

Scaling-invariant Serrin criterion via one velocity component for the Navier–Stokes equations

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Abstract. The classical Ladyzhenskaya–Prodi–Serrin regularity criterion states that if the Leray weak solution u of the Navier–Stokes equations satisfies $u \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))$ with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1$, $p > 3$, then it is regular in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T)$. In this paper, we prove that the Leray weak solution is also regular in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T)$ under the scaling-invariant Serrin condition imposed on one component of the velocity, i.e., $u_3 \in L^{q,1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))$ with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1$, $3 < p < +\infty$. This result means that if the solution blows up at a time, then all three components of the velocity have to blow up simultaneously.

1. Introduction

In this paper we study the incompressible Navier–Stokes equations

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u - \Delta u + u \cdot \nabla u + \nabla \pi = 0, \\ \operatorname{div} u = 0, \\ u(x, 0) = u_0, \end{cases} \quad (\text{NS})$$

where $(u(x, t), \pi(x, t))$ denote the velocity and the pressure of the fluid respectively.

In the pioneering work [23], Leray introduced the concept of weak solutions to (NS) and proved global existence for initial data $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3)$. Kato [17] initiated the study of (NS) with initial data belonging to the space $L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and obtained global existence in a subspace of $C([0, \infty), L^3(\mathbb{R}^3))$ provided the norm $\|u_0\|_{L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)}$ is small enough. The existence result for initial data small in the Besov space $\dot{B}_{p,q}^{-1+(3/p)}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for $p \in [1, \infty)$ and $q \in [1, \infty]$ can be found in [4, 11]. The function spaces $L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and $\dot{B}_{p,q}^{-1+(3/p)}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ for $(p, q) \in [1, \infty)^2$ both guarantee the existence of a local-in-time solution for any initial data. Koch and Tataru [19] showed that global well-posedness holds as well for small initial data in the space $\text{BMO}^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^3)$. On the other hand, it has been shown by Bourgain and Pavlović [2] that the Cauchy problem with initial data in $\dot{B}_{\infty,\infty}^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ is ill posed no matter how small the initial data is.

In two spatial dimensions, the Leray weak solution is unique and regular. In three spatial dimensions, the regularity and uniqueness of a weak solution is an outstanding open problem in mathematical fluid mechanics. It was known that if the weak solution u of (NS) satisfies a so-called Ladyzhenskaya–Prodi–Serrin-type (LPS) condition

$$u \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)) \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1, \quad p \geq 3,$$

then it is regular in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T)$, see [10, 14, 29, 30], where the regularity in the class $L^\infty(0, T; L^3(\mathbb{R}^3))$ was proved by Escauriaza, Seregin and Šverák [10]. In [12], based on [18], Gallagher, Koch and Planchon gave an alternative proof of the result in [10] by the method of profile decomposition. In [13], they extended the method in [12] to release the space from L^3 to the Besov space with negative power. See [1, 36] for further extensions. Recently, Tao [31] proved the blow-up rate of the solution u of (NS) if the solution u blows up in finite time. We should mention that in the case of $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} = 1$, the function space $L_t^q L_x^p$ is invariant under the Navier–Stokes scaling:

$$u(x, t) \mapsto u^\lambda(x, t) = \lambda u(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t) \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where u^λ is still a solution to (NS) with initial data $u_0^\lambda := \lambda u_0(\lambda x)$.

Concerning the partial regularity of a weak solution satisfying the local energy inequality, initiated by Scheffer [28], Caffarelli, Kohn and Nirenberg [3] showed that the one-dimensional Hausdorff measure of the possible singular set is zero. One could check Lin [24] and Ladyzhenskaya and Seregin [22] for a simplified proof and improvements. Please refer to [15, 20, 32–35] and references therein for more relevant works.

Starting in [27], there are many interesting works devoted to a new LPS-type criterion, which only involves one component of the velocity. Neustupa, Novotný and Penel [26] proved the LPS-type criterion for one component $u_3 \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))$ with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Later, this condition was improved by Kukavica and Ziane [21] to

$$\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} = \frac{5}{8}, \quad p > \frac{24}{5}, \quad \frac{16}{5} \leq q < +\infty;$$

and by Cao and Titi [5] to

$$\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3p}, \quad p > \frac{7}{2},$$

and then by Zhou and Pokorný [37] up to

$$\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2p}, \quad p > \frac{10}{3}.$$

However, these conditions are not scaling invariant. Recently, Chemin and Zhang [7] obtained a blow-up criterion via one velocity component in a scaling-invariant space $L_t^p(\dot{H}_x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{p}})$ with $4 < p < 6$. Later, Chemin, Zhang and Zhang [8] released the restriction on p to $4 < p < \infty$ and Han et al. [16] extended the range of p to $2 \leq p < +\infty$. However, as stated in [25],

the question whether the condition $u_3 \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))$ for p and q , basically satisfying the condition $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1$, is sufficient for regularity of a solution u in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (t_1, t_2)$, is still open.

Very recently, Chae and Wolf [6] made important progress and obtained the regularity of a solution to (NS) under the almost-LPS-type condition

$$u_3 \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)), \quad \frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} < 1, \quad 3 < p < \infty.$$

The aim of this paper is to obtain the LPS criterion via one velocity component with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1$. Now let us state our main result.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $u_0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \cap L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ and (u, π) be a Leray weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T)$. If u satisfies the condition*

$$u_3 \in L^{q,1}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)) \quad (1.2)$$

for some (p, q) with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1, 3 < p < \infty$, then u is regular in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T)$. Here $L^{q,1}$ denotes the Lorentz space with respect to the variable t .

Theorem 1.1 is a corollary of the following Theorem 1.2 and [36, Theorem 1.4]. The proof will be presented in Section 4.

Definition 1.1. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ and $T > 0$. We say that (u, π) is a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\Omega_T = \Omega \times (-T, 0)$ if

- (1) $u \in L^\infty(-T, 0; L^2(\Omega)) \cap L^2(-T, 0; H^1(\Omega))$ and $\pi \in L^{\frac{3}{2}}(\Omega_T)$;
- (2) (u, π) satisfies (NS) in the sense of distributions;
- (3) a local energy inequality holds: for any nonnegative $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R})$ vanishing in a neighborhood of the parabolic boundary of Ω_T ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} |u(x, t)|^2 \phi \, dx + 2 \int_{-T}^t \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \phi \, dx \, ds \\ & \leq \int_{-T}^t \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 (\partial_s \phi + \Delta \phi) + u \cdot \nabla \phi (|u|^2 + 2\pi) \, dx \, ds \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

for any $t \in [-T, 0]$.

For $z_0 = (x_0, t_0)$, we denote $Q_r(z_0) = B_r(x_0) \times (t_0 - r^2, t_0)$ with $z_0 = (x_0, t_0)$ and $Q_r = Q_r((0, 0))$.

Theorem 1.2. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0)$. If u satisfies the condition*

$$u_3 \in L^{q,1}(-1, 0; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)), \quad \frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1 \text{ and } 3 < p < \infty,$$

then it holds that

$$r^{-2} \|u\|_{L^3(Q_r(z_0))}^3 \leq C$$

for any $0 < r < \frac{1}{2}$ and any $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times (-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$.

Let us make some remarks about our result.

- (1) The initial data in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^3) \cap L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$ in Theorem 1.1 implies the local-in-time regularity of weak solutions using weak–strong uniqueness theory (see [9] for example). Thus, the weak solution is actually a suitable weak solution, which is defined as above.
- (2) Compared with the result in [6], our main contribution is that condition (1.2) with the equality is invariant under the Navier–Stokes scaling, which seems to be the first scaling-invariant regularity criterion in terms of one velocity component in the space $L_t^q L_x^p$. Due to the inclusion $L^{q,1} \subsetneq L^q$ for $q > 1$, the regularity of the weak solution under the condition $u_3 \in L^q(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3))$ with $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} = 1$ is still open.
- (3) Our result means that if the solution blows up at time T , then three components of the velocity will blow up at the same time. However, it remains open whether three components (or two components) of the velocity blow up at the same time and same position. For this, we need to establish a new local interior regularity criterion; see [34] for partial progress.
- (4) Our key idea comes from an intuitive analysis for a toy model. Rigorous analysis is based on the introduction of a new iterative scheme, a new local anisotropic energy estimate and the atomic decomposition of the Lorentz space (see Section 2 for a detailed explanation).

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 is devoted to presenting an intuitive argument, which helps us to show our main idea in a perspective view. In Section 3, we show the local anisotropic energy estimates. In Section 4, we prove Theorems 1.1 and 1.2.

2. An intuitive argument and main ideas

In this section, let us first present an intuitive argument to show the regularity condition via one velocity component. This argument explains the reason why the regularity criterion via one component is reasonable. Moreover, it explains that the requirement of the time variable in the Lorentz space seems critical.

For $x_h = (x_1, x_2)$, we introduce

$$U(x_3, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |u(x_h, x_3, t)|^2 dx_h.$$

Then $U(t, x_3)$ satisfies

$$\frac{1}{2}\partial_t U - \frac{1}{2}\partial_{x_3}^2 U + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u(x, t)|^2 dx_h = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u \cdot \nabla u \cdot u dx_h - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \nabla \pi \cdot u dx_h.$$

By integration by parts and $\nabla \cdot u = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}\partial_t U - \frac{1}{2}\partial_{x_3}^2 U + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla u(x, t)|^2 dx_h \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} -\partial_{x_3} u_3 \frac{1}{2}|u|^2 dx_h - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u_3 \partial_{x_3} \frac{1}{2}|u|^2 dx_h - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \partial_{x_3} \pi u_3 dx_h \\ & \quad - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \pi \partial_{x_3} u_3 dx_h \\ &= -\partial_{x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u_3 \frac{1}{2}|u|^2 dx_h - \partial_{x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \pi u_3 dx_h. \end{aligned}$$

Since each nonlinear term on the right-hand side includes a velocity component u_3 , this simple argument shows that there is a chance to establish the regularity criterion via one velocity component.

Next let us motivate our result via the following toy equation:

$$\partial_t U - \partial_{x_3}^2 U = -\partial_{x_3} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u_3 |u|^2 dx_h.$$

Then we have

$$U(x_3, t) = e^{t\partial_{x_3}^2} U_0 - \int_0^t e^{(t-s)\partial_{x_3}^2} \partial_{x_3} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} u_3 |u|^2 dx_h \right) ds.$$

Using the estimate of the heat kernel, we obtain

$$\|U(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty} \leq \|U(\cdot, t - \delta)\|_{L^\infty} + C \int_{t-\delta}^t (t-s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty} ds,$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{s \in [t-\delta, t]} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty} &\leq \|U(\cdot, t - \delta)\|_{L^\infty} \\ &\quad + C \int_{t-\delta}^t (t-s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} ds \sup_{s \in [t-\delta, t]} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if $u_3 \in L^{2,1}((0, T); L^\infty)$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t-\delta}^t (t-s)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} ds &\leq \|(t-s)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|_{L^{2,\infty}(t-\delta, t)} \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} \|_{L^{2,1}(t-\delta, t)} \\ &\leq C \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} \|_{L^{2,1}(t-\delta, t)}. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{s \in [t-\delta, t]} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty} &\leq \|U(\cdot, t-\delta)\|_{L^\infty} \\ &+ C \| \|u_3(s)\|_{L^\infty} \|_{L^{2,1}(t-\delta, t)} \sup_{s \in [t-\delta, t]} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, if δ is small enough, we conclude that

$$\sup_{s \in [t-\delta, t]} \|U(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\infty} \leq 2 \|U(\cdot, t-\delta)\|_{L^\infty}.$$

In particular, this argument implies that $u \in L_{t, x_3}^\infty(L_{x_h}^2)$, which is a scaling-invariant estimate under the Navier–Stokes scaling.

Because of the nonlocality of the pressure, this argument seems difficult to apply to the original Navier–Stokes equations. To overcome this difficulty, we adapt the local energy method introduced in [6]. A key difference from [6] is that we only make the localization in the variables x_3 and t . More precisely, inserting $\phi = \Phi_n \eta$ in (1.3), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(\cdot, t)|^2 \Phi_n(\cdot, t) \eta(\cdot, t) dx + \int_{-1}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 \Phi_n \eta dx ds \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u|^2 (\partial_t + \Delta)(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u|^2 u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \\ &\quad + \int_{-1}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \pi u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds, \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

where Φ_n stands for the shifted fundamental solution to the backward heat equation in one spatial dimension, i.e.,

$$\Phi_n(x_3, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4\pi(-t + r_n^2)}} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-t + r_n^2)}}, \quad (x_3, t) \in \mathbb{R} \times (-\infty, 0),$$

with $r_n = 2^{-n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, $\eta = \eta(x_3, t) \in C_c^\infty((-1, 1) \times (-1, 0])$ denotes a cut-off function such that $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ in $\mathbb{R} \times (-1, 0]$ and $\eta = 1$ on $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times (-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$.

Remark 2.1. Note that one can also take a cut-off function $\psi = \psi(x_h) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ with $0 \leq \psi \leq 1$ satisfying

$$\psi(x_h) = \psi(|x_h|) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{in } B'(R) = \{x_h, |x_h| < R\}, \\ 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus B'(2R), \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

and

$$|D\psi| \leq \frac{C}{R}, \quad |D^2\psi| \leq \frac{C}{R^2}.$$

Inserting $\phi = \Phi_n \eta \psi$ in (1.3) and taking $R \rightarrow \infty$ implies formula (2.1) immediately, since the a priori estimates (3.1) and $\pi \in L^{3/2}(\Omega_T)$ hold and all derivatives of $\Phi_n \eta$ are bounded.

Next we introduce

$$\begin{aligned} U_n &= U(r_n) = \mathbb{R}^2 \times (-r_n, r_n), \\ Q_n &= U_n \times (-r_n^2, 0), \\ A_n &= \mathbb{R}^2 \times A_n^*, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$A_n^* = Q_n^* \setminus Q_{n+1}^*, \quad Q_n^* = (-r_n, r_n) \times (-r_n^2, 0).$$

Clearly, there exist absolute constants $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$, it holds that

$$\Phi_n \leq c_2 r_j^{-1}, \quad |\partial_3 \Phi_n| \leq c_2 r_j^{-2} \quad \text{in } A_j, \quad (2.3)$$

$$c_1 r_n^{-1} \leq \Phi_n \leq c_2 r_n^{-1}, \quad |\partial_3 \Phi_n| \leq c_2 r_n^{-2} \quad \text{in } Q_n. \quad (2.4)$$

Given $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$, we introduce

$$\begin{aligned} E_n &= \sup_{t \in (-r_n^2, 0)} \int_{U_n} |u(t)|^2 dx + \int_{-r_n^2}^0 \int_{U_n} |\nabla u|^2 dx ds, \\ \mathcal{E} &= \sup_{t \in (-1, 0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(t)|^2 dx + \int_{-1}^0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\nabla u|^2 dx ds, \end{aligned}$$

and the main focus of this paper is to prove the boundedness of the scaling-invariant anisotropic quantity

$$r_n^{-1} E_n \leq C \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

To this end, we have to introduce many new ideas as follows.

(1) **New iteration scheme.** Recall the discrete iteration scheme in [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^N (r_n^{-\lambda} E_n(\rho)) &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^N r_n^{1-\lambda} \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i(R)) + \text{L.O.T} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=0}^N (r_i^{-1} E_i(R)) \left(\sum_{n=i}^N r_n^{1-\lambda} \right) + \text{L.O.T}, \end{aligned}$$

which fails in the endpoint case $\lambda = 1$ (the critical case), since constant series cannot be summed. The condition $\lambda < 1$ implies the necessity of the subcritical condition of u_3 . The symbol “L.O.T” represents some lower-order terms in the form $\frac{C(\mathcal{E})}{(R-\rho)^4}$. Our new iteration comes from the discrete inequality

$$y_n \leq C_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} C_j y_j, \quad n \geq 1 \text{ and } y_0 \leq C_0,$$

where $\{C_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}, \{y_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ are nonnegative series. Then $\{y_n\}$ is uniformly bounded if the infinite sum of $\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} C_j$ is convergent (see Lemma A.1 for details).

(2) **New key local anisotropic energy estimate:**

$$y_n \leq C\mathcal{E} + C\mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} C_i y_i,$$

where $y_i = r_i^{-1} E_i$ and C_i is

$$C_i = \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} + \dots.$$

We also mention that like our argument for the above toy model, C_i is mainly deduced by the heat kernel via the Young inequality. To achieve it, we have to make a very subtle decomposition and summation argument for the nonlinear term and the pressure (see the proof of Proposition 3.1).

- (3) **Atomic decomposition of the Lorentz space.** To show that $\sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} C_j < +\infty$, we need to introduce the atomic decomposition of the Lorentz space. See Lemmas A.2 and A.3 for the details.

3. Local anisotropic energy estimates

This section is devoted to proving the following key local anisotropic energy estimate.

Proposition 3.1. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0)$. Suppose that (u, π) satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.2. Then there exists a positive series $\{C_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i \leq \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$ such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$r_n^{-1} E_n \leq C\mathcal{E} + C\mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) C_i.$$

This proposition can be directly deduced from the following Lemmas 3.1–3.3. Technically, it is delicate to construct the sequence $\{C_i\}$ bounded by $\|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$, as each C_i is related to the value of u_3 on small cubes or cylinders.

Let us recall the following embedding inequality, which will be used frequently:

$$\|u\|_{L^m(-r_n^2, 0; L^l(U_n))} \leq C E_n \quad \forall 2 \leq m \leq \infty, \quad \frac{2}{m} + \frac{3}{l} = \frac{3}{2}. \quad (3.1)$$

3.1. Estimates for nonlinear terms

Lemma 3.1. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0)$. Suppose that (u, π) satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.2. Then we have*

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 (\partial_t + \Delta)(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \leq C\mathcal{E}, \quad (3.2)$$

and there exists a positive series $\{B_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i \leq \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$ such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i + C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad (3.3)$$

Proof. Let (u, π) be the solution satisfying the condition in Lemma 3.1. For the proof of (3.2), we notice that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 (\partial_t + \Delta)(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \\ &= \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 (\Phi_n \partial_t \eta + 2\partial_3 \Phi_n \partial_3 \eta + \Phi_n \partial_{33} \eta) dx ds, \end{aligned}$$

which along with (2.3) and (3.1) implies

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 (\partial_t + \Delta)(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \leq C \mathcal{E}.$$

This proves (3.2).

Next we turn to the proof of (3.3). Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \\ & \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i} |u|^2 |u_3| |\partial_3 \Phi_n| \eta dx ds + \int_{Q_n} |u|^2 |u_3| |\partial_3 \Phi_n| \eta dx ds \\ & \quad + \int_{Q_0} |u|^2 |u_3| |\partial_3 \eta| \Phi_n dx ds \\ & \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i} |u|^2 |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s + r_n^2)}} \eta dx ds \\ & \quad + C \int_{Q_n} |u|^2 |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s + r_n^2)}} \eta dx ds \\ & \quad + \int_{Q_0} |u|^2 |u_3| |\partial_3 \eta| \Phi_n dx ds = I_{21} + I_{22} + I_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

The last term I_{23} can be easily controlled as

$$I_{23} \leq \int_{Q_0} |u|^2 |u_3| dx ds \leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad (3.4)$$

Before presenting the estimates for I_{21} and I_{22} , we introduce B_i as

$$B_i = \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} + r_i^{-1} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}.$$

For I_{21} we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{21} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i \cap \{r_{i+1} \leq |x_3| \leq r_i, -r_{i+1}^2 \leq s \leq 0\}} |u|^2 |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i \cap \{|x_3| \leq r_i, -r_i^2 \leq s \leq -r_{i+1}^2\}} |u|^2 |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&= I_{211} + I_{212}.
\end{aligned}$$

First, by (3.1) we have

$$\|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_i^2, 0; L^{2p'}(U_i))}^2 \leq C E_i,$$

as $\frac{3}{2p} + \frac{3}{2p'} = \frac{3}{2}$. For the first term I_{211} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{211} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{2p'}(U_i)}^2 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \\
&\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i \left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{pr_i^2}{(32p-12)(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, for any $s \in [-r_{i+1}^2, 0]$,

$$\frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{pr_i^2}{(32p-12)(-s+r_n^2)} + \frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \leq C r_i^{-\frac{2p}{2p-3}}.$$

Gathering the above two estimates, we obtain

$$I_{211} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) \left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}.$$

Before going further, we give our attention to the term

$$\left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}},$$

which is actually controlled by B_i . Indeed, we notice that for any $0 \leq i \leq n-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\
&= \left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^{-r_n^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{-32s}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\
&\leq \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{-32s}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}, \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

where $\chi_n(s) = 1 - \mathbf{1}_{(-r_n^2, 0]}(s)$. Now we denote $J_k = (-r_k^2, -r_{k+1}^2]$, and then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{-32s}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ & \leq \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{J_k} \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{-32s}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ & \leq \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{J_k} \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_{k+1}^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

On the other hand, we notice that for any $k \geq n$,

$$\int_{J_k} \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds = 0,$$

and for any $i \leq k \leq n-1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{J_k} \|\chi_n(s) u_3(\cdot, s + r_n^2)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds &= \int_{-r_k^2 + r_n^2}^{-r_{k+1}^2 + r_n^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \\ &\leq \int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds, \end{aligned}$$

which along with (3.5) and (3.6) implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s + r_n^2)}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ & \leq 2 \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} \leq C B_i. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$I_{211} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i. \quad (3.7)$$

Similarly, for the second term I_{212} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{212} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^{-r_{i+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_i^2, -r_{i+1}^2; L^{2p'}(U_i))}^2 \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^{-r_{i+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{r_i^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Due to $s \in [-r_i^2, -r_{i+1}^2]$, we have

$$\frac{r_i^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}} \leq C \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}},$$

which along with the above estimate for I_{212} implies

$$\begin{aligned} I_{212} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^{-r_{i+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) r_i^{-1} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$I_{21} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i. \quad (3.9)$$

Similarly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{22} &= \int_{Q_n} |u|^2 |u_3| |\partial_3 \Phi_n| \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq C r_n^{-1} E_n \left(\int_{-r_n^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{-s + r_n^2})^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ &\leq C r_n^{-1} E_n B_n. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

Combining (3.9), (3.10) and (3.4), we finally have

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |u|^2 u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) \, dx \, ds \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i + C \mathfrak{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad (3.11)$$

This finishes the proof of (3.3). We are left with the proof of the fact that

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i \leq \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}.$$

We notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i &\leq \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} r_i^{-1} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

For the first term on the right-hand side, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} \\
& \leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{1}{r_k} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} \\
& \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_k} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\
& \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}},
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\frac{2p}{2p-3} \leq \tilde{q} < q = \frac{2p}{p-3}, \quad 3 < p < \infty.$$

By Lemma A.3 we obtain

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{-1} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32r_k^2}} \leq C \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}. \quad (3.13)$$

On the other hand, the estimate of the second term of (3.12) is obvious, since

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} r_i^{-1} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \leq C \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$$

by using the Hölder inequality and Lemma A.3 again.

Hence, we obtain

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} B_i \leq C \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}.$$

The proof of this lemma is completed. ■

3.2. Estimate for the pressure

This subsection is devoted to showing the estimates for the third term on the right-hand side of (2.1), which is related to the control of the pressure π .

We first decompose the pressure π as $\pi = \pi_0 + \pi_h$, where

$$-\Delta \pi_0 = \partial_i \partial_j (u_i u_j \chi_{Q_0}) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0).$$

Hence π_h is harmonic in Q_0 . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \\
& = \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds + \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_h u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta) dx ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \eta \, dx \, ds + \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 \Phi_n u_3 \partial_3 \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&\quad - \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u(\Phi_n \eta) \, dx \, ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Next we deal with three terms on the right-hand side of the above equation.

Lemma 3.2. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0)$. Suppose that (u, π) satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.2. Then there exists a positive series $\{C_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i \leq \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$ such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have*

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} u_3 \pi_0 (\partial_3 \Phi_n \eta) \, dx \, ds \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) C_i.$$

We can also represent π_0 in the following way. For any $f_{ij} \in L^p(Q_0)$ with $1 < p < \infty$ and $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, we define

$$T(f)(x, t) = \text{P.V.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} K(x - y) : f(y, t) \chi_{U_0}(y) \, dy, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0),$$

where “:” stands for tensor contraction and the kernel is

$$K_{ij} = \partial_i \partial_j \left(\frac{1}{4\pi|x|} \right), \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3.$$

Then we have $\pi_0 = T(u_i u_j \chi_{Q_0})$.

Proof of Lemma 3.2. Let (u, π) be the solution satisfying the condition in Lemma 3.2. We first introduce the following notation. For $j \in \mathbb{N}_0$ let $\chi_j = \chi_{Q_j}$. Moreover, we set

$$\phi_j = \begin{cases} \chi_j - \chi_{j+1} & \text{if } j = 0, 1, \dots, n-1, \\ \chi_n & \text{if } j = n. \end{cases}$$

It is clear that

$$\sum_{j=0}^n \phi_j = (\chi_0 - \chi_1) + \dots + \chi_n = 1 \Rightarrow f = \sum_{j=0}^n f \phi_j \quad \text{in } Q_0.$$

Taking $f = u_i u_j \chi_{Q_0}$, it holds that

$$\pi_0 = T(f) = \sum_{j=0}^n T(f \phi_j) = \sum_{j=0}^n \pi_{0,j}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} u_3 \pi_0 (\partial_3 \Phi_n \eta) \, dx \, ds \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{j=k}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&\quad + \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=j+1}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&= \Pi_1 + \Pi_2.
\end{aligned}$$

Now we deal with the term Π_1 . By the definitions of the cut-off function ϕ_i and the singular operator T , Π_1 can be written as

$$\Pi_1 = \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \Pi_{0,k} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds,$$

where

$$\Pi_{0,k} = \begin{cases} \pi_0 & \text{if } k = 0; \\ T(\chi_k f) & \text{if } k = 1, \dots, n. \end{cases}$$

We first notice that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi_1 &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i \cap \{|x_3| \leq r_i, -r_{i+1}^2 \leq s \leq 0\}} |\Pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{A_i \cap \{|x_3| \leq r_i, -r_i^2 \leq s \leq -r_{i+1}^2\}} |\Pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\
&\quad + C \int_{Q_n} |\Pi_{0,n}| |u_3| r_n^{-2} \, dx \, ds \\
&\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{2p'}(U_i)}^2 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \\
&\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} r_i^{-2} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^{-r_{i+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_i^2, -r_{i+1}^2; L^{2p'}(U_i))}^2 \\
&\quad + C r_n^{-2} \left(\int_{-r_n^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_n^2, 0; L^{2p'}(U_n))}^2
\end{aligned}$$

provided that the kernel of T is a Calderón–Zygmund kernel such that for any $t \in (-1, 0)$,

$$\|\Pi_{0,k}(\cdot, t)\|_{L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^3)} \leq C \|u_i u_j(\cdot, t) \chi_k(\cdot, t)\|_{L^{p'}} \leq \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{L^{2p'}}^2.$$

By a similar argument leading to (3.7) and (3.8), we obtain

$$\Pi_1 \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i. \quad (3.14)$$

Now we turn to the estimate of Π_2 , which is much more complicated. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_2 &= \sum_{j=n-2}^n \sum_{k=j}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=j}^{j+3} \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=j+4}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds = \Pi_{21} + \Pi_{22} + \Pi_{23}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the property of a singular operator T and a similar argument to above, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{21} &\leq C \sum_{i=n-2}^n \sum_{k=i}^n \int_{Q_k} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=n-2}^n \sum_{k=i}^n \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_n^{-2} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{2p'}(U_i))}^2 \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{22} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i}^{i+3} \int_{\substack{A_k \cap \{r_{k+1} \leq |x_3| \leq r_k, \\ -r_{k+1}^2 \leq s \leq 0\}}} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i}^{i+3} \int_{\substack{A_k \cap \{|x_3| \leq r_k, \\ -r_k^2 \leq s \leq -r_{k+1}^2\}}} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i}^{i+3} \int_{-r_{k+1}^2}^0 \|u(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{2p'}(U_i)}^2 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_k^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i}^{i+3} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^{-r_{k+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_k^2, -r_{k+1}^2; L^{2p'}(U_i))}^2 \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) \left(\int_{-r_{i+1}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} e^{-\frac{r_i^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^{-r_{i+1}^2} \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \frac{1}{(-s)^{\frac{p}{2p-3}}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, as in (3.7) and (3.8), we obtain

$$\Pi_{21} + \Pi_{22} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) B_i. \quad (3.15)$$

Finally, we estimate the term Π_{23} as

$$\Pi_{23} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=j+4}^n \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_{0,j} u_3 \partial_3 \Phi_n \phi_k \eta \, dx \, ds.$$

By the definition of $\pi_{0,j}$, which is harmonic in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times (-r_{j+2}, r_{j+2}) \times (-r_{j+2}^2, 0)$, with the help of Lemma A.4 (passing $R \rightarrow \infty$), we get

$$\|\pi_{0,j}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{p'}(U_k)} \leq C r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}} r_j^{\frac{2}{p'} - \frac{3}{\ell}} \|\pi_{0,j}(\cdot, s)\|_{L^\ell(\mathbb{R}^3)}.$$

Hence, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{23} &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^{n-1} \int_{A_k \cap \{r_{k+1} \leq |x_3| \leq r_k, -r_{k+1}^2 \leq s \leq 0\}} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^{n-1} \int_{A_k \cap \{|x_3| \leq r_k, -r_k^2 \leq s \leq -r_{k+1}^2\}} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} e^{-\frac{x_3^2}{4(-s+r_n^2)}} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \int_{Q_n} |\pi_{0,i}| |u_3| \frac{|x_3|}{(\sqrt{(-s + r_n^2)})^3} \eta \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^{n-1} \int_{-r_{k+1}^2}^0 r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'} - \frac{3}{\ell}} \|u(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{2\ell}(U_i)}^2 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_k^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^n \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{\frac{1}{p'} - 2} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'} - \frac{3}{\ell}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4p}{3}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{2\ell}(U_i))}^2 \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^n \int_{-r_{k+1}^2}^0 r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'} - \frac{3}{\ell}} \|u(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{2\ell}(U_i)}^2 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p} \frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_k^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \, ds \\ &\quad + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^n \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} \, ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} \\ &\quad \cdot r_k^{\frac{1}{p'} - 2} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'} - \frac{3}{\ell}} r_k^{\frac{3}{p} - 3 + \frac{3}{\ell}} \|u\|_{L^{\frac{4\ell}{3\ell-3}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{2\ell}(U_i))}^2 \\ &= \Pi'_1 + \Pi'_2, \end{aligned}$$

where $1 < \ell < p'$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi'_2 &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^n \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} r_k^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}-2} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'}-\frac{3}{\ell}} r_k^{\frac{3}{p}-3+\frac{3}{\ell}} E_i \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'}-\frac{3}{\ell}} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \sum_{k=i+4}^n r_k^{2-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}-2} r_k^{\frac{3}{p}-3+\frac{3}{\ell}} E_i, \end{aligned}$$

where we choose $\tilde{q}$ close to q and ℓ close to 1 such that

$$2 - \frac{3}{p} - \frac{2}{\tilde{q}} + \frac{1}{p'} - 2 + \frac{3}{p} - 3 + \frac{3}{\ell} > 0.$$

Consequently, we have

$$\Pi'_2 \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} r_i^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}-1} \left(\int_{-r_{i+4}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} E_i.$$

Thanks to

$$\frac{1}{(-s + r_n^2)} e^{-\frac{r_k^2}{32(-s+r_n^2)}} \leq C r_k^{-2},$$

it follows from the Hölder inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi'_1 &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} \sum_{k=i+4}^n \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\frac{2p}{2p-3}} ds \right)^{\frac{2p-3}{2p}} r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}-2} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'}-\frac{3}{\ell}} r_k^{\frac{3}{p}-3+\frac{3}{\ell}} E_i \\ &\leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} r_i^{\frac{2}{p'}-\frac{3}{\ell}} \left(\int_{-r_{i+4}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \sum_{k=i+4}^n r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}+1} r_k^{\frac{1}{p'}-2} r_k^{\frac{3}{p}-3+\frac{3}{\ell}} E_i. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we obtain

$$\Pi'_1 \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} r_i^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}-1} \left(\int_{-r_{i+4}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} E_i.$$

Therefore, from the above two estimates, we deduce that

$$\Pi_{23} \leq C \sum_{i=0}^{n-3} r_i^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}-1} \left(\int_{-r_{i+4}^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} E_i. \quad (3.16)$$

We denote

$$C_i = B_i + r_i^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \left(\int_{-r_i^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{\tilde{L}^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}}. \quad (3.17)$$

Then we infer from (3.14), (3.15) and (3.16) that

$$\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} u_3 \pi_0 (\partial_3 \Phi_n \eta) dx ds \leq C \sum_{i=0}^n (r_i^{-1} E_i) C_i.$$

The bound of C_i is guaranteed by B_i and Lemma A.3. ■

Lemma 3.3. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (-1, 0)$. Suppose that (u, π) satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.2. Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 \Phi_n u_3 \partial_3 \eta \, dx \, ds \right| &\leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}, \\ \left| \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u(\Phi_n \eta) \, dx \, ds \right| &\leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

The difference between the proof of this lemma and the corresponding pressure estimates in [6] is that the horizontal variable lies in the whole space $\mathbb{R}^2$.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. By the definition of π_0 and the Calderón–Zygmund inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \pi_0 \Phi_n u_3 \partial_3 \eta \, dx \, ds \right| &\leq \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} |\pi_0 u_3| \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq \int_{-1}^0 \|\pi_0(s)\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(\mathbb{R}^3)} \|u(s)\|_{L^3(U_0)} \, ds \\ &\leq C \int_{-1}^0 \|u(s)\|_{L^3}^3 \, ds \leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we turn to proving the second inequality of the lemma. We first choose a cut-off function $\zeta(x_3, t) \in C_c^\infty((-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \times (-\frac{1}{4}, 0])$ satisfying $\zeta(x_3, t) = 1$ in $(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}) \times (-\frac{1}{16}, 0]$ and $|\partial_3 \zeta| \leq C$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{Q_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u(\Phi_n \eta)(1 - \zeta) \, dx \, ds \right| &\leq \left| \int_{Q_0} \pi_h u \cdot \nabla(\Phi_n \eta(1 - \zeta)) \, dx \, ds \right| \\ &\leq C \|\pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(Q_0)} \|u\|_{L^3(Q_0)} \leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, there exists a sequence of balls centered at $x'_j \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $j = 1, 2, \dots$ and radius $\frac{1}{8}$ so that

$$\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \{x' : |x' - x'_j| < \tfrac{1}{8}\} = \mathbb{R}^2,$$

and any point x' is contained within up to 10 balls of $B'(x_j, \frac{1}{2})$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u(\Phi_n \eta) \zeta \, dx \, ds \right| \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_k^{-1} \int_{Q_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}} |\nabla \pi_h| |u| \, dx \, ds \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_k^{-1} \|\nabla \pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^\infty(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))} \|u\|_{L^3(-r_k^2, 0; L^1(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_k^{-1/3} \|\nabla \pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{\infty}(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))} \|u\|_{L^3(-r_k^2, 0; L^3(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))} \\
&\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_k^{-1/3} \|\nabla \pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{\infty}(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\
&\quad + C \sum_{k=1}^n r_k^{-1/3} \|u\|_{L^3(-r_k^2, 0; L^3(U_k))}^3.
\end{aligned}$$

For any

$$x^* \in U_k \cap \{x = (x', x_3); |x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\},$$

we have

$$d(x^*, \partial U_0) > \frac{1}{8}$$

due to $k \geq 1$. Thus, there exists $x_3^* \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ such that

$$x^* \in B((x'_j, x_3^*); \frac{1}{4}) \subset U_0 \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{4}\}.$$

Since π_h is harmonic in U_0 , there holds

$$|\nabla \pi_h|(x^*) \leq C \int_{B((x'_j, x_3^*); \frac{1}{4})} |\pi_h| dx \leq C \|\pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(U_0 \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{4}\})},$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\nabla \pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{\infty}(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\}))}^{\frac{3}{2}} &\leq \int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|\nabla \pi_h(\cdot, s)\|_{L^{\infty}(U_k \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{8}\})}^{\frac{3}{2}} ds \\
&\leq C \int_{-r_k^2}^0 \int_{(U_0 \cap \{|x' - x'_j| < \frac{1}{4}\})} |\pi_h|^{\frac{3}{2}} ds.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u \Phi_n \eta \zeta dx ds \\
&\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n r_k^{-1/3} (\|\pi_h\|_{L^{\frac{3}{2}}(-r_k^2, 0; L^{\frac{3}{2}}(U_0))}^{\frac{3}{2}} + \|u\|_{L^3(-r_k^2, 0; L^3(U_k))}^3) \\
&\leq C \sum_{k=1}^n r_k^{1/6} (\|\pi_h\|_{L^2(-r_k^2, 0; L^{\frac{3}{2}}(U_0))}^{\frac{3}{2}} + \|u\|_{L^4(-r_k^2, 0; L^3(U_k))}^3) \\
&\leq C (\|\pi\|_{L^2(-1, 0; L^{\frac{3}{2}}(U_0))}^{\frac{3}{2}} + \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}).
\end{aligned}$$

Applying Calderón–Zygmund estimates, there holds

$$\left| \int_{-1}^t \int_{U_0} \nabla \pi_h \cdot u (\Phi_n \eta) dx ds \right| \leq C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

The proof is completed. ■

4. Proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2

This section is devoted to the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. Let us first prove Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. By a translation argument, it is enough to consider the point $z_0 = (0, 0)$. By Proposition 3.1, we have

$$r_n^{-1} E_n \leq C \mathcal{E} + C \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}} + C \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (r_i^{-1} E_i) C_i,$$

then, due to $\sum_{i \geq 0} C_i \leq C \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p}$ and Lemma A.1, we have for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$r_n^{-1} E_n \leq C(\mathcal{E} + \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}) e^{\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} C_i} \leq C(\mathcal{E} + \mathcal{E}^{\frac{3}{2}}),$$

which yields that for any $r \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$,

$$r^{-2} \|u\|_{L^3(Q_r)}^3 \leq C r^{-\frac{3}{2}} \|u\|_{L^4(-r^2, 0; L^3(B(r)))}^3 \leq C (r_n^{-1} E_n)^{\frac{3}{2}} \leq C.$$

Here $0 < r_n \leq r$. The proof is completed. $\blacksquare$

Now we prove Theorem 1.1 by applying Theorem 1.2 and the following interior regularity theorem (see [36, Theorem 1.4]).

Theorem 4.1. *Let (u, π) be a suitable weak solution of (NS) in Q_1 . If u satisfies*

$$\sup_{0 < r < 1} r^{1 - \frac{3}{p} - \frac{2}{q}} \|u\|_{L_t^q L_x^p(Q_r)} \leq M < +\infty \quad (4.1)$$

for some (p, q) with $1 \leq \frac{3}{p} + \frac{2}{q} < 2$ and $1 < q \leq \infty$, then there exists a positive constant ε depending on p, q, M such that $(0, 0)$ is a regular point if

$$r_0^{1 - \frac{3}{p} - \frac{2}{q}} \|u_3\|_{L_t^q L_x^p(Q_{r_0})} \leq \varepsilon \quad (4.2)$$

for some r_0 with

$$0 < r_0 < \min\left\{\frac{1}{2}, \left(r^{-2} \int_{Q_1} |u(y, s)|^2 + |\pi(y, s)|^{\frac{3}{2}} dy ds\right)^{-2}\right\}. \quad (4.3)$$

Now we are in a position to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Due to $u_0 \in L^3(\mathbb{R}^3)$, it follows that (u, π) is regular in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times (0, T_0)$ for some $0 < T_0 \leq T$, which implies that it is a suitable weak solution of (NS) in $(0, T_0)$. Assume that T_0 is the first blow-up time. However, we will prove that the point (x, T_0) for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is a regular point. For this, it is enough to prove that $(0, 0)$ is a regular point by a translation argument.

First of all, it follows from the proof of Theorem 1.2 that

$$r^{-2} \|u\|_{L^3(Q_r)}^3 + \sup_{-r^2 \leq t < 0} r^{-1} \int_{B_r(0)} |u(y, t)|^2 dy + r^{-1} \int_{Q_r} |\nabla u(y, s)|^2 dy ds \leq C$$

for any $r \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ and

$$u_3 \in L^{q,1}(-1, 0; L^p(\mathbb{R}^3)), \quad \frac{2}{q} + \frac{3}{p} \leq 1, \quad 3 < p < \infty.$$

Thus, condition (4.1) holds.

Next we verify condition (4.2). By Hölder inequality, for $q < 3$ and $p > 9$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} r^{-2} \|u_3\|_{L^3(Q_r)}^3 &\leq r^{-2} \int_{-r^2}^0 \left(\int_{B_r(0)} |u_3|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{B_r(0)} |u_3|^4 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \\ &\leq \left(\sup_{-r^2 \leq t < 0} r^{-1} \int_{B_r(0)} |u_3(y, t)|^2 dy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} r^{-\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-r^2}^0 \left(\int_{B_r(0)} |u_3|^4 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds \\ &\leq C \|u_3\|_{L_t^q L_x^p(Q_r)}^2, \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r^{-\frac{2}{3}} \|u_3\|_{L_t^3 L_x^3(Q_r)} = 0.$$

The remaining case of $q \geq 3$ is obvious, since the local invariant quantity $r^{-2} \|u_3\|_{L^3(Q_r)}^3$ can be controlled by $\|u_3\|_{L_t^q L_x^p(Q_r)}^3$.

Thus, the conditions of Theorem 4.1 are satisfied so that $(0, 0)$ is regular point. $\blacksquare$

A. Some basic lemmas

Lemma A.1. *Let $\{b_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{y_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ be nonnegative series satisfying the inequality*

$$y_n \leq C_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j y_j, \quad n \geq 1 \text{ and } y_0 \leq C_0.$$

Then it holds that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$y_n \leq C_0 e^{\sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j}.$$

Proof. We first define the following nonnegative series $\{x_j\}$:

$$x_0 = C_0, \quad x_n = C_0 + \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} b_j x_j, \quad n \geq 1.$$

It is easy to check that for any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_j \geq y_j$. On the other hand, by the definition of $\{x_j\}$, it can be represented as for any $n \geq 1$,

$$x_n = C_0 \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (1 + b_i) \leq C_0 e^{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i}.$$

Hence, we deduce that for any $n \geq 1$,

$$y_n \leq x_n \leq C_0 e^{\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} b_i},$$

which along with the condition that $y_0 \leq C_0$ completes the proof of this lemma. $\blacksquare$

Lemma A.2. *Let $0 < p, q < \infty$. Then for any $f \in L^{p,q}(\mathbb{R})$, there exists a sequence $\{c_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^q$ and a sequence of functions $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with each f_n bounded by $2^{-n/p}$ and supported on a set of measure 2^n such that*

$$f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n f_n$$

and

$$c(p, q) \|\{c_n\}\|_{\ell^q} \leq \|f\|_{L^{p,q}} \leq C(p, q) \|\{c_n\}\|_{\ell^q},$$

where the constants $c(p, q)$ and $C(p, q)$ only depend on p, q .

Proof. Let $f \in L^{p,q}(\mathbb{R})$. We denote by f^* the corresponding decreasing rearrangement of f . We let

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &:= 2^{n/p} f^*(2^n), \\ A_n &:= \{x : f^*(2^{n+1}) < |f(x)| \leq f^*(2^n)\}, \\ f_n &:= c_n^{-1} f \mathbf{1}_{A_n}. \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

By a direct calculation, it is easy to check that

$$f = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_n f_n.$$

Now we start to prove the second statement. By the definition of the Lorentz space, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{L^{p,q}}^q &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2^n}^{2^{n+1}} (s^{1/p} f^*(s))^q s^{-1} ds \\ &\leq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (f^*(2^n))^q 2^{nq/p} 2^{-nq/p} \int_{2^n}^{2^{n+1}} s^{\frac{q}{p}-1} ds \\ &\leq \frac{p}{q} (2^{q/p} - 1) \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (f^*(2^n))^q 2^{nq/p} = \frac{p}{q} (2^{q/p} - 1) \|(c_n)\|_{\ell^q}^q \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f\|_{L^{p,q}}^q &= \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2^n}^{2^{n+1}} (s^{1/p} f^*(s))^q s^{-1} ds \\
&\geq \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{q(n+1)/p} (f^*(2^{n+1}))^q 2^{-q(n+1)/p} \int_{2^n}^{2^{n+1}} s^{q/p-1} ds \\
&= \frac{p}{q} (1 - 2^{-q/p}) \| (c_n) \|_{\ell^q}^q.
\end{aligned}$$

■

Lemma A.3. *For any*

$$\frac{2p}{2p-3} \leq \tilde{q} < q = \frac{2p}{p-3}, \quad 3 < p < \infty,$$

we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \leq C \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p(-r_0, 0; \mathbb{R}^3)}.$$

Proof. Let $f(s) = \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}$. By Lemma A.2, we know that

$$f = \sum_{\ell=0}^{+\infty} c_\ell f_\ell, \quad \|f\|_{L^{q,1}} \approx \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} |c_\ell|,$$

where

$$|f_\ell| \leq 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}}, \quad |D_\ell| = |\text{supp } f_\ell| \approx 2^{-\ell}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \left(\int_{I_k} |f|^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{\tilde{q}}} \\
&\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} \sum_{\ell} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \sum_{\ell} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\leq \sum_{\ell} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell/2} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}} + \sum_{\ell} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}} \sum_{k=\ell/2}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}},
\end{aligned}$$

where $I_k = (-r_k^2, 0)$. On the other hand, we notice that for any $k \leq \ell/2$,

$$r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C 2^{-\frac{\ell}{q}} 2^{-k(1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}})},$$

and for any $\ell/2 \leq k < \infty$,

$$r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}}} |D_\ell \cap I_k|^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C 2^{-\frac{2k}{q}} 2^{-k(1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{\tilde{q}})} = C 2^{-k(1-\frac{3}{p})}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{q}} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \leq \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}-\frac{\ell}{q}} \sum_{k=0}^{\ell/2} 2^{-k(1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{q})} + \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} |c_\ell| 2^{\frac{\ell}{q}} \sum_{k=\ell/2}^{\infty} 2^{-k(1-\frac{3}{p})}, \end{aligned}$$

which along with the restriction on p, q implies that

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{1-\frac{3}{p}-\frac{2}{q}} \left(\int_{-r_k^2}^0 \|u_3(\cdot, s)\|_{L^p}^{\tilde{q}} ds \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} |c_l| \leq C \|u_3\|_{L_t^{q,1} L_x^p(-r_0, 0; \mathbb{R}^3)}.$$

The proof is completed. ■

Finally, let us recall the lemma about the harmonic functions in [6].

Lemma A.4. *Let $0 < r \leq R < \infty$ and $h: B'(2R) \times (-r, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be harmonic. Then for all $0 < \rho \leq \frac{r}{4}$ and $1 \leq \ell \leq p < \infty$,*

$$\|h\|_{L^p(B'(R) \times (-\rho, \rho))}^p \leq c \rho r^{2-3\frac{p}{\ell}} \|h\|_{L^\ell(B'(2R) \times (-r, r))}^p.$$

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