

2. Global Solutions of the Boltzmann Equation in a Bounded Convex Domain

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1. Introduction. We consider the Boltzmann equation

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \xi_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = J(F, F),$$

which describes the change in time of the distribution function of the arguments space x and velocity ξ . Here $J(F, F)$ is the collision integral [1]. The equilibrium solution of (1) is $F = \omega$, where

$$\omega(\xi) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}|\xi|^2\right).$$

As we are interested in solutions of (1) which are close to $F = \omega$, we introduce $f(x, \xi)$ by

$$(2) \quad F = \omega + \omega^{1/2} f.$$

Then the equation satisfied by f is

$$(3) \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = Bf + \Lambda \Gamma(f, f).$$

The explicit form of the operator B is

$$(4) \quad (Bf)(x, \xi) = -\sum_{i=1}^3 \xi_i \frac{\partial f(x, \xi)}{\partial x_i} - \nu(\xi) f(x, \xi) + \int_{R^3} K(\xi, \eta) f(x, \eta) d\eta,$$

where $\nu(\xi)$, the collision frequency, is a certain unbounded positive function of ξ and $K(\xi, \eta)$, the collision kernel, is a symmetric function of ξ and η . The operator Λ is the multiplication operator by $\nu(\xi)$ and $\Gamma(f, f)$ denotes the quadratic term. Note that $J(\omega, \omega) = 0$. We shall use Grad's estimates [1], [2] for $\nu(\xi)$, $K(\xi, \eta)$ and $\Gamma(f, f)$ in computations. This means that the potential is a hard potential in the sense of Grad and that the angular cut-off assumption is made for the differential cross section. A typical example satisfying these conditions is a gas of rigid spheres. The initial value problems for the Boltzmann equation on the torus and on the entire space have been studied earlier in [4] and [5], respectively. In this note, we treat the initial boundary value problem for the case of specular reflection boundary condition. Our

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