

where

$$|\xi'|_{\mu} = \left(1 + \mu^2 \sum_2^n g_{ij} \xi^i \xi^j\right)^{1/2}.$$

Hence, if $x \in D$, $(\xi^2, \dots, \xi^n) \in G'$, $t \in [0, d_0]$ are fixed, then applying the mean value theorem (e.g., [13], p.186) to the function $\dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{1}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, \frac{\theta \xi^2}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, \dots, \frac{\theta \xi^n}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, t\right)$ with respect to θ on the interval $[0, \mu]$, from the equality $\dot{z}^k(x, \nu^0, t) = 0$ for $2 \leq k \leq n$, we have

$$\dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{1}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \frac{\mu \xi^2}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \dots, \frac{\mu \xi^n}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, t\right) = \mu \partial_{\mu_0} \dot{z}^k, \quad 0 < \mu_0 < \mu \leq 1, \quad 2 \leq k \leq n, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

where $\partial_{\mu_0} \dot{z}^k$ is the derivative of the function $\dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{1}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, \frac{\theta \xi^2}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, \dots, \frac{\theta \xi^n}{|\xi'|_{\theta}}, t\right)$ with respect to θ at a point $\theta = \mu_0$. It is worth to note here that $\dot{z}^1(x, \nu^0, t) = 1$ and equality (A.2) is not valid for $k = 1$.

Since $\dot{z}^k(x, \nu, t) \in C^5(\Omega(d_0))$ and $\left(\frac{1}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \frac{\mu \xi^2}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \dots, \frac{\mu \xi^n}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}\right) \in S^n(x)$, the function $\partial_{\mu} \dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{1}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \frac{\mu \xi^2}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, \dots, \frac{\mu \xi^n}{|\xi'|_{\mu}}, t\right)$ is bounded on $\Omega(d_0)$. Here we note that $\Omega(d_0)$ is closed and bounded. Therefore, by (A.1) and (A.2), since the vector $\nu = \xi/|\xi| \in S^n(x)$ tends to $\nu^0 = (1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as $\xi^1 \rightarrow +\infty$, we have

$$\left| |\xi| \dot{z}^k(x, \nu, t) \right| \leq K_1, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

for $2 \leq k \leq n$ in the set Ω , where $K_1 > 0$ is independent of $(x, \xi) \in D \times G$, but depends on the norm of the vector function $\dot{z}(x, \nu, t)$ in $C^1(\Omega(d_0))$ and the diameter of G' . In the same way as above, we can prove the last inequality for the case $\xi^1 \rightarrow -\infty$.

It is not difficult to verify the following equalities

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{\xi^1} \left(|\xi| \dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}, t\right) \right) &= \frac{\xi^1}{|\xi|^2} \left(|\xi| \dot{z}^k \left(x, \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}, t\right) \right) \\ &+ |\xi| \left(- \sum_{j=1}^n \partial_{\nu^j} \dot{z}^k \frac{\xi^j \xi^1}{|\xi|^3} + \frac{1}{|\xi|} \partial_{\nu^1} \dot{z}^k \right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.4})$$