LOCAL EXISTENCE FOR THE LANDAU EQUATION WITH HARD POTENTIALS

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Abstract. We consider the spatially inhomogeneous Landau equation with hard potentials (i.e. with $\gamma \in [0,1]$) on the whole space \mathbb{R}^3 . We prove existence and uniquenss of solutions for a small time, assuming that the initial data is in a weighted tenth-order Sobolev space and has exponential decay in the velocity variable.

In constrast to the soft potential case, local existence for the hard potentials case has been missing from the literature. This is because the moment loss issue is the most severe for these potentials. To get over this issue, our proof relies on a weighted hierarchy of norms that depends on the number of spatial and velocity derivatives in an asymmetric way. This hierarchy lets us take care of the terms that are affected by the moment loss issue the most. These terms do not give in to methods applied to study existence of solutions to Landau equation with soft potentials and are a major reason why the local existence problem was not known for the case of hard potentials.

1. INTRODUCTION

We study the Landau equation for the particle density $f(t, x, v) \ge 0$ in the whole space \mathbb{R}^3 . $t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^3$. The Landau equation is as follows

$$
\partial_t f + v_i \partial_{x_i} f = Q(f, f). \tag{1.1}
$$

 $Q(f, f)$ is the collision kernel given by,

$$
Q(f, f)(v) \coloneqq \partial_{v_i} \int a_{ij}(v - v_*)(f(v_*)(\partial_{v_j}f)(v) - f(v)(\partial_{v_j}f)(v_*)) dv_*,
$$

and a_{ij} is the non-negative symmetric matrix defined by

$$
a_{ij}(z) \coloneqq \left(\delta_{ij} - \frac{z_i z_j}{|z|^2}\right) |z|^{\gamma + 2}.\tag{1.2}
$$

In all the expressions above (and in the rest of the paper), we use the convention that repeated lower case Latin indices are summed over $i, j = 1, 2, 3$.

The quantity γ encodes the type of interaction potential between the particles. Physically, the relevant regime is $[-3, 1]$. We will be concerned with the regime $[0, 1]$, that is the Maxwellian $(\gamma = 0)$ and all of the hard potentials.

For us it will be convenient to work with a slightly modified but equivalent version of (1.1) which is as follows

$$
\partial_t f + v_i \partial_{x_i} f = \overline{a}_{ij} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 f - \overline{c} f, \qquad (1.3)
$$

where $c \coloneqq \partial_{z_iz_j}^2 a_{ij}(z)$, $\overline{a}_{ij} \coloneqq a_{ij} * f$ and $\overline{c} \coloneqq c * f$.

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In this paper, we give local in time solution to the Cauchy problem for the Landau equation, i.e. we study the solutions arising from prescribed regular initial data:

$$
f(0, x, v) = f_{\text{in}}(x, v) \ge 0.
$$

Our main result is that for sufficiently regular initial data, we have local existence and uniqueness for [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1). That is we have a unique, non-negative solution to the Cauchy problem for a small time.

Theorem 1.1. Let $M_0 > 0$, $\gamma \in [0, 1]$, $d_0 > 0$, f_{in} be such that

$$
\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq 10} \| \langle v \rangle^{20-(\frac{3}{2}+\delta_\gamma)|\alpha|-(\frac{1}{2}+\delta_\gamma)|\beta|} \, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_v^\beta \big(e^{d_0\langle v \rangle} f_{\rm in} \big) \|^2_{L^2_x L^2_v} \leq M_0,
$$

where,

$$
\delta_{\gamma} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \gamma \in [0, 1) \\ \eta & \text{for some } \eta > 0 & \text{if } \gamma = 1. \end{cases}
$$

Then for some $T > 0$, depending on γ , d_0 and M_0 , there is a non-negative solution, f to [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1) with $f(0, x, v) = f_{\text{in}}(x, v)$.

In addition, $fe^{(d_0-\kappa t)\langle v\rangle}$, is unique in the energy space $\widetilde{E}^4_T \cap C^0([0,T);\widetilde{Y}^4_{x,v})$ (κ is a large constant chosen later, that depends on γ , d_0 and M_0). Moreover, $fe^{(d_0-\kappa t)\langle v \rangle} \in E_T \cap C^0([0,T);Y_{x,v})$.

See Section [3](#page-8-0) for the definition of spaces E_T , $Y_{x,v}$, \tilde{E}^4_T and $\tilde{Y}^4_{x,v}$.

In the case of inhomogeneous equations, this is the first existence result for a binary collisional model featuring a hard and long-range potential. The major analytic difficulty in treating hard potentials for inhomogenous case stems from the fact that the velocity growth of the coefficients is too high to be taken care of by techniques employed for the soft potentials in $[4, 5, 17]$ $[4, 5, 17]$ $[4, 5, 17]$ $[4, 5, 17]$. We overcome this by employing weighted (in velocity) energy norms that 'penalize' the spatial and velocity derivatives differently (see Section [2](#page-3-0) for more details).

1.1. Related works. We now give a rather inexhaustive list of pertinent results that deal with a long range interaction potential.

Local existence results. One of the first relevant local existence results is due to the Alexandre–Morimoto–Ukai–Xu–Yang (AMUXY). The group proved in [\[4,](#page-39-0) [5\]](#page-39-1) local existence for the non cut-off Boltzmann equation when the angular singularity parameter, s is in the range $\left(0,\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\frac{1}{2}$). More specifically, they prove for sufficiently regular initial data that is bounded by a Gaussian, there exists a local solution that stays bounded by a time dependent Gaussian. Moreover, they also prove C^{∞} smoothing for solutions that satisfy a non-vacuum condition.

For the Landau equation, Henderson–Snelson–Tarfulea proved the local existence, massspreading and C^{∞} smoothing of solutions to Landau equation with soft-potentials in [\[17\]](#page-39-2). To prove local existence, they adapt the time-dependent Gaussian idea that appeared in [\[4,](#page-39-0) [5\]](#page-39-1).They also prove a mass-spreading theorem that helps them dispense with the nonvacuum contition required to prove C^{∞} smoothing.

Very recently, Henderson–Snelson–Tarfulea proved a local existence result for Boltzmann equation with $s \in (0,1)$ and $-\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2} - 2s \le \gamma < 0$ in [\[18\]](#page-39-3). Specifically, they prove that if initial data is polynomially decaying in velocity, i.e. is bounded in a high weighted L^{∞} norm and has five derivatives bounded in a weighted energy norm then there exists a unique and non-negative local in time solution.

Global stability results for Landau equation. The global regularity for the inhomogenous Landau is a well-known open problem. Most available global results are in the perturbative regime. Specifically, the stability of Maxwellians is quite well understood.

The stability problem of Maxwellians on a periodic box was established in Guo's seminal work, [\[11\]](#page-39-4). Since then Guo's nonlinear method has seen considerable success in understanding near Maxwellian regime [\[12,](#page-39-5) [14,](#page-39-6) [13,](#page-39-7) [22,](#page-39-8) [23,](#page-39-9) [15,](#page-39-10) [25\]](#page-40-0). Remarkably,this regime is well understood in the case of non-cutoff Boltzmann equation as well see, [\[10,](#page-39-11) [2,](#page-39-12) [3,](#page-39-13) [1\]](#page-39-14).

Another perturbative result is the stability for vacuum. In contrast to Maxwelians, the stability problem for vacuum was only recently studied by Luk, in [\[19\]](#page-39-15), who proved the stability of vacuum in the case of moderately soft potentials ($\gamma \in (-2,0)$). Luk combined L^{∞} and $L²$ methods to prove global existence of solutions near vacuum. Moreover, Luk shows that the main mechanism is dispersion by proving that the long-time limit of the solution to Landau equation solves the transport equation and that the solution does not necessarily approach global Maxwellians. An interesting feature of Luk's paper is the use of a hierarchy in his norm which is necessary for gaining enough time decay. We use a similar weighted norm inspired from his techniques.

Hard Potentials for Landau. The spatially homogeneous Landau equation with hard potentials was studied in detail by Desvillettes–Villani in [\[7,](#page-39-16) [8\]](#page-39-17), who showed existence and smoothness of solution with suitable initial data, as well as the appearance and propagation of various moments and lower bounds. The existence of a lower bound on the coefficient matrices independent of space was essential in proving such results and this is one reason why the existence theory for hard potentials in inhomogeneous Landau was missing from the literature.

For the inhomogeneous case Snelson proved in [\[21\]](#page-39-18) that the solution to [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1) with hard potentials (under assumptions of upper and lower bounded mass, energy and entropy) satisfies gaussian upper and lower bounds. The main feature of the paper is the appearance of these bounds which is reminiscent of the spatially homogenous case.

1.2. Future Directions. We now outline some open problems that could be interesting for a future work.

- (1) Propogating Gaussian bounds instead of exponential ones. We propogate exponential bounds instead of gaussian decay, which is in contrast to the local theory for soft potentials (see $[17, 4, 5]$ $[17, 4, 5]$ $[17, 4, 5]$ $[17, 4, 5]$). It would be interesting to see if one can indeed propogate the expected Gaussian decay. For a more detailed discussion on this issue see Section [2.](#page-3-0)
- (2) C^{∞} smoothing of solutions to hard potentials. A regular enough solution to [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1)with hard potentials is expected to become instantaeously smooth as in the the case of soft potentials (see $[17]$). It also seems plausible that a mass-spreading theorem (as in [\[17\]](#page-39-2)) also remains true for the hard potentials. In that case one could expect local in space gaussian upper and lower bounds because of the recent work [\[21\]](#page-39-18) by Snelson.
- (3) Local existence for non cut-off Boltzmann equation. Until recently, the state of the art results for the local existence of solutions to non cut-off Boltzmann, [\[4,](#page-39-0) [5\]](#page-39-1), was due to the AMUXY group. In these results they can handle angular singularity, s, in the range $\left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\frac{1}{2}$) and $\gamma + 2s < 1$.

Henderson–Snelson–Tarfulea, proved a local existence result for Boltzmann in [\[18\]](#page-39-3) for $s \in (0,1)$ and $-\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2} - 2s \le \gamma < 0$. This result is comparable to the soft potential result

of the same authors in [\[17\]](#page-39-2). A striking feature of the paper is that they can propagate polynomial bounds in contrast to Gaussian bounds for the case of Landau. The main reason why this is possible is that we have fractional derivatives (corresponding to s) for Boltzmann while we have full derivatives for Landau.

The authors of [\[18\]](#page-39-3) nicely leverage this fact and although they necessarily have to bound an L^2_v term with higher velocity weights they can handle, the number of derivatives is a little lower than that for Landau. Thus this gain in derivatives makes up for the moment loss via an interpolation between polynomially-weighted L^2 estimates and polynomially-weighted L^{∞} estimates.

Landau equation can be considered ,at least formally, a limit of Boltzmann equation in the grazing collision limit, i.e. the limit as $s \to 1$. This fact in addition to the comparison between [\[17\]](#page-39-2) and [\[18\]](#page-39-3) strongly suggests that the velocity weight (or moment loss) issue is most severe for the Landau equation. So we are hopeful that the ideas developed in this paper will be useful in resolving the local existence issues in case of Boltzmann, especially for the case $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$. We would also like to remark that the ideas developed here especially a hierarchical $L²$ based approach might be useful in dispensing with the weighted L^{∞} norm that is required in [\[18\]](#page-39-3).

We finally note that the local existence question for Boltzmann equation with $\gamma \in (-3, \max(-3/2-2s,-3)]$ and $\gamma > 0$ is still open.

(4) Global existence and stability of vacuum. The stability of vacuum problem entails proving global existence for small data and that these solutions converge to a solution of a linear transport equation in the limit $t \to \infty$ (see [\[19\]](#page-39-15) for more details). The stability problem for hard potentials already seems tractable with a slight variation in the ideas presented in this paper and will be treated in a future work.

We would also like to point out that the stability of vacuum problem is open for the non cut-off Boltzmann equation for any physically relevant regime.

1.3. Paper organization. The remainder of the paper is structured as follows.

In Section [2](#page-3-0) we give an overview of the additional difficulties one has to overcome in the case of hard potentials and a proof strategy. In Section [3,](#page-8-0) we introduce some notations that will be in effect throughout the paper. In Section [4](#page-10-0) we set-up the energy estimate and the error terms that we need to estimate. In Section [5,](#page-18-0) we prove estimates for the coefficient matrix \overline{a}_{ii} , \overline{c} and its higher derivatives. In Section [6,](#page-23-0) we bound the error terms and finally in Section [7,](#page-34-0) we put everything together to prove Theorem [1.1.](#page-1-0)

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2. Difficulties in hard potential and Proof strategy

In this section we give a brief presentation of the ideas involved in resolution for existence for soft potentials, new difficulties that arise in the case of hard potentials, why they cannot be resolved with the techniques employed for the soft potentials in [\[17\]](#page-39-2) and the resolutions we propose.

2.1. Review of the soft potential case. The existence theory of soft potentials for Landau equation was recently proved in [\[17\]](#page-39-2) by Henderson–Snelson–Tarfulea. Even at the level of soft potentials, the velocity growth issue for the coefficients is non-trivial to deal with. To see this, we fix a $\gamma \in (-2,0)$ and differentiate (1.3) by ∂_x^{α} , to get an equation of the form,

$$
\partial_t \partial_x^{\alpha} f + v_i \partial_{x_i} f = \partial_x^{\alpha} (\overline{a}_{ij} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 f) - \partial_x^{\alpha} \overline{c} f. \tag{2.1}
$$

To illustrate the issue, we focus on the term $\partial^{\alpha} \overline{a}_{ij} (\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 f)$. More specifically, for any $\gamma \in (-2,0)$, we have the bound $a_{ij}(v-v_*) \leq (v)^{2+\gamma} (v_*)^{2+\gamma}$ (see Proposition [5.1\)](#page-18-1) thus the best pointwise bound we can hope for is,

$$
|\partial_x^{\alpha} \overline{a}_{ij}|(t, x, v) \lesssim |v|^{2+\gamma}.
$$

With this bound we cannot hope to close the estimates, since there is no term on the left hand side of [\(2.1\)](#page-4-0) that can absorb a term with so strong a growth in velocity. To overcome this, Henderson–Snelson–Tarfulea restrict the initial data class to functions bounded by a Gaussian and propogate bounds with the aid of a time dependent Gaussian that flattens out over time. This technique is inspired by earlier works of the AMUXY group on local existence of non-cutoff Boltzmann in [\[4,](#page-39-0) [5\]](#page-39-1).

Thus they consider the equation that $g = fe^{-(d_0 - \kappa t)(v)^2}$ satisfies, by plugging this ansatz into (1.3) to get,

$$
\partial_t g + v_i \partial_{x_i} g + \kappa \langle v \rangle^2 g = \overline{a}_{ij} [f] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g - \overline{c} [f] g - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} [f] \langle v \rangle \partial_{v_j} g - d(t) (\delta_{ij} - 2d(t) v_i v_j) \overline{a}_{ij} [f] g.
$$
\n(2.2)

The term $\kappa \langle v \rangle^2 g$ arises due to differentiation of the time dependent Gaussian and is key to helping us take care of the problem discussed before and close the estimates. Although, it is not clear a priori, but due to the anisotropy of the matrix a, they are able to control the term involving $\overline{a}_{ij}v_iv_j$. For more details on this see [\[17\]](#page-39-2) or Proposition [5.1.](#page-18-1)

2.2. The new difficulties of hard potentials. The main reason why the aforementioned techniques are not very useful for handling the hard potentials case is that the coefficient matrix has too strong a growth to even be tamed by the time dependent Gaussian. We specialize to the case when $\gamma = 1$ but the same issues are present for the whole hard potentials regime.

In this case,

$$
a_{ij}(z) = \left(\delta_{ij} - \frac{z_i z_j}{|z|^2}\right)|z|^3.
$$

Again consider [\(2.2\)](#page-4-1). Applying $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta}$, with $|\alpha| = |\beta| = 2$, to (2.2) we get,

$$
\partial_t \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g + v_i \partial_{x_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g + \kappa \langle v \rangle^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g = \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\overline{a}_{ij} \partial^{v_i v_j} g) - \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\overline{c} g) + \text{ other terms.} \tag{2.3}
$$

To set up energy estimates, we multiply [\(2.3\)](#page-4-2) by $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$ and integrate in time, space and velocity. To understand why this falls short, we look at the term,

$$
I = \left| \int_0^T \int_x \int_v \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\partial_x^{\alpha} \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g \, dv \, dx \, dt \right|.
$$

For the case of $\gamma = 1$, we again have the bound $a_{ij}(v - v_*) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^3 \langle v_* \rangle^3$ (see Proposition [5.1\)](#page-18-1) thus,

$$
|\partial_x^{\alpha} \overline{a}_{ij}|(t,x) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^3.
$$

Since both terms involving derivatives of q has four derivatives, we need to estimate them in $L_x^2 L_v^2$. We thus have the following estimate,

$$
I\lesssim \|\langle v \rangle^{\frac 32} \, \partial_x^\alpha \partial_v^\beta g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)} \|\langle v \rangle^{\frac 32} \, \partial_v^\beta \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}.
$$

Now the best term on the left hand side is of the form $\| \langle v \rangle \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}$, we have no hope of closing this estimate.

2.3. A hopeful term. Although things look quite bleak, a trivial observation is quite instrumental in coming up with the hierarchy of weighted norms. That is, whenever we have a spatial derivative hitting \overline{a}_{ij} , then we have one less spatial derivative hitting on $\partial_{v_iv_j}^2g$. Thus we would like to devise a weight function that uses this information.

Moreover we also note that taking velocity derivatives of \overline{a}_{ij} is helpful. Specifically, we again consider the example from last subsection but this time, assume both velocity derivatives fall on \overline{a}_{ij} (and say none of the spatial ones do). This term also appears due to integration by parts at the highest order. Let,

$$
\widetilde{I} = \left| \int_0^T \int_x \int_v \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\partial_v^{\beta} \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g \, dv \, dx \, dt \right|.
$$

For the case of $\gamma = 1$, we have the bound $\partial_v^{\beta} a_{ij}(v - v_*) \leq \langle v \rangle \langle v_* \rangle$ (see Proposition [5.1\)](#page-18-1) thus,

$$
|\partial_v^{\beta}\overline{a}_{ij}|(t,x,v)\leq\langle v\rangle.
$$

Thus we get the following bound,

$$
\widetilde{I} \lesssim \|\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} \|\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)}.
$$

This time around, we can absorb, this term on the left hand side by the term of the form $\|\langle v \rangle \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}$. In fact, we can get away with just $\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}$ weight in the norm (this will be useful later).

2.4. A hierarchy of weighted norms. As a lesson from above examples, we take away that taking velocity derivatives of the coefficient matrix is 'good' and taking spatial derivatives does not do anything.

So a way to get over this problem might be to consider weighted Sobolev norms where we 'penalize' taking spatial derivatives in some way, i.e we should expect to bound the terms with more spatial derivatives in a weaker weighted norm.

To motivate our proposed hierarchy of weighted norms, we work formally with [\(2.3\)](#page-4-2).

Again, we multiply by $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$ and integrate in t, x and v and we specialize to the case $\gamma = 1$.

The need for a hierarchy of velocity weights can be seen with the aid of $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\overline{a}_{ij} \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g)$ term.

There are a few cases that will show us why we need the weights,

(1) When no derivatives fall on \overline{a}_{ij} then in the energy estimate we get a term of the form

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

In this case we necessarily have to perform integration by parts and we get two terms $-\int_0^T \int \int \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g dv dx dt$ which we can ignore assuming f is non-negative and the other term is $\int_0^T \int \int \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \, dv \, dx \, dt$.

We have already encountered this term in the Subsection [2.3](#page-5-0) and as before, this term poses no problem.

(2) Now assume we have two spatial derivatives hitting \overline{a}_{ii} . That is we have a term of the form

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_{\nu}^{\beta} g(\partial_x^2 \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{\nu_i \nu_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_{\nu}^{\beta''} g \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

We have also seen this term before in Subsection [2.2](#page-4-3) as I and it is one of the terms that prevents us from closing the estimates with the soft potential methodology.

Thus inspired from the hierarchy of $\langle x - tv \rangle$ weights in [\[19\]](#page-39-15) we use velocity weights dependent on number of derivatives hitting f. If we had a weight function $\overline{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}$ = 20 – 2| α , then performing the energy estimates with $\langle v \rangle^{2\overline{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$ we have a hope of closing the estimates.

Indeed the term $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_y^{\beta''} g$ has two less spatial derivatives than $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$ and hence can handle two extra velocity weights which knocks down the unaccounted for velocity weights to $\langle v \rangle$ as in the case 1.

(3) Unfortunately, this hierarchy fails for a different configuration of derivatives. Assume that we hit the equation with 10 velocity derivatives and look at the term when all the derivatives hit \bar{a}_{ij} . We abuse the multi-index notation by writing $\partial_v^{10} = \partial_v^{\beta}$ for some β such that $|\beta| = 10$.

The term reads

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{40} \partial_v^{10} g(\partial_v^{10} \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g \,dv \,dx \,dt.
$$

Since \overline{a}_{ij} and the first g is being hit by top order derivatives, we have no choice but to estimate them in L_x^2 , leaving us to estimate $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g$ in L_x^{∞} . Since the number of derivatives hitting the second f is only two we can use Sobolev embedding to estimate it in L_x^2 . But then we are generating spatial derivatives and thus this term can not take as many as 20 velocity weights.

This means that we need to penalize the number of velocity derivatives in our hierarchy as well. To deal with a problem we created a different problem!

Hence we need to come up with a hierarchy that penalizes spatial derivatives as well as velocity derivatives. But this penalty should be skewed in the direction of spatial derivatives because of the term of the following type

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\overline{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{10} g(\partial_x^2 \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^8 g \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Because we need the term $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^8 f$ to handle two more $\langle v \rangle$ weights coming from $\partial_x^2 \overline{a}_{ij}$ as before. Here we again abused the multi-index notation.

With these things in mind, we claim that the hierarchy $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} = 20 - \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}|\alpha|$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}|\beta|$ works. Indeed, in our example when only two spatial derivatives hit \overline{a}_{ij} then the weight $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} g$ can handle $20-\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{2}(|\alpha|-2) - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 weights, which is exactly two more than $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Next, the case when all the derivatives are velocity derivatives, we again look at the term

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_v^{10} g(\partial_v^{10} \overline{a}_{ij}) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g \,dv \,dx \,dt.
$$

In this case $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} = 15$ and $\partial_x^2 \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g$ (which we get after applying Sobolev embedding in x) can handle 16 $\langle v \rangle$ weights.

We claim that this hierarchy works and is used to estimate the error terms in Section [6.](#page-23-0)

Remark 2.1. Note that with this definition of weight function, we need to work with more derivatives than is known for soft-potentials (see [\[17,](#page-39-2) [5\]](#page-39-1)). The reason is that when \overline{a}_{ij} is hit with top or next to top order derivatives then we need to estimate it in L_x^2 and the accompanying term in L_x^{∞} which is ultimately bounded in L_x^2 at the cost of two spatial derivatives and more crucially $(v)^3$ weights.

2.5. Why we use exponential instead of Gaussian? Now, we discuss why we propagate exponential bound and not Gaussian. One reason is that since $\gamma \in [0,1]$, a time dependent exponential is enough. Second reason, is a bit more subtle, this has mostly to do with the term of the form $\overline{a}_{ij}v_iv_j$ (this is what one would get instead of $\frac{v_iv_j}{(v)^2}\overline{a}_{ij}$ in [\(4.1\)](#page-10-1) if one tried to propagate a gaussian bound, see (2.1) .

Again we specialize to $\gamma = 1$. We remind ourselves of the pointwise bound from [\[19\]](#page-39-15) (Prop. 5.7),

$$
|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}(\overline{a}_{ij}v_iv_j)|(t,x,v)\lesssim \int (|v|^3|v_*|^2+|v_*|^5)|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}f|(t,x,v_*)\,\mathrm{d}v_*.
$$

This can also be obtained by adapting our proof of [\(5.3\)](#page-18-2). Now we see that we are in the same fix as in Subsection [2.2.](#page-4-3) There is no way of absorbing this on the LHS and hence no hope to close the estimates. On the other hand, if we try to propagate the exponential bound this issue goes away and we are able to almost close the estimates.

Propagating an exponential in conjunction with the weighted hierarchy of norms takes care of almost all the terms. There is still one problematic term that posed no issues in case of soft potential. Namely,

$$
-d(t)\int_0^T\int\int\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\left(\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}g\right)^2\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}}{\langle v\rangle}\mathrm{d} v\,\mathrm{d} x\,\mathrm{d} t.
$$

This term arises when both $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2$ hit $e^{-d(t)\langle v \rangle}$ and none hits g (see [\(4.1\)](#page-10-1)). Since $|\overline{a}_{ii}| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^3$ for $\gamma = 1$ (see Proposition [5.1\)](#page-18-1), we have no hope of closing this estimate as the 'good' term that arises by propagating an exponential can only handle an additional $\langle v \rangle$ weight. But assuming f is non-negative, we note that \overline{a}_{ii} is non-negative and hence the whole integral has a good sign. Thus we can safely ignore this term. See Lemma [4.5](#page-15-0) for more details.

2.6. Why we need $\delta_{\gamma} > 0$ for $\gamma = 1$? We finally comment on why we need to choose a $\delta_{\gamma} > 0$ for the case of $\gamma = 1$ (see Theorem [1.1\)](#page-1-0).

To prove existence of local solutions, we follow the strategy employed in [\[17\]](#page-39-2). More concretely, we first show existence to a linearized problem and show that there is a solution to the full nonlinear problem using an iteration argument.

To show existence for a linearized equation we use the vanishing viscosity method. That is we add, a small viscosity to the linearized equation and solve the Cauchy problem on a bounded but arbitrary size domain. The idea is to get estimates independent of viscosity and the domain and take a weak limit in an appropriate norm and prove that this weak limit satisfies the linearized equation.

Since we solve our approximate linear equation on a bounded domain, there are some boundary error terms that we need to make sure vanish as we increase the size of the domain to infinity.

To make sure that these terms do decay, we need to modify the hierarchy in case of $\gamma = 1$. More specifically, we solve our linearized equation on B_R (in phase space) and add $\varepsilon \Delta_{x,v}\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta g$ to leverage the existence theory of parabolic equations.

Since we solve on a bounded domain, we use cut-off functions to stay away from the boundary. We introduce a hierarchy of cut-off functions ψ_m (where $m = |\alpha| + |\beta|$) in the spirit of [\[17\]](#page-39-2).

So for energy estimates, we multiply by $\psi_m^2 \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$ instead of just $\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g$. The presence of these cut-off functions give rise to boundary terms when we perform integration by parts.

Note that the extra viscous term (after the required integration by parts) gives us a term on the left hand side of the form,

$$
\|\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} g\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)}.
$$
\n(2.4)

Here $|\alpha'|+|\beta'| = |\alpha|+|\beta|+1$ and either $|\alpha'| = |\alpha|+1$ or $|\beta'| = |\beta|+1$. Now, by our definition of $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ in Subsection [2.4](#page-5-1) we see that $2\omega_{\alpha',\beta'} + 1 \leq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ (since we have at least one extra derivative). Since we bound this term in a higher weighted norm, we use this to show smallness of the boundary error terms via an induction.

But a typical boundary error term is of the form,

$$
\left| \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \, \overline{a}_{ij} \psi_m \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \psi_m (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g)^2 dv dx dt \right|.
$$
 (2.5)

We arrange our cut-off so that $|\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \psi_m| \leq R^{-2} \psi_{m-1}$ and since we are in B_R , we have $\langle v \rangle \leq R$. Using this, $|\overline{a}_{ij}| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{2+\gamma}$ (see Subsection [2.2\)](#page-4-3) and Young's inequality we get,

$$
(2.5) \lesssim R^{\gamma-1} \left[\left\| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} + \left[\left\| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_{m-1} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} \right].
$$

The term from the time dependent exponential takes care of the first term and we hope to use [\(2.4\)](#page-8-2) to take of the second term. For $\gamma \in [0,1)$, we get smallness since we are taking a negative power of R, but for $\gamma = 1$ we just get boundedness.

So if we change the hierarchy a little bit for $\gamma = 1$, that is if we have

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta}=20-|\beta|\left(\frac{1}{2}+\eta\right)-|\alpha|\left(\frac{3}{2}+\eta\right),\,
$$

for any $\eta > 0$, we see that in (2.4) , $2\omega_{\alpha',\beta'} + 1 + 2\eta \leq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Now we can do the boundary estimate a bit differently to get,

$$
(2.5) \lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\eta} \left[\left\| \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} + \left[\left\| \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}+\eta} \psi_{m-1} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} \right].
$$

Thanks to our new hierarchy of weights, we can both get smallness of the boundary terms and use the viscosity term to absorb the second term above on the left hand side (formally achieved by induction).

3. Notations and spaces

We introduce some notations that will be used throughout the paper.

Norms: We will use mixed L^p norms, $1 \leq p < \infty$ defined in the standard way:

$$
||h||_{L^p_v} := (\int |h|^p \, dv)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
$$

For $p = \infty$, define

$$
\|h\|_{L^\infty_v} \coloneqq \operatorname*{ess\,sup}_{v\in\mathbb{R}^3} |h|(v).
$$

For mixed norms, the norm on the right is taken first. For example,

$$
||h||_{L_x^p L_v^q} := \big(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \big(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |h|^q(x,v) \, dv\big)^{\frac{p}{q}} \, dx\big)^{\frac{1}{p}},
$$

and

$$
\|h\|_{L^r([0,T];L^p_xL^q_v)} := \Big(\int_0^T \Big(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \Big(\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |h|^q(x,v) \,\mathrm{d}v\Big)^{\frac{p}{q}} \,\mathrm{d}x\Big)^{\frac{r}{p}}\Big)^{\frac{1}{r}},
$$

with obvious modifications when $p = \infty$, $q = \infty$ or $r = \infty$.

Japanese brackets. Define

$$
\langle \cdot \rangle \coloneqq \sqrt{1+|\cdot|^2}.
$$

Multi-indices. Given a multi-index $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \in (\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})^3$, we define $\partial_x^{\alpha} = \partial_{x_1}^{\alpha_1} \partial_{x_2}^{\alpha_2} \partial_{x_3}^{\alpha_3}$ and similarly for ∂_v^{β} . Let $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$. Multi-indices are added according to the rule that if $\alpha' = (\alpha'_1, \alpha'_2, \alpha'_3)$ and $\alpha'' = (\alpha''_1, \alpha''_2, \alpha''_3)$, then $\alpha' + \alpha'' = (\alpha'_1 + \alpha''_1, \alpha'_2 + \alpha''_2, \alpha'_3 + \alpha''_3)$.

Velocity weights. We define the velocity weight function that we use in our energy norm. Let $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 10$ we define

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq 20 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha| - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta|,
$$

where

$$
\delta_{\gamma} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \gamma \in [0, 1) \\ \eta & \text{for some } \eta > 0 \quad \text{if } \gamma = 1. \end{cases}
$$

Global energy norms. We now describe the energy norm we use in $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$.

$$
\left\|h\right\|_{E^m_T}^2\coloneqq \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq m}\left\|\left\langle v\right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta h\right\|_{L^\infty([0,T);L^2_xL^2_v)}^2+\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq m}\left\|\left\langle v\right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\left\langle v\right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta h\right\|_{L^2([0,T);L^2_xL^2_v)}^2,
$$

when $m = 10$, it is dropped from the superscript.

It will also be convenient to define some other energy type norms. Namely,

$$
||h||_{Y_{v}^{m}}^{2}(t,x) := \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq m} ||\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} h||_{L_{v}^{2}}^{2}(t,x),
$$

$$
||h||_{Y_{x,v}^{m}}^{2}(t) := \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq m} ||\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} h||_{L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2}}^{2}(t),
$$

$$
||h||_{Y_{T}^{m}}^{2} := \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq m} ||\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} h||_{L^{\infty}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})}^{2}.
$$

and

$$
\|h\|^2_{X^m_T}\coloneqq \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq m}\|\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta h\|^2_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}.
$$

Finally we define the the weaker energy norms used in statement of Theorem [1.1](#page-1-0) for uniqueness of solutions.

$$
\|h\|_{\widetilde{E}^4_T}^2\coloneqq \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq 4}\|\langle v\rangle^{\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta h\|_{L^\infty([0,T);L^2_xL^2_v)}^2+\sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq 4}\|\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta h\|_{L^2([0,T);L^2_xL^2_v)}^2,
$$

and

$$
||h||_{\widetilde{Y}^4_{x,v}}^2(t) \coloneqq \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|\leq 4} ||\langle v \rangle^{\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} h||_{L_x^2 L_v^2}^2(t),
$$

where we define $\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta} = 10 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}$) | α | - $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$ $\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}$ | β , for $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 4$.

Local energy norms. Since we need to carry out the viscosity method estimates in a bounded domain, we need local versions of the energy norms. We defer the definitions till Section [6.](#page-23-0)

For two quantitites, A and B by $A \leq B$, we mean $A \leq C(d_0, \gamma)B$, where $C(d_0, \gamma)$ is a positive constant depending only on d_0 and γ .

4. Set-up for the energy estimates

Since we plan to propagate a time dependent exponential bound we start by defining $g \coloneqq e^{d(t)\langle v \rangle} f.$

Here $d(t) = d_0 - \kappa t$, $t \in (0, T_0]$ and $T_0 = \frac{d_0}{2\kappa}$ $\frac{d_0}{2\kappa}(\kappa)$ is some large constant, fixed later). Substituting $f = e^{-d(t)\langle v \rangle} g$ in [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1), we obtain the equation that g satisfies

$$
\partial_t g + v_i \partial_{x_i} g + \kappa \langle v \rangle g = \overline{a}_{ij} [f] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g - \overline{c} [f] g - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} [f] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} g - d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - \left(d(t) + \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} [f] g.
$$
\n(4.1)

As outlined in introduction, we use an iteration argument to prove existence of solutions to (4.1) . Thus as a first step we work towards proving a linearized version of (4.1)

Lemma 4.1. Let $M_h > 0$, $T \in (0, T_0]$, g_{in} and h be given nonnegative functions. Also let g_{in} be such that $||g_{in}||_{Y_{x,v}} < M_0$ and h be such that $||he^{d(t)\langle v \rangle}||_{Y_T} < M_h$. Then there exists a solution to the linearized problem

$$
\partial_t \overline{G} + v_i \partial_{x_i} \overline{G} + \kappa \langle v \rangle \overline{G} = \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \overline{G} - \overline{c} [h] \overline{G} - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} \overline{G} - d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - \left(d(t) + \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \overline{G},
$$
\n(4.2)

with $\overline{G}(0,x,v) = g_{\text{in}}(x,v)$ and κ , a large enough constant. Moreover, \overline{G} is non-negative and

$$
\|\overline{G}\|_{E_T}^2 \le \|g_{\text{in}}\|_{Y_{x,v}}^2 \exp\left(C(d_0, \gamma, \kappa, M_h)T\right). \tag{4.3}
$$

The proof will be concluded in Section [7.](#page-34-0)

As an intermediate step to proving Lemma [4.1](#page-10-2) we use vanishing viscosity method. We begin by noting existence for equation that is obtained by adding a small viscosity in [\(4.1\)](#page-10-1). To appeal to the standard parabolic theory we smoothen out the initial data near boundary of our domain and make sure that our linearization is also smooth. In the following lemma and henceforth we use the following notation: for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and $R > 3$, we define the mollifier $\zeta_{\varepsilon}(x,v) = \varepsilon^{-6} \zeta(x/\varepsilon, y/\varepsilon)$ for some non-negative, C_c^{∞} function ζ such that $\int \zeta dv dx = 1$. We work on a ball $\Omega_R := \{(x, v) \in \mathbb{R}^6 : |x|^2 + |v|^2 < R^2\}$. Moreover, let χ_L be a smooth cut-off function on \mathbb{R}^6 , supported on Ω_{L-1} , equal to 1 in Ω_{L-2} , radially symmetric, monotone and such that for $|\alpha| + |\beta| = n$, $|\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \chi_R| < 2^n$.

Lemma 4.2. Let g_{in} and h be given nonnegative functions with $T > 0$. Also let g_{in} be such that $||g_{in}||_{Y_{x,v}} < \infty$ and h be such that $||he^{d(t)\langle v \rangle}||_{Y_T} < \infty$. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, let $h_{\varepsilon} = \zeta_{\varepsilon} * h$. Then for R sufficiently large, there exists a unquie solution $G = G_{h,R,\varepsilon}$ to

$$
\partial_t G + v_i \partial_{x_i} G + \kappa \langle v \rangle G = \varepsilon \partial_{x_i, x_i}^2 G + \varepsilon \partial_{v_i, v_i}^2 G + \overline{a}_{ij} \Big[h_\varepsilon \Big] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 G - \overline{c} \Big[h_\varepsilon \Big] G - 2d(t) \big(\overline{a}_{ij} \Big[h_\varepsilon \Big] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij} \big) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} G
$$

$$
- d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - \left(d(t) + \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \big(\overline{a}_{ij} \Big[h_\varepsilon \Big] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij} \big) G \quad (4.4)
$$

on $[0, T] \times G$ such that

$$
G(0, x, v) = \chi_R(x, v)(\zeta_{\varepsilon} * g_{\text{in}})(x, v)
$$

\n
$$
G(t, x, v) = 0 \text{ for all } (t, x, v) \in [0, \infty) \times \partial\Omega_R
$$
\n(4.5)

Moreover G is nonnegative and $G \in C^{\infty}([0, T] \times \Omega_R)$.

Proof. Existence of such G follows from standard parabolic theory. Non-negativity is a bit tricky, because in this form it's not clear if we can apply maximum principle.

To get over that issue, we conider the equation that $F = Ge^{-d(t)/\nu}$ satisfies. We just get [\(1.3\)](#page-0-1) back with an additional viscosity term. More precisely, we have

$$
\partial_t F + v_i \partial_{x_i} F = \varepsilon \Delta_{x,v} F + \overline{a}_{ij} \left[h_\varepsilon \right] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 F - \overline{c} \left[h_\varepsilon \right] F. \tag{4.6}
$$

Thanks to positivity of h_{ε} , we have that $-\overline{c}[h_{\varepsilon}]$ is positive and thus by maximum principle we get that F is non-negative as the boundary conditions are positive. Since $G = Fe^{d(t)(v)}$, it is non-negative as well.

Since we have $\|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}h_{\varepsilon}\|_{L^p} \leq \|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}h\|_{L^p}$, we suppress its dependence on ε and just use the bounds for h.

Applying $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta}$ to [\(4.4\)](#page-11-0), we get

$$
\frac{\partial_t \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G + v_i \partial_{x_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G + \kappa \langle v \rangle \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G - \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G - \varepsilon \partial_{x_i, x_i}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G - \varepsilon \partial_{v_i, v_i}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$
\n
$$
= \underbrace{[\partial_t + v_i \partial_{x_i}, \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta}] G}_{\text{Term 1}} + \underbrace{\kappa (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} ((v) G) - \langle v \rangle \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)}_{\text{Term 2}}
$$
\n
$$
+ \underbrace{\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 G) - \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G - \underbrace{\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\overline{c}[h] G)}_{\text{Term 4}} - 2(d(t)) \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left((\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{v} \partial_{v_j} G \right)}_{\text{Term 5}}
$$
\n
$$
- \underbrace{d(t) \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left(\left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - \left(d(t) + \frac{1}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) (\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) G \right)}_{\text{Term 6}}.
$$
\n(4.7)

Now Lemma [4.2](#page-11-1) only provides zero boundary conditions for G and not for higher derivatives. Thus, we need to multiply by a cut-off function in velocity that vanishes on $\partial\Omega_R$. Unfortunately, we cannot just work with the same cut-off function for all higher derivatives of G. This is because when we perform integration by parts, we end up with derivatives of this cut-off function and thus we need to use a hierarchy of these functions, depending on how many derivatives we take of [\(4.4\)](#page-11-0). We also note that the terms involving the derivatives

of the cut-off function can be thought of as the boundary error terms and only show up because we work on Ω_R and not on \mathbb{R}^6 .

Let ψ be a smooth, radial, nonnegative cutoff function in the velocity variable such that it is identically 1 when $|v| \leq 1$ and vanishes for $|v| \geq 11/10$. For $0 < r < R$ then define $\psi^{r}(v) = \psi(v/r)$. Finally, for $|\alpha| + |\beta| = m$, we define $\psi_{m}(v) = \psi^{R/2^{m}}(v)$. Note that for $m = 0$ this means that $\psi_0 \equiv 1$ on Ω_R and for any $m > 0$ we have that ψ_m vanishes at $\partial \Omega_R$.

With the above definitions and lemma we can now have the following energy estimate for the solution of [\(4.4\)](#page-11-0) and its higher derivatives.

Lemma 4.3. Let G be a solution to (4.7) then for $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq 10$ and $T \in [0, T_0)$ we have the following energy estimate

$$
\begin{split}\n\|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right) \psi_m \|_{L_v^2 L_x^2}^2(T) + \kappa \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right) \psi_m \|_{L^2([0,T];L_v^2 L_x^2)}^2 \\
+ \varepsilon \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) \psi_m \|_{L^2([0,T];L_v^2 L_x^2)}^2 + \varepsilon \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_v (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) \psi_m \|_{L^2([0,T];L_v^2 L_x^2)}^2, \\
&\lesssim \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} g_{\text{in}} \right) \psi_m \|_{L_v^2 L_x^2}^2 + \int_0^T \int_0^T \int_0^T \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right) J(t,x,v) \psi_m \, dv \, dx \, dt \\
&\quad + \mathcal{A}_1^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{A}_2^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{A}_3^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_1^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_2^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_3^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_4^{\alpha,\beta}.\n\end{split}
$$
\n(4.8)

Here J are Terms 1-Terms 6 and are a mix of bulk and boundary error terms and are estimated in Lemma [4.5](#page-15-0) and

$$
\mathcal{A}_{1}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_{m}^{2} (\partial_{v_{i}v_{j}}^{2} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^{2} \right\|_{L^{1}([0,T];L^{1}_{v}L^{1}_{x})},\tag{4.9}
$$

$$
\mathcal{A}_{2}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \psi_m^2 \overline{a}_{ij} \left[h \right] \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right)^2 \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1 L_x^1)},\tag{4.10}
$$

$$
\mathcal{A}_{3}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j,l} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} \psi_m^2(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_v L^1_x)},\tag{4.11}
$$

$$
\mathcal{B}_{1}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \psi_m(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_v L^1_x)},\tag{4.12}
$$

$$
\mathcal{B}_{2}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j,k,l} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{v_{l}} \psi_{m} \partial_{v_{k}} \psi_{m} (\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^{2} \right\|_{L^{1}([0,T];L^{1}_{v}L^{1}_{x})},\tag{4.13}
$$

$$
\mathcal{B}_{3}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j,l} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1 L_x^1)},\tag{4.14}
$$

$$
\mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta} := \max_{\substack{i,j,l \\ |\beta''|+|\beta''|+|\alpha'|=2|\alpha| \\ |\alpha''|+|\beta''|=|\alpha|+|\beta| \\ |\beta'|+|\alpha'|=1}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G(\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1L_x^1)}.
$$
\n
$$
(4.15)
$$

Proof. We first multiply [\(4.7\)](#page-11-2) by $(v)^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}(\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G)\psi_m^2$ and integrate in $[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ (we suppress the domain of integration henceforth). Although, G is only defined on Ω_R , we multiply by the cut-off function ψ_m , thus we can extend domain of integration to all of \mathbb{R}^6 by assuming the integrand is zero outside Ω_R .

Then integrating by parts in space and time we get,

$$
\frac{1}{2} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2(T, x, v) dv dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2(0, x, v) dv dx
$$
\n(4.16)

$$
+\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_{m}^{2} \kappa \langle v \rangle (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^{2} (t, x, v) dv dx dt \tag{4.17}
$$

$$
-\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G dv dx dt \tag{4.18}
$$

$$
-\varepsilon \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) \partial_{x_i,x_i}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G dv dx dt
$$
\n(4.19)

$$
-\varepsilon \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) \partial_{v_i,v_i}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G dv dx dt
$$
\n(4.20)

$$
= \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) J(t,x,v) dv dx dt.
$$
 (4.21)

Integrating by parts twice in v for (4.18) we get (for brevity we drop the integration signs)

$$
(4.18) = \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_{v}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G + \frac{1}{2} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \partial_{v_j} \left((\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 \right) + \omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} \psi_m^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \partial_{v_j} \left((\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 \right) + \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \partial_{v_j} \left((\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 \right) = \frac{\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_{v}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G - \frac{1}{2} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 - \frac{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_j \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 - \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_j} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 - \frac{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_j \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} \psi_m^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h] (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^2 - 2 \omega_{\alpha,\beta} (\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 1) v_i v_j \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 4} \psi_m^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h] (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}
$$

For now, we just make the following observations,

- \bullet A_1 is non-negative and thus can be dropped from our estimate. This is true since $h \geq 0$.
- A_2 is bounded by $\mathcal{A}_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{\alpha,\beta}{1}$.
- A_3 and A_8 can be bounded by $\mathcal{A}_3^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ from Lemma [4.3.](#page-12-0)
- A_5 and A_6 can be bounded by $\mathcal{A}_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ from Lemma [4.3.](#page-12-0)
- A_4 and A_{12} can be bounded by $\mathcal{B}_4^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ from Lemma [4.3.](#page-12-0)
- A_7 and A_9 can be bounded by $\mathcal{B}_3^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{\alpha}{3}$ from Lemma [4.3.](#page-12-0)
- A_{10} is bounded by $\mathcal{B}_{2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{2}^{\alpha,\rho}$ from Lemma [4.3.](#page-12-0)
- Finally A_{11} is bounded by $\mathcal{B}_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{\alpha,\beta}{1}$.

All the terms other than A_1 will be treated as either "bulk" error terms (when there are no derivatives falling on ψ_m) or as "boundary" error terms (when there are some derivatives falling on ψ_m).

Continuing integrating by parts we perform the same in x for (4.19) to get

$$
(4.19) = \varepsilon \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_{x_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt.
$$

Integrating by parts in v for (4.20) we get

$$
(4.20) \equiv \varepsilon [\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 + \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{v_i} ((\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2) \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m + \omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \partial_{v_i} ((\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2) \psi_m^2]
$$

$$
\equiv \varepsilon [\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 (\partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 - 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m - \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 (\partial_{v_i} \psi_m)^2 - \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \psi_m \partial_{v_i}^2 \psi_m - \frac{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \psi_m^2 - 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} (\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1) v_i^2 \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-4} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \psi_m^2 - \frac{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m.
$$

We again bound the various C_i terms as follows,

- \bullet C_1 is positive and will be useful for closing the estimates and hence incorporated on the LHS.
- C_2 and C_7 can be bounded by $\mathcal{B}_3^{\alpha,\beta}$ 3
- C_3 can be bounded by $\mathcal{B}_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ 2
- C_4 can be bounded by $\mathcal{B}_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ 1
- C_5 and C_6 can be absorbed on the LHS by choosing ε small.

Remark 4.4. For $|\alpha| + |\beta| = 0$, we have by our convention $\psi_0 = 1$. Thus the terms of the form $\mathcal{B}_{i}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{\alpha}{i}$ are not present. This fact will be crucial later in showing that the boundary error terms degenerate in the limit $R \to \infty$ via an induction.

Now we bound $\int_0^T \int \int (v)^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G) J(t, x, v) \psi_m^2 dv dx dt$ with various error terms.

Lemma 4.5. For $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 10$, we have that

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left(\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right) J(t, x, v) \psi_{m} dv dx dt \lesssim T_{1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{2}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{3,2}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{4}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{5,2}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{6,1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{6,2}^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta},
$$

with $\mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ defined in (4.15) ,

$$
\mathcal{B}_{5}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j,l} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \left((\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1 L_x^1)}.
$$
(4.22)

Moreover,

$$
T_1^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'| \le |\alpha|+1\\|\beta'| \le |\beta|-1}} \|\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \cdot |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_x L^1_v)}, \tag{4.23}
$$

$$
T_2^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \sum_{|\beta'| \leq |\beta|-1} \|\kappa \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \cdot |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta'} G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_x L^1_v)}
$$
(4.24)

$$
T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta} := \max_{i,j} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|+|\alpha''|\leq 2|\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta'''|+|\beta'''| \leq 2|\beta|+2\\|\alpha''|+|\beta'''| = |\alpha|+|\beta|\\2 \leq |\alpha'|+|\beta'| \leq \min\{|\alpha|+|\beta|\} \beta}} \| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G||\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta''} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] ||\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G||_{L^1([0,T];L_x^1L_v^1)},
$$
\n
$$
\sum_{|\alpha'|+|\beta''| \leq |\alpha|+|\beta|,|\beta|} \| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha''} G||\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta''} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] ||\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G||_{L^1([0,T];L_x^1L_v^1)},
$$
\n
$$
(4.25)
$$

$$
T_{3,2}^{\alpha,\beta} := \max_{i,j} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|=|\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|\geq |\beta|\\|\alpha'|+|\beta'|\geq 9}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'}\partial_v^{\beta'}\overline{a}_{ij}[h]||\partial_{v_iv_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G|\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)},\tag{4.26}
$$

$$
T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{i,j,l} \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|=|\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|=\beta|\\|\alpha'|+|\beta'|=1}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'}\partial_v^{\beta'}\overline{a}_{ij}[h]| \partial_{v_l}\partial_x^{\alpha''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)}, \quad (4.27)
$$

$$
T_4^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|\leq |\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|\leq |\beta|}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'}\partial_v^{\beta'}\overline{c}[h]| |\partial_x^{\alpha''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)},\tag{4.28}
$$

$$
T_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|=|\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|=|\beta|+1\\1\leq |\alpha'|+|\beta'|\leq |\alpha|+|\beta|}} |\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left((\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)},
$$
\n(4.29)

$$
T_{5,2}^{\alpha,\beta} \coloneqq \max_{j} \left\| \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} \psi_m^2 | \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right\| \left(\left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij} \right) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \left\| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_x L^1_v)},\tag{4.30}
$$

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$$
T_{6,1}^{\alpha,\beta} := \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|\leq |\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|\leq |\beta|\\|\alpha'|+|\beta'| \geq 1}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left|\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}[h]_{ii}+\varepsilon}{\langle v\rangle}\right)\right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G|\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)},\tag{4.31}
$$

$$
T_{6,2}^{\alpha,\beta} := \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'|+|\alpha''|\leq|\alpha|\\|\beta'|+|\beta''|\leq|\beta|}} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left|\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij})v_i v_j}{\langle v\rangle^2}\right)\right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G|\|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)}.
$$
\n(4.32)

Proof. We proceed by bounding the energy of the various terms appearing on the RHS of $(4.7).$ $(4.7).$

Term 1: We have that

$$
\big[\partial_t+v_i\partial_{x_i},\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta\big]G=\sum_{\substack{|\beta'|+|\beta''|=|\beta|\\|\beta'|=1}}\partial_x^{\beta'}\partial_v^{\beta''}\partial_x^\alpha G
$$

Thus it can be bounded by $T_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{1}{1}^{\alpha,\beta}$.

Term 2: For Term 2, the commutator term arises from ∂_v acting on $\langle v \rangle$. Thus, we have

$$
|\text{Term 2}| \lesssim \sum_{|\beta'| \leq |\beta|-1} \partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta'}G
$$

This contribution is majorized by $T_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ $2^{\alpha,\rho}$.

Term 3: When only one derivative hits $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$, we need to perform integration by parts. We split this into two cases

Case 1: When $(\alpha', \beta') = (1, 0)$. That is $\partial_x^{\alpha'} = \partial_{x_i}$. We perform integration by parts twice first with ∂_{v_i} then followed by ∂_{x_i} .

$$
\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
= -\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_{x_l} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
- 2\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
- 2(\omega_{\alpha,\beta}) v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
- \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_i} \partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
\equiv \frac{1}{2} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\partial_{x_l}^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} g
$$

\n
$$
- 2\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} g(\partial_{x_l}^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} g
$$

\n(4.33)

$$
-2\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_i} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G \qquad (4.34)
$$

2(*x*, *x*)₂, *y*, *z*)² $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ - *z*₂, *z z \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \beta \alpha \beta \beta \alpha*

$$
-2(\omega_{\alpha,\beta})v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G \qquad (4.35)
$$

$$
- \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_i} \partial_{x_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta} G.
$$
 (4.36)

By our definitions we have that $|(4.36)| + |(4.33)| \le T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\left| \mathcal{S}_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta},\right. \left| \left(4.34\right) \right| \lesssim \mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\left| \mathcal{S}_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta},\right. \left| \left(4.34\right) \right| \lesssim \mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\left| \mathcal{S}_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta},\right. \left| \left(4.34\right) \right| \lesssim \mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4}$, $|(4.35)| \lesssim T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $|(4.35)| \lesssim T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $|(4.35)| \lesssim T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{3,3}^{\mathsf{a},\mathsf{p}}$.

Case 2: When $(\alpha', \beta') = (0, 1)$. That is $\partial_v^{\beta'} = \partial_{v_l}$. We perform integration by parts twice first with ∂_{v_i} then followed by ∂_{v_i} .

$$
\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
= -\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_{v_l} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
- 2\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
- 2(\omega_{\alpha,\beta}) v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
- \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_i} \partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
= \frac{1}{2} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} g(\partial_{v_l}^2 \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n
$$
+ \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
\n(4.38)

+
$$
\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G
$$
 (4.38)
+ $(\omega_{\alpha,\beta}) v_l \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G$ (4.39)

$$
-2\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \qquad (4.40)
$$

$$
-2(\omega_{\alpha,\beta})v_i \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \qquad (4.41)
$$

$$
-\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\partial_{v_i} \partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta''} G. \tag{4.42}
$$

Again, we have that $|(4.40)| + |(4.37)| \le T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\left| \mathbb{S}^{\alpha,\beta}_{3,1},\ |(4.38)| + |(4.40)| \lesssim \mathcal{B}^{\alpha,\beta}_4$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4},\,\left\vert \left(4.39\right) \right\vert +\left\vert \left(4.41\right) \right\vert \lesssim$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4},\,\left\vert \left(4.39\right) \right\vert +\left\vert \left(4.41\right) \right\vert \lesssim$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4},\,\left\vert \left(4.39\right) \right\vert +\left\vert \left(4.41\right) \right\vert \lesssim$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4},\,\left\vert \left(4.39\right) \right\vert +\left\vert \left(4.41\right) \right\vert \lesssim$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4},\,\left\vert \left(4.39\right) \right\vert +\left\vert \left(4.41\right) \right\vert \lesssim$ $T_{3.3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{3,3}^{\mathsf{a},\beta}$.

When we have more than 1 derivative hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ then we don't need to perform integration by parts. Since we treat the two cases- when less than 8 derivatives hit $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ and when at least 9 derivatives hit $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ - differently, we use different error terms to bound them.

Explicitly, when $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \leq 8$ we have |Term 3| $\leq T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ and when $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \geq 9$ we have |Term 3 $\vert \lesssim T_{3,2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{3,2}^{\mathsf{a},\rho}$.

Thus in total we have,

$$
|\text{Term 3}| \lesssim T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{3,2}^{\alpha,\beta} + T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta} + \mathcal{B}_{4}^{\alpha,\beta}.
$$

Note that depending on how many derivatives hit $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ some of these terms might be zero.

Term 4: This term can be bounded in a straight forward way by $T_4^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a^{\alpha,\rho}_{4}$.

Term 5: Again, if we have no derivatives falling on $\overline{a}_{ij}[h] \frac{v_i}{\sqrt{v}}$ $\frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle}$ then we need to do integration by parts. More precisely, we have

$$
\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left((\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} G \right) = \sum_{\substack{|\alpha'| + |\alpha''| = |\alpha| \\ |\beta'| + |\beta''| = |\beta|}} \left(\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left((\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right) (\partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G) + (\overline{a}_{ij} [h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G.
$$
\n(4.43)

For the second term we use integration by parts in ∂_{v_j} to get,

$$
2(d(t)) \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G
$$

\n
$$
\equiv -(d(t)) \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \left(\partial_{v_j} \left((\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \qquad (4.44)
$$

\n
$$
- 2d(t) \omega_{\alpha,\beta} \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} - 2} v_j \psi_m^2 \left((\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 \qquad (4.45)
$$

$$
-2d(t)\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_j} \psi_m \left((\overline{a}_{ij}[h] + \varepsilon \delta_{ij}) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2. \quad (4.46)
$$

The first term in [\(4.43\)](#page-17-5) is bounded by $T_{5.1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$. We also have,

$$
|(4.44)| \lesssim T_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta}, |(4.45)| \lesssim T_{5,2}^{\alpha,\beta} \text{ and } |(4.46)| \lesssim \mathcal{B}_5^{\alpha,\beta}
$$

Term 6: For first part of Term 6 note that $\delta_{ij}\overline{a}_{ij}[h] = \overline{a}_{ii}[h]$ and when no derivatives hit $\overline{a}_{ii}[h]$ $\frac{i\tilde{\mathbf{z}}[n]}{\langle v \rangle}$ then we have the term

$$
-d(t)\int_0^T\int\int\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\psi_m^2(\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G)^2\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]+\varepsilon}{\langle v\rangle}\mathrm{d} v\,\mathrm{d} x\,\mathrm{d} t.
$$

Note, crucially that since $h \geq 0$, we have that $\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]}{\langle v \rangle} \geq 0$ implying that the whole integral is negative and thus can be dropped.

When at least one derivative fall on $\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]+ \varepsilon}{\langle v \rangle}$ then we can bound it by $T_{6,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $_{6,1}^{\mathsf{a},\rho}$. . — Первый процесс в постановки программа в серверном становки производительно становки производительно станов
В серверном становки производительно становки производительно становки производительно становки производительн

Similarly the second part of Term 6 can be bounded by $T_{6,2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ 6,2

Remark 4.6. It is seen easily that $\mathcal{A}_1^{\alpha,\beta} \leq T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ and $\mathcal{A}_3^{\alpha,\beta} \leq T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{3,3}^{\infty,\rho}$. Thus it suffices to bound the $T_i^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a_i^{\alpha,\beta},\ {\cal A}_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a^{0,\beta}_2$ and $\mathcal{B}_i^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{i}^{\alpha,\rho}$ terms.

5. Estimates for the coefficients

In the next section we estimate all the errors but before we can do that we need to get a bound on the coefficient matrices, \overline{a} and \overline{c} , and their derivatives. We thus begin with bounds for \overline{a} and its derivatives.

Proposition 5.1. We assume $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq 10$. The coefficient \overline{a}_{ij} and its higher derivatives satisfy the following pointwise bounds:

$$
\max_{i,j} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \overline{a}_{ij}|(t,x,v) \lesssim \int |v - v_*|^{2+\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f|(t,x,v_*) \, dv_*,\tag{5.1}
$$

$$
\max_{j} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{1+\gamma} \int \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f|(t, x, v_*) \, \mathrm{d}v_*, \tag{5.2}
$$

$$
\left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \right| (t, x, v) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \int \langle v_* \rangle^4 \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f \right| (t, x, v_*) \, dv_*.
$$
 (5.3)

The first v-derivatives of \overline{a}_{ij} and the corresponding higher derivatives satisfy:

$$
\max i, j, k \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_{v_k} \overline{a}_{ij} \right| (t, x, v) \lesssim \int |v - v_*|^{1 + \gamma} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f \right| (t, x, v_*) \, dv_*, \tag{5.4}
$$

$$
\max i, j, k | \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_{v_k} \left(\overline{a}_{ij}(t, x, v) \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) | \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \int \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma} | \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f | (t, x, v_*) \, dv_*. \tag{5.5}
$$

Finally, the second derivatives of \overline{a}_{ij} and its higher derivatives follow:

$$
\max_{i,j,k,l} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_{v_k v_l}^2 \overline{a}_{ij}|(t,x,v) \lesssim \int |v - v_*|^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} f|(t,x,v_*) \, \mathrm{d}v_*. \tag{5.6}
$$

Proof. We use the following facts for convolutions with $|\beta'| \leq 2$,

$$
\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] = \int (\partial_v^{\beta'} a_{ij}(v - v_*)) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} h)(t, x, v_*) \, dv_*
$$

$$
\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) = \int (\partial_v^{\beta'} \left(a_{ij} \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) (v - v_*)) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} h)(t, x, v_*) \, dv_*
$$

Proof of (5.1) *:* For this we just notice via the form of matrix a in (1.2) that

$$
|a_{ij}(v-v_*)| \le |v-v_*|^{2+\gamma}.
$$

Proof of (5.2) *:* For (5.2) we use (1.2) to get

$$
a_{ij}(v - v_*)v_i = |v - v_*|^{2+\gamma} \left(v_j - \frac{(v \cdot (v - v_*)) (v - v_*)_j}{|v - v_*|^2} \right)
$$

=
$$
|v - v_*|^\gamma (v_j (v - v_*)_l (v - v_*)_l - v_l (v - v_*)_l (v - v_*)_j)
$$

=
$$
|v - v_*|^\gamma (v - v_*)_l (v_l (v_*)_j - v_j (v_*)_l).
$$
 (5.7)

Thus we have using triangle inequality that $a_{ij}(v - v_*)\frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle}$ $\left|\frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle}\right| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{1+\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma}.$

Proof of (5.3) *:* For (5.3) we again begin with (1.2) and see using triangle inequality

$$
a_{ij}(v - v_*)v_iv_j = |v - v_*|^{2+\gamma} \left(|v|^2 - \frac{(v \cdot (v - v_*))^2}{|v - v_*|^2} \right)
$$

\n
$$
= |v - v_*|^\gamma (|v|^2 (|v|^2 + |v_*|^2 - 2(v \cdot v_*)) - |v|^4 + 2|v|^2 (v \cdot v_*) - (v \cdot v_*)^2)
$$

\n
$$
= |v - v_*|^\gamma (|v|^2 |v_*|^2 - (v \cdot v_*)^2)
$$

\n
$$
\lesssim |v - v_*|^\gamma |v|^2 |v_*|^2
$$

\n
$$
\lesssim \langle v \rangle^{2+\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{4+\gamma}.
$$
\n(5.8)

Hence we have that $\left| \frac{a_{ij}v_iv_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right|$ $\left|\frac{\partial_i v_i v_j}{\partial v_i^2}\right| \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{4+\gamma}.$

Proof of (5.4) *:* Using homogeneity we have,

$$
|\partial_{v_k} a_{ij}| \lesssim |v - v_*|^{1+\gamma},
$$

which implies (5.4) .

Proof of (5.5) *:* To prove (5.5) , we use (5.7) to get

$$
\partial_{v_k}\left(a_{ij}(v-v_*)\frac{v_i}{\langle v\rangle}\right)=\partial_{v_k}\left(\frac{1}{\langle v\rangle}|v-v_*|^\gamma(v-v_*)_l(v_l(v_*)_j-v_j(v_*)_l)\right).
$$

Using the product rule we get mutiple terms which we treat one by one now. When ∂_{v_k} hit $\frac{1}{\langle v \rangle}$ we get upto a constant $\frac{v_k}{\langle v \rangle^3}$, thus we have using triangle inequality

$$
\frac{v_k}{\langle v \rangle^3} |v - v_*|^\gamma (v - v_*)_l (v_l(v_*)_j - v_j(v_*)_l) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^\gamma \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma}.
$$

When ∂_{v_k} hit $|v-v_*|^\gamma$ we get upto a constant $(v-v_*)_k|v-v_*|^{\gamma-2}$, hence using the fact that $(v-v_*)_k(v-v_*)l$ $\frac{y^*}{|v-v_*|^2}$ ≤ 1 and triangle inequality we get

$$
\frac{1}{\langle v \rangle}|v-v_*|^{\gamma} \frac{(v-v_*)_k(v-v_*)l}{|v-v_*|^2} (v_l(v_*)_j-v_j(v_*)_l) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{\gamma+1}.
$$

Finally when ∂_{v_k} hits $(v_l(v_*)_j - v_j(v_*)_l)$ we get $(\delta_{lk}(v_*)_j - \delta_{jk}(v_*)_l)$. Again, by triangle inequality we get

$$
\frac{1}{\langle v \rangle}|v - v_*|^{\gamma} (v - v_*)_{l} (\delta_{lk}(v_*)_{j} - \delta_{jk}(v_*)_{l}) \lesssim \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \langle v_* \rangle^{2+\gamma}.
$$

Hence in total we have

$$
\partial_{v_k}\left(a_{ij}(v-v_*)\frac{v_i}{\langle v\rangle}\right)\lesssim \langle v\rangle^{\gamma}\langle v_*\rangle^{2+\gamma}.
$$

Proof of [\(5.6\)](#page-19-2): Finally, for the second derivatives of a_{ij} we obtain by homogeneity

$$
\left|\partial_{v_l}\partial_{v_k}a_{ij}(v-v_*)\right|\lesssim |v-v_*|^\gamma.
$$

which implies (5.6)

Since $c = \partial_{z_iz_j}^2 a_{ij}(z)$, we see that \overline{c} and its higher derivatives satisfy the same bounds as $(5.6).$ $(5.6).$

Now we note a very simple interpolation inequality that will let us estimate the coefficient matrices in L_v^{∞} .

Lemma 5.2. Let $h : [0, T_0) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ be a smooth function, then

$$
||h||_{L_v^1}(t,v) \lesssim ||\langle v \rangle^2 h||_{L_v^2}(t,x).
$$

Proof. We just use Holder's inequality to get

$$
\int |h|(t,x,v) dv \lesssim \left(\int \langle v \rangle^4 h^2(t,x,v) dv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int \langle v \rangle^{-4} dv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
$$

$$
\lesssim \left(\int \langle v \rangle^4 h^2(t,x,v) dv\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
$$

As will become clear from Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) and Lemma [5.8,](#page-22-1) we estimate the derivatives of $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ and $\bar{c}[h]$ in different L_x^p spaces but always in L_v^{∞} . Thus in the following lemma we establish an estimate in L_v^{∞} .

But before that we note a simple bound on derivatives of h.

Lemma 5.3. For every $l \in \mathbb{N}$, the following estimate holds with a constant depending on l, γ and d_0 for any $(t, x, v) \in [0, T_0) \times \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$

$$
\langle v \rangle^{l} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} h|(t,x,v) \lesssim_{l} \sum_{|\beta'| \leq |\beta|} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta'} \mathfrak{H}|(t,x,v),
$$

where $\mathfrak{H}(t, x, v) = he^{d(t)\langle v \rangle}$.

Proof. This is immediate from differentiating \mathfrak{H} and using that $\langle v \rangle^n e^{-d(t)\langle v \rangle} \leq_n 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

 \Box

Lemma 5.4. For $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 10$, we have the following L_v^{∞} bounds

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-2-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t,x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta}}(t,x), \tag{5.9}
$$

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-1-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v\rangle}\right) \|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t,x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta}}(t,x), \tag{5.10}
$$

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \left(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v\rangle^2}\right)\|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t,x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta}}(t,x). \tag{5.11}
$$

If ∣β∣ ≥ 1 then we have,

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-1-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta'} \partial_{v_l} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t,x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta'}}(t,x), \tag{5.12}
$$

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta'} \partial_{v_l} \left(\overline{a}_{ij}[h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v\rangle}\right)\|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t, x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta'}}(t, x), \tag{5.13}
$$

where $\partial_v^{\beta} = \partial_v^{\beta'} \partial_{v_l}$.

if $|\beta|$ ≥ 2 then we have,

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta'} \partial_{v_l v_k}^2 \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \|_{L_v^{\infty}}(t, x) \lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta'}}(t, x)(t, x), \tag{5.14}
$$

where $\partial_v^{\beta} = \partial_v^{\beta'} \partial_{v_k v_l}^2$.

Proof. This is just a straightforward combination of appropriate bounds in Proposition [5.1](#page-18-1) and Lemma [5.2](#page-20-0) which implies the bound of the form,

LHS
$$
\leq
$$
 $\| \langle v \rangle^k \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} h \|_{L^2_v}(t, x).$

We finish of by using Lemma [5.3.](#page-20-1) \Box

In the following lemma we establish an L_v^{∞} bound for $\overline{c}[h]$.

Lemma 5.5. For $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 10$, we have

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{-\gamma} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \overline{c}[h] \| (t, x) \lesssim \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_v^{\alpha+\beta}} (t, x), \tag{5.15}
$$

where, again, $\mathfrak{H} = he^{d(t)\langle v \rangle}$.

Proof. Since we have

$$
|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}\overline{c}|(t,x,v)\lesssim \int |v-v_*|^{\gamma}|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}h|\,\mathrm{d}v_*,
$$

the required result just follows by triangle inequality and in the same way as Lemma [5.4.](#page-21-0) \Box

Remark 5.6. At the level of the linear equation we can bound h in a much weaker norm but since we will perform an iteration, we stick to the strong norm.

Having bounded the coefficient matrices we note two general but specialized inequalities which play a crucial role in bounding the error terms in the next section. In fact, we will reduce all the error terms to fit one of the following lemmas.

Lemma 5.7. Let G be a solution to (4.4) and $\mathfrak{H} = e^{d(t)(v)}h$ where h is the nonnegative function from Lemma [4.2.](#page-11-1) For $|\alpha''| + |\beta''| \leq 10$ and $|\alpha'''| + |\beta'''| \leq 10$ we have the following estimate,

$$
\begin{split} & \| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}} |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_v^8} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)} \\ & \lesssim \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_T} \big[\| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)}^2 + \| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_x L^2_v)}^2 \big]. \end{split}
$$

Proof. The idea is to estimate $||\mathfrak{H}||_{Y_v^8}$ in L_x^{∞} and then use Sobolev embedding to go to L_x^2 at the cost of two spatial derivatives.

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha'''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_{v}^{8}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t
$$
\n
$$
\leq \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{L_{x}^{\infty} Y_{v}^{8}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t
$$
\n
$$
\leq \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{L^{\infty} ([0,T]; L_{x}^{2} Y_{v})} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t
$$
\n
$$
\lesssim \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_{T}} \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t.
$$

Now we use Cauchy-Schwatrz followed by Young's inequality to get the desired result

$$
\begin{split} \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''+\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}}}\partial_{x}^{\alpha'''}\partial_{v}^{\beta'''}G\langle v\rangle^{\gamma}\partial_{x}^{\alpha''}\partial_{v}^{\beta''}G\|_{L^{1}([0,T];L^{1}_{x}L^{1}_{v})}\\ \leq &\frac{1}{2}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_{x}^{\alpha'''}\partial_{v}^{\beta'''}G\|^{2}_{L^{2}([0,T];L^{2}_{x}L^{2}_{v})}+\frac{1}{2}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_{x}^{\alpha''}\partial_{v}^{\beta''}G\|^{2}_{L^{2}([0,T];L^{2}_{x}L^{2}_{v})}. \end{split}
$$

Lemma 5.8. Let G be a solution to (4.4) and $\mathfrak{H} = e^{d(t)(v)}h$ where h is the nonnegative function from Lemma [4.2.](#page-11-1) For $|\alpha''| + |\beta''| \leq 8$, we have the following estimate,

$$
\begin{split} \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}-(3+2\delta_{\gamma})}\,|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G|\,\langle v\rangle^{\gamma}\,\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}}|\partial_x^{\alpha''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G|\|_{L^1([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}\\ \lesssim & \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\big[\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\,\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2+\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\,\partial_x^{\alpha'''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2\big],\\ \end{split}
$$

where we sum over α''' such that $|\alpha| \leq |\alpha'''| \leq |\alpha''| + 2$.

Proof.

 $\sqrt{ }$

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} - (3+2\delta_{\gamma})} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_{v}^{10}} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$
\n
$$
\leq \int_{0}^{T} \int_{\Omega_{R}} (\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{v}^{10}} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \|_{L_{v}^{2}} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} - (3+2\delta_{\gamma})} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \|_{L_{v}^{2}})
$$
\n
$$
\leq \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{T}} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} - (3+2\delta_{\gamma})} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{\infty}L_{v}^{2})}
$$
\n
$$
\lesssim \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{T}} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} - (3+2\delta_{\gamma})} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})}.
$$

Here $|\alpha'''| \le |\alpha''| + 2$. Thus $\omega_{\alpha''',\beta''} \ge \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} - (3 + 2\delta_\gamma)$ which implies the following bound,

$$
\begin{split} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\,\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}-(3+2\delta_\gamma)}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\,\partial_x^{\alpha'''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}\\ \leq \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\,\partial_x^\alpha\partial_v^\beta G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}}\,\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\,\partial_x^{\alpha'''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}. \end{split}
$$

Using Young's inequality we get,

$$
\begin{split} &\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_x^{\alpha'''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)},\\ &\leq \frac{1}{2}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2+\frac{1}{2}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta''}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{\gamma}{2}}\partial_x^{\alpha'''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2.\\ &\Box \end{split}
$$

6. Bounding Error Terms

We are now in a position to bound all the error terms. Before we start estimating, we make a few notational definitions,

$$
||G||_{Y_{l,\Omega_R}^{m,s}}^2 := \sum_{i=0}^m \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta|=i} ||\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^s \left(\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G\right)^2 \psi_{i-l}^2 ||_{L_x^1 L_v^1}.
$$
 (6.1)

And

$$
||G||_{E_{T,\Omega_R}^m}^2 := ||G||_{L^\infty([0,T]; Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0})}^2 + \int_0^T ||G||_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 dt.
$$
 (6.2)

Here m denotes the number of derivatives we take, s is the extra velocity weights needed and l is the off-set in the hierarchy of cut-off. This is needed to handle the boundary error terms and $l = 1$ in that case. In the case of bulk error terms, $l = 0$.

We remind ourselves again that boundary error terms are 0 when $|\alpha| + |\beta| = 0$ thus with the convention that $\psi_0 = 1$, the above definition makes sense for $l = 1$ as soon as $m \ge 1$.

In this whole section we fix α, β such that $|\alpha| + |\beta| = m \le 10$. For this section, all the integrals are taken over Ω_R but the explicit dependence is dropped for the sake of brevity.

Proposition 6.1. We have the following bound on $T_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.23\)](#page-15-1) for all $T \in [0, T_0)$,

$$
T_1^{\alpha,\beta} \le C(\gamma,d_0,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 dt.
$$

Proof. We fix a particular term in $T_1^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{1}^{\alpha,\beta}$, and assume α', β' satisfies the required conditions, that is $|\alpha'| \le |\alpha'| + 1$ and $|\beta'| \le |\beta| - 1$.

Now using Young's inequality we have,

$$
\begin{split} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \,\psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'}\partial_v^{\beta'}G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} &= \frac{1}{2} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \,\psi_m^2 \,\langle v\rangle \, \big(\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G)^2 \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} \\ &+ \frac{1}{2} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \,\psi_m^2 \,\langle v\rangle \, \big(\partial_x^{\alpha'}\partial_v^{\beta'}G)^2 \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} .\end{split}
$$

Now since $|\alpha'| \le |\alpha| + 1$ and $|\beta'| \le |\beta| - 1$, we thus have

$$
\omega_{\alpha',\beta'}=20-\big(\frac{3}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\alpha'|-\big(\frac{1}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\beta'|\geq 20-\big(\frac{3}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\alpha|-\big(\frac{1}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\beta|-1=\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1.
$$

Since we have that $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| (= i) \leq m$, we must have that $\psi_i \geq \psi_m$. Thus, summing over all such α', β' , we get the required result.

Proposition 6.2. We bound $T_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.24\)](#page-15-2) for all $T \in [0,T_0)$ as follows,

$$
T_2^{\alpha,\beta} \le C(d_0,\gamma,m)\kappa \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{\gamma,m,\mathfrak{0}}}^2.
$$

Proof. Again, we fix a particular term in $T_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ with $|\beta'| \leq |\beta|-1$. Using Cauchy-Schwartz and then Young's inequality we have that,

$$
\begin{split} \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G| |\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}'G| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} &\leq \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)} \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta'}G \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)} \\ &\leq \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\psi_m\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2 \\ &\qquad \qquad + \|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta'}G\psi_m\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}^2. \end{split}
$$

Since $|\beta'| \le |\beta|-1$ we trivially have $\omega_{\alpha,\beta'} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta}$. Summing, we get the required result.

Proposition 6.3. For $T_{3.1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.25\)](#page-15-3) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the bound,

$$
T_{3,1}^{\alpha,\beta} \le C(d_0, \gamma, m) \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{\alpha,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. We fix a typical term such that $\alpha', \beta', \alpha'', \beta'', \alpha'''$, β''' satisfy the required conditions.

In this case we have less than 8 derivatives hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ and thus we estimate it in L_x^{∞} and then use Sobolev embedding at the cost of two derivatives in x . Thus the idea is to reduce to a point when we can use Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) to deduce the required lemma.

(1) *Case 1*: $|β'| ≥ 2$. We bound $\|\langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \|\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G\| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h] \| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G\| \|_{L^1([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)}$ using [\(5.14\)](#page-21-1).

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| \, \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \, \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Since we have $|\alpha'''| + |\alpha''| + |\alpha'| \le 2|\alpha|$ and $|\beta'''| + |\beta''| + |\beta'| \le 2|\beta| + 2$ we get that,

$$
\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = 40 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)\left(|\alpha'''| + |\alpha''|\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)\left(|\beta'''| + |\beta''|\right)
$$

$$
\geq 40 - (3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\alpha| - (1 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\beta| + \frac{(3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\alpha'| + (1 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\beta'|}{2} - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

In this case $|\beta'| \ge 2$ thus, we get that

$$
\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}+\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}\geq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}.
$$

(2) *Case 2*: $|\beta'| = 1$.

In this case we have that $|\alpha'| \geq 1$. Proceeding as above and using [\(5.12\)](#page-21-2) we get

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij} \right[h \right] \left\| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_v^7} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Now since $|\alpha'| \geq 1$, we have by above computations, that

$$
\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}+\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}\geq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\frac{(3+2\delta_\gamma)|\alpha'|+(1+2\delta_\gamma)|\beta'|}{2}-1-2\delta_\gamma\geq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1.
$$

Again putting things together we get an equation that can be handled by Lemma [5.7.](#page-22-0)

(3) Case 3: $|\alpha'| \geq 2$. For this case we use (5.9) to get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+2} |\partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Since $|\alpha'| \geq 2$, we have $\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} \geq 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 2$. Hence we again get the equation of the desired form.

Thus in each case we get a bound of the form,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t
$$
\n
$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_v^8} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t.
$$

Hence we can apply Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) as summing over the various indices after noting that $|\alpha''|$ + $|\beta''| < m$ and also $|\alpha'''| + |\beta'''| = m$, to get the result of the lemma. $|\beta''| \le m$ and also $|\alpha'''| + |\beta'''| = m$, to get the result of the lemma.

Proposition 6.4. For $T_{3.2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{3,2}^{\infty,5}$ as in [\(4.26\)](#page-15-4) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{3,2}^{\alpha,\beta} \le C(d_0, \gamma, m) \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{\alpha,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. Since we have more than 8 derivatives hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$, we can no longer estimate it in L_x^{∞} and we have to estimate it necessarily in L_x^2 . On the other hand the term $\partial_x^{\alpha''}\partial_v^{\beta''}G$ has atmost 4 derivatives hitting it and so we estimate it in L_x^{∞} and use Sobolev embedding at the cost of two derivatives. Hence this is where Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) comes handy.

(1) *Case 1:* $|β'| ≥ 2$ Using (5.14) we have

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Here $|\beta'''| = |\beta''| + 2$.

To be able to use Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) we need to prove that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} - 3 - 2\delta_{\gamma}$. Now note that since,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} = 20 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha''| - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta'''|
$$

\n
$$
\geq 20 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha''| - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta''| - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

But,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = 20 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha''| - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta''|
$$

= 20 - \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha| - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta| + \frac{(3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\alpha'| + (1 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\beta'|}{2}.

Putting this together we get

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + (3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})\frac{|\alpha'| + |\beta'|}{2} - |\beta'| - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

Now when $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| = k$, we trivially have $|\beta'| \leq k$, which implies for $9 \leq k \leq 10$.

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \frac{(3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})k}{2} - k - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}
$$

$$
= \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \frac{k}{2} - 1 + \delta_{\gamma}(k - 2)
$$

$$
\ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 3 + 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

(2) *Case 2*: $|\beta'| = 1$.

In this case we necessarily have $|\alpha'| \geq 8$.

Proceeding as in Case 1, and using [\(5.12\)](#page-21-2) we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Where again, $|\beta'''| = |\beta''| + 2$.

This time we need to show $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 4 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}$ (to take care of the extra $\langle v \rangle$ power).

As before

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + (3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})\frac{|\alpha'| + |\beta'|}{2} - |\beta'| - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

But this time since $|\beta'| = 1$, $|\alpha'| \ge 8$, thus

$$
(3+2\delta_{\gamma})\frac{|\alpha'|+|\beta'|}{2}-|\beta'|-1-2\delta_{\gamma}>4+2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

Hence $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 4 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.$

(3) *Case 3*: $|\beta'| = 0$. In this case we necessarily have $|\alpha'| \geq 9$. Using (5.9) , we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+2} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

In this case we need to show $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 5 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''}$. Again,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + (3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})\frac{|\alpha'| + |\beta'|}{2} - |\beta'| - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

Since $|\beta'| = 0$, $(3 + 2\delta_\gamma) \frac{|\alpha'| + |\beta'|}{2}$ $\frac{+|\beta'|}{2} - 1 - 2\delta_{\gamma} \ge \frac{27}{2}$ $\frac{27}{2} - 1 + 2\delta_{\gamma} > 5 + 2\delta_{\gamma}.$ Hence $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 5 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.$

In each case we proved a bound of the form ,

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha'} \partial_{v}^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij} \right| h \right| \left| \partial_{v_{i}v_{j}}^{2} \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt
$$
\n
$$
\leq \int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} - (3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_{v}^{10}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G \right| \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Thus applying Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) and summing gives us the required estimate. \Box

Remark 6.5. In case 1 of Proposition [6.4,](#page-25-0) since we have two ∂_v hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$, we can actually apply Sobolev embedding on this term itself but this is no longer true when $|\beta'| < 2$.

Proposition 6.6. For $T_{3.3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ as in [\(4.27\)](#page-15-5) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta} \leq \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} C(d_0,\gamma,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. Each term in $T_{3,3}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\frac{\partial a}{\partial s}$ only has one derivative hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$, but we have one less $\langle v \rangle$ weight to worry about. Let $\alpha', \alpha'', \beta'$ and β'' satisfy the required conditions.

The idea is the same as that of Proposition [6.3,](#page-24-0) and we bound $\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ in L_x^{∞} and then use Sobolev embedding in space.

We handle the two cases, when $|\alpha'| = 1$ and when $|\beta'| = 1$, differently.

(1) Case 1: $|\beta'| = 1$ (or $|\alpha'| = 0$).

In this case we proceed as in Case 2 of Proposition [6.3](#page-24-0) to get the following bound

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G| |\partial_{x}^{\alpha'} \partial_{v}^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_{v_{l}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\leq \int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_{v}^{10}} |\partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta'''} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Here $|\beta'''| = |\beta''| + 1$.

We would like to use Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) but we need to make sure that $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \geq \omega_{\alpha,\beta}$. Indeed,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''}=20-\big(\frac{3}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\alpha''|-\big(\frac{1}{2}+\delta_\gamma\big)|\beta'''|=\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}-\frac{1}{2}-\delta_\gamma.
$$

But,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}=\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\frac{(3+2\delta_\gamma)|\alpha'|+(1+2\delta_\gamma)|\beta'|}{2}=\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\frac{1}{2}+\delta_\gamma.
$$

Thus $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta}$.

(2) Case 2: $|\alpha'| = 1$ (thus $\beta' = 0$).

Using [\(5.1\)](#page-18-6), we get the following estimate,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| |\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]| |\partial_{v_l} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_v^{10}} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G| \, \mathrm{d}v \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}t.
$$

Again $|\beta'''| = |\beta''| + 1$.

To use Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) we need to prove that $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} \geq \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1$.

Since $|\alpha'| = 1$, we have as above,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''}=\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}-\frac{1}{2}-\delta_{\gamma}=\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\frac{3}{2}+\delta_{\gamma}-\frac{1}{2}-\delta_{\gamma}.
$$

Thus $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta'''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1$.

In both cases, we showed a bound which allows us to use Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) to give us the required \Box estimate. \Box

 $\rm{Proposition ~6.7.}$ For $T_4^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a_4^{\alpha,\beta}$ as in [\(4.28\)](#page-15-6) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate

$$
T_4^{\alpha,\beta} \le \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} C(d_0,\gamma,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{\alpha,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. Using Lemma [5.5](#page-21-4) we see that the proof is the same as the first case of Proposition [6.3.](#page-24-0) \Box

Proposition 6.8. For $T_{5.1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ as in [\(4.29\)](#page-15-7) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{5,1}^{\alpha,\beta} \leq (\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} + \varepsilon)C(d_0,\gamma,m)\int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. First we bound the term involving ε . From our restrictions on α'' and β'' , we trivially have

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha'} \partial_{v}^{\beta'} \left(\varepsilon \frac{v_{i}}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \varepsilon \left\| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \psi_{m} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})} + \varepsilon \left\| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \psi_{m} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{x}^{2}L_{v}^{2})}
$$

This gives us the required bound after summing over the multi-indices.

We split this into two cases and each case into two further subcases:

(1) Case 1: $|\beta'| + |\alpha'| \le 8$.

In this case we will set up to use Lemma [5.7.](#page-22-0)

• Subcase 1a. $|\beta'| \geq 1$.

Using [\(5.13\)](#page-21-5) we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Now we just need to show that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.$ Since $|\beta'| + |\beta''| = |\beta| + 1$ and $|\alpha'| + |\alpha''| = |\alpha|$, we have

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}=\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+\frac{(3+2\delta_\gamma)|\alpha'|+(1+2\delta_\gamma)|\beta'|}{2}-\frac{1}{2}-\delta_\gamma.
$$

In this case $|\beta'| \geq 1$, so we have that

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \le \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.
$$

• Subcase 1b. $|\beta'| = 0$ (which implies, $|\alpha'| \ge 1$) Using (5.10) we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

This time we need to prove $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1 \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.$ As above,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \frac{(3 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\alpha'| + (1 + 2\delta_{\gamma})|\beta'|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \delta_{\gamma}.
$$

Since $|\alpha'| \ge 1$, we get that $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} \ge \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1$. In both cases we proved an inequality of the form,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Hence we can use Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) to prove the required result.

(2) Case 2: $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$ In this case we will set up to use Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) • Subcase 2a. $|\beta'| \geq 1$.

Again using [\(5.13\)](#page-21-5) we get the bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

To be able to use Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) we need to prove that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 3 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}$. But note as above that

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \frac{3 + 2\delta_{\gamma}}{2} (|\alpha'| + |\beta'|) - |\beta'| - \frac{1}{2} - \delta_{\gamma}.
$$

And since $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$ and $|\beta'| \le |\alpha'| + |\beta'|$, we get that

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}\geq \omega_{\alpha,\beta}+3+2\delta_\gamma.
$$

• Subcase 2b. $|\beta'| = 0$ (thus $|\alpha'| \ge 9$). Using [\(5.10\)](#page-21-6) we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Now we need to prove that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$ + 4 + $2\delta_{\gamma} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}$. Since we have that

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} \frac{3 + 2\delta_{\gamma}}{2} (|\alpha'| + |\beta'|) - |\beta'| - \frac{1}{2} - \delta_{\gamma},
$$

we get by noting that, $|\beta'| = 0$ and $|\alpha'| \ge 9$,

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+4+2\delta_{\gamma}\leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.
$$

In both cases we were able to prove a bound that let's us use Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) and finish the proof.

Proposition 6.9. For $T_{5.2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{5,2}^{\infty,5}$ as in [\(4.30\)](#page-15-8) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{5,2}^{\alpha,\beta} \leq (\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} + \varepsilon) C(d_0, \gamma, m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. We again bound the term involving ε as before.

Although we don't enjoy the reduced number of velocity weights as in [\(5.13\)](#page-21-5), we have one less velocity to worry about from the beginning. Using [\(5.2\)](#page-18-7), we get the bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \, dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Now the required lemma follows directly from Lemma [5.7.](#page-22-0)

Proposition 6.10. For $T_{6.1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{6,1}^{\alpha,\beta}$ as in [\(4.31\)](#page-16-4) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{6,1}^{\alpha,\beta} \le (\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} + \varepsilon) C(d_0,\gamma,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. We get the required bound for the ε term trivially. Indeed,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \varepsilon \left\| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \psi_m \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)} + \varepsilon \left\| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \psi_m \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} \left\langle v \right\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_xL^2_v)}
$$

Following our ususal line of reasoning, we split this lemma into two cases and further subdivide into two subcases.

- (1) Case 1: $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \le 8$.
	- Subcase 1a. $|\beta| \geq 1$.

Using (5.12) with the slight change coming from the already existing $\frac{1}{\langle v \rangle}$ weight, we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Since $|\alpha''| \le |\alpha|$ and $|\beta''| \le |\beta|$, we trivially have the requirements for Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) satisfied.

• Subcase 2a. $|\beta'| = 0$ (which means $|\alpha'| \ge 1$). Using [\(5.9\)](#page-21-3), we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \right| \left\| \mathfrak{H} \right\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left| \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \right| dv \, dx \, dt.
$$

Again, since $|\alpha''| \leq |\alpha|, |\beta''| \leq |\beta|$ and $|\alpha'| \geq 1$, it is easily seen that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1 \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}$. Indeed,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\alpha'| + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)|\beta'|.
$$

In both cases we are in good shape to apply Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) whose application gives the required result.

- (2) Case 2: $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$.
	- Subcase 2a. $|\beta'| \geq 1$. Using [\(5.12\)](#page-21-2) with appropriate changes we get the bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Again we have,

$$
\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + \left(\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}\right)\left(|\alpha'| + |\beta'|\right) - |\beta'|.
$$

Since $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$ and $|\beta'| \le 10$ we get that

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+3+2\delta_{\gamma}\leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.
$$

• Subcase 2b. $|\beta'| = 0$ (or $|\alpha'| \ge 9$). Using (5.1) we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ii}[h]}{\langle v \rangle} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^{10}} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Since $|\alpha'| \ge 9$ and $|\beta'| = 0$, we get easily that

$$
\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+4+2\delta_{\gamma}\leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.
$$

Finally applying Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) in both cases gives us the required lemma.

 \Box

Proposition 6.11. For $T_{6.2}^{\alpha,\beta}$ $\int_{6,2}^{\infty,5}$ as in [\(4.32\)](#page-16-5) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the following estimate,

$$
T_{6,2}^{\alpha,\beta} \leq (\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} + \varepsilon)C(d_0,\gamma,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}
$$

.

Proof. As before, the term with ε poses no problem and is bounded in a similar way as in Proposition [6.10.](#page-30-0)

Now we look at the term involving the coefficient matrix.

(1) Case 1: $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \le 8$. Using [\(5.11\)](#page-21-7) we get the following bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \left| \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ij}[h]v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \right| |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} |\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G| \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^8} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} |\partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G| dv dx dt.
$$

Trivially, we have $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} \leq \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}$. Thus applying Lemma [5.7](#page-22-0) gives us the desired inequality.

(2) Case 2: $|\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$. Using [\(5.11\)](#page-21-7) we get the following bound,

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha'} \partial_{v}^{\beta'} \left(\frac{\overline{a}_{ij}[h]v_{i}v_{j}}{\langle v \rangle^{2}} \right) \right| \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| dv dx dt
$$

\n
$$
\lesssim \int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G \right| \left| \int_{V_{v}^{10}} \langle v \rangle^{\gamma} \left| \partial_{x}^{\alpha''} \partial_{v}^{\beta''} G \right| dv dr dt.
$$

\nSince $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} + (\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma})(|\alpha'| + |\beta'|) - |\beta'|, |\alpha'| + |\beta'| \ge 9$ and $|\beta'| \le 10$ we have that
\n $\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 3 + 2\delta_{\gamma} \le \omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}.$

Thus applying Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) gives us the required result.

 \Box

Now we estimate the final bulk error term that comes up when we apply integration by parts at the hghest order.

Proposition 6.12. For $\mathcal{A}^{\alpha,\beta}_2$ $a_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ as in [\(4.10\)](#page-12-2), and $T \in [0,T_0)$, we have the following estimate,

$$
\mathcal{A}_2^{\alpha,\beta} \leq \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} C(d_0,\gamma,m) \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2.
$$

Proof. Although, we have no derivative hitting $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]$ but we have two less $\langle v \rangle$ weights to handle. Thus using [\(5.9\)](#page-21-3) we have,

$$
\|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-2} \psi_m^2 \overline{a}_{ij} [h](\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G)^2\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1L_x^1)} \leq \|\langle v\rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m^2 \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \langle v\rangle^{\gamma} (\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G)^2\|_{L^1([0,T];L_v^1L_x^1)}.
$$

Now using Lemma 5.7 we get the required result.

We now begin bounding the boundary error terms. Note that the term with ε , has no dependence on $\langle v \rangle$ and so we can get decay of that term in R by a trivial adaptation of the proofs below. Thus we safely ignore that term in our propositions below

Proposition 6.13. For $\mathcal{B}^{\alpha,\beta}_1$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{1}$ in [\(4.12\)](#page-12-3) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the estimate,

$$
\mathcal{B}_{1}^{\alpha,\beta}\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{T}}\big[\int_{0}^{T}\|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_{R}}^{m,1}}^{2}+\int_{0}^{T}\|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_{R}}^{m,1+2\delta_{\gamma}}}\big].
$$

Proof. Using [\(5.9\)](#page-21-3), the fact that $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \psi_m \leq R^{-2} \psi_{m-1}$ and that $\langle v \rangle \leq 2R$ we get the bound,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \psi_m(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma - 1 - \delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{1 + \delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \psi_m \psi_{m-1} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt.
$$

Applying Sobolev embedding and Cauchy Schwatrz we get the following inequality,

$$
R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}}\int_{0}^{T}\int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v \rangle^{1+\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{H_{v}^{0}}\psi_{m}\psi_{m-1}(\partial_{x}^{\alpha}\partial_{v}^{\beta}G)^{2} dv dx dt,
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{E_{T}}\big[\|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\psi_{m}\partial_{x}^{\alpha}\partial_{v}^{\beta}G\|^{2}_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{v}^{2}L_{x}^{2})}+\|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta_{\gamma}}\psi_{m-1}\partial_{x}^{\alpha}\partial_{v}^{\beta}G\|^{2}_{L^{2}([0,T];L_{v}^{2}L_{x}^{2})}\big].
$$

Proposition 6.14. For $\mathcal{B}_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a_2^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.13\)](#page-12-4) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the estimate,

$$
\mathcal{B}_{2}^{\alpha,\beta} \leq R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{T}} \int_{0}^{T} \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_{R}}^{m,1+2\delta_{\gamma}}}^{2}.
$$

Proof. Using [\(5.9\)](#page-21-3), $\partial_{v_i} \psi_m \leq R^{-1} \psi_{m-1}$ and that $\langle v \rangle \leq 2R$ we get,

$$
\int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_{v_{k}} \psi_{m} \partial_{v_{l}} \psi_{m} (\overline{a}_{ij}[h]) (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^{2} dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \int_{0}^{T} \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{1+\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_{v}^{0}} \psi_{m-1}^{2} (\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G)^{2} dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{E_{T}} \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta_{\gamma}} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} \partial_{v}^{\beta} G\|_{L^{2}([0,T];L^{2}_{v}L^{2}_{x})}^{2}.
$$

Proposition 6.15. For $\mathcal{B}_3^{\alpha,\beta}$ $a_3^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.14\)](#page-12-5) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the estimate,

$$
\mathcal{B}_3^{\alpha,\beta} \lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\big[\int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 + \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2\big].
$$

Proof. Proceeding as in Proposition [6.13](#page-32-0) we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}-1} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{1+\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \psi_m \psi_{m-1} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt.
$$

Which again as in Proposition 6.13 implies the required bound. \Box

Proposition 6.16. For $\mathcal{B}^{\alpha,\beta}_4$ $\binom{\alpha,\beta}{4}$ in [\(4.15\)](#page-12-1) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the estimate,

$$
\mathcal{B}_4^{\alpha,\beta}\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\big[\int_0^T\|G\|^2_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}+\int_0^T\|G\|^2_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}\big].
$$

Proof. Working with a typical term and assuming that $\alpha', \beta', \alpha'', \beta'', \alpha'''$, β''' satisy the required conditions, we break the proof into two cases,

(1) *Case 1*: $|\beta'| = 1$.

In this case we have that $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''} = 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}$.

Using this, [\(5.12\)](#page-21-2) and that $\partial_{v_l}\psi_m \leq R^{-1}\psi_{m-1}$ we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G(\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

\$\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''+\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}} \langle v \rangle^{1+\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \psi_m \psi_{m-1} \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \, dv \, dx \, dt.

 \Box

Using Sobolev embedding and Cauchy Schwartz we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G(\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G dv dx dt \n\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} [\|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2 + \|\langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}+\delta_{\gamma}} \psi_{m-1} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2].
$$

(2) *Case 2*: $|\alpha'| = 1$. Using [\(5.9\)](#page-21-3) and $\partial_{v_l}\psi_m \lesssim R^{-1}\psi_{m-1}$ we get,

$$
\int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G(\partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij}[h]) \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} G \, dv \, dx \, dt
$$

\$\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}+1} \langle v \rangle^{1+\delta_{\gamma}} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_v^0} \psi_m \psi_{m-1} \partial_x^{\alpha'''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta'''} G \, dv \, dx \, dt.

But since $|\alpha'| = 1$, we have in this case $\omega_{\alpha'',\beta''} + \omega_{\alpha''',\beta'''} = 2\omega_{\alpha,\beta} + 1$. Now proceeding in the same way as in the case above we get the required result.

 \Box

Proposition 6.17. For $\mathcal{B}^{\alpha,\beta}_5$ $\int_{5}^{\alpha,\beta}$ in [\(4.22\)](#page-15-9) and $T \in [0,T_0)$ we have the estimate,

$$
\mathcal{B}^{\alpha,\beta}_5\lesssim R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\big[\int_0^T\|G\|^2_{Y^{m,1}_{0,\Omega_R}}+\int_0^T\|G\|^2_{Y^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}_{1,\Omega_R}}\big].
$$

Proof. Using [\(5.2\)](#page-18-7) that $\partial_{v_l}\psi_m \leq R^{-1}\psi_{m-1}$ we get,

$$
d(t) \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \psi_m \partial_{v_l} \psi_m \left(\overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \right) (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt
$$

$$
\lesssim R^{\gamma - 1 - \delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T \int \int \langle v \rangle^{2\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{1 + \delta_{\gamma}} ||\mathfrak{H}||_{Y_v^0} \psi_m \psi_{m-1} (\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G)^2 dv dx dt.
$$

Now proceeding as in Proposition [6.13](#page-32-0) gives us the desired result.

7. Putting everything together

By choosing ε small enough and using the estimates from last section and (4.8) we get,

$$
\begin{aligned} &\left\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\psi_m\right\|_{L^2_vL^2_x}^2(T)+\kappa\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\psi_m\right\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2\\&+\varepsilon\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_{x_i}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\psi_m\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2+\varepsilon\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_{v_i}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}G\psi_m\|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2\\&\leq\|\langle v\rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}}\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}g_{\rm in}\|_{L^2_vL^2_x}^2+C(d_0,\gamma,m)\big[\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}+R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma}\big]\int_0^T\|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2\\&+C(d_0,\gamma,m)\kappa\int_0^T\|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0}}^2+C(d_0,\gamma,m)R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma}\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}\int_0^T\|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2. \end{aligned}
$$

Remark 7.1. For $m = 0$ the boundary terms are zero since $\psi_0 = 1$ on Ω_R .

Moreover, the term coming from the viscosity has an extra derivative, so even when the derivative is ∂_v we have that $\omega_{\alpha,\beta'} = \omega_{\alpha,\beta} - \frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} - \delta_{\gamma}$. Thus we bound this term with at least an extra $\langle v \rangle^{1+2\delta_{\gamma}}$ weight in $L^2([0,T]; L^2_v L^2_x)$.

Summing over all α, β such that $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq m$ and noting that $\psi_m \leq \psi_i$ for $i \leq m$, we get,

$$
\|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0}}^2(T) + \kappa \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2(t) dt + \varepsilon \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m+1,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2(t) dt
$$

\n
$$
\leq \|g_{\text{in}}\|_{Y_{x,v}}^2 + C(d_0, \gamma, m) [\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} + R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma}] \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 dt
$$

\n
$$
+ C(d_0, \gamma) \kappa \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0}}^2 dt + C(d_0, \gamma, m) R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2 dt.
$$

We can absorb the second term on the left hand side by $\kappa \| \langle v \rangle^{\omega_{\alpha,\beta}} \langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} G \psi_i \|_{L^2([0,T];L^2_vL^2_x)}^2$ by choosing R large enough, and noting that the constant is independent of κ . That is we can apriori make κ large enough to absorb this term, although this choice must depend on the M_h from Lemma [4.1,](#page-10-2) since $\|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T}$ does. More concretely, let $\kappa = C(d_0, \gamma)M_h$.

Since the dependence of κ on M_h is linear, we can safely substitute the dependence of constants on κ by M_h .

$$
\|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0}}^2(T) + \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 dt + \varepsilon \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m+1,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2(t) dt
$$

\n
$$
\leq \|g_{\text{in}}\|_{Y_{x,v}}^2 + C(d_0, \gamma) M_h \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,0}}^2(t) dt + C(d_0, \gamma, m) R^{\gamma-1-\delta_\gamma} \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{Y_T} \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2(t) dt.
$$
\n(7.1)

For $m = 0$, the term $R^{\gamma - 1 - \delta_{\gamma}} \int_0^T$ $\int_0^T \! \left\| G \right\|_{Y}^2$ $\sum_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}}^{Z_{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}(t) dt = 0$ and so our goal now is to prove that for R large enough we have the estimate,

$$
C(d_0, \gamma, m) R^{\gamma - 1 - \delta_{\gamma}} \| \mathfrak{H} \|_{Y_T} \int_0^T \| G \|_{Y_{1, \Omega_R}^{m, 1 + 2\delta_{\gamma}}}(t) dt \le \varepsilon.
$$
 (7.2)

for all $m \leq 10$.

By induction, assume (7.2) is true for $m-1$, then we have,

$$
\|G\|_{Y^{m-1,0}_{0,\Omega_R}}^2(T) + \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y^{m,1}_{0,\Omega_R}}^2 dt + \varepsilon \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y^{m,1+\frac{2\delta_\gamma}{1,\Omega_R}}}^2(t) dt
$$

$$
\leq \|g_{\text{in}}\|_{E_T}^2 + C(d_0, \gamma) M_h \int_0^T \|G\|_{Y^{m-1,0}_{0,\Omega_R}}^2(t) dt + \varepsilon.
$$

Using Grönwall's inequality we get,

$$
||G||_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m-1,0}}^2(T)+\int_0^T ||G||_{Y_{0,\Omega_R}^{m,1}}^2 dt+\varepsilon \int_0^T ||G||_{Y_{1,\Omega_R}^{m,1+2\delta_\gamma}}^2(t) dt \leq (||g_{\text{in}}||_{Y_{x,v}}^2+\varepsilon) \exp(C(d,\gamma)M_hT).
$$

The bound on the second term implies [\(7.2\)](#page-35-0) for all $m \leq 10$ when

$$
R \ge 2\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2}(\|g_{\rm in}\|_{Y_{x,v}}^2 + \varepsilon) \exp(C(d_0, \gamma)M_h T)\right)^{\frac{1}{1+\delta\gamma-\gamma}}
$$

Proof of Lemma [4.1.](#page-10-2) Takin sup over $t \in [0, T]$ we get,

$$
||G_R||_{E_{T,\Omega_R}}^2 \le (||g_{\text{in}}||_{Y_{x,v}}^2 + \varepsilon) \exp(C(d_0, \gamma) M_h T). \tag{7.3}
$$

Now consider the sequence of functions $\{G_K\}$ for $K \in \mathbb{N}$ of solutions to (4.4) on Ω_K and with $\varepsilon = (\ln K)^{-1}$. Note that this choice of ε still allows condition [\(7.2\)](#page-35-0) to hold, for sufficiently large K.

The bound [\(7.3\)](#page-35-1) holds for all such G_K . Fix an $L > 0$ and remember that χ_L be a smooth cut-off function on \mathbb{R}^6 , supported on Ω_{L-1} , equal to 1 in Ω_{L-2} , radially symmetric, monotone and such that for $|\alpha| + |\beta| = n$, $|\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} \chi_R| < 2^n$.

For large enough K we have that $\|\chi_L G_K\|_{E_T}$ is uniformly bounded in K (we need K to be large enough so that $\psi_{10} \geq \chi_L$ which implies $\|\chi_L G_K\|_{E_T} \leq \|G_K\|_{E_{T,\Omega_K}}$). From the trivial bound, $\|\chi_L G_K\|_{X_T} \le \|\chi_L G_K\|_{E_T}$, we have that $\|\chi_L G_K\|_{X_T}$ is also uniformly bounded in K. Therefore, we have a subsequence converging weakly to some limit $\overline{G}_L \in X_T$ supported on the ball of radius $L - 1$. Note that \overline{G}_L and $\overline{G}_{L'}$ are equal on the ball of radius min (L, L') and for all $t \in [0, T]$.

Now we use a diagonal argument to take L to infinity and extract a subsequence (still denoted $\{G_K\}$ and a limit $\overline{G} \in X_T$ such that,

 $G_K \rightharpoonup \overline{G}$ in X_T on compact sets.

Lemma [5.4](#page-21-0) and Lemma [5.5](#page-21-4) imply that $\overline{a}_{ij}[h]_{\varepsilon}\partial_{v_iv_j}^2G_K \rightharpoonup \overline{a}_{ij}[h]\partial_{v_iv_j}^2G, \overline{c}[h_{\varepsilon}]G_K \rightharpoonup \overline{c}[h]\overline{G},$ $\overline{a}_{ij}\left[h_{\varepsilon}\right]\frac{v_{i}}{\left\langle v\right\rangle }$ $\frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} G_K \rightharpoonup \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle}$ $\frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} \overline{G}$ and $\overline{a}_{ij} \left[h_{\varepsilon} \right] \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2}$ $\frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} G_K \rightharpoonup \overline{a}_{ij} [h] \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2}$ $\frac{\partial v_i v_j}{\partial y_i}$ weakly in the space $H_{x,v}^2$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

Indeed for $|\alpha| + |\beta| \le 2$, and for any $\phi \in L^{\infty}([0, T]; H^2_{x,v})$, we have,

$$
\begin{split}\n&\|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}\phi\big[\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]\partial_{v_iv_j}^2\overline{G}-\overline{a}_{ij}[h_{\varepsilon}]\partial_{v_iv_j}^2G_K)\big]\|_{L^{\infty}([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} \\
&\leq \|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}\phi\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}(\overline{a}_{ij}[h-h_{\varepsilon}]\partial_{v_iv_j}^2G_K)\|_{L^{\infty}([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)} \\
&+ \|\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}\phi\partial_x^{\alpha}\partial_v^{\beta}(\overline{a}_{ij}[h]\partial_{v_iv_j}^2(\overline{G}-G_K))\|_{L^{\infty}([0,T];L^1_xL^1_v)}, \\
&\leq \|\phi\|_{L^{\infty}([0,T];H^2_{x,v})}\|\mathfrak{H}-\mathfrak{H}_{\varepsilon}\|_{H^2_T}\|G_k\|_{X_T} \\
&+ \|\mathfrak{H}\|_{L^{\infty}([0,T];Y_T)}\left\{\frac{\phi}{\langle v\rangle^{20}},\frac{\partial_{v_iv_j}^2(\overline{G}-G_K)}{\langle v\rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right\}_{X^2_T}.\n\end{split}
$$

Clearly $\frac{\phi}{\langle v \rangle^{20}} \in X_T^2$ and $\frac{\partial_{v_i v_j}^2(\overline{G} - G_K)}{\langle v \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ $\frac{1}{(v)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \in X_T^8$ and since $G_K \to \overline{G}$ in X_T the second term goes to zero. The first term goes to zero since $||G_k||_{X_T}$ is uniformly bounded and $\mathfrak{H}_{\varepsilon} \to \mathfrak{H}$ in H_T^2 . Similar computations show the result for other coefficients.

Since we control at least 2 derivatives for \overline{G} , it has sufficient regularity to be a solution to the linearized equation [\(4.2\)](#page-10-3) in $W_t^{1,\infty} H_{x,v}^2$ on all of \mathbb{R}^6 . Thanks to Lemma [4.2](#page-11-1) G_K is nonnegative and thus \overline{G} is too. Moreover, \overline{G} inherits the bound [\(4.3\)](#page-10-4) from [\(7.3\)](#page-35-1).

 \Box

We are now finally in good shape to use contraction to construct a solution to (4.1) .

Theorem 7.2. Assume $g_{\text{in}} \in Y_{x,v}$ and that

$$
\|g_{\text{in}}\|_{Y_{x,v}} \leq M_0.
$$

Then for some $T \in [0, T_0)$ depending on M_0 , there exists a nonnegative $g \in E_T$ solving (4.1) with $g(0, x, v) = g_{\text{in}}(x, v)$.

Moreover, we have uniqueness of g in $\widetilde{E}_T^4 \cap C^0([0,T);\widetilde{Y}_{x,v}^4)$.

Proof. Define $g^0(t, x, v) = g_{\text{in}}(x, v)$ and, for $n \ge 1$, define the sequence $\{g_n\}$ recursively as the solution of

$$
\partial_t g^n + v_i \partial_{x_i} g^n + \kappa \langle v \rangle g^n = \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g^n - \overline{c} \left[f^{n-1} \right] g^n - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} g^n - d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - \left(d(t) + 1 \right) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] g^n.
$$
\n(7.4)

Where $f^n = e^{-d(t)\langle v \rangle} g^n$ and $g^n(0, x, v) = g_{\text{in}}(x, v)$.

This is exactly the linearized equation [\(4.2\)](#page-10-3). Then by Lemma [4.1,](#page-10-2) for any $T \in [0, T_0)$, each g^n exists, is nonnegative, belongs to the space E_T and satisfies,

$$
||g^n||_{E_T}^2 \le ||g_{\text{in}}||_{E_{x,v}}^2 \exp(C(d_0, \gamma) ||g^{n-1}||_{Y_T} T)
$$
\n(7.5)

for some $C(d_0, \gamma) > 0$ that is independent of n.

Assume by induction that for $n \geq 1$,

$$
\|g^{n-1}\|_{Y_T} \le 2M_0 \tag{7.6}
$$

for some $T \in (0, T_0]$. This hypothesis, holds for $n = 1$ by our assumption on g_{in} . Then [\(7.5\)](#page-37-0) becomes

$$
||g^n||_{E_T}^2 \le M_0^2 \exp(2C(d_0, \gamma)M_0T)
$$

If we take

$$
T \le \min\left(\frac{2\ln 2}{C(d_0, \gamma)M_0}, T_0\right),\,
$$

then $||g^n||_{E_T} \le 2M_0$. Also note that T is independent of n. Thus, [\(7.6\)](#page-37-1) is true for all $n \ge 1$. Now we define $w^n = g^n - g^{n-1}$. Equation [\(7.4\)](#page-37-2) implies for $n \ge 2$,

$$
\partial_t w^n + v_i \partial_{x_i} w^n + \kappa \langle v \rangle w^n = \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 w^n - \overline{c} \left[f^{n-1} \right] w^n - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} w^n
$$

$$
- d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - (d(t) + 1) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[f^{n-1} \right] w^n
$$

$$
+ \overline{a}_{ij} \left[v^{n-1} \right] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g^{n-1} - \overline{c} \left[v^{n-1} \right] g^{n-1} - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[v^{n-1} \right] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} g^{n-1}
$$

$$
- d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - (d(t) + 1) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} \left[v^{n-1} \right] g^{n-1}, \tag{7.7}
$$

with $w^n(0, x, v) = 0$ and $v^n = w^n e^{-d(t)(v)}$.

For all multi-indices with $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq 4$, we differentiate the equation for w^n by $\partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta}$, multiply by $\langle v \rangle^{2\tilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}} \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} w^n$, and integrate in space and velocity (note that we are doing the contraction in a much weaker space).

Here $\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta} = 10 - \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$ $\frac{3}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}$)| α | – $(\frac{1}{2})$ $\frac{1}{2} + \delta_{\gamma}$ | β | and the spaces with tilde are the associated energy spaces defined in the same way as E_T^k . The need to change the heirarchy for the contraction is due to the presence of terms with g^{n-1} outside the coefficients because we can no longer do integration by parts.

For the first few terms where the coefficents depends on f^{n-1} , we use the estimates developed in the preceding sections and for the terms where we can't perform integration by

parts, we just estimate $\partial^{\alpha} \partial^{\beta} g^{n-1}$ in E_T and use that $||g^n||_{E_T} \leq 2M_0$ and hence $||w^n||_{E_T} \leq 4M_0$. More concretely, we have the estimate

$$
\int_0^T \int_x \int_v \langle v \rangle^{2\widetilde{\omega}_{\alpha,\beta}} \, \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} w^n \partial_x^{\alpha'} \partial_v^{\beta'} \overline{a}_{ij} \big[v^{n-1} \big] \partial^{v_i v_j} \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} g^{n-1} \lesssim T \| w^n \|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \| w^{n-1} \|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \| g^{n-1} \|_{E_T}.
$$

This follows exactly in the same way as Lemma [5.8](#page-22-1) except we don't use Young's inequality to split the product and estimate everything in L_t^{∞} by putting all the extra $\langle v \rangle$ weights on $\partial_{v_i v_j}^2 \partial_x^{\alpha''} \partial_v^{\beta''} g^{n-1}$. This is precisely where fact that we are estimating in a weaker weighted space helps us.

The commutator term from $\kappa \partial_x^{\alpha} \partial_v^{\beta} (\langle v \rangle w^n)$ gives a term of the form $C(d_0, \gamma) \kappa \int_0^T$ $\int_{0}^{T} \|w^{n}\|_{\widetilde{Y}^{4}_{x,v}}.$ All the other terms are absorbed on the left hand side by the term with the extra $\langle v \rangle$ weight.

We thus get,

$$
\|w_n\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4}^2 \le C(d_0, \gamma) \kappa \int_0^T \|w^n\|_{\widetilde{Y}_{x,v}^4}^2(t) dt + C(d_0, \gamma) T \|w^n\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \|w^{n-1}\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \|g^{n-1}\|_{E_T}, \le C(d_0, \gamma) T \kappa \|w^n\|_{\widetilde{Y}_T^4}^2 + C(d_0, \gamma) T \|w^n\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \|w^{n-1}\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \|g^{n-1}\|_{E_T}.
$$

Now we use the fact that $||g^{n-1}||_{E_T} \leq M_0$ and if necessary, choosing T smaller, so that,

$$
C(d_0, \gamma)\kappa T \le \frac{1}{2}
$$
 and $C(d_0, \gamma)TM_0 \le \frac{1}{4}$.

Thus after absorbing the first term on LHS we get,

$$
\|g^n - g^{n-1}\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4}^2 \le \frac{1}{2} \|g^{n-1} - g^{n-2}\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4} \|g^n - g^{n-1}\|_{\widetilde{E}_T^4}.
$$
\n(7.8)

This implies that $\{g^n\}$ is a convergent sequence and $g \in \widetilde{E}_T^4$ is a classical solution of [\(4.1\)](#page-10-1).

Now since $\{g_n\}$ is uniformly bounded in E_T , it has subsequence that converges weakly to some $\overline{g} \in E_T$. But then it is the weak limit in \widetilde{E}_T which implies that $g = \overline{g}$ a.e. Thus $g \in E_T$.

Next we handle uniqueness in the same way: if g_1 and g_2 are two solutions of (4.1) in E_T with the same initial data, then $w = g_1 - g_2$ satisfies

$$
\partial_t w + v_i \partial_{x_i} w + \kappa \langle v \rangle w = \overline{a}_{ij} [g_2] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 w - \overline{c} [g_2] w - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} [g_2] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} w
$$

$$
- d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - (d(t) + 1) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} [g_2] w
$$

$$
+ \overline{a}_{ij} [w] \partial_{v_i v_j}^2 g_2 - \overline{c} [w] g_2 - 2d(t) \overline{a}_{ij} [w] \frac{v_i}{\langle v \rangle} \partial_{v_j} g_2
$$

$$
- d(t) \left(\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\langle v \rangle} - (d(t) + 1) \frac{v_i v_j}{\langle v \rangle^2} \right) \overline{a}_{ij} [w] g_2,
$$

and $w(0, x, v) = 0$. By the same estimate as above, Grönwall's inequality, we conclude that $\|w\|_{\tilde{\tau}_A^A} = 0$. $||w||_{\widetilde{E}^4_T}$ $= 0.$

Now Theorem [7.2](#page-36-0) implies the main result, Theorem [1.1](#page-1-0) with $f = e^{-(d_0 - \kappa t)(v)}g$.

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