here $\forall K^l$ s.t. $\quad \nabla_j K_l + \nabla_l K_j = 0 \quad on \quad \mathbb{R}^d$

Example 2.1. $K = e_{(i)}$ the basis vector, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l v^l dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v^{(i)}dx$

Example 2.2. Rotation $K(a,b) = x^a e_b - x^b e_a$, $1 \le a < b \le d$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l(\partial_t v^l + \nabla : (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p)dx = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l v^l - \int \nabla : K_l(v^j v^l) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla^l K_l p dx = 0$$

where $\operatorname{div} K = \nabla^l K_l = \delta^{jl}\nabla_j K_l = \frac{1}{2}\delta^{jl}(\nabla_j K_l + \nabla_l K_j) = 0$ by assumption.

$$\partial v^l + \nabla : (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p)dx = 0$$

Test against a space cut-off function $K^l(B) := q(t)\varphi(\frac{|x|}{B})(x^b e_m - x^a e_b)$. Here K is rotationally symmetric, so it is divergence-free.

$$-\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \eta'(t)[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l^{(\beta)} v^l dx]dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla_j K_l^{(\beta)} v^j v^l - \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \eta(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla^l K_l^{(\beta)} p dxdt = 0$$

Here, due to divergence-free, like what we did previously, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \eta(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla^l K_l^{(\beta)} p dxdt = 0$. i.e.

$$-\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \eta'(t)[\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l^{\beta} v^l dx]dt - \frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}^+}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\nabla_j K_l^{(\beta)} + \nabla_l K_j^{(\beta)}\right) v^j v^l dxdt - \frac{1}{2}\int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta(t) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla_j \varphi(\frac{|x|}{B})) K_l v^j v^l dxdt = 0$$

The 1st term is dominated by $|x| \cdot v \in L^1_{t,x}$ by assumption. $\frac{1}{|x|} \cdot v$ dominated the derivative and integrant.

2.2 Conservation of Energy

If $(1 + |x|)v \in L^1_{t,x}(I \times \mathbb{R}^d)$, $v \in L^2_{t,x}(I \times \mathbb{R}^d)$, then $\forall K^l$, $\nabla_j K_l + \nabla_l K_j = 0$, then we have the conservation of angular momentum:

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} K_l v^l(t,x)dx = 0,$$

where $K \in \operatorname{span}\{x^a e_b = x^b e_a : \ e_i, \ 1 \le i \le d, 1 \le a < b \le d\}$. Here decay assumption is needed but not the regularity assumption. If $f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$, $\frac{df}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow f = c$ limit of constant.

$$\delta_j^l = \nabla_j w^{jl} \quad w^{jl} = -w^{lj} \qquad \text{antisymmetric}$$

Approximate by $\nabla(\phi(\frac{|x|}{B} w^{jl})$

$$w^{jl} = x^2(\delta_2^j \delta_1^l - \delta_1^j \delta_2^l)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\nabla_j(x^2(\delta_2^j \delta_1^l - \delta_1^j \delta_2^l)) \\ &= \delta_j^2(\delta_2^j \delta_1^l - \delta_1^j \delta_2^l) = \delta_1^l \end{aligned}$$

If $w^{il} = -w^{lj}$

$$\nabla_j \nabla_j w^{jl} = -\nabla_l \nabla_j w^{lj} = -\nabla_j \nabla_l w^{lj} = -\nabla_l \nabla_j w^{jl}$$

Conservation of energy means that $\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|v|}{2}(t,x)dx = 0$. Note that energy is nonlinear.

$$\partial_t(\frac{|v|^2}{2}) + \nabla_j((\frac{|v|}{2} + p)v^j) = 0$$

If $v \in C^1 \cap L^2_{t,x} \cap L^3_{t,x}(I \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ both local and global conservation of energy hold. Note that here B could be ∞. Multiply the local energy by $\eta(t)\varphi(\frac{|x|}{B})$

$$\begin{aligned} &\underset{(1)}{\int \eta \tfrac{d}{dt} \int \varphi(\tfrac{|x|}{B}) \tfrac{|v|^2}{2}(t,x)dxdt} \quad - \underset{(2)}{\int \eta(t) \int \nabla_j[\varphi(\tfrac{|x|}{B})](\tfrac{|v|^2}{2} + p)v^j dxdt} \\ &(1) = -\int \underbrace{\eta'(t)} \int \varphi(\tfrac{|x|}{B}) \underbrace{\frac{|v|}{2}(t,x)} dxdt \quad \text{Intergral by parts} \\ &\quad \text{dominated by } \tfrac{|x|^2}{2}|\eta'| \in L^1_{t,x} \end{aligned} \tag{Local}$$

term (2) converge to 0 pointwisely when $B \to \infty$ and dominated by $|\eta t|(\frac{|v|^3}{2} + |p||v|)$.
Let's recall Euler equation.

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v^l + \nabla_j(v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p &= 0, \\ \nabla_j v^j &= 0 \end{cases} \tag{Euler}$$

Take divergence over (Euler), $\Rightarrow$

$$\nabla_j \nabla_l (v^j v^l) + \nabla_l \nabla^l p = 0$$

i.e.

$$\Delta p = -\nabla_l \nabla_j (v^j v^l)$$

$$p = \underbrace{(-\Delta)^{-1} \nabla_l \nabla_j (v^j v^l)}_{\text{zero order operator}} \quad \underbrace{(v^j v^l)}_{\in L^{3/2}_{t,x}}$$

Thus naturally $p \in L^{3/2}_x$ a.e. $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$

$$\|p\|_{L^{3/2}_x (L^{3/2}_t)} = \|p\|_{L^{3/2}_{t,x}} < \infty$$

$$v_l (\partial_t v^l + \nabla (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p) = 0$$

$$\nabla_j v^j = 0$$

Thus

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t (\frac{|v|^2}{2}) + v_l v^j \nabla_j v^l + v_l \nabla^l p = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_t (\frac{|v|^2}{2}) + v^j \nabla_j (\frac{|v|^2}{2} + v_j v^j p = 0$$

$$\nabla_j v^j = 0$$

$$\partial_t (\frac{|v|^2}{2} + \nabla_j ((\frac{|v|^2}{2} + p) v^j) = 0$$

Using $\nabla_j v^j = 0$ and product rule, conservation of energy is proved for sufficient regular solutions. But how sufficient do we need?
In turbulence situation (Navier-Stokes equations with $\nu << 1$

$$v_l (\partial_t v^l + \nabla_j (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p) = \nu v_l \Delta v^l$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{|v|^2}{2} (t,x) dx = -\nu \int |\nabla v|^2 dx = \nu \int v_l \nabla_i \nabla^i v^l$$

Taking a formal limit, $\exists$ incompressible Euler flows with

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int \frac{|v|}{2} (t,x) dx < -\varepsilon < 0$$

Theorem 2.1. *Onsager's Conjecture*
(+) *If $\alpha > 1/3$ and $(v(t, x + \Delta x) - v(t,x)) \leq c|\Delta x|$ where $x \in \mathbb{T}^3 (v \in L^\infty_t C^\alpha_x)$, then the energy conserved.*
(−) *(K41)If $\alpha \leq 1/3$ $\exists$ incompressible Euler flows with $v \in L^\infty_t L^\alpha_x$ s.t. $\int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \frac{|v|^2}{2} (t,x) dx$ is not constant.*

Now we follow [2] and discuss the (+) part first.

$$\partial_t v^l + \nabla_j (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p = 0$$

In order to get tnto Onsager's explanation of how this might be possible, we expand the velocity v in Fourier series,

$$v(x,t) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^3} a_k(t) e^{ik \cdot x}.$$

Obviously $a_{-k} = \overline{a_k}$, because v is real-valued. Moreover the divergence-free con- straint translates into the identity $k \cdot a_k = 0$. We then rewrite the remaining equations of (2.2) as an infinite-dimensional system of ODEs for the a_k :

$$\frac{da_k}{dt} = i \sum_\ell a_{k-\ell} \cdot \ell \left[-a_\ell + \frac{(a_\ell \cdot k)\, k}{|k|^2} \right] - \nu |k|^2 a_k \tag{1}$$

The total kinetic energy is (up to a constant factors) $\sum_k |a_k|^2$.
(Don't understand)Energy starts at low wave numbers and moves to higher wave numbers in finite number.
$\sum\limits_{\frac{\lambda}{2}\leq|k|\leq 2\lambda} |a_k|^2 \sim \lambda^{-2/3}$ matches (K41), corresponding to exactly 1/3 regularity for solutions.
Low frequency energy will goes to all frequency and when it goes to infinity, it will disappear.
(K 41) $E \lim\limits_{v\to 0} \left\langle v \int |\nabla v|^2 dx \right\rangle$ and v determine all statistic properties of turbulent flows.

$$\langle |v(x+\Delta x) - v(x)|^p \rangle^{1/p} \sim \varepsilon^p |\Delta x|^{1/3}$$

Try to find $|\Delta x| \leq L \sim \varepsilon^a v^b$.
Now (+) is solved by [3] and [1] with the goal $L^3_t B^{1/3}_{3,C(N)}$, $L^3_t B^{1/3+\varepsilon}_{3,\infty}$.
$(-)$ is solved $(d \geq 3)$ with $\alpha = \frac{1}{3}$, using convex integration by Phillip Isett [4].
Convex integration originated from the Nash–Kuiper Paradox(50's) for C^1 isometric embedding. Connection to Euler equation discovered by Camillo De Lellis and László Székelyhidi (08,12). First result towards Onsager conjecture is in [5]. And $\alpha < \frac{1}{5}$ by [6]. The non-uniqueness example was first given by [7] and then Shnirelman give a different proof in [8].

2.3 Another way of proving (+)

(+) (Eyink, Constantin, E, Titi 94') $L^3(B^\alpha_{3,\infty})$

$$\|v\|_{C^\alpha} = \sup_{h\neq 0} \frac{\|v(x+h) - v(x)\|_{L^\infty}}{|h|^\alpha}$$

$$\|v\|_{B^\alpha_{3,\infty}} = \sup_{h\neq 0} \frac{\|v(x+h) - v(x)\|_{L^3}}{|h|^\alpha}$$

Lemma 2.2. *Commutator Estimate*

$$R^{jl}_\varepsilon = \eta_\varepsilon * (v^j v^l) - (v^j_\varepsilon v^l_\varepsilon)$$
$$\|R_\varepsilon\|_{L^{3/2}} \lesssim \varepsilon^{2\alpha} \|v\|^2_{B^\alpha_{3,\infty}}$$

Let's think R^{jl}_ε as an expectation with the idea:

$$R = \text{"}\mathbb{E}\left[v^2\right] - \left(\mathbb{E}[v]\right)^2\text{"} = \text{"}\mathbb{E}[(v - \mathbb{E}(v))^2]\text{"},$$

which is quadratic.

$$\begin{array}{rl} R^{jl}_\varepsilon = & \int v^i(x-h) v^l(x-h) \eta_\varepsilon(h) dh - \int v^j(x-h_1)\eta_\varepsilon(h_1) dh_1 \int v^l(x-h_2)\eta_\varepsilon(h_2) dh_2 \\ \text{Using} & \int \eta_\varepsilon(h) dh = 1 \\ = & \int (v^j(x-h) - v^j_\varepsilon(x))(v^l(x-h) - v^l_\varepsilon(x))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \end{array}$$

By Lemmas in [1], we decompose above equation into $\sum\limits_{i=1}^{4} R^{jl}_{\varepsilon i}$, where

$$\begin{array}{rl} R_{\varepsilon 1} = & \int (v^j(x-h) - v^j_\varepsilon(x-h))(v^l(x-h) - v^l_\varepsilon(x-h))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \\ R_{\varepsilon 2} = & \int (v^j_\varepsilon(x-h) - v^j_\varepsilon(x))(v^l(x-h) - v^l_\varepsilon(x-h))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \\ R_{\varepsilon 3} = & \int (v^j(x-h) - v^j_\varepsilon(x-h))(v^l_\varepsilon(x-h) - v^l_\varepsilon(x))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \\ R_{\varepsilon 4} = & \int (v^j_\varepsilon(x-h) - v^j_\varepsilon(x-h))(v^l_\varepsilon(x-h) - v^l_\varepsilon(x))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \end{array}$$

For example,

$$\begin{array}{rl} R_{\varepsilon 2} = & \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^1 \frac{d}{d\sigma} v^j_\varepsilon(x-\sigma h) d\sigma (v^l(x-h) - v^l(x))\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \\ = & \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^1 d\sigma \nabla_i v^i_\varepsilon(x-\sigma h) h^i (v^l(x-h) - v^l(x)\eta_\varepsilon(h) dh \end{array}$$

$$\left\| R^j_{\varepsilon 2} \right\| \leq_{\mathbb{R}^d} \int_0^1 \|\nabla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^3} |h| \|v(\cdot - h) - v(\cdot)\|_{L^3} |\eta_\varepsilon(h)| dh$$

Modify the equation with modifier η_ε:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_\varepsilon * (\partial_t v^l + \nabla_j (v^j v^l) + \nabla^l p) = &\quad 0 \\ \partial_t v_\varepsilon^l + \nabla_j (v_\varepsilon^j v_\varepsilon^l) + \nabla^l p_\varepsilon = & -\nabla_j R_\varepsilon^{jl} \end{aligned}$$

(Thus we need smoothness in time) $\times v_\varepsilon$ then integral by parts:

$$\partial(\frac{|v_\varepsilon|^2}{2}) + v_{\varepsilon l}\nabla_j (v_\varepsilon^j v_\varepsilon^l) + v_{\varepsilon l}\nabla^l p_\varepsilon = -v_{\varepsilon l}\nabla_j R_\varepsilon^{jl} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla_j \left| \frac{v_\varepsilon^2}{2} v_\varepsilon^j \right| \to 0$$

with assumption.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|v_\varepsilon|^2}{2}(t,x)dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} v_\varepsilon^j \nabla_j v_\varepsilon^l v_{\varepsilon l} + \underline{\nabla^l v_{\varepsilon l} p_\varepsilon} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla v_{\varepsilon l} R_\varepsilon^{jl}$$

$\underline{\nabla^l v_{\varepsilon l} p_\varepsilon} = 0$ for divergence-free.
LHS converges to $\frac{d}{dt}\int \frac{|v|^2}{2}(t,x)dx$ in $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R})$ since $v_\varepsilon \to v$ in $L^2_{t,x}$.

2.4 Local energy conservation

$$\partial_t v_\varepsilon^l + \nabla_l (v_\varepsilon^l v_\varepsilon^l) + \nabla^l p_\varepsilon = -\nabla_j R_\varepsilon^{jl}$$

where $R_\varepsilon^{jl} = \eta_\varepsilon * (v^j v^l) - v_\varepsilon^j v_\varepsilon^l$

$$\|R_\varepsilon(t,.)\|_{L_l^{3/2}} \le \varepsilon^{2\alpha}\|v(t)\|^2_{B^\alpha_{3,\infty}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\int \frac{|v_\varepsilon|}{2}(t,x)dx = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0}\int \nabla_j v_{\varepsilon l} R_\varepsilon^{jl} dx$$

Here to clarify the space:

$$B^{1/3}_{3,c(N)} = (\overline{C^\infty})^{B^{1/3}_{3,\infty}} = B^{1/3}_{3,\infty} \cap \{\lim_{h\to 0} \frac{|v(x+h)-v(x)|}{|h|^{1/3}} = 0\}$$

The "Holder Continuity" is the reason for smooth approximation. Define

$$c^{1/3} = (\overline{C^\infty})^{C^{1/3}}$$

Note that, here $c^{1/3}$ is not dense in $C^{1/3}$. Let $\varphi(x)$ be a smooth cut off function, then, $|x|^{1/3} \in C^{1/3}\backslash c^{1/3}$, but $\varphi(x)|x|^{1/3} \notin C^{1/3}\backslash c^{1/3}$

Lemma 2.3. $\|\nabla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^3} = o(\varepsilon^{-1+\alpha})$ *if* $v \in B^\alpha_{3,c(N)}$

Proof. Claim: $\varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\nabla(\eta_\varepsilon * \cdot) : B^\alpha_{3,\infty} \to L^3$ is uniformly bounded.

$$\|\nabla v_\varepsilon\|_{L^3_x} \lesssim \varepsilon^{-1+\alpha}\|v\|_{B^\alpha_{3,\infty}}$$

Let $\delta > 0$ be given, choose $\tilde{v} \in C^\infty$ s.t. $\|v - \tilde{v}\|_{B^\alpha_{3,\infty}} < \frac{\delta}{2C_2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \left\|\varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\nabla\eta_\varepsilon * v\right\|_{L^3_x} &\le \left\|\varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\nabla\eta_\varepsilon * (v-\tilde{v})\right\|_{L^3_x} + \left\|\varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\nabla\eta_\varepsilon * \tilde{v}\right\|_{L^3_x} \\ & \tfrac{\delta}{2} + \varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\|\nabla\eta_\varepsilon * \tilde{v}\|_{L^3_x} \\ &\le \tfrac{\delta}{2} + \varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\tilde{c} \quad \text{for} \varepsilon^{1-\alpha} < \tfrac{\delta}{2\tilde{c}} \text{ and } \left\|\varepsilon^{1-\alpha}\nabla\eta_\varepsilon * v\right\|_{L^3_x} < \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_I \frac{d}{dt}\int \frac{|v_\varepsilon|^2}{2}(t,x)dxdt \le$$

□

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