Global Existence and Decay of Solutions to the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann Equation

Linjie Xiong, Tao Wang, and Lusheng Wang

School of Mathematics and Statistics
Wuhan University, Wuhan 430072, China

Abstract

The Cauchy problem to the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation under Grad’s angular cut-off assumption is investigated. When the initial data is a small perturbation of an equilibrium state, global existence and optimal temporal decay estimates of classical solutions are established. Our analysis is based on the coercivity of the Fokker-Planck operator and an elementary weighted energy method.

1 Introduction and Main Results

The Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation models the motion of particles in a thermal bath where the bilinear interaction is one of the main characters [2, 3, 26]. Mathematically, the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation takes the following form:

\[ \partial_t f + \xi \cdot \nabla_x f = Q(f, f) + \epsilon \nabla \xi \cdot (\xi f) + \kappa \Delta \xi f, \]  

(1.1)

where the nonnegative unknown function \( f = f(t, x, \xi) \) represents the density of particles at position \( x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) and time \( t \geq 0 \) with velocity \( \xi \in \mathbb{R}^3 \) and \( \epsilon, \kappa \) are given nonnegative constants. The collision operator \( Q \) is a bilinear operator which acts only on the velocity variables \( \xi \) and is local in \((t, x)\) as

\[ Q(f, g)(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} q(|\xi - \xi_*|, \omega) \{ f(\xi_*') g(\xi') - f(\xi) g(\xi) \} \, d\omega \, d\xi_* \].  

(1.2)

Here \( \xi, \xi_* \) and \( \xi', \xi_*' \) are the velocities of a pair of particles before and after collision. We assume these collisions to be elastic so that

\[ \xi' = \xi - [(\xi - \xi_*) \cdot \omega] \omega, \quad \xi_*' = \xi_* + [(\xi - \xi_*) \cdot \omega] \omega, \quad \omega \in S^2. \]

The Boltzmann collision kernel \( q(\xi - \xi_*, \omega) \) for a monatomic gas is, on physical grounds, a non-negative function which only depends on the relative velocity \(|\xi - \xi_*|\) and on the angle \( \theta \) through \( \cos \theta = \omega \cdot (\xi - \xi_*)/|\xi - \xi_*| \).

There are two important model cases in physics:

- **Hard spheres**, i.e., particles which collide bounce on each other like billiard balls. In this case

\[ q(|\xi - \xi_*|, \omega) = |(\xi - \xi_*) \cdot \omega| = |\xi - \xi_*| \cos \theta. \]

- **Inverse-power law potentials**, i.e., particles which interact according to a spherical intermolecular repulsive potential of the form

\[ \phi(r) = r^{-(s-1)}, \quad s \in (2, \infty), \]

then one can show that

\[ q(|\xi - \xi_*|, \omega) = |\xi - \xi_*|^{-\gamma} B(\theta), \quad \gamma = 1 - \frac{4}{s-1}. \]

*Corresponding author. E-mail: xlj@whu.edu.cn; tao.wang@whu.edu.cn; mathwls08@gmail.com
As for the function $B$, it is only implicitly defined, locally smooth, and has a non-integrable singularity

$$B(\theta) = |\cos \theta|^{-\gamma} q_0(\theta), \quad \gamma' = 1 + \frac{2}{s - 1},$$

where $q_0(\theta)$ is bounded, $q_0(\theta) \neq 0$ near $\theta = \pi/2$.

We consider the Cauchy problem of (1.1) with prescribed initial data

$$f(0, x, \xi) = f_0(x, \xi).$$

Throughout this manuscript, we assume that $\epsilon = \kappa > 0$ such that the global Maxwellian $M = (2\pi)^{-3/2}e^{-|\xi|^2/2}$ is an equilibrium state of (1.1) and the collision kernels satisfy Grad's angular cut-off assumption:

$$q(|\xi - \xi|, \omega) = |\xi - \xi|^\gamma B(\theta), \quad 0 \leq B(\theta) \leq C|\cos \theta|, \quad -3 < \gamma \leq 1. \quad (1.4)$$

Our goal in this paper is to obtain the global existence and optimal temporal decay estimates of classical solutions for (1.1) and (1.3) with $\epsilon = \kappa > 0$ when the initial data $f_0$ is near the global Maxwellian $M = (2\pi)^{-3/2}e^{-|\xi|^2/2}$. To this end, if we use $u$ to denote the perturbation of $f$ around the Maxwellian $M$ as

$$f = M + M^{1/2}u,$$

then the Cauchy problem (1.1) and (1.3) can be reformulated as

$$\partial_t u + \xi \cdot \nabla_x u = Lu + \Gamma(u, u) + \epsilon L_{FP}u, \quad (1.5)$$

$$u(0, x, \xi) = u_0(x, \xi) = M^{-1/2}(f_0 - M). \quad (1.6)$$

Here, the linear operator $L$, the bilinear form $\Gamma(u_1, u_2)$ and the classical linearized Fokker-Planck operator $L_{FP}$ are, respectively, given by

$$Lu = M^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left\{ Q(M, M^{1/2}u) + Q(M^{1/2}u, M) \right\},$$

$$\Gamma(u_1, u_2) = M^{-\frac{3}{2}} Q(M^{1/2}u_1, M^{1/2}u_2),$$

$$L_{FP}u = \Delta_{\xi} u + \frac{1}{4}(6 - |\xi|^2)u.$$  

It is well known that for the linearized collision operator $L$, one has

$$Lg(\xi) = -\nu(\xi)g(\xi) + Kg(\xi),$$

where the collision frequency is

$$\nu(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M(\xi) d\omega d\xi' \sim (1 + |\xi|)^\gamma,$$

and the operator $K$ is defined by

$$Ku(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M^{1/2}(\xi) M^{1/2}(\xi')u(\xi')d\omega d\xi'$$

$$+ \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M^{1/2}(\xi) M^{1/2}(\xi')u(\xi')d\omega d\xi'$$

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M^{1/2}(\xi) M^{1/2}(\xi')u(\xi) d\omega d\xi'.$$

Furthermore, the operator $L$ is non-positive, the null space of $L$ is the five dimensional space

$$N = \text{span} \left\{ M^{1/2}, \xi_j M^{1/2} (j = 1, 2, 3), |\xi|^2 M^{1/2} \right\},$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M^{1/2}(\xi) M^{1/2}(\xi')u(\xi')d\omega d\xi'$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^3 \times S^2} |\xi - \xi'|^\gamma q_0(\theta) M^{1/2}(\xi) M^{1/2}(\xi')u(\xi) d\omega d\xi'.$$
and \(-L\) is locally coercive in the sense that there is a positive constant \(\lambda_0\) such that (see [4, 17, 27])

\[
-\int_{\mathbb{R}^3} uLud\xi \geq \lambda_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \nu(\xi)|\{I - P\}u|^2d\xi
\]

(1.7)

holds for \(u = u(\xi)\), where \(I\) means the identity operator and \(P\) denotes its \(\xi\)-projection from \(L^2_\xi(\mathbb{R}^3)\) onto the null space \(\mathcal{N}\). As in [18], for any function \(u(t, x, \xi)\), we can write \(P\) as

\[
P \approx \partial \approx \partial \approx \frac{1}{6} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (|\xi|^3 - 3)M^{1/2}ud\xi,
\]

so that we have the macro-micro decomposition introduced in [18]

\[
u(t, x, \xi) = Pu(t, x, \xi) + \{I - P\}u(t, x, \xi).
\]

(1.8)

Here, \(Pu\) and \(\{I - P\}u\) is called the macroscopic component and the microscopic component of \(u(t, x, \xi)\), respectively. For later use, one can rewrite \(P\) as

\[
\begin{align*}
P u &= P_0u \oplus P_1u, \\
P_0u &= a(t, x)M^{1/2}, \\
P_1u &= \{b(t, x)\xi + c(t, x)(|\xi|^3 - 3)\} M^{1/2}.
\end{align*}
\]

Notations. Throughout this paper, \(C\) denotes some positive (generally large) constant and \(\lambda\) denotes some positive (generally small) constant, where both \(C\) and \(\lambda\) may take different values in different places. \(A \lesssim B\) means there exists a constant \(C > 0\) such that \(A \leq CB\) holds uniformly. \(A \sim B\) means \(A \lesssim B\) and \(B \lesssim A\). For the multi-indices \(\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\) and \(\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)\), \(\partial_\beta^3 = \partial_{\alpha_1}^\beta \partial_{\alpha_2}^\beta \partial_{\alpha_3}^\beta\). Similarly, the notation \(\partial^\alpha\) will be used when \(\beta = 0\), and likewise for \(\partial^\beta\). The length of \(\alpha\) is denoted by \(|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3\). \(\beta \leq \alpha\) means that \(\beta_j \leq \alpha_j\) for each \(j = 1, 2, 3\), and \(\alpha < \beta\) means that \(\beta \leq \alpha\) and \(|\beta| < |\alpha|\). For notational simplicity, let \(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle\) denote the \(L^2\) inner product in \(\mathbb{R}_\xi^3\) with the \(L^2\) norm \(|\cdot|_2\), and let \((\cdot, \cdot)\) denote the \(L^2\) inner product either in \(\mathbb{R}_\xi^3 \times \mathbb{R}_\xi^3\) or in \(\mathbb{R}_\xi^3\) with the \(L^2\) norm \(\|\cdot\|\). Moreover, we define

\[
|g|^2 = \langle \nu(\xi)g, g \rangle, \quad \|g\|^2_2 = \langle \nu(\xi)g, g \rangle.
\]

For an integer \(m \geq 0\), we use \(H^m\) to denote the usual Sobolev space. We also define the space \(Z_q = L^2(\mathbb{R}_\xi^3, L^q(\mathbb{R}_x^3))\) for \(q \geq 1\) with the norm

\[
\|u\|_{Z_q} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |u(x, \xi)|^qdx \right)^{2/q} d\xi \right)^{1/2}, \quad u = u(x, \xi) \in Z_q.
\]

For an integrable function \(g : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\), its Fourier transform \(\hat{g} = \mathcal{F}g\) is defined by

\[
\hat{g}(k) = \mathcal{F}g(k) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} e^{-2\pi i x \cdot k} g(x)dx, \quad x \cdot k = \sum_j x_j k_j,
\]

for \(k \in \mathbb{R}^3\), where \(i = \sqrt{-1} \in \mathbb{C}\) is the imaginary unit. For two complex vectors \(a, b \in \mathbb{C}^3\), \((a|b) = a \cdot \overline{b}\) denotes the dot product over the complex filed, where \(\overline{b}\) is the complex conjugate of \(b\).

For \(q \in \mathbb{R}\), the velocity weight function \(w_q = w_q(\xi)\) is always denoted by

\[
w_q(\xi) = (\xi)^{q-\gamma}
\]

(1.9)

with \(\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{1/2}\). For an integer \(N\) and \(l \geq N\), we define the instant energy functional

\[
\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) = \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \leq N} \|w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^3 u(t)\|^2,
\]

(1.10)
and the dissipation rate
\[
\mathcal{D}_{q,l}(u)(t) = \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial_x^\alpha P u(t) \|^2 + \epsilon \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \{ I - P \} \partial_x^\alpha u \|^2 + \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \| u_{q,l}^{\langle -|\beta| \rangle} \partial_x^\beta \{ I - P \} u(t) \|^2.
\] (1.11)

We remark that our energy functional and dissipation rate which are not necessary to include the temporal derivatives which are different from [36]. The main result of this paper is stated as follows: For the hard potential case, we have

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \(0 \leq \gamma \leq 1\), \(l \geq N \geq 4\), and \(q \geq 1\). Assume that Grad’s angular cut-off \([L, \bar{A}]\) is satisfied and that \(f_0(x, \xi) = M + M^{1/2} \nu_0(x, \xi) \geq 0\). Then we have

(i) If there exists a sufficiently small \(\delta_0 > 0\) such that \(\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) \leq \delta_0\) and \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon \leq \delta_0\), the Cauchy problem \([L, \bar{A}]\) admits a unique global solution \(u\) which satisfies \(f(t, x, \xi) = M + M^{1/2} \nu(t, x, \xi) \geq 0\) for every \(t \geq 0\);

(ii) If we assume further that \(\gamma \leq 2l(q - \gamma)\) and that there exists a sufficiently small positive constant \(\delta_1 > 0\) such that \(\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) + \| \nu_0 \|^2_{L^2} \leq \delta_1\) and \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon \leq \delta_1\), the unique global solution \(u(t, x, \xi)\) obtained above satisfies the following optimal temporal decay estimates

\[
\sup_{t \geq 0} \left\{ (1 + t)^2 \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \right\} \lesssim \delta_1.
\]

For the soft potential case, we have

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \(-3 < \gamma < 0\), \(l \geq N \geq 8\), and \(q \geq 1\). Assume that Grad’s angular cut-off \([L, \bar{A}]\) is satisfied and that \(f_0(x, \xi) = M + M^{1/2} \nu_0(x, \xi) \geq 0\). Then we have

(i) If there exists a sufficiently small \(\delta_0 > 0\) such that \(\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) \leq \delta_0\) and \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon \leq \delta_0\), the Cauchy problem \([L, \bar{A}]\) admits a unique global solution \(u(t, x, \xi)\) which satisfies \(f(t, x, \xi) = M + M^{1/2} \nu(t, x, \xi) \geq 0\) for every \(t \geq 0\);

(ii) If we assume further that \(l \geq N + 1\) and \(\gamma(1 - l_0) \leq 2(q - \gamma)(l - 1)\) for some \(l_0 > 3/2\) and that there exists a sufficiently small \(\delta_1 > 0\) such that \(\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) + \| \nu_0 \|^2_{L^2} \leq \delta_1\) and \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon \leq \delta_1\), the unique global solution \(u(t, x, \xi)\) obtained above satisfy the following optimal temporal decay estimate

\[
\sup_{t \geq 0} \left\{ (1 + t)^2 \mathcal{E}_{q,l-1}(u(t)) \right\} \lesssim \delta_1.
\]

**Remark 1.1.** The analysis here can be dealt with the case when \(\epsilon = \epsilon(t) > 0\) and similar results can also be obtained provided that \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon(t) \leq \delta_i\) hold for \(i = 0, 1\) and every \(t \geq 0\). This means that for the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation \([L, \bar{A}]\) with \(\epsilon \equiv 0\) and \(\kappa > 0\), i.e.

\[
\partial_t f + \xi \cdot \nabla_x f = Q(f, f) + \kappa \Delta_x f,
\]

we can use the scaling used in [22] to transform the above problem into \([L, \bar{A}]\) with \(\epsilon = \kappa = \kappa(1 + 3\kappa t)^{-1}\) and similar results can also be obtained provided that \((q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon(t) = (q - \gamma)^2 \kappa(1 + 3\kappa t)^{-1} \leq \delta_i\) hold for \(i = 0, 1\) and every \(t \geq 0\). It is easy to see that a sufficient condition to guarantee the validity of the above inequalities is that \(\kappa > 0\) is sufficiently small as imposed in [22] and it is worth to pointing out that when \(\gamma \to 1^-\) and by taking \(q = 1\), one can see that the assumptions \((q - \gamma)^2 \kappa(1 + 3\kappa t)^{-1} \leq \delta_i\) hold even without the smallness restriction on \(\kappa\). In such a sense, our result generalizes the result obtained in [25] even for the hard sphere intermolecular interaction.

**Remark 1.2.** It is worth to point out that here we use the weight function \(w_{q,l}^{\langle -|\beta| \rangle}\) to capture the term \(|\xi| \partial_\beta u|\) generated by the \(\xi\)-derivatives \(\partial_\beta\) acting on the Fokker-Planck operator in term of the weaker dissipation rate \(\| \partial_\beta u \|_{L^2} \).
Remark 1.3. The rates of convergence are optimal under the corresponding assumptions in the sense that they coincide with those rates given in \((1.1)\) at the level of linearization.

There have been a lot of studies on the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation \((1.1)\). DiPerna and Lions [5] proved the global existence of the renormalized solutions for the Cauchy problem \((1.1)\) and \((1.3)\). Hamdache [20] obtained the global existence near the vacuum state in terms of a direct construction. It is shown in [23] that a strong solution of the equation \((1.1)\) for initial data near the global Maxwellian exists globally in time and tends asymptotically to another time-dependent self-similar Maxwellian in the large-time limit for the hard sphere case \((1.4)\) with \(\gamma = 1\). Li and Matsumura in [23] first introduced an appropriate scaling to transform \((1.1)\) with \(\epsilon \equiv 0\) and \(\kappa > 0\) into \((1.1)\) with \(\epsilon = \kappa \to \kappa(1 + 3\epsilon t)^{-1}\) and then achieved their goals by employing the pioneering \(L^2\) energy method based on macro-micro decomposition around a local Maxwellian developed for the Boltzmann equation [24], [25]. For the case \(-1 \leq \gamma \leq 1\), the long-time behavior to the Cauchy problem of \((1.1), (1.3)\) is studied by constructing the compensating functions to this system, while the main goal of this paper is to obtain the global existence of classical solutions for \((1.1)\) and \((1.3)\) and the corresponding optimal time decay of the solutions under Grad’s angular cut-off assumption for the whole range of intermolecular interaction \(-3 < \gamma \leq 1\).

In the perturbation theory of the Boltzmann equation for the global well-posedness of solutions around global Maxwelians, the energy method was first developed independently in [25], [24] and in [16], [18]. We also mention the pioneering work [32] and its recent improvement [33] which are based on the spectral analysis and the contraction mapping principle. We remark that the energy method based on macro-micro decomposition around a local Maxwellian [23] for the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation for the hard sphere case does not apply to the problem under our consideration with \(-3 < \gamma < 1\). Our approach is based on the methods in [11], [12] for the Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system. For more information related to the Boltzmann equation and the kinetic theory, the reader can also refer to [4], [3], [13], [30] and references therein.

Before concluding this section, we sketch main ideas used in deducing our results. One of the main difficulties lies in the fact that the dissipation of the linearized Boltzmann operator \(L\) for non-hard sphere potentials can not control the full nonlinear dynamics due to the velocity growth effect of \(|\xi||\partial_\beta u|\) generated by the \(\xi\)-derivatives \(\partial_\beta\) acting on the Fokker-Planck operator. A suitable application of a weight function \(u^{|-|\beta}_1\) can indeed yield a satisfactory global existence of classical solution to the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation for the case \(-2 \leq \gamma \leq 1\), while for the very soft potential case \(-3 < \gamma < -2\), we cannot close our energy estimate by only employing the coercivity of the linearized collision \(L\) as for the case of \(-2 \leq \gamma \leq 1\). Still and all, we can combine both the coercivity of \(L\) and \(L_{FP}\) and divide the integral domain about \(\xi\) into two parts: the first part \(\{\xi||\xi| \leq \text{R}\}\) can be control by the coercivity of \(L\) with the smallness of \(\epsilon\) while the second part \(\{\xi||\xi| > \text{R}\}\) by the coercivity of \(L_{FP}\) when we choose \(\text{R}\) large enough.

The time rate of convergence to equilibrium is an important topic in the mathematical theory of the physical world. As pointed out in [31], the exist general structures in which the interaction between a conservative part and a degenerate dissipative part lead to the convergence to equilibrium, where this property was called hypocoercivity. Here, indeed, we provide a concrete example of hypocoercivity property for the nonlinear Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation in the framework of perturbation. We employ the methods developing by Duan and Strain [9], [10]. For the proof, in the linearized case with a given non-homogeneous source, Fourier analysis is employed to obtain time-decay properties of the solution operator. In the nonlinear case energy estimates with the help of the proper Lyaponov-type inequalities lead to the optimal time-decay rate of perturbed solution under some conditions on initial data. As in [12], unlike the periodic domain [29], the main difficult of the deducing the decay rates of solution for the soft potential is caused by the lack of spectral gap for the linearized collision operator \(L\). We need a more delicate estimate on the time decay of solution to the corresponding linearized equation in the case of the whole space \(\mathbb{R}^3\) based on the weighted energy estimates, a time-frequency analysis method, and the construction of some interactive energy functionals. We also mention that Zhang and Li [36] have obtained the similar decay rate for the case \(-1 \leq \gamma \leq 0\) by employing the compensating function which is different from us.

The rest of this paper is arranged as follows. We prove the global existence of solutions to the perturbed problem by establishing the a priori energy estimates on the microscopic and macroscopic dissipations which are derived in Sections 2 and 3, respectively. In the last section, we devote ourselves to obtaining the optimal temporal decay estimates of the global solutions for both the hard potentials and the soft potentials.
2 Macroscopic dissipation

In this section, we will obtain the macroscopic dissipation rate

$$\sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial_\alpha^x P u(t) \|^2 \sim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N-1} \| \partial_\alpha^x \nabla_x (a, b, c)(t) \|^2.$$ 

To this end, we shall first apply the macro-micro decomposition (1.8) to the equation (1.5) to discover the macroscopic balance laws satisfied by \((a, b, c)\). Multiply (1.4) by the collision invariants 1, \(\xi\) and \(|\xi|^2\) to find the local balance laws

$$\begin{align*}
\partial_t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f \, d\xi + \nabla_x \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \xi \, d\xi = 0, \\
\partial_t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \xi \, d\xi + \nabla_x \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \xi \otimes \xi \, d\xi = \epsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \xi \, d\xi = 0, \\
\partial_t \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\xi|^2 \, d\xi + \nabla_x \cdot \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\xi|^2 \xi \, d\xi = 2 \epsilon c \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (|\xi|^2 - 3) |\xi| \, d\xi = 0.
\end{align*}$$

(2.1)

As in [9], define the high-order moment functions \(A = (A_{jm})_{3 \times 3}\) and \(B = (B_1, B_2, B_3)\) by

$$A_{jm}(u) = \left( \langle \xi_j \xi_m - 1 \rangle M^{1/2}, u \right), \quad B_j(u) = \frac{1}{10} \left( \langle |\xi|^2 - 5 \rangle \xi_j M^{1/2}, u \right).$$

(2.2)

Plugging \(f = M + M^{1/2} P u + M^{1/2} \{ I - P \} u \) into (2.1), one can deduce the first system of macroscopic equations

$$\begin{align*}
\partial_t a + \nabla_x \cdot b &= 0, \\
\partial_t b + \nabla_x (a + 2c) + \nabla_x A \{ I - P \} u + \epsilon b &= 0, \\
\partial_t c + \frac{1}{3} \nabla_x \cdot b + \frac{5}{3} \nabla_x \cdot B \{ I - P \} u + 2 \epsilon c &= 0.
\end{align*}$$

(2.3)

To obtain the second system of macroscopic equations, we split \(u = P u + \{ I - P \} u \) to decompose the equation (1.5) as

$$\partial_t P u + \xi \cdot \nabla_x P u - \epsilon L_{FP} P u = - \partial_t \{ I - P \} u + R + G,$$

(2.4)

with

$$R = - \xi \cdot \nabla_x \{ I - P \} u + \epsilon L_{FP} \{ I - P \} u + L \{ I - P \} u, \quad G = \Gamma(u, u).$$

(2.5)

Applying \(A_{jm}(\cdot)\) and \(B_j(\cdot)\) to both sides of (2.4), and using

$$L_{FP} P u = - b \cdot |\xi| M^{1/2} - 2 \epsilon (|\xi|^2 - 3) M^{1/2}$$

and the balance law of mass (2.31), one has

$$\begin{align*}
2 \partial_x b_j + 2 \partial_x c_m + 4 \epsilon c &= - \partial_t A_{jj} \{ I - P \} u + A_{jj}(R + G), \\
\partial_t b_j + \partial_x b_j &= - \partial_t A_{jm} \{ I - P \} u + A_{jm}(R + G), \quad j \neq m, \\
\partial_t B_j \{ I - P \} u + \partial_x c &= B_j(R + G).
\end{align*}$$

(2.6)

Now we focus on the macroscopic equations (2.3) and (2.4) to estimate the higher order derivatives of the macroscopic coefficients \((a, b, c)\) in \(L^2\) norm. For this purpose, we first give a lemma without proofs. Roughly speaking, the idea is just based on the fact that the velocity-coordinate projector is bounded uniformly in \(t\) and \(x\), and the velocity polynomials and velocity derivatives can be absorbed by the global Maxwellian \(M\) which exponentially decays in \(\xi\).

**Lemma 2.1.** For any \(|\alpha| \leq N\) and \(1 \leq j, m \leq 3\), it holds that

$$\| \partial_\alpha^x A_{jm}(\{ I - P \} u), \partial_\alpha^x B_j(\{ I - P \} u) \| \lesssim \min\{ \| \partial_\alpha^x \{ I - P \} u \|, \| \partial_\alpha^x \{ I - P \} u \|_\nu \}.$$  

(2.7)
Moreover, for any $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$ and $1 \leq j, m \leq 3$, it holds that
\[
\| \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(R), \partial_x^\alpha B_j(R) \| \lesssim \sum_{|\alpha_1| \leq |\alpha| + 1} \| \partial_x^{\alpha_1} \{ I - P \} u \|_\nu
\] (2.8)
and
\[
\| \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(G), \partial_x^\alpha B_j(G) \|^2 \lesssim \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \mathcal{D}_{q,l}(u)(t).
\] (2.9)

Next we state the key estimates on the macroscopic dissipation in the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1.** There is an interactive energy functional $\mathcal{E}_{\text{int}}(u)(t)$ such that
\[
|\mathcal{E}_{\text{int}}(u)(t)| \lesssim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial_x^\alpha u(t) \|^2
\] (2.10)
and
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{\text{int}}(u)(t) + \lambda \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \| \partial_x^\alpha \nabla_x(a, b, c)(t) \|^2 \\
\lesssim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial_x^\alpha \{ I - P \} u \|_\nu^2 + \epsilon^2 \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \| \partial_x^\alpha (b, c) \|^2 + \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \mathcal{D}_{q,l}(u)(t),
\] (2.11)
where $\mathcal{E}_{\text{int}}(u)(t)$ is the linear combination of the following terms over $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$ and $1 \leq j \leq 3$: 
\[
T_{\alpha,j}^a(u(t)) = \langle \partial_x^\alpha b, \nabla_x \partial_x^\alpha a \rangle,
\]
\[
T_{\alpha,j}^b(u(t)) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha A_{mm}(\{ I - P \} u) - \sum_m \partial_m \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(\{ I - P \} u), \partial_x^\alpha b_j \right\rangle,
\]
\[
T_{\alpha,j}^c(u(t)) = \langle \partial_x^\alpha B_j(\{ I - P \} u), \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha c \rangle.
\]

**Proof.** Step 1. Estimate on $b$. For any $\eta > 0$, it holds that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \sum_j T_{\alpha,j}^b(u(t)) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \| \partial_x^\alpha \nabla_x b \|^2 \\
\leq C\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \| \partial_x^\alpha \nabla_x (a, c) \|^2 + C\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \epsilon^2 \| \partial_x^\alpha b \|^2
\] (2.12)
\[
+ C\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \| \partial_x^\alpha \{ I - P \} u \|_\nu^2 + C\eta \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \mathcal{D}_{q,l}(u)(t).
\]
In fact, for fixed $j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, one can deduce from (2.10) that
\[
- \Delta_x b_j - \partial_j \partial_t b_j \\
= - \partial_t \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \partial_j A_{mm}(\{ I - P \} u) - \sum_m \partial_m A_{jm}(\{ I - P \} u) \right] \\
+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \partial_j A_{mm}(R + G) - \sum_m \partial_m A_{jm}(R + G).
\] (2.13)
Let $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$. Apply $\partial_x^\alpha$ to the elliptic-type equation (2.13), multiply it by $\partial_x^\alpha b_j$, and then integrate it over $\mathbb{R}^3$ to find
\[
\frac{d}{dt} T_{\alpha,j}^b(u(t)) + \|\nabla_x \partial_x^\alpha b_j\|^2 + \|\partial_j \partial_x^\alpha b_j\|^2 \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha A_{mm}(\{I - P\}u) - \sum_m \partial_m \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(\{I - P\)u), \partial_x^\alpha \partial_j b_j) \right) \tag{2.14}
\]
\[
+ \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha A_{mm}(R + G) - \sum_m \partial_m \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(R + G), \partial_x^\alpha b_j) \right)
\]
\[
= I_1^b + I_2^b.
\]
Using (2.13) (the second equation of (2.13)) to replace $\partial_j b_j$, we get
\[
I_1^b \leq \eta \|\partial_x^\beta \partial_j b_j\|^2 + C\eta \sum_{|\beta| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\beta A(\{I - P\)u\)\|^2
\]
\[
\leq 4\eta \left\{ |\partial_x^\alpha \nabla_x (a, c)|^2 + \epsilon^2 |\partial_x^\beta b_j|^2 \right\} + C\eta \sum_{|\beta| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\beta (\{I - P\)u\)|^2
\]
Here we have used (2.1). For $I_2^b$, integrating by parts implies
\[
I_2^b = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \neq j} \langle \partial_x^\alpha A_{mm}(R + G), \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha b_j \rangle + \sum_m \langle \partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(R + G), \partial_m \partial_x^\alpha b_j \rangle
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla_x \partial_x^\alpha b_j\|^2 + C \sum_m \|\partial_x^\alpha A_{jm}(R, G)\|^2
\]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\nabla_x \partial_x^\alpha b_j\|^2 + \sum_{|\beta| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\beta (\{I - P\)u\)|^2 + CE_{q,l}(u(t))D_{q,l}(u(t))
\]
Thus, (2.12) follows by plugging (2.15) and (2.16) into (2.14) and then taking summation over $1 \leq j \leq 3$ and $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$.

Step 2. Estimate on $c$. For any $\eta > 0$, it holds that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \sum_j \tilde{T}_{\alpha,j}^c(u(t)) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \|\nabla_x \partial_x^\alpha c\|^2 \leq 3\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \|\partial_x^\alpha \nabla_x b\|^2 + 12\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \epsilon^2 |\partial_x^\alpha c|^2
\]
\[
+ C\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\alpha (\{I - P\)u\)|^2 + CE_{q,l}(u(t))D_{q,l}(u(t))
\]
Indeed, applying $\partial_x^\alpha$ with $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$ to the macroscopic equation (2.6), multiplying it by $\partial_j \partial_x^\alpha c$ and then integrating it over $\mathbb{R}^3$, we have
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{T}_{\alpha,j}^c(u(t)) + \|\partial_j \partial_x^\alpha c\|^2
\]
\[
= \langle \partial_x^\alpha B_j(\{I - P\)u), \partial_t \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha c \rangle + \langle \partial_x^\alpha B_j(R + G), \partial_j \partial_x^\alpha c \rangle
\]
\[
= I_1^c + I_2^c.
\]
Use (2.18) to replace $\partial_t c$ and estimate $I_1^c$ as

$$I_1^c = -\langle \partial_t \partial_x^a B_j(\{I - P\} u), \partial_x^a \partial_t c \rangle$$

$$\leq \eta \|\partial_x^a \partial_t c\|^2 + C_\eta \|\partial_x^a \partial_t B_j(\{I - P\} u)\|^2$$

$$\leq \eta \left\{\|\partial_x^a \nabla_x b\|^2 + 4e^2(t)\|\partial_x^a c\|^2\right\} + C_\eta \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_x^a \{I - P\} u\|^2_v. \quad (2.19)$$

$I_2^c$ is bounded by

$$I_2^c \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\partial_t \partial_x^a c\|^2 + \|\partial_x^a B_j(R, G)\|^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\partial_t \partial_x^a c\|^2 + C\epsilon_q(t)\|\partial_x^a \{I - P\} u\|_v. \quad (2.20)$$

Thus, (2.17) follows by plugging (2.19) and (2.20) into (2.18), and summing it over $1 \leq j \leq 3$ and $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$.

**Step 3. Estimate on a.** Let $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$. Apply $\partial_x^a$ to (2.12), multiply it by $\partial_x^a \nabla_x a$ and then integrate it over $\mathbb{R}^3$ to discover

$$\partial_t (\partial_x^a b \cdot \partial_x^a \nabla_x a) + \|\partial_x^a \nabla_x a\|^2$$

$$= -\langle 2\partial_x^a \nabla_x c + \partial_x^a \nabla_x A(\{I - P\} u) + e\partial_x^a c, \partial_x^a \nabla_x a \rangle + \langle \partial_x^a b, \partial_t \partial_x^a \nabla_x a \rangle$$

$$= -\langle 2\partial_x^a \nabla_x c + \partial_x^a \nabla_x A(\{I - P\} u) + e\partial_x^a c, \partial_x^a \nabla_x a \rangle + \langle \partial_x^a \nabla_x \cdot b, \partial_x^a \nabla_x \cdot b \rangle$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \|\partial_x^a \nabla_x a\|^2 + e^2 \|\partial_x^a b\|^2 + C\|\partial_x^a \nabla_x A(\{I - P\} u)\|^2 + C\|\partial_x^a \nabla_x A(\{I - P\} u)\|^2. \quad (2.21)$$

Here we used the conservation of mass (2.21). Take summation (2.21) over $|\alpha| \leq N - 1$ to get

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \|\partial_x^a \nabla_x a\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \left\|\partial_x^a \nabla_x a\right\|^2$$

$$\leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \|\partial_x^a \nabla_x (b, c)\|^2 + \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} e^2 \|\partial_x^a b\|^2 + C \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_x^a \{I - P\} u\|_v. \quad (2.22)$$

**Step 4. Combination.** We have finished the estimates of $a, b, c$. With them in hand, let us multiply (2.12) and (2.17) by a constant $M > 0$ and take summation of both of them as well as (2.22). One can first choose $M > 0$ sufficiently large such that the first term on the right-hand side of (2.22) can be absorbed by the dissipation of $b$ and $c$. By fixing $M > 0$, one can choose $\eta > 0$ sufficiently small such that the first terms on the right-hand side of (2.12) and (2.17) are absorbed by the full dissipation of $b$ and $c$. Hence, we have proved (2.11). Cauchy’s inequality and (2.11) yield

$$|E_{int}(u)(t)| \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N - 1} \left\{\|\partial_x^a \nabla_x (a, b, c(t))\|^2 + \|\partial_x^a \{I - P\} u\|^2 + \|\partial_x^a b\|^2\right\},$$

which implies (2.10). Therefore one has finished the proof of Theorem 2.1. \qed

### 3 Global Existence

In this section, we shall devote ourselves to obtaining the existence of classical solutions to (1.5) globally in time. For this purpose, we first collect some estimates for the linearized Fokker-Planck operator $L_{FP}$ and the collision operators $L$ and $\Gamma$.

For the linearized Fokker-Planck operator $L_{FP}$, we have the following two results. The first one is concerned with the dissipative property of the linearized Fokker-Planck operator $L_{FP}$ without weight
Lemma 3.1. ([11, 7]) $L_{FP}$ is a linear self-adjoint operator with respect to the duality induced by the $L^2_x$-scalar product. Furthermore, there exists a constant $\lambda_{FP} > 0$ such that
\[
-(u, L_{FP} u) \geq \lambda_{FP} \| (I - P_0) u \|^2. \tag{3.1}
\]

For the dissipative property of the linearized Fokker-Planck operator $L_{FP}$ with the weight $w_q^{l-|\beta|}$, we have

Lemma 3.2. It holds that for any $l \geq 0$,
\[
\left(L_{FP} \partial_\beta^l u, w_q^{2(l-|\beta|)} \partial_\beta^l u \right) \leq -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{FP} \| (I - P_0) (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \|^2 + C(q - \gamma)^2 \| w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \|_\nu^2. \tag{3.2}
\]

Proof. Integrating by parts yields
\[
\left(L_{FP} \partial_\beta^l u, w_q^{2(l-|\beta|)} \partial_\beta^l u \right) - \left(L_{FP} (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u), w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \right)
= - \left(\nabla_\xi \cdot \left( \partial_\beta^l u \nabla_\xi w_q^{l-|\beta|} \right) + \nabla_\xi w_q^{l-|\beta|} \cdot \nabla_\xi \partial_\beta^l u, w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \right)
= (\nabla_\xi w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u, \nabla_\xi (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u)) - (\nabla_\xi w_q^{l-|\beta|} \cdot \nabla_\xi \partial_\beta^l u, w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \tag{3.3}
\]
for each $R > 0$. Here, we have used the fact that
\[
\nabla_\xi w_q^{l-|\beta|} = (q - |\beta|)(1 - \gamma)w_q^{l-|\beta|} \frac{\xi}{1 + |\xi|^2}.
\]
We estimate the terms on the right hand side of (3.3). First,
\[
\| \chi_{|\xi| > R} (\xi)^{-1} w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \|^2
\leq R^{-2} \| (I - P_0) (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \|^2 + C \| P_0 (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \|^2 \tag{3.4}
\]
\[
\leq R^{-2} \left\| (I - P_0) \left( w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \right) \right\|^2 + C \left\| w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \right\|_\nu^2.
\]
If $\xi$ is bounded, then $(\xi)^{-2} \sim \nu(\xi)$ which implies
\[
\| \chi_{|\xi| \leq R} (\xi)^{-1} w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \|^2 \leq \| w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u \|_\nu^2. \tag{3.5}
\]
Plugging (3.4) and (3.5) into (3.3), and noticing that
\[
-(L_{FP} (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u), w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \geq \lambda_{FP} \| (I - P_0) (w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_\beta^l u) \|^2
\]
from (3.1), one can prove (3.2) by choosing $R > 0$ sufficiently large. \hfill \Box

For the corresponding weighed estimates on the linearized Boltzmann collision operator $L$ and the nonlinear collision operator $\Gamma$, we have
Lemma 3.3. ([17], [18]) Consider the inverse power law with \(-3 < \gamma \leq 1\). If \(\eta > 0\) and \(m \geq 0\), then there are \(C_\eta, C > 0\), such that

\[-(\langle \xi \rangle^{2m} \partial_{\beta} L g, \partial_{\beta} g) \geq \frac{1}{2} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{m} \partial_{\beta} g\|_{\nu}^{2} - \eta \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\beta|} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{m} \partial_{\beta_{1}} g\|_{\nu}^{2} - C \eta ||g||_{\nu}^{2},\]  

(3.6)

\[ \left| \langle \xi \rangle^{2m} \partial_{\beta} \Gamma(f_{1}, f_{2}, \partial_{\beta} h) \right| \leq \sum_{i,j} \sum_{\beta_{1} + \beta_{2} \leq \beta} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{m} \partial_{\beta_{1}} f_{i} ||\langle \xi \rangle^{m} \partial_{\beta_{2}} f_{j} \|_{\nu} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{m} \partial_{\beta} h\|_{\nu}. \]  

(3.7)

Lemma 3.4. It holds that for any \(l \geq 0\),

\[ (\partial_{x}^{l} \Gamma(u, u), w_{q} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u) \leq E_{q,l}(u)^{1/2}(t)D_{q,l}(u)(t), \]  

(3.8)

\[ (\partial_{x}^{l} \Gamma(u, u), w_{q}^{2(l-|\beta|)} \partial_{x}^{\beta}(I - P) u) \leq E_{q,l}(u)^{1/2}(t)D_{q,l}(u)(t). \]  

(3.9)

Next, as the first step, we shall obtain the dissipation rate

\[ \epsilon \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\{I - P_{0}\} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u\|_{\nu}^{2}. \]

To this end, we consider the non-weighted energy estimates on the solution \(u\) of (1.5)-(1.6). Taking \(\partial_{x}^{\alpha}\) of the equation (1.5) yields

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|\partial_{x}^{\alpha} u\|^{2} - (L \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u, \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u) - \epsilon (\partial_{x}^{l} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u, \partial_{x}^{l} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u) = (\partial_{x}^{l} \Gamma(u, u), \partial_{x}^{l} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u). \]  

(3.10)

Applying (1.7), (3.1) and (3.8) with \(l = 0\) to (3.10), we thus get the following lemma.

Lemma 3.5. It holds that for each \(t > 0\),

\[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_{x}^{\alpha} u\|^{2} + \lambda_{0} \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_{x}^{\alpha} \{I - P_{0}\} u\|_{\nu}^{2} \]

\[ + \lambda_{F,P} \epsilon \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\{I - P_{0}\} \partial_{x}^{\alpha} u\|_{\nu}^{2} \leq E_{q,l}(u)^{1/2}(t)D_{q,l}(u)(t). \]  

(3.11)

For the second step, we consider the weighted energy estimates on \(u\) to get the dissipation rate

\[ \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} w_{q}^{l-|\beta|} \partial_{x}^{\beta} \{I - P\} u(t) \|_{\nu}^{2}. \]

Lemma 3.6. There is a positive constant \(\delta_{0}\) such that if

\[ \sup_{0 \leq t \leq T} E_{q,l}(u)(t) \leq \delta_{0} \]

(3.12)

and \((q - \gamma)^{2}\epsilon \leq \delta_{0}\), then

\[ \frac{d}{dt} E_{q,l}(u)(t) + \lambda D_{q,l}(u)(t) \leq 0. \]  

(3.13)

Proof. Step 1. Weight estimate on zero-order of \(\{I - P\} u\):

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \|w_{q}^{l}(\{I - P\} u(t))\|_{\nu}^{2} + \frac{1}{2} \|w_{q}^{l}(\{I - P\} u\|_{\nu}^{2} \]

\[ + \epsilon \lambda_{F,P} \|\{I - P_{0}\}(w_{q}^{l}(\{I - P\} u(t))\|_{\nu}^{2} \]

\[ \leq \|\{I - P\} u\|_{\nu}^{2} + \|\nabla_{x} u\|_{\nu}^{2} + E_{q,l}(u)^{1/2}(t)D_{q,l}(u)(t). \]  

(3.14)
In fact, apply \( \{ I - P \} \) to (3.5) and then use

\[
L_{FP} Pu = PL_{FP} u
\]

to find

\[
\partial_t \{ I - P \} u + \xi \cdot \nabla_x \{ I - P \} u - L \{ I - P \} u
= \Gamma(u, u) + \epsilon L_{FP} \{ I - P \} u + \|P\| \nabla_x u - \xi \cdot \nabla_x Pu.
\] (3.15)

Multiply (3.15) by \( w_q^{2l} \{ I - P \} u \) and integrate it over \( \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \) to have

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|w_q^{2l} \{ I - P \} u \|^2 - \langle w_q^{2l} L \{ I - P \} u, \{ I - P \} u \rangle
= \langle w_q^{2l} \Gamma(u, u), \{ I - P \} u \rangle + \epsilon \langle L_{FP} \{ I - P \} u, w_q^{2l} \{ I - P \} u \rangle
\]

\[
+ \langle P \xi \cdot \nabla_x u - \xi \cdot \nabla_x Pu, w_q^{2l} \{ I - P \} u \rangle.
\] (3.16)

Cauchy’s inequality yields that the third term on the right-hand side of (3.16) is bounded by

\[
\frac{1}{8} \|w_q^{2l} \{ I - P \} u \|^2 + C \|\nabla x u\|_V^2.
\]

Plugging (3.15), (3.9) and (3.12) into (3.10), we can prove (3.14) when \( (q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon \) is suitably small.

**Step 2.** Weighted estimate on pure space-derivative of \( u \):

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \|w_q^\alpha \partial_x u\|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \|w_q^\alpha \partial_x u\|^2
+ \lambda_{FP} \epsilon \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \|\{ I - P_0 \}\langle w_q^\alpha \partial_x u \rangle\|^2
\] (3.17)

\[
\lesssim \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\alpha u\|^2_\nu + \mathcal{E}_{q, l}(u)^{1/2}(t) \mathcal{D}_{q, l}(u)(t).
\]

In fact, let \( 1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N \). Taking \( \partial_x^\alpha \) of (3.5), multiplying it by \( w_q^{2l} (\xi) \partial_x^\alpha u \), and then integrating it over \( \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3 \), one has

\[
\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \|w_q^{2l} \partial_x^\alpha u\|^2 - \langle w_q^{2l} L \partial_x^\alpha u, \partial_x^\alpha u \rangle
= \langle \partial_x^\alpha \Gamma(u, u), w_q^{2l} \partial_x^\alpha u \rangle + \epsilon \langle L_{FP} \partial_x^\alpha u, w_q^{2l} \partial_x^\alpha u \rangle.
\] (3.18)

Hence, (3.17) follows from plugging the estimates (3.4), (3.8) and (3.12) into (3.18) and then taking summation over \( 1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N \).

**Step 3.** Weighted estimate on mixed space-velocity-derivative of \( u \):

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{m=1}^N C_m \sum_{|\beta| = m, |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \|w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_x^\alpha \{ I - P \} u\|^2
\]

\[
+ \lambda \sum_{|\beta| \geq 1 \atop |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \left\{ \|w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_x^\alpha \{ I - P \} u\|^2_\nu + \|\{ I - P_0 \}\langle w_q^{l-|\beta|} \partial_x^\alpha \{ I - P \} u \rangle\|^2 \right\}
\] (3.19)

\[
\lesssim \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial_x^\alpha u\|^2_\nu + \mathcal{E}_{q, l}(u)^{1/2}(t) \mathcal{D}_{q, l}(u)(t).
\]
Indeed, let $|\beta| = m > 0$ and $|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N$. For notational simplicity, we denote that $u_2 \equiv \{I - P\} u$. Apply $\partial^\beta_\nu$ to (3.15), and multiply it by $w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2$ and then integrate over $\mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^3$ to find

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 - \left( w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta L u_2, \partial^\beta u_2 \right) \right) = \left( \partial^\beta_\nu \Gamma(u, u), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right) + \epsilon \left( \partial^\beta_\nu L_{FP} u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$- \left( \partial^\beta_\nu (\xi \cdot \nabla_x u_2), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$+ \left( \partial^\beta_\nu (P\xi \cdot \nabla_x u - \xi \cdot \nabla_x Pu), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right).$$

(3.20)

Noting that $w^{2(|\beta|)} q \leq w^{2(|\beta|)} q_1$ whenever $|\beta|_1 \leq |\beta|$, we obtain from (3.16) that

$$- \left( w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta L u_2, \partial^\beta u_2 \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 - C \eta \left\| \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 \left( \sum_{|\beta|_1 \leq |\beta|} \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 \right).$$

(3.21)

We estimate the terms on the right hand side of (3.21). Recall that $w = \langle \xi \rangle^{q-\gamma}$, which implies that

$$\langle \xi \rangle \lesssim \nu(\xi)^{1/\gamma},$$

whenever $q \geq 1$. Hence we have

$$\left( \partial^\beta_\nu L_{FP} u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right) - \left( \partial^\beta_\nu L_{FP} u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{0 < \beta_1 \leq \beta} C \beta_1 (\xi \cdot \nabla_\beta u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2)$$

$$
\leq C \sum_{0 < \beta_1 \leq \beta} \left( \langle \xi \rangle \partial^\beta_{\beta_1} u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)
$$

$$
\leq C \sum_{0 < \beta_1 \leq \beta} \left( \nu(\xi) w^{2(|\beta|)} q_\beta u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)
$$

$$\leq \eta \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 + C \eta \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2.$$  

(3.22)

For the third term on the right hand side of (3.21),

$$\left( \partial^\beta_\nu (\xi \cdot \nabla_x u_2), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$= \left( \partial^\beta_\nu (\xi \cdot \nabla_x u_2), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right) - \left( \xi \cdot \nabla_x \partial^\beta_\nu u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$= \sum_{|\beta|_1 = 1} C \beta_1 (\partial^\beta_{\beta_1} u_2, w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2)$$

$$\leq \eta \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 + C \eta \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2.$$  

(3.23)

The last term on the right hand side of (3.19) is bounded by

$$\left( \partial^\beta_\nu (P\xi \cdot \nabla_x u - \xi \cdot \nabla_x Pu), w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right)$$

$$\leq \eta \left\| w^{2(|\beta|)} q \partial^\beta u_2 \right\|^2 + C \eta \left\| \partial^\beta u \right\|^2.$$  

(3.24)
Therefore, by choosing a small constant $\eta > 0$, \eqref{3.19} follows by plugging the estimates \eqref{3.21}, \eqref{3.8}, \eqref{3.22}, \eqref{3.32}, \eqref{3.23} and \eqref{3.24} into \eqref{3.20}, taking summation over $\{\beta = m, |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N\}$ for each given $1 \leq m \leq N$ and taking proper linear combination of those $N - 1$ estimates with properly chosen constants $C_m > 0 (1 \leq m \leq N)$.

**Step 4. Combination.** First, let us multiply \eqref{3.11} by a constant $M_1 > 0$ and sum it with \eqref{2.11}. Note that it holds that \eqref{2.10} and 
\[ \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha_x(b, c)\|^2 \leq \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|(I - P_0)\partial^\alpha_x u\|^2. \]
Thus, one can take $M_1 > 0$ such that the terms on the right-hand side of \eqref{2.11} can be absorbed and
\[ \mathcal{E}_{in}(u)(t) + \frac{1}{2} M_1 \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha_x u\|^2 \sim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\partial^\alpha_x u\|^2. \]
In the further linear combination
\[ \mathcal{E}_{in}(u)(t) + \mathcal{E}_{11} + \mathcal{E}_{19} + M_2 \times [M_1 \times \mathcal{E}_{11} + \mathcal{E}_{19}], \]
one can take $M_2 > 0$ large enough to absorb all the dissipation terms on the right-hand sides of \eqref{3.14}, \eqref{3.17} and \eqref{3.19}, which implies
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) + \lambda D_{q,l}(u)(t) \lesssim \left[ \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t)^{1/2}(t) + \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \right] D_{q,l}(u)(t). \] (3.25)
Therefore, \eqref{3.13} follows under the a priori assumption \eqref{3.12}. \hfill \Box

**Proof of Theorem 1.1(i) and Theorem 1.2(i):** Fix $N, l$ as stated in Theorem 1.1 or Theorem 1.2. The local existence and uniqueness of the solution $u(t, x, \xi)$ to the Cauchy problem \eqref{1.5} - \eqref{1.6} can be proved in terms of the energy functional $\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t)$ given by \eqref{1.10}, and the details are omitted for simplicity, see [16, 17, 23] with a little modification. Now we have obtained the uniform-in-time estimate \eqref{3.13} over $0 \leq t \leq T$ with $0 < T \leq \infty$. By the standard continuity argument, the global existence follows provided the initial energy functional $\mathcal{E}(u_0)$ is sufficiently small.

\section{Time Decay}

\subsection{The hard potential case}

In this subsection, we devote ourselves to obtaining the time decay rate of the global solution $u$ to the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation \eqref{1.5} - \eqref{1.6} in the hard potential case ($0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$). For this purpose, we first deduce some estimates for the Cauchy problem:
\[ \begin{aligned}
\partial_t u + \xi \cdot \nabla_x u &= Lu + \epsilon L_{FP} u + G, \\
\quad u(0, x, \xi) &= u_0(x, \xi),
\end{aligned} \] (4.1)
where $u_0(x, \xi) \quad \text{and} \quad G = G(t, x, \xi)$ with $\mathbf{P}G = 0$ are given. Formally, the solution $u$ to the Cauchy problem \eqref{4.1} can be written as the mild form
\[ u(t) = e^{tB} u_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} h(s) ds, \]
where $e^{tB}$ denotes the solution operator to the Cauchy problem of \eqref{4.1} with $G \equiv 0$. We first show that the operator $e^{tB}$ has the proposed algebraic decay properties as time tends to infinity. The idea of the proofs is to make energy estimates for pointwise time $t$ and frequency variable $k$, which corresponds to the spatial variable $x$. 
Lemma 4.1. There is $M > 0$ such that the free energy functional $\mathcal{E}_{\text{free}}(\hat{u})(t, k)$, defined by

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{free}}(\hat{u})(t, k) := M \sum_j \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} \frac{ik_j}{1 + |k|^2} A_{mm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \hat{b}_j \right)$$

$$+ M \sum_j \left( B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u} \right) \frac{ik_j}{1 + |k|^2} \sum_j \left( \hat{b}_j \right) \frac{ik_j}{1 + |k|^2}$$

satisfies

$$\Re \mathcal{E}_{\text{free}}(\hat{u})(t, k) \lesssim |\hat{u}|_2^2$$

and

$$\partial_t \Re \mathcal{E}_{\text{free}}(\hat{u})(t, k) + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \left( |\hat{a}|^2 + |\hat{b}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2 \right) \lesssim \epsilon^2 \left( |\hat{b}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2 \right) + |\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2 + |\nu^{-1/2} \hat{G}|^2$$

for any $t \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$.

Proof. Estimate on $\hat{b}$. We claim that for $0 < \eta < 1$, it holds that

$$\partial_t \Re \sum_j \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) \hat{b}_j \right)$$

$$+ (1 - \eta) |k|^2 |\hat{b}|^2$$

$$\lesssim \eta |k|^2 \left( |\hat{a}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2 \right) + \epsilon^2 |\hat{b}|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \left( |\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2 + |\nu^{-1/2} \hat{G}|^2 \right).$$

In fact, the Fourier transform of (2.13) gives

$$\partial_t \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) \right\} + |k|^2 \hat{b}_j + k_j^2 |\hat{b}|^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\hat{R} + \hat{G}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\hat{R} + \hat{G}),$$

where

$$R = -\xi \cdot \nabla_x (I - P) u + \epsilon L_{FP} (I - P) u + L (I - P) u.$$

We then take the complex inner product with $\hat{b}_j$ to find

$$\partial_t \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) \hat{b}_j \right\} + (|k|^2 + k_j^2) |\hat{b}_j|^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\hat{R} + \hat{G}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\hat{R} + \hat{G}) \hat{b}_j \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m \not= j} ik_j A_{mm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) - \sum_m ik_m A_{jm}(\{I - P\} \hat{u}) |\partial_t \hat{b}_j|$$

$$= I_1 + I_2.$$
Note that
\[ \dot{R} = -i\xi \cdot k\{I - P\} \hat{u} + eL_{FP}\{I - P\} \hat{u} + L\{I - P\} \hat{u}, \]
which implies
\[ |A_{jm}(\hat{R})|^2 \lesssim (1 + |k|^2)|\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2. \]
Thus, \( I_1 \) is bounded by
\[
I_1 \leq \eta|k|^2|\hat{b}_j|^2 + C_\eta \sum_{j,m} \left(|A_{jm}(\hat{R})|^2 + |A_{jm}(\hat{G})|^2\right)
\leq \eta|k|^2|\hat{b}_j|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \left(|\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2 + |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|^2\right) \tag{4.7}.
\]
For \( I_2 \), using the Fourier transform of (2.3)
\[
\partial_t \hat{b}_j + ik_j(\hat{a} + 2\hat{c}) + \sum_{m} ik_m A_{jm} \{\{I - P\} \hat{u}\} + \epsilon \hat{b}_j = 0 \tag{4.8}
\]
to replace \( \partial_t \hat{b}_j \), we have
\[
I_2 \leq \eta|k|^2 (|\hat{a}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2) + \epsilon^2 |\hat{b}_j|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \sum_{j,m} |A_{jm} \{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2
\leq \eta|k|^2 (|\hat{a}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2) + \epsilon^2 |\hat{b}_j|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) |\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2. \tag{4.9}
\]
Therefore, one can take the real part of (4.10) and plug the estimates (4.7) and (4.9) into it to discover (4.10).

**Estimate on \( \hat{c} \).** For any \( 0 < \eta < 1 \), we have
\[
\partial_t \Re \sum_j (B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u}) |ik_j \hat{c}| + (1 - \eta)|k|^2 |\hat{c}|^2
\leq \eta|k|^2|\hat{b}_j|^2 + \epsilon^2 |\hat{c}|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \left(|\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2 + |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|^2\right). \tag{4.10}
\]
In fact, multiply the Fourier transform of (2.3)
\[
\partial_t \hat{B}_j \{I - P\} \hat{u} + ik_j \hat{c} = B_j (\dot{R} + \hat{G})
\]
by \(-ik_j \hat{c}\) to give
\[
\partial_t (B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u}) |ik_j \hat{c}| + |k_j|^2 |\hat{c}|^2
= (B_j (\dot{R} + \hat{G}) |ik_j \hat{c}|) + (B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u}) |ik_j \partial_t \hat{c}|
= I_3 + I_4.
\]
\( I_3 \) is bounded by
\[
I_3 \leq \eta|k|^2 |\hat{c}_j|^2 + C_\eta \sum_j \left(|B_j (\dot{R})|^2 + |B_j (\hat{G})|^2\right)
\leq \eta|k|^2 |\hat{c}_j|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \left(|\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2 + |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|^2\right). \tag{4.11}
\]
For \( I_4 \), using the Fourier transform of (2.3)
\[
\partial_t \hat{c} + \frac{1}{3} ik \cdot \hat{b} + \frac{5}{3} \sum_j ik_j B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u} + 2\epsilon \hat{c} = 0
\]
to replace \( \partial_t \hat{c} \), one has
\[
I_4 \leq \eta|k|^2 |\hat{b}_j|^2 + \epsilon^2 |\hat{c}|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) \sum_{j} |B_j \{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2
\leq \eta|k|^2 |\hat{b}_j|^2 + \epsilon^2 |\hat{c}|^2 + C_\eta(1 + |k|^2) |\{I - P\} \hat{u}|^2. \tag{4.12}
\]
Hence, (4.10) follows by taking the real part and applying the estimates of (4.11) and (4.12), and then taking the summation over $1 \leq j \leq 3$.

Estimate on $\hat{a}$. We claim that it holds for any $0 \leq \eta < 1$ that

$$\partial_t \text{Re} \sum_j (b_j |ik_j\hat{a}|^2 + (1 - \eta)|k|^2|\hat{a}|^2) \leq |k|^2|\hat{b}|^2 + C_\eta \left(|k|^2|\hat{a}|^2 + |k|^2(|I - P|\hat{u}|_2^2 + \epsilon^2|\hat{b}|^2) \right).$$

(4.13)

In fact, using (4.8), and taking the complex inner product with $ik_j\hat{a}$, and then taking the summation over $1 \leq j \leq 3$, one has

$$\partial_t \sum_j \left(\hat{b}_j|ik_j\hat{a}|^2 + |k|^2|\hat{a}|^2\right) = \sum_j \left(-2i\hat{b}_j|ik_j\hat{a}| - \sum_{j,m} (ik_mA_{jm}((I - P)\hat{a})|ik_j\hat{a}) \right)$$

$$+ \sum_j \left(-\epsilon\hat{b}_j|ik_j\hat{a}| + \sum_j (\hat{b}_j|ik_j\partial_t\hat{a}) \right).$$

(4.14)

The first three terms on the right-hand side of (4.14) are bounded by

$$\eta|k|^2|\hat{a}|^2 + C_\eta \left(|k|^2|\hat{a}|^2 + |k|^2(|I - P|\hat{u}|_2^2 + \epsilon^2|\hat{b}|^2) \right),$$

while for the last term, it holds that

$$\sum_j \left(\hat{b}_j|ik_j\partial_t\hat{a}\right) = \sum_j \left(\hat{b}_j|ik_j(-\hat{b})\right) = |k\cdot\hat{b}|^2 \leq |k|^2|\hat{b}|^2.$$ 

Here we used the Fourier transform of (2.3):

$$\partial_t\hat{a} + ik \cdot \hat{b} = 0.$$ 

Then, one can deduce (4.13) by putting the above estimates into (4.14) and taking the real part.

Therefore, (4.7) follows from the proper linear combination of (4.5), (4.10) and (4.13) by taking $M > 0$ large enough and $0 < \eta < 1$ small enough. Note that

$$|E_{\text{free}}(\hat{u}))(t, k) \lesssim \left(|\hat{a}|^2 + |\hat{b}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2\right) + \sum_{j,m} (|A_{jm}((I - P)\hat{u})|^2 + |B_j((I - P)\hat{u})|^2)$$

$$\lesssim |P\hat{a}|_2^2 + |(I - P)\hat{u}|_2^2 \lesssim |\hat{a}|_2^2.$$ 

This completes the proof of lemma 4.4.

Lemma 4.2. $\kappa_1 > 0$ exists such that $E(\hat{u})(t, k)$, which is defined by

$$E(\hat{u}) = |\hat{u}|_2^2 + \kappa_1 \text{Re } E_{\text{free}}(\hat{u}),$$

(4.15)

satisfies that

$$E(\hat{u}) \sim |\hat{a}|_2^2$$

(4.16)

and

$$E(\hat{u})(t, k) \leq E(\hat{u})(0, k)e^{-\frac{\lambda k^2}{1 + |\hat{a}|_2^4}t} + C \int_0^t e^{-\frac{\lambda k^2}{1 + |\hat{a}|_2^4}(t-s)}|\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}(s, k)|_2^2 ds$$

(4.17)

for any $t \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$. 

\hfill \Box
Proof. We first claim that for any $t \geq 0$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}^3$, it holds that
\begin{equation}
\partial_t |\hat{u}_\nu|^2 + \kappa \left\{ |\{I - P\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2 + \epsilon |\{I - P_0\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2 \right\} \lesssim |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|_2^2. \tag{4.18}
\end{equation}
In fact, the Fourier transform of (4.11) gives
\begin{equation}
\partial_t \hat{u} + i\xi \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{L}u + \epsilon \hat{L}_{FP}\hat{u} + \hat{G}. \tag{4.19}
\end{equation}
Further, taking the complex inner product with $\hat{u}$ and taking the real part yield
\begin{equation}
\frac{1}{2} \partial_t |\hat{u}_\nu|^2 - \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\hat{L}\hat{u}) d\xi = -\epsilon \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (L_{FP}\hat{u}) d\xi + \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\hat{G}\hat{u}) d\xi. \tag{4.20}
\end{equation}
For the second term on the left hand side of (4.20), we have from (1.7) that
\begin{equation}
-\operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (L\hat{u}) d\xi \geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_0 |\{I - P\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2. \tag{4.21}
\end{equation}
For the two terms on the right-hand side of (4.20), we have
\begin{equation}
\epsilon \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (L_{FP}\hat{u}) d\xi \leq -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon \lambda_{FP} |\{I - P_0\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
\operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\hat{G}\hat{u}) d\xi = \operatorname{Re} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} (\hat{G} |\{I - P\}\hat{u}) d\xi 
\leq \frac{1}{4} \lambda_0 |\{I - P\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2 + C |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|_2^2. \tag{4.22}
\end{equation}
Here we used $Ph = 0$. Plugging the above estimates into (4.20) yields (4.18). Note that $|\hat{b}|^2 + |\hat{c}|^2 \lesssim |\{I - P_0\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2$.
By taking $\kappa_1 > 0$ small enough, it follows from (4.4) and (4.18) that
\begin{equation}
\partial_t \mathcal{E}(\hat{u})(t, k) + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} |\hat{P}\hat{u}|^2 + \lambda |\{I - P\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2 \lesssim |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|_2^2. \tag{4.23}
\end{equation}
(4.3) implies (4.16) by further taking $\kappa_1 > 0$ small enough. Here, we consider the hard potential case, i.e., $0 \leq \gamma \leq 1$. Thus, we have
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{E}(\hat{u})(t, k) \lesssim |\hat{u}_\nu|^2 \lesssim |\hat{P}\hat{u}|^2 + |\{I - P\}\hat{u}_\nu|^2. \tag{4.24}
\end{equation}
Pplug (4.22) into (4.21) to find
\begin{equation}
\partial_t \mathcal{E}(\hat{u})(t, k) + \frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \mathcal{E}(\hat{u})(t, k) \lesssim |\nu^{-1/2}\hat{G}|_2^2 \tag{4.25}
\end{equation}
which by the Gronwall’s inequality, implies (4.17). This completes the proof of Lemma 4.2. \hfill \square

Now, to prove , let $h = 0$ so that $u_1(t) = e^{tB}u_0$ is the solution to the Cauchy problem (4.1) and hence satisfies the estimate (4.17) with $h = 0$:
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{E}(\hat{u}_1)(t, k) \leq \mathcal{E}(\hat{u}_1)(0, k) e^{-\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} t}. \tag{4.26}
\end{equation}
Write $k^\alpha = k_1^{\alpha_1} k_2^{\alpha_2} k_3^{\alpha_3}$. Paseval’s identity and (4.16) yield
\begin{equation}
\|\partial_x^2 u_1\|^2 \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |k^{2\alpha} |\hat{u}_1(t, k)|^2 dk \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |k^{2\alpha} \mathcal{E}(\hat{u}_1)(t, k)| dk. \tag{4.27}
\end{equation}
Then, from (4.24) and (4.16), one has
\[
\|\partial_x^5 u_1\|^2 \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |k^{2\alpha}| e^{\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2 t}} \|\tilde{u}_0\|^2_2 dk. \tag{4.26}
\]

As in [22], one can further estimate (4.26) as
\[
\|\partial_x^5 u_1\|^2 \lesssim \int_{|k| \leq 1} \left[ |k^{2\alpha}| e^{\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2 t}} \|\tilde{u}_0\|^2_2 dk + \int_{|k| \geq 1} \left| k^{2\alpha} \right| e^{-\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2 t}} \|\tilde{u}_0\|^2_2 dk \right]
\lesssim \int_{|k| \leq 1} \left| k^{2\alpha} \right| e^{-\frac{\lambda |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2 t}} \|\tilde{u}_0\|^2_2 dk + e^{-\frac{t}{4}} \left\| \partial_x^5 u_0 \right\|^2
\lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2} - |\alpha|} \left( \|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \left\| \partial_x^5 u_0 \right\|^2 \right). \tag{4.27}
\]

Here, we used the Hausdorff-Young inequality
\[
\sup_{|k| \leq 1} |\tilde{u}_0(k, \xi)| \lesssim \int \|u_0\|(x, \xi) dx.
\]

Next, let \( u_0 = 0 \) so that
\[
u^0(t) = \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} G(s) ds
\]
is the solution of the Cauchy problem (4.1) with \( u_0 = 0 \). Then, similar to (4.26) and (4.27), one has
\[
\left\| \partial_x^\alpha \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} G(s) ds \right\|^2 \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \left[ \left| k^{2\alpha} \right| e^{\frac{\mu |k|^2}{1 + |k|^2 s}} \|\tilde{G}(s)\|^2_2 dk ds \right]
\lesssim \int_0^t \left( 1 + t - s \right)^{-\frac{3}{2} - |\alpha|} \left( \|\nu^{-1/2} G(s)\|^2_{Z_1} + \|\nu^{-1/2} \partial_x^5 G(s)\|^2 \right) ds. \tag{4.28}
\]

Recall that the solution \( u \) to the Cauchy problem (4.5)-(4.6) can be formally written as
\[
u(t) = e^{tB} u_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B} \Gamma(u, u)(s) ds.
\]

Thus, (4.27) and (4.28) yield
\[
\|u\|^2 \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \|u_0\|^2 \right)
+ \int_0^t \left( 1 + t - s \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|\nu^{-1/2} \Gamma(u, u)(s)\|^2_{Z_1} + \|\nu^{-1/2} \partial_x^5 \Gamma(u, u)(s)\|^2 \right) ds. \tag{4.29}
\]

In the following, we shall estimate the terms on the right hand side of (4.29). For this, we first note that for \( 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1 \),
\[
\left\| \nu^{-1/2} \Gamma(u, u)(s) \right\|_{Z_1} \lesssim \|\nu^{1/2} u_0\|_{Z_1},
\|\nu^{-1/2} \partial_x^5 \Gamma(u, u)(s)\| \lesssim \|\nu^{1/2} u\|_{Z_1}, \tag{4.30}
\]

which are proved in [14] and [33], respectively. Thus, one can discover from (4.30) that if \( \gamma \leq 2l(q - \gamma) \), then it holds that
\[
\|\nu^{-1/2} \Gamma(u, u)(s)\|_{Z_1} + \|\nu^{-1/2} \partial_x^5 \Gamma(u, u)(s)\|
\lesssim \|\nu^{1/2} u\| \left( \|u\| + \max_x |u| \right) \lesssim E_{q,t}(u)(t). \tag{4.31}
\]
For \( t \geq 0 \), define a temporal function by
\[
X_{q,l}(u)(t) = \sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (1 + s)^{\frac{3}{2}} \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(s).
\]
(4.32)
Hence, it follows from (4.29) and (4.31) that
\[
\|u\|^2 \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{4}} (\|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \|u_0\|^2)
+ \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (1 + s)^{-3} X_{q,l}(u)(s) ds
\]
\[
\lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \|u_0\|^2 + X_{q,l}(u)^2(t)).
\]
(4.33)
Here we used \( X_{N,l}(t) \) is nondecreasing in \( t \) and
\[
\int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (1 + s)^{-3} ds \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{4}}.
\]
By comparing (1.10) and (1.11), it holds that
\[
\mathcal{D}_{q,l}(u)(t) + \| (a, b, c)(t) \|^2 \geq \kappa \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t).
\]
Then it follows from (3.13) that
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) + \kappa \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \lesssim \|(a, b, c)(t)\|^2 \lesssim \|u(t)\|^2.
\]
(4.34)
Due to the Gronwall inequality, (4.34) together with (4.33) imply
\[
\mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u)(t) \lesssim \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) e^{-\kappa t} + \int_0^t e^{-\kappa(t-s)} \|u(s)\|^2 ds
\]
\[
\lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) + X_{q,l}(u)^2(t)),
\]
which implies
\[
X_{q,l}(u)(t) \lesssim \|u_0\|^2_{Z_1} + \mathcal{E}_{q,l}(u_0) + X_{q,l}(u)^2(t).
\]
This proves the decay rate stated in our Theorem for the hard potential case, i.e., \( 0 \leq \gamma \leq 1 \) with the help of Strauss’ Lemma.

### 4.2 The soft potential case

In this subsection, we shall obtain the time decay of the solution \( u \) to the Cauchy problem (1.5)-(1.6) in the soft potential case \((-3 < \gamma < 0)\). For this, we first establish the time decay of the evolution operator \( e^{tB} \), which is stated as follows.

**Lemma 4.3.** Define \( \mu = \mu(\xi) = \langle \xi \rangle^{-\frac{2}{l_0}} \). Let \(-3 < \gamma < 0\), \( l \geq 0 \) and \( l_0 > \frac{3}{2} \). If
\[
\|\mu^{l+l_0} u_0\|_{Z_1} + \|\mu^{l+l_0} u_0\| < \infty,
\]
then the evolution operator \( e^{tB} \) satisfies
\[
\|\mu t e^{tB} u_0\| \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \left( \|\mu^{l+l_0} u_0\|_{Z_1} + \|\mu^{l+l_0} u_0\| \right)
\]
(4.35)
for each \( t \geq 0 \).
Proof. Let $G = 0$ so that $u_1(t) = e^{tH}u_0$ is the solution to the Cauchy problem (4.1). Apply $\{ I - P \}$ to (4.19) with $G = 0$ to find

$$\partial_t \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 + i \xi \cdot k \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 = L \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 + \epsilon L_{FP} \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 + P \iota \xi \cdot k \widehat{u}_1 - i \xi \cdot k \widehat{P} \widehat{u}_1.$$ 

By further taking the complex inner product of the above equation with $\mu^2 \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1$ and integrating it over $\mathbb{R}^3$, we have

$$\partial_t \left| \mu^l \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|^2 + \kappa \left| \mu^l \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu$$

$$\lesssim \left| \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \Re \int \left( \nabla \iota \xi \cdot k \widehat{u}_1 - i \xi \cdot k \nabla \widehat{u}_1 \right) \mu^2 \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \, d\xi,$$

whenever $(q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon$ is small enough. Here, we used (3.6) and (3.2). For the second term on the right hand side of (4.36), it holds that for each $\{ u \}$, we get

$$\left| \nabla \iota \xi \cdot k \widehat{u}_1 - i \xi \cdot k \nabla \widehat{u}_1 \right| \lesssim \left| \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \left| \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2.$$ 

Thus, using $\mu = \langle \xi \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}}$, we get

$$\partial_t \left| \mu^l \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \kappa \left| \mu^l \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 \lesssim \left| \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2,$$

whenever $(q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon$ is small enough. Note that

$$\left| \nabla \iota \xi \cdot k \widehat{u}_1 - i \xi \cdot k \nabla \widehat{u}_1 \right| \lesssim \left| \{ I - P \} \widehat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2.$$ 

To obtain the velocity-weighted estimate for the pointwise time-frequency variables over $|k| \geq 1$, we directly take the complex inner product of (4.19) with $G = 0$ with $\mu^2 \hat{u}_1$ and integrate in over $\mathbb{R}^3$ to discover

$$\partial_t \left| \mu^l \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \kappa \left| \mu^l \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 \lesssim \left| \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2,$$

whenever $(q - \gamma)^2 \epsilon$ is small enough. Note that

$$\frac{|k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \chi_{|k| \geq 1} \geq \frac{1}{2}.$$ 

It follows that

$$\partial_t \left| \mu^l \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \kappa \left| \mu^l \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 \lesssim \left| \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \frac{|k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \left| \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2.$$ 

Therefore, for $\kappa_2 > 0$ small enough, a suitable linear combination of (4.37), (4.39) and (4.21) with $h \equiv 0$

$$\partial_t E_l(\hat{u}_1) + \kappa \sigma_l(\hat{u}_1) \lesssim \frac{|k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \left| \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 + \lambda \left| \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2 \leq 0$$

yields that whenever $l \geq 0$,

$$\partial_t E_l(\hat{u}_1) + \kappa \sigma_l(\hat{u}_1) \leq 0$$

where $E_l(\hat{u}_1)$ and $\sigma_l(\hat{u}_1)$ are given by

$$E_l(\hat{u}_1) = \mathcal{E}(\hat{u}_1) + \kappa_2 \left( |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|_{\nu=1}^2 \chi_{|k| \leq 1} + |\mu^l \hat{u}_1|_{\nu=1}^2 \chi_{|k| \geq 1} \right),$$

$$D_l(\hat{u}_1) = |\mu^{-1} \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|_{\nu=1}^2 + \frac{|k|^2}{1 + |k|^2} \left| \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1 \right|_\nu^2.$$
Due to (4.16) and the fact $P\hat{u}_1$ decays exponentially in $\xi$, it is clear that
\[
E_l(\hat{u}_1) \sim |P\hat{u}_1|^2 + |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \sim |\mu^l \hat{u}_1|^2. \tag{4.42}
\]

Set
\[
\rho(k) = \frac{|k|^2}{1 + |k|^2}.
\]

Let $0 < \eta \leq 1$ and $J > 0$ be chosen later. Multiplying (4.41) by $[1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J$, we have from (4.42) that
\[
\partial_t \left\{ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J E_l(\hat{u}_1) \right\} + \kappa [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J D_l(\hat{u}_1) \\
\leq J [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{J-1} \eta \rho(k) E_l(\hat{u}_1) \\
\leq CJ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{J-1} \eta \rho(k) |P\hat{u}_1|^2 + CJ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{J-1} \eta \rho(k) |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \\
\leq \eta C [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J D_l(\hat{u}_1) + CJ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{J-1} \eta \rho(k) |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2. \tag{4.43}
\]

In what follows, we estimate the second term on the right hand side of (4.43). To this end, let $p > 1$ be chosen later. Then it holds that
\[
|\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \\
\leq |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \chi_{\mu^2(\xi) \leq [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]}^2 + |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \chi_{\mu^2(\xi) > [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]}^2 \\
\leq [1 + \eta \rho(k)t] |\mu^l \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 + [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-p + J + 1} |\mu^l + p + J - 1 \{ I - P \} \hat{u}_1|^2 \\
\leq [1 + \eta \rho(k)t] D_l(\hat{u}_1) + C [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-p + J + 1} E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0). \tag{4.44}
\]

Here, we used the splitting
\[
1 = \chi_{\mu^2(\xi) \leq [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]} + \chi_{\mu^2(\xi) > [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]}
\]
and (4.42). Plugging (4.44) into (4.43) and noting that $E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_1) \leq E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0)$ from (4.41) due to $l + p + J - 1 \geq 0$, one has
\[
\partial_t \left\{ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J E_l(\hat{u}_1) \right\} + \kappa [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J D_l(\hat{u}_1) \\
\leq \epsilon C [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J D_l(\hat{u}_1) + C [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-p} \eta \rho(k) E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0),
\]
which implies
\[
\partial_t \left\{ [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J E_l(\hat{u}_1) \right\} + \lambda [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J D_l(\hat{u}_1) \lesssim [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-p} \eta \rho(k) E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0),
\]
whenever $\eta > 0$ is small enough. Integrating the above inequality, using
\[
\int_0^t [1 + \eta \rho(k)s]^{-p} \eta \rho(k) ds \leq \int_0^\infty [1 + s]^{-p} ds < \infty
\]
for $p > 1$, and noting $p + J - 1 > 0$, we have
\[
[1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^J E_l(\hat{u}_1) \lesssim E_l(\hat{u}_0) + E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0) \lesssim E_{l+p+J-1}(\hat{u}_0).
\]

Now, for any given $l_0 > \frac{3}{2}$, we choose $J > \frac{3}{2}$ and $p > 1$ such that $p + J - 1 = l_0$ to get
\[
E_l(\hat{u}_1) \lesssim [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-J} E_{l+l_0}(\hat{u}_0). \tag{4.45}
\]
Since $J > \frac{3}{2}$, (4.42), (4.43) and Hausdorff-Young inequality yield

\[
\|\mu'u_1\|^2 \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} |\mu'\hat{u}_1|^2 \, dk \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} E_t(\hat{u}_1) \, dk
\]

\[
\lesssim \sup_k E_{t+l_0}(\hat{u}_0) \int_{|k| \leq 1} [1 + \eta \rho(k)t]^{-J} \, dk + (1 + t)^{-J} \int_{|k| \geq 1} E_{t+l_0}(\hat{u}_0) \, dk
\]

\[
\lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|\mu^{t+l_0}u_0\|^2_{L^1} + \|\mu^{t+l_0}u_0\|^2 \right).
\]

This completes the proof.

Recall that the solution $u$ to the Cauchy problem (1.3)–(1.6) can be formally written as

\[
u(t) = e^{tB}u_0 + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)B}(u, u)(s) \, ds.
\]

Thus, one has

\[
\|u\|^2 \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|\mu^{l_0}u_0\|^2_{L^1} + \|\mu^{l_0}u_0\|^2 \right)
\]

\[
+ \int_0^t (1 + t - s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(s)\|_{L^1} + \|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(s)\|^2 \right) \, ds,
\]

from Lemma 4.3. To estimate the time integral term on the right hand side of the above inequality, we note that

\[
\|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(t)\|_{L^1} + \|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(t)\| \lesssim \sum_{|\alpha| + |\beta| \leq N} \|\partial_\beta^\alpha u\| \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N} \|\langle \xi \rangle^{1+0} \hat{\varrho}(1 - l_0) \partial_\alpha^\beta u\|,
\]

which is proved in [12]. Then we have

\[
\|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(t)\|_{L^1} + \|\mu^{l_0}(u, u)(t)\| \lesssim E_{q,l-1}(u)(t),
\]

whenever $\frac{3}{2}(1 - l_0) \leq (q - \gamma)(l - 1)$. Moreover, it follows that

\[
\|u\|^2 \lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \left( \|\mu^{l_0}u_0\|^2_{L^1} + \|\mu^{l_0}u_0\|^2 + X_{q,l-1}(u)^2(t) \right).
\]

(4.46)

Let $0 < \eta < 1/2$. Notice that (3.14) also holds when $l$ is replaced by $l - 1$ under the assumption $l \geq N + 1$, $\sup_{0 \leq s \leq T} E_{q,l}(s) \leq \delta_0$ and $(q - \gamma)^2 e \leq \delta_0$. Thus, it holds that

\[
\frac{d}{dt} E_{q,l-1}(u)(t) + \lambda D_{q,l-1}(u)(t) \leq 0.
\]

Multiplying the above inequality by $(1 + t)^{3/2 + \eta}$ gives

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ (1 + t)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} E_{q,l-1}(u)(t) \right\} + \lambda (1 + t)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} D_{q,l-1}(u)(t) \lesssim (1 + t)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} E_{q,l-1}(u)(t).
\]

(4.47)

Similarly, from (3.13) with $l$ replaced by $l - \frac{1}{2}$ and further multiplying it by $(1 + t)^{1/2 + \eta}$, one has

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left\{ (1 + t)^{\frac{1}{2} + \eta} E_{q,l-\frac{1}{2}}(u)(t) \right\} + \lambda (1 + t)^{\frac{1}{2} + \eta} D_{q,l-\frac{1}{2}}(u)(t)
\]

\[
\lesssim (1 + t)^{-\frac{1}{2} + \eta} E_{q,l-\frac{1}{2}}(u)(t) \lesssim E_{q,l-\frac{1}{2}}(u)(t).
\]

(4.48)

Note from (1.10), (1.11) that

\[
E_{q,l-\frac{1}{2}}(u)(t) \lesssim D_{q,l'}(u)(t) + \|Pu\|^2.
\]
holds for any given $\ell'$. Then, from taking integration over $[0, t]$ of (4.47), (4.48) and (3.13) and further taking the appropriate linear combination, we have

$$(1 + t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \eta E_{q,l-1}(u)(s) \lesssim E_{q,l}(u_0) + \int_0^t (1 + s)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} \|P_s u(s)\|^2 ds.$$  

Thus, applying the estimate (4.46) to the second term on the right hand side of the above inequality and noticing

$$\int_0^t (1 + s)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} (1 + s)^{-\frac{3}{2}} ds \lesssim (1 + t)^{\eta},$$

we have

$$(1 + t)^{\frac{3}{2} + \eta} E_{q,l-1}(u)(t) \lesssim E_{q,l}(u_0) + (1 + t)^{\eta} \left\{ \|\mu_l^0 u_0\|_{Z_1}^2 + \|\mu_l^0 u_0\|^2 + X_{q,l-1}(u)^2(t) \right\},$$

which implies

$$\sup_{0 \leq s \leq t} (1 + s)^{\frac{3}{2}} E_{q,l-1}(u)(s) \lesssim E_{q,l}(u_0) + \|\mu_l^0 u_0\|_{Z_1}^2 + \|\mu_l^0 u_0\|^2 + X_{q,l-1}(u)^2(t).$$

This proves the decay rate stated in our Theorem for the soft potential case, i.e., $-3 < \gamma < 0$ by using Strauss’ Lemma.

**Acknowledgments**

This work was supported by “the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities”. This work was completed when Tao Wang was visiting the Mathematical Institute at the University of Oxford under the support of the China Scholarship Council 201206270022. He would like to thank Professor Gui-Qiang Chen and his group for their kind hospitality.

**References**

[1] A. Arnold, P. Markowich, G. Toscani and A. Unterreiter, On convex Sobolev inequalities and the rate of convergence to equilibrium for Fokker-Planck type equations. *Comm. Partial Differential Equations* 26 (2001), no. 1-2, 43-100.

[2] M. Bisi, J. A. Carrillo and G. Toscani, Contractive metrics for a Boltzmann equation for granular gases: diffusive equilibria. *J. Stat. Phys.* 118 (2005), no. 1-2, 301-331.

[3] C. Cercignani, *The Boltzmann Equation and Its Applications*. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1988.

[4] C. Cercignani, R. Illner and M. Pulvirenti, *The Mathematical Theory of Dilute Gases*. Applied Mathematical Sciences, 106. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1994.

[5] R. J. DiPerna and P.-L. Lions, On the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation. *Comm. Math. Phys.* 120 (1988), no. 1, 1-23.

[6] R.-J. Duan, On the Cauchy problem for the Boltzmann equation in the whole space: global existence and uniform stability in $L^2_x(H^{N}_x)$. *J. Differential Equations* 244 (2008), no. 12, 3204-3294.

[7] R.-J. Duan, M. Fornasier and G. Toscani, A kinetic flocking model with diffusion. *Comm. Math. Phys.* 300 (2010), no. 1, 95-145.

[8] R.-J. Duan and T. Yang, Stability of the one-species Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system. *SIAM J. Math. Anal.* 41 (2010), no. 6, 2353-2387.

[9] R.-J. Duan and R. M. Strain, Optimal time decay of the Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system in $\mathbb{R}^3$. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.* 199 (2011), no. 1, 291-328.
[10] R.-J. Duan and R. M. Strain, Optimal large-time behavior of the Vlasov-Maxwell-Boltzmann system in the whole space. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.* 64 (2011), no. 11, 1497-1546.

[11] R.-J. Duan, T. Yang and H.-J. Zhao, The Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system in the whole space: The hard potential case. *J. Differential Equations* 252 (2012), no. 12, 6356-6386.

[12] R.-J. Duan, T. Yang and H.-J. Zhao, The Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system for soft potentials. *Mathematical Models and Methods in Applied Sciences* 23 (2013), no. 06, 979-1028.

[13] R. Glassey, *The Cauchy Problem in Kinetic Theory*. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics (SIAM), Philadelphia, PA, 1996.

[14] F. Golse, B. Perthame and C. Sulem, On a boundary layer problem for the nonlinear Boltzmann equation. *Arch. Rational Mech. Anal.* 103 (1988), no. 1, 81-96.

[15] P. Gressman and R. Strain, Global classical solutions of the Boltzmann equation without angular cut-off. *J. Amer. Math. Soc.* 24 (2011), no. 3, 771-847.

[16] Y. Guo, The Vlasov-Poisson-Boltzmann system near Maxwellians. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.* 55 (2002), no. 9, 1104-1135.

[17] Y. Guo, Classical solutions to the Boltzmann equation for molecules with an angular cutoff. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.* 169 (2003), no. 4, 305-353.

[18] Y. Guo, The Boltzmann equation in the whole space. *Indiana Univ. Math. J.* 53 (2004), no. 4, 1081-1094.

[19] Y. Guo, Boltzmann diffusive limit beyond the Navier-Stokes approximation. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.* 59 (2006), no. 5, 626-687.

[20] K. Hamdache, Estimations uniformes des solutions de l’´equation de Boltzmann par les m´ethodes de viscosit´e artificielle et de diffusion de Fokker-Planck. *Comptes rendus de l’Acad´emie des sciences. S´erie 1, Math´ematique* 302 (1986), no. 5, 187-190.

[21] Lingbing He, Regularities of the solutions to the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation. *J. Differential Equations* 244 (2008), no. 12, 3060-3079.

[22] S. Kawashima, Systems of a hyperbolic-parabolic composite type, with applications to the equations of magnetohydrodynamics. Doctoral thesis, Kyoto University, 1983.

[23] H.-L. Li and A. Matsumura, Behaviour of the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation near a Maxwellian. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.* 189 (2008), no. 1, 1-44.

[24] T.-P. Liu, T. Yang and S.-H. Yu, Energy method for Boltzmann equation. *Phys. D* 188 (2004), no. 3-4, 178-192.

[25] T.-P. Liu and S.-H. Yu, Boltzmann equation: micro-macro decompositions and positivity of shock profiles. *Comm. Math. Phys.* 246 (2004), no. 1, 133-179.

[26] S. K. Loyalka, Rarefied gas dynamic problems in environmental sciences. *Proceedings 15th International Symposium on Rarefied Gas Dynamics*, (Eds. V. Boffi and C. Cercignani) Teubner, Stuttgart, 1986.

[27] C. Mouhot, Explicit coercivity estimates for the linearized Boltzmann and Landau operators. *Comm. Partial Differential Equations* 31 (2006), no. 7-9, 1321-1348.

[28] W. A. Strauss, Decay and asymptotics for $u_{tt} - \triangle u = F(u)$. *J. Functional Analysis* 2 (1968), 409-457.

[29] R. Strain and Y. Guo, Exponential decay for soft potentials near Maxwellian. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.* 187 (2008), no. 2, 287-339.

[30] C. Villani, A review of mathematical topics in collisional kinetic theory. *Handbook of mathematical fluid dynamics*, Vol. I, 71-305, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 2002.
[31] C. Villani, Hypocoercivity. *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.* **202** (2009), no. 950, iv+141 pp.

[32] S. Ukai, On the existence of global solutions of mixed problem for non-linear Boltzmann equation. *Proc. Japan Acad.* **50** (1974), 179-184.

[33] S. Ukai and T. Yang, The Boltzmann equation in the space $L^2 \cap L^\infty_\beta$: global and time-periodic solutions. *Anal. Appl. (Singap.)* **4** (2006), no. 3, 263-310.

[34] T. Yang and H.-J. Zhao, A new energy method for the Boltzmann equation. *J. Math. Phys.* **47** (2006), no. 5, 053301, 19 pp.

[35] M.-Y. Zhong and H.-L. Li, Long time behavior of the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann Equation. Preprint.

[36] M.-Y. Zhong and H.-L. Li, Long time behavior of the Fokker-Planck-Boltzmann equation with soft potential. *Quart. Appl. Math.* **70** (2012), no. 4, 721-742.