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► **To cite this version:**

Vincent Giovangigli, Zaibao Yang, Wen-An Yong. Relaxation Limit and Initial-Layer for a Class of Hyperbolic-Parabolic Systems. 2018. hal-01710330

HAL Id: hal-01710330

<https://hal.science/hal-01710330>

Preprint submitted on 15 Feb 2018

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Relaxation Limit and Initial-Layer for a Class of Hyperbolic-Parabolic Systems

Vincent Giovangigli*, Zaibao Yang†, Wen-An Yong‡

Abstract

We consider a class of hyperbolic-parabolic systems with small diffusion terms and stiff sources. Existence of solutions to the Cauchy problem with ill prepared initial data is established by using composite expansions including initial-layer correctors and a convergence-stability lemma. New multitime expansions are introduced and lead to second-order error estimates between the composite expansions and the solution. Reduced equilibrium systems of second-order accuracy are also investigated as well as initial-layers of Chapman-Enskog expansions. **Keywords:** hyperbolic-parabolic system, stiff source, relaxation, initial-layer, ill prepared initial data

1 Introduction

Relaxation is an ubiquitous phenomenon of natural sciences typically modeled by systems of partial differential equations with stiff damping sources. This is a strong motivation for investigating the mathematical properties of these systems as well as the zero relaxation limit. Such systems of balance laws have notably been investigated mathematically in an hyperbolic framework [18, 29, 2, 21, 30, 31, 3, 32, 17, 16, 26]. We study in this work existence of solutions and asymptotic expansions for *hyperbolic-parabolic* systems with small diffusion terms and stiff sources with *ill prepared initial data*.

We consider a nonlinear second-order system of partial differential equations in the form

$$\partial_t U + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j F_j(U) - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{ij}(U) \partial_j U) = \frac{Q(U)}{\varepsilon}, \quad (1.1)$$

where U denotes the state vector of basic physical variables, t the time, ∂_i the derivative operator in the i th spatial direction, $\mathcal{D} = \{1, \dots, d\}$ the indexing set of spatial directions, d the spatial dimension, ε a small positive relaxation parameter, $F_j = F_j(U)$, $j \in \mathcal{D}$, the convective fluxes, $B_{ij} = B_{ij}(U)$, $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, the diffusion matrices, and $Q = Q(U)$ the source term. It is assumed that the convective fluxes, the source term, and the diffusion matrices are smooth functions of $U \in \mathcal{O}_U$ where \mathcal{O}_U is an open convex set of \mathbb{R}^n . The parameter ε is typically the ratio of a characteristic relaxation time and a characteristic convective-diffusive time. The source term Q is assumed to be in quasilinear form and there exists a fixed linear space \mathcal{E} of \mathbb{R}^n of dimension n_e termed the slow manifold or the equilibrium manifold such that $Q(U) \in \mathcal{E}^\perp$. Denoting by Π_e the matrix formed by column vectors from a basis of \mathcal{E} , the projection $u = \Pi_e^t U$ is then the natural conservative slow variable. Such systems of partial differential equations (1.1) notably arise from various applications like nonequilibrium two-temperature gases with fast relaxation of translational and internal temperatures [9, 10], radiation hydrodynamics [33], or reactive mixtures with fast chemistry [11]. Existence results with uniform a priori estimates have been obtained for such system with stiff sources for *well prepared initial data* [9, 10]. The method of proof has been based on direct a priori estimates that couple standard hyperbolic-parabolic estimates with new contributions arising from stiff sources [10, 11].

Our aim in this paper is to extend such previous existence results for hyperbolic-parabolic systems to the situation of *ill prepared initial data*. Denoting by η a mathematical entropy for (1.1), the

*CMAP-CNRS, École Polytechnique, 91128 Palaiseau, France; Email: vincent.giovangigli@polytechnique.fr

†Zhou Pei-Yuan Center for Applied Mathematics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; Email: yang-zb11@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

‡Zhou Pei-Yuan Center for Applied Mathematics, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; Email: wayong@tsinghua.edu.cn

quasinormal variable is defined by $w = (u, q)^t$ where U is assumed to be in the form $U = (u, v)^t$ and $q = (\partial_v \eta)^t$. The transformation $U \mapsto w$ is a smooth diffeomorphism and the quasinormal variable w is well suited to the source term Q and the slow manifold \mathcal{E} . Denoting by U_ε the solution to the Cauchy problem for the system (1.1) and by $w_\varepsilon = w(U_\varepsilon)$ the corresponding quasinormal variable, an Hilbert formal asymptotic expansion of w_ε is built as ε goes to zero by considering outer as well as inner expansions with initial-layer correctors [29, 30, 32]. Using this formal expansion, an existence proof for the nonlinear system (1.1) is established as well as rigorous error estimates for ill prepared initial data. Key tools are a convergence-stability lemma for hyperbolic-parabolic systems which guarantee that the maximum existence time interval for system (1.1) remains bounded from zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, the existence and properties of formal expansions, and the existence of a standard normal form. The accuracy of the composite expansion is shown to be $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ and is improved from a former $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2})$ estimate [29]. Such an error estimate is obtained by using new modified expansions including outer second-order fast-component correctors and does not require extra regularity assumptions.

The nonequilibrium system (1.1) further admits a second-order accurate *reduced* or equilibrium system governing the slow variable u in the form

$$\partial_t u_e + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j^e(u_e) - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{ij}^e(u_e) \partial_j u_e) = 0, \quad (1.2)$$

where u_e is the equilibrium solution, $f_j^e = f_j^e(u_e)$ the equilibrium convective fluxes and $B_{ij}^e = B_{ij}^e(u_e)$ the equilibrium diffusion matrices. These fluxes and diffusion matrices are defined for $u_e \in \mathcal{O}_{u_e}$ where \mathcal{O}_{u_e} is a convex open domain. Such a reduced system (1.2) may either be derived by using a two-term Chapman-Enskog expansion [9] or equivalently the Maxwellian iteration method that generally yields similar results at second-order [25]. The resulting diffusion coefficients at equilibrium B_{ij}^e have contributions either directly inherited from the diffusion terms B_{ij} out of equilibrium or arising from perturbed convective terms. This yields in particular the viscous tensor in a one-temperature fluid with the shear viscosity inherited from the non-equilibrium model and the volume viscosity coefficient associated with the relaxation of internal energy [9]. Denoting by $U_\varepsilon(x, t)$ the nonequilibrium solution of (1.1), $u_\varepsilon = \Pi_e^t U_\varepsilon$ the corresponding slow variable out of equilibrium, $u_e(x, t)$ the local equilibrium solution of (1.2), it has been established that for well prepared initial data [9, 10], when the relaxation parameter ε is small, the error estimate is in the form $u_\varepsilon(x, t) - u_e(x, t) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$. In this work, for the more general situation of ill prepared initial data, we establish that the out of equilibrium solution is such that

$$u_\varepsilon(x, t) - (u_e(x, t) + \varepsilon u^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon)) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (1.3)$$

where $u^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon)$ is an *initial-layer* corrector that decays exponentially to zero as t/ε goes to infinity. This estimate is also improved from a former $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2})$ accuracy by using the estimates out of equilibrium obtained with the new formal expansions.

The assumptions on system (1.1) as well as the local equilibrium approximation (1.2) are presented in Section 2. The formal asymptotic construction is presented in Section 3 and the mathematical justifications are presented in Section 4.

2 A class of hyperbolic-parabolic systems

The mathematical assumptions on the system of partial differential equations (1.1) are presented in this section and the second-order reduced system (1.2) is investigated.

2.1 Quasinormal variable

We denote by η a mathematical entropy defined on \mathcal{O}_U , an open convex set of \mathbb{R}^n . The entropy $\eta = \eta(U)$, the fluxes $F_j = F_j(U)$, the diffusion matrices $B_{ij} = B_{ij}(U)$, and the source term $Q = Q(U)$ are assumed to be C^∞ over the open convex set \mathcal{O}_U and the Jacobian matrices of convective fluxes are denoted by $A_i = \partial_U F_i$. The unit sphere in d dimension is denoted by Σ^{d-1} and $\langle x, y \rangle$ is the Euclidean product between vectors x and y . The system (1.1) is assumed to satisfy the following properties.

(U₁) *The Hessian matrix $\partial_U^2 \eta$ is positive definite over \mathcal{O}_U .*

(U₂) The products $A_j(\partial_v^2\eta)^{-1}$, $j \in \mathcal{D}$, are symmetric over \mathcal{O}_v .

(U₃) We have $(B_{ij}(\partial_v^2\eta)^{-1})^t = B_{ji}(\partial_v^2\eta)^{-1}$, $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, and for any $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$ the matrix $\tilde{B}(u, \xi) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij}(\partial_v^2\eta)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$ is positive semi-definite over \mathcal{O}_v .

(U₄) The source term reads $Q = -L(\partial_v\eta)^t$ where L is a matrix of size n and there exists a partition $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_r}$ with $n = n_e + n_r$ and L and Q in the form

$$L = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix}, \quad Q = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} (\partial_v\eta)^t, \quad (2.1)$$

where S is a symmetric positive definite matrix of size n_r and $u \mapsto S(u)$ is C^∞ over \mathcal{O}_v .

The assumptions (U₁)–(U₂) associated with convective transport have been adapted from [12, 6], the assumption (U₃) associated with diffusion terms from [13, 14, 15] and the assumption (U₄) concerning the source term from [33]. A more general form for the source term Q introduced in [33] may also be rewritten as in (U₄) by using a linear transform. The conditions (U₁)(U₂)(U₄) have recently been used as a criterion to construct constitutive equations in non-equilibrium thermodynamics [34]. The C^∞ smoothness assumptions on the system coefficients may also easily be weakened [11].

An entropy balance equation may further be obtained by multiplying the natural system (1.1) by the classical entropic variable $v = (\partial_v\eta)^t$. The corresponding time derivative term is such that $\partial_v\eta \partial_t u = \partial_t \eta$ whereas the convective terms read $\partial_v\eta A_i \partial_i u = \partial_i \beta_i$ where β_i are the entropy fluxes with $\partial_v\eta A_i = \partial_v \beta_i$. The existence of such entropy fluxes is classically obtained from (U₂) and Poincaré Lemma, using that the image \mathcal{O}_v of \mathcal{O}_v under the map $u \mapsto v$ is simply connected. The resulting balance equation for η is in the form

$$\partial_t \eta + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \beta_i - \varepsilon \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\partial_v\eta B_{ij} \partial_j u) + \varepsilon \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \langle \partial_v^2 \eta B_{ij} \partial_j u, \partial_i u \rangle - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_v\eta Q = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

where the diffusion terms have been integrated by part and we have used that $\partial_i v = (\partial_v^2\eta) \partial_i u$. In particular, the entropy production rate due to the source term reads $-\partial_v\eta Q/\varepsilon$ and that due to gradients is related in Fourier space to the positive semi-definite diffusion matrix $\tilde{B}(u, \xi) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij}(\partial_v^2\eta)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$.

From Property (U₄), the equilibrium manifold or slow manifold is given by $\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \{0\}$ and $n_r = n - n_e$ is the dimension of the fast manifold \mathcal{E}^\perp . The superscript or subscript e will generally be associated with the equilibrium or slow manifold and r associated with the fast or rapid manifold. The manifold \mathcal{E} is naturally termed the equilibrium manifold since $\langle Q, x \rangle = 0$ when $x \in \mathcal{E}$ so that the variable $\langle u, x \rangle$ is governed by a standard time dynamics and $\mathcal{E}^\perp = \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_r}$ is naturally termed the fast manifold. We denote the block structure of convective fluxes and diffusion matrices as

$$F_j(u) = \begin{bmatrix} F_j^e \\ F_j^r \end{bmatrix}, \quad B_{ij}(u) = \begin{bmatrix} B_{ij}^{e,e} & B_{ij}^{e,r} \\ B_{ij}^{r,e} & B_{ij}^{r,r} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.3)$$

and $\Pi_e = [e_1, \dots, e_{n_e}]$ is the natural projection operator over the equilibrium space \mathcal{E} with e_1, \dots, e_{n_e} denoting the basis vectors of \mathbb{R}^n . We also denote by $u \in \mathbb{R}^{n_e}$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}^{n_r}$ the slow and fast components of the basic physical variable $u = (u, v)^t$ and by $q = (\partial_v\eta)^t$ the column vector associated with the partial derivative of entropy with respect to the variable v .

Using the block structure induced by the partition $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_r}$ in (U₄), we may introduce the quasinormal variable

$$w = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ (\partial_v\eta)^t \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2.4)$$

This variable w is termed quasinormal since it shares similarities with standard normal variables. The variable w is *naturally suited* to the source term Q and thus especially convenient for investigating the asymptotic equilibrium limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. It is easily established that the map $u \mapsto w$ is a C^∞ diffeomorphism

from the open set \mathcal{O}_U onto an open set \mathcal{O}_w of \mathbb{R}^n . It is indeed one to one thanks to the strict convexity (U_1) of η and the jacobian matrix

$$\partial_U w = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{I}_{n_e} & 0 \\ \partial_{vu}^2 \eta & \partial_v^2 \eta \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.5)$$

where \mathbb{I}_k denotes the unit matrix of order k , is invertible since the matrix $\partial_v^2 \eta$ is positive definite.

We will denote for short by $f_j = f_j(w)$ and $g_j = g_j(w)$ the slow and fast convective fluxes in the j th direction as functions of the quasinnormal variable w

$$f_j(w) = F_j^e(U(w)), \quad g_j(w) = F_j^r(U(w)).$$

These fluxes f_j and g_j are C^∞ function of w since F^e , and F^r , are C^∞ as well as $w \mapsto U$. Similarly, the coefficients of the Hessian matrix $\partial_U^2 \eta$ as functions of w are denoted for short by

$$\partial_U^2 \eta(U(w)) = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{uu}(w) & \eta_{uv}(w) \\ \eta_{vu}(w) & \eta_{vv}(w) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2.6)$$

We will sometimes commit the abuse of notation of denoting by the same letter functions of U or w but the context will always be clear. A balance equation for w is now established from (1.1) by using a change of variable.

Proposition 2.1 *The quasinnormal variable satisfies the system of partial differential equations*

$$w_t + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w) \partial_j w - \varepsilon \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{ij}(w) \partial_j w) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} Q(w) + \varepsilon d(w, \partial_x w), \quad (2.7)$$

where the matrices $\mathcal{A}_j = \partial_U w A_j \partial_w U$, $\mathcal{B}_{ij} = \partial_U w B_{ij} \partial_w U$, the source term $Q = \partial_U w Q$, and the quadratic residual $d = -\sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\partial_U w) B_{ij} \partial_w U \partial_j w$ have the following properties.

(w₁) *The matrix $\mathcal{A}_0 = (\partial_w U)^t \partial_U^2 \eta \partial_w U$ is symmetric positive-definite block-diagonal.*

(w₂) *The matrices $\mathcal{A}_j \mathcal{A}_0^{-1}$, $j \in \mathcal{D}$, are symmetric over \mathcal{O}_w .*

(w₃) *We have $(\mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1})^t = \mathcal{B}_{ji} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1}$, $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, and for any $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$ the diffusion matrix $\tilde{\mathcal{B}} = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$ is positive semi-definite over \mathcal{O}_w .*

(w₄) *The source term $Q = (0, Q_r)^t$ is in the form $Q = -\mathcal{L}(w)w$ where $Q_r = -\eta_{vv} S q = -\mathcal{L}^{r,r} q$.*

(w₅) *The slow components of the quadratic residual d vanishes $d_e = 0$ over \mathcal{O}_w .*

The matrices \mathcal{A}_0 , \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} , and the source term Q have regularity C^∞ and the quadratic residual may be written

$$d = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}_{ij}(w) \partial_i w \partial_j w, \quad (2.8)$$

where the third order tensors $\mathcal{M}_{ij}(w)$ also have regularity C^∞ . Moreover, using the partitioning induced by the decomposition $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_r}$, the matrices \mathcal{A}_0 , \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} and \mathcal{L} are given by

$$\mathcal{A}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \eta_{uu} - \eta_{uv} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu} & 0 \\ 0 & \eta_{vv}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\mathcal{A}_j = \begin{bmatrix} \partial_u f_j & \partial_q f_j \\ \eta_{vu} \partial_u f_j + \eta_{vv} \partial_u g_j & \eta_{vu} \partial_q f_j + \eta_{vv} \partial_q g_j \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.10)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{ij}^{e,e} - B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu} & B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \\ \eta_{vu} (B_{ij}^{e,e} - B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu}) + \eta_{vv} (B_{ij}^{r,e} - B_{ij}^{r,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu}) & \eta_{vu} B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} + \eta_{vv} B_{ij}^{r,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{A}_0^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \eta_{vv} S \end{bmatrix}. \quad (2.12)$$

Proof. Letting $U = U(w)$ in (1.1) and multiplying on the left by $\partial_U w$ first yields the system (2.7). From $\mathcal{A}_0 = (\partial_w U)^t \partial_U^2 \eta \partial_w U$ and (U₁) we deduce that \mathcal{A}_0 is symmetric positive definite and the block-diagonal expression (2.9) is obtained by a direct calculation using (2.5)(2.6). This yields (w_1) and the blocks η_{vv}^{-1} and $\eta_{uu} - \eta_{uv} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu}$ are both positive definite.

We have $\mathcal{A}_j \mathcal{A}_0^{-1} = (\partial_w U)^t A_j (\partial_U^2 \eta)^{-1} \partial_w U$ and this matrix is symmetric from (U₂) and (w_2) holds. Similarly we have $\mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1} = (\partial_w U)^t B_{ij} (\partial_U^2 \eta)^{-1} \partial_w U$, and arguing as above yields that $(\mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1})^t = \mathcal{B}_{ji} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1}$. In addition

$$\tilde{\mathcal{B}}(w, \xi) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j = (\partial_w U)^t \left(\sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij} (\partial_U^2 \eta)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j \right) \partial_w U,$$

so that the matrix $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ matrix is positive semi-definite from (U₃) and (w_3) is established. The expressions (2.10) and (2.11) for \mathcal{A}_j and \mathcal{B}_{ij} are also obtained by a direct calculation.

Finally, using (U₄) the modified source term $Q = \partial_U w Q$ may be written $Q = -\mathcal{L}(w) w$ with $\mathcal{L}(w)$ given by (2.12) and (w_4) is established. The regularity class of $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_j, \mathcal{B}_{ij}, \mathcal{L}$, and the source term Q is a direct consequence of (2.9)–(2.12), the regularity class of A_0, A_j, B_{ij}, L , and Q , and the regularity class of $\partial_U \eta, \partial_U w$ and $\partial_w U$.

Since $d = -\sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\partial_U w) B_{ij} \partial_w U \partial_j w$, the first n_e components vanish from (2.5). The k th component d_k is also in the form $d_k = \sum_{1 \leq l, l' \leq n} (\mathcal{M}_{ij})_{kl l'} \partial_i w_l \partial_j w_{l'}$ with coefficients given by $(\mathcal{M}_{ij})_{kl l'} = -\sum_{1 \leq r, s \leq n} \partial_{w_l} (\partial_{U_r} w_k) (B_{ij})_{rs} \partial_{w_{l'}} U_s$ where the coefficients of $B_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{n,n}$ are denoted by $(B_{ij})_{rs}$. The quadratic residual may thus be written as (2.8) where $\mathcal{M}_{ij}(w)$ are third order tensor that are C^∞ over \mathcal{O}_w and this completes the proof. \square

We introduce a structural assumption about the open set \mathcal{O}_w that will be convenient for investigating asymptotic expansions in the quasnormal variable w .

(U₅) *The open set \mathcal{O}_w is in the form $\mathcal{O}_w = \mathcal{O}_u \times \mathbb{R}^{n_e}$ where \mathcal{O}_u is a convex open set of \mathbb{R}^{n_e} .*

This assumption is natural since the fast variable $q = (\partial_U \eta)^t$ is the Legendre conjugate of v and its components are slopes of the convex function η . The assumption (U₅) thus means that the gradient of η is infinite at the boundaries of the domain \mathcal{O}_U which is natural from a thermodynamic point of view. This condition also corresponds to the notion of ‘essentially smooth functions’ in convex analysis [23]. In addition, the q component will converge rapidly to zero during the initial-layers of multitime expansions in such a way that it is a natural requirement that such initial-layer trajectories in the form $(u, q(\tau))^t$ —where $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$ is fixed—lie in \mathcal{O}_w . Such a structure condition holds in particular in the situation of two temperature fluids [9] as well as complex chemistry fluids [11]. With (U₅) the open set \mathcal{O}_w is also convex as \mathcal{O}_U and this will allow to derive various differential identities.

2.2 Equilibrium limit and reduced system

We study equilibrium states and then investigate formally the second-order reduced system as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

Definition 2.2 *The following properties are equivalent where $U \in \mathcal{O}_U$ and $w = w(U) = (u, q)^t$*

- (i) *Entropy production associated with the source term vanishes $-\partial_U \eta Q = 0$.*
- (ii) *The source term and the fast component vanish $Q = 0$ and $q = 0$.*
- (iii) *The entropic variable v and the quasnormal variable w belong to the equilibrium manifold \mathcal{E} .*

Any $U \in \mathcal{O}_U$ that satisfies these equivalent properties is termed an equilibrium state as well as its image w under the map $U \mapsto w$.

Proof. These properties are directly obtained from the structure of the source term and using that $\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \{0\}$. Entropy production due to source terms is in the form $-\partial_U \eta Q = -\langle (\partial_U \eta)^t, Q \rangle = \langle S q, q \rangle$ so that $\partial_U \eta Q = 0$ is equivalent to $q = 0$ or $Q = -(0, S q)^t = 0$ since S is symmetric positive definite. Moreover, since $v = ((\partial_U \eta)^t, q)^t$, we have $v \in \mathcal{E}$ if and only if $q = 0$, and similarly $w \in \mathcal{E}$ if and only if $q = 0$ and this completes the proof. \square

Such properties of the source term have been discussed in an abstract framework by Chen, Levermore and Liu [2]. These properties hold in particular for gas mixtures with complex chemistry [7, 11] as well as two temperature fluids [9]. Another interesting property of the source term is that the jacobian matrix at an equilibrium states is symmetric [29, 9]. The set of equilibrium points characterized by the condition $q = 0$ is naturally parametrized by the slow variable u . Indeed, for any $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$, there exists a unique equilibrium point $w_{\text{eq}} \in \mathcal{O}_w$ such that $\Pi_e^t w_{\text{eq}} = u$ simply given by $w_{\text{eq}} = (u, 0)^t$. Similarly, there exists a unique equilibrium point $U_{\text{eq}} \in \mathcal{O}_U$ such that $\Pi_e^t U_{\text{eq}} = u$ simply given by $U_{\text{eq}} = U(w_{\text{eq}})$. Letting $U_{\text{eq}} = (u, v_{\text{eq}})^t$, the map $u \mapsto v_{\text{eq}}(u)$ is then C^∞ over \mathcal{O}_u and by differentiating the equilibrium relation $q(u, v_{\text{eq}}(u)) = 0$ it is obtained that $\partial_u v_{\text{eq}} = -(\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ where we have denoted for short $\bar{\eta}_{vu}(u) = \eta_{vu}(w_{\text{eq}}) = \eta_{vu}(u, 0)$ and $\bar{\eta}_{vv}(u) = \eta_{vv}(w_{\text{eq}}) = \eta_{vv}(u, 0)$.

Lemma 2.3 *Defining the entropy at equilibrium by $\eta^e(u) = \eta(U_{\text{eq}}(u))$ for $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$ then $u \mapsto \eta^e(u)$ is C^∞ over \mathcal{O}_u , $\partial_u \eta^e = \partial_u \eta(U_{\text{eq}})$ and*

$$\partial_u^2 \eta^e = \bar{\eta}_{uu} - \bar{\eta}_{uv} (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu} = \mathcal{A}_0^{e,e}(u, 0), \quad (2.13)$$

where $\bar{\eta}_{uu}(u) = \eta_{uu}(w_{\text{eq}}(u)) = \eta_{uu}(u, 0)$ and $\bar{\eta}_{uv}(u) = \eta_{uv}(w_{\text{eq}}(u)) = \eta_{uv}(u, 0)$.

Proof. Differentiating the entropy η^e first yields that $\partial_u \eta^e = \partial_u \eta(u, v_{\text{eq}}(u))$ since $\partial_v \eta(u, v_{\text{eq}}(u)) = 0$. Differentiating again and using $\partial_u v_{\text{eq}} = -(\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ then yields (2.13) and $\partial_u^2 \eta^e = \bar{\eta}_{uu} - \bar{\eta}_{uv} (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ coincides with $\mathcal{A}_0^{e,e}(u, 0)$ from (2.9). \square

Our aim is now to obtain a second-order accurate reduced system for the slow variable u as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ for the *standard time dynamics* associated with time t . The fast component of Equation (2.7) may first be rewritten as

$$q = -\varepsilon S^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \left(\partial_t q + \eta_{vu} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j(u, q) + \eta_{vv} \sum_j \partial_j g_j(u, q) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon) \right).$$

We thus obtain formally that $q = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ and thus that $\partial_t q = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ for the standard time dynamics, so that near equilibrium

$$q = -\varepsilon \bar{S}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} (\bar{\eta}_{vu} \partial_u f_j(u, 0) + \bar{\eta}_{vv} \partial_u g_j(u, 0)) \partial_j u + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2),$$

where $\bar{S}(u) = S(U_{\text{eq}}(u))$. On the other hand, the slow component of Equation (2.7) may be rewritten

$$\partial_t u + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left((B_{ij}^{e,e} - B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu}) \partial_j u + B_{ij}^{e,r} \eta_{vv}^{-1} \partial_j q \right) = 0, \quad (2.14)$$

using (2.10) and (2.11). We may further expand the coefficients near equilibrium

$$B_{ij}^{e,e}(U) - B_{ij}^{e,r}(U) \eta_{vv}^{-1} \eta_{vu} = B_{ij}^{e,e}(U_{\text{eq}}) - B_{ij}^{e,r}(U_{\text{eq}}) \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon),$$

since $w - w_{\text{eq}} = (0, q)^t = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ and $U - U_{\text{eq}} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ as well as expand the flux $f_j(u, q)$ in (2.14) into $f_j(u, q) = f_j(u, 0) + \partial_q f_j(u, 0) q + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$. Combining these expansions with (2.14) yields the following reduced system called the second-order equilibrium approximation of (1.1)

$$\partial_t u + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} A_j^e(u) \partial_j u - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{ij}^e(u) \partial_j u) = 0, \quad (2.15)$$

where $f_j^e(u) = f_j(u, 0) = F^e(U_{\text{eq}}(u))$, $A_j^e(u) = \partial_u f_j^e(u) = \mathcal{A}_j^{e,e}(u, 0)$, and

$$\begin{aligned} B_{ij}^e(u) &= B_{ij}^{e,e}(U_{\text{eq}}) - B_{ij}^{e,r}(U_{\text{eq}}) \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu} \\ &\quad + \partial_q f_i(u, 0) \bar{S}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} (\bar{\eta}_{vu} \partial_u f_j(u, 0) + \bar{\eta}_{vv} \partial_u g_j(u, 0)). \end{aligned}$$

The matrices A_j^e , $j \in \mathcal{D}$, and B_{ij}^e , $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, defined over \mathcal{O}_u have regularity C^∞ . Further using the expression (2.11) of \mathcal{B}_{ij} as well as the relation $(\partial_q f_i(u, 0))^t \partial_u^2 \eta^e = \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} (\bar{\eta}_{vu} \partial_u f_j(u, 0) + \bar{\eta}_{vv} \partial_u g_j(u, 0))$ deduced from the symmetry of $\mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{A}_j$, the equilibrium diffusion matrix B_{ij}^e can be written

$$B_{ij}^e(u) = \mathcal{B}_{ij}^{e,e}(U_{\text{eq}}) + \partial_q f_i(u, 0) \bar{S}^{-1} (\partial_q f_j(u, 0))^t \partial_u^2 \eta^e, \quad (2.16)$$

This procedure to derive (2.15) corresponds to a second-order Chapman-Enskog expansion using the variable w [18, 2, 9] or equivalently a Maxwellian iteration that generally yields similar results at second-order [25]. The first term $\mathcal{B}_{ij}^{e,e}(U_{\text{eq}})$ in the expression of the equilibrium diffusion matrices (2.16) is inherited from the original diffusion term B_{ij} whereas the second term $\partial_q f_j(u, 0) \bar{S}^{-1} (\partial_q f_i(u, 0))^t \partial_u^2 \eta^e$ comes from relaxation of the fast variable q . It leads in particular to the complete viscous tensor in one-temperature equilibrium fluid models with the shear viscosity inherited from the non-equilibrium two-temperature system and the volume viscosity coefficient associated with the relaxation of internal energy [9]. The structure of the reduced system at equilibrium is summarized in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.4 *Under Conditions (U₁)–(U₄) the following properties hold.*

(u₁) *The function η^e is C^∞ and $\partial_u^2 \eta^e$ is positive definite over \mathcal{O}_u .*

(u₂) *The products $A_j^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1}$, $j \in \mathcal{D}$, are symmetric over $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$.*

(u₃) *We have $(B_{ij}^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1})^t = B_{ji}^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1}$, $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, and for any $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$ the diffusion matrix $\tilde{B}^e = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij}^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$ is positive semi-definite over \mathcal{O}_u .*

Proof. It has been established in Lemma 2.3 that $\partial_u^2 \eta^e = \bar{\eta}_{uu} - \bar{\eta}_{uv} (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ so that it is positive definite as a Schur complement of the positive definite matrix $\bar{\eta}_{vv}$ in the positive definite matrix $\partial_v^2 \eta$ evaluated at $U_{\text{eq}}(u)$ and (u₁) is established.

From the symmetry of $\mathcal{A}_j \mathcal{A}_0^{-1}$ established in (w₂) and evaluated at the equilibrium point U_{eq} , we deduce that the products $A_j^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1}$ are symmetric over \mathcal{O}_u and (u₂) is established. The symmetry properties of $B_{ij}^e (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1}$ are also deduced from (2.16) and the symmetry properties of $\mathcal{B}_{ij} \mathcal{A}_0^{-1}$ established in (w₃). Finally, for any $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$, we obtain from (2.16) that

$$\tilde{B}^e = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{B}_{ij}^{e,e} (\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j + \left(\sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_q f_i(u, 0) \xi_i \right) \bar{S}^{-1} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_q f_j(u, 0) \xi_j \right)^t,$$

and the positive semi-definiteness of \tilde{B}^e is a consequence from that of $\tilde{\mathcal{B}}$ and this establishes (u₃). \square

The reduced equilibrium system (2.15) has been obtained by using a Chapman-Enskog expansion with the quasinormal variable w . It is established in Appendix A. that it naturally coincides with that obtained in previous work [9]. In particular, the properties of the entropic symmetrized equilibrium system obtained in [2, 9] also applies to (2.15). We finally investigate the relative entropy with respect to equilibrium that is a natural distance to equilibrium. This relative entropy is nonnegative by the convexity of η and locally behaves quadratically with respect to q .

Lemma 2.5 *The relative entropy with respect to equilibrium*

$$\eta^{\text{il}}(u, q) = \eta(U(u, q)) - \eta(U(u, 0)) - \partial_v \eta(U(u, 0)) (U(u, q) - U(u, 0)), \quad (2.17)$$

is such that $\partial_q \eta^{\text{il}} = q^t \eta_{vv}^{-1}$ and may be written $\eta^{\text{il}}(u, q) = \langle \mathcal{H}q, q \rangle$ where the matrix $\mathcal{H} = \int_0^1 \eta_{vv}^{-1}(u, \alpha q) \alpha d\alpha$ is positive definite.

Proof. Using $U(u, q) - U(u, 0) = (0, v(u, q) - v(u, 0))$ as well as that $\partial_v \eta(U(u, 0)) \in \mathcal{E}$ from Proposition 2.2 it is first obtained that $\partial_v \eta(U(u, 0)) (U(u, q) - U(u, 0)) = 0$ so that

$$\eta^{\text{il}}(u, q) = \eta(U(u, q)) - \eta(U(u, 0)) = \eta(u, v(u, q)) - \eta(u, v(u, 0)).$$

Differentiating with respect to q we obtain $\partial_q \eta^{\text{il}} = \partial_v \eta \partial_q v = q^t \eta_{vv}^{-1}$ and by calculus $\eta^{\text{il}}(u, q) = \int_0^1 (\partial_v \eta \partial_q v)(u, \alpha q) d\alpha$ keeping in mind that all states $(u, \alpha q)^t$ are in \mathcal{O}_w from (U₅). The identity $\eta^{\text{il}}(u, q) = \langle \mathcal{H}q, q \rangle$ then follows since $\partial_v \eta(u, v(u, \alpha q)) = \alpha q^t$ and $\partial_q v(u, v(u, \alpha q)) = \eta_{vv}^{-1}(u, \alpha q)$. The matrix \mathcal{H} is finally positive definite as an average of positive definite matrices over a compact set. \square

3 Formal asymptotic expansion

The solution to the Cauchy problem for system (2.7) with initial data \tilde{w}_ε is denoted by $w_\varepsilon = (u_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon)^t$. A formal approximation of w_ε is built as ε goes to zero by using *composite* or *multitime* expansions [20, 29]. The variable w is more convenient than U since it is adapted to the slow manifold \mathcal{E} . Such a construction is similar to that for hyperbolic systems [30] but now includes diffusion terms.

3.1 Composite expansion

We seek a composite expansion in the form

$$w_\varepsilon(x, t) = w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.1)$$

where w_0 and w_1 depend on the standard time t whereas w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} depend on the fast time $\tau = t/\varepsilon$. The expansion (3.1) thus includes an *outer expansion*

$$w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.2)$$

associated with standard time dynamics and standard time t . This outer expansion (3.2), however, cannot generally satisfy the prescribed initial value \tilde{w}_ε . It is then necessary to add a fast evolving *initial-layer corrector* in the form

$$w_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2),$$

associated with fast time dynamics and fast time $\tau = t/\varepsilon$. The initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} have to decay exponentially to zero as τ goes to infinity from general matching principles [4]. The complete approximation of w_ε is then a multitime expansion since it involves both the standard time t and the fast time $\tau = t/\varepsilon$.

We will notably use the *second-order truncated approximation* w_ε^{a} defined by

$$w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(x, t) = w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon). \quad (3.3)$$

This four term expansion w_ε^{a} will be shown to be well defined over some time interval independent of ε and used to establish an existence theorem for the out of equilibrium system (2.7). The expansion w_ε^{a} will also be shown to be an accurate approximation of the out of equilibrium solution w_ε in the next section.

As a formal solution of (2.7) with initial value \tilde{w}_ε , the composite expansion must also take the prescribed initial value

$$w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon w_1(x, 0) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) = \tilde{w}_\varepsilon(x).$$

Assuming naturally that \tilde{w}_ε has an expansion $\tilde{w}_\varepsilon = \tilde{w}_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{w}_1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$, we get

$$w_0(x, 0) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{w}_0(x), \quad w_1(x, 0) + w_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{w}_1(x). \quad (3.4)$$

The difficulty is then to find the proper initial values for w_0 and w_1 , based on the above initial value relations, as well as to determine the initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} by using the matched asymptotic expansion principle [4, 29].

For the projections u_ε and q_ε the composite expansions are denoted by

$$\begin{cases} u_\varepsilon = u_0(x, t) + \varepsilon u_1(x, t) + u_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon u_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \\ q_\varepsilon = q_0(x, t) + \varepsilon q_1(x, t) + q_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon q_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \end{cases}$$

using the straightforward notation $w_\varepsilon = (u_\varepsilon, q_\varepsilon)^t$, $w_0 = (u_0, q_0)^t$, $w_1 = (u_1, q_1)^t$, $w_0^{\text{il}} = (u_0^{\text{il}}, q_0^{\text{il}})^t$, and $w_1^{\text{il}} = (u_1^{\text{il}}, q_1^{\text{il}})^t$. From (3.4) we also have the relations

$$u_0(x, 0) + u_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_0(x), \quad u_1(x, 0) + u_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_1(x), \quad (3.5)$$

$$q_0(x, 0) + q_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{q}_0(x), \quad q_1(x, 0) + q_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{q}_1(x), \quad (3.6)$$

where $\tilde{w}_0 = (\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{q}_0)^t$ and $\tilde{w}_1 = (\tilde{u}_1, \tilde{q}_1)^t$.

3.2 Outer expansion

The equations governing the coefficients w_0 and w_1 are obtained by substituting the outer expansion (3.2) into system (2.7) and equating each power of ε . The governing equations obtained for w_0 and w_1 are then projected onto the slow and fast manifolds \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}^\perp in order to get the governing equations for u_0 , q_0 , u_1 and q_1 . Equating the k th power of ε generally yields an equation for u_k and q_{k+1} so that *there is no clear separation of the asymptotic orders*.

At the order ε^{-1} we first obtain from (2.7) that $Q(w_0) = 0$ and from the structure of $Q = (0, Q_r)^t$ with $Q_r = -\eta_{vv}Sq$ this yields that

$$q_0 = 0. \quad (3.7)$$

The zeroth order solution $w_0 = (u_0, q_0)^t = (u_0, 0)^t$ thus represents equilibrium states. At the next order ε^0 it is obtained that

$$\partial_t w_0 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0) \partial_j w_0 = -\mathcal{L}(w_0) w_1. \quad (3.8)$$

Projecting on the slow manifold, using $q_0 = 0$ and the structure (2.10) of \mathcal{A}_j , we obtain

$$\partial_t u_0 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j(u_0, 0) = 0. \quad (3.9)$$

From the structural properties of the out of equilibrium system and its symmetrizability, the system (3.9) is a hyperbolic system of conservation laws in such a way there exists a unique local solution starting from an appropriate initial value $u_0(0)$. On the other hand, the fast component of (3.8) yields

$$\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} (\eta_{vu}(u_0, 0) \partial_u f_j(u_0, 0) + \eta_{vv}(u_0, 0) \partial_u g_j(u_0, 0)) \partial_j u_0 = -\mathcal{L}^{r,r}(w_0) q_1, \quad (3.10)$$

where $\mathcal{L}^{r,r}(w_0) = \bar{\eta}_{vv}(u_0) \bar{S}(u_0)$. This relation uniquely defines q_1 since $\mathcal{L}^{r,r}$ is invertible keeping in mind that both $\bar{\eta}_{vv}(u_0)$ and $\bar{S}(u_0)$ are invertible.

Finally, at the order ε^1 , the u_1 equation on the slow manifold is found in the form

$$\partial_t u_1 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j (\partial_u f_j(u_0, 0) u_1) + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j (\partial_q f_j(u_0, 0) q_1) - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{i,j}^e(u_0, 0) \partial_j u_0) = 0. \quad (3.11)$$

This is again a hyperbolic system that uniquely defines u_1 for an appropriate initial condition $u_1(0)$.

In summary, from the symmetry properties of the equilibrium fluxes f_j^e established in Proposition 2.4, u_0 satisfies a symmetrizable hyperbolic system (3.9) and standard existence theory [12, 6, 19, 13, 18, 3, 16] yields a local classical solution $u_0(x, t)$ once $u_0(x, 0)$ is given appropriately. The perturbed fast component $q_1(x, t)$ is then explicitly given in terms of u_0 and its first spatial derivatives $\partial_x u_0$. Once $u_0(x, t)$ and $q_1(x, t)$ are determined, the system (3.11) is a linear symmetrizable hyperbolic for u_1 and standard existence theory yields a local classical $u_1(x, t)$ once the initial value $u_1(x, 0)$ is given appropriately. A key issue is therefore to find the initial values $u_0(\cdot, 0)$ and $u_1(\cdot, 0)$ and this requires to further study the composite expansions (3.1).

3.3 Inner expansion

In order to derive the equations governing the initial-layer correctors w_0^{II} and w_1^{II} associated with the fast time $\tau = t/\varepsilon$ and to investigate composite expansions, it is first required to write the outer expansion in terms of τ by using $t = \varepsilon\tau$. To this aim we note that

$$w_0(x, \varepsilon\tau) = w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon\tau \partial_t w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon^2 \tau^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_t^2 w_0(x, \varepsilon\alpha\beta\tau) \alpha d\alpha d\beta,$$

and letting $\mathcal{R}'_0 = \tau^2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_t^2 w_0(x, \varepsilon\alpha\beta\tau) \alpha d\alpha d\beta$ and $\mathcal{R}_0 = \tau \partial_t w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon \mathcal{R}'_0$ yields $w_0 = w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon \mathcal{R}_0$ and $w_0 = w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon\tau \partial_t w_0(x, 0) + \varepsilon^2 \mathcal{R}'_0$. Similarly, we have

$$w_1(x, \varepsilon\tau) = w_1(x, 0) + \varepsilon\tau \int_0^1 \partial_t w_1(x, \varepsilon\alpha\tau) d\alpha,$$

and letting $\mathcal{R}_1 = \tau \int_0^1 \partial_t w_1(x, \varepsilon \alpha \tau) d\alpha$ yields $w_1 = w_1(x, 0) + \varepsilon \mathcal{R}_1$. By combining these expressions we obtain

$$w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) = w_0^p(x, \tau) + \varepsilon w_1^p(x, \tau) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.12)$$

where

$$w_0^p(x, \tau) = w_0(x, 0), \quad w_1^p(x, \tau) = w_1(x, 0) + \tau \partial_t w_0(x, 0). \quad (3.13)$$

The superscript stands for ‘polynomial’ since w_i^p is generally found to be a polynomial in τ of the i th degree [30]. The relations (3.13) may also be written component wise $u_0^p = u_0(x, 0)$, $q_0^p = q_0(x, 0) = 0$, $u_1^p = u_1(x, 0) + \tau \partial_t u_0(x, 0)$, and $q_1^p = q_1(x, 0)$, where $w_0^p = (u_0^p, q_0^p)^t$ and $w_1^p = (u_1^p, q_1^p)^t$.

The resulting *inner expansion* in terms of τ is then

$$w_\varepsilon(x, \tau) = w_0^p(x, \tau) + w_0^{il}(x, \tau) + \varepsilon(w_1^p(x, \tau) + w_1^{il}(x, \tau)) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (3.14)$$

and should asymptotically satisfy system (2.7). Substituting the inner expansion (3.14) into (2.7) written in terms of the fast time τ , expanding into power series of ε , and equating the coefficients yield the governing equations for $w_0^p + w_0^{il}$ and $w_1^p + w_1^{il}$.

At the order ε^{-1} we obtain that

$$\partial_\tau(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) = -\mathcal{L}(w_0^p + w_0^{il})(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) = \mathcal{Q}(w_0^p + w_0^{il}), \quad (3.15)$$

and projecting on the slow and fast manifolds yields

$$\partial_\tau(u_0^p + u_0^{il}) = 0, \quad (3.16)$$

$$\partial_\tau(q_0^p + q_0^{il}) = \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p + w_0^{il}). \quad (3.17)$$

At the order ε^0 it is next obtained

$$\partial_\tau(w_1^p + w_1^{il}) = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j \mathcal{A}_j(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) \partial_j(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) + \partial_w \mathcal{Q}(w_0^p + w_0^{il})(w_1^p + w_1^{il}). \quad (3.18)$$

Projecting for the slow and fast components yields that

$$\partial_\tau(u_1^p + u_1^{il}) = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j(w_0^p + w_0^{il}), \quad (3.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau(q_1^p + q_1^{il}) &= \partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p + w_0^{il})(u_1^p + u_1^{il}) \\ &\quad + \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p + w_0^{il})(q_1^p + q_1^{il}) + \mathcal{C}(w_0^p + w_0^{il}), \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

where

$$\mathcal{C}(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} (\eta_{vu}(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) \partial_j f_j(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) + \eta_{vv}(w_0^p + w_0^{il}) \partial_j g_j(w_0^p + w_0^{il})).$$

On the other hand, the outer expansion $w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ may also be rewritten in terms of the fast time $w_0^p(x, \tau) + \varepsilon w_1^p(x, \tau) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ and this expression naturally satisfies the system (2.7). This procedure yields the governing equations satisfied by u_0^p and u_1^p . Equivalently, we may let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in the governing equations for $u_0^p + u_0^{il}$ and $u_1^p + u_1^{il}$, keeping in mind that u_0^{il} and u_1^{il} converge exponentially to zero as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$. At order ε^{-1} this yields after some algebra

$$\partial_\tau w_0^p = -\mathcal{L}(w_0^p) w_0^p = \mathcal{Q}(w_0^p) = 0, \quad (3.21)$$

$$\partial_\tau u_0^p = 0, \quad \partial_\tau q_0^p = \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p). \quad (3.22)$$

Similarly, at the order ε^0 , we obtain that

$$\partial_\tau w_1^p = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j \mathcal{A}_j(w_0^p) \partial_j w_0^p + \partial_w \mathcal{Q}(w_0^p) w_1^p, \quad (3.23)$$

$$\partial_\tau u_1^p = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j(w_0^p), \quad \partial_\tau q_1^p = \partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p) u_1^p + \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^p) q_1^p + \mathcal{C}(w_0^p), \quad (3.24)$$

where $\mathcal{C}(w_0^p) = -\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} (\eta_{vu}(w_0^p) \partial_j f_j(w_0^p) + \eta_{vv}(w_0^p) \partial_j g_j(w_0^p))$. The relations (3.21)–(3.24) may also be derived directly from the expressions of the outer expansion coefficients w_0^p and w_1^p and the governing equations for u_0 , q_0 , u_1 and q_1 .

3.4 Initial-layer correctors

We investigate the initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} by using the governing equations (3.15)–(3.17) and (3.18)–(3.20). Both w_0^{p} and w_1^{p} have been expressed in terms of the outer expansion and in particular, $w_0^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = u_0(x, 0)$, $q_0^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = q_0(x, 0) = 0$, $u_1^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = u_1(x, 0) + \tau \partial_t u_0(x, 0)$, and $q_1^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = q_1(x, 0)$ keeping in mind that $\tau \partial_t q_0(x, 0) = 0$ since $q_0(x, t) = 0$.

At order ε^{-1} we obtain from (3.15) and (3.21) that

$$\partial_\tau w_0^{\text{il}} = Q(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - Q(w_0^{\text{p}}) = Q(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}), \quad (3.25)$$

and projecting on the slow and fast manifold—or equivalently using (3.16)(3.17) and (3.22)—we obtain that $\partial_\tau u_0^{\text{il}} = 0$ and $\partial_\tau q_0^{\text{il}} = Q_x(u_0^{\text{p}} + u_0^{\text{il}}, q_0^{\text{il}})$ keeping in mind that $q_0^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = 0$. Using $\partial_\tau u_0^{\text{il}} = 0$ and that the initial-layer corrector $w_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ goes to zero as τ goes to infinity, we deduce that

$$u_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau) = u_0^{\text{il}}(x, \infty) = 0. \quad (3.26)$$

Combining $u_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau) = 0$, $u_0^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = u_0(x, 0)$, $q_0(x, 0) = 0$, with $w_0(x, 0) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{w}_0(x)$ obtained from (3.4) we get

$$u_0(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_0(x), \quad q_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{q}_0(x). \quad (3.27)$$

In particular $w_0(x, 0) = w_0^{\text{p}}(x, 0) = (\tilde{u}_0(x), 0)^t$, $w_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = (0, \tilde{q}_0(x))^t$, and for any $\tau \geq 0$

$$w_0^{\text{p}}(x, \tau) = (\tilde{u}_0(x), 0)^t, \quad w_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau) = (0, q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau))^t.$$

In particular, $q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ satisfies the following nonlinear ordinary differential equation involving solely the fast time τ

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\tau q_0^{\text{il}} = Q_x(\tilde{u}_0(x), q_0^{\text{il}}), \\ q_0^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{q}_0(x). \end{cases} \quad (3.28)$$

The existence of a global in time classical solution $q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ that decays exponentially to zero as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$ will be established by using $Q_x(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}) = -\eta_{vv}(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}) S(U(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}})) q_0^{\text{il}}$, the mathematical entropy η , as well as the symmetry and positive definiteness of η_{vv} and S .

Considering next the first order initial-layer corrector $w_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ we get from (3.18) and (3.23) that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau w_1^{\text{il}} = & - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \left(\mathcal{A}_j(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \mathcal{A}_j(w_0^{\text{p}}) \partial_j w_0^{\text{p}} \right) \\ & + \partial_w Q(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) (w_1^{\text{p}} + w_1^{\text{il}}) - \partial_w Q(w_0^{\text{p}}) w_1^{\text{p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.29)$$

Projecting on the slow and fast manifolds—or equivalently using (3.19)(3.20) and (3.24)—we obtain the following differential equations involving solely the fast time τ

$$\partial_\tau u_1^{\text{il}} = - \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \{ \partial_j f_j(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \partial_j f_j(w_0^{\text{p}}) \}, \quad (3.30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau q_1^{\text{il}} = & \partial_u Q_x(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) (u_1^{\text{p}} + u_1^{\text{il}}) - \partial_u Q_x(w_0^{\text{p}}) u_1^{\text{p}} \\ & + \partial_q Q_x(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) (q_1^{\text{p}} + q_1^{\text{il}}) - \partial_q Q_x(w_0^{\text{p}}) q_1^{\text{p}} + \mathcal{C}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \mathcal{C}(w_0^{\text{p}}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.31)$$

The matching principle yields that

$$u_1^{\text{il}}(x, \infty) = 0, \quad q_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0) = \tilde{q}_1(x) - q_1(x, 0), \quad (3.32)$$

where $q_1(x, 0)$ can be obtained from (3.10)

$$q_1(x, 0) = -\bar{S}(\tilde{u}_0)^{-1} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} (\bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1}(\tilde{u}_0) \bar{\eta}_{vu}(\tilde{u}_0) \partial_u f_j(\tilde{u}_0, 0) + \partial_j g_j(\tilde{u}_0, 0)) \partial_j \tilde{u}_0.$$

In particular, we may evaluate $u_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ from (3.30)(3.32) in the form

$$u_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau) = \int_\tau^\infty \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \{ \partial_j f_j(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}(\tau')) - \partial_j f_j(w_0^{\text{p}}) \} \right) d\tau', \quad (3.33)$$

and $u_1(x, 0)$ is then finally given by $u_1(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_1(x) - u_1^{\text{il}}(x, 0)$. The existence of a global in time classical solution $q^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ may be obtained by using (3.31), the corresponding initial condition (3.32) and the symmetry and positive definiteness of η_{vv} and S . The exponential decay for $w_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ is obtained by using the exponential decay of $w_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ [30].

In summary, u_0 and q_0^{il} are first obtained whereas $q_0 = 0$ and $u_0^{\text{il}} = 0$. Then q_1 is directly evaluated as well as u_1^{il} and this finally yields the required initial conditions $u_1(0)$ and $q_1^{\text{il}}(0)$ in order to obtain u_1 and q_1^{il} .

3.5 Approximate equations

We investigate in this section the approximate equation satisfied by the second-order truncated approximation $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(x, t) = w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t) + w_0^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon) + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon)$. Defining the residual operator $R(\mathbf{f})$ for any function $\mathbf{f}(x, t)$ twice differentiable in space and once in time by

$$R(\mathbf{f}) = \partial_t \mathbf{f} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(\mathbf{f}) \partial_j \mathbf{f} - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(\mathbf{f}) \partial_j \mathbf{f}) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{f}) \mathbf{f} - \varepsilon d(\mathbf{f}, \partial_x \mathbf{f}), \quad (3.34)$$

then $R_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} = R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})$ is a measure of the accuracy of the approximated solution w_ε^{a} . In order to estimate the composite residual R_ε^{a} , we first estimate the outer residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = R(w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t))$ associated with the outer expansion $w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t)$, and next estimate the difference of residuals $\delta R_\varepsilon = R_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ associated with initial-layer corrector $w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}$

$$\delta R_\varepsilon = R_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = R(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) - R(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1). \quad (3.35)$$

The outer residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ associated with the standard time dynamics is investigated in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1 *The outer residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = R(w_0(x, t) + \varepsilon w_1(x, t))$ can be written $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = \varepsilon G_\varepsilon$ where*

$$\begin{aligned} G_\varepsilon = & \partial_t w_1 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon \alpha w_1) d\alpha w_1 \partial_j w_0 \\ & + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \partial_j w_1 + \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \varepsilon \alpha w_1) d\alpha w_1 w_1 \\ & - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \partial_j (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1)) - d(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1, \partial_x w_0 + \varepsilon \partial_x w_1). \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

Moreover we have $\varepsilon G_\varepsilon = \varepsilon G_1 + \varepsilon^2 G_{2\varepsilon}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} G_1 = & \partial_t w_1 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0) w_1 \partial_j w_0 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0) \partial_j w_1 \\ & + \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0) w_1 w_1 - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_0) \partial_j w_0) - d(w_0, \partial_x w_0), \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

and letting $G_1 = (G_{1e}, G_{1r})^t$ we have $G_{1e} = 0$ and $G_1 \in \mathcal{E}^\perp$.

Proof. These relations are established after some algebra by using the governing equations for w_0 and w_1 and calculus identities in the form $\mathcal{A}_i(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) - \mathcal{A}_i(w_0) = \varepsilon \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_i(w_0 + \varepsilon \alpha w_1) d\alpha w_1$. Such identities are notably valid since the open set \mathcal{O}_w is convex so that any segment $[w_0, w_0 + \varepsilon w_1]$ lies in \mathcal{O}_w whenever $w_0 \in \mathcal{O}_w$ and $w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 \in \mathcal{O}_w$. The expression of G_ε is first obtained and consequently that of G_1 by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. The slow component of G_1 is then found to be zero by using the governing equation (3.11) of u_1 , keeping in mind that $d_e = 0$. \square

We now investigate the difference residual δR_ε that is naturally expanded around $\tau = 0$ in order to use the governing equations of w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} .

Proposition 3.2 *The residual difference δR_ε may be written in the form $\delta R_\varepsilon = \varepsilon F_\varepsilon$ where the expression of F_ε is detailed in Appendix B. Moreover F_ε decreases exponentially towards zero as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$ when w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} decrease exponentially to zero.*

Proof. The proof is essentially a lengthy calculation summarized in Appendix B. The difference residual δR_ε is naturally obtained in a form involving the initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} or their derivatives in each contributing term and this yields the exponential convergence towards zero. \square

It will be convenient in the following to consider $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ as a function of t and δR_ε as a function of τ with $\tau = t/\varepsilon$. Combining the expressions of G_ε and F_ε we may now state the following result on the approximate system.

Proposition 3.3 *The second-order approximation w_ε^{a} satisfies the system of equations*

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i,j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ - \varepsilon d(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}, \partial_x w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) = \varepsilon (G_\varepsilon + F_\varepsilon), \end{aligned} \quad (3.38)$$

where G_ε and F_ε are detailed in Propositions 3.1 and 3.2

Proposition 3.3 shows that whenever the outer coefficients w_0 and w_1 are estimated as well as the initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} , then the residuals $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ and $\delta R_\varepsilon = R_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ are also estimated, in such a way that w_ε^{a} satisfies the approximated system (3.38) with a $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ residual.

3.6 The outer second-order fast-component corrector

In order to establish that the truncated expansion w_ε^{a} yields a second-order accurate approximation of w_ε , we need to consider modified expansions. More specifically, due to the stiff sources, the outer residual G_ε in the approximated equation (3.38) has a first order contribution εG_1 . Even though using the truncated expansion w_ε^{a} leads to a $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2})$ accuracy estimate [30], new modified expansions are required in order to obtain an $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ accuracy estimate without extra regularity assumptions.

Since G_1 belongs to the fast manifold $G_1 \in \mathcal{E}^\perp$ from Proposition 3.1, a natural idea is to absorb this residual by using the source term. This precisely leads to *add the second-order fast-component q_2 corrector term in the outer expansion* as established in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.4 *Denote by $w_2 = (u_2, q_2)^t$ the second-order outer corrector expansion coefficient and by $w_2' = (0, q_2)^t$ its projection on the fast manifold. Then we have the identity*

$$\mathcal{L}(w_0) w_2 = \mathcal{L}(w_0) w_2' = -G_1. \quad (3.39)$$

Proof. The ε^1 relation deduced from (2.7) is in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t w_1 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0) w_1 \partial_j w_0 + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0) \partial_j w_1 + \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0) w_1 w_1 \\ - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i,j}(w_0) \partial_j w_0) - d(w_0, \partial_x w_0) + \mathcal{L}(w_0) w_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.40)$$

The identity (3.39) is then a consequence of (3.40) and the expression (3.37) of G_1 established in Proposition 3.1. On the other hand, the slow projection of (3.40) yields the u_1 governing equation (3.11) already derived in Section 3.2. \square

It is then natural to introduce the new expansion

$$w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} = w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \varepsilon^2 w_2', \quad (3.41)$$

that appears to be the *simplest modified expansion with a second order accurate outer residual*. In particular, only the fast part q_2 of the second-order outer correction w_2 is required in order to cancel the residual εG_1 and this will be sufficient in order to establish a second-order accuracy for w_ε^{a} as well as $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}'}$.

Such a procedure appears to be natural since the orders are ‘mixed’ so that we first get $q_0 = 0$ at the order ε^{-1} , then we get u_0 and q_1 at the order ε^0 and next u_1 and q_2 at the order ε^1 simultaneously, so that the ‘orders’ are not clearly separated and we need to consider q_2 even if we only want to estimate the error arising from q_0 , u_0 , q_1 , and u_1 . Another point of view is that some of the *natural norms* arising in a priori estimates—once rewritten in terms of the quasinormal variable—are in the form $|w - w^*|_k^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} |q|_{k-1}^2$ where w^* denotes an equilibrium state and $|\cdot|_k$ the norm in the Sobolev space $H^k(\mathbb{R}^d)$ [10, 11], in such a way that, loosely speaking, *more accuracy is required on the fast component* because of the $1/\varepsilon$ factor.

3.7 Improved approximate equations

We investigate in this section the residual associated with the modified truncated approximation $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} = w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \varepsilon^2 w'_2$. This residual is denoted by $R_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} = R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})$ and is a measure of the accuracy of the modified approximated solution w_ε^{a} .

Proposition 3.5 *Keeping the notation of Propositions 3.1 and 3.2 the modified second-order approximation w_ε^{a} satisfies the system*

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ - \varepsilon d(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}, \partial_x w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) = \varepsilon^2 G'_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 G'_{3\varepsilon} + \varepsilon F'_\varepsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (3.42)$$

with a residual $R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) = \varepsilon^2 G'_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 G'_{3\varepsilon} + \varepsilon F'_\varepsilon$ split into

$$\begin{aligned} G'_{2\varepsilon} &= G_{2\varepsilon} + \partial_t w'_2 + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_i(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_i w'_2 \\ &+ \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + w_0^{\text{ll}} + \alpha \varepsilon (w_1 + w_1^{\text{ll}} + \varepsilon w'_2)) d\alpha (w_1 + w_1^{\text{ll}} + \varepsilon w'_2) w'_2 \\ &+ \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_i(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 w'_2) d\alpha w'_2 \partial_i w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 w'_2) d\alpha w'_2 w_1 \\ &- \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{M}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 w'_2) d\alpha w'_2 \partial_i w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ &- \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) (\varepsilon^2 \partial_i w'_2 \partial_j w'_2 + \partial_i w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \partial_j w'_2 + \partial_i w'_2 \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \\ &- \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_w \mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_i w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \partial_j w'_2 - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left(\int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 w'_2) d\alpha w'_2 \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \right), \\ G'_{3\varepsilon} &= - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_i \partial_j w'_2, \\ F'_\varepsilon &= F_\varepsilon + \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \alpha w_0^{\text{ll}}) d\alpha w_0^{\text{ll}} w'_2 + \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \alpha \varepsilon^2 w'_2) d\alpha w'_2 (w_0^{\text{ll}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{ll}}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The residual $R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})$ is first written in the form

$$\begin{aligned} R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) &= R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) + \varepsilon^2 \left\{ \partial_t w'_2 + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_i(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_i w'_2 - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \partial_j w'_2) \right\} \\ &+ \varepsilon \left\{ (\mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) - \mathcal{L}(w_0 + w_0^{\text{ll}})) w'_2 + (\mathcal{L}(w_0 + w_0^{\text{ll}}) - \mathcal{L}(w_0)) w'_2 + \mathcal{L}(w_0) w'_2 \right\} \\ &+ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (\mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) - \mathcal{L}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})) w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} (\mathcal{A}_i(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) - \mathcal{A}_i(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})) \partial_i w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ &- \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left((\mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) - \mathcal{B}_{i, j}(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})) \partial_j w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \right) - \varepsilon (d(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}, \partial_x w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) - d(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}, \partial_x w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})). \end{aligned}$$

The first order term $\varepsilon \mathcal{L}(w_0) w'_2$ then compensates with εG_1 arising from $\varepsilon G_\varepsilon$ in $R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})$ and this yields the decomposition of $R(w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}})$. \square

The new outer residual has been decomposed into $\varepsilon^2 G'_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 G'_{3\varepsilon}$ where $G'_{3\varepsilon}$ is less regular and need to be considered separately. We finally note that the initial condition associated with the new approximated solution is now in the form

$$w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(0) = \tilde{w}_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{w}_1 + \varepsilon^2 w'_2(0), \quad (3.43)$$

where $w'_2(0) = (0, q_2(0))^t$ and $q_2(0)$ is directly obtained from (3.39).

4 Mathematical analysis

We establish in this section the existence of strong solutions to the Cauchy problem for system (2.7). We further rigorously establish the accuracy of the second-order truncated approximations w_ε^a and $w_\varepsilon^{a_1}$. To this aim, we first establish the existence of appropriate outer expansion coefficients w_0 and w_1 and initial-layer correctors w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} and discuss standard normal forms that uncouple hyperbolic and parabolic variables. We then use a convergence-stability lemma in order to establish existence of solutions and the accuracy of the approximate solutions.

4.1 Existence of approximate solutions

We denote by $|\bullet|_l$ the norm in the Sobolev space $H^l = H^l(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and otherwise $|\bullet|_A$ in the functional space A . If $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d) \in \mathbb{N}^d$ is a multiindex, we denote as usual by ∂^α the differential operator $\partial_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_d^{\alpha_d}$ and by $|\alpha|$ its order $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_d$. For any scalar function ϕ the L^2 norm of k^{th} derivatives is defined by

$$|\partial^k \phi|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{|\alpha|=k} \frac{k!}{\alpha!} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |\partial^\alpha \phi|^2 dx, \quad (4.1)$$

where $k!/a!$ are the multinomial coefficients with a similar definition for vector functions. For any map $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \bar{t}] \mapsto \mathbb{R}^n$ where $\bar{t} > 0$ is positive and for any $t \in [0, \bar{t}]$, we denote by $\phi(t)$ or $\phi(\cdot, t)$ the partial map $x \mapsto \phi(x, t)$ defined over \mathbb{R}^d with a similar convention for functions that depends on the fast time τ . We collect in the following Lemma various useful properties of Sobolev spaces [22, 13, 27].

Lemma 4.1 *We denote by l_0 the integer $l_0 = [d/2] + 1$.*

- (i) *Let k, l be integers with $k \leq l$ and $l_0 \leq l$. Then for any $\mathbf{f} \in H^k$ and $\mathbf{g} \in H^l$, we have $\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g} \in H^k$ and there exists a constant c_0 depending on l and d such that $|\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g}|_k \leq c_0 |\mathbf{f}|_k |\mathbf{g}|_l$.*
- (ii) *Assume that $l \geq l_0 + 1$, $\mathbf{f} \in H^l$ and $\mathbf{g} \in H^{l-1}$. Then for all multi-indices $|\alpha| \leq l$ we have $[\mathbf{f}, \partial^\alpha] \mathbf{g} = \mathbf{f} \partial^\alpha \mathbf{g} - \partial^\alpha (\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g}) \in L^2$ and there exists a constant c_0 depending on l and d such that*

$$|\mathbf{f} \partial^\alpha \mathbf{g} - \partial^\alpha (\mathbf{f}\mathbf{g})|_0 \leq c_0 |\mathbf{f}|_l |\mathbf{g}|_{|\alpha|-1}.$$

- (iii) *The following nonlinear estimate holds for $k \geq 1$ and $\phi \in H^k \cap L^\infty$*

$$|f(\phi) - f(0)|_k \leq c_0 |f|_{C^k(\mathcal{O}_\phi)} (1 + |\phi|_{L^\infty}^{k-1}) |\phi|_k, \quad (4.2)$$

where \mathcal{O}_ϕ denotes a ball of radius strictly larger than $|\phi|_{L^\infty}$ and c_0 a constant depending on k and d .

We denote by w^* an equilibrium state $w^* = (u^*, 0)$ with $q^* = 0$ and look for solutions w such that $w_\varepsilon - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$ and similarly $w_\varepsilon^a - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$. There is a natural shift of two order derivatives, however, between the governing equations of u_0 and u_1 , since there are second-order derivatives of u_0 in the governing equation of u_1 . We must thus have $u_0 - u^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+4})$ in order to obtain that $u_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$ and $w_\varepsilon^a - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$. The initial data is naturally expanded in powers of ε

$$\tilde{w}_\varepsilon = \tilde{w}_0 + \varepsilon \tilde{w}_1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2), \quad (4.3)$$

and the coefficients are correspondingly assumed such that $\tilde{w}_0 - w^* \in H^{l+4}$, $\tilde{q}_0 = 0$ and $\tilde{w}_1 \in H^{l+2}$.

In order to establish the existence and properties of approximated solutions the condition (U₅) will especially useful. Moreover, we assume that the relative entropy η^{il} is *level bounded* in the following sense.

- (L) *The relative entropy η^{il} is such that $\lim_{|q| \rightarrow \infty} \eta^{il}(u, q) = \infty$ uniformly with respect to u on compact sets of \mathcal{O}_u .*

Heuristically, this condition means that the entropy η is infinite at finite boundaries of the equilibrium set $\mathcal{O}_u \times \{0\}$. Such an assumption is notably used in convex analysis [23] and holds for the two-temperature fluids presented in [9, 10]. Assuming (U₁)–(U₅) and (L) we now rigorously establish the existence of the multitime expansion coefficients investigated formally in Section 3.

Proposition 4.2 *Let $l \geq l_0 + 1$ and $l_0 = [d/2] + 1$ be integers and $\mathbf{b} > 0$ be given. Assume that the initial data is such that $\tilde{w}_0 - w^* \in H^{l+4}$ and $\tilde{w}_1 \in H^{l+2}$ with $|\tilde{w}_0 - w^*|_{l+4} + |\tilde{w}_1|_{l+2} < \mathbf{b}$. Assume that (U₁)–(U₅) and (L) hold, that $\tilde{w}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_w = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u \times (-\tilde{\mathbf{q}}, \tilde{\mathbf{q}})^{n_r} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$, where $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$ is a bounded convex open set with its closure in \mathcal{O}_u and $\tilde{\mathbf{q}} > 0$ is a given initial bound for fast variable components. Then there exist a time $t_* > 0$, outer expansion coefficients $w_0(t)$ and $w_1(t)$ defined over $[0, t_*]$, as well as initial-layer correctors $w_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)$ and $w_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)$ defined over $[0, \infty)$ and decreasing exponentially as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$, with regularity*

$$w_0 - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+4}), \quad w_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2}), \quad (4.4)$$

$$w_0^{\text{il}} \in C^0([0, +\infty), H^{l+4}), \quad w_1^{\text{il}} \in C^0([0, +\infty), H^{l+2}), \quad (4.5)$$

such that the outer expansion equations (3.7)(3.8)(3.11), the inner expansion equations (3.25)(3.29), and the matching conditions (3.4) are satisfied. These coefficients are uniquely defined and there exists positive constants \mathbf{c} and δ depending on \mathcal{O}_w , $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}$, \mathbf{b} and the system coefficients \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} and η such that

$$|w_0(t) - w^*|_{l+4} + |w_1(t)|_{l+2} \leq \mathbf{c} \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*, \quad (4.6)$$

$$|w_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{l+4} + |w_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{l+2} \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-\delta\tau), \quad 0 \leq \tau < \infty. \quad (4.7)$$

Moreover, there exists $\mathcal{O}_{w0} = \mathcal{O}_{u0} \times (-\mathbf{q}_0, \mathbf{q}_0)^{n_r} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$ with $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u \subset \mathcal{O}_{u0} \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{u0} \subset \mathcal{O}_u$ and $0 < \tilde{\mathbf{q}} < \mathbf{q}_0$, as well as $\bar{\varepsilon} \in (0, 1]$, only depending on \mathcal{O}_w , $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}$, \mathbf{b} and the system coefficients \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} and η , such that for any $\varepsilon \in [0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$, the functions w_0 , $w_0 + \varepsilon w_1$, and $w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \varepsilon^2 w_2'$, as well as $w_0 + w_0^{\text{il}}$, $w_0 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon(w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}})$, and $w_0 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon(w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}}) + \varepsilon^2 w_2'$ have their value in $\mathcal{O}_{w0} \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{w0} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$,

Corollary 4.3 *Letting $w_0 = (u_0, q_0)^t$, $w_1 = (u_1, q_1)^t$, $w_0^{\text{il}} = (u_0^{\text{il}}, q_0^{\text{il}})^t$, and $w_1^{\text{il}} = (u_1^{\text{il}}, q_1^{\text{il}})^t$, there exist $u_0(t)$, $q_0(t)$, $u_1(t)$ and $q_1(t)$ with*

$$u_0 - u^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+4}) \cap C^1([0, t_*], H^{l+3}), \quad q_0 = 0, \quad (4.8)$$

$$u_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2}) \cap C^1([0, t_*], H^{l+1}), \quad (4.9)$$

$$q_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+3}) \cap C^1([0, t_*], H^{l+2}), \quad (4.10)$$

and initial-layer coefficients $u_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)$, $q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)$, $u_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)$, $q_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)$ with

$$u_0^{\text{il}} = 0, \quad q_0^{\text{il}} \in C^1([0, \infty), H^{l+4}), \quad (4.11)$$

$$u_1^{\text{il}} \in C^1([0, \infty), H^{l+3}), \quad q_1^{\text{il}} \in C^1([0, \infty), H^{l+2}), \quad (4.12)$$

such that (3.7)(3.9)(3.10)(3.11), (3.26)(3.28)(3.30)(3.31) and (3.5)(3.6) are satisfied.

Proof. In the following, $\mathbf{a} > 1$ and $\delta < 1$ denote respectively large and small generic constants only depending on \mathcal{O}_w , $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, $\tilde{\mathbf{q}}$, and the system coefficients \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} and η , whereas $\mathbf{c} > 1$ denotes a generic constant that also depends on \mathbf{b} . In the proof, we will successively obtain the existence and properties of $w_0 = (u_0, q_0)^t$, the existence and exponential decrease of $w_0^{\text{il}} = (u_0^{\text{il}}, q_0^{\text{il}})^t$, the integrability properties of w_0^{il} , the existence and properties of $w_1 = (u_1, q_1)^t$, the existence, exponential decrease and integrability of $w_1^{\text{il}} = (u_1^{\text{il}}, q_1^{\text{il}})^t$.

Step 1. The outer coefficient w_0 . From (3.7) we have $q_0 = 0$ and from (3.9) and Proposition 2.4, the zeroth order slow variable u_0 satisfies a symmetrizable hyperbolic system of conservation laws. More over $\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, $u_0(\cdot, 0) - u^* = \tilde{u}_0 - u^* \in H^{l+4}$, and $|\tilde{u}_0 - u^*|_{l+4} < \mathbf{b}$. The initial value \tilde{u}_0 has its value in $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$ and we arbitrary select an open bounded set \mathcal{O}_{u0} that contains the closure of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$ and with $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{u0} \subset \mathcal{O}_u$. According to the local-in-time existence theory of initial-value problems for symmetrizable hyperbolic system [12, 6, 19, 13, 18, 3, 16], there exists a unique solution $u_0 = u_0(x, t)$ with initial value $u_0(x, 0) = \tilde{u}_0(x)$ defined over $[0, t_*]$ where $t_* > 0$ with values in \mathcal{O}_{u0} . This solution also satisfies the estimates

$$|u_0(t) - u^*|_{l+4} \leq \mathbf{c}_{\text{loc}} |\tilde{u}_0 - u^*|_{l+4} \leq \mathbf{c}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*,$$

where \mathbf{c}_{loc} only depend on \mathcal{O}_{u0} , \mathbf{b} and the system coefficients. This establishes the existence of w_0 with the regularity properties (4.4).

Step 2. Existence of the initial-layer corrector w_0^{il} . From (3.26) we have $u_0^{\text{il}} = 0$ and the ordinary differential equation (3.28) governing q_0^{il} yields, for any fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, a unique local solution $q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$

with respect to the fast time τ starting from $\tilde{q}_0(x) \in (-\tilde{q}, \tilde{q})^{n_r}$. In order to establish that this solution $\tilde{q}_0(x, \tau)$ is defined over the whole fast time interval $\tau \in [0, \infty)$ and decreases exponentially towards zero as $\tau \rightarrow \infty$, we use the relative entropy η^{il} . This entropy η^{il} is nonnegative and locally behaves quadratically $\eta^{\text{il}} = \langle \mathcal{H}q, q \rangle$ where $\mathcal{H} = \int_0^1 \eta_{vv}^{-1}(u, \alpha q) \alpha d\alpha$ as established in Lemma 2.5. Letting $\varphi(\tau) = \eta^{\text{il}}(\tilde{u}_0(x), q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau))$ and using $\partial_\tau \varphi = \partial_v \eta \partial_q v \partial_\tau q_0^{\text{il}}$, $q = (\partial_v \eta)^t$, and $\partial_q v \partial_\tau q_0^{\text{il}} = -Sq$, we obtain that $\partial_\tau \varphi + \langle q, Sq \rangle = 0$. The modified entropy φ is thus decreasing and is a Lyapunov function for the q_0^{il} differential equation. By integration, leaving implicit the dependence on x for the sake of notational simplicity, we get

$$\eta^{\text{il}}(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)) + \int_0^\tau \langle q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau'), S(U(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau')) q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau')) \rangle d\tau' = \eta^{\text{il}}(\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{q}_0). \quad (4.13)$$

Letting $M = \sup\{\eta(\tilde{u}, \tilde{q}); \tilde{u} \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u, \tilde{q} \in (-\tilde{q}, \tilde{q})^{n_r}\}$, that is finite since $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u \times (-\tilde{q}, \tilde{q})^{n_r}$ has compact closure in \mathcal{O}_w , and using that η^{il} is level bounded (L), there exists q_0 such that $q \notin (-q_0, q_0)^{n_r}$ implies $\eta(\tilde{u}_0, q) > M$. Therefore, (4.13) implies that whenever $\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$ and $\tilde{q}_0 \in (-\tilde{q}, \tilde{q})^{n_r}$, we must have $q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau) \in (-q_0, q_0)^{n_r}$ for any τ . All trajectories therefore remain uniformly bounded and thus exist for all positive τ . Letting then $\mathcal{O}'_{w_0} = \mathcal{O}_{u_0} \times (-q_0, q_0)^{n_r}$ we have $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}'_{w_0} = \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{u_0} \times [-q_0, q_0]^{n_r} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$ and all trajectories are such that $u_0(t) \in \mathcal{O}_{u_0}$ and $q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau) \in (-q_0, q_0)^{n_r}$ and $w_0(t) + w_0^{\text{il}}(\tau) \in \mathcal{O}'_{w_0}$ for any $t \in [0, t_*]$ and $\tau \in [0, \infty)$. On the other hand, on the compact set $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}'_{w_0}$ of \mathcal{O}_w , that includes all trajectories starting from $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_w$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $2\delta\varphi \leq \langle q, Sq \rangle$ and $\delta\langle q, q \rangle \leq \varphi \leq (1/\delta)\langle q, q \rangle$ since φ , $\langle q, q \rangle$, and $\langle Sq, q \rangle$ all behave quadratically with respect to q . From the inequality $2\delta\varphi \leq \langle q, Sq \rangle$ we get that $\partial_\tau \varphi + 2\delta\varphi \leq 0$ and by integration $\varphi(\tau) \leq \eta^{\text{il}}(\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{q}_0) \exp(-2\delta\tau)$. Further using $\delta\langle q, q \rangle \leq \varphi$ we obtain $|q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)| \leq a|\tilde{q}_0(x)| \exp(-\delta\tau)$ and

$$|q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{L^\infty} \leq a \exp(-\delta\tau). \quad (4.14)$$

This yields the exponential decrease towards zero of the initial-layer corrector uniformly in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and uniformly for the initial conditions $\tilde{u}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$ and $\tilde{q}_0 \in (-\tilde{q}, \tilde{q})^{n_r}$.

Step 3. Integrability of the initial-layer corrector w_0^{il} . We first note that by using mollifiers, we may assume that $\tilde{u}_0 - u^*$ and \tilde{q}_0 are smooth functions with compact support. In this situation, q_0^{il} is also smooth with compact support so that it is sufficient to establish a priori estimates of q_0^{il} in Sobolev spaces in this particular situation.

Since \tilde{q}_0 is in L^2 and $|q_0^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)| \leq a|\tilde{q}_0(x)| \exp(-\delta\tau)$, we first obtain that q_0^{il} is in L^2 and that $|q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_0 \leq a|\tilde{q}_0|_0 \exp(-\delta\tau) \leq c \exp(-\delta\tau)$. We now establish by induction that for any $0 \leq k \leq l+4$

$$|q_0^{\text{il}}|_k \leq c \exp(-\delta_k \tau), \quad (4.15)$$

for some decreasing constants $\delta_k < \delta_{k-1} < \dots < \delta$ depending on \mathcal{O}_w , $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, \tilde{q} , and the system coefficients \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} and η . This estimate is already established for $k=0$ and we now consider the situation where $1 \leq k \leq l+4$. Letting α be a multiindex with $|\alpha| = k$, we may write $\alpha = e_j + \alpha'$ for some $j \in \mathcal{D}$ where e_1, \dots, e_d denotes the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^d and $|\alpha'| = k-1$. Applying ∂_j to the equation $\partial_\tau q_0^{\text{il}} = \mathcal{Q}_r(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}})$ we first get that $\partial_\tau \partial_j q_0^{\text{il}} = \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r \partial_j q_0^{\text{il}} + \partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r \partial_j \tilde{u}_0$. Further applying the derivation operator $\partial^{\alpha'}$ we obtain

$$\partial_\tau \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} = \partial_q \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_r \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} + [\partial^{\alpha'}, \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r] \partial_j q_0^{\text{il}} + \partial^{\alpha'} (\partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r \partial_j \tilde{u}_0). \quad (4.16)$$

The partial derivative $\partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r$ may be decomposed into

$$\partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}) = -\eta_{vv} S - \partial_q (\eta_{vv} S) q = -\bar{\eta}_{vv} \bar{S} - (\eta_{vv} S - \bar{\eta}_{vv} \bar{S}) - \partial_q (\eta_{vv} S) q,$$

where $\bar{\eta}_{vv} = \eta_{vv}(\tilde{u}_0, 0)$ and $\bar{S} = S(U(\tilde{u}_0, 0))$. Letting

$$\mathcal{J}(\tilde{u}_0, q) = \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \left(\int_0^1 \partial_q (\eta_{vv} S)(\tilde{u}_0, \alpha q) d\alpha + \partial_q (\eta_{vv} S) \right),$$

we have $\partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(\tilde{u}_0, q_0^{\text{il}}) = -\bar{\eta}_{vv} \bar{S} - \bar{\eta}_{vv} \mathcal{J} q$ and $\partial_u \mathcal{Q}(u, q) = -\partial_u (\eta_{vv} S) q$. Multiplying equation (4.16) by $\bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} = \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1}(\tilde{u}_0)$, that does not depend on τ , and next scalarly by $\partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}$, it is obtained that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\tau \frac{1}{2} \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle + \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{S} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle + \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \mathcal{J} q_0^{\text{il}} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle = \\ + \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{\eta}_{vv} [\partial^{\alpha'}, \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r] \partial_j q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle - \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{\eta}_{vv} \partial^{\alpha'} (\partial_u (\eta_{vv} S) q_0^{\text{il}} \partial_j \tilde{u}_0) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $\varphi = \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle$ and using the inequalities $4\delta' \varphi \leq \langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}, \bar{S} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle$ and $|\langle \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \mathcal{J} q_0^{\text{il}} \partial^\alpha q_0^{\text{il}} \rangle| \leq \mathbf{a} |q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{L^\infty} \varphi$ valid over $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{w_0}'$ we obtain after some algebra

$$\partial_\tau \frac{1}{2} \varphi + (3\delta' - \mathbf{a} |q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{L^\infty}) \varphi \leq \mathbf{c} |[\partial^{\alpha'}, \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r] \partial_j q_0^{\text{il}}|_0^2 + \mathbf{c} |\partial_u(\eta_{vv} \mathcal{S}) q_0^{\text{il}} \partial_j \tilde{u}_0|_{k-1}^2.$$

Using the induction assumption, Leibnitz formula, and the commutator estimates then yields

$$\partial_\tau \frac{1}{2} \varphi + (3\delta' - \mathbf{a} |q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{L^\infty}) \varphi \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-2\delta_{k-1} \tau).$$

Using (4.14) there exists τ_0 such that $\mathbf{a} |q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{L^\infty} \leq \delta'$ for $\tau \geq \tau_0$ and then

$$\partial_\tau \frac{1}{2} \varphi + 2\delta' \varphi \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-2\delta_{k-1} \tau). \quad (4.17)$$

Summing for $|\alpha| = k$, integrating over $[\tau_0, \infty)$, and selecting $\delta_k \leq \delta'$ and $\delta_k < \delta_{k-1}$ we obtain that $|q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_k \leq \mathbf{c} |q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau_0)|_k \exp(-\delta_k \tau) + \mathbf{c} \exp(-\delta_k \tau)$ for $\tau \geq \tau_0$. On the other hand, we may also directly write that on the interval $[0, \tau_0]$ we have $\partial_\tau \frac{1}{2} \varphi \leq \mathbf{a} \varphi + \mathbf{c}$, so that applying Gronwall lemma yields that $|q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_k \leq \mathbf{c}$ over $[0, \tau_0]$. Combining both estimates over $[0, \tau_0]$ and $[\tau_0, +\infty)$ then completes the proof of (4.15).

Step 4. Existence of the outer corrector w_1 . Once u_0 is known, q_1 may directly be evaluated by using (3.10). Taking into account the regularity properties of u_0 , and since the expression of q_1 only involves first order spatial derivatives of u_0 , we obtain that $q_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+3}) \cap C^1([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$.

Similarly, once u_0 and q_0^{il} are known, the initial-layer corrector u_1^{il} is directly obtained from (3.33) in the form

$$u_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau) = \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j \int_\tau^\infty \int_0^1 \partial_q f_j(u, \alpha q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau')) d\alpha q_0^{\text{il}}(\tau') d\tau'.$$

Using the properties of q_0^{il} established in Step 2, in particular the uniform exponential decrease, it is obtained that $u_1^{\text{il}} \in C^1([0, \infty), H^{l+3})$ and $|u_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{l+3} \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-\delta \tau)$.

Once u_1^{il} is known, we may evaluate $u_1^{\text{il}}(0) \in H^{l+3}$, and thus $u_1(0) = \tilde{u}_1 - u_1^{\text{il}}(0)$ so that $u_1(0) \in H^{l+2}$ since $\tilde{u}_1 \in H^{l+2}$ and $u_1^{\text{il}}(0) \in H^{l+3}$. The first order slow variable u_1 also satisfies a semilinear and symmetrizable hyperbolic system with nonhomogeneous terms that are functions of u_0 , $\partial_x u_0$ and $\partial_x^2 u_0$ and are $C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$. According to the local-in-time existence theory for symmetrizable hyperbolic system, there exists a unique solution $u_1 = u_1(x, t)$ with initial condition $u_1(0) = \tilde{u}_1 - u_1^{\text{il}}(0)$ for a positive time interval that may be chosen to be $[0, t_*]$, eventually after a change of notation. This solution u_1 also satisfies the estimate

$$|u_1(t)|_{l+2} \leq \mathbf{c} |u_1(0)|_{l+2} \leq \mathbf{c}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*,$$

and the existence of w_0 and w_1 with regularity (4.4) is established.

Step 5. Existence and integrability of the initial-layer corrector w_1^{il} . The global existence of $q_1^{\text{il}}(x, \tau)$ in $C^1([0, \infty), \mathbb{R}^{n_r})$ follows from the general theory of linear differential equations since q_1^{il} satisfies the linear equation with bounded coefficients

$$\partial_\tau q_1^{\text{il}} = \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) q_1^{\text{il}} + r_1^{\text{il}},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} r_1^{\text{il}} &= \left(\partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}}) \right) u_1^{\text{p}} + \partial_u \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) u_1^{\text{il}} \\ &\quad + \left(\partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \partial_q \mathcal{Q}_r(w_0^{\text{p}}) \right) q_1^{\text{p}} + \mathcal{C}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) - \mathcal{C}(w_0^{\text{p}}). \end{aligned}$$

The polynomial factor in τ of u_1^{p} is in particular compensated by the exponential decrease towards zero of u_0^{il} . Using the τ -independent metrics already used for q_0^{il} as well as the exponential decrease of r_1^{il} , the exponential decrease of q_1^{il} is next established. The integrability properties of q_1^{il} are consequences of that of r_1^{il} obtained from (4.15) and proceeding as in Step 3 yields that $q_1^{\text{il}} \in C^1([0, \infty), H^{l+2})$ and $|q_1^{\text{il}}(\tau)|_{l+2} \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-\delta \tau)$.

Finally, the values of w_0 and w_0^{il} remain in the compact set $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{w_0}' = \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{u_0} \times [-\mathbf{q}_0, \mathbf{q}_0]^{n_r}$ and we may find \mathcal{O}_{w_0} with $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{w_0}' \subset \mathcal{O}_{w_0} \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{w_0} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$. On the other hand, the values of w_1 , w_1^{il} , and w_2' remain

in a compact set of \mathbb{R}^n since $|w_1|_{L^\infty} + |w_1^{\text{il}}|_{L^\infty} + |w_2'|_{L^\infty} \leq c$. As a consequence, for $\bar{\varepsilon}$ small enough, $w_0 + \varepsilon w_1$, $w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \varepsilon^2 w_2'$, $w_0 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon(w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}})$, and $w_0 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon(w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}}) + \varepsilon^2 w_2'$ all have their value in the open set \mathcal{O}_{w_0} and $\mathcal{O}_{w_0} \subset \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{w_0} \subset \mathcal{O}_w$ for any $\varepsilon \in [0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$. \square

In the following proposition we investigate the approximated system satisfied by the second-order truncated expansions w_ε^{a} and $w_\varepsilon^{\prime\text{a}}$.

Proposition 4.4 *Keeping the assumption and notation of Proposition 4.2, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$, the approximated solution $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} = w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}$ is such that $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$. The residuals G_ε , G_1 , $G_{2\varepsilon}$, and F_ε defined in Propositions 3.1 and 3.2 are such that $G_\varepsilon, G_{2\varepsilon} \in C^0([0, t_*], H^l)$, $G_1 \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$, $F_\varepsilon \in C^0([0, t_*/\varepsilon], H^l)$, and F_ε is decreasing exponentially with respect to the fast time. Moreover, there exist c and δ independent of ε with*

$$|G_\varepsilon(t)|_l + |G_{2\varepsilon}(t)|_l + |G_1(t)|_{l+1} \leq c \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*, \quad (4.18)$$

$$|F_\varepsilon(\tau)|_l \leq c \exp(-\delta\tau), \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq t_*/\varepsilon. \quad (4.19)$$

Similarly, the second-order projected outer corrector $w_2' = (0, q_2)^t$ is such that $w_2' \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$ and the modified approximate solution $w_\varepsilon^{\prime\text{a}} = w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \varepsilon^2 w_2'$ is such that $w_\varepsilon^{\prime\text{a}} - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$. Finally, the residuals G'_ε , $G'_{2\varepsilon}$, $G'_{3\varepsilon}$, and F'_ε defined in Proposition 3.5 are such that $G'_{2\varepsilon} \in C^0([0, t_*], H^l)$, $G'_{3\varepsilon} \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l-1})$, $F'_\varepsilon \in C^0([0, t_*/\varepsilon], H^l)$ and there exist constants c and δ independent of ε such that

$$|G'_{2\varepsilon}(t)|_l + |G'_{3\varepsilon}(t)|_{l-1} \leq c, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*, \quad (4.20)$$

$$|F'_\varepsilon(\tau)|_l \leq c \exp(-\delta\tau), \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq t_*/\varepsilon. \quad (4.21)$$

Proof. The regularity properties of w_ε^{a} and of the residuals G_ε , G_1 , $G_{2\varepsilon}$, and F_ε are direct consequences of the regularity properties established in Proposition 4.2, and of the expression of the residuals obtained in Proposition 3.1, Proposition 3.2 and Appendix B. The corresponding estimates are also consequences of the estimates established in Proposition 4.2.

Similarly, the regularity properties of $w_\varepsilon^{\prime\text{a}}$ and $G'_{2\varepsilon}$, $G'_{3\varepsilon}$, and F'_ε and the corresponding estimates are also consequences of Proposition 4.2 and Proposition 3.5. Finally, the estimating constants only depend on \mathcal{O}_w , $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_u$, \tilde{q} , \mathbf{b} and the system coefficients \mathcal{A}_j , \mathcal{B}_{ij} , \mathcal{L} and η . \square

4.2 Normal variable

In order to establish the existence of solutions w_ε to (2.7) as well as the accuracy of w_ε^{a} and $w_\varepsilon^{\prime\text{a}}$, it is necessary to have a local existence theorem. To this aim we have to put the system into a normal form that distinguishes between hyperbolic and parabolic variables [13, 14, 15, 8, 9, 10, 11]. A natural sufficient condition for system (1.1) to be rewritten into a normal form is Condition *N* introduced by Kawashima and Shizuta [15] and strengthened in [7].

(N) *The nullspace $N(\tilde{B}(u, \xi))$ of $\tilde{B}(u, \xi) = \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij}(\partial_u^2 \eta)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$ does not depend on $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$ and $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$, and $B_{ij}(u)(\partial_u^2 \eta)^{-1} N(\tilde{B}(u, \xi)) = 0$, for $i, j = 1, \dots, d$.*

Heuristically, the independence of $N(\tilde{B})$ on ξ is an isotropy condition of diffusion processes and the independence on x is an ubiquitous condition of diffusion processes. For fluid models, Condition (N) generally results from natural constraints on transport coefficients associated with mass, momentum, or energy conservation and derived from the kinetic theory [1, 5, 7]. Under Condition (N) it is then possible to describe all possible normal variables [8, 7]. Letting $n_{\text{I}} = \dim(N(\tilde{B}))$ and $n_{\text{II}} = n - n_{\text{I}}$, let \mathbf{P} denote an arbitrary constant nonsingular matrix of dimension n such that its first n_{I} columns span the nullspace $N(\tilde{B})$, and define the auxiliary variables by $u' = \mathbf{P}^t u = (u'_{\text{I}}, u'_{\text{II}})^t$ and $v' = \mathbf{P}^{-1} v = (v'_{\text{I}}, v'_{\text{II}})^t$ where $v = (\partial_u \eta)^t$ [8, 7]. The diffusion matrices corresponding to these auxiliary variables have nonzero coefficients only in the lower right block of size $n_{\text{II}} = n - n_{\text{I}}$ and normal forms are equivalently—and more easily—obtained from the v' symmetric equation [8, 7].

Lemma 4.5 *Assume that the nullspace invariance property (N) is satisfied and denote by $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{P}^t \mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{P}^{-1} \mathbf{v}$ the auxiliary variable. All normal variables of system (1.1) are in the form $\mathbf{w} = (\phi_1(\mathbf{v}'_I), \phi_{II}(\mathbf{v}'_{II}))^t$ where ϕ_I and ϕ_{II} are two C^∞ diffeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^{n_I} and $\mathbb{R}^{n_{II}}$, respectively. The component $\mathbf{w}_I = \phi_1(\mathbf{v}'_I)$ is then the hyperbolic variable and $\mathbf{w}_{II} = \phi_{II}(\mathbf{v}'_{II})$ is the parabolic variable.*

Assuming that Condition (N) holds, the structure of the normal form is investigated in the following proposition using the partition $\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n_I} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{II}}$.

Proposition 4.6 *Let $\mathbf{w} = (\mathbf{w}_I, \mathbf{w}_{II})^t$ be a normal variable with a C^∞ diffeomorphism $\mathbf{U} \mapsto \mathbf{w}$. Letting $\mathbf{U} = \mathbf{U}(\mathbf{w})$ in (1.1) and multiplying on the left by $(\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta = (\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{v})^t$ yields*

$$\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}) \mathbf{w}_t + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_j(\mathbf{w}) \partial_j \mathbf{w} - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}) \partial_j \mathbf{w}) = \frac{\bar{Q}(\mathbf{w})}{\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \bar{d}(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}), \quad (4.22)$$

where the coefficient matrices $\bar{A}_0 = (\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U}$, $\bar{A}_j = (\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta A_j \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U}$, $\bar{B}_{ij} = (\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta B_{ij} \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U}$, the residual $\bar{d}(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}) = -\sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i ((\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta) B_{ij} \partial_j \mathbf{U}$, and the source term $\bar{Q} = (\partial_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{U})^t \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \eta Q$ have the following properties.

(w₁) The matrix \bar{A}_0 has a block structure $\begin{bmatrix} \bar{A}_0^{I,I} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{A}_0^{II,II} \end{bmatrix}$ and is symmetric positive definite over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

(w₂) The matrices \bar{A}_j , $j \in \mathcal{D}$, are symmetric over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

(w₃) The matrix \bar{B}_{ij} has a block structure $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{B}_{ij}^{II,II} \end{bmatrix}$ and satisfy $\bar{B}_{ij}^t = \bar{B}_{ji}$, $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$, over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{w}}$. For any $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$ the diffusion matrix $\bar{B}^{II,II} = \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{B}_{ij}^{II,II} \xi_i \xi_j$ is positive definite over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{w}}$.

The matrices \bar{A}_0 , \bar{A}_j , \bar{B}_{ij} , and the source term \bar{Q} have regularity C^∞ and the quadratic residual \bar{d} may be written

$$\bar{d}(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{M}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}) \partial_i \mathbf{w} \partial_j \mathbf{w}, \quad (4.23)$$

where \bar{M}_{ij} are third order tensors depending on \mathbf{w} , have regularity C^∞ and only involve parabolic components $\bar{d}(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}) = \left(0, \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{M}_{ij}^{II,II}(\mathbf{w}) \partial_i \mathbf{w}^{II} \partial_j \mathbf{w}^{II}\right)^t$.

We also assume in the following that the source term \bar{Q} is in quasilinear form.

(w₄) The source term \bar{Q} may be written $\bar{Q}(\mathbf{w}) = -\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}) \mathbf{w}$ where \bar{L} is a symmetric positive semi-definite matrix of size n with a fixed nullspace $N(\bar{L}) = \bar{\mathcal{E}}$ and $\mathbf{w} \mapsto \bar{L}(\mathbf{w})$ has regularity C^∞ .

We use the terminology *quasilinear* for such source terms \bar{Q} since the matrix \bar{L} has several invariant properties, being symmetric positive semi-definite with fixed range and nullspace. In particular, the linear subspace $\bar{\mathcal{E}}$ is the slow manifold with respect to the normal variable \mathbf{w} , $\bar{\mathcal{E}}^\perp$ is the corresponding fast manifold, and we denote by π the orthogonal projector onto $\bar{\mathcal{E}}^\perp$. Source terms Q that are in quasilinear form with respect to the entropic variable $\mathbf{v} = (\partial_{\mathbf{v}} \eta)^t$ are often encountered in mathematical physics [33]. The assumption (w₄) concerning the source term of the normal form \bar{Q} is thus natural in terms of *properly chosen* normal variables \mathbf{w} [9]. This is notably the case when the normal variable is such that $\pi \mathbf{w} = \pi(\partial_{\mathbf{v}} \mathbf{w}) \mathbf{v}$ as investigated in [9] as well as for multitemperature nonequilibrium gas models [9] and complex chemistry fluids [11]. The assumption (w₄) further implies extra properties already observed for the quasinormal variables like for instance $\langle \bar{Q}(\mathbf{w}), \mathbf{w} \rangle = 0$ if and only if $\bar{Q}(\mathbf{w}) = 0$ and if and only if $\mathbf{w} \in \bar{\mathcal{E}}$. Incidentally, it is often the case that the source terms \bar{Q} belongs to the parabolic subspace $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_{II}}$ but such a property will not be needed in the analysis. Finally, we introduce a commutation relation that simplifies a priori estimates [9, 10, 11].

(C) The commutation relation $\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w})\pi = \pi\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w})$ holds where π is the orthogonal projector onto the fast manifold $\bar{\mathcal{E}}^\perp$.

This property is equivalent to $\bar{A}_0\bar{\mathcal{E}} \subset \bar{\mathcal{E}}$ or $\bar{A}_0\bar{\mathcal{E}}^\perp \subset \bar{\mathcal{E}}^\perp$ and naturally implies $\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w})\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}) = \pi^t\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w})\bar{L}(\mathbf{w})\pi$ since $\bar{L} = \bar{L}\pi = \pi\bar{L}$ and $\pi^t = \pi$. These relations simplify some commutator estimates for nonequilibrium variables [9, 11].

Since the change of variable $U \mapsto \mathbf{w}$ is a C^∞ diffeomorphism, we may use the induced C^∞ diffeomorphism $w \mapsto \mathbf{w}$ from \mathcal{O}_w onto $\mathcal{O}_\mathbf{w}$ and define naturally the second order approximations w_ε^a and \mathbf{w}_ε^a in the normal variable as

$$\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a = \mathbf{w}(w_\varepsilon^a), \quad w_\varepsilon^a = w(w_\varepsilon^a). \quad (4.24)$$

The approximate equation satisfied by w_ε^a is investigated in the following proposition and an analogous equation for \mathbf{w}_ε^a is similarly obtained.

Proposition 4.7 *Keeping the assumptions and notation of Proposition 4.2, for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$, the approximation w_ε^a is such that $w_\varepsilon^a - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$ and satisfies the system*

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_0(w_\varepsilon^a)\partial_t w_\varepsilon^a + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_j(w_\varepsilon^a)\partial_j w_\varepsilon^a - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (\bar{B}_{ij}(w_\varepsilon^a)\partial_j w_\varepsilon^a) &= \frac{\bar{Q}(w_\varepsilon^a)}{\varepsilon} \\ &+ \varepsilon \bar{d}(w_\varepsilon^a, \partial_x w_\varepsilon^a) + \varepsilon^2 \bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \bar{F}'_\varepsilon, \end{aligned} \quad (4.25)$$

where $\bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon} = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U G'_{2\varepsilon}$, $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U G'_{3\varepsilon}$, and $\bar{F}'_\varepsilon = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U F'_\varepsilon$. Moreover, there exists positive constants \mathbf{c} and δ independent of ε such that

$$|\bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon}(t)|_l + |\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}(t)|_{l-1} \leq \mathbf{c}, \quad \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}(t) \in \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_l}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq t_*, \quad (4.26)$$

$$|\bar{F}'_\varepsilon(\tau)|_l \leq \mathbf{c} \exp(-\delta\tau), \quad 0 \leq \tau \leq t_*/\varepsilon. \quad (4.27)$$

Proof. The approximate equation in normal form (4.25) is obtained from the approximate equation in the quasinormal variable (3.42) after the change of variable $w = w(\mathbf{w})$ and multiplication by $(\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U = \bar{A}_0 \partial_w w$. The second-order derivative terms are also integrated by part in order to include the multiplying factor $(\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U$ inside the derivation operators in such a way that the quadratic residual reads $\bar{d} = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U d + \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U \mathcal{B}_{ij} \partial_j w_\varepsilon^a$.

Proposition 4.4 then yields that $w_\varepsilon^a - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$ and $w_\varepsilon^a - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^{l+2})$ using that $w \mapsto w$ is of regularity class C^∞ . The integrability of the residuals also directly results from the expressions $\bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon} = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U G'_{2\varepsilon}$, $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U G'_{3\varepsilon}$, and $\bar{F}'_\varepsilon = (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U F'_\varepsilon$ and Proposition 4.4.

Finally, the residual $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}$ may be rewritten by using the definition of $G'_{3\varepsilon}$ from Proposition 3.5 in the form $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} = -\sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t \partial_w U \mathcal{B}_{ij} \partial_i \partial_j w'_2$ where all matrices $(\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t$, $\partial_w U$ and \mathcal{B}_{ij} are evaluated at w_ε^a . Using then $\mathcal{B}_{ij} = (\partial_w U)^{-1} B_{ij} \partial_w U$ we obtain that

$$\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} = -\sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} (\partial_w \mathbf{v})^t B_{ij} \partial_w U \partial_i \partial_j w'_2 = -\sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{B}_{ij} \partial_w w \partial_i \partial_j w'_2,$$

in such a way that $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} \in \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_l}$ from the properties of the diffusion matrices \bar{B}_{ij} , $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$. \square

The initial conditions \tilde{w}_ε , \tilde{w}_0 , and \tilde{w}_1 , are assumed to be such that $|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - \tilde{w}_0 - \varepsilon \tilde{w}_1| \leq \mathbf{c}\varepsilon^2$ in such a way that $|w_\varepsilon^a(0) - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon| \leq \mathbf{c}\varepsilon^2$ and $|w_\varepsilon^a(0) - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon| \leq \mathbf{c}\varepsilon^2$. Letting naturally $\tilde{w}_\varepsilon = w(\tilde{w}_\varepsilon)$ and $w_\varepsilon^a(0) = w(w_\varepsilon^a(0))$, we thus have

$$|w_\varepsilon^a(0) - \tilde{w}_\varepsilon| \leq \mathbf{c}\varepsilon^2. \quad (4.28)$$

Finally, we define the zeroth order outer coefficient w_0 and the limit at infinity w^* in the normal variable as

$$w_0 = w(w_0), \quad w^* = w(w^*). \quad (4.29)$$

Since $w_\varepsilon^a = w_\varepsilon^a + \varepsilon^2 w'_2$ where $w_\varepsilon^a = w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{ll} + \varepsilon w_1^{ll}$, we also obtain from Proposition 4.2 that there exists constants \mathbf{c} and δ with

$$|w_\varepsilon^a - w_0| \leq \mathbf{c}|w_\varepsilon^a - w_0| \leq \mathbf{c}(\varepsilon + \exp(-\delta\tau)).$$

Note that one may define similarly approximate solutions in the conservative variable $U_\varepsilon^a = U(w_\varepsilon^a)$ and $U_\varepsilon^a = U(w_\varepsilon^a)$ that also satisfy approximate equations analogous to (1.1) but only w_ε^a and w_ε^a are used in the following.

4.3 Existence of solutions

Let w be a normal variable and consider the Cauchy problem for the system of partial differential equations (4.22) with initial condition \tilde{w}_ε where $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ and $\bar{\varepsilon}$ is fixed with $0 < \bar{\varepsilon} \leq 1$. The initial value \tilde{w}_ε is assumed such that $\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - w^* \in H^l(\mathbb{R}^d)$ where $l \geq l_0 + 1$ and $\tilde{w}_\varepsilon(x) \in \mathcal{O}_0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where \mathcal{O}_0 is a bounded open set with $\mathcal{O}_0 \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_w$. We further introduce a d_1 -neighborhood of \mathcal{O}_0 with $0 < d_1 < d(\bar{\mathcal{O}}_0, \partial\mathcal{O}_w)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{O}_1 = \{ w \in \mathcal{O}_w; d(w, \bar{\mathcal{O}}_0) < d_1 \}, \quad (4.30)$$

in such a way that $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_1 \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_1 \subset \mathcal{O}_w$ and \mathcal{O}_1 is bounded.

According to the local existence theory for hyperbolic-parabolic systems [27, 13, 24], for any $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$, the system (4.22) has a unique classical solution w_ε taking its value in the open set \mathcal{O}_1

$$w_\varepsilon - w^* \in C^0([0, \bar{t}], H^l) \cap C^1([0, \bar{t}], H^{l-2}), \quad w_{\varepsilon \text{II}} - w_{\text{II}}^* \in L^2([0, \bar{t}], H^{l+1}), \quad (4.31)$$

$$w_\varepsilon(x, t) \in \mathcal{O}_1, \quad (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, \bar{t}]. \quad (4.32)$$

For each fixed $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ we may thus define a maximal time \bar{t}_ε by

$$\bar{t}_\varepsilon = \sup\{ \bar{t} > 0 : w_\varepsilon \text{ satisfies (4.31)(4.32)} \}.$$

This maximum time \bar{t}_ε depends on the relaxation parameter ε and may tend to zero as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. In order to establish that \bar{t}_ε remains at finite distance from zero, we may use the existence of approximate solutions defined on a finite interval that satisfy the following properties (L₁)–(L₃).

(L₁) *There exists a finite time $t_* > 0$ independent of ε and a family of approximate solutions $w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \in C^0([0, t_*], H^l)$ for $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ such that*

$$w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - w^* \in C^0([0, t_*], H^l) \cap C^1([0, t_*], H^{l-2}), \quad (4.33)$$

$$w_{\varepsilon \text{II}}^{\text{a}} - w_{\text{II}}^* \in L^2([0, t_*], H^{l+1}), \quad (4.34)$$

$$w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(x, t) \in \mathcal{O}_0, \quad (x, t, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times [0, t_*] \times (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]. \quad (4.35)$$

(L₂) *Letting $t_m = \min(t_*, \bar{t}_\varepsilon)$, we have*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{t \in [0, t_m)} |w_\varepsilon(t) - w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(t)|_{L^\infty} = 0. \quad (4.36)$$

(L₃) *There exists a constant c independent of $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ such that*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_m)} |w_\varepsilon(t) - w_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}(t)|_l^2 + \varepsilon \int_0^{t_m} |\partial_x w_{\varepsilon \text{II}}(t) - \partial_x w_{\varepsilon \text{II}}^{\text{a}}(t)|_l^2 dt \leq c. \quad (4.37)$$

A key tool in order to establish existence results by using approximate solutions with (L₁)–(L₃) is the following convergence-stability lemma [32].

Lemma 4.8 *Assume that there exists a family of approximated solutions w_ε^{a} for $\varepsilon \in (0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ such that (4.33)–(4.37) hold. Let \bar{t}_ε be the maximal existence time for a classical solution with H^l regularity and values in \mathcal{O}_1 . Then for ε small enough we have $\bar{t}_\varepsilon > t_*$.*

Proof. Arguing by contradiction we assume that there exists a sequence $(\varepsilon_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_i = 0$ and $\bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i} \leq t_*$. From (4.37) and the properties of w_ε^{a} we obtain that $\sup_{t \in [0, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i})} |w_{\varepsilon_i}(t) - w^*|_l^2 \leq c$ and from the governing equations in normal form that $\partial_t w_{\varepsilon_i \text{I}}(t) \in L^2((0, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}), H^{l-1})$. Similarly, since $\int_0^{\bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}} |\partial_x w_{\varepsilon_i \text{II}}(t)|_l^2 dt \leq c/\varepsilon_i$ from (4.37) we also get that $\partial_t w_{\varepsilon_i \text{II}}(t) \in L^2((0, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}), H^{l-1})$, so that finally

$\partial_t w_{\varepsilon_i}(t) \in L^2((0, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}), H^{l-1})$. The existence of $\lim_{t \rightarrow \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}} w_{\varepsilon_i}(t)$ in H^{l-1} then follows from the estimate $|w_{\varepsilon_i}(t') - w_{\varepsilon_i}(t)|_{l-1} \leq c\sqrt{t' - t}$ valid for $0 \leq t \leq t' < \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}$. The limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i}} w_{\varepsilon_i}(t)$ then exists in H^{l-1} and also as a continuous function since $l - 1 \geq [d/2] + 1$. Moreover, from (4.37) and standard functional analysis arguments, the limit $w_{\varepsilon_i}(\bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i})$ also belongs to H^l . Since the trajectories $w_{\varepsilon_i}^a(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i} \leq t_*$ are included in the compact set $\bar{\mathcal{O}}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_1$, we obtain from (4.36) that the values of $w_{\varepsilon_i}(x, t)$ are necessarily in the open set \mathcal{O}_1 and remain at finite distance from its boundary for ε small. In particular, the limits $w_{\varepsilon_i}(x, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i})$ also belongs to the open set \mathcal{O}_1 for ε_i small enough. We may then use a local solution starting from $w_{\varepsilon_i}(\bar{t}_{\varepsilon_i})$ showing that the solution can be extended beyond \bar{t}_{ε_i} and contradicting the definition of \bar{t}_{ε_i} .

Another method of proof consists in noting that the local existence time for parabolic systems with smooth uniformly bounded coefficients is uniform with respect to initial solutions that are a priori bounded in H^l . Classical solutions with a fixed and small enough ε can thus be extended beyond \bar{t}_{ε_i} from the uniform H^l a priori bound [29]. \square

In order to establish (L₁)–(L₃) and the properties (4.33)–(4.37), we may now use the approximate solutions w_{ε}^a constructed in Section 4.1 that satisfy (4.33)–(4.35) when $w(\mathcal{O}_{w0}) \subset \mathcal{O}_0$. We further establish in the next section a stronger version of (4.36)–(4.37) by proving that

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_m]} |w_{\varepsilon}(t) - w_{\varepsilon}^a(t)|_l^2 + \varepsilon \int_0^{t_m} |\partial_x w_{\varepsilon}(t) - \partial_x w_{\varepsilon}^a(t)|_l^2 dt \leq c\varepsilon^4, \quad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \bar{\varepsilon}. \quad (4.38)$$

By combining these estimates with the convergence-stability lemma, we obtain the following existence and approximation theorem.

Theorem 4.9 *Keep the assumptions and notation of Proposition 4.2 and further assume that (w₁)–(w₄), (N) and (C) hold. Assume that $w(\mathcal{O}_{w0}) \subset \mathcal{O}_0 \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_w$, and that $\tilde{w}_{\varepsilon} \in \mathcal{O}_0$. Then there exists positive constants t_* and c such that for ε sufficiently small, system (4.22) has an unique solution w_{ε} over $[0, t_*]$ with regularity class (4.31)–(4.32) and*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_*]} |w_{\varepsilon}(t) - w_{\varepsilon}^a(t)|_l \leq c\varepsilon^2. \quad (4.39)$$

Proof. The existence of w_{ε} on a finite time interval is a consequence of the existence of the approximated solution w_{ε}^a , of Lemma 4.8, and of the error estimates (4.38) that established in the next section. \square

Corollary 4.10 *The family of approximate solutions w_{ε}^a constructed in Section 4.1 also satisfies $\sup_{t \in [0, t_*]} |w_{\varepsilon}(t) - w_{\varepsilon}^a(t)|_l \leq c\varepsilon^2$. Using the diffeomorphism $U \mapsto w$ and letting $U_{\varepsilon}^a = U(w_{\varepsilon}^a)$ and $U_{\varepsilon} = U(w_{\varepsilon})$ we also have a second-order estimate in the form $\sup_{t \in [0, t_*]} |U_{\varepsilon}(t) - U_{\varepsilon}^a(t)|_l \leq c\varepsilon^2$.*

The estimate (4.39) is an improved version of a former $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^{3/2})$ estimate and is established *without extra regularity assumptions*. The extra accuracy is obtained by first using w_{ε}^a instead of w_{ε} in the proof. Ultimately, since $w_{\varepsilon}^a - w_{\varepsilon} = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$, it is also obtained that $w_{\varepsilon}(t) - w_{\varepsilon}^a(t) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ but the proof requires to first use w_{ε}^a because of the entanglement of the asymptotic orders.

4.4 Proof of the error estimates

We establish in this section the error estimates (4.38) for $w_{\varepsilon} - w_{\varepsilon}^a$ used in Theorem 4.9. To this aim, we consider a solution w_{ε} of the equations in normal form with the regularity class $w_{\varepsilon} - w^* \in C([0, \bar{t}], H^l)$ and initial condition \tilde{w}_{ε} . We also consider the approximate solution $w_{\varepsilon}^a = w(w_{\varepsilon}^a)$ that satisfies the approximate system (4.25) with initial condition (3.43). The solution w_{ε} is defined over an interval $[0, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon}]$ and the approximate solution over $[0, t_*]$ and we have to compare these solutions over $[0, t_m]$ where $t_m = \min(t_*, \bar{t}_{\varepsilon})$. Note that by assumption we have $w_{\varepsilon} \in \mathcal{O}_1$ and $w_{\varepsilon}^a \in \mathcal{O}_0 \subset \mathcal{O}_1$ in such a way that both $|w_{\varepsilon}|_{L^\infty}$ and $|w_{\varepsilon}^a|_{L^\infty}$ are already a priori bounded. Moreover, it is sufficient to establish the estimates (4.38) for smooth solutions since we may use mollifiers and convolution operators.

Step 0. Preliminaries. In the following $\delta \leq 1$ denotes a generic small constant and $c \geq 1$ a generic large constant both depending on the system coefficients and initial data but independent of ε . The

various occurrences of these constants may be distinguished and the minimum of all δ and the maxima of all c may be taken at the end of the proof so that only single constants ultimately remain. For $k \geq 0$ and $\phi \in H^k$ we introduce

$$E_k^2(\phi) = \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq k} \frac{|\alpha|!}{\alpha!} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha \phi, \partial^\alpha \phi \rangle dx, \quad (4.40)$$

and define the error e_ε by $e_\varepsilon = \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a$. The error is such that $e_\varepsilon \in C([0, t_m], H^l) \cap L^2([0, t_m], H^{l+1})$ and $\partial_t e_\varepsilon \in C([0, t_m], H^{l-2})$ and we may form the difference between equations (4.22) and (4.25). This yields the following equation for e_ε written in nonconservative form for convenience

$$\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_t e_\varepsilon + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_j(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_j e_\varepsilon - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_i \partial_j e_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) e_\varepsilon = \mathbf{h}, \quad (4.41)$$

where $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{pt}}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}} &= - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \right) \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a, \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}} &= \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \varepsilon \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \right) \partial_i \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{d}'(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon, \partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \bar{d}'(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a, \partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \right), \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}} &= - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) \right) \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a, \\ \mathbf{h}_{\text{pt}} &= - \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^a) (\varepsilon^2 \bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon} + \varepsilon^3 \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon} + \varepsilon \bar{F}'_\varepsilon). \end{aligned}$$

These residuals \mathbf{h}_{cv} , \mathbf{h}_{ds} , \mathbf{h}_{sr} , and \mathbf{h}_{pt} are respectively due to convection, diffusion, sources and perturbations and the quadratic residual \bar{d}' is defined by $\bar{d}'(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}) = \bar{d}(\mathbf{w}, \partial_x \mathbf{w}) + \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_w \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}) \partial_i \mathbf{w} \partial_j \mathbf{w}$. Applying ∂^α to equation (4.41) where $|\alpha| \leq l$ we get that

$$\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_t \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_j(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_j \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_i \partial_j \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon = \mathbf{h}^\alpha, \quad (4.42)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{h}^\alpha &= \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h} \right) + \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \varepsilon \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \partial_i \partial_j e_\varepsilon \\ &\quad - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \partial_i e_\varepsilon - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{L}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] e_\varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad (4.43)$$

Step 1. The l th order estimate. Multiplying equation (4.42) by $\partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon$ and $|\alpha|!/\alpha!$, integrating over \mathbb{R}^d , summing over $0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$, using the inequality $|\phi|_{L^\infty} \leq c_0 |\phi|_{l-1}$, the Gårding inequality

$$\delta |\partial_x \phi|_0^2 \leq \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_i \phi, \partial_j \phi \rangle dx + c_0 |\partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{L^\infty}^2 |\phi|_0^2,$$

and integrating by part the second-ordersecond-order terms

$$\begin{aligned} - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_i \partial_j \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon \rangle dx &= \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \partial_w \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_i \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon \partial_j \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \\ &\quad + \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_j \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial_i \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon \rangle dx, \end{aligned}$$

it is obtained that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t E_l^2(e_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l^2 + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l^2 &\leq c \left(|\partial_t \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)|_{l-1} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} |\partial_j \bar{A}_j(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)|_{l-1} \right) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 \\ &+ c \varepsilon |\partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{l-1}^2 |e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l^2 + c \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \mathbf{h}^\alpha, \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.44)$$

The integration by part of second-order terms and the Gårding inequality both yield extra similar contributions in the form $c \varepsilon |\partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{l-1}^2 |e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l^2 \leq c \varepsilon |\partial_x \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{l-1}^2 |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ on the right hand side.

The terms arising from $|\partial_j \bar{A}_j(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)|_{l-1}$ are majorized by $c(1 + |\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_{l-1})$ upon writing $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon = \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + e_\varepsilon$ and using the a priori bound of $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$ in H^l . For the time derivative $|\partial_t \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)|_{l-1}$ we may use the governing equation (4.22) for \mathbf{w}_ε and $\pi \mathbf{w}_0 = 0$, to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |\partial_t \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)|_{l-1} &\leq c \left(\sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} |\partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{l-1} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \varepsilon |\partial_j \mathbf{w}_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_{l-1}^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \varepsilon |\partial_i \partial_j \mathbf{w}_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_{l-1} + \frac{|\pi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_0)|_{l-1}}{\varepsilon} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Combining the previous estimates with (4.44) and using the identity $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon = \mathbf{w}_0 + (\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - \mathbf{w}_0) + e_\varepsilon$ as well as $|\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - \mathbf{w}_0|_{l-1} \leq c(\varepsilon + \exp(-\delta\tau))$ we obtain the l th order estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t E_l^2(e_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l^2 + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l^2 &\leq c(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l + \varepsilon |e_\varepsilon|_l^2) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 \\ &+ \frac{c}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta\tau) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + \frac{c}{\varepsilon} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_{l-1} |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \langle \mathbf{h}^\alpha, \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (4.45)$$

More specifically, the terms $|\partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon|_{l-1} |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ are majorized by $c(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$, the terms $\varepsilon |\partial_j \mathbf{w}_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_{l-1}^2 |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ are majorized by $(1 + \varepsilon |e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l^2) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$, the terms $\varepsilon |\partial_i \partial_j \mathbf{w}_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_{l-1} |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ are partly compensated by the parabolic regularity term $\delta \varepsilon |\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ in the left hand side of (4.44) and yield on the right hand side the factors $\varepsilon c(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l^2) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2$, and the source term yields the majorizing quantity $c(|\pi e_\varepsilon|_{l-1} + \varepsilon + \exp(-\delta\tau)) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 / \varepsilon$. We next have to investigate in the right hand side of (4.45) the terms associated with \mathbf{h}^α given by (4.43). These terms involve commutators as well as the contributions $\bar{A}_0 \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1} \mathbf{h})$ where $\mathbf{h} = \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}} + \mathbf{h}_{\text{pt}}$.

Step 2. Terms arising from commutators. The commutators in (4.43) are in the form $[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha]$ where $\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)$ converges to $\phi(\mathbf{w}^*)$ at infinity. Upon decomposing $\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) = \phi(\mathbf{w}^*) + (\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \phi(\mathbf{w}^*))$ and since $[\phi(\mathbf{w}^*), \partial^\alpha] = 0$ and $[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^0] = 0$ we have the inequality

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} |[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \psi|_0 = \sum_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} |[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \psi|_0 \leq c |\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \phi(\mathbf{w}^*)|_l |\psi|_{l-1}.$$

Using the nonlinear estimate (4.2) and since both \mathbf{w}_ε and $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$ are a priori bounded in L^∞ , this inequality is simplified into $\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} |[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \psi|_0 \leq c |\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}^*|_l |\psi|_{l-1}$. Finally using $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}^* = \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} - \mathbf{w}^*$ yields the useful estimate

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} |[\phi(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \psi|_0 \leq c(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |\psi|_{l-1}.$$

Using this inequality with $\phi = \bar{A}_0^{-1} \bar{A}_i$ and $\psi = \partial_i e_\varepsilon$ first yields that

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l \\ i \in \mathcal{D}}} \left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \partial_i e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \right| \leq c(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2.$$

Similarly with $\phi = \bar{A}_0^{-1} \bar{B}_{ij}$ and $\psi = \partial_i \partial_j e_\varepsilon$ we have

$$\sum_{\substack{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l \\ i, j \in \mathcal{D}}} \left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \varepsilon \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] \partial_i \partial_j e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \right| \leq c \varepsilon (1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \Pi}|_l,$$

and the $\varepsilon^{1/2} |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l$ factor can be absorbed using the left hand side term $\varepsilon |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l^2$ due to parabolic regularity. This then yields on the right hand side the quantity $c\varepsilon(1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l^2) |e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l^2$. Finally, we also obtain for $\phi = \bar{A}_0^{-1} \bar{L}$ and $\psi = e_\varepsilon$ that

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) [\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon), \partial^\alpha] e_\varepsilon \rangle dx \right| \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon} (1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |\pi e_\varepsilon|_{l-1} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l.$$

Keeping in mind that this term is absent for $\alpha = 0$, the quadratic contribution $(c/\varepsilon) |\pi e_\varepsilon|_{l-1} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l$ may then be eliminated from (4.45) by using the left hand side term $(\delta/\varepsilon) |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ of the l th estimate, the left hand side term $(\delta/\varepsilon) |\pi e_\varepsilon|_0^2$ of the zeroth order estimate, by multiplying the zeroth order estimate by a suitable large constant, adding the result to the l th order estimate, and by using the interpolation inequality $|\phi|_{l-1} \leq c_0 |\phi|_l^\theta |\phi|_0^{1-\theta}$ where $\theta = (l-1)/l$.

Step 3. Convective terms \mathbf{h}_{cv} . In order to estimate $\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}})$, we first note that $\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)$ is bounded in L^∞ and that $\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}}$ is in the form

$$\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}} = - \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \bar{A}_i(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \right) \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}.$$

Using the nonlinear estimate (4.2) with the variable $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$, the L^∞ bounds of $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$, and the estimates of $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$ in $C([0, t_*], H^{l+1})$ then yields

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{cv}}) \rangle dx \right| \leq c |e_\varepsilon|_l^2.$$

Step 4. Diffusion terms \mathbf{h}_{ds} . We first consider the terms $\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}})$ when $|\alpha| \leq l-1$. Noting that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}} &= \varepsilon \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \bar{B}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \right) \partial_i \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{D}} \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{M}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \bar{M}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}) \right) \partial_i \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \\ &\quad + \varepsilon \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{D}} \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{M}_{ij}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \left(\partial_i e_\varepsilon \partial_j e_\varepsilon + \partial_i e_\varepsilon \partial_j \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} + \partial_i \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}} \partial_j e_\varepsilon \right), \end{aligned}$$

these terms can directly be estimated in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l-1} \left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}}) \rangle dx \right| &\leq \\ &c\varepsilon |e_\varepsilon|_{l-1}^2 + c\varepsilon |e_\varepsilon|_{l-1} (1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l^2) (|e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l + |e_{\varepsilon\text{III}}|_l^2), \end{aligned}$$

using the L^∞ bounds of e_ε as well as the H^{l+1} bounds of $\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon^{\text{a}}$. On the other hand, for the terms such that $|\alpha| = l$, an integration by part is performed by writing $\alpha = e_{i_0} + \alpha'$ for some $i_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ where e_1, \dots, e_d denotes the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^d and $|\alpha'| = l-1$. We may then write

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \int \langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}}) \rangle dx \right| \\ &= - \int \langle \partial_{i_0} (\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon), \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}}) \rangle dx \\ &= - \int \langle \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon + \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{ds}}) \rangle dx. \end{aligned}$$

The higher order derivative contribution $\partial_{i_0} \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon$ yields a majorizing term involving $|\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_l$ that is absorbed using the parabolic regularity term $\varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ in the left hand side and yields—after some

algebra—on the right hand side the quantity $c\varepsilon(|e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + |e_\varepsilon|_l^8)$. The remaining term may then be estimated as above and we finally obtain on the right hand side the term $c\varepsilon(|e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + |e_\varepsilon|_l^8)$.

Step 5. Source terms \mathbf{h}_{sr} . We first note that $\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)\mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}}$ may be rewritten in the form

$$\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)\mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) - \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon)\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon) \right) (\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_0),$$

since $\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon)\mathbf{w}_0 = 0$ and $\bar{L}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon)\mathbf{w}_0 = 0$. We may then write

$$\left| \int \left\langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \mathbf{h}_{\text{sr}}) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta\tau) \right) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2,$$

by using $|\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon - \mathbf{w}_0|_l \leq c(\varepsilon + \exp(-\delta\tau))$.

Step 6. Perturbation terms \mathbf{h}_{pt} . The terms arising from \mathbf{h}_{pt} may be split by considering separately $\varepsilon^2 \bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon}$, $\varepsilon^3 \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}$, and $\varepsilon \bar{F}'_\varepsilon$. The term associated with $\varepsilon^2 \bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon}$ is directly majorized in the form

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int \left\langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\varepsilon^2 \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c\varepsilon^2 |e_\varepsilon|_l,$$

using the a priori bounds of $\bar{G}'_{2\varepsilon}$ in H^l from Proposition 4.7. Further using the inequality $ab \leq \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$ then yields a majorizing factor $c|e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + c\varepsilon^4$. Similarly the term associated with $\varepsilon \bar{F}'_\varepsilon$ is majorized as

$$\sum_{|\alpha| \leq l} \left| \int \left\langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\varepsilon \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon) \bar{F}'_\varepsilon) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c\varepsilon \exp(-\delta t/\varepsilon) |e_\varepsilon|_l,$$

using the a priori bound of \bar{F}'_ε in H^l from Proposition 4.7. Using the inequality $ab \leq \frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2)$ then yields the majorizing factors in the $(c/\varepsilon) \exp(-\delta t/\varepsilon) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + c\varepsilon^3 \exp(-\delta t/\varepsilon)$.

We next consider the terms arising from $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}$ such that $|\alpha| \leq l-1$. These terms may directly be estimated by using the a priori bound of $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}$ in H^{l-1} and yields that

$$\sum_{0 \leq |\alpha| \leq l-1} \left| \int \left\langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\varepsilon^3 \bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}'_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c\varepsilon^3 |e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l.$$

On the other hand for the terms arising from $\bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}$ such that $|\alpha| = l$, an integration by part is performed by writing $\alpha = e_{i_0} + \alpha'$ where $i_0 \in \mathcal{D}$ and $|\alpha'| = l-1$. We may then write

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left\langle \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \\ &= - \int \left\langle \partial_{i_0} (\bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon), \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \\ &= - \int \left\langle \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon + \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx. \end{aligned}$$

The higher order derivative contribution $\partial_{i_0} \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon$ yields a majorizing term in the form

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=l} \left| \int \left\langle \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c\varepsilon^3 |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l,$$

involving $\varepsilon^{1/2} |\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_l$ that is absorbed using the parabolic regularity term $\varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_\varepsilon|_l^2$ on the left hand side and yields in the right hand side the quantity $c\varepsilon^5 \leq c\varepsilon^4$. On the other hand, the remaining terms are directly majorized in the form

$$\sum_{|\alpha|=l} \left| \int \left\langle \partial_{\mathbf{w}} \bar{A}_0(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \partial_{i_0} \mathbf{w}_\varepsilon \partial^\alpha e_\varepsilon, \partial^{\alpha'} (\bar{A}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{w}_\varepsilon) \bar{G}'_{3\varepsilon}) \right\rangle dx \right| \leq c\varepsilon^3 (1 + |e_\varepsilon|_l) |e_{\varepsilon\text{II}}|_l.$$

Step 7. Final estimates. Combining the previous inequalities with (4.45) and using $\varepsilon \leq 1$, it is established after some algebra that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t E_l^2(e_\varepsilon) + \varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \text{II}}|_l^2 + \frac{\delta}{\varepsilon} |\pi e_\varepsilon|_l^2 &\leq c |e_\varepsilon|_l^8 + \frac{c}{\varepsilon} |e_\varepsilon|_l^3 \\ &+ c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta \tau)\right) |e_\varepsilon|_l^2 + c(\varepsilon^4 + \varepsilon^3 \exp(-\delta \tau)). \end{aligned} \quad (4.46)$$

Letting

$$\psi = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} E_l^2(e_\varepsilon) = E_l^2\left(\frac{e_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}\right) = E_l^2\left(\frac{w_\varepsilon - w_\varepsilon^{\text{ta}}}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

dividing (4.46) by ε^2 , and using $|e_\varepsilon|_l^2 \leq c E_l^2(w_\varepsilon)$ and $\varepsilon \leq 1$, it is obtained that

$$\partial_t \psi + \varepsilon \delta |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \text{II}}|_l^2 \leq c \psi^4 + c \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta \tau)\right) \psi + c(\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon \exp(-\delta \tau)).$$

Moreover $\psi(0) = (1/\varepsilon^2) E_l^2(\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - w_\varepsilon^{\text{ta}}(0))$ since $w_\varepsilon(0) = \tilde{w}_\varepsilon$ and using $|\tilde{w}_\varepsilon - w_\varepsilon^{\text{ta}}(0)|_l \leq c \varepsilon^2$ from (4.28) yields $\psi(0) \leq c \varepsilon^2$. Assuming then that $\psi(0) = c \varepsilon^2 < 1$, it remains true in an interval near zero in such a way that $\psi^4 \leq \psi$ on this interval. Then on this interval we get that

$$\psi(t) \leq c \int_0^t \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta t'/\varepsilon)\right) \psi(t') dt' + c \varepsilon^2, \quad (4.47)$$

and from Gronwall Lemma we obtain that

$$\psi(t) \leq c \varepsilon^2 \exp\left(c \int_0^t \left(1 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \exp(-\delta t'/\varepsilon)\right) dt'\right) \leq c \varepsilon^2 \exp(c(t_* + 1)), \quad (4.48)$$

using $\int_0^t \exp(-\delta t'/\varepsilon) dt' = \varepsilon(1 - \exp(-\delta t/\varepsilon))$. Assuming finally that $c \varepsilon^2 \exp(c(t_* + 1)) \leq 1$, it is then guaranteed that ψ remains lower than unity over $[0, t_m)$ with $t_m \leq t_*$, so that finally the estimate (4.48) is established over $[0, t_m)$. Moreover, from $\psi(t) \leq c \varepsilon^2 \exp(c(t_* + 1))$ over $[0, t_m)$, we further obtain that $\varepsilon \delta \int_0^{t_m} |\partial_x e_{\varepsilon \text{II}}(t')|_l^2 dt' \leq c \varepsilon^4$ and this completes the proof of (4.38).

4.5 Chapman-Enskog expansion

The Chapman-Enskog method allows to derive governing equations for reduced systems [1, 5, 18, 2, 7, 16, 9]. Considering in particular the system in quasinormal form (2.7), this asymptotic method yields an expansion in the form $w_\varepsilon = w_0^{\text{ce}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{ce}} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ involving a zeroth order variable $w_0^{\text{ce}} = (u^{\text{ce}}, q_0^{\text{ce}})^t$ with a slow component u^{ce} that is *a priori infinitely accurate* $u_\varepsilon = u^{\text{ce}}$ and higher order coefficients w_i^{ce} for $i \geq 1$ in the form $w_i^{\text{ce}} = (0, q_i^{\text{ce}})^t$. Its effective resulting accuracy then depends on the truncation order of the expansion. In other words, with Hilbert method, the slow variable u_ε itself is expanded $u_\varepsilon = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ and each coefficient u_i has its own system of equation whereas with the Chapman-Enskog method the slow variable equation is expanded and the corresponding solutions resulting after truncation, that may be denoted by u_i^{ce} , $i \geq 0$, are i th order approximation of $u_\varepsilon = u^{\text{ce}}$. We first investigate in this section the difference between the zeroth and first order Hilbert and Chapman-Enskog expansions. We then discuss the initial layer associated with a two-term Chapman-Enskog expansion.

With the hyperbolic-parabolic system presented in Section 2, it is obtained after some algebra that *at zeroth order* the Hilbert and Chapman-Enskog expansions coincide with $w_0^{\text{ce}} = w_0 = (u_0, 0)^t$ where $u_0 = u_0^{\text{ce}}$ is the solution of the first order system (3.9). Such zeroth order approximations would typically yield Euler equations for a compressible gas. On the other hand, after some algebra, at first order of Enskog expansion, the coefficient w_1^{ce} is found in the form $w_1^{\text{ce}} = (0, q_1)^t$ where $q_1 = q_1^{\text{ce}}$ is given by (3.10) and thus differ from the Hilbert first order term $w_1 = (u_1, q_1)^t$. Moreover the first order approximation u_1^{ce} of u^{ce} is found to be the solution of the more accurate reduced system (2.14) that includes all $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ terms. This Chapman-Enskog first order approximation would typically yields the Navier-Stokes-Fourier system for a compressible gas. A first task is therefore to compare the first order Hilbert outer expansion

$$u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}(x, t) = u_0(x, t) + \varepsilon u_1(x, t), \quad (4.49)$$

to the solution $u_1^{\text{ce}} = u_e$ of (2.14). Since $u_e = u_1^{\text{ce}}$ is the solution of the reduced system (2.14), the natural method in order to compare $u_1^{\text{ce}} = u_e$ and $u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1$ is to evaluate the outer residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ defined by

$$R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = \partial_t u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} + \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_j f_j^e(u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}) - \varepsilon \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{ij}^e(u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}) \partial_j u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}). \quad (4.50)$$

The difference between u_1^{ce} and $u_0 + \varepsilon u_1$ will then be estimated by using a stability theorem for hyperbolic-parabolic systems.

Proposition 4.11 *The outer residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ is in the form $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = \varepsilon^2 R_{2\varepsilon}^{\text{out}}$ where*

$$\begin{aligned} R_{2\varepsilon}^{\text{out}} &= \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_u^2 f_i^e(u_0 + \alpha \beta \varepsilon u_1) \alpha d\alpha d\beta u_1 u_1 - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i (B_{ij}^e(u_0 + \alpha \varepsilon u_1) \partial_j u_1) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left(\int_0^1 \partial_u B_{ij}^e(u_0 + \alpha \varepsilon u_1) d\alpha u_1 \partial_j u_0 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. This result from a direct calculation. \square

In order to compare the Chapman-Enskog first approximation $u_1^{\text{ce}} = u_e$ that is the solution of the reduced system (2.15) to the Hilbert approximate solution $u_0 + \varepsilon u_1$, we need some assumptions on the structure of the reduced equilibrium system. We assume in the following that Condition N_e holds for the reduced system.

(N_e) *The nullspace $N(\tilde{B}^e(u, \xi))$ of $\tilde{B}^e(u, \xi) = \sum_{i, j \in \mathcal{D}} B_{ij}^e(\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1} \xi_i \xi_j$ does not depend on $u \in \mathcal{O}_u$ and $\xi \in \Sigma^{d-1}$ and $B_{ij}^e(\partial_u^2 \eta^e)^{-1} N(\tilde{B}^e) = 0$ for $i, j \in \mathcal{D}$.*

Note that from the expression (2.16) of the diffusion matrices $B_{ij}^e(u)$ we have $\tilde{B}^e = \Pi_e^t \tilde{B} \Pi_e + \mathcal{F} \tilde{S}^{-1} \mathcal{F}^t$ where $\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \xi_i \partial_q f_i$ in such a way that $N(\tilde{B}^e) = \Pi_e^{-1} N(\tilde{B}) \cap N(\mathcal{F})$. With condition (N) for the nonequilibrium system, then $\Pi_e^{-1} N(\tilde{B})$ is independent of u and ξ , so that a sufficient condition in order to obtain (N_e) is therefore that the nullspace of $\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_q f_i \xi_i$ contains $\Pi_e^{-1} N(\tilde{B})$. In this situation, we then have $N(\tilde{B}^e) = \Pi_e^{-1} N(\tilde{B})$ that is independent of u and ξ and this situation notably arises for two-temperature fluids [9] and multicomponent fluids [7, 11].

We also naturally assume that the initial value of u_e is in H^l and that

$$|u_e(0) - (u_0(0) + \varepsilon u_1(0))|_l = |u_e(0) - u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}(0)|_l = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2).$$

We then have a second-order difference estimate between the Hilbert and the Enskog expansions [28].

Proposition 4.12 *Let $l \geq l_0 + 1$ and let $t_m > 0$ such that both the second-order Hilbert expansion $u_0 + \varepsilon u_1 = u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ and the equilibrium solution $u_1^{\text{ce}} = u_e$ exist over $[0, t_m]$ with regularity*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_m]} |u_e(t) - u^*|_{l+1}^2 + \varepsilon \int_0^{t_m} |u_{e\text{II}}(t') - u_{\text{II}}^*|_{l+2}^2 dt' \leq c |u_e(0) - u^*|_{l+1}. \quad (4.51)$$

Then there exists a constant c independent of ε such that

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_m]} |u_e(t) - (u_0(t) + \varepsilon u_1(t))|_l \leq c \varepsilon^2. \quad (4.52)$$

Proof. This is a direct consequence of the estimate for the residual $R_\varepsilon^{\text{out}}$ that is $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ and of the stability theorem presented in Appendix B of Reference [11]. \square

Thanks to the above result on $u_e = u_1^{\text{ce}}$ and $u_\varepsilon^{\text{out}} = u_0 + \varepsilon u_1$ and Theorem 4.9, we obtain the following result about the initial-layer of Chapman-Enskog expansion.

Theorem 4.13 *Keep the assumptions of Theorem 4.9, assume that the equilibrium solution also exists over $[0, t_*]$ with regularity (4.51). Then there exist positive constants t_* and c such that the systems (1.1) and (2.15) have unique solutions in $C^0([0, t_*], H^l)$ for $\varepsilon \in [0, \bar{\varepsilon}]$ with*

$$\sup_{t \in [0, t_*]} |u_\varepsilon(\cdot, t) - (u_e(\cdot, t) + \varepsilon u_1^{\text{II}}(\cdot, t/\varepsilon))|_l \leq c \varepsilon^2. \quad (4.53)$$

Proof. We may indeed write that

$$\begin{aligned} |u_\varepsilon(t) - (u_e(t) + \varepsilon u_1^{\text{il}}(t/\varepsilon))|_l &\leq |u_\varepsilon(t) - (u_0(t) + \varepsilon u_1(t) + \varepsilon u_1^{\text{il}}(t/\varepsilon))|_l \\ &\quad + |u_0(t) + \varepsilon u_1(t) - u_e(t)|_l. \end{aligned}$$

The estimate (4.52) then yields $|u_0(t) + \varepsilon u_1(t) - u_e(t)|_l \leq c\varepsilon^2$ whereas we obtain from Theorem 4.9 that $|u_\varepsilon(\cdot, t) - (u_0(t) + \varepsilon u_1(t) + \varepsilon u_1^{\text{il}}(x, t/\varepsilon))|_l \leq c\varepsilon^2$ and this completes the proof. \square

We have thus obtained the initial-layer for a two term Chapman-Enskog expansion, extending the results of [9]. It is remarkable that, even though there exists a zeroth order initial-layer term q_0^{il} for the nonequilibrium system, the reduced equilibrium system is nevertheless a good approximated system from (4.53).

Appendix A Equivalence of equilibrium systems

Proposition A.1 *The reduced equilibrium system (2.15) coincides with that obtained in the framework of entropic symmetrizable systems [9].*

Proof. The convective matrices have been obtained previously [9] in the form $\Pi_e^t A_i \partial_u U_{\text{eq}}$. Since

$$\Pi_e = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{I} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_i = \begin{bmatrix} A_i^{\text{e,e}} & A_i^{\text{e,r}} \\ A_i^{\text{r,e}} & A_i^{\text{r,r}} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \partial_u U_{\text{eq}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbb{I} \\ \partial_u v_{\text{eq}} \end{bmatrix},$$

and $\partial_u v_{\text{eq}} = (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ at equilibrium, a direct calculation yields $\Pi_e^t A_i \partial_u U_{\text{eq}} = A_i^{\text{e,e}} - A_i^{\text{e,r}} (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ which is easily shown to coincide with $\partial_u F^e(u, v_{\text{eq}}(u, 0)) = \partial_u f_i(u, 0)$ that is the convective matrix of (2.15).

The same calculation may be applied to the first part of the diffusion matrices and this yields the identity $\Pi_e^t B_{ij} \partial_u U_{\text{eq}} = B_i^{\text{e,e}} - B_i^{\text{e,r}} (\bar{\eta}_{vv})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu}$ so that these terms in both formulations also coincide. The remaining part of the diffusion matrices obtained previously is in the form $\Pi_e \tilde{A}_i \Lambda \tilde{A}_j \partial_u v_{\text{eq}} = \Pi_e \tilde{A}_i \Lambda \tilde{A}_j \Pi_e \partial_u^2 \eta^e$ where $\tilde{A}_i = A_i \partial_v v = A_i (\partial_v^2 \eta)^{-1}$ and Λ is the generalized inverse of $L = -\partial_v Q$ with prescribed nullspace $\tilde{A}_0 \mathcal{E}$ and range $(\tilde{A}_0 \mathcal{E})^\perp = \tilde{A}_0^{-1} \mathcal{E}^\perp$ where $\tilde{A}_0 = \partial_v U = (\partial_v^2 \eta)^{-1}$. After some algebra, it is obtained that $\tilde{A}_i = \partial_w U \mathcal{A}_i \partial_v w$ and using $\partial_v w = \partial_v w (\partial_v v)^{-1}$ that

$$\partial_v w = \begin{bmatrix} (\bar{\eta}_{uu} - \bar{\eta}_{uv} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu})^{-1} & -(\bar{\eta}_{uu} - \bar{\eta}_{uv} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu})^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{uv} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \\ 0 & \mathbb{I} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Using the special structure of $\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{R}^{n_e} \times \{0\}$ it is then established that

$$\Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \bar{\eta}_{uv} \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \\ 0 & \mathbb{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{S}^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \bar{\eta}_{vv}^{-1} \bar{\eta}_{vu} & \mathbb{I} \end{bmatrix}.$$

A direct calculation then yields that $\Pi_e^t \partial_w U \mathcal{A}_i = [\partial_u f_i, \partial_q f_i]$ and $\partial_v w \Lambda (\partial_v w)^t$ simplifies into

$$\partial_v w \Lambda (\partial_v w)^t = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{S}^{-1} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Finally

$$\Pi_e^t \tilde{A}_i \Lambda \tilde{A}_j \Pi_e = \Pi_e^t \partial_w U \mathcal{A}_i \partial_v w \Lambda (\partial_v w)^t (\mathcal{A}_j)^t (\partial_w U)^t \Pi_e = \partial_q f_i \bar{S}^{-1} (\partial_q f_j)^t,$$

and this completes the proof. \square

Appendix B The inner layer residual

Proposition B.1 *The residual difference δR_ε may be written $\delta R_\varepsilon = \varepsilon F_\varepsilon$ with $F_\varepsilon = F_{\varepsilon cv} + F_{\varepsilon sr} + F_{\varepsilon ds} + F_{\varepsilon qd}$ where*

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{\varepsilon cv} &= \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_1 + \mathcal{R}_0) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha w_1^{\text{il}} \partial_j w_0^{\text{p}} \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_w^2 \mathcal{A}_j(w_0^{\text{p}} + \alpha w_0^{\text{il}} + \beta \varepsilon (w_1 + \alpha w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0)) (w_1 + \alpha w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) d\alpha d\beta w_0^{\text{il}} \partial_j w_0^{\text{p}} \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}} + \alpha \varepsilon (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0)) d\alpha (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) \partial_j w_0^{\text{il}} \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j w_1^{\text{il}}, \\
F_{\varepsilon sr} &= \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \mathcal{R}_1 \\
&+ \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha w_1^{\text{il}} w_1(0) \\
&+ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_w^2 \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + \alpha w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon \beta (w_1 + \alpha w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0)) d\beta (w_1 + \alpha w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) d\alpha w_0^{\text{il}} w_1(0) \\
&+ \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon \alpha (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0)) d\alpha (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) w_1^{\text{il}} \\
&+ \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \partial_w^2 \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon \alpha \beta (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0)) d\alpha d\beta (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) (w_1 + w_1^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{R}_0) w_0^{\text{il}} \\
&+ \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) (\mathcal{R}'_0 + \mathcal{R}_1) w_0^{\text{il}}, \\
F_{\varepsilon ds} &= - \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left(\int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{B}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \partial_i \left(\mathcal{B}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \right), \right. \\
F_{\varepsilon qd} &= - \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_i (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \\
&- \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_i (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \partial_j (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \\
&- \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_i (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \\
&- \sum_{i,j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{M}_{ij}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_i (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \partial_j (w_0 + \varepsilon w_1).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. It is first established directly that the difference δR_ε may be written

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta R_\varepsilon &= \partial_t(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) \, d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1) \\
&+ \sum_{j \in \mathcal{D}} \mathcal{A}_j(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \partial_j(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \\
&+ \int_0^1 \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + \alpha(w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}})) \, d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) w_1 \\
&+ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{L}(w_0 + \varepsilon w_1 + w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) \, d\alpha (w_0^{\text{il}} + \varepsilon w_1^{\text{il}}) + \varepsilon F_{\varepsilon \text{ds}} + \varepsilon F_{\varepsilon \text{qd}}
\end{aligned} \tag{B.1}$$

The full expression of $\delta R_\varepsilon = F_\varepsilon$ is then obtained by using the governing equations of w_0^{il} and w_1^{il} , in order to eliminate the time derivatives $\partial_t w_0^{\text{il}}$ and $\partial_t w_1^{\text{il}}$, and after lengthy algebra. \square

The residual $\delta R_\varepsilon = \varepsilon F_{1\varepsilon}$ may also be expanded in the form $\varepsilon F_\varepsilon = \varepsilon F_1 + \varepsilon^2 F_{2\varepsilon}$ where F_1 is directly associated with the second-order initial-layer corrector w_2^{il} . In particular, by adding both w_2^{il} and w_2^{il} contributions to the truncated expansion w_ε^{a} , one may cancel both first order residuals εG_1 and εF_1 .

Proposition B.2 Denote by $w_2^{\text{il}} = (u_2^{\text{il}}, q_2^{\text{il}})^t$ the second-order initial-layer corrector. Then we have the ordinary differential equation

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_\tau w_2^{\text{il}} + \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) w_2^{\text{il}} + \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) w_2^{\text{il}} w_0^{\text{il}} \\
+ \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) w_2(0) + \partial_w \mathcal{L}(w_0^{\text{p}} + w_0^{\text{il}}) w_2(0) w_0^{\text{il}} = -F_1.
\end{aligned} \tag{B.2}$$

Proof. The expression of F_1 is directly obtained by taking the limit $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in F_ε . The ordinary differential equation for w_2^{il} is then obtained from the ε^1 inner expansion relation deduced from (2.7) after lengthy calculations. \square

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