



HAL
open science

Weakly nonlinear surface waves in magnetohydrodynamics

Olivier Pierre, Jean-François Coulombel

► **To cite this version:**

Olivier Pierre, Jean-François Coulombel. Weakly nonlinear surface waves in magnetohydrodynamics. 2018. hal-01816402v1

HAL Id: hal-01816402

<https://hal.science/hal-01816402v1>

Preprint submitted on 15 Jun 2018 (v1), last revised 29 Jun 2018 (v2)

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Weakly nonlinear surface waves in magnetohydrodynamics

Olivier PIERRE¹ & Jean-François COULOMBEL²

June 15, 2018

¹Laboratoire de mathématiques Jean Leray - UMR CNRS 6629, Université de Nantes, 2 rue de la Houssinière, BP 92208, 44322 Nantes Cedex 3, France. Email: olivier.pierre@univ-nantes.fr

²Institut de Mathématiques de Toulouse - UMR 5219, Université de Toulouse ; CNRS, Université Paul Sabatier, 118 route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse Cedex 9 , France. Research of J.-F. C. was supported by ANR project BoND, ANR-13-BS01-0009, and ANR project Nabuco, ANR-17-CE40-0025. Email: jean-francois.coulombel@math.univ-toulouse.fr

Abstract

This work is devoted to the construction of weakly nonlinear, highly oscillating, current vortex sheet solutions to the incompressible magnetohydrodynamics equations. Current vortex sheets are piecewise smooth solutions to the incompressible magnetohydrodynamics equations that satisfy suitable jump conditions for the velocity and magnetic field on the (free) discontinuity surface. In this work, we complete an earlier work by Ali and Hunter [Quart. Appl. Math. 61(3), 451-474, 2003] and construct approximate solutions at any arbitrarily large order of accuracy to the free boundary problem in three space dimensions when the initial discontinuity displays high frequency oscillations. As evidenced in earlier works, high frequency oscillations of the current vortex sheet give rise to ‘surface waves’ on either side of the sheet. Such waves decay exponentially in the normal direction to the current vortex sheet and, in the weakly nonlinear regime that we consider here, their leading amplitude is governed by a nonlocal Hamilton-Jacobi type equation known as the ‘HIZ equation’ (standing for Hamilton-Il’insky-Zabolotskaya [J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 97(2), 891-897, 1995]) in the context of Rayleigh waves in elastodynamics.

The main achievement of our work is to develop a systematic approach for constructing arbitrarily many correctors to the leading amplitude. Based on a suitable duality formula, we exhibit necessary and sufficient solvability conditions for the corrector equations that need to be solved iteratively. The verification of these solvability conditions is based on a combination of mere algebra and arguments of combinatorial analysis. The construction of arbitrarily many correctors enables us to produce infinitely accurate approximate solutions to the free boundary problem. Eventually, we show that the rectification phenomenon exhibited by Marcou in the context of Rayleigh waves [C. R. Math. Acad. Sci. Paris 349(23-24), 1239-1244, 2011] does not arise in the same way for the current vortex sheet problem.

Contents

1	Introduction and main result	5
1.1	Motivation	5
1.2	Choice of parameters and initial data for the front	8
1.3	The functional framework	12
1.4	The main result	13
2	The WKB cascade	16
2.1	The evolution equations and divergence constraints	17
2.2	The jump conditions	20
2.3	The fixed boundaries	21
2.4	Normalizing the total pressure	22
2.5	Summary	26
3	Analysis of the fast problem	28
3.1	A reminder on the normal mode analysis	30
3.2	The homogeneous case	31
3.3	The inhomogeneous case	34
3.3.1	Necessary conditions for solvability	34
3.3.2	Solvability I. Zero Fourier mode	37
3.3.3	Solvability II. Non-zero Fourier modes	38
4	Solving the WKB cascade I: the leading amplitude	44
4.1	The slow mean of the leading profile	45
4.2	The fast mean of the leading profile	47
4.3	The non-local Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the leading front	49
4.3.1	Derivation of the equation	49
4.3.2	Solvability of the leading amplitude equation	54
4.4	Construction of the leading profile	55
5	Solving the WKB cascade II: the correctors	57
5.1	The initial step of the induction	58
5.2	Reduction to (almost) homogeneous equations	59
5.3	The slow mean	81
5.3.1	Collecting the equations	81
5.3.2	Solvability of the linearized current vortex sheet system	82
5.3.3	Determining the slow mean of the front profile	84
5.3.4	Determining the slow mean of the corrector	91
5.4	The tangential components of the fast mean	93
5.5	The linearized non-local Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the front	95
5.6	High order approximate solutions	96

6	The rectification phenomenon	99
6.1	The first corrector	99
6.2	The second corrector	102
A	Linear and bilinear algebra	104
B	Compatibility conditions for the construction of correctors	108
B.1	General considerations	108
B.2	The first symmetry formula	111
B.3	The second symmetry formula	114
B.4	Compatibility of the source terms for the slow mean problem	124
	B.4.1 Compatibility for the magnetic field at the boundary	124
	B.4.2 Compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field	139

Notations

The variables

- t the time variable
- x_1, x_2, x_3 the original space variables
- y_1, y_2, y_3 the straightened space variables
- $x' = (x_1, x_2)$ the original tangential space variable
- $y' = (y_1, y_2)$ the straightened tangential space variable
- θ the fast tangential variable
- Y_3 the fast normal variable

The frequencies

- ε the small wavelength for the oscillating problem
- τ the time frequency
- ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 the space frequencies
- k the fast tangential frequency (associated with θ)

The indices

- α an index in $\{1, 2, 3\}$
- j a tangential index in $\{1, 2\}$
- j' a tangential index in $\{1, 2\}$
- m, μ, ℓ nonnegative integers for the WKB cascade

The domains

- $[0, T]$ the time interval
- Ω_ε^\pm the original spatial domains
- $\Gamma_\varepsilon(t)$ the oscillating free discontinuity
- Ω_0^\pm the straightened spatial domains
- Γ_0 the straightened discontinuity
- Γ^\pm the top and bottom boundaries
- I^+ , resp. I^- the interval $(0, 1)$, resp. $(-1, 0)$
- \mathbb{T} the torus $\mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z})$
- \mathbb{T}^2 the two-dimensional torus $(\mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z}))^2$

The unknowns

- u the velocity field (a three dimensional vector)
- H the magnetic field (a three dimensional vector)
- p the pressure (a scalar quantity)
- q the total pressure (a scalar quantity)
- U the vector of unknowns $(u, H, q)^T \in \mathbb{R}^7$
- U_ε^\pm the exact solution to the oscillatory problem (on either side of the current vortex sheet)
- ψ the front (a scalar quantity)
- ψ_ε the exact oscillating front

The profiles

- $U^{m,\pm}$ the m -th profile in the WKB expansion of the exact solution U_ε^\pm
- ψ^m the m -th profile in the WKB expansion of the exact front ψ_ε
- $\chi^{[\ell]}, \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ profiles arising when straightening the original spatial domains

The operators

- \times the cross product in \mathbb{R}^3
- ∇ the gradient (with respect to $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ or $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$, unless otherwise specified)
- $\nabla \cdot$ the divergence (with respect to $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ or $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$)
- $\nabla \times$ the curl (with respect to $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ or $y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)$)

Miscellanea

- X^T the transpose of a matrix (or vector) X
- $\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu}$ sequences of nonnegative integers (with finitely many possible non-zero entries)
- $|\boldsymbol{\mu}|$ the length of the sequence $\boldsymbol{\mu}$
- $\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle$ the weight of the sequence $\boldsymbol{\mu}$

Chapter 1

Introduction and main result

1.1 Motivation

This work is devoted to the asymptotic analysis of a free boundary problem arising in magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), namely the current vortex sheet problem. We consider a homogeneous, perfectly conducting, inviscid and incompressible plasma. The model consists of the so-called ideal incompressible MHD system, which reads in non-dimensional form:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u + \nabla \cdot (u \otimes u - H \otimes H) + \nabla q = 0, \\ \partial_t H - \nabla \times (u \times H) = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot u = \nabla \cdot H = 0. \end{cases}$$

In (1.1), $u \in \mathbb{R}^3$ and $H \in \mathbb{R}^3$ stand for the velocity and the magnetic field of the plasma respectively, \times denotes the cross product in \mathbb{R}^3 and $\nabla \cdot$, resp. ∇ , denotes the divergence, resp. gradient, operator with respect to the three-dimensional space variable $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$. The scalar unknown $q := p + |H|^2/2$ is the ‘total’ pressure, p being the ‘physical’ pressure.

We are interested here in a special class of (weak) solutions to (1.1): we want (u, H, q) to be smooth, for each time t , on either side of a hypersurface $\Gamma(t) \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, and to give rise to a *tangential* discontinuity across $\Gamma(t)$. The appropriate jump conditions on $\Gamma(t)$ are described below. For simplicity, we shall assume that the hypersurface $\Gamma(t)$ is a graph that can be parametrized by $\Gamma(t) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 / x_3 = \psi(t, x')\}$ for some smooth function ψ of (t, x') to be determined, with $x' := (x_1, x_2)$ the tangential space variable which we shall consider to be lying in the two-dimensional torus $\mathbb{T}^2 := (\mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z}))^2$. The unknown ψ that parametrizes Γ will be called the ‘front’ of the discontinuity later on. We shall thus consider the incompressible MHD system (1.1) in the time-dependent domain:

$$\Omega(t) := \Omega^+(t) \sqcup \Omega^-(t), \quad \text{where } \Omega^\pm(t) := \{x_3 \gtrless \psi(t, x')\},$$

with the following jump conditions on $\Gamma(t)$:

$$(1.2) \quad \partial_t \psi = u^+ \cdot N = u^- \cdot N, \quad H^+ \cdot N = H^- \cdot N = 0, \quad [q] = 0.$$

The notation $[q]$ in (1.2) stands for the jump of the total pressure q across $\Gamma(t)$:

$$[q] := q^+|_{\Gamma(t)} - q^-|_{\Gamma(t)},$$

and the notation N in (1.2) stands for the normal vector to $\Gamma(t)$ chosen as follows:

$$N := (-\partial_{x_1} \psi, -\partial_{x_2} \psi, 1)^T.$$

The boundary conditions (1.2) correspond to a *tangential* discontinuity. The velocity $\partial_t \psi$ of the front is given by the normal component of the fluid velocity on either side of the free discontinuity, meaning

that the fluid does not flow through the interface $\Gamma(t)$. The normal magnetic field $H \cdot N$ is zero (hence continuous) on either side of the discontinuity, and the total pressure q should also be continuous across $\Gamma(t)$. Such boundary conditions account for the evolution of a plasma which gives rise to a current vortex sheet (see, *e.g.*, Figure 1.1 below). Both $\nabla \times u$ and $\nabla \times H$ have a singular component on $\Gamma(t)$. We refer to [Cha61, BT02] for other types of discontinuities in compressible or incompressible MHD.

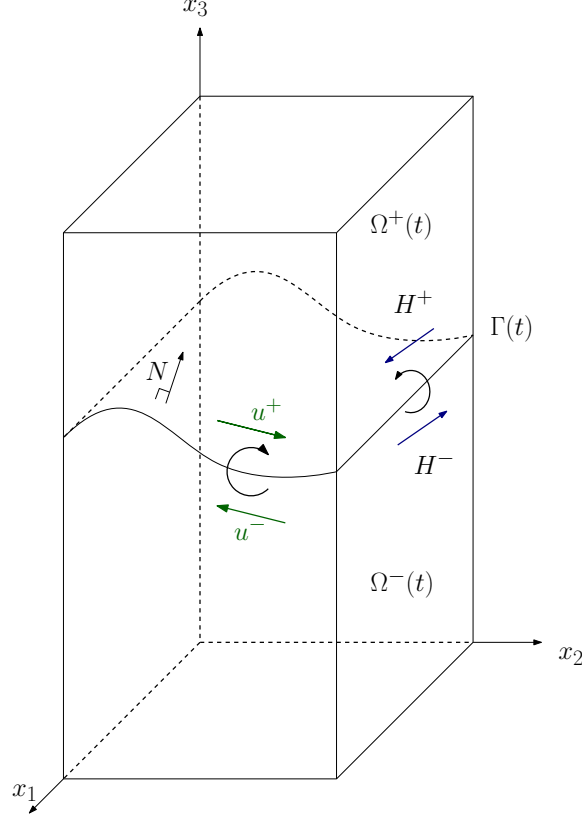


Figure 1.1: Schematic picture of a current vortex sheet

To be consistent with several earlier works on current vortex sheets [CMST12, SWZ18, Pie18], we shall assume that the plasma is confined in the strip $x_3 \in (-1, 1)$. In particular, the front ψ should satisfy $-1 < \psi(t, x') < 1$ for all (t, x') so that the current vortex sheet itself is located within the strip. We then impose the standard boundary conditions on the fixed “top” and “bottom” boundaries:

$$\Gamma^\pm := \{(x', \pm 1), x' \in \mathbb{T}^2\}.$$

On Γ^\pm , the plasma should have zero normal velocity and zero normal magnetic field. In its quasilinear form, the system of current vortex sheets eventually reads as follows:

$$(1.3) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_t u^\pm + (u^\pm \cdot \nabla) u^\pm - (H^\pm \cdot \nabla) H^\pm + \nabla q^\pm = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega^\pm(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \partial_t H^\pm + (u^\pm \cdot \nabla) H^\pm - (H^\pm \cdot \nabla) u^\pm = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega^\pm(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \nabla \cdot u^\pm(t) = \nabla \cdot H^\pm(t) = 0, \quad \text{in } \Omega^\pm(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \partial_t \psi = u^\pm \cdot N, \quad H^\pm \cdot N = 0, \quad [q] = 0, \quad \text{on } \Gamma(t), \quad t \in [0, T], \\ u_3^\pm = H_3^\pm = 0, \quad \text{on } [0, T] \times \Gamma^\pm. \end{array} \right.$$

The superscript \pm in (1.3) refers to the unknowns u , H and q restricted to the subdomains $\Omega^\pm(t)$. Of course, (1.3) should be supplemented with initial conditions for ψ, u^\pm, H^\pm that satisfy suitable compatibility requirements (*e.g.*, the divergence free constraints in (1.3) or the boundary conditions on Γ^\pm).

The local in time solvability of (1.3) in Sobolev spaces has been recently proved by Sun, Wang and Zhang [SWZ18] by a clever reduction to the free boundary in the spirit of water wave theory. This reduction yields a second order scalar hyperbolic equation, a simplified version of which will play a crucial role in the analysis below. The well-posedness result of [SWZ18] relies on a *stability* condition that dates back, at least, to [Syr53, Axf62] and that also plays a crucial role in the present analysis. An alternative approach to [SWZ18], which does not rely on any stability condition but that is restricted to analytic data, has been recently proposed by the first author [Pie18] with the aim of using it also in the compressible case. Within this article, we are interested in the *qualitative behavior* of exact solutions to (1.3) for *highly oscillating* initial data. This problem has been first addressed by Alì and Hunter [AH03] who have considered the two-dimensional problem and who have shown that for some specific oscillation phase, and in the *weakly nonlinear* regime, the leading amplitude of the solution on either side of the current vortex sheet displays a *surface wave* structure: it oscillates with the same phase as the front and it is localized near the free surface with exponential decay in the normal direction to the free surface. Such a phenomenon is entirely analogous to the description of Rayleigh waves in elastodynamics, see, *e.g.*, [Lar83, Lar86, Par88, PT85, HIZ95] and further references therein.

That surface waves occur in the current vortex sheet problem can be explained by performing a so-called normal mode analysis. Given a reference piecewise constant solution to the current vortex sheet system (1.3), we seek for planar waves of the form $\exp(i(\tau t + \xi_1 x_1 + \xi_2 x_2 + \xi_3 x_3))$, with $\tau \in \mathbb{C}$, $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\xi_3 \in \mathbb{C}$, which can be solutions to the linearization of (1.3) at the given piecewise constant solution. Here, the normal coordinate to the (flat) sheet is denoted by x_3 . Due to the divergence-free constraints on the velocity and the magnetic field, the resulting system is not a “standard” hyperbolic system. However, the method we use is analogous to the case of free boundary hyperbolic problems [BGS07]: the goal is to verify whether the *weak* and/or the *uniform* Kreiss-Lopatinskii condition [Kre70] (ULC for short hereafter) is satisfied in order to obtain a linear stability criterion for planar current vortex sheets. The analysis of the linearized problem performed in [Syr53, Cha61, Axf62] and more recently in [MTT08], leads to a necessary stability criterion by eliminating the case $\text{Im } \tau < 0$ for which the normal modes blow up (the problem would then typically be *strongly ill-posed* unless the data are analytic). The limit ‘neutral’ case we are interested in corresponds to $\text{Im } \tau = 0$; we shall say that the problem is *weakly well-posed*. Weak well-posedness is associated with frequencies $(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ for which the so-called Lopatinskii determinant vanishes. For the current vortex sheet problem (1.3), only the *weak* Lopatinskii condition is fulfilled at best, meaning that there does not exist any planar current vortex sheet for which the ULC is satisfied. We refer for instance to [MTT08] and to Chapter 3 below for more details. The main (striking) result of [SWZ18] shows that the linear stability criterion that precludes violent instabilities is actually a *sufficient* condition for *nonlinear* stability in the Sobolev regularity scale.

In our problem, the roots $(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ of the Lopatinskii determinant can be parametrized by (ξ_1, ξ_2) . Namely, under the linear stability condition which we shall recall below, for any fixed tangential frequency $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, there exist two *simple* roots $\tau_{\pm}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$ of the Lopatinskii determinant, and these roots belong to the set of so-called *elliptic frequencies* because the corresponding normal frequency ξ_3 is not real (it is even a purely imaginary number). Those frequencies are responsible for the creation of surface waves, which corresponds to the case $\text{Im } \xi_3 \geq 0$ (depending on the sign of x_3). The solution associated with such frequencies decays exponentially with respect to x_3 . In other problems related to hydrodynamics, such as detonation waves or compressible vortex sheets [MR83, AM87], the normal frequency ξ_3 associated with the roots of the Lopatinskii determinant is real, which gives rise to *bulk waves* that radiate into the whole domain, see [BGRSZ02] for a general description of this class of problems. The latter case does not arise when studying current vortex sheets in incompressible MHD. At the opposite, the MHD problem we consider here is closer to the one studied by Sablé-Tougeron [ST88] whose prototype example is the system of elastodynamics with zero normal stress on the boundary (which gives rise to the so-called Rayleigh waves). Another occurrence of surface waves in MHD is the so-called plasma-vacuum interface problem [ST14, Sec15].

The main question we address here follows a long line of research, whose rigorous mathematical

formulation dates back to Hunter [Hun89], see also [AHP02, AH13, BGR09, Mar10, CW18, WW17], and is concerned with the evolution of *weakly nonlinear* surface waves. Up to a time rescaling, we shall thus be concerned with the ‘slow’ modulation of high frequency, small amplitude surface wave solutions to (1.3). We follow the seminal work of Ali and Hunter [AH03] with two main extensions; not only do we consider the three dimensional case to the price of some more algebra (the analysis in [AH03] is performed in two space dimensions), but what is more significant is that we give a complete construction of infinitely accurate solutions to (1.3) (the analysis in [AH03] is restricted more or less to the construction of the leading order amplitude). This is done by enlightening several algebraic properties in the analysis of the WKB cascade, some of which might be useful in other contexts. The construction of arbitrarily many correctors is not a mere technical issue. It is a crucial step towards the rigorous justification that *exact* solutions to (1.3) with highly oscillating data are actually close to the WKB expansion we shall construct here, see, *e.g.*, [Guè93, JMR93, Mar10, Rau12, WW17]. However, we do not address this *stability* issue here, because of intricate non-locality issues [SWZ18], and rather focus on the construction of a solution to the WKB cascade.

In the following Sections of this introduction, we state our main result by first stating the assumptions on the reference planar current vortex sheet and on the frequencies we shall work with. We then introduce the functional framework in which we shall solve the WKB cascade that will be made explicit in Chapter 2. Eventually we state our main result and give the plan for its (slightly long) proof.

1.2 Choice of parameters and initial data for the front

Our goal is to construct highly oscillating solutions to (1.3) that are small perturbations of a reference *piecewise constant* solution to (1.3). The starting point is to fix the reference current vortex sheet. By imposing a suitable stability condition, inequality (H1) below, this will enable us to fix the planar phase of the oscillations for the front. The goal will then be to describe the behavior of the solution to (1.3) on either side of the oscillating front by choosing (and hopefully one day justifying) a suitable WKB ansatz. As a long term goal, this will justify the asymptotic behavior of the exact solution $(U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon)$ to (1.3) when we impose highly oscillating initial data, that is, displaying oscillations at frequencies $\sim \varepsilon^{-1}$, $\varepsilon \ll 1$. (Anticipating a little the notation described below, we have collected here all unknowns $(u^\pm, H^\pm, q^\pm)^T$ for (1.3) into a single vector U^\pm with seven components.) In particular, part of our work aims at justifying that for suitably chosen oscillating initial data, the exact solution $(U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon)$ to (1.3) exists on a time interval $[0, T]$ that does not depend on the small wavelength $\varepsilon > 0$.

The reference current vortex sheet

To be consistent with the notation below for the WKB ansatz, we consider a (steady) piecewise constant solution to (1.3) of the form

$$(1.4) \quad U^\pm(t, x) = \begin{cases} U^{0,+}, & \text{if } x_3 \in (0, 1), \\ U^{0,-}, & \text{if } x_3 \in (-1, 0), \end{cases}$$

where the two constant states $U^{0,\pm}$, and the corresponding fixed reference front¹ ψ^0, ψ^1 , are given by:

$$(1.5) \quad U^{0,\pm} := (u_1^{0,\pm}, u_2^{0,\pm}, 0, H_1^{0,\pm}, H_2^{0,\pm}, 0, 0)^T, \quad \psi^0, \psi^1 := 0.$$

Let us recall that here and from on, the notation U stands for a (column) vector in \mathbb{R}^7 whose coordinates are labeled $u_1, u_2, u_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, q$. The normalization of the total pressure $q^{0,\pm} = 0$ in (1.5) is consistent

¹We use two functions ψ^0 and ψ^1 since the leading front should be rather thought of as $\psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1$. One possible extension of our work would be to study high frequency oscillations on a *curved* current vortex sheet, and in that case, both ψ^0 and ψ^1 would be nontrivial.

with the choice that is made below for the solution to (1.3), namely²:

$$\int_{\Omega^+(t)} q^+(t, x) dx + \int_{\Omega^-(t)} q^-(t, x) dx = 0.$$

For later use, we assume that the reference current vortex sheet (1.5) fulfills the following stability criterion:

$$(H1) \quad |H^{0,+} \times [u^0]|^2 + |H^{0,-} \times [u^0]|^2 < 2 |H^{0,+} \times H^{0,-}|^2,$$

where $[u^0] := u^{0,+} - u^{0,-}$ stands for the jump of the velocity u^0 across the (flat) sheet $\{x_3 = \psi^0(t, x') + \varepsilon \psi^1(t, x') = 0\}$, and \times denotes the cross product in \mathbb{R}^3 . (Note however that the third coordinate of all three vectors $H^{0,\pm}$ and $[u^0]$ is zero hence (H1) involves two dimensional vectors only.) The stability condition (H1) has been highlighted in [Syr53, Cha61, Axf62] and more recently in [MTT08, SWZ18] and is further discussed in Chapter 3 below. (A restricted version of (H1) is used in [Tra05, CMST12].)

The frequencies

Let us begin with a few notations. The 2π -periodic torus $\mathbb{R}/(2\pi\mathbb{Z})$ is denoted by \mathbb{T} and the tangential spatial variable is $x' = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{T}^2$. We consider a given tangential frequency vector $\xi' = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ which we normalize by assuming $|\xi'| := \sqrt{\xi_1^2 + \xi_2^2} = 1$. We also choose a (real) time frequency τ which will be assumed to meet several requirements below, but let us right away define the planar phase $\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'$, the notation \cdot here referring to the inner product of \mathbb{R}^2 . With the reference planar current vortex sheet defined by (1.5), we define the following parameters:

$$(1.6) \quad a^\pm := \xi_1 u_1^{0,\pm} + \xi_2 u_2^{0,\pm}, \quad b^\pm := \xi_1 H_1^{0,\pm} + \xi_2 H_2^{0,\pm}, \quad c^\pm := \tau + a^\pm.$$

Given a 2π -periodic function $v = v(x', \theta)$ with respect to each of its arguments $(x', \theta) \in \mathbb{T}^3$, we shall require below that functions of the form:

$$v_\varepsilon(x') := v\left(x', \frac{\xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

be 2π -periodic with respect to x' . To do so, we need to impose some additional conditions on the frequency vector ξ' . We choose the frequency ξ' of the form:

$$(H2) \quad \xi' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2}} (p, q)^T \quad \text{with } (p, q)^T \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{0\}.$$

Then, considering the sequence $(\varepsilon_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ defined by:

$$(1.7) \quad \varepsilon_\ell := \frac{1}{\ell \sqrt{p^2 + q^2}}, \quad \ell \geq 1,$$

which tends to 0 as ℓ goes to $+\infty$, we will indeed have $\xi'/\varepsilon_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and therefore the above function v_{ε_ℓ} will be 2π -periodic with respect to x' for any integer $\ell \geq 1$. In the following, the frequency vector ξ' is chosen of the form (H2) and the (small) parameter ε stands for one element of the sequence $(\varepsilon_\ell)_{\ell \geq 1}$ in (1.7). When we write $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we mean that we consider ε_ℓ with $\ell \rightarrow +\infty$.

We add another assumption on the frequency ξ' in order to fulfill the technical condition $(c^\pm)^2 \neq (b^\pm)^2$ used in Appendix A, see in particular the proof of Theorem 3.1 hereafter in Chapter 3:

$$(H3) \quad \begin{cases} |a^+ - a^-| \neq |b^+ - b^-|, \\ |a^+ - a^-| \neq |b^+ + b^-|. \end{cases}$$

²Recall the jump condition $[q] = 0$ in (1.3) across the interface $\Gamma(t)$, so the total pressure in $\Omega^+ \cup \Omega^-$ is defined up to a function of time only.

In other words, if we define the following three vectors in \mathbb{R}^2 :

$$\mathbf{u} := (u_1^{0,+} - u_1^{0,-}, u_2^{0,+} - u_2^{0,-}), \quad \mathbf{h}_\pm := (H_1^{0,+} \pm H_1^{0,-}, H_2^{0,+} \pm H_2^{0,-}),$$

then we ask the frequency ξ' not to be orthogonal to the four vectors $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{h}_+$, $\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{h}_-$, $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{h}_+$, $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{h}_-$. None of these four vectors is zero because of Assumption (H1). Indeed, if we have for instance $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{h}_-$, then it would lead to the identity $[u^0] = [H^0]$, and plugging this equality into (H1), we would obtain:

$$2|H^{0,+} \times H^{0,-}|^2 < 2|H^{0,+} \times H^{0,-}|^2,$$

which is a contradiction. The same argument applies for the three remaining cases. Choosing ξ' of the form (H2) and satisfying (H3) is possible because satisfying (H3) amounts to excluding at most four directions on the unit circle \mathbb{S}^1 and unit vectors of the form (H2) are dense in \mathbb{S}^1 .

Given $\xi' \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfying (H2) and (H3), it remains to make the restrictions on the time frequency τ explicit. In all what follows, we choose the time frequency $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$ as one (among the two) root(s) of the so-called Lopatinskii determinant defined by equation (3.11) hereafter. Anticipating on the computation of the latter quantity in Chapter 3, we choose τ as a root to the following polynomial equation of degree 2 (recall the definition (1.6)):

$$(H4) \quad (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 = (b^+)^2 + (b^-)^2.$$

That Assumption (H1) on the reference planar current vortex sheet implies that (H4) has two *real* roots follows from elementary algebraic considerations which we shall recall in Chapter 3 for the sake of completeness.

The last requirement on the time frequency is the assumption $\tau \neq 0$. This property is also used in Appendix A to parametrize some eigenspaces. The condition $\tau \neq 0$ automatically follows from (H4) if $u_0^+ + u_0^- = 0$, which can always be achieved by using the Galilean invariance of system (1.3).

Let us focus on the fact that assumptions (H2), (H3), (H4) and $\tau \neq 0$ allow to ensure the condition $(c^\pm)^2 \neq (b^\pm)^2$, see Appendix A, which will turn out to be crucial in the analysis of the WKB cascade.

From now on, the reference planar current vortex sheet and the frequencies $(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfying Assumptions (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4), together with $\tau \neq 0$, are **fixed**. We now describe the oscillating data that we consider for (1.3).

Initial data for the front and WKB ansatz

We consider small, highly oscillating perturbations of the reference constant state $(U^{0,\pm}, \psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1)$. To be specific, we shall consider initial data for the front of the form:

$$(1.8) \quad \psi_\varepsilon(t = 0, x') := \varepsilon^2 \psi_0^2 \left(x', \frac{\xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

where the initial *profile* $\psi_0^2 \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{T}^3)$ is assumed to have zero mean with respect to its last argument $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$. Let us recall that the small parameter $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ actually stands for any ε_ℓ defined by (1.7) so that ψ_ε in (1.8) is indeed 2π -periodic with respect to x' . We could consider a sequence of profiles $\psi_0^2, \psi_0^3, \psi_0^4, \dots$ and the corresponding initial datum:

$$\psi_\varepsilon(t = 0, x') = \varepsilon^2 \psi_0^2 \left(x', \frac{\xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) + \varepsilon^3 \psi_0^3 \left(x', \frac{\xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) + \dots,$$

the series in ε being either convergent or understood as an asymptotic expansion in ε , but this would not add any new phenomenon nor any analytical difficulty; we therefore restrict to the initial datum (1.8) for notational convenience. Choosing the initial *profile* ψ_0^2 to have zero mean with respect to θ is also done

for the sake of convenience (see Chapter 5). In any case, the mean of ψ_0^2 with respect to θ does not affect the leading amplitude of the solution on either side of the current vortex sheet.

The initial front $\psi_\varepsilon|_{t=0}$ will take its values in $(-1, 1)$ up to restricting ε if necessary. Since ε is meant to be small, we shall not go back to this issue any longer.

Continuing the analysis of [AH03], we seek an asymptotic expansion of the exact solution $(U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon)$ to (1.3) as a small, highly oscillating perturbation of the reference planar current vortex sheet (1.5). Some attention needs to be paid when formulating the WKB ansatz for $(U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon)$. The front ψ_ε is meant to oscillate with the planar phase $\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'$ with a slow modulation in the variables (t, x') . The interior solution U_ε^\pm will display oscillations with the same planar phase $\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'$, and exponential decay with respect to the fast normal variable $(x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'))/\varepsilon$. However, describing the slow modulation of U_ε^\pm requires taking into account the slow normal variable $x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')$ and the fixed top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm too. We thus introduce once and for all a fixed cut-off function $\chi \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\chi \equiv 1$ on $[-1/3, 1/3]$ and χ vanishes outside of $[-2/3, 2/3]$. We aim at constructing, and possibly justifying, an asymptotic expansion for $(U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon)$ of the following form:

$$(1.9a) \quad U_\varepsilon^\pm(t, x) \sim U^{0,\pm} + \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m U^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'), \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

$$(1.9b) \quad \psi_\varepsilon(t, x') \sim \psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1 + \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \psi^m \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

Of course, the two first terms ψ^0, ψ^1 on the right hand side of (1.9b) are harmless but are placed here to highlight the consistency of our notation. By \sim , we mean in (1.9) that the series should be understood in the sense of asymptotic expansions in ε , see, e.g., [Rau12]. We require the front ψ_ε to match with the function (1.8) at $t = 0$:

$$\forall (x', \theta) \in \mathbb{T}^3, \quad \psi^2(0, x', \theta) = \psi_0^2(x', \theta), \quad \text{and} \quad \forall m \geq 3, \quad \psi^m(0, x', \theta) = 0.$$

In (1.9a), the profiles $U^{m,\pm}$ are functions of 6 variables which we denote $(t, y', y_3, Y_3, \theta)$ from now on (y' is two-dimensional). The *slow* variables are (t, y', y_3) ; $t \in [0, T]$ is the time variable, $y' = x' \in \mathbb{T}^2$ is the tangential spatial variable, and $y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x') \in (-1, 1)$ is the normal variable which allows both to lift the free surface in (1.3) and to match with the top and bottom boundaries. The oscillating current vortex sheet $\Gamma_\varepsilon(t) := \{x_3 = \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')\}$ in the original space variables corresponds to the fixed interface $\{y_3 = 0\}$ in the straightened variables, while the top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm correspond to $\{y_3 = \pm 1\}$ (at least for any sufficiently small ε). The *fast* variables are (Y_3, θ) : $Y_3 = (x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'))/\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$ is the fast normal variable which will describe the exponential decay of the surface wave, and $\theta = (\tau t + \xi' \cdot x')/\varepsilon \in \mathbb{T}$ is the fast tangential variable which describes the oscillations. Let us observe that we do not incorporate the cut-off function χ in the fast normal variable Y_3 since exponential decay will yield $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$ -hence negligible- terms outside of $\{|x_3| \leq \delta\}$ for any fixed constant $\delta > 0$.

One of the main issues here will consist in constructing the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ in the WKB expansions (1.9a), (1.9b). To do so, we shall need both the divergence-free constraints on the velocity u_ε^\pm and the magnetic field H_ε^\pm . Although the condition $\nabla \cdot H_\varepsilon^\pm = 0$ is known to be propagated by the solutions of system (1.3), see, e.g., [Tra05, Tra09, SWZ18], it is not clear that the associated constraints on the *profiles* $(H^{m,\pm})_{m \geq 1}$ are propagated in time *one by one* as well. This is one major algebraic obstacle that we have to tackle here, and it explains why we choose to keep the divergence-free constraint (2.6) on H_ε^\pm separate from the other equations in system (2.1) below.

It is important to notice that the initial datum associated with U_ε^\pm is *not free*, as is well known in geometric optics because of *polarization*, see [Rau12]. Actually, it turns out that part of the profiles $U^{m,\pm}$ will be determined for any time $t \in [0, T]$ by solving algebraic equations. In particular, (part of) the initial data for U_ε^\pm will be computed alongside the whole approximate solution. This restricts the choice of initial data for U_ε^\pm ; nevertheless the choice of the initial profile ψ_0^2 for the front is *free*. There are even

more degrees of freedom that are clarified later on. However, for simplicity, we focus here mainly on the choice of the initial condition $\psi_\varepsilon|_{t=0}$.

The scaling (1.9a), (1.9b) we choose here is analogous to the scaling of weakly nonlinear geometric optics for the Cauchy problem that can be found in [Guè93, JMR93, JMR95], [Hum89, Mar10] (for surface waves in a fixed half-space) or [Les07]. Discarding the two first zero terms ψ^0, ψ^1 , the expansion (1.9b) of ψ_ε starts with an $O(\varepsilon^2)$ amplitude, since the *gradient* of ψ_ε in (1.3) has the same regularity as the trace of U_ε^\pm on $\Gamma(t)$, see [CMST12, SWZ18]. We can also notice the similarity with uniformly stable shocks studied by Williams [Wil99], where the profile ψ^1 (which is zero in our case) does not depend on the fast variables. Because of the difference of one power of ε in (1.9b) with respect to (1.9a), the functions $U_\varepsilon^\pm - U^{0,\pm}$ and $\nabla_{t,x'}\psi_\varepsilon$ have amplitude ε in L^∞ and oscillate with frequency $\sim \varepsilon^{-1}$. In what follows, we usually study the profiles $U^{m,\pm}$ jointly with ψ^{m+1} . In particular, we shall refer to $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2)$ as the leading amplitude in the WKB expansion (1.9).

1.3 The functional framework

The functional framework we are going to define is inspired from Marcou [Mar10] and Lescarret [Les07] but we incorporate here some new ingredients. The final time $T > 0$ below will be fixed once and for all by Theorem 4.1 hereafter and it will only depend on a *fixed* Sobolev norm of the initial profile ψ_0^2 in (1.8) (to be precise, the H^4 norm does the job). The spaces of profiles for the WKB ansatz (1.9a) are defined as follows.

Definition 1.1 (Spaces of profiles). *The space \underline{S}^\pm denotes the set of functions in $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{T})$, where I^+ (resp. I^-) stands for the interval $(0, 1)$ (resp. $(-1, 0)$). Functions in \underline{S}^\pm depend on the slow variables (t, y) and on the fast tangential variable θ .*

The space S_\star^\pm denotes the set of functions in $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{R}^\pm \times \mathbb{T})$ that decay exponentially as $Y_3 \rightarrow \pm\infty$ as well as all their derivatives uniformly with respect to all other arguments:

$$\exists \delta > 0, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^6, \quad \exists C_\alpha > 0, \quad \forall Y_3 \gtrless 0, \quad \|\partial^\alpha u_\star^\pm(\cdot, \cdot, Y_3, \cdot)\|_{L_{t,y,\theta}^\infty} \leq C_\alpha e^{\mp \delta Y_3}.$$

Functions in S_\star^\pm depend on both the slow variables (t, y) and the fast variables (Y_3, θ) .

The space of profiles is $S^\pm := \underline{S}^\pm \oplus S_\star^\pm$ (the sum is direct because functions in S_\star^\pm decay exponentially with respect to Y_3 and functions in \underline{S}^\pm do not depend on Y_3).

The profiles $U^{m,\pm}$, for $m \geq 1$, will be sought in the functional space S^\pm . The profiles ψ^m , $m \geq 2$, in (1.9b) will be sought in the functional space $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^3)$. The component on \underline{S}^\pm of some $U^\pm \in S^\pm$ is called the *residual* component while the component on S_\star^\pm is called the *surface wave* component. Though we are mainly interested in the component on S_\star^\pm of the leading amplitude in (1.9), determining the residual components of the correctors is one major obstacle in the analysis below. It seems likely that the WKB cascade below can not be solved with profiles $U^{m,\pm} \in S_\star^\pm$ for all $m \geq 1$. Namely, though the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$ will belong to S_\star^\pm , it is likely that one corrector $U^{m,\pm}$ will have a non-trivial residual component, which corresponds to a *rectification* phenomenon. Such a phenomenon has been rigorously justified by Marcou [Mar11] for a two-dimensional model of elasticity. In [Mar11], it is shown that the first corrector has a nontrivial residual component. This will not be the case here because the leading profile exhibits interesting orthogonality properties which will imply that the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ will also belong to S_\star^\pm . We have not been able to push further the calculations, but it is likely though that the second corrector $U^{3,\pm}$ has a non-trivial residual component.

Let us observe that in [Mar10], functions in \underline{S}^\pm are chosen not to depend on the fast tangential variable θ (the same in [WW17]). It does not seem possible to use this framework here due to the form of the

source terms in the WKB cascade below. Our source terms differ from those in [Mar10, WW17] because we deal here with a free boundary problem and we consider additional fixed top and bottom boundaries. We believe that our extension of the functional framework might be useful in other contexts which also give rise to surface waves on free discontinuities/surfaces.

Both \underline{S}^\pm and S^\pm are algebras and are stable under differentiation with respect to any of the arguments.

Notation for profiles

We shall expand profiles $U^\pm \in S^\pm$ into Fourier series in θ . Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the k -th Fourier coefficient with respect to θ is denoted $\widehat{U}^\pm(k)$, that is we use the decomposition:

$$U^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{U}^\pm(t, y, Y_3, k) e^{ik\theta}.$$

Taking the definition of S^\pm into account, we can also split U^\pm as follows:

$$(1.10) \quad U^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta) = \underbrace{U^\pm(t, y, \theta)}_{\in \underline{S}^\pm} + \underbrace{U_\star^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta)}_{\in S_\star^\pm}.$$

The zero Fourier mode plays a special role in the analysis of the WKB cascade, as opposed to the non-zero Fourier modes. Consistently with (1.10), we split:

$$\widehat{U}^\pm(0) = \widehat{U}^\pm(0) + \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0),$$

the first term $\widehat{U}^\pm(0)$ being referred to as the *slow mean*, and the second term $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0)$ being referred to as the *fast mean*. Later on, we shall need to further split the fast mean $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0)$ as follows:

$$\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0) = \Pi \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0) + (I - \Pi) \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0),$$

where $\Pi := \text{diag}(1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{M}_7(\mathbb{R})$ is a projector onto the kernel of the Jacobian matrix A_3^\pm defined in (2.4) below (the projector does not depend on the state \pm so we omit the superscript here). In other words, if we set $U^\pm = (u^\pm, H^\pm, q^\pm)^T$, then the vector:

$$\Pi U^\pm = (u_1^\pm, u_2^\pm, 0, H_1^\pm, H_2^\pm, 0, 0)^T,$$

consists in the *tangential* components associated with the velocity u^\pm and the magnetic field H^\pm . The vector $(I - \Pi)U^\pm$ gathers the *non-characteristic* components of U^\pm , which are the normal velocity, the normal magnetic field and the total pressure.

We shall see in Chapters 4 and 5 that we own several degrees of freedom for the initial data of the mean of the profiles $U^{m,\pm}$; for the sake of simplicity, we shall choose to impose zero initial conditions for the fast means $\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m,\pm}(0)$. We shall also impose zero initial conditions on the mean of the residual component of the leading amplitude $\widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(0)$. This choice will allow us to simplify part of the construction of the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ and to focus on the ‘‘surface wave’’ component of the leading amplitude, *i.e.* the component $U_\star^{1,\pm} \in S_\star^\pm$.

1.4 The main result

The aim of this work is to show the existence of a sequence of profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ such that in the sense of formal series, (1.9a) and (1.9b) satisfy (1.3) with accuracy $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$. A precise statement is the following Theorem.

Theorem 1.2. *Let the reference current vortex sheet defined by (1.4), (1.5) satisfy Assumption (H1) and let the frequencies τ, ξ' satisfy Assumptions (H2), (H3), (H4) together with $\tau \neq 0$. Let also $\psi_0^2 \in H^\infty(\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ have zero mean with respect to its last argument θ . Then there exists a time $T > 0$, that only depends on the norm $\|\psi_0^2\|_{H^4(\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})}$ such that, with the spaces $S^\pm = \underline{S}^\pm \oplus S_\star^\pm$ of Definition 1.1 associated with this given time T , there exists a sequence of profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ in $S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ verifying the following properties:*

- for any $m \geq 2$, $\psi^m|_{t=0} = \delta_{m2} \psi_0^2$ (with δ the Kronecker symbol) and $\partial_t \widehat{\psi}^m(0)|_{t=0} = 0$,
- $\widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = 0$,
- for any $m \geq 1$, $\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = 0$,
- for all integer $M \geq 1$, the functions:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}(t, x') &:= \psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1 + \sum_{m=2}^{M+1} \varepsilon^m \psi^m \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right), \\ U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t, x) &:= U^{0,\pm} + \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m U^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}, \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right), \end{aligned}$$

satisfy (with $N_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} := (-\partial_{x_1} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}, -\partial_{x_2} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}, 1)^T$):

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} + (u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} \cdot \nabla) u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} - (H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} \cdot \nabla) H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} + \nabla q_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} &= R_\varepsilon^{1,\pm}, \\ \partial_t H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} + (u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} \cdot \nabla) H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} - (H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} \cdot \nabla) u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} &= R_\varepsilon^{2,\pm}, \\ \nabla \cdot u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} = R_\varepsilon^{3,\pm}, \quad \nabla \cdot H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} = R_\varepsilon^{4,\pm}, \\ \partial_t \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} - u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}|_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}} \cdot N_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} &= R_{b,\varepsilon}^{1,\pm}, \\ H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}|_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}} \cdot N_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} = R_{b,\varepsilon}^{2,\pm}, \quad [q_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}] &= 0, \\ u_{\varepsilon,3}^{\text{app},M,\pm}|_{\Gamma^\pm} = R_{b,\varepsilon}^{3,\pm}, \quad H_{\varepsilon,3}^{\text{app},M,\pm}|_{\Gamma^\pm} = R_{b,\varepsilon}^{4,\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where the error terms satisfy the following bounds:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t)} (|R_\varepsilon^{1,\pm}| + |R_\varepsilon^{2,\pm}| + |R_\varepsilon^{3,\pm}| + |R_\varepsilon^{4,\pm}|) &= O(\varepsilon^M), \\ \sup_{(t,x) \in \Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}} (|R_{b,\varepsilon}^{1,\pm}| + |R_{b,\varepsilon}^{2,\pm}|) &= O(\varepsilon^{M+1}), \\ \sup_{t \in [0, T], x \in \Gamma^\pm} (|R_{b,\varepsilon}^{3,\pm}| + |R_{b,\varepsilon}^{4,\pm}|) &= O(\varepsilon^\infty), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the notation $\Omega_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t) := \{x \in \mathbb{T}^2 \times (-1, 1) / \pm(x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}(t, x')) > 0\}$, and $\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} := \{(t, x) / x_3 = \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}(t, x')\}$.

In other words, we can produce approximate solutions to the original free boundary value problem (1.3) at any desired order of accuracy. By using a Borel summation procedure, one can also achieve infinitely accurate approximate solutions (meaning with all error terms being $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$ in the appropriate L^∞ norms).

It is likely that the methods we develop here may prove useful in other related problems of magneto-hydrodynamics or other (free) boundary value problems for systems of partial differential equations that exhibit surface waves at the linearized level. One such example is the plasma vacuum interface problem studied in [Sec15] that presents many similarities with the current vortex sheet problem we study here (in

particular the evolution equation that governs the leading amplitude evolution has been proved in [Sec15] to be the same as the one exhibited in [AH03] for current vortex sheets).

The plan of this work is the following. In Chapter 2, we exhibit the so-called WKB cascade that must be satisfied by the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$ in (1.9) in order to get high order approximate solutions to the original equations (1.3). As will be made clear in Chapter 2, one central problem in the iterative construction of the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$ is the resolution of the so-called *fast problem* (system (3.1) below). Therefore Chapter 3 is devoted to solving (3.1) and in particular to making clear the solvability conditions for the source terms in (3.1). The construction of the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$ is done in Chapters 4 (for $m = 1$, that is for the leading profile) and 5 (for $m \geq 2$, that is for the correctors). Chapter 4 is a kind of warm-up for the systematic construction of correctors in Chapter 5. In the weakly nonlinear regime that we consider here, only the leading amplitude will satisfy nonlinear evolution equations, hence a separate treatment. The correctors will satisfy linearized versions of the nonlinear equations satisfied by the leading amplitude but with non-zero source terms. This is a standard feature of weakly nonlinear geometric expansions [Rau12]. Chapter 6 is devoted to the analysis of the so-called rectification phenomenon. Opposite to the case of elastodynamics, we show here that the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ has no residual component, provided of course that the initial data (that can be imposed) are suitably tuned to zero. As explained in Chapter 6, it seems likely that the second corrector $U^{3,\pm}$ always has (or at least generically has) a non-trivial residual component, though a complete verification of this fact has been left aside because the algebra involved was too heavy. At last, Appendix A gathers the expressions of several matrices, eigenvectors and bilinear operators that are involved in the calculations of Chapters 3, 4 and 5. Appendix B gathers what is probably the most original part of this work, which is the proof of several algebraic relations between the profiles involved in the WKB cascade. The results of Appendix B have been proved in a slightly more general framework than the one we consider here in order to be applicable to geometric optics problem on a curved background (as opposed to the constant reference solution (1.4) we consider here).

Chapter 2

The WKB cascade

Starting from here, we use the notation $\alpha \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ to refer to a spatial coordinate and we use the notation $j \in \{1, 2\}$ to refer to a tangential spatial coordinate y_j . When several tangential coordinates are involved, we use both j and j' . We also use Einstein summation convention on repeated tangential indices.

For practical reasons, we rewrite both evolution equations of (1.3) for the velocity and magnetic field together with the divergence-free constraint on the velocity¹ into the following *conservative* form:

$$(2.1) \quad A_0 \partial_t U^\pm + \partial_{x_\alpha} f_\alpha(U^\pm) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega^\pm(t), \quad t \in [0, T],$$

where we recall that U stands for the vector $(u_1, u_2, u_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, q)^T \in \mathbb{R}^7$, and the matrix A_0 is defined by:

$$(2.2) \quad A_0 := \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{I}_6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{M}_7(\mathbb{R}).$$

Let us observe that A_0 is not invertible, the last equation in (2.1) corresponding to the divergence-free constraint on the velocity, which does not include any time derivative. The fluxes $(f_\alpha)_{\alpha=1,2,3}$ in (2.1) are explicit polynomial expressions of degree at most 2:

$$(2.3) \quad f_1(U) := \begin{bmatrix} u_1^2 - H_1^2 + q \\ u_1 u_2 - H_1 H_2 \\ u_1 u_3 - H_1 H_3 \\ 0 \\ u_1 H_2 - H_1 u_2 \\ u_1 H_3 - H_1 u_3 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f_2(U) := \begin{bmatrix} u_2 u_1 - H_2 H_1 \\ u_2^2 - H_2^2 + q \\ u_2 u_3 - H_2 H_3 \\ u_2 H_1 - H_2 u_1 \\ 0 \\ u_2 H_3 - H_2 u_3 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad f_3(U) := \begin{bmatrix} u_3 u_1 - H_3 H_1 \\ u_3 u_2 - H_3 H_2 \\ u_3^2 - H_3^2 + q \\ u_3 H_1 - H_3 u_1 \\ u_3 H_2 - H_3 u_2 \\ 0 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For later use, we introduce the Jacobian matrices:

$$(2.4) \quad \forall \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \quad A_\alpha^\pm := \mathrm{d}f_\alpha(U^{0,\pm}), \quad \mathcal{A}^\pm := \tau A_0 + \xi_1 A_1^\pm + \xi_2 A_2^\pm,$$

and the symmetric bilinear mappings

$$(2.5) \quad \forall \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \quad \mathbb{A}_\alpha(\cdot, \cdot) := \mathrm{d}^2 f_\alpha(U^{0,\pm})(\cdot, \cdot).$$

Observe that since f_α is polynomial of degree at most 2, \mathbb{A}_α does not depend on the state $U^{0,\pm}$ which is the reason why we have omitted the \pm superscript. The Jacobian and Hessian matrices of f_α in (2.4) and (2.5), which appear in the WKB cascade below, are given explicitly in Appendix A.

¹We remind that this constraint allows to define the total pressure q^\pm through the resolution of a suitable Laplace problem, as for the incompressible Euler equations (see, e.g., [Che98]).

We have decided not to include in (2.1) the divergence-free constraint on the magnetic field, but we shall rather keep this constraint separate from the remaining partial differential equations:

$$(2.6) \quad \nabla \cdot H^\pm(t, x) = 0, \quad x \in \Omega^\pm(t), \quad t \in [0, T].$$

For *exact* solutions to (1.3) (supplemented with suitable initial data), it is known that the divergence-free constraint (2.6) is only a restriction on the initial data, see [Tra05, SWZ18], so it could be “omitted” from system (1.3). Nevertheless, since we shall not prescribe arbitrary initial data for (u^\pm, H^\pm, q^\pm) , we will need to keep the constraint (2.6) to make sure that it is satisfied for all times (or at least asymptotically in ε). We shall come back to this point later on. Our goal now is to derive the profile equations that are sufficient for (1.9a), (1.9b) to be an approximate solution to (1.3) asymptotically in ε .

2.1 The evolution equations and divergence constraints

We plug the asymptotic expansions (1.9a), (1.9b) in (1.3) and collect the various terms in powers of the small parameter ε . The point is to collect all terms under the form

$$\sum_{m \geq 0} \varepsilon^m \mathcal{F}^{m, \pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) \Big|_{y' = x', y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'), Y_3 = (x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'))/\varepsilon, \theta = (\tau t + \xi' \cdot x')/\varepsilon}.$$

The only real new additional difficulty compared with previous works, see for instance [CW18, WW17], is that when we differentiate U_ε^\pm with respect to the variables t, x_1, x_2 , there are terms of the form:

$$\partial_{y_3} U^{m, \pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) \chi(x_3) \partial_{t, x_1, x_2} \psi_\varepsilon(t, y', \theta),$$

and when we differentiate U_ε^\pm with respect to x_3 , there are terms of the form:

$$\partial_{y_3} U^{m, \pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y', \theta).$$

In either situation, $\chi(x_3)$ or $\chi'(x_3)$ does not directly read as a function of (t, y, Y_3, θ) since we easily have y_3 in terms of x_3 but not the other way round. We thus need to invert the relation $y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')$ in order first to get x_3 , and then to compose with either χ or χ' in order to get $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ as asymptotic expansions in ε . Let us observe that the fast tangential variable θ , as well as the slow variables t, y' , play the role of parameters here. We thus write, in the sense of formal series in ε :

$$(2.7) \quad y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \psi^m(t, y', \theta),$$

and invert the latter relation with respect to ε to get x_3 in terms of (t, y, θ) . This cumbersome process is done, for instance, inductively by plugging the latter expression of x_3 :

$$x_3 = y_3 + \chi \left(y_3 + \chi(x_3) \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \psi^m(t, y', \theta) \right) \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \psi^m(t, y', \theta),$$

and by performing Taylor expansions in ε . The first terms of this expansion read:

$$\begin{aligned} x_3 = y_3 &+ \varepsilon^2 \chi(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta) \\ &+ \varepsilon^3 \chi(y_3) \psi^3(t, y', \theta) \\ &+ \varepsilon^4 (\chi(y_3) \psi^4(t, y', \theta) + \chi(y_3) \chi'(y_3) (\psi^2(t, y', \theta))^2) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

For later use, we write the asymptotic expansion of $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ under the following ‘abstract’ form (still in the sense of formal series in ε):

$$(2.8) \quad \chi(x_3) \sim \sum_{m \geq 0} \varepsilon^m \chi^{[m]}(t, y, \theta), \quad \chi'(x_3) \sim \sum_{m \geq 0} \varepsilon^m \dot{\chi}^{[m]}(t, y, \theta).$$

For instance, some straightforward calculations yield the first terms:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi^{[0]}(t, y, \theta) &= \chi(y_3), & \chi^{[1]}(t, y, \theta) &= 0, & \chi^{[2]}(t, y, \theta) &= \chi(y_3) \chi'(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta), \\ \dot{\chi}^{[0]}(t, y, \theta) &= \chi'(y_3), & \dot{\chi}^{[1]}(t, y, \theta) &= 0, & \dot{\chi}^{[2]}(t, y, \theta) &= \chi(y_3) \chi''(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta).\end{aligned}$$

More algebraic properties and relations between the functions $\chi^{[m]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$ will play a crucial role in the analysis of Chapter 5. The details can be found in Appendix B. (Actually, we shall obtain in Appendix B an explicit formula for each function $\chi^{[m]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$.)

Once we have written the quantities $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ under the form (2.8), it is a long but mere calculus exercise to write down the asymptotic expansion of the quantity

$$A_0 \partial_t U_\varepsilon^\pm + \partial_{x_\alpha} f_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^\pm),$$

in terms of ε , with $U_\varepsilon^\pm, \psi_\varepsilon$ as in (1.9). Here we use the crucial fact that the fluxes f_α are quadratic polynomials so all derivatives of f_α higher than 3 vanish. After some calculations, we eventually get:

$$(2.9) \quad A_0 \partial_t U_\varepsilon^\pm + \partial_{x_\alpha} f_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^\pm) \sim \sum_{m \geq 0} \varepsilon^m \left(\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{m+1, \pm} - F^{m, \pm} \right) \Big|_{y'=x', y_3=x_3-\chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'), Y_3=(x_3-\psi_\varepsilon(t, x'))/\varepsilon, \theta=(\tau t + \xi' \cdot x')/\varepsilon},$$

where the *fast* operators $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)$ in (2.9) are defined by:

$$(2.10) \quad \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) := A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_\theta,$$

and the source term $F^{m, \pm}$ in (2.9) is given for any integer $m \in \mathbb{N}$ by:

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned}F^{m, \pm} &:= -L_s^\pm(\partial) U^{m, \pm} + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} U^{\ell_2, \pm} + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} A_0 + \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} A_j^\pm) \partial_{Y_3} U^{\ell_2, \pm} \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3, \pm} + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} (\partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} A_0 + \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} A_j^\pm) \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3, \pm} \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3, \pm} - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(U^{\ell_1, \pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} U^{\ell_2, \pm}) \\ &- \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_1, \pm}, \partial_\theta U^{\ell_2, \pm}) - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{\ell_1, \pm}, \partial_{Y_3} U^{\ell_2, \pm}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_2, \pm}, \partial_{Y_3} U^{\ell_3, \pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_2, \pm}, \partial_{Y_3} U^{\ell_3, \pm}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_3, \pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4, \pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_3, \pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4, \pm}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{\ell_3, \pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4, \pm}).\end{aligned}$$

Just a few words on the expression (2.11). First, the *slow* operator $L_s^\pm(\partial)$ appearing on the first line of (2.11) is defined by:

$$(2.12) \quad L_s^\pm(\partial) := A_0 \partial_t + A_\alpha^\pm \partial_{y_\alpha},$$

which corresponds to the linearization of the MHD equations around the constant states given in (1.5). In all expressions such as (2.11) (and many to come later on), we keep the convention $\psi^0, \psi^1 \equiv 0$, see (1.5),

so when a sum involves the functions ψ^ℓ , the terms corresponding to $\ell = 0$ and $\ell = 1$ can be discarded (though we most often omit to mention it). Similarly, all terms involving a partial derivative of the profile $U^{0,\pm}$ can be discarded since these profiles are constant, see (1.5).

The precise -though lengthy- expression (2.11) of the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ will be absolutely crucial to verify several compatibility conditions in Chapter 5 when we construct the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$. As is customary in geometric optics [Rau12], the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ is entirely defined by the profiles $U^{1,\pm}, \dots, U^{m,\pm}, \psi^2, \dots, \psi^{m+1}$. More precisely, the very last front profile ψ^{m+1} only enters $F^{m,\pm}$ through $\partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}$. In other words, we do not need to know the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ of ψ^{m+1} with respect to θ to compute $F^{m,\pm}$. Computing the limit of (2.11) as Y_3 tends to infinity, we get the expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.13) \quad \underline{F}^{m,\pm} := & -L_s^\pm(\partial)\underline{U}^{m,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} (\partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} A_0 + \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} A_j^\pm) \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} \\
& - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}) - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_3(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}).
\end{aligned}$$

By using the symmetry of the \mathbb{A}_α 's, we get from (2.11) the expressions:

$$(2.14a) \quad F^{0,\pm} = 0,$$

$$(2.14b) \quad F^{1,\pm} = -L_s^\pm(\partial)U^{1,\pm} + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} U^{1,\pm} - \frac{1}{2} (\xi_j \partial_\theta \mathbb{A}_j(U^{1,\pm}, U^{1,\pm}) + \partial_{Y_3} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, U^{1,\pm})).$$

The symmetry of the \mathbb{A}_α 's will be useful in Chapter 4 when constructing the leading amplitude of the WKB ansatz, and also later in Chapter 5 when constructing the correctors. This is the reason why we have chosen to write the MHD system in its conservative form (2.1) rather than in its non-conservative form.

Since we wish to solve (2.1) asymptotically at any order in ε , a sufficient condition for doing so is to require that each term in the asymptotic expansion (2.9) vanishes. We are then led to the so-called WKB cascade which the profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ should meet:

$$(2.15) \quad \forall m \geq 0, \quad \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)U^{m+1,\pm} = F^{m,\pm}, \quad (t, y', y_3, Y_3, \theta) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{R}^\pm \times \mathbb{T},$$

with the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ defined by (2.11). The slow variables (t, y) play the role of parameters in (2.15) since the operators $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)$ only act on the fast variables (Y_3, θ) .

Let us be a little more specific on the seventh equation in (2.15), which corresponds to the divergence-free constraint on the velocity field. Using that the seventh line of the \mathbb{A}_α 's is zero (the divergence constraint is linear !), see Appendix A, we find that the seventh line of (2.15) reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.16a) \quad \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{m+1,\pm} = & -\nabla \cdot u^{m,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3,\pm}.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, plugging the WKB ansatz for the magnetic field in the constraint (2.6), we find that the profiles $(H^{m,\pm})_{m \geq 1}$ must satisfy the following constraints:

$$(2.16b) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{m+1,\pm} &= -\nabla \cdot H^{m,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3,\pm}. \end{aligned}$$

For future use, we rewrite (2.16b) under the form:

$$(2.17) \quad \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{m+1,\pm} = F_8^{m,\pm},$$

where $F_8^{m,\pm}$ is a short notation for the right hand side of (2.16b). Observe again that ψ^{m+1} enters the right hand side of (2.16b) only through its fast derivative $\partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}$. Equation (2.17) is the analogue of the seventh equation in (2.15), which reads:

$$\partial_{Y_3} u_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{m+1,\pm} = F_7^{m,\pm}.$$

Equations (2.16) will be later referred to as the *fast divergence* constraints.

In Chapters 4 and 5, we shall construct a sequence of profiles that satisfy (2.15) and (2.16b) together with several jump and boundary conditions which we are going to derive now.

2.2 The jump conditions

The jump conditions for the WKB cascade are obtained by plugging the expressions (1.9a), (1.9b) in the jump conditions (1.2) which appear in the current vortex sheet system (1.3). Let us recall that on the free surface $\{x_3 = \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')\}$, there holds $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$ (recall $\chi \equiv 1$ near 0 so $\chi(\psi_\varepsilon) \sim 1$ at any order in ε), which is the reason why a double trace appears in the jump conditions for the WKB cascade below. Collecting the powers of ε , we derive the following set of equations, where $m \geq 0$:

$$(2.18a) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} u_3^{m+1,\pm} - c^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^{m+2} &= \partial_t \psi^{m+1} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+1} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm}, \\ H_3^{m+1,\pm} - b^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^{m+2} &= H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+1} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2,\pm}, \\ q^{m+1,+} - q^{m+1,-} &= 0, \end{aligned} \right.$$

where all functions $u_\alpha^{\ell,\pm}$, $H_\alpha^{\ell,\pm}$, $q^{\ell,\pm}$ are evaluated at $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$, and the set of equations (2.18a) should be satisfied for all $(t, y', \theta) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T}$.

Let us make the two first cases $m = 0$ and $m = 1$ in (2.18a) more explicit. For $m = 0$, we get the *homogeneous* system:

$$(2.18b) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} u_3^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - c^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^2 &= 0, \\ H_3^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - b^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^2 &= 0, \\ q^{1,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - q^{1,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right.$$

For $m = 1$, we get the system:

$$(2.18c) \quad \begin{cases} u_3^{2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - c^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^3 &= \partial_t \psi^2 + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^2 + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j u_j^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ H_3^{2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - b^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^3 &= H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^2 + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j H_j^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ q^{2,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - q^{2,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= 0. \end{cases}$$

It is convenient for later use to rewrite the set (2.18a) of jump conditions in a more compact form. We first define the following matrices $B^\pm \in \mathcal{M}_{5,7}(\mathbb{R})$:

$$(2.19) \quad B^+ := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^- := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

as well as the vector:

$$(2.20) \quad \underline{b} := -(c^+, b^+, c^-, b^-, 0)^T \in \mathbb{R}^5.$$

We can then rewrite the jump conditions (2.18) in the more compact form:

$$(2.21) \quad \forall m \geq 0, \quad B^+ U^{m+1,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{m+1,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{m+2} \underline{b} = G^m,$$

where the source term G^m has the form:

$$(2.22a) \quad G^m := (G_1^{m,+}, G_2^{m,+}, G_1^{m,-}, G_2^{m,-}, 0)^T,$$

with:

$$(2.22b) \quad G_1^{m,\pm} := \partial_t \psi^{m+1} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+1} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0},$$

$$(2.22c) \quad G_2^{m,\pm} := H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+1} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}.$$

It is important to observe that the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ does enter the definition of the source term G^m . More precisely, the non-zero Fourier coefficients of G^m depend on $U^{1,\pm}, \dots, U^{m,\pm}, \psi^2, \dots, \psi^m$ and $\partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}$, but the mean $\widehat{G}^m(0)$ does depend on $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. this fact will be important in the induction process of Chapter 5.

2.3 The fixed boundaries

We now focus on the boundary conditions on the top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm . Here we should recall that profiles in the space S^\pm are decomposed following (1.10) as the sum of a first profile that is independent of the fast normal variable Y_3 , and of a second profile that decays exponentially with respect to Y_3 . For $x_3 = \pm 1$, there holds $|x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')|/\varepsilon \geq 1/(2\varepsilon)$ for any sufficiently small ε , so the surface wave component of the profile is $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$ when evaluated at the top and bottom boundaries.

The boundary conditions $(u_\varepsilon)_3^\pm|_{x_3=\pm 1} = (H_\varepsilon)_3^\pm|_{x_3=\pm 1} = 0$ will therefore be satisfied if there holds:

$$(2.23) \quad \forall m \geq 0, \quad \underline{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = \underline{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0.$$

Observe that in (2.23), the trace of $\underline{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}$ at $y_3 = \pm 1$ is a function of (t, y', θ) so (2.23) is a condition for all Fourier modes with respect to θ which we can rephrase as:

$$\forall m \geq 0, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \widehat{\underline{u}}_3^{m+1,\pm}(t, y', \pm 1, k) = \widehat{\underline{H}}_3^{m+1,\pm}(t, y', \pm 1, k) = 0.$$

Here we see why introducing the cut-off function χ in the slow normal variable y_3 was convenient. If we had chosen the probably more natural candidate $y_3 = x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')$ as the slow normal variable, the boundary conditions at $x_3 = \pm 1$ would have mixed the profiles $(U^{m,\pm})_{m \geq 1}$ for the physical quantities (velocity, magnetic field) with the profiles $(\psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 1}$ for the front. Beyond the notational inconvenience, this would have made the verification of some compatibility conditions much more cumbersome than they will be in our framework. The price to pay with our choice for the slow normal variable is the introduction of the many additional terms in (2.11) that involve the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}, \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$. The algebra involved with these additional terms is one of the achievements of our work and is detailed in Appendix B.

2.4 Normalizing the total pressure

It will be convenient in the induction argument described in Chapters 4 and 5 to determine the total pressure in a fixed given way. Observe indeed that in (1.3), the total pressure is defined up to a function of time. In other words, we can always shift q^\pm by a given function of time:

$$q^+(t, x) + Q(t), \quad q^-(t, x) + Q(t),$$

and we still get a solution to (1.3). To avoid this indeterminacy, we make the same choice as in [CMST12, SWZ18] and fix the total pressure (q^+, q^-) by imposing the zero mean condition:

$$\int_{\Omega^+(t)} q^+(t, x) dx + \int_{\Omega^-(t)} q^-(t, x) dx = 0.$$

For the oscillating problem, since the subdomains also depend on the wavelength ε , the latter normalization conditions reads:

$$(2.24) \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^+(t)} q_\varepsilon^+(t, x) dx + \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^-(t)} q_\varepsilon^-(t, x) dx = 0,$$

where the domains $\Omega_\varepsilon^\pm(t)$ are given by:

$$\Omega_\varepsilon^\pm(t) := \{x \in \mathbb{T}^2 \times (-1, 1) \mid x_3 \gtrless \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')\}.$$

Our goal here is to compute the asymptotic expansion with respect to the small parameter ε of the integrals in (2.24), when the total pressure and the front follow the asymptotic expansions (1.9a), (1.9b). The expansion will give rise to the normalization conditions for each profile of the sequence $(q^{m,\pm})_{m \geq 1}$.

There are several steps in the calculation. First, we observe that the domains $\Omega_\varepsilon^\pm(t)$ have measure $1 + o(1)$ as ε tends to zero, so any $O(\varepsilon^k)$ contribution in q_ε^\pm will give at best an $O(\varepsilon^k)$ contribution in the integrals of (2.24). This means that if we write

$$(2.25) \quad \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^+(t)} q_\varepsilon^+(t, x) dx + \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^-(t)} q_\varepsilon^-(t, x) dx \sim \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m \mathcal{J}^m(t),$$

then $\mathcal{J}^m(t)$ only depends on the finitely many profiles $q^{1,\pm}, \dots, q^{m,\pm}$. Let us emphasize that the asymptotic expansion (2.25) begins indeed with the ε^1 scale because of the normalization condition (1.5) for the reference current vortex sheet (which makes the term \mathcal{J}^0 automatically vanish). We are now going to make the functions \mathcal{J}^m , $m \geq 1$, in (2.25) explicit. For each profile

$$q^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'), \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad m \geq 1,$$

we need to compute its integral on $\Omega_\varepsilon^\pm(t)$, then multiply by ε^m , see (1.9a), sum with respect to $m \geq 1$ and rearrange the formal series in terms of powers of ε thus obtaining (2.25). We explain below how one can derive the asymptotic expansion of the integral:

$$(2.26) \quad J_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t) := \int_{\Omega_\varepsilon^+(t)} q^{m,+} \left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x'), \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) dx.$$

The integral $J_\varepsilon^{m,-}(t)$ on the other side of the current vortex sheet is dealt with in exactly the same way so we omit the details.

- *Straightening the domain.* We first make the change of variables $(x', x_3) \rightarrow (y', y_3)$ with $y' := x'$ and $y_3 := x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, x')$. This is indeed, at least formally, a change of variable for ε sufficiently small since ψ_ε is expected to be $O(\varepsilon^2)$ in L^∞ so the Jacobian of this transformation does not vanish. The domain $\Omega_\varepsilon^+(t)$ is mapped onto the fixed domain $\Omega_0^+ := \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^+$, which corresponds to the flat front $\psi_\varepsilon \equiv 0$. The integral $J_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t)$ in (2.26) is rewritten accordingly:

$$J_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t) = \int_{\Omega_0^+} q^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3 + (\chi(x_3) - 1) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{dy}{1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')},$$

where, for any given time t and $y \in \Omega_0^+$, $x_3 \in (\psi_\varepsilon(t, y'), 1)$ denotes the unique solution to the equation:

$$y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y').$$

The decomposition (1.10) of the profile $q^{m,+}$ yields a decomposition of the above integral $J_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t)$. Each of the two terms is examined separately.

- *The surface wave component.* Let us first look at:

$$J_{\varepsilon,\star}^{m,+}(t) := \int_{\Omega_0^+} q_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3 + (\chi(x_3) - 1) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{dy}{1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}.$$

We recall that the cut-off function χ equals 1 on the interval $[-1/3, 1/3]$ so $\chi(x_3)$ equals 1 at any order in ε for, say, $y_3 \in [0, 1/6]$. In the same way, there holds $\chi'(x_3) = 0$ for $y_3 \in [0, 1/6]$ and any ε sufficiently small. For $y_3 \geq 1/6$, we recall that $q_\star^{m,+}$ has exponential decay with respect to the fast normal variable Y_3 , so the ‘remainder’ term:

$$\int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times (1/6, 1)} q_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3 + (\chi(x_3) - 1) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{dy' dy_3}{1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}$$

is an $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$. (It is actually an exponentially small term.) We may thus write:

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\varepsilon,\star}^{m,+}(t) &= \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times (0, 1/6)} q_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) dy' dy_3 + O(\varepsilon^\infty) \\ &= \int_{\Omega_0^+} q_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) dy' dy_3 + O(\varepsilon^\infty), \end{aligned}$$

where the final equality comes again from the exponential decay of $q_\star^{m,+}$ with respect to Y_3 . We now decompose the profile $q_\star^{m,+}$ in Fourier series with respect to θ . For each $k \neq 0$, the integral

$$\int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3}{\varepsilon}, k \right) \exp \left(i k \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) dy' dy_3,$$

is shown to be an $O(\varepsilon^\infty)$ by means of integration by parts in y' - the so-called stationary or rather non-stationary phase method (here we use $\xi' \neq 0$ and the fact that the fast normal variable y_3/ε is independent of y'). We are thus left with:

$$\begin{aligned} J_{\varepsilon, \star}^{m,+}(t) &= \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}_\star^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{y_3}{\varepsilon}, 0 \right) dy' dy_3 + O(\varepsilon^\infty) \\ &= \varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times [0, 1/\varepsilon]} \widehat{q}_\star^{m,+} (t, y', \varepsilon Y_3, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 + O(\varepsilon^\infty) \\ &\sim \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{\varepsilon^{\ell+1}}{\ell!} \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} Y_3^\ell \partial_{y_3}^\ell \widehat{q}_\star^{m,+} (t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3. \end{aligned}$$

Collecting the contributions of each integral $J_{\varepsilon, \star}^{m,+}(t)$, which we recall is part of the integral $J_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t)$ in (2.26), and adding up with the analogous contributions from the minus side $\Omega_\varepsilon^-(t)$, we end up with:

$$(2.27) \quad \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m \left(J_{\varepsilon, \star}^{m,+}(t) + J_{\varepsilon, \star}^{m,-}(t) \right) \\ \sim \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m-1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\ell_2!} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} Y_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^{\ell_2} \widehat{q}_\star^{\ell_1,+} (t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} Y_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^{\ell_2} \widehat{q}_\star^{\ell_1,-} (t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \right\}.$$

• *The residual component.* We now examine the integral:

$$\underline{J}_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t) := \int_{\Omega_0^+} \underline{q}^{m,+} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right) \frac{dy}{1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')}.$$

We know from (2.8) that $\chi'(x_3)$ can be expanded in terms of ε as:

$$\chi'(x_3) \sim \sum_{m \geq 0} \varepsilon^m \dot{\chi}^{[m]} \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

with suitable profiles $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$, $m \geq 0$, and the asymptotic expansion of ψ_ε is given by (1.9b). We may thus write:

$$(2.28) \quad \frac{1}{1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y')} \sim 1 + \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \mathcal{J}^m \left(t, y', y_3, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot y'}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

Each function \mathcal{J}^m , $m \geq 2$, in (2.28) can be computed by starting from:

$$1 - \chi'(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon(t, y') \sim 1 - \sum_{m \geq 2} \varepsilon^m \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}(t, y, \theta) \psi^{\ell_2}(t, y', \theta),$$

and then computing the asymptotic expansion in ε of the inverse (see [Com74] for some explicit formula). In particular, there holds:

$$\mathcal{J}^2(t, y, \theta) = \chi'(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta).$$

At this stage, we plug the expansion (2.28) into the expression of the integral $\underline{J}_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t)$. Using again the stationary phase method, we end up with:

$$\underline{J}_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t) \sim \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{m,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \sum_{\ell \geq 2} \varepsilon^\ell \int_{\Omega_0^+} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \widehat{q}^{m,+}(t, y, \theta) \mathcal{J}^\ell(t, y, \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}.$$

Multiplying by ε^m and summing over $m \geq 1$, we end up with:

$$(2.29) \quad \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m \left(\underline{J}_\varepsilon^{m,+}(t) + \underline{J}_\varepsilon^{m,-}(t) \right) \sim \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m \left(\int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{m,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{m,-}(t, y, 0) dy \right) \\ + \sum_{m \geq 3} \varepsilon^m \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1, \ell_2 \geq 2}} \int_{\Omega_0^+} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{\ell_1,+}(t, y, \theta) \mathcal{J}^{\ell_2}(t, y, \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{\ell_1,-}(t, y, \theta) \mathcal{J}^{\ell_2}(t, y, \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}.$$

We now collect the contributions (2.27) and (2.29) to get the expression of $\mathcal{J}^m(t)$ in (2.25). We have just derived the expression:

$$(2.30) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad \mathcal{J}^m(t) = \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{m,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{m,-}(t, y, 0) dy + \mathbb{I}^{m-1}(t),$$

where $\mathbb{I}^{m-1}(t)$ is computed from the ‘previous’ profiles $q^{1,\pm}, \dots, q^{m-1,\pm}, \psi^2, \dots, \psi^m$ by setting:

$$(2.31) \quad \mathbb{I}^{m-1}(t) := \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m-1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\ell_2!} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} Y_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^{\ell_2} \widehat{q}_\star^{\ell_1,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} Y_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^{\ell_2} \widehat{q}_\star^{\ell_1,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \right\} \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1, \ell_2 \geq 2}} \int_{\Omega_0^+} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{\ell_1,+}(t, y, \theta) \mathcal{J}^{\ell_2}(t, y, \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{\ell_1,-}(t, y, \theta) \mathcal{J}^{\ell_2}(t, y, \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}.$$

Since we wish each term $\mathcal{J}^m(t)$ in (2.25) to vanish, this will lead from the expression (2.30) to determine inductively the slow mean $(\widehat{q}^{m,\pm}(0))_{m \geq 1}$ of the total pressure by setting:

$$(2.32) \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{m,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{m,-}(t, y, 0) dy = -\mathbb{I}^{m-1}(t),$$

with $\mathbb{I}^{m-1}(t)$ given in (2.31). In particular, examining the relation (2.32) shows that the first three slow

means $\widehat{q}^{m,\pm}(0)$, $m = 1, 2, 3$, should satisfy:

$$(2.33) \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{1,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{1,-}(t, y, 0) dy = 0,$$

$$(2.34) \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{2,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{2,-}(t, y, 0) dy = - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} \widehat{q}_\star^{1,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \\ - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \widehat{q}_\star^{1,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3,$$

$$(2.35) \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{3,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{3,-}(t, y, 0) dy = - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \\ - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3, \\ - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} Y_3 \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^{1,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \\ - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} Y_3 \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^{1,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \\ - \int_{\Omega_0^+} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{1,+}(t, y, \theta) \chi'(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \\ - \int_{\Omega_0^-} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \underline{q}^{1,-}(t, y, \theta) \chi'(y_3) \psi^2(t, y', \theta) dy \frac{d\theta}{2\pi}.$$

It will turn out that with our choice of initial data, the whole residual total pressure $\underline{q}^{1,\pm}$, including the slow mean $\widehat{q}^{1,\pm}(0)$ will vanish, and the fast mean $\widehat{q}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)$ will also vanish. Hence the above relations (2.34) and (2.35) will reduce to:

$$\int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{2,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{2,-}(t, y, 0) dy = 0, \\ \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{3,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{3,-}(t, y, 0) dy = - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^+} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3 \\ - \int_{\mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^-} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, 0) dy' dY_3.$$

As we shall see later on, the fast mean $\widehat{q}_\star^{2,\pm}(0)$ will not be zero, which will in turn show that the slow mean of the second total pressure corrector $\widehat{q}^{3,\pm}$ will not be zero. As in [Mar10, Mar11], this will prove that *rectification* occurs, even though the leading amplitude in the WKB ansatz is exponentially localized near the current vortex sheet.

2.5 Summary

Let us now summarize the equations to be solved. We wish to determine some profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})_{m \geq 0}$ that satisfy:

- the fast system (2.15) together with the fast divergence constraint (2.16b) on the magnetic field (the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ in (2.15) is explicitly given in (2.11)),
- the jump conditions (2.21) for the double traces on $\{y_3 = Y_3 = 0\}$ (the source terms $G_1^{m,\pm}, G_2^{m,\pm}$ in (2.21) are explicitly given in (2.22b), (2.22c)),
- the top and bottom boundary conditions (2.23) for all Fourier modes of the residual components $\underline{u}_3^{m,\pm}, \underline{H}_3^{m,\pm}$ of the normal velocity and normal magnetic field,

- the normalization constraints $\mathcal{J}^m(t) = 0$ for the slow mean of the total pressure, with \mathcal{J}^m given by (2.30), (2.31).

All these equations are supplemented with initial conditions in agreement with (1.8). The initial data for the front profiles $(\psi^m)_{m \geq 2}$ are²:

$$(2.36) \quad \forall (x', \theta) \in \mathbb{T}^3, \quad \psi^2(0, y', \theta) = \psi_0^2(y', \theta), \quad \text{and} \quad \forall m \geq 3, \quad \psi^m(0, y', \theta) = 0,$$

and the initial data for the fast mean of the tangential components of each $U^{m, \pm}$ will be zero:

$$(2.37) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad \Pi \widehat{U}_*^{m, \pm}(0, y, 0) = 0.$$

We shall go back later on in Chapters 4 and 5 to the problem of determining the initial data for the slow mean of the profiles $U^{m, \pm}$. There is some flexibility there too, but the data have to be compatible with some divergence constraints so we have thought it more convenient to examine the determination of initial data for $\widehat{U}^{m, \pm}$, $m \geq 1$, when it arises in the analysis.

The cornerstone of the whole program consists in solving the so-called *fast* problem (3.1) below in which we focus on the fast equations (2.15), (2.16b) and the jump conditions (2.21). Depending on whether $m = 0$ or $m \geq 1$, the fast problem has to be solved either in the homogeneous or non-homogeneous case, which will be done in Chapter 3 hereafter. We shall go back later in Chapters 4 and 5 to the top and bottom boundary conditions and to the total pressure normalization.

²Recall that in (2.36), ψ_0^2 is assumed to have zero mean with respect to θ .

Chapter 3

Analysis of the fast problem

Constructing a solution to the WKB cascade (2.15), (2.17), (2.21), (2.23) is done inductively. At each step of the induction process, the main problem is to solve a system of equations of the form:

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^\pm = F^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^\pm = F_8^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ U^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi \underline{b} = G, \end{cases}$$

where the fast operators $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)$ have been defined in (2.10), the matrices B^\pm have been defined in (2.19) and the vector \underline{b} is given by (2.20). We forget temporarily the top and bottom boundary conditions on Γ^\pm since they can be dealt with more easily than all remaining equations. Both the source terms and the solution in (3.1) are real valued.

It is important to observe that in (3.1), the slow variables (t, y') enter as parameters. The slow normal variable y_3 also enters as a parameter in the two first equations, but the boundary conditions on Γ_0 only bear on the trace on $\{y_3 = 0\}$. However, for later use, it is useful to consider interior source terms F^\pm, F_8^\pm that also depend on (t, y) and a boundary source term G that depends on (t, y') . The main purpose is to clarify the functional framework in which (3.1) can be solved. Since the unknown front profile ψ in (3.1) only appears through its θ -derivative, it will of course be defined only up to its mean with respect to θ (this mean being a function of (t, y')).

We shall refer from now on to (3.1) as the ‘fast problem’. In this Section, we fix a time $T > 0$. The functional spaces $\underline{S}^\pm, S_\star^\pm, S^\pm$ are defined accordingly, see Definition 1.1. Our main result in this Chapter is the following.

Theorem 3.1. *Let Assumptions (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4) be satisfied together with $\tau \neq 0$. Let $F^\pm, F_8^\pm \in S^\pm$ and let $G \in H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$. Then the fast problem (3.1) has a solution $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

$$(3.2a) \quad \begin{cases} F_6^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -b^+ \partial_\theta G_1 + c^+ \partial_\theta G_2, \\ F_6^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -b^- \partial_\theta G_3 + c^- \partial_\theta G_4, \end{cases} \quad (\text{compatibility at the boundary})$$

$$(3.2b) \quad \underline{F}^\pm(t, y, 0) = 0, \quad \underline{F}_8^\pm(t, y, 0) = 0, \quad (\text{compatibility for the slow means})$$

$$(3.2c) \quad \begin{cases} u_1^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - H_1^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{1,\star}^\pm(0), \\ u_2^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - H_2^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{2,\star}^\pm(0), \\ H_1^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - u_1^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{4,\star}^\pm(0), \\ H_2^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - u_2^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{5,\star}^\pm(0), \end{cases} \quad (\text{compatibility for the fast means})$$

$$(3.2d) \quad \partial_{Y_3} F_6^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^\pm - \tau \partial_\theta F_8^\pm = 0, \quad (\text{compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field})$$

$$(3.2e) \quad \forall k \neq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^+(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^-(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) dY_3 \\ + \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1(t, y', k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2(t, y', k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_3(t, y', k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_4(t, y', k) - i\tau \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{G}_5(t, y', k) = 0,$$

where in (3.2e), the vectors $\mathcal{L}^\pm(k)$ are explicitly defined in (A.5), the notation “ \cdot ” stands for the Hermitian product between two vectors, and the quantities $\ell_{1,2}^\pm$ are defined in (3.21) below. The last solvability condition (3.2e) will be referred to as an orthogonality condition (for the non-zero Fourier modes).

If the solvability conditions (3.2) are satisfied by the source terms of (3.1), then (3.1) has a solution of the form $(\mathbb{U}^\pm, 0)$, where $\mathbb{U}^\pm \in S^\pm$ can be chosen such that:

$$\Pi \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0.$$

Furthermore, any solution to (3.1) then reads¹:

$$U^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta) = \mathbb{U}^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta) + \underline{U}_h^\pm(t, y) + \left(u_{1,\star}^\pm, u_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, H_{1,\star}^\pm, H_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, 0 \right)^T(t, y, Y_3) \\ + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \gamma^\pm(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

where $\underline{U}_h^\pm \in \underline{S}^\pm$ is independent of θ , $u_{1,\star}^\pm, u_{2,\star}^\pm, H_{1,\star}^\pm, H_{2,\star}^\pm \in S_\star^\pm$, the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are explicitly given in (A.5), the coefficients γ^\pm satisfy $\gamma^\pm(t, y', 0, k) = \pm |k| \widehat{\psi}(t, y', k)$ for all $(t, y', k) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}^*$ with the reality condition:

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^*, \quad \gamma^\pm(t, y, -k) = \overline{\gamma^\pm(t, y, k)},$$

and, eventually, the slow mean \underline{U}_h^\pm satisfies the boundary conditions on Γ_0 :

$$\underline{u}_{h,3}^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \underline{H}_{h,3}^\pm|_{y_3=0} = 0, \quad \underline{q}_h^+|_{y_3=0} = \underline{q}_h^-|_{y_3=0}.$$

Here we have used the notation $\underline{U}_h^\pm = (\underline{u}_{h,1}^\pm, \underline{u}_{h,2}^\pm, \underline{u}_{h,3}^\pm, \underline{H}_{h,1}^\pm, \underline{H}_{h,2}^\pm, \underline{H}_{h,3}^\pm, \underline{q}_h^\pm)^T$.

Let us observe immediately that (3.2) does not involve any condition on the mean of the boundary source term $\widehat{G}(0)$. In the induction process of Chapter 5, the mean of the front profiles $\widehat{\psi}^m(0)$, $m \geq 2$, will be determined by enforcing a solvability condition for the Laplace type problem that will determine the slow mean of the total pressure correctors. This solvability condition will be examined separately since it does not enter the analysis of the fast problem. The analysis of the Laplace problem, which is reminiscent of the analysis in [SWZ18], will lead to a second order wave type equation for the slow mean of the front $\widehat{\psi}^m(0)$.

The following sections are devoted to the proof of Theorem 3.1. In order to understand better why (3.1) admits non-zero solutions in the homogeneous case, we first go back for a while to the linear stability problem of incompressible current vortex sheets and recall why Assumption (H1) yields the existence of linear surface waves that are exponentially decaying with respect to the normal variable to the current vortex sheet. This will be the opportunity to recall the expression of the so-called Lopatinskii determinant, which will be useful later on. The various matrices, eigenvectors and so on involved in the normal mode analysis also enter the explicit description of the (leading amplitude in the) weakly nonlinear ansatz (1.9a).

¹The subscript h stands for ‘homogeneous’.

3.1 A reminder on the normal mode analysis

The analysis of the fast problem (3.1) in the *homogeneous* case, that is when $F^\pm \equiv 0$, $F_8^\pm \equiv 0$, $G \equiv 0$, is more or less equivalent to the normal mode analysis that is performed for testing the linear stability of the piecewise constant solution (1.5) to (1.3). To highlight this, we thus go back for a while to the original (quasilinear) system (1.3) and linearize the equations around the piecewise constant solution (1.5). Forgetting in this Section about the top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm , the linearized problem reads:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_t \dot{u}^\pm + (u^{0,\pm} \cdot \nabla) \dot{u}^\pm - (H^{0,\pm} \cdot \nabla) \dot{H}^\pm + \nabla \dot{q}^\pm = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^\pm, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \partial_t \dot{H}^\pm + (u^{0,\pm} \cdot \nabla) \dot{H}^\pm - (H^{0,\pm} \cdot \nabla) \dot{u}^\pm = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^\pm, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \nabla \cdot \dot{u}^\pm(t) = \nabla \cdot \dot{H}^\pm(t) = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^\pm, \quad t \in [0, T], \\ \partial_t \dot{\psi} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \dot{\psi} = \dot{u}_3^\pm, \quad H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \dot{\psi} = \dot{H}_3^\pm, \quad [\dot{q}] = 0, \quad \text{on } \mathbb{T}^2, \quad t \in [0, T]. \end{array} \right.$$

For this Section only, we consider the normal variable $y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$, but the tangential variables y' still lie in \mathbb{T}^2 . We recall that j and j' refer to tangential spatial coordinates and that we use Einstein summation convention.

We perform a Laplace transform with respect to the time variable ($z := \tau - i\gamma$ is the associated dual variable) and a decomposition in Fourier series with respect to the tangential space coordinates $y' \in \mathbb{T}^2$ (the associated frequencies are $k \in \mathbb{Z}^2$). This yields the problem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (z + k_j u_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{u}_{j'}^\pm - (k_j H_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{H}_{j'}^\pm + k_{j'} \hat{q}^\pm = 0, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm, \quad j' = 1, 2, \\ i(z + k_j u_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{u}_3^\pm - i(k_j H_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{H}_3^\pm + \partial_{y_3} \hat{q}^\pm = 0, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm, \\ (z + k_j u_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{H}^\pm - (k_j H_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{u}^\pm = 0, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm, \\ i k_j \hat{u}_j^\pm + \partial_{y_3} \hat{u}_3^\pm = i k_j \hat{H}_j^\pm + \partial_{y_3} \hat{H}_3^\pm = 0, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm, \\ i(z + k_j u_j^{0,\pm}) \hat{\psi} = \hat{u}_3^\pm, \quad i k_j H_j^{0,\pm} \hat{\psi} = \hat{H}_3^\pm, \quad [\hat{q}] = 0, \quad y_3 = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

with what are -at least we hope so- self-explanatory notations. The analysis below follows what has been performed in [Syr53, Axf62, Cha61, BT02, MTT08]. We first look for exploding modes in time, that is we assume z to be of negative imaginary part ($\gamma > 0$). With some easy manipulations, we first use the divergence constraints on \hat{u}^\pm, \hat{H}^\pm in the two first equations and derive the second order differential equation for the total pressure²:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_{y_3}^2 \hat{q}^\pm - |k|^2 \hat{q}^\pm = 0, \quad y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm, \\ [\hat{q}] = 0, \quad y_3 = 0, \\ \partial_{y_3} \hat{q}^\pm = ((z + k_j u_j^{0,\pm})^2 - (k_j H_j^{0,\pm})^2) \hat{\psi}, \quad y_3 = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

For a non-zero frequency vector k , this problem has a nontrivial solution that is (exponentially) decaying at $|y_3| = +\infty$ if and only if:

$$(3.3) \quad (z + k_j u_j^{0,+})^2 + (z + k_j u_j^{0,-})^2 - (k_j H_j^{0,+})^2 - (k_j H_j^{0,-})^2 = 0.$$

Provided that we can find the expression of the total pressure, all other quantities are then determined by solving linear equations, so the vanishing of the quantity on the left hand side of (3.3) determines whether, on the Laplace-Fourier side, the linearized equations admit a nontrivial solution. To make the analogy with the theory of hyperbolic initial boundary value problems [Kre70, Sak82, BGS07], the polynomial expression in (3.3) will be referred to as the Lopatinskii determinant for the current vortex sheet problem.

Under the stability condition (H1) on the reference planar current vortex sheet, the second degree polynomial equation (3.3) in z has two *simple real* roots. This means that exploding modes in time

²On the Laplace-Fourier side, this is of course the analogue of the Laplace problem that determines the total pressure as the Lagrange multiplier associated with the divergence constraints on the velocity and the magnetic field.

($\gamma > 0$) do not occur, which is good for stability, but the linearized problem admits nontrivial oscillating waves in time ($\gamma = 0$). Since these waves decay exponentially with respect to the normal variable y_3 , they are usually referred to as *surface waves*. More algebraic details that fit into our framework for weakly nonlinear geometric optics are given in the following Section.

3.2 The homogeneous case

In this Section, we are going to characterize the solutions $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ to the fast problem (3.1) in the homogeneous case. We thus wish to determine all solutions to the system:

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^\pm = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^\pm = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ U^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi \underline{b} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Once again, we are only interested in real valued solutions. The result is summarized in the following Proposition.

Proposition 3.2. *The functions $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ that satisfy (3.4) are exactly those profiles of the form:*

$$\begin{aligned} U^\pm(t, y, Y_3, \theta) &= \underline{U}^\pm(t, y) + \left(u_{1,\star}^\pm, u_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, H_{1,\star}^\pm, H_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, 0 \right)^T(t, y, Y_3) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \gamma^\pm(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k), \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{U}^\pm \in \underline{S}^\pm$ is independent of θ , $u_{1,\star}^\pm, u_{2,\star}^\pm, H_{1,\star}^\pm, H_{2,\star}^\pm \in S_\star^\pm$, the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are explicitly given in (A.5), the coefficients γ^\pm satisfy $\gamma^\pm(t, y', 0, k) = \pm |k| \widehat{\psi}(t, y', k)$ for all $(t, y', k) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}^*$ and the reality condition:

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^*, \quad \gamma^\pm(t, y, -k) = \overline{\gamma^\pm(t, y, k)},$$

and, eventually, the slow mean \underline{U}^\pm satisfies the boundary conditions on Γ_0 :

$$\underline{u}_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \underline{H}_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = 0, \quad \underline{q}^+|_{y_3=0} = \underline{q}^-|_{y_3=0}.$$

In particular, given any $\psi \in H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$, we can construct a pair of profiles $U^\pm \in S^\pm$ such that (U^\pm, ψ) satisfies (3.4).

Proposition 3.2 extends to the three-dimensional case some of the calculations performed in [AH03]. We now give the proof for the sake of completeness.

Proof of Proposition 3.2. The proof is rather elementary and follows from mere algebraic manipulations. We first assume that $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ is a solution to (3.4), try to derive the expression of (U^\pm, ψ) , and eventually verify that such expressions provide indeed with the only possible solutions to (3.4). Let us therefore assume that $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ is a solution to (3.4).

- *The residual component.* We first take the limit $|Y_3| \rightarrow +\infty$ and obtain the fast equations:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_\theta \underline{U}^\pm = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \\ \xi_j \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^\pm = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm. \end{cases}$$

The explicit expression of the matrices \mathcal{A}^\pm is given in Appendix A. In particular, under Assumptions (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4), together with $\tau \neq 0$, it is proved in Appendix A that the matrices \mathcal{A}^\pm are invertible.

This means that, even without using the fast divergence constraint $\xi_j \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^\pm = 0$ on the magnetic field, we necessarily have $\partial_\theta \underline{U}^\pm = 0$, or in other words:

$$\underline{U}^\pm(t, y, \theta) = \underline{U}^\pm(t, y),$$

for some functions $\underline{U}^\pm \in H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm)$. The divergence constraint on the magnetic field is a consequence of the remaining seven equations. We shall examine the boundary conditions that must be satisfied by the slow means \underline{U}^\pm on $\{y_3 = 0\}$ later.

- *The surface wave component. Zero Fourier mode.* Subtracting the residual component at $Y_3 = \pm\infty$ and taking the average with respect to θ of the fast equations in (3.4), we find that the fast mean $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0)$ must satisfy:

$$A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0) = 0, \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = 0,$$

where $(t, y) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm$ enter here as parameters. From the explicit expression of the matrices A_3^\pm given in Appendix A and the exponential decay at $Y_3 = \pm\infty$ of functions in S_\star^\pm , we find that the latter equations are satisfied if and only if

$$\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{q}_\star^\pm(0) \equiv 0.$$

In other words, the fast mean $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0)$ of U^\pm has the form:

$$\left(u_{1,\star}^\pm, u_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, H_{1,\star}^\pm, H_{2,\star}^\pm, 0, 0 \right)^T(t, y, Y_3),$$

as claimed in Proposition 3.2. Since the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic field do not enter the boundary conditions in (3.4), the four scalar functions that define the fast mean are completely free.

Since the normal velocity, normal magnetic field and total pressure of the fast mean $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(0)$ are zero, it is easy to see that the slow mean \underline{U}^\pm must satisfy the boundary conditions on Γ_0 :

$$\underline{u}_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \underline{H}_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = 0, \quad \underline{q}^+|_{y_3=0} = \underline{q}^-|_{y_3=0}.$$

These conditions are obtained by computing the mean with respect to θ on \mathbb{T} of the boundary conditions in (3.4).

- *The surface wave component. non-zero Fourier modes.* We now consider the oscillating Fourier modes of the surface wave component of U^\pm . We consider a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and compute the k -th Fourier coefficient with respect to θ of all equations in (3.4). We get:

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{cases} A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(k) + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm \widehat{U}_\star^\pm(k) = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^\pm(k) + i k \xi_j \widehat{H}_{j,\star}^\pm(k) = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{U}_\star^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0}(k) + B^- \widehat{U}_\star^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0}(k) + i k \widehat{\psi}(k) \underline{b} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Observe that here, we have already used the fact that the residual component \underline{U}^\pm does not depend on θ . The first two equations in (3.5) are reminiscent of the normal mode analysis performed to study the linear stability of the planar current vortex sheet (1.5). Indeed, if we write down the equations satisfied by the Fourier coefficient $\widehat{U}_\star^\pm(k)$ and use the divergence constraints for the velocity and magnetic field, we get³:

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{cases} c^\pm \widehat{u}_{j,\star}^\pm - b^\pm \widehat{H}_{j,\star}^\pm + \xi_j \widehat{q}_\star^\pm = 0, & j = 1, 2, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^\pm + i k c^\pm \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^\pm - i k b^\pm \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^\pm = 0, \\ -b^\pm \widehat{u}_\star^\pm + c^\pm \widehat{H}_\star^\pm = 0, \end{cases}$$

³This system is similar to the one obtained when performing the normal mode analysis in the previous Section, with corresponding frequencies $z = \tau$ and $k_j = k \xi_j$.

together with the divergence constraints

$$(3.7a) \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^1 + i k \xi_j \widehat{u}_{j,\star}^1 = 0,$$

$$(3.7b) \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^1 + i k \xi_j \widehat{H}_{j,\star}^1 = 0.$$

Now, using (3.7) in (3.6), and recalling the boundary conditions in (3.5), we find that the total pressure must satisfy the (seemingly overdetermined) elliptic system⁴:

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_{Y_3}^2 \widehat{q}_\star^\pm - k^2 \widehat{q}_\star^\pm = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \quad Y_3 \gtrless 0, \\ \widehat{q}_\star^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{q}_\star^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^\pm|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = k^2 ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2) \widehat{\psi}. \end{cases}$$

Since we are looking for exponentially decaying profiles (in Y_3), the second order differential equation for \widehat{q}_\star^\pm gives the general expression⁵:

$$(3.9) \quad \widehat{q}_\star^\pm(t, y, Y_3, k) = ((b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2) \gamma^\pm(t, y, k) e^{\mp|k|Y_3}, \quad \forall (t, y, Y_3) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{R}^\pm.$$

Let us notice that y_3 is a parameter in (3.9). Hence the only remaining problem is to take the double trace $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$ in (3.9) and to determine whether we can solve the boundary conditions in (3.8). The first boundary condition in (3.8) gives:

$$\gamma^+(t, y', 0, k) = \gamma^-(t, y', 0, k).$$

Therefore the second boundary condition will be satisfied if and only if (we recall $k \neq 0$ and we are looking for non-trivial solutions, *i.e.* $\widehat{q}_\star^\pm \not\equiv 0$ and $\widehat{\psi} \not\equiv 0$ for at least one non-zero Fourier mode):

$$(3.10) \quad (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 = (b^+)^2 + (b^-)^2,$$

hence Assumption (H4). As in the theory of initial boundary value problems for hyperbolic systems [Kre70, Sak82, BGS07], the identity (3.10) is similar to the cancellation of some Lopatinskii determinant (see [MTT08]) that we can define as follows:

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) &:= (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 - (b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 \\ &= 2\tau^2 + 2(a^+ + a^-)\tau + (a^+)^2 + (a^-)^2 - (b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2. \end{aligned}$$

This is nothing but a polynomial of degree 2 in τ , so the roots can be easily computed. Under the stability assumption (H1), we can show that Δ has exactly two *simple real* roots $\tau_1 = \tau_1(\xi_1, \xi_2)$ and $\tau_2 = \tau_2(\xi_1, \xi_2)$; only the *weak* Lopatinskii condition is fulfilled. Observe that there is no reason why $\tau = 0$ could not be a root to (3.11), but since the case $\tau = 0$ induces a different parametrization of some eigenspaces (for instance \mathcal{A}^\pm is not invertible if $\tau = 0$), we need to exclude this possibility.

We refer to [BGS07] for more details on the possible degeneracies of the Uniform Lopatinskii Condition for hyperbolic initial boundary value problems. Any of the two triples of frequencies $(\tau_{1,2}(\xi), \xi_1, \xi_2)$ will be called *elliptic* because it corresponds to a case where the nontrivial solutions to the linearized equations have exponential decay with respect to the normal variable to the current vortex sheet. For ‘standard’ hyperbolic initial boundary value problems, this type of situation has been studied in [ST88].

Once we have the expression (3.9) for the total pressure, it is a mere algebra exercise to verify that the solution to (3.5) is given by:

$$\widehat{U}^\pm(t, y, Y_3, k) = \gamma^\pm(t, y, k) e^{\mp|k|Y_3} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

⁴We recall that the tangential frequency vector ξ' has been chosen with norm 1.

⁵Here we use the fact that both quantities $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2$ are non-zero, see Appendix A for the verification of this property.

with the vector $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ defined in (A.5). Our normalization (3.9) for the coefficients γ^\pm yields the (rather simple) relation $\gamma^\pm(t, y', 0, k) = \pm|k| \psi(t, y', k)$ on Γ_0 . The reality condition for γ^\pm comes from our choice of $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ that also satisfies, see (A.5):

$$\mathcal{R}^\pm(-k) = \overline{\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)}.$$

Conversely, it is elementary to verify that any function of the form given in Proposition 3.2 does indeed satisfy the homogeneous fast system (3.4), which completes the proof of Proposition 3.2. \square

Proposition 3.2 already yields part of the results claimed in Theorem 3.1. Namely, since we now have a complete parametrization of the solutions to (3.1) in the homogeneous case, by linearity it is sufficient to prove that the conditions (3.2) are necessary and sufficient for the existence of *one* solution to (3.1). Let us also observe that if, for some given source terms F^\pm, F_8^\pm, G in (3.1), there exists a solution $(U^\pm, \psi) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty$, then we can always subtract a solution (V^\pm, ψ) to the homogeneous problem (3.4) with the *same* function ψ . Consequently, showing that (3.1) admits one solution (U^\pm, ψ) amounts to showing that (3.1) admits one solution of the form $(\mathbb{U}^\pm, 0)$ with $\mathbb{U}^\pm \in S^\pm$.

3.3 The inhomogeneous case

In this Section, we complete the proof of Theorem 3.1 by using the reduction to the case $\psi \equiv 0$ as explained above. We thus focus on the fast problem, whose unknown is now denoted $\mathbb{U}^\pm = (\mathcal{U}^\pm, \mathcal{H}^\pm, \mathcal{Q}^\pm)^T$:

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathbb{U}^\pm = F^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^\pm = F_8^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \mathbb{U}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \mathbb{U}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G, \end{cases}$$

and we try to determine necessary and sufficient conditions on the source terms such that (3.12) has (at least) one solution.

3.3.1 Necessary conditions for solvability

We first exhibit several more or less obvious necessary solvability conditions for (3.12). Let us first note that the sixth equation in the system $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathbb{U}^\pm = F^\pm$ reads⁶:

$$-b^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{U}_3^\pm + c^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_3^\pm = F_6^\pm.$$

Since the slow and fast normal variables y_3 and Y_3 enter as parameters here, we can take the trace of this equation on $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$, and use the boundary conditions in (3.12):

$$\mathcal{U}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_1, \quad \mathcal{H}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_2, \quad \mathcal{U}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_3, \quad \mathcal{H}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_4.$$

We get the system (3.2a), which is a compatibility condition between some of the boundary and interior source terms in (3.12).

We now take the limit $Y_3 = \pm\infty$ in the ‘interior’ equations of (3.12), and then take the mean with respect to $\theta \in \mathbb{T}$. We get the relations (3.2b), which mean that the residual components of the interior source terms $\underline{F}^\pm, \underline{F}_8^\pm$ should be ‘purely oscillating’ in θ .

Let us now project the interior equations of (3.12) on the surface wave components S_\star^\pm (meaning that we subtract the limit of all quantities at $Y_3 = \pm\infty$), and take the mean with respect to θ on \mathbb{T} . We get:

$$A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathbb{U}}_\star^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_\star^\pm(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0).$$

⁶We shall repeatedly use in this Section the expression of the matrices A_3^\pm, \mathcal{A}^\pm that are given in Appendix A.

Using the explicit expression of the matrices A_3^\pm given in Appendix A, we find that the noncharacteristic components of the vector $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\star^\pm(0)$, that is, the normal velocity, normal magnetic field and total pressure, are given by solving:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{Q}}_\star^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^\pm(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0),$$

with zero ‘boundary conditions’ at $Y_3 = \pm\infty$, and it then remains to verify the five algebraic relations:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm(0), \\ u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) &= \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm(0), & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) - u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) &= \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm(0), & j = 1, 2. \end{aligned}$$

The necessary solvability conditions for determining the fast mean $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}_\star^\pm(0)$ therefore read:

$$(3.13) \quad \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm(0) = 0, \quad u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm(0), \quad H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0) - u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm(0).$$

The three remaining components $\widehat{F}_{3,\star}^\pm(0)$, $\widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm(0)$, $\widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0)$ are free. Let us observe that (3.13) is more restrictive than the conditions (3.2c) given in Theorem 3.1. We shall explain why (3.2c), together with (3.2d) are actually sufficient conditions later on.

The solvability conditions (3.2b), (3.13) bear on the slow and fast means with respect to θ . The following compatibility conditions will rather bear on the oscillating part with respect to θ (as for (3.2a)).

Let us now examine more closely the fast equations in (3.12). Using the expressions of the matrices \mathcal{A}^\pm and A_3^\pm in Appendix A, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh equations in the system $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathcal{U}^\pm = F^\pm$ equivalently read:

$$\begin{cases} -u_1^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm - b^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{U}_1^\pm + (\tau + \xi_2 u_2^{0,\pm}) \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_1^\pm - \xi_1 u_1^{0,\pm} \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_2^\pm & = F_4^\pm - H_1^{0,\pm} F_7^\pm, \\ -u_2^{0,\pm} \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm - b^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{U}_2^\pm - \xi_1 u_2^{0,\pm} \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_1^\pm + (\tau + \xi_1 u_1^{0,\pm}) \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_2^\pm & = F_5^\pm - H_2^{0,\pm} F_7^\pm, \\ -b^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{U}_3^\pm + c^\pm \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_3^\pm & = F_6^\pm, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{U}_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{U}_j^\pm & = F_7^\pm. \end{cases}$$

Applying $\xi_1 \partial_\theta$ to the first equation, $\xi_2 \partial_\theta$ to the second equation, ∂_{Y_3} to the third one and adding all three quantities, we end up with:

$$\tau \partial_\theta \left(\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^\pm \right) = \partial_{Y_3} F_6^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^\pm.$$

This means that the source terms in (3.12) must satisfy:

$$(3.14) \quad \partial_{Y_3} F_6^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^\pm - \tau \partial_\theta F_8^\pm = 0,$$

which includes, by taking the mean with respect to θ , one of the conditions in (3.13), namely $\widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm(0) = 0$. The condition (3.14) is a compatibility between the fast divergence of the magnetic field and the source term in the fast equations for the magnetic field. Such a compatibility condition arises because there is no Lagrange multiplier associated with the divergence constraint in the evolution equation for the magnetic field (this constraint is meant to be propagated in time due to the ‘curl’ form of the original equation).

Let us now exhibit a convenient duality formula, which is some kind of a Fredholm alternative for the solvability of (3.12). The analysis below is reminiscent of what has been done in [BGC12, BGC17, CW18]

with the difference that we deal here with a characteristic (free) boundary problem. We consider a non-zero $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and compute the k -th Fourier coefficient of all equations in (3.12). We obtain⁷:

$$(3.15) \quad \begin{cases} (A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm) \widehat{U}^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{U}^+(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{U}^-(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}(k). \end{cases}$$

In particular, taking the trace on Γ_0 of the fast equation in (3.15), we find that there exists a smooth and bounded (with respect to Y_3) solution W^\pm to the system:

$$(3.16) \quad \begin{cases} (A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm) W^\pm = \widehat{F}^\pm(k)|_{y_3=0}, & \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ W^+(0) + B^- W^-(0) = \widehat{G}(k). \end{cases}$$

Observe that in (3.16), the only remaining parameters, which we have omitted to write explicitly, are (t, y') . For convenience, we introduce the notation $L_k^\pm := A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm$, which corresponds to the action of the fast operator $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)$ on the k -th Fourier mode with respect to θ . We also use the notation $(L_k^\pm)^*$ to denote the (formal) adjoint operator $-(A_3^\pm)^T \partial_{Y_3} - i k (\mathcal{A}^\pm)^T$. We use at last the notation “ \cdot ” for the hermitian product in \mathbb{C}^7 :

$$\forall X, Y \in \mathbb{C}^7, \quad X \cdot Y := \sum_{j=1}^7 \overline{X_j} Y_j.$$

Let us start with the (bounded) solution W^\pm to the system (3.16). For a pair of sufficiently smooth and (exponentially) decaying at infinity test functions V^\pm , we have:

$$(3.17) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} V^+ \cdot (L_k^+ W^+) dY_3 - \int_{-\infty}^0 V^- \cdot (L_k^- W^-) dY_3 \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} (L_k^+)^* V^+ \cdot W^+ dY_3 - \int_{-\infty}^0 (L_k^-)^* V^- \cdot W^- dY_3 - V^+(0) \cdot A_3^+ W^+(0) - V^-(0) \cdot A_3^- W^-(0). \end{aligned}$$

We make the boundary terms at $Y_3 = 0$ explicit thanks to the expression of A_3^\pm (see Appendix A), and use the fact that W^\pm satisfies (3.16). This yields:

$$(3.18) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} V^+ \cdot \widehat{F}^+(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 - \int_{-\infty}^0 V^- \cdot \widehat{F}^-(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} (L_k^+)^* V^+ \cdot W^+ dY_3 - \int_{-\infty}^0 (L_k^-)^* V^- \cdot W^- dY_3 \\ & \quad - \left(\overline{v_3^+(0)} + \overline{v_3^-(0)} \right) q^-(0) \\ & \quad - \left(u_j^{0,+} \overline{v_j^+(0)} + H_j^{0,+} \overline{B_j^+(0)} + \overline{p^+(0)} \right) \widehat{G}_1(k) \\ & \quad - \left(u_j^{0,-} \overline{v_j^-(0)} + H_j^{0,-} \overline{B_j^-(0)} + \overline{p^-(0)} \right) \widehat{G}_3(k) \\ & \quad + \left(H_j^{0,+} \overline{v_j^+(0)} + u_j^{0,+} \overline{B_j^+(0)} \right) \widehat{G}_2(k) + \left(H_j^{0,-} \overline{v_j^-(0)} + u_j^{0,-} \overline{B_j^-(0)} \right) \widehat{G}_4(k) \\ & \quad - \overline{v_3^+(0)} \widehat{G}_5(k), \end{aligned}$$

where the coordinates of V^\pm are denoted (v^\pm, B^\pm, p^\pm) and the seventh coordinate of W^\pm is denoted q^\pm . The goal is now to choose the test functions V^\pm such that all the blue terms in (3.18) -those where W^\pm

⁷Here we forget temporarily about the divergence constraint on the magnetic field since it is meant to be recovered in the end by the compatibility condition (3.14) for non-zero Fourier modes.

still appears- vanish. This leads us to introducing the so-called *dual* problem:

$$(3.19) \quad \begin{cases} (L_k^\pm)^* V^\pm = 0, & \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ v_3^+(0) + v_3^-(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

After several calculations which are quite similar to those that have been done in the proof of Proposition 3.2, we find that there is a one-dimensional space of solutions to (3.19), that is spanned by the pair:

$$(3.20) \quad V^\pm(Y_3) := e^{\mp|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^\pm(k),$$

where the vectors $\mathcal{L}^\pm(k) \in \mathbb{C}^7$ are explicitly defined by (A.5). Plugging the expression (3.20) of V^\pm in (3.18), and defining the quantities:

$$(3.21) \quad \ell_1^\pm := 2(b^\pm)^2 - \tau c^\pm, \quad \text{and} \quad \ell_2^\pm := -(a^\pm + c^\pm) b^\pm,$$

we find that a necessary condition for (3.16) to have a solution is:

$$(3.22) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^+(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 - \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^-(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 \\ + \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1(k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2(k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_3(k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_4(k) - i \tau \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{G}_5(k) = 0.$$

At this stage, we have shown that if (3.12) has a solution (which is equivalent to assuming that the original fast problem (3.1) has a solution), then the conditions (3.2) must be satisfied by the source terms.

We assume from now on that the source terms in (3.12) satisfy (3.2) and wish to show that there exists a solution $\mathbb{U}^\pm \in S^\pm$ to (3.12). This is done by separating the zero Fourier mode from the non-zero modes and by constructing an explicit solution to (3.12) in each case.

3.3.2 Solvability I. Zero Fourier mode

We first show that we can solve the projection of (3.12) on the zero Fourier mode. Our goal is to construct a pair of functions $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) \in S^\pm$ that does not depend on θ , and that satisfies:

$$(3.23) \quad \begin{cases} A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}^\pm(0), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_3^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_8^\pm(0), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^+(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^-(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}(0). \end{cases}$$

Here and below, the coordinates of $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)$ are denoted $\mathcal{U}^\pm, \mathcal{H}^\pm, \mathcal{Q}^\pm$ for the velocity, magnetic field and total pressure respectively (we omit to recall the hat notation and the reference to the 0 Fourier mode for clarity). We also wish to show that solving (3.23) is possible with the additional constraint $\Pi \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) = 0$ (zero tangential components for the velocity and magnetic field) and $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0$ (zero trace for the residual component on Γ^\pm).

Solving (3.23) is rather easy. Using the solvability condition (3.2b), we already know that $\widehat{F}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_\star^\pm(0)$ and $\widehat{F}_8^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0)$. We thus define the fast normal velocity, normal magnetic field and total pressure by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^-(t, y, Y_3) &:= \int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^-(t, y, Y, 0) dY, & \mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^+(t, y, Y_3) &:= - \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^+(t, y, Y, 0) dY, \\ \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^-(t, y, Y_3) &:= \int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^-(t, y, Y, 0) dY, & \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^+(t, y, Y_3) &:= - \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^+(t, y, Y, 0) dY, \\ \mathcal{Q}_\star^-(t, y, Y_3) &:= \int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^-(t, y, Y, 0) dY, & \mathcal{Q}_\star^+(t, y, Y_3) &:= - \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^+(t, y, Y, 0) dY. \end{aligned}$$

The above formulas define some functions $\mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^\pm, \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^\pm, \mathcal{Q}_\star^\pm \in S_\star^\pm$ that do not depend on θ . Because of the compatibility conditions (3.2c) and (3.2d) (which implies $\widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm \equiv 0$), we find that the vectors:

$$\widehat{\mathbb{U}}_\star^\pm(0) := \left(0, 0, \mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^\pm, 0, 0, \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^\pm, \mathcal{Q}_\star^\pm\right)^T,$$

satisfy the fast equations in (3.23), namely:

$$A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathbb{U}}_\star^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_\star^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}^\pm(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{3,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(0) = \widehat{F}_8^\pm(0),$$

for all $(t, y, Y_3) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{R}^\pm$. It remains to add some slow functions $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)(t, y)$ in order to satisfy the boundary conditions in (3.23). Indeed, any choice of functions $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)$ that are independent of Y_3 will not modify the fulfillment of the fast equations in (3.23). We thus only need to determine $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)$ such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mathcal{U}}_3^+(t, y', 0) &= \widehat{G}_1(t, y', 0) - \mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^+(t, y', 0, 0), \\ \underline{\mathcal{H}}_3^+(t, y', 0) &= \widehat{G}_2(t, y', 0) - \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^+(t, y', 0, 0), \\ \underline{\mathcal{U}}_3^-(t, y', 0) &= \widehat{G}_3(t, y', 0) - \mathcal{U}_{3,\star}^-(t, y', 0, 0), \\ \underline{\mathcal{H}}_3^-(t, y', 0) &= \widehat{G}_4(t, y', 0) - \mathcal{H}_{3,\star}^-(t, y', 0, 0), \\ \underline{\mathcal{Q}}^+(t, y', 0) - \underline{\mathcal{Q}}^-(t, y', 0) &= \widehat{G}_5(t, y', 0) - \mathcal{Q}_\star^+(t, y', 0, 0) + \mathcal{Q}_\star^-(t, y', 0, 0), \end{aligned}$$

which is always possible. Satisfying the additional constraint $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0$ is always made possible by multiplying, for instance, by the cut-off function $\chi(y_3)$ that vanishes outside $[-2/3, 2/3]$.

The particular solution $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)$ which we have constructed for the problem (3.23) obviously satisfies $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) \in S^\pm$. Moreover, we have shown that it is always possible to choose $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)$ such that $\Pi \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0) = 0$ and $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0$. In order to prove Theorem 3.1, we can now reduce to the case where all source terms in (3.12) have zero mean with respect to θ .

3.3.3 Solvability II. Non-zero Fourier modes

Thanks to the analysis in the previous Paragraph, the only point left in the proof of Theorem 3.1 is to show that (3.12) admits one solution \mathbb{U}^\pm when the source terms satisfy (3.2a), (3.2d), (3.2e), together with $\widehat{F}^\pm(0) = 0$, $\widehat{F}_8^\pm(0) = 0$ and $\widehat{G}(0) = 0$. (Let us observe that in this case, (3.2b), (3.2c) are trivially satisfied.) In order to solve (3.12), we shall first construct an explicit solution for its projection on each non-zero Fourier mode with respect to θ . We shall then study the summability properties of the corresponding Fourier series. Let us therefore compute the k -th Fourier coefficient of each equation in (3.12) and thus introduce the problem:

$$(3.24) \quad \begin{cases} (A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm) \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \quad \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_3^\pm(k) + i k \xi_j \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_j^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}_8^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \quad \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}(k). \end{cases}$$

We focus on the system (3.24), of which we first take the limit at $|Y_3| = +\infty$ in order to try to determine the residual component of $\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k)$. We wish to construct a solution to:

$$(3.25) \quad i k \mathcal{A}^\pm \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}^\pm(k), \quad y_3 \in I^\pm, \quad Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm.$$

Since we already know that the matrices \mathcal{A}^\pm are invertible, there is no choice for the residual component, and we must set:

$$\widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k) := \frac{1}{i k} (\mathcal{A}^\pm)^{-1} \widehat{F}^\pm(k).$$

Performing some manipulations on the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh equations of system (3.25), we find that the residual component which we have just defined satisfies the additional relation:

$$i k \tau \left(i k \xi_j \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_j^\pm(k) \right) = i k \xi_j \widehat{F}_{3+j}^\pm(k) = i k \tau \widehat{F}_8^\pm(k),$$

where the final equality comes from (3.2d). Since k and τ are non-zero, this means that the residual components $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(k)$ satisfy:

$$i k \xi_j \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_j^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}_8^\pm(k),$$

which is the k -th Fourier coefficient projection of the fast divergence constraint $\xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^\pm = F_8^\pm$.

We now define the boundary source term:

$$\widehat{G}(k) := B^+ \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^+(k)|_{y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^-(k)|_{y_3=0},$$

in such a way that the pair of profiles $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(k)$ is a solution to:

$$(3.26) \quad \begin{cases} (A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^\pm) \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ i k \xi_j \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_j^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}_8^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^+(k)|_{y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^-(k)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{G}(k). \end{cases}$$

This is nothing but the residual component of (3.24) except that the boundary source term is not the same as in (3.24).

The above derivation of necessary solvability conditions for (3.1) implies that the source terms in (3.26) satisfies the orthogonality condition:

$$(3.27) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^+(t, y', 0, k) dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^-(t, y', 0, k) dY_3 \\ + \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1(t, y', k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2(t, y', k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_3(t, y', k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_4(t, y', k) - i \tau \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{G}_5(t, y', k) = 0,$$

From the definition of the Fourier coefficients $\widehat{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(k)$, $k \neq 0$, and the fact that the source term \widehat{F}^\pm belongs to $\underline{S}^\pm = H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm \times \mathbb{T})$, it is quite clear that the formula:

$$\underline{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(t, y, \theta) := \sum_{k \neq 0} \widehat{\mathcal{U}}^\pm(t, y, k) e^{i k \theta} = \sum_{k \neq 0} \frac{1}{i k} (\mathcal{A}^\pm)^{-1} \widehat{F}^\pm(t, y, k) e^{i k \theta},$$

defines a pair of functions $\underline{\mathcal{U}}^\pm \in \underline{S}^\pm$, and these functions satisfy⁸:

$$(3.28) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \underline{\mathcal{U}}^\pm = \underline{F}^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^\pm = \underline{F}_8^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \underline{\mathcal{U}}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \underline{\mathcal{U}}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \underline{G}, \end{cases}$$

with an obvious definition for the boundary source term \underline{G} .

Since we have already constructed a solution to (3.28), we can subtract (3.12) and (3.28), and it remains to construct a solution to the fast problem:

$$(3.29) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathcal{U}^\pm = F_\star^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^\pm = F_{8,\star}^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \mathcal{U}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \mathcal{U}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \underbrace{G - \underline{G}}_{=: G_\star}, \end{cases}$$

⁸Of course all Y_3 -derivatives vanish in (3.29) since residual functions are independent of Y_3 .

where the main gain with respect to (3.12) is that now all interior source terms are exponentially decaying at $Y_3 = \pm\infty$. Subtracting (3.2e) and (3.27), we know that the source terms in (3.29) satisfy the orthogonality condition:

$$(3.30) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}_\star^+(t, y', 0, k) dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}_\star^-(t, y', 0, k) dY_3 \\ + \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_{1,\star}(t, y', k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_{2,\star}(t, y', k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_{3,\star}(t, y', k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_{4,\star}(t, y', k) - i\tau \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{G}_{5,\star}(t, y', k) = 0.$$

By linearity, we also know that the source terms in (3.29) satisfy the compatibility condition on Γ_0 :

$$(3.31) \quad \begin{cases} F_{6,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -b^+ \partial_\theta G_{1,\star} + c^+ \partial_\theta G_{2,\star}, \\ F_{6,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -b^- \partial_\theta G_{3,\star} + c^- \partial_\theta G_{4,\star}. \end{cases}$$

We shall also use the compatibility condition for the divergence of the magnetic field, which corresponds to the projection on S_\star^\pm of (3.2d), namely:

$$(3.32) \quad \partial_{Y_3} F_{6,\star}^\pm + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j,\star}^\pm - \tau \partial_\theta F_{8,\star}^\pm = 0.$$

In order to construct a solution to (3.29), we are going to find the expression for the k -th Fourier coefficient of \mathbb{U}^\pm , which must be a solution to:

$$(3.33) \quad \begin{cases} L_k^\pm \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}_\star^\pm, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_3^\pm(k) + i k \xi_j \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_j^\pm(k) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm(k), & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^+(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{\mathbb{U}}^-(k)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_\star(k). \end{cases}$$

Making the fast equations explicit, we must solve (forgetting from now on the hat notation and the reference to the index k for the solution):

$$(3.34) \quad \begin{cases} i k c^\pm \mathcal{U}_j^\pm - i k b^\pm \mathcal{H}_j^\pm + i k \xi_j \mathcal{Q}^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm - u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm + H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm, & j = 1, 2, \\ i k c^\pm \mathcal{U}_3^\pm - i k b^\pm \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{Q}^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^\pm, \\ -i k b^\pm \mathcal{U}_j^\pm + i k c^\pm \mathcal{H}_j^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm + u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm, & j = 1, 2, \\ -i k b^\pm \mathcal{U}_3^\pm + i k c^\pm \mathcal{H}_3^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{U}_3^\pm + i k \xi_j \mathcal{U}_j^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + i k \xi_j \mathcal{H}_j^\pm & = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm. \end{cases}$$

Using once again the divergence constraints on the velocity and the magnetic field, we find that the total pressure must satisfy the differential equation:

$$(3.35) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3}^2 \mathcal{Q}^\pm - k^2 \mathcal{Q}^\pm &= \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^\pm - i k (a^\pm + c^\pm) \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm + 2 i k b^\pm \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm + i k \xi_j \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm, \\ &= \underbrace{\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^\pm + \frac{2b^\pm}{\tau} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm - i k (a^\pm + c^\pm) \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm + \frac{2 i k b^\pm}{\tau} \xi_j \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm + i k \xi_j \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm}_{=: \mathcal{F}^\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality comes from (3.32). The total pressure should also satisfy the boundary conditions:

$$(3.36a) \quad \mathcal{Q}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \mathcal{Q}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_{5,\star},$$

$$(3.36b) \quad \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{Q}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - i k c^+ \widehat{G}_{1,\star} + i k b^+ \widehat{G}_{2,\star},$$

$$(3.36c) \quad \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{Q}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - i k c^- \widehat{G}_{3,\star} + i k b^- \widehat{G}_{4,\star},$$

A solution $(\mathcal{Q}^+, \mathcal{Q}^-)$ to (3.35), (3.36b), (3.36c) is given by:

$$(3.37) \quad \mathcal{Q}^+ := \kappa^+ e^{-|k|Y_3} - \frac{1}{2|k|} \left(\int_0^{Y_3} e^{-|k|(Y_3-Y)} \mathcal{F}^+(Y) dY + \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} e^{-|k|(Y-Y_3)} \mathcal{F}^+(Y) dY \right),$$

$$(3.38) \quad \mathcal{Q}^- := \kappa^- e^{|k|Y_3} - \frac{1}{2|k|} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} e^{-|k|(Y_3-Y)} \mathcal{F}^-(Y) dY + \int_{Y_3}^0 e^{-|k|(Y-Y_3)} \mathcal{F}^-(Y) dY \right),$$

where the coefficients κ^\pm , which are actually functions of (t, y) , must satisfy at this stage:

$$(3.39) \quad \kappa^+|_{y_3=0} = -\frac{1}{2|k|} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^+|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY - \frac{1}{|k|} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + i \operatorname{sgn}(k) c^+ \widehat{G}_{1,\star} - i \operatorname{sgn}(k) b^+ \widehat{G}_{2,\star},$$

$$(3.40) \quad \kappa^-|_{y_3=0} = -\frac{1}{2|k|} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^-|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY + \frac{1}{|k|} \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - i \operatorname{sgn}(k) c^- \widehat{G}_{3,\star} + i \operatorname{sgn}(k) b^- \widehat{G}_{4,\star}.$$

The choice of the dependence of κ^\pm on the slow normal variable y_3 is completely free at this point since it does not affect the fulfillment of (3.35). The question now is to determine whether this solution to (3.35), (3.36b), (3.36c) also satisfies (3.36a) which will follow from (3.30) and (3.31). Indeed, we compute from (3.37), (3.38) and (3.39), (3.40):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{Q}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \mathcal{Q}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \\ &= \kappa^+|_{y_3=0} - \frac{1}{2|k|} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^+|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY - \kappa^-|_{y_3=0} + \frac{1}{2|k|} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^-|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY \\ &= -\frac{1}{|k|} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^+|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY + \frac{1}{|k|} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{|k|Y} \mathcal{F}^-|_{y_3=0}(Y) dY \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{|k|} \left(\widehat{F}_{3,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \right) + i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \left(c^+ \widehat{G}_{1,\star} + c^- \widehat{G}_{3,\star} - b^+ \widehat{G}_{2,\star} - b^- \widehat{G}_{4,\star} \right). \end{aligned}$$

At this stage, we go back to the expression of the source terms \mathcal{F}^\pm in the differential equations (3.35) and we integrate by parts those two terms in the expression of \mathcal{F}^\pm that involve a Y_3 -derivative. Using the expression (A.5) of the vectors $\mathcal{L}^\pm(k)$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{Q}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \mathcal{Q}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \\ &= -\frac{i \operatorname{sgn}(k)}{\tau} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-|k|Y} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}_\star^+|_{y_3=0}(Y, k) dY + \frac{i \operatorname{sgn}(k)}{\tau} \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{|k|Y} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}_\star^-|_{y_3=0}(Y, k) dY \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{|k|\tau} \left(b^+ \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + b^- \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \right) + i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \left(c^+ \widehat{G}_{1,\star} + c^- \widehat{G}_{3,\star} - b^+ \widehat{G}_{2,\star} - b^- \widehat{G}_{4,\star} \right) \\ &= i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \left(\left(\frac{\ell_1^+}{\tau} + c^+ \right) \widehat{G}_{1,\star} + \left(\frac{\ell_2^+}{\tau} - b^+ \right) \widehat{G}_{2,\star} + \left(\frac{\ell_1^-}{\tau} + c^- \right) \widehat{G}_{3,\star} + \left(\frac{\ell_2^-}{\tau} - b^- \right) \widehat{G}_{4,\star} \right) + \widehat{G}_{5,\star} \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{|k|\tau} \left(b^+ \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + b^- \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \right) \\ &= i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \left(\frac{2(b^+)^2}{\tau} \widehat{G}_{1,\star} - \frac{2c^+ b^+}{\tau} \widehat{G}_{2,\star} + \frac{2(b^-)^2}{\tau} \widehat{G}_{3,\star} - \frac{2c^- b^-}{\tau} \widehat{G}_{4,\star} \right) + \widehat{G}_{5,\star} \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{|k|\tau} \left(b^+ \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + b^- \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the orthogonality condition (3.30) and the expression (3.21) of the coefficients ℓ_1^\pm, ℓ_2^\pm . Using now (3.31), we obtain that the total pressure defined in (3.37), (3.38) satisfies (3.36a).

For convenience, we extend κ^\pm to I^\pm by choosing them to be independent of the slow normal variable y_3 . This has no consequence as far as regularity and integrability are concerned, and we shall see in a moment why this choice does not affect the solvability of (3.33).

Up to now, we have constructed the total pressure \mathcal{Q}^\pm as a solution to (3.35) and (3.36). We now construct the tangential components of the velocity and the magnetic field. Namely, we set:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{U}_j^\pm &:= -\frac{c^\pm \xi_j}{(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2} \mathcal{Q}^\pm + \frac{c^\pm (\widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm - u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm)}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} + \frac{b^\pm (\widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm)}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} + \frac{c^\pm H_j^{0,\pm} + b^\pm u_j^{0,\pm}}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm, \\ \mathcal{H}_j &:= -\frac{b^\pm \xi_j}{(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2} \mathcal{Q}^\pm + \frac{b^\pm (\widehat{F}_{j,\star}^\pm - u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm)}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} + \frac{c^\pm (\widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm)}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} + \frac{c^\pm u_j^{0,\pm} + b^\pm H_j^{0,\pm}}{i k ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2)} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm,\end{aligned}$$

with $j = 1, 2$. In this way, we already satisfy the first and third equations in (3.34), namely the ‘tangential’ equations. In order to verify the divergence constraint, we have no choice but to set:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{U}_3^- &:= \int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^- - i k \xi_j \mathcal{U}_j^- dY, & \mathcal{U}_3^+ &:= -\int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^+ - i k \xi_j \mathcal{U}_j^+ dY, \\ \mathcal{H}_3^- &:= \int_{-\infty}^{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^- - i k \xi_j \mathcal{H}_j^- dY, & \mathcal{H}_3^+ &:= -\int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^+ - i k \xi_j \mathcal{H}_j^+ dY.\end{aligned}$$

We thus ensure at the same time the fifth and sixth equations in (3.34) and exponential decay with respect to Y_3 at infinity. It remains to verify that the second and fourth equations in (3.34) are satisfied (the ‘normal’ equations). At this stage we have defined all coordinates of the velocity and magnetic field so we can only hope that our previous definitions will automatically yield the missing relations for verifying (3.34) and the boundary conditions in (3.33).

Let us therefore verify that the second and fourth equations in (3.34) are satisfied. We compute:

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_{Y_3} \left(i k b^\pm \mathcal{U}_3^\pm - i k c^\pm \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm \right) \\ = \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm + i k \left(b^\pm \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^\pm - c^\pm \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm \right) + i k \left(c^\pm i k \xi_j \mathcal{H}_j^\pm - b^\pm i k \xi_j \mathcal{U}_j^\pm \right) \\ = \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm + i k \xi_j \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^\pm - i k \tau \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^\pm = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Here we have used the compatibility condition (3.32). Since all functions $\mathcal{U}_3^\pm, \mathcal{H}_3^\pm, \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm$ decay exponentially with respect to Y_3 at infinity, this means that we have:

$$i k b^\pm \mathcal{U}_3^\pm - i k c^\pm \mathcal{H}_3^\pm + \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^\pm \equiv 0,$$

meaning that the fourth equation in (3.34) is satisfied. By the same argument (differentiation with respect to Y_3 and limit at infinity), we can also show that the second equation in (3.34) is satisfied. We now explain why the boundary conditions in (3.33) are satisfied. Taking the double trace of the fourth equation in (3.34), we first get:

$$(3.41) \quad \begin{cases} -i k b^+ \mathcal{U}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + i k c^+ \mathcal{H}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -i k b^+ G_{1,\star} + i k c^+ G_{2,\star}, \\ -i k b^- \mathcal{U}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + i k c^- \mathcal{H}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{6,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -i k b^- G_{3,\star} + i k c^- G_{4,\star}, \end{cases}$$

where we have used (3.31). We now take the double trace of the second equation in (3.34), and use (3.36b), (3.36c):

$$(3.42) \quad \begin{cases} i k c^+ \mathcal{U}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - i k b^+ \mathcal{H}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{Q}^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = i k c^+ G_{1,\star} - i k b^+ G_{2,\star}, \\ i k c^- \mathcal{U}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - i k b^- \mathcal{H}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{Q}^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = i k c^- G_{3,\star} - i k b^- G_{4,\star}. \end{cases}$$

Combining (3.41) and (3.42), and $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$, we obtain:

$$\mathcal{U}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_{1,\star}, \quad \mathcal{H}_3^+|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_{2,\star}, \quad \mathcal{U}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_{3,\star}, \quad \mathcal{H}_3^-|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_{4,\star}.$$

Together with (3.36a), which we have shown to be valid, this proves that the boundary conditions in (3.33) are satisfied. In other words, we have completed the construction of a solution to the fast problem (3.24). It remains to verify that the sum

$$\sum_{k \neq 0} \hat{U}^\pm(k) e^{ik\theta},$$

defines a function in S_\star^\pm . This question is addressed in [Mar10, Lemma 4.2] in full details, so rather than repeating the same arguments, we refer the reader to that reference (the integrals in (3.37), (3.38) are exactly the quantities to which the result of [Mar10, Lemma 4.2] applies). This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Chapter 4

Solving the WKB cascade I: the leading amplitude

In this Chapter, we start solving the WKB cascade (2.15), (2.17), (2.21), (2.23) together with the normalization conditions for the total pressure. Namely, we are going to construct the leading amplitude ($U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2$) in the WKB ansatz (1.9a), (1.9b) by first identifying the degrees of freedom that we have, and then by determining all functions at our disposal by imposing (some of) the necessary solvability conditions (3.2) for the fast problem that must be satisfied by the first corrector ($U^{2,\pm}, \psi^3$). This is the standard procedure in geometric optics, be it linear or weakly nonlinear, see, *e.g.*, [Rau12], with the main feature here that some of the solvability conditions (3.2) must *come for free* in the WKB cascade since we shall have more constraints to satisfy than we have degrees of freedom at our disposal. These compatibility -rather than solvability- conditions will not be examined in this Chapter but will play a key role in the inductive corrector construction of Chapter 5.

Let us therefore begin with solving the WKB cascade. We focus in this Chapter on:

- the interior equations (2.15) for $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, where the source terms $F^{0,\pm}, F^{1,\pm}$ are explicitly given by (2.14),
- the fast divergence constraint (2.17) on the magnetic field for $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, where the source terms $F_8^{0,\pm}, F_8^{1,\pm}$ are given by evaluating the right hand side of (2.16b) for $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, namely:

$$(4.1a) \quad F_8^{0,\pm} = 0,$$

$$(4.1b) \quad F_8^{1,\pm} = -\nabla \cdot H^{1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^2 \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{1,\pm},$$

- the boundary conditions (2.21) for $m = 0$ and $m = 1$, which read explicitly (2.18b), (2.18c),
- the top and bottom boundary conditions (2.23) for $m = 0$,
- the normalization condition (2.33) for the slow mean $\hat{q}^{1,\pm}(0)$ of the total pressure.

Collecting (2.15), (2.17) for $m = 0$, and (2.18b), we first observe that the leading amplitude ($U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2$) must satisfy the homogeneous fast problem:

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{1,\pm} = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{1,\pm} = 0, & y_3 \in I^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ U^{1,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{1,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \underline{b} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Let us recall that we denote $U^\pm = (u^\pm, H^\pm, q^\pm)^T$ and that (t, y') enter (4.2) as parameters only. We apply Proposition 3.2 and deduce that the leading profile can be decomposed as:

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{aligned} U^{1,\pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) &= \underline{U}^{1,\pm}(t, y) + \left(u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, u_{2,\star}^{1,\pm}, 0, H_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{2,\star}^{1,\pm}, 0, 0 \right)^T(t, y, Y_3) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k), \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} \in \underline{S}^\pm$ is independent of θ , $u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, u_{2,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \in S_\star^\pm$, the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are given in (A.5), the coefficients $\gamma^{1,\pm}$ satisfy $\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, k) = \pm |k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k)$ for all $(t, y', k) \in [0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{Z}^*$, and

$$\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, -k) = \overline{\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k)},$$

which ensures that the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$ is real-valued. The slow mean $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ should also satisfy the boundary conditions on Γ_0 :

$$(4.4) \quad \underline{u}_3^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = \underline{H}_3^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = 0, \quad \underline{q}^{1,+}|_{y_3=0} = \underline{q}^{1,-}|_{y_3=0}.$$

One point to keep in mind here is that we have not determined the final time $T > 0$ so far. The time $T > 0$ appears in Definition 1.1 of the functional spaces $\underline{S}^\pm, S_\star^\pm$. Fixing the time $T > 0$ will be done once and for all later on in this Chapter when we prove the solvability of the leading amplitude equation (4.33) below, together with a property of propagation of regularity in time. Hence the first part of this Chapter is mostly a matter of using necessary conditions in order to determine the form of the leading profile. At the very end, we shall show how to construct the leading profile and we shall clearly list which (solvability) conditions for the first corrector construction are satisfied. We split the identification of the various functions in the decomposition (4.3) in several Sections below. This splitting, in the exact same order, will be used when constructing the correctors in the WKB ansatz (1.9a), (1.9b). This explains why we give all details for the derivation of the leading amplitude equation (4.33), and we shall feel free to shorten similar arguments in Chapter 5.

Another key point to keep in mind is that the mean of the leading front $\widehat{\psi}^2(0)$ does not appear in (4.2), nor will it appear in the leading amplitude equation (4.33) that only involves the oscillating modes of ψ^2 . The mean of the leading front will appear later on though as an extra degree of freedom that we shall use to determine the slow mean of the first corrector $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$.

4.1 The slow mean of the leading profile

As identified in the decomposition (4.3), we have already seen that the residual component of the leading amplitude does not depend on the fast variable θ , that is $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} = \underline{U}^{1,\pm}(t, y)$. To avoid overloaded notation, we feel free to omit from now on the reference to the zero Fourier mode in θ and keep the notation $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ rather than $\widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(0)$. The decomposition (4.3) has a first important consequence for the top and bottom boundary conditions. Indeed, we already see that in order to satisfy the conditions (2.23) for $m = 0$, which are conditions on *all* Fourier modes with respect to θ , it is now sufficient to verify:

$$\underline{u}_3^{1,\pm}|_{\Gamma^\pm} = \underline{H}_3^{1,\pm}|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0,$$

where, keeping the notation of (4.3), $\underline{u}_3^{1,\pm}, \underline{H}_3^{1,\pm}$ are functions of (t, y) only. The validity of (2.23) -with $m = 0$ - for the non-zero Fourier modes is *automatic*. (See Chapter 5 for a similar statement for the correctors in the WKB ansatz.) The slow mean $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ should also satisfy the boundary conditions (4.4) on Γ_0 . Let us eventually recall that we wish the total pressure to satisfy the normalization condition (2.33) which, in the notation of (4.3), now reads:

$$(4.5) \quad \forall t, \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \underline{q}^{1,+}(t, y) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \underline{q}^{1,-}(t, y) dy = 0.$$

Recall that Ω_0^\pm in (4.5) denote the sets $\mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm$.

The evolution equations that determine the slow mean of the leading profile are obtained by imposing the solvability condition (3.2b) on the fast problem that must be satisfied by the first corrector. Let us note indeed that, among several equations, the first corrector $(U^{2,\pm}, \psi^3)$ must satisfy:

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{2,\pm} = F^{1,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{2,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{2,\pm} = F_8^{1,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ U^{2,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{2,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^3 \underline{b} = G^1, \end{cases}$$

where $F^{1,\pm}$ is given by (2.14b), $F_8^{1,\pm}$ is given by (4.1b), and G^1 is given by (2.22) with $m = 1$. In order to solve (4.6), by Theorem 3.1, we must necessarily have:

$$\widehat{F}^{1,\pm}(0) \equiv 0, \quad \widehat{F}_8^{1,\pm}(0) \equiv 0.$$

Using (2.14b), (4.1b), of which we first compute the limit as Y_3 tends to infinity and then take the mean with respect to θ on \mathbb{T} , we find¹ that the slow mean $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ should satisfy the linearized current vortex sheet problem:

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t \underline{u}^{1,\pm} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{H}^{1,\pm} + \nabla \underline{q}^{1,\pm} = 0, \\ \partial_t \underline{H}^{1,\pm} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{H}^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}^{1,\pm} = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^{1,\pm} = \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^{1,\pm} = 0, \quad (t, y) \in [0, T] \times \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \underline{u}_3^{1,\pm} = \underline{H}_3^{1,\pm} = [\underline{q}^1] = 0, \quad y_3 = 0, \\ \underline{u}_3^{1,\pm} = \underline{H}_3^{1,\pm} = 0, \quad y_3 = \pm 1. \end{cases}$$

We are now going to prove that the *homogeneous* system (4.7) admits a unique smooth solution, which is identically zero if we choose to prescribe zero initial data²:

$$(\underline{u}^{1,\pm}, \underline{H}^{1,\pm})|_{t=0} \equiv 0.$$

This choice for the initial conditions of (4.7) is free, up to the obvious compatibility conditions for the divergence and boundary conditions that need to be satisfied at the initial time. Consistently with our choice (2.37) for the tangential components of the fast mean, we are going to choose the easiest possible initial conditions for the slow means. In the case of the leading profile, the easiest possible choice of initial data for (4.7) corresponds to prescribing zero initial data. This choice is indeed compatible with the divergence constraints on $\underline{u}^{1,\pm}$ and $\underline{H}^{1,\pm}$ and with the boundary conditions in (4.7). We refer to Chapter 5 for the choice of initial data for the slow mean of the correctors (in that case, we shall not be able to prescribe zero initial data any longer due to the divergence constraints and boundary conditions).

We can refer to Catania [Cat13] for an existence and uniqueness result in the space H^1 for the linearized incompressible current vortex sheet system, without the fixed top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm but with a linearized front appearing in the boundary conditions on Γ_0 . The analysis below of the linearized system (4.7) differs from [Cat13] and is somehow much simpler so we choose to give it here with all details. Let us start by determining the total pressure $(\underline{q}^{1,+}, \underline{q}^{1,-})$ which must satisfy the following homogeneous linear Laplace problem (where the time $t \in [0, T]$ plays the role of a parameter):

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta \underline{q}^{1,\pm} = 0, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ [\underline{q}^1] = 0, \\ [\partial_{y_3} \underline{q}^1] = 0, & \text{on } \Gamma_0, \\ \partial_{y_3} \underline{q}^{1,\pm} = 0, & \text{on } \Gamma^\pm. \end{cases}$$

¹We see here why it was useful to start with the conservative form of the MHD system in order to use the symmetry of the bilinear mappings \mathbb{A}_α . Indeed this symmetry property allows to write some of the terms as partial derivatives with respect to θ , which automatically have zero mean on \mathbb{T} .

²Initial data for the total pressure should not be prescribed since the total pressure is defined, as we shall see below, as the Lagrange multiplier associated with the divergence constraint on the velocity.

The total pressure should also satisfy the normalization condition (4.5). Using the Lax-Milgram Theorem [Eva10] in the Hilbert space:

$$\mathcal{H} := \left\{ (q^+, q^-) \in H^1(\Omega_0^+) \times H^1(\Omega_0^-) \mid [q] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} q^+ dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} q^- dy = 0 \right\},$$

we can prove that there exists a unique solution $(\underline{q}^{1,+}, \underline{q}^{1,-})$ to (4.8) in \mathcal{H} , and since zero is an obvious solution, we necessarily have $\underline{q}^{1,\pm} \equiv 0$ in (4.7).

To finish with system (4.7), it remains to determine $(\underline{u}^{1,\pm}, \underline{H}^{1,\pm})$. Since the total pressure vanishes, the evolution equations in (4.7) can be rewritten under the form of the symmetric hyperbolic system:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \underline{u}^{1,\pm} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{H}^{1,\pm} = 0, \\ \partial_t \underline{H}^{1,\pm} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{H}^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}^{1,\pm} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Since we impose zero initial conditions for the velocity and magnetic field, the energy method [BGS07] immediately implies $\underline{u}^{1,\pm}, \underline{H}^{1,\pm} \equiv 0$. No boundary condition is needed on Γ_0 or Γ^\pm since we have $u_3^{0,\pm} = H_3^{0,\pm} = 0$ (this means actually that y_3 is a parameter in the latter system).

Let us recall that prescribing zero initial conditions for the slow mean of the leading profile is only done for the sake of simplicity, in order to focus on the surface wave component $U_\star^{1,\pm}$. In particular, we shall explain in Chapter 5 why the compatibility conditions that are necessary for solving the WKB cascade are independent of this specific choice of initial conditions.

4.2 The fast mean of the leading profile

Another necessary condition for solving the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6) is (3.2c). Using the expression (2.14b), we have:

$$\widehat{F}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) = -L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) + \left(\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} U_\star^{1,\pm} \right)(0) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{Y_3} \left(\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U}^{1,\pm}, U^{1,\pm}) \right)(0),$$

and since we already know that our choice of initial data (2.37) implies $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} = 0$, we get³:

$$(4.9) \quad \widehat{F}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) = -L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) + \left(\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} (U_\star^{1,\pm} - \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)) \right)(0) - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{Y_3} \left(\mathbb{A}_3(U_\star^{1,\pm}, U_\star^{1,\pm}) \right)(0).$$

In a similar way, starting from (4.1b), we compute:

$$(4.10) \quad \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^{1,\pm}(0) = -\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) + \left(\xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^2 \partial_{Y_3} (H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm} - \widehat{H}_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}(0)) \right)(0).$$

Let us split the expressions in (4.9), (4.10) in several pieces. We first introduce:

$$(4.11) \quad \mathfrak{F}^{1,\pm} := \frac{1}{2} \partial_{Y_3} \left(\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}, U_\star^{1,\pm}) \right)(0), \quad \mathfrak{F}_8^{1,\pm} := 0.$$

Using the decomposition (4.3) and the explicit expression of the Hessian mapping \mathbb{A}_3 given in Appendix A, we have:

$$\mathbb{A}_3 \left(\widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0), \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0) \right) = 0,$$

³The more general case $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} \neq 0$ can be dealt with the same arguments as the one we use. One just needs to take care of a few extra terms but there is no new difficulty.

independently of the determination of the tangential components $u_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}$ in (4.3). We thus compute:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{F}^{1,\pm} &= \frac{1}{2} \partial_{Y_3} \left(\sum_{k \neq 0} e^{\mp 2|k|Y_3} \mathbb{A}_3 \left(\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) \mathcal{R}^\pm(k), \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, -k) \mathcal{R}^\pm(-k) \right) \right) \\ &= \mp \sum_{k \neq 0} e^{\mp 2|k|Y_3} |k| |\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k)|^2 \mathbb{A}_3 \left(\mathbf{R}^\pm, \overline{\mathbf{R}^\pm} \right),\end{aligned}$$

where we have used (A.5), the symmetry of \mathbb{A}_3 , and the reality condition:

$$\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, -k) = \overline{\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k)}.$$

Now using (A.3), we find that the vector $\mathbb{A}_3(\mathbf{R}^\pm, \overline{\mathbf{R}^\pm})$ is proportional to the third vector of the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^7 :

$$\mathbb{A}_3(\mathbf{R}^\pm, \overline{\mathbf{R}^\pm}) = 2 \left(0, 0, (c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right)^T,$$

which means that the source terms $\mathfrak{F}^{1,\pm}, \mathfrak{F}_8^{1,\pm}$ defined in (4.11) automatically satisfy the linear system (compare with (3.2c)):

$$\begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_7^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_8^{1,\pm} = \mathfrak{F}_j^{1,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_7^{1,\pm} - u_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_8^{1,\pm} = \mathfrak{F}_{3+j}^{1,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \end{cases}$$

independently of the choice we can make for $u_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}$ and $\gamma^{1,\pm}$ in the decomposition (4.3).

Let us go on with the splitting of the expressions in (4.9) and (4.10). We now introduce:

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{F}^{1,\pm} := \left(\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \widehat{\partial_{Y_3}(U_\star^{1,\pm} - \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0))} \right)(0), \quad \mathcal{F}_8^{1,\pm} := \left(\xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^2 \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{(H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm} - \widehat{H}_{j,\star}^{1,\pm}(0))} \right)(0),$$

and we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}^{1,\pm} &= \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} i k |k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', -k) \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k|Y_3} \mathcal{A}^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k) \\ &= \sum_{k \neq 0} k^2 \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', -k) \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k|Y_3} A_3^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),\end{aligned}$$

with $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ given by (A.5) (here we have used the relation $\mathcal{A}^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k) = \mp i \operatorname{sgn}(k) A_3^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$). We also compute:

$$\mathcal{F}_8^{1,\pm} = \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} i \operatorname{sgn}(k) b^\pm k^2 \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', -k) \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) e^{\mp |k|Y_3},$$

and it is now a rather straightforward exercise to verify that the source terms in (4.12) automatically satisfy the linear system (compare again with (3.2c)):

$$\begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} \mathcal{F}_7^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \mathcal{F}_8^{1,\pm} = \mathcal{F}_j^{1,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} \mathcal{F}_7^{1,\pm} - u_j^{0,\pm} \mathcal{F}_8^{1,\pm} = \mathcal{F}_{3+j}^{1,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \end{cases}$$

independently of the choice we can make for ψ^2 and $\gamma^{1,\pm}$ in (4.3).

Summarizing, the source terms given in (4.9) and (4.10) will satisfy the solvability condition (3.2c) as long as there holds:

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{u}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)) - H_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)) = (-L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0))_j, & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{u}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)) - u_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{1,\pm}(0)) = (-L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm}(0))_{3+j}, & j = 1, 2. \end{cases}$$

The latter condition is independent of the choice we can make for the leading front ψ^2 and the coefficients $\gamma^{1,\pm}$. The evolution equations (4.13) can be equivalently rewritten as the symmetric hyperbolic system:

$$(4.14) \quad \partial_t \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ u_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ H_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ H_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} \\ -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} \end{bmatrix} \partial_{y_j} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ u_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ H_{1,\star}^{1,\pm} \\ H_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

Let us observe that in (4.14), the slow and fast normal variables $y_3 \in I^\pm$, $Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$ enter as parameters since only tangential differentiation in t, y_1, y_2 occurs. Recalling now that we prescribe zero initial data for the fast mean of the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic field, see (2.37), the system (4.14) is assigned with zero initial data and we therefore have $u_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, u_{2,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{1,\star}^{1,\pm}, H_{2,\star}^{1,\pm} \equiv 0$ by applying again the energy method.

At this stage, we have already shown that prescribing zero initial data for the slow mean and for the fast mean of the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic field simplifies the decomposition (4.3) into:

$$(4.15) \quad U^{1,\pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} \gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y, k) e^{\mp|k|Y_3 + ik\theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

with the boundary condition $\gamma^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, k) = \pm|k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k)$ on Γ_0 . In the following Section, we are going to show that imposing the solvability condition (3.2e) for the fast problem (4.6) verified by the first corrector fully determines the evolution of the leading front ψ^2 (or, more precisely, the evolution of its oscillating modes).

4.3 The non-local Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the leading front

4.3.1 Derivation of the equation

Let us focus again on the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6) that must be satisfied by the first corrector ($U^{2,\pm}, \psi^3$). Applying Theorem 3.1, we know that a necessary condition for (4.6) to have a solution in $S^\pm \times H^\infty$ is the orthogonality condition (3.2e) for all non-zero Fourier modes. Recalling the general form (2.22) of the boundary source term in the WKB cascade, we see that a necessary condition for the validity of the asymptotic expansion (1.9) is:

$$(4.16) \quad \forall k \neq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^{1,+}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^{1,-}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 \\ + \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1^{1,+}(k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2^{1,+}(k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_1^{1,-}(k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_2^{1,-}(k) = 0,$$

where, for simplicity, we omit to recall the slow variables (t, y') , which enter (4.16) as parameters. Let us recall here that the expression of the functions $G_1^{1,\pm}, G_2^{1,\pm}$ is given in (2.22b), (2.22c) (with $m = 1$), and that the interior source term $F^{1,\pm}$ is given in (2.14b). There is a subtlety here, which was absent from [AH03] but already occurred in the related work [CW18]. Namely, from the expression (4.15), we can compute the trace of the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$ on Γ_0 in terms of the leading front ψ^2 :

$$(4.17) \quad U^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, Y_3, \theta) = \pm \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}} |k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k) e^{\mp|k|Y_3 + ik\theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k).$$

This allows us to write the source terms $G_1^{1,\pm}, G_2^{1,\pm}$ in (4.16) in terms of the leading front ψ^2 , see below for explicit calculations. From the expression (2.14b), we also see that the trace $F^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$ can be expressed in terms of $U^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$, and consequently in terms of ψ^2 , for almost all terms on the right hand side of

(2.14b) but *one* (!). Indeed, the trace on Γ_0 of the expression in (2.14b) involves the normal derivative $\partial_{y_3} U^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$ and there is no reason why this term can be expressed in terms of ψ^2 . However, we are going to see now that the contribution of these normal derivatives in (4.16) is zero, which does not seem obvious at first sight (see [CW18] for a similar cancelation property in the context of elastodynamics). Once this property is clarified, it will remain to compute all other terms in (4.16) as functions of ψ^2 .

The orthogonality condition (4.16) is a closed equation on the leading front. The goal in this Paragraph is to examine more closely the quantity

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_3^+ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot A_3^- \partial_{y_3} \widehat{U}^{1,-}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3,$$

with the aim of showing that each of these two integrals vanishes. Since all other quantities in $F^{1,\pm}$ involve partial derivatives that are tangent to the boundary Γ_0 , this will imply that (4.16) is a closed equation on the leading front ψ^2 . We shall even see below that it is a closed equation on the oscillating modes of ψ^2 only.

Let us therefore consider some $y_3 \in I^+$ and $Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^+$. We recall that the leading profile $U^{1,+}$ satisfies the homogeneous fast problem (4.2), which means that each oscillating mode $\widehat{U}^{1,+}(k)$ satisfies the differential equation:

$$L_k^+ \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k) = 0, \quad L_k^+ = A_3^+ \partial_{Y_3} + i k \mathcal{A}^+.$$

We perform the same integration by parts argument as the one that led us to (3.17), and obtain:

$$(4.18) \quad 0 = \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} V^+ \cdot L_k^+ \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k) dY = \int_{Y_3}^{+\infty} (L_k^+)^* V^+ \cdot \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k) dY - V^+(Y_3) \cdot A_3^+ \widehat{U}^{1,+}(Y_3, k).$$

If we specify furthermore to the choice (3.20) for the test function V^+ , the term $(L_k^+)^* V^+$ in (4.18) vanishes and we are led to:

$$\mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_3^+ \widehat{U}^{1,+}(Y_3, k) = 0,$$

which could have also been obtained -in our rather simple context- by just verifying the orthogonality condition $\mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_3^+ \mathcal{R}^+(k) = 0$ and using the decomposition (4.15). Differentiating the latter equality with respect to y_3 and taking the trace on Γ_0 , we obtain:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_3^+ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 = 0,$$

and the same argument applies on the opposite side of the current vortex sheet.

In other words, we can get rid of the terms $A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} U^{1,\pm}$ in (4.16) and it remains to compute all the contributions in (4.16) in terms of the Fourier coefficients of ψ^2 . This is split in five different cases, which we shall eventually collect to derive the leading amplitude equation for ψ^2 . Unsurprisingly, we shall find the same amplitude equation as in [AH03] with however the incorporation of the group velocity transport with respect to the slow spatial variables y' (slow modulation with respect to the space variables was not considered in [AH03] and the original MHD equations in that earlier reference were two-dimensional).

The boundary terms in (4.16). Let us recall the expression (4.17) for the trace $U^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$, which gives⁴:

$$(4.19) \quad \forall k \neq 0, \quad \widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) = \widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) = \pm |k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k) e^{\mp |k| Y_3} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

where the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are defined in (A.5). In the following, we shall omit the variables (t, y') which play a role of parameters. We also recall that k is a non-zero integer since the orthogonality condition (3.2e) only bears on non-zero Fourier modes.

⁴Recall that the residual oscillating modes of $U^{1,\pm}$ vanish because the matrix \mathcal{A}^\pm is invertible.

From the definition (2.22b) and using (4.19), we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{G}_1^{1,\pm}(k) &= \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} i k_2 \xi_j \widehat{u}_j^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\
(4.20) \quad &= \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \pm i c^\pm \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{k_1 |k_2| + k_2 |k_1|}{2} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).
\end{aligned}$$

In the latter equality, we have *symmetrized* the kernel that arises in the bilinear Fourier multiplier that acts on (ψ^2, ψ^2) . We shall repeat this symmetrization argument in all bilinear expressions on the Fourier modes of ψ^2 . With similar computations, we obtain from (2.22c) the expression:

$$(4.21) \quad \widehat{G}_2^{1,\pm}(k) = H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \pm i b^\pm \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{k_1 |k_2| + k_2 |k_1|}{2} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).$$

Using the definition (3.21) of the coefficients ℓ_1^\pm, ℓ_2^\pm together with (4.20) and (4.21), the contribution of the boundary source terms in (4.16) reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.22) \quad &(\ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1^{1,+} + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2^{1,+} + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_1^{1,-} + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_2^{1,-})(k) = \left(2(b^+)^2 + 2(b^-)^2 - \tau(c^+ + c^-)\right) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\
&+ \left[\left(2(b^+)^2 - \tau c^+\right) u_j^{0,+} + \left(2(b^-)^2 - \tau c^-\right) u_j^{0,-} - (a^+ + c^+) b^+ H_j^{0,+} - (a^- + c^-) b^- H_j^{0,-} \right] \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\
&+ \frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} (k_1 |k_2| + k_2 |k_1|) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).
\end{aligned}$$

Computation of the linear terms in the integrals of (4.16). Recalling the expression (2.14b) of $F^{1,\pm}$, we see that the trace $U^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$ enters either linearly or quadratically in it. This means that as in (4.22), the integrals in (4.16) will contribute to the amplitude equation in the form of either linear or quadratic terms with respect to ψ^2 . In this Paragraph, we compute all expressions in the integrals of (4.16) that contribute for linear terms in ψ^2 . Going back to (2.14b), we need to compute:

$$- \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (A_0 \partial_t + A_j^\pm \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{U}^{1,+}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3 + \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (A_0 \partial_t + A_j^\pm \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{U}^{1,-}(k)|_{y_3=0} dY_3$$

with $\widehat{U}^{1,+}(k)|_{y_3=0}$ given by (4.19). Computing the latter integrals explicitly, we get the expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
&- \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_0 \mathcal{R}^+(k) + \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot A_0 \mathcal{R}^-(k) \right) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\
&- \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot A_j^+ \mathcal{R}^+(k) + \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot A_j^- \mathcal{R}^-(k) \right) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k),
\end{aligned}$$

which can be further simplified by using the expressions (A.6) for the various Hermitian products arising above. Eventually, the collection of all linear terms in ψ^2 in the integrals on the left hand side of (4.16) reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.23) \quad &- \left(2(b^+)^2 + 2(b^-)^2 + \tau(c^+ + c^-)\right) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\
&- \left[\left(2(b^+)^2 + \tau c^+\right) u_j^{0,+} + \left(2(b^-)^2 + \tau c^-\right) u_j^{0,-} - (2\tau + a^+ + c^+) b^+ H_j^{0,+} - (2\tau + a^- + c^-) b^- H_j^{0,-} \right] \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k).
\end{aligned}$$

To derive the expression (4.23), we have also used the relation (H4) to cancel part of the coefficient of $\partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k)$. At this stage, the sum of the contributions in (4.22) and (4.23) reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.24) \quad &- 2\tau(c^+ + c^-) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) - 2\tau \left(c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-} \right) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\
&+ \frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} (k_1 |k_2| + k_2 |k_1|) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).
\end{aligned}$$

We now turn to the computation of all quadratic expressions in the integrals of (4.16).

The quadratic terms in the integrals of (4.16). I. In the decomposition (2.14b) of $F^{1,\pm}$, we isolate the term with a ∂_{Y_3} derivative, which contributes in (4.16) for:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (\partial_{Y_3} \mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,+}}, \widehat{U^{1,+}})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (\partial_{Y_3} \mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,-}}, \widehat{U^{1,-}})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3, \end{aligned}$$

and by integrating by parts, this contribution can be rewritten as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,+}}, \widehat{U^{1,+}})|_{y_3=Y_3=0})(k) + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,-}}, \widehat{U^{1,-}})|_{y_3=Y_3=0})(k) \\ & - \frac{|k|}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,+}}, \widehat{U^{1,+}})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3 \\ & - \frac{|k|}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U^{1,-}}, \widehat{U^{1,-}})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3 \\ = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} |k_1| |k_2| \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^+(k_1), \mathcal{R}^+(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} |k_1| |k_2| \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^-(k_1), \mathcal{R}^-(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k| |k_1| |k_2|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^+(k_1), \mathcal{R}^+(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k| |k_1| |k_2|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^-(k_1), \mathcal{R}^-(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| (|k_1| + |k_2|)}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^+(k_1), \mathcal{R}^+(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| (|k_1| + |k_2|)}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^-(k_1), \mathcal{R}^-(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2). \end{aligned}$$

Using the expressions (A.7), we end up with the contribution:

$$(4.25) \quad -\frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| (|k_1| + |k_2|)}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} (\operatorname{sgn}(k_1) + \operatorname{sgn}(k_2) + 2 \operatorname{sgn}(k) \operatorname{sgn}(k_1) \operatorname{sgn}(k_2)) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).$$

The sum of (4.24) and (4.25) can be simplified and now reads:

$$(4.26) \quad -2\tau (c^+ + c^-) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) - 2\tau \left(c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-} \right) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\ - \frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \operatorname{sgn}(k) \times \\ \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \left(2k_1 k_2 - \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \left(\operatorname{sgn}(k) (\operatorname{sgn}(k_1) + \operatorname{sgn}(k_2)) + 2 \operatorname{sgn}(k_1) \operatorname{sgn}(k_2) \right) \right) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).$$

The quadratic terms in the integrals of (4.16). II. With rather similar calculations, we can compute the contribution in (4.16) of the terms in (2.14b) with a ∂_θ derivative:

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (\xi_j \partial_\theta \widehat{\mathbb{A}}_j(U^{1,+}, U^{1,+})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3 \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (\xi_j \partial_\theta \widehat{\mathbb{A}}_j(U^{1,-}, U^{1,-})|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3. \end{aligned}$$

Using once again the expressions (A.7), we get the contribution:

$$(4.27) \quad \frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \text{sgn}(k) \times \\ \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \left(2 \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} + \frac{|k_1| |k_2| k}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} (\text{sgn}(k_1) + \text{sgn}(k_2)) \right) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2).$$

Adding (4.27) with (4.26), we get the expression:

$$(4.28) \quad \begin{aligned} & -2\tau (c^+ + c^-) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) - 2\tau \left(c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-} \right) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\ & + i\tau \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \text{sgn}(k) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) \\ & - i\tau \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \text{sgn}(k) \times \\ & \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \left(k_1 k_2 - \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k|}{|k| + |k_1| + |k_2|} \left(\text{sgn}(k) (\text{sgn}(k_1) + \text{sgn}(k_2)) + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2) \right) \right) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2). \end{aligned}$$

The quadratic terms in the integrals of (4.16). III. Conclusion. The last term to take into account in (2.14b) for computing all the contributions in the integrals of (4.16) is $\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} U^{1,\pm}$. We thus need to compute:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot (\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \widehat{\partial_{Y_3} U^{1,+}}|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot (\partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \widehat{\partial_{Y_3} U^{1,+}}|_{y_3=0})(k) dY_3.$$

Using the last equality in (A.6), we get the contribution:

$$(4.29) \quad -\frac{i\tau}{2} \left((b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2 \right) \text{sgn}(k) \times \\ \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \left(\frac{k_1^2 k_2}{|k| + |k_1|} (\text{sgn}(k) - \text{sgn}(k_1)) + \frac{k_1 k_2^2}{|k| + |k_2|} (\text{sgn}(k) - \text{sgn}(k_2)) \right) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2),$$

where we have symmetrized the kernel acting on (ψ^2, ψ^2) once again. Adding (4.29) with (4.28) and dividing by -2τ , we end up -after a little bit of further simplifications- with the leading amplitude equation that must be satisfied by the non-zero Fourier modes of ψ^2 :

$$(4.30) \quad (c^+ + c^-) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + (c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-}) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \\ + i \left((c^+)^2 - (c^-)^2 - (b^+)^2 + (b^-)^2 \right) \text{sgn}(k) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_1 + k_2|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_1 + k_2|} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) = 0.$$

The main novelty here with respect to [AH03] is the slow modulation with respect to the spatial tangential variables y_1, y_2 . It is evidenced by the transport term in the first line of (4.30). Let us observe

right away that the coefficients in front of $\partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k)$ and $\partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k)$ are real, which means that provided that $c^+ + c^- \neq 0$, we shall have indeed a (constant coefficient) transport operator with respect to y_1, y_2 . Let us also observe that the ‘kernel’ :

$$(4.31) \quad (k_1, k_2) \longmapsto \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_1 + k_2|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_1 + k_2|},$$

is well-defined for all relevant values of (k_1, k_2) , that is for $k_1 + k_2 \neq 0$. In particular, the kernel vanishes on all couples of the form $(0, k_2)$ and $(k_1, 0)$, which means that the equation (4.30) is an evolution equation for the non-zero Fourier modes of ψ^2 only. The kernel (4.31) is the same as the one arising in a simplified model for weakly nonlinear Rayleigh wave modulation in elastodynamics, see [HIZ95], and in a related problem of magnetohydrodynamics, namely the plasma-vacuum interface problem [Sec15]. Further consideration on amplitude equations for weakly nonlinear surface waves may be found in [AHP02, AH13]. The kernel in (4.31) coincides of course with the one derived in [AH03] in the two-dimensional case. This is not surprising due to the isotropy of the MHD equations.

Let us also observe that the kernel in (4.31) can be written as:

$$\Lambda(k_1, k_2, -k_1 - k_2), \quad \Lambda(k_1, k_2, k_3) := \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_3|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_3|},$$

where Λ is symmetric with respect to (k_1, k_2, k_3) . As evidenced in [AHP02], this symmetry property is linked with a (formal) Hamiltonian structure for (4.30), see further investigation of this property in [BGC12, BGC17, AH13].

4.3.2 Solvability of the leading amplitude equation

In order to prove a (local) well-posedness result for (4.30), we first perform some reductions. Let us first show that the coefficient $c^+ + c^-$ in front of $\partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k)$ is non-zero, which means that the equation (4.30) is of evolutionary type. Indeed, we recall that the Lopatinskii determinant for the current vortex sheet problem is defined in (3.11). Under Assumption (H1), Δ has two *simple* real roots, and since we know by Assumption (H4) that τ is one of these two roots, there holds $\partial_\tau \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) = 2(c^+ + c^-) \neq 0$. We also compute

$$\partial_{\xi_j} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2) = 2(c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-}),$$

which means that (4.30) can be rewritten as:

$$(4.32) \quad \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + \frac{\partial_{\xi_j} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial_\tau \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + i \frac{(c^+)^2 - (c^-)^2 - (b^+)^2 + (b^-)^2}{c^+ + c^-} \operatorname{sgn}(k) \sum_{k_1 + k_2 = k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_1 + k_2|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_1 + k_2|} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^2(k_2) = 0.$$

The transport operator in (4.32) is governed by the *group velocity* associated with the manifold along which the Lopatinskii determinant vanishes. This observation is a general fact that we can directly check for our particular problem, see [Mar10, CW18, WW17]. Let us now define a bilinear symmetric operator \mathcal{B} that acts on \mathcal{C}^∞ , 2π -periodic functions in θ as follows:

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{B}(\varphi, \psi)}(k) := \sum_{k_1 + k_2 = k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_1 + k_2|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_1 + k_2|} \widehat{\varphi}(k_1) \widehat{\psi}(k_2).$$

The variables (t, y') play here a role of parameters in φ, ψ . We do not need a definition for $\widehat{\mathcal{B}(\varphi, \psi)}(0)$. Let us observe that the operator \mathcal{B} preserves real valued functions. This property is used below since the leading front ψ^2 is meant to be real valued. Then (4.32) can be recast in the more compact form:

$$(4.33) \quad \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + \frac{\partial_{\xi_j} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial_\tau \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) - \frac{(b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2}{c^+ + c^-} i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{\mathcal{B}(\psi^2, \psi^2)}(k) = 0,$$

where we recognize in the bilinear term the action of the so-called Hilbert transform \mathcal{H} . In other words, we can also rewrite (4.33) as:

$$\partial_t \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + \frac{\partial_{\xi_j} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial_\tau \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(k) + \frac{(b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2}{c^+ + c^-} \mathcal{H} \left(\widehat{\mathcal{B}(\psi^2, \psi^2)} \right)(k) = 0,$$

Let us observe that because of Assumption (H3), the coefficient in front of the bilinear nonlocal operator is non-zero, for otherwise, combining with (H4), we would get $(c^\pm)^2 = (b^\pm)^2$ and it is proved in Appendix A that $(c^\pm)^2 \neq (b^\pm)^2$. Hence (4.33) is genuinely a nonlinear nonlocal equation of Hamilton-Jacobi type (since the kernel defining \mathcal{B} is homogeneous degree 2). The well-posedness of nonlocal equations of the type (4.33) has been systematically studied in [Hun06, BG09, Mar10, CW18, WW17] in either the pulse or wavetrain framework ($k \in \mathbb{R}$ or $k \in \mathbb{Z}$). The most convenient references for our purpose here are [Hun06, WW17] where the following result is proved⁵. For notational convenience, we introduce $H_{\#}^s$, $s \geq 0$, as the Sobolev space of functions $g \in H^s(\mathbb{T}_{y'}^2 \times \mathbb{T}_\theta)$ with zero mean with respect to θ , and $H_{\#}^\infty := \cap_s H_{\#}^s$. The space $H_{\#}^s$ is equipped with the obvious norm defined with the help of Fourier coefficients in (y', θ) , see, e.g., [BCD11].

Theorem 4.1 ([Hun06]). *Let $s > 7/2$ and let $g \in H_{\#}^s$. Then there exist a time $T > 0$ and a unique solution $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H_{\#}^s)$ to the Cauchy problem:*

$$(4.34) \quad \forall k \neq 0, \quad \partial_t \widehat{\varphi}(k) + \frac{\partial_{\xi_j} \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)}{\partial_\tau \Delta(\tau, \xi_1, \xi_2)} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\varphi}(k) - \frac{(b^+)^2 - (b^-)^2 - (c^+)^2 + (c^-)^2}{c^+ + c^-} i \operatorname{sgn}(k) \widehat{\mathcal{B}(\varphi, \varphi)}(k) = 0,$$

with $\varphi|_{t=0} = g$.

Moreover, if $g \in H_{\#}^\infty(\mathbb{T}^3)$, then the unique zero mean solution φ to (4.34) belongs to $\mathcal{C}^\infty([0, T]; H_{\#}^\infty)$, where $T > 0$ is given by the previous result with, for instance, $s = 4$.

The fact that the time $T > 0$ can be chosen to be independent of the Sobolev index s follows from a tame estimate for the solutions to (4.34). Such a tame estimate is somehow hidden in [Hun06] but a detailed proof is given in [WW17] with even the incorporation of spatial tangential variables. The problem of global existence of solutions to (4.34), either in a weak or strong sense, is still open (see [Hun06]); numerical simulations in [AH03] seem to reveal that some smooth solutions to (4.34) develop singularities in finite time.

4.4 Construction of the leading profile

At this stage, Theorem 4.1 is sufficient to fully determine the oscillating modes of the leading profile ψ^2 . For future use, let us indeed introduce the decomposition:

$$\psi^2(t, y', \theta) = \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', 0) + \psi_{\#}^2(t, y', \theta),$$

where $\psi_{\#}^2$ has zero mean with respect to the fast variable θ for all (t, y') . As follows from the expression (4.32), the leading amplitude equation (4.32) only involves $\psi_{\#}^2$. Furthermore, in order to fulfill the initial condition (1.8), we impose:

$$\psi_{\#}^2|_{t=0} = \psi_0^2, \quad \widehat{\psi}^2(0)|_{t=0} = 0.$$

Consequently, the oscillating part $\psi_{\#}^2$ of the leading profile ψ^2 for the front is given by Theorem 4.1 as the only solution, with zero mean with respect to θ , to (4.34) with initial condition ψ_0^2 . This fixes the time $T > 0$, this final time depending only on a fixed Sobolev norm of the initial condition ψ_0^2 . Once we have determined $\psi_{\#}^2$, we get thanks to (4.19) the expression of the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$ at $y_3 = 0$, that is on

⁵One can even consider more general kernels than the one in (4.33) but we rather refer the interested reader to the references rather than quoting the corresponding results in full generality.

the boundary Γ_0 . It then remains to lift $U^{1,\pm}$ to any value of $y_3 \in I^\pm$, with the only constraint that $U^{1,\pm}$ should be of the general form (4.3) (meaning that we have only some scalar components $\gamma^{1,\pm}(k)$, $k \neq 0$, at our disposal to lift $\pm|k|\widehat{\psi}^2(k)$). For simplicity, we lift the trace of $\gamma^{1,\pm}$ in the most simple way, that is, we set:

$$(4.35) \quad U^{1,\pm}(t, y, Y_3, \theta) := \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} |k| \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k) \chi(y_3) e^{\mp|k|Y_3 + ik\theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

where the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are defined in (A.5). Let us recall again that χ is a fixed cut-off function that equals 1 on $[-1/3, 1/3]$ and that vanishes outside of $[-2/3, 2/3]$. In particular, the form (4.35) is compatible with (4.3), and there holds $U^{1,\pm} = U_\star^{1,\pm} \in S_\star^\pm$. The lifting procedure (4.35) is the same as in [Mar10].

Let us now summarize how we have constructed the leading profile $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2)$ and which properties it satisfies:

- Since the leading profile $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2)$ must satisfy the homogeneous fast problem (4.2), we have obtained its general decomposition (4.3).
- By imposing the (necessary) solvability conditions (3.2b), (3.2c) on the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6) satisfied by the first corrector $(U^{2,\pm}, \psi^3)$, we have shown that the slow and fast means in (4.3) vanish (this property is linked to our choice (2.37) of initial data for the fast mean and to the easiest possible choice of initial data for the slow mean).
- By imposing the (necessary) solvability condition (3.2e) on the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6) satisfied by the first corrector $(U^{2,\pm}, \psi^3)$, we have determined the evolution of the non-zero Fourier modes of the leading front ψ^2 .
- The expression of the leading profile $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2)$ for any value of the slow normal variable y_3 is defined by the simple lifting procedure (4.35).

We have thus solved the homogeneous fast problem (4.2), and enforced the solvability conditions (3.2b), (3.2c), (3.2e) on the system (4.6). We have also satisfied the top and bottom boundary conditions (2.23) for $m = 0$, and the normalization condition (2.33) for the slow mean of the total pressure. The expression (4.35), as well as the fulfillment of (3.2b), (3.2c), (3.2e) on the system (4.6), are independent of the slow mean $\widehat{\psi}^2(0)$ of the leading front. The latter function will be determined in the following Chapter when constructing the slow mean of the corrector $U^{2,\pm}$.

As a concluding remark, let us observe that the solvability conditions (3.2a), (3.2d) are not yet satisfied at this stage for the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6). Namely, we shall have to check the relations:

$$\begin{aligned} F_6^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= -b^\pm \partial_\theta G_1^{1,\pm} + c^\pm \partial_\theta G_2^{1,\pm}, \\ \partial_{Y_3} F_6^{1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^{1,\pm} - \tau \partial_\theta F_8^{1,\pm} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

see Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2 in Chapter 5. Since we now only have the mean $\widehat{\psi}^2(0)$ of the leading front which has not been fixed yet and this function does not enter the quantities involved in the previous two relations, these solvability conditions will need to come ‘for free’.

Chapter 5

Solving the WKB cascade II: the correctors

In this Chapter, we complete the construction of a solution to the WKB cascade, namely we are going to construct iteratively the corrector $(U^{m+1,\pm}, \psi^{m+2})$, being given the collection of profiles $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2), \dots, (U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$. This construction is based on an induction assumption stated as $H(m)$ below. This induction assumption includes several items, which we list as $(H(m) - 1), \dots, (H(m) - 7)$ below.

The verification of the initial step $H(1)$ has been performed in Chapter 4, as we shall recall below, and our goal in this Chapter is to verify that $H(m)$ implies $H(m+1)$ for any integer $m \geq 1$. At the very end of this Chapter, we shall explain why the sequence of profiles $(U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$ allows for the construction of an approximate solution to (1.3) with oscillating data.

Our induction assumption is the following: there exists a time $T > 0$ and a collection of profiles $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2), \dots, (U^{m-1,\pm}, \psi^m), (U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1})$ that satisfy the following seven properties:

$$(H(m) - 1) \quad (U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2), \dots, (U^{m-1,\pm}, \psi^m), (U^{m,\pm}, \psi^{m+1}) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T}),$$

where the functional space S^\pm in $(H(m) - 1)$ is given by Definition 1.1,

$$(H(m) - 2) \quad \forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{\mu,\pm} = F^{\mu-1,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\mu,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{\mu,\pm} = F_8^{\mu-1,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ U^{\mu,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{\mu,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{\mu+1} \underline{b} = G^{\mu-1}, \end{cases}$$

where the source term $F^{\mu-1,\pm}$, resp. $F_8^{\mu-1,\pm}$, is defined by (2.11) (with $\mu - 1$ rather than m as the index), resp. the right hand side of (2.16b), and the boundary source term $G^{\mu-1}$ is defined by (2.22) (with $\mu - 1$ rather than m as the index),

$$(H(m) - 3) \quad \forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad \underline{u}_3^{\mu,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = \underline{H}_3^{\mu,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0.$$

$$(H(m) - 4) \quad \forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad \forall t \in [0, T], \quad \mathcal{I}^\mu(t) = 0,$$

with \mathcal{I}^μ defined by (2.30), (2.31) (once again, with μ rather than m as the index),

$$(H(m) - 5) \quad \widehat{F}^{m,\pm}(t, y, 0) = 0, \quad \widehat{E}_8^{m,\pm}(t, y, 0) = 0,$$

$$(H(m) - 6) \quad \begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^{m,\pm}(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^{m,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_{j,\star}^{m,\pm}(0), & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^{m,\pm}(0) - u_j^{0,\pm} \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^{m,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^{m,\pm}(0), & j = 1, 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(H(m) - 7) \\
\forall k \neq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} e^{-|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^+(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^{m,+}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) dY_3 - \int_{\mathbb{R}^-} e^{|k|Y_3} \mathcal{L}^-(k) \cdot \widehat{F}^{m,-}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) dY_3 \\
+ \ell_1^+ \widehat{G}_1^{m,+}(t, y', k) + \ell_2^+ \widehat{G}_2^{m,+}(t, y', k) + \ell_1^- \widehat{G}_1^{m,-}(t, y', k) + \ell_2^- \widehat{G}_2^{m,-}(t, y', k) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Several points should be emphasized. First of all, the time T in the induction assumption $H(m)$ should not depend on m . In the analysis below, we shall prove that if $H(m)$ holds for some time $T > 0$, then $H(m+1)$ holds for the *same* time $T > 0$. This will give eventually a uniform positive lifespan for all profiles. The lifespan is dictated by the solvability of the leading profile nonlinear equation (4.32). (Let us recall that global existence for (4.32) is an open issue so far.) Another important point to notice is that, in the induction assumption $H(m)$, the profiles for the front ψ^2, \dots, ψ^m are completely given, namely both their oscillating modes in θ and their mean with respect to the fast variable θ , but the very last profile ψ^{m+1} is given only through its oscillating modes. The mean of ψ^{m+1} with respect to θ does not enter the definition of the source terms $F^{m,\pm}, F_8^{m,\pm}, G^m$ in $(H(m) - 5)$, $(H(m) - 6)$, $(H(m) - 7)$. The determination of the mean of ψ^{m+1} with respect to θ will be one of the main steps in the analysis below.

In the particular case $m = 1$, $(H(1) - 1)$ should be understood as $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi_\#^2) \in S^\pm \times H^\infty$, which is consistent with the analysis of Chapter 4 where we have only determined $\psi_\#^2$. We now briefly recall why the analysis of Chapter 4 implies that $H(1)$ is satisfied for some time $T > 0$.

5.1 The initial step of the induction

From Theorem 4.1, we know that the leading front $\psi_\#^2$ belongs to $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$ for some time $T > 0$, and consequently, from the expression (4.35), the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$ belongs to S^\pm . (It even belongs to S_\star^\pm .) Furthermore, the expression (4.35) shows that the leading profile $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2)$ satisfies the homogeneous fast problem (4.2) (independently of the determination of the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ with respect to θ). This means that for some time $T > 0$, $(H(1) - 1)$ and $(H(1) - 2)$ are satisfied.

The expression (4.35) shows that $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ vanish, so $(H(1) - 3)$ is also clearly satisfied, as well as $(H(1) - 4)$ since, recalling (2.30), (2.31), we have:

$$\mathcal{I}^1(t) = \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{1,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{1,-}(t, y, 0) dy = 0.$$

In Chapter 4, we have enforced the necessary solvability conditions (3.2b), (3.2c) and (3.2e) on the inhomogeneous fast problem (4.6). This means equivalently that $(H(1) - 5)$, $(H(1) - 6)$ and $(H(1) - 7)$ are satisfied for $m = 1$. With our choice of initial conditions for the slow and fast means, conditions (3.2b) and (3.2c) even allowed us to conclude that the slow and fast means of $U^{1,\pm}$ had to vanish. We have thus proved so far that there exists a time $T > 0$ such that $H(1)$ is satisfied. All partial differential equations to be solved later on will be linear, which is the reason why there will be no further restriction on the final time T (see [Rau12] for the case of one phase weakly nonlinear geometric optics in the whole space).

In what remains of this Chapter, we assume that $H(m)$ is satisfied for some time $T > 0$ and some integer $m \geq 1$. We are going to show that $H(m+1)$ is satisfied for the *same* time $T > 0$. Let us quickly observe that, because of $(H(m) - 2)$, the fast problems:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{\mu,\pm} = F^{\mu-1,\pm}, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\mu,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{\mu,\pm} = F_8^{\mu-1,\pm}, \\ B^+ U^{\mu,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{\mu,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{\mu+1} \underline{b} = G^{\mu-1}, \end{cases} \quad \mu = 1, \dots, m,$$

have a solution in $S^\pm \times H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{T})$. Using Theorem 3.1, this means that the source terms $(F^{0,\pm}, G^0), \dots, (F^{m-1,\pm}, G^{m-1})$ satisfy the solvability conditions (3.2). This will be used in some calculations below. Observe that at this point the source terms $(F^{m,\pm}, G^m)$ do not satisfy all solvability conditions (3.2). They only satisfy (3.2b) (because of $(H(m) - 5)$), (3.2c) (because of $(H(m) - 6)$) and (3.2e) (because of $(H(m) - 7)$).

In order to prove that $H(m+1)$ is satisfied, we first need to show that we can solve the fast problem (5.1) below, which corresponds to enforcing $(H(m+1) - 2)$. Using Theorem 3.1 as well as the above remark, being able to solve (5.1) reduces to verifying that the source terms $(F^{m,\pm}, G^m)$ satisfy the solvability conditions (3.2a) (compatibility at the boundary) and (3.2d) (compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field). The verification of these two remaining solvability conditions is the first task to achieve in the induction process, and this will already determine a large part of the corrector $U^{m+1,\pm}$. Note that verifying (3.2a) and (3.2d) for $(F^{m,\pm}, G^m)$ is independent of the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. This function as well as the remaining degrees of freedom in $U^{m+1,\pm}$ will be used to enforce the relations $(H(m+1) - 3)$, $(H(m+1) - 5)$, $(H(m+1) - 6)$, $(H(m+1) - 7)$.

5.2 Reduction to (almost) homogeneous equations

In order to show that $H(m)$ implies $H(m+1)$, the first task is to solve the fast problem:

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} = F^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^{m+1,\pm} = F_8^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \mathbb{U}^{m+1,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \mathbb{U}^{m+1,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G^m, \end{cases}$$

which is possible if and only if the source terms satisfy the solvability conditions (3.2). Here we keep the notation of Theorem 3.1 and look for a particular solution to the fast problem (5.1) of the form $\mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} = (\mathcal{U}^{m+1,\pm}, \mathcal{H}^{m+1,\pm}, \mathcal{Q}^{m+1,\pm})^T$ with no front in the jump conditions on Γ_0 . We recall that the verification of (3.2) is partly included in $(H(m) - 5)$, $(H(m) - 6)$ and $(H(m) - 7)$, but we still need to verify that the source terms in (5.1) satisfy the conditions (3.2a) and (3.2d).

There is one point to keep in mind for later. Though the verification of (3.2a) and (3.2d) for the fast problem (5.1) will be independent of the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ (because it only involves $\partial_\theta G^m$), the source term G^m does involve $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ and therefore the solution $\mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm}$ to (5.1) must depend on $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. We shall go back to this after proving Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2.

We start with the compatibility condition (3.2a) at the boundary Γ_0 .

Lemma 5.1 (Compatibility of the source terms at the boundary). *Under the induction assumption $H(m)$, there holds:*

$$(5.2) \quad F_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = -b^\pm \partial_\theta G_1^{m,\pm} + c^\pm \partial_\theta G_2^{m,\pm}.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.1. The proof of Lemma 5.1 follows from rather elementary algebraic manipulations, which we make explicit for the sake of completeness. We recall that by the induction assumption $H(m)$, the profiles $(U^{1,\pm}, \psi^2), \dots, (U^{m,\pm}, \psi_\#^{m+1})$ are given, and we then compute the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ from the definition (2.11). The boundary source term G^m is defined by (2.22). Once again, the expressions of $G_1^{m,\pm}, G_2^{m,\pm}$ do depend on the mean of ψ^{m+1} with respect to θ , but the partial derivatives $\partial_\theta G_1^{m,\pm}$ and $\partial_\theta G_2^{m,\pm}$ do not. It follows from inspection of (2.11) that the source term $F^{m,\pm}$ is uniquely defined in terms of $\psi_\#^{m+1}$. Hence the fulfillment of Lemma 5.1 is independent of how we shall determine the mean of ψ^{m+1} (which will be done in the following Section).

The verification of (5.2) is split in several steps. We first simplify the expression of the double trace $F_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$ by using the fast divergence constraints that follow from the previous steps in the induction. After these reductions, the expression of $F_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$ will only involve tangential derivatives

of the traces of $u_3^{\mu,\pm}, H_3^{\mu,\pm}$, $\mu = 1, \dots, m$, with respect to Γ_0 . The verification of (5.2) will then follow from differentiation of the jump conditions on Γ_0 at the previous steps of the induction. To make the expressions below easier to read, we omit in all the proof of Lemma 5.1 the superscripts \pm . This is of no consequence since the expressions are absolutely identical on either side of the boundary Γ_0 .

• **Preliminary reductions.** We start from the general definition (2.11), of which we compute the sixth coordinate (see Appendix A for details). We then compute the double trace on $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$, the main effect of which being that the cut-off functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ vanish if $\ell \geq 1$, and $\chi^{[0]}$ equals 1 at $y_3 = 0$. We also have $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}|_{y_3=0} \equiv 0$ for all $\ell \geq 0$, see (B.32) and (B.33) in Appendix B. We then get the expression:

(5.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
-F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_2} + H_3^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_2} - u_3^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_3^{\ell_2} + H_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}),
\end{aligned}$$

where it is understood that all functions on the right hand side of (5.3) are evaluated at $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$. We use the induction assumption $H(m)$, and more precisely the fast divergence constraints on the velocity and magnetic field included in $(H(m) - 2)$. This simplifies accordingly the blue and red terms in (5.3),

and we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.4) \quad -F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}).
\end{aligned}$$

At this stage, we may use the boundary condition in $(H(m) - 2)$ to further simplify all normal derivatives. For instance we have highlighted in green all the fast normal derivatives $\partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2}|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$, which are simplified by using $H_3^{\ell_1}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_2^{\ell_1-1}$ for $\ell_1 \leq m$. Other groups of terms that simplify are highlighted in pink, blue and orange. Relabeling the terms when necessary, we find that all normal derivatives in (5.4) disappear thanks to the fulfillment of the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$. In other words, we are reduced to the amazingly simple expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.5) \quad -F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_2},
\end{aligned}$$

and in (5.5), there are only tangential derivatives (∂_t , ∂_{y_j} or ∂_θ) with respect to the boundary $\{y_3 = Y_3 = 0\}$. This means that we can differentiate the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$ and then substitute in (5.5) in order to further transform the expression of $F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$. This substitution process is performed below.

- Step 1. The linear terms. We split the right hand side of (5.5) in three pieces. The first piece

gathers the ‘linear’ terms. Using the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_1 &:= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m = (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) (b \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
(5.6) \quad &+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j'}^{\ell_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The first (pink) line in the above decomposition (5.6) of \mathcal{F}_1 will directly contribute to $b \partial_\theta G_1^m - c \partial_\theta G_2^m$. The blue terms are highlighted in view of future cancellation. We now focus on the quadratic terms in the second line of (5.5), which we are going to simplify with the blue term on the right hand side of (5.6).

• Step 2. The quadratic terms. (Fast derivatives.) Let us go on splitting the right hand side of (5.5) and use the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$ to get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_2 &:= \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_2} = \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta^2 \psi^{\ell_1} (b \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} - c \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
(5.7) \quad &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The blue term in (5.6) simplifies with the last line in the decomposition (5.7) (also highlighted in blue).

We thus get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_1 + \mathcal{F}_2 &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j})(b \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j}(c \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} - c \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \\
(5.8) \quad &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}).
\end{aligned}$$

Some terms in $\mathcal{F}_1 + \mathcal{F}_2$ are highlighted in green in view of further simplification with what remains of the right hand side of (5.5).

- Step 3. The quadratic terms. (Slow derivatives.) We now consider the last term in (5.5), that is:

$$\mathcal{F}_3 := \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_2},$$

so that with our previous definitions, (5.5) reads:

$$-F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \mathcal{F}_1 + \mathcal{F}_2 + \mathcal{F}_3.$$

We simplify the expression of \mathcal{F}_3 by adding it with the green terms on the right hand side of (5.8) and by using again the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$. We get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_3 &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
(5.9) \quad &= \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b u_j^{\ell_2} - c H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}).
\end{aligned}$$

Collecting (5.8) and (5.9), we have derived so far the expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.10) \quad -F_6^m|_{y_3=Y_3=0} &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j})(b \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j}(c \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta^2 \psi^{\ell_1} (b \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} - c \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b u_j^{\ell_2} - c H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}).
\end{aligned}$$

• Step 4. Conclusion. Going back to the definitions (2.22b), (2.22c), we compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.11) \quad b \partial_\theta G_1^m - c \partial_\theta G_2^m &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j})(b \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j}(c \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta^2 \psi^{\ell_1} (b \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} - c \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b u_j^{\ell_2} - c H_j^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}).
\end{aligned}$$

Comparing the decomposition (5.11) with the first two lines in (5.10) (identical terms are highlighted in

pink), we see that the proof of the relation (5.2) reduces to showing the identity:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.12) \quad & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&= \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \xi_{j'} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_{j'}} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_{j'}} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_{j'}^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_3}).
\end{aligned}$$

As we are now going to show, the latter identity (5.12) is a consequence of the relation:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.13) \quad & \forall j = 1, 2, \quad \forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad b \partial_\theta u_j^\mu - c \partial_\theta H_j^\mu = (\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\mu-1} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\mu-1} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\mu \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\mu-1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} u_{j'}^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_{j'}} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2},
\end{aligned}$$

which holds on the boundary $\{y_3 = Y_3 = 0\}$. Indeed, the relation (5.13) can be proved in a similar way as we have derived the relation (5.5). (Observe the similarity between the right hand sides in those formulas.) Namely, we consider the fourth and fifth equations in the fast problems $(H(m) - 2)$, take the double trace $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$ and use the fast divergence constraints on the velocity and magnetic field. We then use the boundary conditions in $(H(m) - 2)$, which make again all normal derivatives disappear. We feel free to skip the details of these calculations since they are really similar to those that can be found above for deriving (5.5). Eventually, we get the relation (5.13) for the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic field.

Substituting the expression of $b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}$ in (5.13) on the left hand side of (5.12), we see for instance that the light blue term on the left of (5.12) can be decomposed as the sum of all three light blue terms on the right. The black term on the left of (5.12) can be also decomposed as the sum of the three black terms on the right, which completes the proof of the validity of (5.12), and therefore of (5.2). This means that the source terms in (5.1) satisfy the solvability condition (3.2a). \square

We are now going to prove the validity of the condition (3.2d) for the source terms of the fast problem (5.1).

Lemma 5.2 (Compatibility of the divergence source term). *Under the induction assumption $H(m)$, there holds:*

$$(5.14) \quad \partial_{Y_3} F_6^{m,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^{m,\pm} - \tau \partial_\theta F_8^{m,\pm} = 0.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.2. We start by recalling the expressions of the source terms $F_{3+\alpha}^{m,\pm}$ and $F_8^{m,\pm}$. In all the proof, we omit to recall the superscripts \pm in order to clarify the expressions below. It should be understood of course that the calculations are done on either side of the interface Γ_0 . The source term F_8^m associated with the fast divergence constraint on the magnetic field reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.15) \quad F_8^m &= -\nabla \cdot H^m + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3},
\end{aligned}$$

while the tangential source terms F_{3+j}^m read:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.16) \quad -F_{3+j}^m &= (\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_{j'}^m - u_j^0 \nabla \cdot H^m + H_j^0 \nabla \cdot u^m \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} + u_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} (H_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_{j'}^0 \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} + u_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_2}) \\
&- \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&- \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2}) + \partial_{Y_3} (u_3^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \nabla \cdot (H_j^{\ell_1} u^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}).
\end{aligned}$$

In (5.16) and in all what follows, the symbol $\nabla \cdot$ refers to the divergence with respect to the y variable.

Eventually, the normal source term F_6^m reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.17) \quad -F_6^m &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \left(H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \partial_\theta (u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} (u_3^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_3^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_3^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} (u_3^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4} - H_3^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_3^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4} - H_3^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}).
\end{aligned}$$

We now define the quantity:

$$\mathcal{D}^m := \partial_{Y_3} F_6^m + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^m - \tau \partial_\theta F_8^m,$$

and the goal of course is to show that \mathcal{D}^m vanishes under the induction assumption $H(m)$. The calculation splits again in several steps.

- Step 1. Collecting the terms.

Let us first observe that the above highlighted blue terms in $F_{3+\alpha}^m$ contribute to zero in the calculation of \mathcal{D}^m (since they correspond to a fast curl of which we take the fast divergence). We also note that the red terms in F_{3+j}^m drop out for symmetry reasons when we compute the linear combination $\xi_j F_{3+j}^m$, and the green terms also drop out when we compute $\xi_j F_{3+j}^m - \tau F_8^m$. For the following calculations, it is also useful to recall that the profiles ψ^μ only depend on (t, y', θ) , the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ depend on (t, y, θ) , and the profiles $U^{\ell, \pm}$ depend on all variables (t, y, Y_3, θ) . Using the fast problems ($H(m) - 2$) that are satisfied at

the previous steps of the induction, we are left (!) with the following expression for \mathcal{D}^m :

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}^m &= -\partial_t F_8^{m-1} + \partial_{y_\alpha} F_{3+\alpha}^{m-1} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} + b \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
&- \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} - \tau F_8^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} F_8^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&- \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \nabla \cdot \partial_\theta (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} H^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} u^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (H_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (H_3^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
(5.18) \quad &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \partial_\theta \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

- Step 2. Substituting in the fast derivatives.

There is now a series of substitutions that we need to make in order to use the fast problems that have already been solved at the previous steps of the induction. Namely, we proceed with the following manipulations in the decomposition (5.18) of \mathcal{D}^m by using (5.16) and (5.15):

- we collect the green terms and substitute the value of $\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}$,
- we collect the brown terms and substitute the value of $F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}$,
- we substitute the value of $F_8^{\ell_2}$ in the orange term.

For possible intermediate verification of the interested reader, let us give the detailed expression of these first manipulations. We isolate the green, brown and orange terms in \mathcal{D}^m , and therefore introduce the quantity:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_1^m := & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}) - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (H_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (H_3^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}). \end{aligned}$$

After substituting, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_1^m = & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_t \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} + b \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} u^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} + H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} u^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \\ (5.19) \quad & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} (c \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - b \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4} \right) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1 \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_4} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_5} - u_3^{\ell_4} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_5}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_4} u_j^{\ell_5} - u_3^{\ell_4} H_j^{\ell_5}). \end{aligned}$$

Some terms in the decomposition (5.19) have been highlighted in red in order to exhibit as clearly as possible a cancellation with the decomposition for the next term \mathcal{D}_2^m which we are just going to introduce now.

- Step 3. Substituting in the slow derivatives.

In the previous step, we have made all substitutions in the terms $\partial_{Y_3} F^\ell$, and collected various other terms that cancel after making these substitutions. Once this is done, we now need to make substitutions in some slow derivatives. The first, and actually longest, task is to substitute the expressions of $F_{3+\alpha}^{m-1}$ and F_8^{m-1} in the pink terms of (5.18), using again (5.15), (5.16), (5.17). Since some cancellations are going to appear, it is useful to incorporate the blue terms of (5.18) with the pink. In other words, we introduce the quantity:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_2^m := & -\partial_t F_8^{m-1} + \partial_{y_\alpha} F_{3+\alpha}^{m-1} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left(u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} + b \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \left(u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} \left(H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2} \right) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \nabla \cdot \partial_\theta \left(\xi_j u_j^{\ell_1} H^{\ell_2} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_1} u^{\ell_2} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \left(u_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expressions of $F_{3+\alpha}^{m-1}$ and F_8^{m-1} in the above definition of \mathcal{D}_2^m and rearranging, \mathcal{D}_2^m

decomposes as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_2^m &= \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_t \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} + c \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2} - b \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} u^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + c \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} H^{\ell_3} - b \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} u^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} + u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} u^{\ell_2}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} H^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} u^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} H^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_\alpha} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_\alpha^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_{j'}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3}) \\
(5.20) \quad &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u^{\ell_4}) - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_t \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u^{\ell_4}) - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_t \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_\alpha} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_\alpha^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_\alpha^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_\alpha} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_\alpha^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_\alpha^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \partial_{y_j} \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \right\} \\
&+ \partial_{y_j} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \right\} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&- \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - \partial_t \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Those terms in the decomposition (5.20) that have been highlighted in red cancel exactly with their

opposite which has also been highlighted in red in the decomposition (5.19). Other colors used to highlight some of the terms in (5.20) will be explained in the following step of the proof.

- Step 4. Simplifying and rearranging.

Up to now, we have decomposed the quantity \mathcal{D}^m into the sum of three quantities, namely we have written:

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \mathcal{D}_1^m + \mathcal{D}_2^m + \mathcal{D}_3^m,$$

where \mathcal{D}_1^m is given by (5.19), \mathcal{D}_2^m is given by (5.20), and \mathcal{D}_3^m is the sum of all black terms in (5.18), that is:

$$\begin{aligned}
(5.21) \quad \mathcal{D}_3^m := & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} - \tau F_8^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} F_8^{\ell_3} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} + b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \partial_\theta \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \right\} \\
& + \partial_\theta \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is now time to regroup some of the terms from \mathcal{D}_2^m and \mathcal{D}_3^m together in order to further substitute and simplify \mathcal{D}^m . Observe that all terms in the expressions (5.19), (5.20) and (5.21) involve the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ or $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$, whose symmetry properties will be crucial for the final argument of the proof. But before exhibiting those symmetry properties, let us rearrange the expression of \mathcal{D}^m . We are now going to decompose the quantity \mathcal{D}^m under the form:

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \mathcal{E}_1^m + \mathcal{E}_2^m + \mathcal{E}_3^m + \mathcal{E}_4^m,$$

where:

- \mathcal{E}_1^m corresponds to the collection of the blue terms in \mathcal{D}_2^m and \mathcal{D}_3^m ,
- \mathcal{E}_2^m corresponds to the collection of the green terms in \mathcal{D}_2^m and \mathcal{D}_3^m ,
- \mathcal{E}_3^m corresponds to the collection of the orange terms in \mathcal{D}_2^m and \mathcal{D}_3^m ,
- \mathcal{E}_4^m corresponds to the collection of all remaining (black) terms in \mathcal{D}_1^m , \mathcal{D}_2^m and \mathcal{D}_3^m .

In other words, we set:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_1^m &:= - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} - \tau F_8^{\ell_3}) - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_t \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&\quad \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} + c \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} H^{\ell_3} - b \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} u^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u^{\ell_4}),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_2^m &:= - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_3} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_t \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} H^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} u^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - u_3^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u^{\ell_4}),
\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{E}_3^m := \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (F_8^{\ell_3} + \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_3}),$$

and according to the expressions (5.19), (5.20) and (5.21), the final term \mathcal{E}_4^m reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_4^m := & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} (\partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2}) \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2}) \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2}) (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3} - u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2}) \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_4} - u_j^{\ell_3} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
(5.22) \quad & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \partial_{y_j} \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) \right\} \\
& + \partial_{y_j} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \right\} - \partial_t \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} \right\} \\
& + \partial_\theta \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \right\} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} (c \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - b \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1 \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_4} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_5} - u_3^{\ell_4} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_5}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_3^{\ell_4} u_j^{\ell_5} - u_3^{\ell_4} H_j^{\ell_5}).
\end{aligned}$$

Some terms in the expression of \mathcal{E}_4^m have been highlighted in blue in order to exhibit some symmetry properties. These terms will be dealt with later on thanks to some specific structure of the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$.

• Step 5. Substituting in the slow derivatives, and (partially) simplifying.

We use again the expressions (5.16), (5.15) of F_{3+j}^ℓ and F_8^ℓ to simplify the expressions of \mathcal{E}_1^m and \mathcal{E}_2^m . Going straight to the final result, we end up with:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_1^m = & - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_4} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} + c \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} - b \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_5} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_5} + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_5} - b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1 \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_4} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_5} - u_j^{\ell_4} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_5}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_5} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_6} - u_j^{\ell_5} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_6})) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_6})),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{E}_2^m = & - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_4} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_4} + c \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} - b \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_5}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} (H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} u_{j'}^{\ell_5} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} H_{j'}^{\ell_5} + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_5} - b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_5})) \\
& - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1 \\ \ell_4, \ell_5 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_4} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_5} - u_j^{\ell_4} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_5}) \\
& - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_5} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_6} - u_j^{\ell_5} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_6})) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m-1 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} H_j^{\ell_6})).
\end{aligned}$$

Let us observe that in the above expressions of \mathcal{E}_1^m and \mathcal{E}_2^m , the pink terms in the decomposition of \mathcal{E}_1^m cancel exactly with the pink terms in the decomposition of \mathcal{E}_2^m .

We also use the expression of \overline{F}_8^ℓ in \mathcal{E}_3^m and get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_3^m &= \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_5}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_4} + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\chi^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_5}) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5}). \end{aligned}$$

The green terms in the decomposition of \mathcal{E}_3^m cancel exactly with the green terms in the decompositions of \mathcal{E}_1^m and \mathcal{E}_2^m . Summing the contributions \mathcal{E}_1^m , \mathcal{E}_2^m , \mathcal{E}_3^m , and canceling the terms with the same color, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}^m &= \mathcal{E}_4^m + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_6}) \right) \\ (5.23) \quad &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m-1 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} H_j^{\ell_6}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5}). \end{aligned}$$

• Step 6. The first symmetry formula.

In order to go further in the simplification of the quantity \mathcal{D}^m , we need to exhibit some relations between the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and the profiles ψ^μ . Until now, we have never used any relation between these functions, which is the reason why there remain so many terms in the decompositions (5.22), (5.23). Let us recall that the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ are defined as the coefficients in the asymptotic expansion (2.8), where t, y', x_3, y_3, θ are related by (2.7) (which needs to be inverted in order to get x_3 as a function of all other variables). In particular, it should be kept in mind that $\chi^{[\ell]}$ can be expressed as a sum of products of the functions ψ^2, \dots, ψ^ℓ . The first symmetry formula is as follows.

Lemma 5.3 (The first symmetry formula). *The functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and ψ^μ satisfy the relation:*

$$(5.24) \quad \forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} = \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2},$$

and similar relations with any couple of tangential partial derivatives chosen among $\{\partial_t, \partial_{y_1}, \partial_{y_2}, \partial_\theta\}$.

For convenience, we have used in (5.24) the convention $\psi^0 = \psi^1 = 0$, see (1.5). Since $\chi^{[0]} = \chi(y_3)$, both sums actually run over the couples of integers (ℓ_1, ℓ_2) with $\ell_1 \geq 1, \ell_2 \geq 2$ and $\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell$.

We postpone the proof of Lemma 5.3 to Appendix B and rather examine right now its implications on the decomposition (5.22). Applying Lemma 5.3 and possibly using a change of index $j \leftrightarrow j'$, we find that all blue terms in the decomposition (5.22) vanish. In view of (5.23), this means that \mathcal{D}^m can be written as the sum of the black terms on the right hand side of (5.22) and of the right hand side of (5.23).

Expanding some of the partial derivatives on the right hand side of (5.22) and regrouping, we derive the expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}^m = & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (b \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4} - u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} (c \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - b \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \right\} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left\{ (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_4} \right\} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_4} H_3^{\ell_5} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_4} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right\} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left\{ \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_4} H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^{\ell_4} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right\} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_6}) \right) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m-1 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} (H_3^{\ell_5} u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5} H_j^{\ell_6}) \right) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{y_3} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_5}).
\end{aligned}$$

In the above first orange term, we use the relation $b \partial_\theta u_3^{\ell_3} - c \partial_\theta H_3^{\ell_3} = -F_6^{\ell_3-1}$, which cancels all other

orange terms and introduces five new remainders. Once this *final* (!) substitution has been performed, the expression of \mathcal{D}^m reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}^m = & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m} (\partial_{y_3}\chi^{[\ell_1]}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2})) (c\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_3} - b\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} (\partial_{y_3}\chi^{[\ell_1]}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2})) (u_j^0\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1} (\partial_{y_3}\chi^{[\ell_1]}\partial_t\psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m \\ \ell_3,\ell_4\geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3}\chi^{[\ell_1]}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3}(\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m-1 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4\geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3}\chi^{[\ell_1]}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3}(u_j^{\ell_3} H_3^{\ell_4} - H_j^{\ell_3} u_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \chi^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]}(c\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5} - b\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]}(u_j^0\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \chi^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_t\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5,\ell_6\geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}(H_3^{\ell_5}\xi_j u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5}\xi_j H_j^{\ell_6})) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m-1 \\ \ell_5,\ell_6\geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}(H_3^{\ell_5}u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5}H_j^{\ell_6})) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\chi^{[\ell_4]}(c\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5} - b\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\chi^{[\ell_4]}(u_j^0\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0\partial_{y_3}u_3^{\ell_5})) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m-1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_t\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\chi^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}H_3^{\ell_5}) \\
& - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m \\ \ell_5,\ell_6\geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_\theta\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\chi^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}(H_3^{\ell_5}\xi_j u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5}\xi_j H_j^{\ell_6})) \\
& - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m-1 \\ \ell_5,\ell_6\geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]}\psi^{\ell_2}\partial_{y_j}\psi^{\ell_3}\partial_{y_3}(\chi^{[\ell_4]}\partial_{y_3}(H_3^{\ell_5}u_j^{\ell_6} - u_3^{\ell_5}H_j^{\ell_6})).
\end{aligned}$$

There are overall fifteen terms, which we can match into five groups, each of three terms. For instance, the two first groups have been highlighted in red and green. Once a last cancellation in the y_3 -derivative

has been made, we are led to the final expression of \mathcal{D}^m :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}^m &= \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \mathbb{X}_\theta^{\ell_1} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m-1} \mathbb{X}_j^{\ell_1} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2}) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m-1} \mathbb{X}_t^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \mathbb{X}_\theta^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m-1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \mathbb{X}_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}), \end{aligned}$$

with

$$(5.25) \quad \forall \ell = 0, \dots, m-1,$$

$$\mathbb{X}_\theta^\ell := \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_\theta (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell} (\chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4},$$

and similar definitions for \mathbb{X}_1^ℓ , \mathbb{X}_2^ℓ , \mathbb{X}_t^ℓ by just considering another tangential derivative acting on the front profiles ψ^{ℓ_2} or ψ^{ℓ_4} in (5.25).

- Step 7. The second symmetry formula. Conclusion.

The final argument comes from a second symmetry formula which relates the y_3 -derivatives of the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ together with tangential derivatives of the front profiles ψ^μ .

Lemma 5.4 (The second symmetry formula). *The functions \mathbb{X}_θ^ℓ defined in (5.25) vanish, and similarly, the functions \mathbb{X}_1^ℓ , \mathbb{X}_2^ℓ , \mathbb{X}_t^ℓ also vanish.*

Since both Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 5.4 rely on combinatorial arguments that are independent of the analysis of this Chapter, we also postpone the proof of Lemma 5.4 to Appendix B. (As the reader will see in Appendix B, the result of Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 5.4 even holds if the first profile ψ^1 does not vanish.)

Because of our final decomposition for the quantity \mathcal{D}^m , the result of Lemma 5.4 implies $\mathcal{D}^m = 0$, which was exactly the relation we were aiming at. This completes the proof of Lemma 5.2 and shows that the source terms of the fast problem (5.1) satisfy the solvability condition (3.2d). \square

We now know that the source terms $(F^{m,\pm}, F_8^{m,\pm}, G^m)$ in (5.1) satisfy all five solvability conditions (3.2) of Theorem 3.1. Since the solvability condition (3.2) does not involve the mean of the boundary source term $\widehat{G}^m(0)$, the existence of a solution to (5.1) does not depend on the choice of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. However, the solution itself will depend on the choice of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$, which is the reason why below we deal separately with the zero Fourier mode of $U^{m+1,\pm}$.

Rather than solving the fast problem (5.1) for all Fourier modes in θ , it is convenient to first solve (5.1) for all *non-zero* Fourier modes in θ . Namely, we set:

$$F_\#^{m,\pm} := \sum_{k \neq 0} \widehat{F}^{m,\pm}(k) e^{ik\theta}, \quad F_{8,\#}^{m,\pm} := \sum_{k \neq 0} \widehat{F}_8^{m,\pm}(k) e^{ik\theta}, \quad G_\#^m := \sum_{k \neq 0} \widehat{G}^m(k) e^{ik\theta}.$$

Observe in particular that $G_\#^m$ is fully determined at this stage since it is independent of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$, which is still unknown. Since the solvability conditions (3.2) represent linear conditions (with constant coefficients) on the Fourier modes of the source terms for (3.1), we know from the induction assumption $(H(m))$, Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2 that the source terms $(F_\#^{m,\pm}, F_{8,\#}^{m,\pm}, G_\#^m)$ also satisfy the solvability conditions (3.2) of Theorem 3.1. By applying Theorem 3.1, we can therefore construct a solution $\mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} \in S^\pm$ to the following fast problem (observe the slight difference with (5.1)):

$$(5.26) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) \mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} = F_\#^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{H}_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta \mathcal{H}_j^{m+1,\pm} = F_{8,\#}^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \mathbb{U}^{m+1,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \mathbb{U}^{m+1,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = G_\#^m. \end{cases}$$

Let us already state the following result, which is crucial in view of showing that the condition $(H(m) - 3)$ will be satisfied for $\mu = m + 1$.

Lemma 5.5 (The top and bottom boundary conditions for non-zero Fourier modes). *The solution $\mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} \in S^\pm$ to (5.26) satisfies:*

$$\partial_\theta \underline{\mathcal{U}}_3^{m+1,\pm} |_{y_3=\pm 1} = \partial_\theta \underline{\mathcal{H}}_3^{m+1,\pm} |_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.5. The source term $F_\#^{m,\pm}$ in (5.26) collects the non-zero Fourier modes in θ of $F^{m,\pm}$ whose expression is given in (2.11). Computing the limit $Y_3 \rightarrow \pm\infty$ and restricting to $|y_3| > 2/3$ (recall that all functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ vanish for $|y_3| > 2/3$ since the original cut-off function χ in (2.7) has compact support in $[-2/3, 2/3]$, see (B.32) and (B.33) in Appendix B), we get:

$$\underline{F}^{m,\pm} = -(L_s^\pm(\partial)\underline{U}^{m,\pm}) - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}) - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}).$$

We know furthermore from $(H(m) - 2)$ that the functions $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}, \dots, \underline{U}^{m,\pm}$ satisfy for $|y_3| > 2/3$:

$$\forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{\mu,\pm} = \underline{F}^{\mu-1,\pm}.$$

The argument is now the following: since $\underline{F}^{0,\pm} = 0$ and since \mathcal{A}^\pm are invertible (see Appendix A), we have $\partial_\theta \underline{U}^{1,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$. Specifying the above expression of $\underline{F}^{m,\pm}$ to $m = 1$ shows that $\partial_\theta \underline{F}^{1,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$, hence $\partial_\theta^2 \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$ and therefore $\partial_\theta \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$ (which implies in particular $\underline{F}^{1,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$). We then show inductively that $\partial_\theta \underline{U}^{1,\pm} = \dots = \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{m,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$, and this implies ultimately $\partial_\theta \underline{F}^{m,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$. By computing the limit $Y_3 \rightarrow \pm\infty$ in (5.26), we have:

$$\mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_\theta \mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} = \underline{F}^{m,\pm},$$

and therefore $\partial_\theta \mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} = 0$ for $|y_3| > 2/3$. This proves the result of Lemma 5.5 (and actually even more). \square

The next corrector $(U^{m+1,\pm}, \psi^{m+2})$ in the induction process will be constructed in the following way:

$$(5.27) \quad U^{m+1,\pm} := \mathbb{U}^{m+1,\pm} + \widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} |k| \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(t, y', k) \chi(y_3) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k),$$

where the vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k)$ are defined in (A.5), and we still need to explain how we construct $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) \in H^\infty$, $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \in S^\pm$ and $\psi_\#^{m+2} \in H_\#^\infty$. To make sure that (5.1) is satisfied, we need $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ and $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ to verify:

$$(5.28) \quad \begin{cases} A_3^\pm \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}^{m,\pm}(0), & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_8^{m,\pm}(0), & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ B^+ \widehat{U}^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{U}^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}^m(0). \end{cases}$$

Because of the compatibility conditions $(H(m) - 6)$, solving the fast differential equations in (5.28) amounts to solving:

$$(5.29) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0) &= \widehat{F}_3^{m,\pm}(0), & \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0) &= \widehat{F}_7^{m,\pm}(0), \\ \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0) &= \widehat{F}_8^{m,\pm}(0), \end{aligned}$$

which is possible because we know from $(H(m) - 5)$ that $\widehat{F}_3^{m,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{F}_7^{m,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{F}_8^{m,\pm}(0)$ actually belong to S_\star^\pm . We thus define the functions $\widehat{q}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ as the unique solutions in S_\star^\pm to the ordinary differential equations:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_3^{m,\pm}(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_7^{m,\pm}(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_8^{m,\pm}(0).$$

Whatever choice we make for the remaining functions $\widehat{u}_{j,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{H}_{j,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ ($j = 1, 2$), and for the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$, we shall verify the fast differential equations in (5.28). Observe however that the functions $\widehat{q}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ enter the boundary conditions on Γ_0 of (5.28).

In the following Section, we explain how we construct the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ together with the slow mean of the front profile $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. The remaining fast means, namely $\widehat{u}_{j,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{H}_{j,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ ($j = 1, 2$), will be dealt with afterwards.

5.3 The slow mean

In this Section, we explain how we construct both $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$.

5.3.1 Collecting the equations

In order to verify the fast system ($H(m) - 2$) for $\mu = m + 1$, we have seen in the previous Section that it remains to verify the boundary conditions:

$$B^+ \widehat{U}^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- \widehat{U}^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = \widehat{G}^m(0),$$

which equivalently reads:

$$(5.30) \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_1^{m,\pm}(0) - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_2^{m,\pm}(0) - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = -\widehat{q}_\star^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widehat{q}_\star^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{cases}$$

For future use, we use short notation to denote the source terms in (5.30), and rewrite (5.30) as:

$$(5.31) \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}, \\ \widehat{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}, \\ \widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_5^m. \end{cases}$$

At this stage, only \mathbb{G}_5^m is known since $\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}$ and $\mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}$ incorporate in their definition the slow mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ which has not been fixed yet.

The boundary conditions on the top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm for the slow mean correspond to enforcing the condition ($H(m) - 3$) for $\mu = m + 1$ and for the zero Fourier mode only, that is:

$$(5.32) \quad \widehat{u}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = \widehat{H}_3^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0.$$

The evolution equations inside the domains Ω_0^\pm correspond to enforcing the condition ($H(m) - 5$) for $\mu = m + 1$. Let us make this point clear. Recalling the general expression (2.13), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{F}^{m+1,\pm} &= -L_s^\pm(\partial)\underline{U}^{m+1,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} (\partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} A_0 + \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} A_j^\pm) \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ &- \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}) - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_j(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_3(\underline{U}^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{\ell_4,\pm}), \end{aligned}$$

where we have highlighted in blue and red the only quantities that are not completely known at this stage. Let us first remark that the above red term has zero mean with respect to θ on \mathbb{T} whatever choice we make below for $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ (use the symmetry of the \mathbb{A}_j 's). In other words, enforcing the condition $(H(m) - 5)$ for $\mu = m + 1$ corresponds to verifying the linearized (inhomogeneous) MHD equations:

$$(5.33) \quad \begin{cases} L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \mathbb{F}^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \nabla \cdot \widehat{H}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \end{cases}$$

with:

$$(5.34) \quad \mathbb{F}^{m,\pm} := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} (\partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} A_0 + \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} A_j^\pm) \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ & - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(U^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} U^{\ell_2,\pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4,\pm}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_j(U^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4,\pm}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3,\ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{\ell_3,\pm}, \partial_{y_3} U^{\ell_4,\pm}) \end{aligned} \right\},$$

and

$$(5.35) \quad \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm} := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3,\pm} \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

Let us recall that the operators $L_s^\pm(\partial)$ in (5.33) are defined by:

$$L_s^\pm(\partial) = A_0 \partial_t + A_\alpha^\pm \partial_{y_\alpha},$$

and the expressions of the matrices A_α^\pm are given in Appendix A.

The evolution equations (5.33) and boundary conditions (5.31), (5.32) are supplemented with the initial conditions:

$$(5.36) \quad \widehat{u}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = \mathbf{u}_0^{m+1,\pm}, \quad \widehat{H}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = \mathfrak{H}_0^{m+1,\pm},$$

for which we still need to explain how they are chosen.

5.3.2 Solvability of the linearized current vortex sheet system

In this Paragraph, we consider the linearized current vortex sheet system in its general form, that is, with arbitrary source terms. In the following Paragraph, we shall specify to the source terms that are explicitly given in (5.33), (5.30), (5.32) and we shall explain why Proposition 5.6 below allows us to construct both $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ and $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$.

In what follows, the vector U still denotes the collection of unknowns $(u, H, q) \in \mathbb{R}^7$. We consider the following linearized MHD equations in the fixed domains Ω_0^\pm :

$$(5.37) \quad \begin{cases} L_s^\pm(\partial) U^\pm = \mathbb{F}^\pm, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \nabla \cdot H^\pm = \mathbb{F}_8^\pm, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \end{cases}$$

which reads explicitly:

$$(5.38) \quad \begin{cases} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) u_\alpha^\pm + u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot u^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} H_\alpha^\pm - H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot H^\pm + \partial_{y_\alpha} q^\pm = \mathbb{F}_\alpha^\pm, & \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \\ (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) H_\alpha^\pm - u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot H^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} u_\alpha^\pm + H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot u^\pm = \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^\pm, & \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \\ \nabla \cdot u^\pm = \mathbb{F}_7^\pm, \\ \nabla \cdot H^\pm = \mathbb{F}_8^\pm. \end{cases}$$

The top, bottom and intermediate boundary conditions are:

$$(5.39) \quad u_3^\pm|_{\Gamma^\pm} = H_3^\pm|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0,$$

$$(5.40) \quad \begin{cases} u_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_1^\pm, \\ H_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_2^\pm, \\ q^+|_{y_3=0} - q^-|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_5, \end{cases}$$

where the source terms $\mathbb{F}^\pm, \mathbb{F}_8^\pm$ considered in (5.37) belong to $H^\infty([0, T] \times \Omega_0^\pm)$, and the source terms $\mathbb{G}_1^\pm, \mathbb{G}_2^\pm, \mathbb{G}_5$ in (5.40) belong to $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2)$. Our goal is to understand the compatibility conditions on these source terms and on the initial data for (u^\pm, H^\pm) that ensure the existence and uniqueness of a solution in $H^\infty([0, T] \times \Omega_0^\pm)$ to (5.37), (5.39), (5.40). Our result is the following.

Proposition 5.6 (Solvability of the linearized current vortex sheet system). *Let $u_0^\pm, H_0^\pm \in H^\infty(\Omega_0^\pm)$. The problem (5.37), (5.39), (5.40) supplemented with the initial conditions:*

$$(u^\pm, H^\pm)|_{t=0} = (u_0^\pm, H_0^\pm),$$

has a unique solution in $H^\infty([0, T] \times \Omega_0^\pm)$ if and only if the following conditions hold:

- $\mathbb{F}_6^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0$ (compatibility at the top and bottom boundaries),
- $\mathbb{F}_6^\pm|_{y_3=0} = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_2^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_1^\pm$ (compatibility on Γ_0),
- $\partial_t \mathbb{F}_8^\pm = \partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^\pm$ (compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field),
- $\nabla \cdot u_0^\pm = \mathbb{F}_7^\pm|_{t=0}$ and $\nabla \cdot H_0^\pm = \mathbb{F}_8^\pm|_{t=0}$ (compatibility for the divergence of the initial conditions),
- $u_{0,3}^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = H_{0,3}^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0$, $u_{0,3}^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_1^\pm|_{t=0}$, $H_{0,3}^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_2^\pm|_{t=0}$ (compatibility of the initial conditions at the boundaries),
- for all time $t \in [0, T]$, the Laplace problem:

$$(5.41) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta q^\pm = -\partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_\alpha^\pm + (\partial_t + 2u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{F}_7^\pm - 2H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{F}_8^\pm, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \partial_{y_3} q^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = \mathbb{F}_3^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1}, \\ \partial_{y_3} q^\pm|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{F}_3^\pm|_{y_3=0} - (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^\pm + H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^\pm, \\ q^+|_{y_3=0} - q^-|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_5, \end{cases}$$

has a solution $(q^+, q^-) \in H^\infty(\Omega_0^+) \times H^\infty(\Omega_0^-)$.

Let us observe that the elliptic problem (5.41) looks a little over-determined, as will become perhaps even more clear in the following Paragraph. Indeed, on each domain Ω_0^\pm , we impose Neumann boundary conditions for q^\pm but we also impose a jump condition across Γ_0 . As in [SWZ18], this is precisely this coupling equation which will govern the evolution of the slow mean of the front profile.

Proof of Proposition 5.6. The proof is quite simple so we sketch it quickly. That the conditions stated in Proposition 5.6 are necessary follows from classical manipulations on (5.38). For instance, taking the divergence of the first three evolution equations yields the Laplace problem for the total pressure, and taking the divergence for the evolution equations for the magnetic field yields the compatibility condition $\partial_t \mathbb{F}_8^\pm = \partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^\pm$. The other conditions are rather straightforward.

Let us therefore now assume that all conditions stated in Proposition 5.6 are satisfied. We wish to show that the problem (5.37), (5.39), (5.40) has a unique solution in $H^\infty([0, T] \times \Omega_0^\pm)$. Let the total pressure (q^+, q^-) be defined as the solution to (5.41). (This is precisely part of our assumptions that the latter problem has a solution.) We then determine the velocity and magnetic field by solving the hyperbolic system:

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) u_\alpha^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} H_\alpha^\pm = \mathbb{F}_\alpha^\pm - u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^\pm + H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \mathbb{F}_8^\pm - \partial_{y_\alpha} q^\pm, & \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \\ (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) H_\alpha^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} u_\alpha^\pm = \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^\pm + u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \mathbb{F}_8^\pm - H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^\pm, & \alpha = 1, 2, 3, \end{cases}$$

with initial data:

$$(u^\pm, H^\pm)|_{t=0} = (u_0^\pm, H_0^\pm).$$

There is no boundary condition required on $\partial\Omega_0^\pm$ because the vector fields $u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}$ and $H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}$ are both tangent to the boundaries Γ^\pm and Γ_0 (which means that the normal variable y_3 is a parameter). At this stage, we have determined (u^\pm, H^\pm, q^\pm) and we need to verify that all equations in (5.37), (5.39), (5.40) are satisfied. Applying the divergence operator and making use of the elliptic system satisfied by the total pressure, we get:

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \nabla \cdot u^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \nabla \cdot H^\pm = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{F}_7^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{F}_8^\pm, \\ (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \nabla \cdot H^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \nabla \cdot u^\pm = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{F}_8^\pm - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{F}_7^\pm. \end{cases}$$

Since the initial conditions u_0^\pm, H_0^\pm have compatible divergence with $\mathbb{F}_7^\pm|_{t=0}, \mathbb{F}_8^\pm|_{t=0}$, we get by the energy method:

$$\forall t \in [0, T], \quad \nabla \cdot u^\pm = \mathbb{F}_7^\pm, \quad \nabla \cdot H^\pm = \mathbb{F}_8^\pm,$$

which already proves that we have indeed solved (5.37).

Restricting to the top and bottom boundaries Γ^\pm and using the compatibility condition on the source terms \mathbb{F}_6^\pm as well as the Neumann condition satisfied by the total pressure, we get:

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) u_3^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} H_3^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0, \\ (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) H_3^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} u_3^\pm|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0. \end{cases}$$

By the compatibility conditions satisfied by the initial data, we get (5.39). The verification of the first four conditions in (5.40) is in the same spirit. (The fifth condition in (5.40) is already included in (5.41) and is therefore satisfied.) To complete the proof of Proposition 5.6, it remains to examine the smoothness of the solution. From all previous arguments, we see that it is sufficient to prove that the solution to the coupled Laplace problem (5.41) can be chosen smoothly. This is true indeed because the solution to (5.41), if it exists (which depends on compatibility conditions for the source terms in (5.41)), can be explicitly determined thanks to the Fourier series decomposition with respect to the variable y' . We do not pursue this issue here since we shall perform such a Fourier series decomposition in the following Paragraph in order to derive the evolution equation that governs the slow mean of the front profile. \square

5.3.3 Determining the slow mean of the front profile

In this Paragraph, we explain why part of the result of Proposition 5.6 determines the evolution of the mean (with respect to θ) of the front profile ψ^{m+1} . Indeed, we focus on the problem (5.33), (5.31), (5.32)

(the source terms in (5.31) correspond to the right hand side of (5.30)). Applying Proposition 5.6, a necessary condition for the solvability of (5.33), (5.31), (5.32) is that the coupled Laplace problem:

$$(5.42) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta \widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = -\partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_\alpha^{m,\pm} + (\partial_t + 2u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} - 2H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm}, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = \mathbb{F}_3^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1}, \\ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{F}_3^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=0} - (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} + H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}, \\ \widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_5^m, \end{cases}$$

has a solution in $H^\infty(\Omega_0^+) \times H^\infty(\Omega_0^-)$. We therefore examine the solvability of (5.42) by splitting the analysis between the non-zero tangential Fourier modes and the zero tangential Fourier mode (that is, the mean with respect to y').

- Solving the coupled Laplace problem for the non-zero Fourier modes.

Due to the very simple geometry of the domains $\Omega_0^\pm = \mathbb{T}^2 \times I^\pm$, there is no difficulty in solving (5.42). Indeed, we decompose the functions $\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ into Fourier series in y' :

$$\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \sum_{j' \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0))(y_3) e^{ij' \cdot y'}.$$

For the non-zero Fourier modes $j' \neq 0$, the Laplace operator Δ is uniformly elliptic, hence the Neumann boundary conditions on Γ^\pm and Γ_0 uniquely determine $\mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0))$. We obtain the expressions:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0)) \\ &= \nu_{j'}^+ e^{|j'|y_3} + \omega_{j'}^+ e^{-|j'|y_3} + \frac{1}{2|j'|} \left(\int_0^{y_3} e^{-|j'|(y_3-z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,+}) dz + \int_{y_3}^1 e^{|j'|(y_3-z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,+}) dz \right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0)) \\ &= \nu_{j'}^- e^{|j'|y_3} + \omega_{j'}^- e^{-|j'|y_3} + \frac{1}{2|j'|} \left(\int_{-1}^{y_3} e^{-|j'|(y_3-z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,-}) dz + \int_{y_3}^0 e^{|j'|(y_3-z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,-}) dz \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathcal{F}^{m,\pm}$ stand for the source terms in the Laplace equations of (5.42), that is:

$$\mathcal{F}^{m,\pm} := -\partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_\alpha^{m,\pm} + (\partial_t + 2u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} - 2H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm},$$

and the coefficients $\nu_{j'}^\pm, \omega_{j'}^\pm$ are obtained by solving the (invertible) linear system:

$$\begin{aligned} |j'| e^{|j'|} \nu_{j'}^+ - |j'| e^{-|j'|} \omega_{j'}^+ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-|j'|(1-z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,+}) dz + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,+})(1), \\ |j'| \nu_{j'}^+ - |j'| \omega_{j'}^+ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-|j'|z} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,+}) dz + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,+})(0) \\ &\quad - \mathbf{c}_{j'}((\partial_t + u_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^{m,+} - H_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,+}), \\ |j'| \nu_{j'}^- - |j'| \omega_{j'}^- &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{|j'|z} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,-}) dz + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,-})(0) \\ &\quad - \mathbf{c}_{j'}((\partial_t + u_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^{m,-} - H_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,-}), \\ |j'| e^{-|j'|} \nu_{j'}^+ - |j'| e^{|j'|} \omega_{j'}^+ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 e^{-|j'|(1+z)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,-}) dz + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,-})(-1). \end{aligned}$$

Since we have the expression of $\mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0))$ on the whole interval I^\pm , solving (5.42) for the non-zero Fourier modes in y' simply amounts to imposing the solvability condition:

$$\mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0))(0) - \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0))(0) = \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{G}_5^m).$$

Solving the above linear systems and restricting to $y_3 = 0$, we thus find that solving the coupled Laplace problem (5.42) for the non-zero Fourier modes in y' is possible if and only if the source terms satisfy the relation:

$$(5.43) \quad \begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c}_{j'} \left((\partial_t + u_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^{m,+} + (\partial_t + u_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_1^{m,-} - H_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,+} - H_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,-} \right) \\ &= |j'| \tanh(|j'|) \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{G}_5^m) + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,+})(0) + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,-})(0) - \frac{1}{\cosh(|j'|)} (\mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,+})(1) + \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,-})(-1)) \\ & \quad - \int_0^1 \frac{\cosh(|j'|(1-z))}{\cosh(|j'|)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,+}) dz + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{\cosh(|j'|(1+z))}{\cosh(|j'|)} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\mathcal{F}^{m,-}) dz. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to make more explicit the equation (5.43) which we are going to show to be a wave type equation on Γ_0 for (the mean free part of) the front profile $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. Indeed, we recall that the source terms $\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}$, $\mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}$ are defined, see (5.30), by:

$$\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} := \widehat{G}_1^{m,\pm}(0) - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \quad \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm} := \widehat{G}_2^{m,\pm}(0) - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0},$$

with $G_1^{m,\pm}$, $G_2^{m,\pm}$ defined in (2.22b), (2.22c). Let us recall that at this stage, the only unknown quantity is $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ which enters the expression of $\widehat{G}_1^{m,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{G}_2^{m,\pm}(0)$. We can thus rewrite (5.43) as:

$$(5.44) \quad \begin{aligned} & (\partial_t + u_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j}) (\partial_t + u_{j'}^{0,+} \partial_{y_{j'}}) \Psi^{m+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j}) (\partial_t + u_{j'}^{0,-} \partial_{y_{j'}}) \Psi^{m+1} \\ & \quad - H_j^{0,+} H_{j'}^{0,+} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \Psi^{m+1} - H_j^{0,-} H_{j'}^{0,-} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \Psi^{m+1} = \mathfrak{G}^m, \end{aligned}$$

where Ψ^{m+1} denotes the mean free part (in y') of the slow mean (in θ) $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$:

$$\Psi^{m+1}(t, y') := \sum_{j' \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{0\}} \mathbf{c}_{j'}(\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)) e^{i j' \cdot y'},$$

and the source term \mathfrak{G}^m on the right hand side of (5.44) is already determined in terms of all previous profiles. The exact expression of \mathfrak{G}^m is useless. The only important property to keep in mind is that \mathfrak{G}^m belongs to $H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2)$ and has zero mean with respect to y' .

The wave like operator on the left hand side of (5.44) has already been highlighted in [SWZ18]. Unsurprisingly, its symbol corresponds to the Lopatinskii determinant (3.11). Observe also that several terms in (5.43) correspond to the action of the Dirichlet-Neumann operator (this is recognized by the symbol $|j'| \tanh(|j'|)$), which is also reminiscent of several terms occurring in the analysis of [SWZ18]. The main point is that, under the assumption (H1), the wave operator on the left hand side of (5.44) is *hyperbolic* in the time direction. We therefore easily get the following result:

Lemma 5.7. *There exists a unique function $\Psi^{m+1} \in H^\infty([0, T] \times \mathbb{T}^2)$ with zero mean with respect to y' that satisfies (5.44) together with:*

$$\Psi^{m+1}|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \partial_t \Psi^{m+1}|_{t=0} = 0.$$

Let us recall that solving (5.44) amounts to solving the original coupled Laplace problem (5.42) for the non-zero Fourier modes. At this stage, we have thus fixed the mean free part in y' of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ and ensured part of the solvability of (5.42).

Let us observe that the prescription of initial conditions for (5.44) is arbitrary. Once again, we have chosen in the statement of Theorem 1.2 to stick to the easiest possible case, but we could equally well consider more general initial data for $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ and the oscillating modes in y' of $\partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$.

- Solving the coupled Laplace problem for the mean.

It remains to determine the mean on \mathbb{T}^2 of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$, which is a function of time only. Integrating (5.42) on \mathbb{T}^2 and using some obvious cancellations, we need to find a solution to the problem:

$$(5.45) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta p^\pm = -\partial_{y_3} \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,\pm}) + \partial_t \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm}), & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \partial_{y_3} p^\pm(\pm 1) = \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,\pm})(\pm 1), \\ \partial_{y_3} p^\pm(0) = \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{F}_3^{m,\pm})(0) - \partial_t \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}), \\ p^+(0) - p^-(0) = \mathbf{c}_0(\mathbb{G}_5^m), \end{cases}$$

where p^\pm is a short notation for $\mathbf{c}_0(\widehat{q}^{m+1,\pm}(0))$, and the reader should be careful that in (5.45), \mathbf{c}_0 refers to the zero Fourier coefficient with respect to y' (the source terms to which we apply \mathbf{c}_0 in (5.45) are themselves means with respect to the fast variable θ of some quantities!).

The solvability of (5.45) is submitted to the fulfillment of the Fredholm condition:

$$(5.46) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} dy \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} dy' \right) = 0.$$

Let us make it clear that the condition (5.46) should be satisfied on either side of the current vortex sheet, that is both for the + and for the - sides. In Lemma 5.8 below, we examine the quantities involved in (5.46) and derive a necessary and sufficient condition on the front profile ψ^{m+1} for the verification of (5.46).

Lemma 5.8. *The source terms in (5.31), (5.33) satisfy:*

$$\begin{aligned} \forall t \in [0, T], \quad & \int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} dy \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} dy' = \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) dy', \\ & \int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm} dy \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm} dy' = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently the Fredholm condition (5.46) holds on either side of the current vortex sheet if and only if:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} \int_{\Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{T}} \psi^{m+1}(t, y', \theta) dy' d\theta = 0.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.8. We give the proof for the relation between $\mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm}$ and $\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}$, and leave the other (easier) case for the magnetic field to the interested reader. Let us recall the expressions¹:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3,\pm} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

¹We warn the reader that in all the proof of Lemma 5.8, the notation \mathbf{c}_0 refers to the zero Fourier coefficient with respect to the fast variable θ .

see (5.35) for the similiar expression associated with the divergence of the magnetic field, and:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} &= (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) \\ &+ \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \right\} \Big|_{y_3=Y_3=0} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \Big|_{y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{aligned}$$

Splitting inside the expression of $\mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}$ between the residual and surface wave components, we obtain the decomposition:

$$\int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm} dy \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm} dy' = \pm \int_{\Gamma_0} \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) dy' + \mathfrak{I}_1^{m,\pm} \pm \mathfrak{I}_\star^{m,\pm},$$

where we have used the following notation:

$$\begin{aligned} (5.47) \quad \mathfrak{I}_1^{m,\pm} &:= \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ &- \partial_{y_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_3 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_3 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3,\pm} dy d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(5.48) \quad \mathfrak{I}_\star^{m,\pm} := \int_{\Gamma_0} \left(\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} \right\} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \right) \Big|_{y_3=Y_3=0} dy'.$$

To complete the proof of Lemma 5.8, we see that it is sufficient to prove that the quantities $\mathfrak{I}_1^{m,\pm}$ and $\mathfrak{I}_\star^{m,\pm}$ defined in (5.47) and (5.48) vanish, which is done below separately for each of these two quantities.

- The surface wave integral. Let $y_3 \in I^\pm$ satisfy $|y_3| < 1/3$, and let $Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$. We then define:

$$\mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, Y_3) := \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} \right\} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) dy',$$

in such a way that the definition of $\mathfrak{I}_\star^{m,\pm}$ in (5.48) coincides with $\mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(0,0)$. Thanks to the exponential decay at infinity of profiles in S_\star^\pm , we easily see that for any given y_3 , the function $\mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, \cdot)$ decays exponentially at infinity. We now compute the partial derivative $\partial_{Y_3} \mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, Y_3)$. Using the equation:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \mathbf{c}_0 (F_{7,\star}^{m,\pm}),$$

and the expression of $F_{7,\star}^{m,\pm}$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3} \mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, Y_3) &= \int_{\Gamma_0} \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} - F_{7,\star}^{m,\pm} \right\} dy' \\ &= \int_{\Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{T}} \partial_{y_3} u_{3,\star}^{m,\pm} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} dy' d\theta \\ &= -\partial_{y_3} \int_{\Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} - u_{3,\star}^{m,\pm} dy' d\theta \\ &= -\partial_{y_3} \mathfrak{J}^{m-1,\pm}(y_3, Y_3). \end{aligned}$$

Inductively, we obtain:

$$\partial_{Y_3}^m \mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, Y_3) = (-1)^m \partial_{y_3}^m \mathfrak{J}^{0,\pm}(y_3, Y_3) = 0.$$

Thanks to the exponential decay of $\mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, \cdot)$, we obtain $\mathfrak{J}^{m,\pm}(y_3, Y_3) = 0$ for all y_3, Y_3 and in particular at $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$. This means that the integral $\mathfrak{J}_\star^{m,\pm}$ in (5.48) vanishes.

- The residual integral. From the definition (5.47), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{J}_1^{m,\pm} = & \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3,\pm} - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} \\ & - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3,\pm} dy d\theta, \end{aligned}$$

and more generally, we define for any integer $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} := & \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\ & - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n-1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\ & - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n-1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} dy d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

By performing integration by parts and a substitution, we are going to prove the relation $\mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} = \mathfrak{J}_{n+1}^{m,\pm}$ for all $n \geq 1$, which, by choosing n large enough, will imply $\mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} = 0$. We first use the second symmetry formula (Corollary B.3 in Appendix B) for the green terms in the above definition of $\mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm}$ to get²:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} = & \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\ & - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_\theta (\psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}}) \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\ & - \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_j} (\psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}}) \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\ & - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\ & - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} dy d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

²Note that we have symmetrized some terms that involve tangential derivatives of the front profiles.

We now integrate by parts in the second and third sum with respect to θ and y_j to get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} &= \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}} (\underline{F}_7^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} + \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm}) \\
&\quad + n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\
&\quad + n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+1} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+1} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_{y_j} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \psi^{\ell_{n+1}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm} \\
&\quad - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad - n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} dy d\theta.
\end{aligned}$$

We then substitute the expression of $\underline{F}_7^{\ell_{2n+1},\pm}$ and use the second symmetry formula (Proposition B.4 in Appendix B) for the blue terms $\partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]}$ and $\partial_{y_j} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]}$, which yields:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm} &= \mathfrak{J}_{n+1}^{m,\pm} + \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad + n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad + n \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_{n-1}]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+1 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} dy d\theta \\
&= \mathfrak{J}_{n+1}^{m,\pm} + \int_{\Omega_0^\pm \times \mathbb{T}} \partial_{y_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \right) \\
&\quad + \partial_{y_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_{2n+3} = m+2 \\ \ell_{2n+3} \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \dots \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_n]} \chi^{[\ell_{n+1}]} \psi^{\ell_{n+2}} \dots \psi^{\ell_{2n+1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_{2n+2}} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_{2n+3},\pm} \right) dy d\theta \\
&= \mathfrak{J}_{n+1}^{m,\pm} + ,
\end{aligned}$$

where the conclusion follows from the fact that all functions $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ vanish on Γ^\pm and Γ_0 (and $n \geq 1$ so there is always at least one function $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ in each product). We thus have $\mathfrak{J}_1^{m,\pm} = \mathfrak{J}_n^{m,\pm}$ for all $n \geq 1$ and, choosing n large enough (recall that ψ^0 and ψ^1 vanish), we thus get $\mathfrak{J}_1^{m,\pm} = 0$. This completes the proof of Lemma 5.8. \square

At this stage, the front profile ψ^{m+1} is fixed as follows. The oscillating modes in θ that compose $\psi_\#^{m+1}$

are given by the induction assumption $H(m)$, and the slow mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ is given by:

$$\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) = \Psi^{m+1},$$

where the function Ψ^{m+1} is given by Lemma 5.7, and we have chosen the mean (with respect to y') of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ to be zero in order to match the initial condition (1.8) and the second order differential equation imposed by Lemma 5.8 (see the following Paragraph for a discussion on the choice of the time derivative at $t = 0$ of the slow mean of the front profile). With the above choice for $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$, we ensure solvability in $H^\infty(\Omega_0^+) \times H^\infty(\Omega_0^-)$ of the Laplace problem (5.42). Moreover, up to adding a function of time only to the solution to (5.42), we can fix the mean value:

$$\int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{m+1,+}(0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{m+1,-}(0) dy$$

as we want. In other words, we can always choose the solution to (5.42) such that the constraint $\mathcal{S}^{m+1}(t) = 0$ for the slow mean of the total pressure is satisfied (we recall that the quantity \mathcal{S}^μ for any integer μ is given by (2.30), (2.31)). In other words, we have already managed to enforce $(H(m+1) - 4)$. In the following Paragraph, we are going to examine the remaining steps in the determination of the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$.

5.3.4 Determining the slow mean of the corrector

In order to construct the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ of the corrector $U^{m+1,\pm}$, we need to verify that the source terms in (5.33), (5.31), (5.32) satisfy the solvability conditions of Proposition 5.6. The corresponding items of Proposition 5.6 are examined one by one below.

Compatibility at the top and bottom boundaries. Recalling the definition (5.34), we have:

$$\mathbb{F}^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(\underline{U}^{\ell_1,\pm}, \partial_{y_\alpha} \underline{U}^{\ell_2,\pm})|_{y_3=\pm 1} \right\},$$

which gives (the Hessian mappings \mathbb{A}_α are given in Appendix A):

$$\mathbb{F}_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1,\ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j}(\underline{u}_j^{\ell_1,\pm} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_2,\pm} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_1,\pm} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_2,\pm}) \right\} = 0,$$

where we have used the boundary conditions $(H(m) - 3)$ and the fact that only tangential derivatives with respect to Γ^\pm are involved.

Compatibility on Γ_0 . The verification of the conditions:

$$\mathbb{F}_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm},$$

is performed in Appendix B, see Lemma B.7. The (long) proof is in the same spirit as the proof of Lemma 5.1 above so we have thought it more convenient to refer the interested reader to Appendix B and proceed with those ingredients that are new in the analysis. We just emphasize the fact that the verification of the latter relation is actually independent of our previous determination of the slow mean of the front profile $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$. In particular, verifying this compatibility condition is independent of our choice of initial conditions for the front profiles ψ^μ .

Compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field. Once again, the proof of the relation:

$$\partial_t \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm} = \partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^{m,\pm},$$

is postponed in Appendix B (we refer the interested reader to Lemma B.9).

Existence of compatible initial conditions. We now explain why it is possible to find compatible initial data (5.36) for the slow mean system (5.33), (5.31), (5.32). We recall that at time $t = 0$, we wish to have $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0) = 0$ because of (1.8). In particular, the initial condition $\mathfrak{H}_0^{m+1,\pm}$ in (5.36) for the magnetic field should satisfy the following relations:

$$(5.49) \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathfrak{H}_0^{m+1,\pm} = \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm}|_{t=0}, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \mathfrak{H}_{0,3}^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0, \\ \mathfrak{H}_{0,3}^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}|_{t=0}, \end{cases}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \right\} |_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} \\ &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi_0^2 \xi_j H_j^{m,\pm} + \partial_{y_j} \psi_0^2 H_j^{m-1,\pm} \right\} |_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{aligned}$$

The existence of a solution to the divergence problem (5.49) is equivalent to the fulfillment of the condition:

$$\int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} dy \pm \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} dy' = 0.$$

Applying Lemma 5.8, we know that the latter condition holds not only at time $t = 0$ but also at any time $t \in [0, T]$. Since the domain Ω_0^\pm has an infinitely smooth boundary and the source terms in (5.49) have H^∞ regularity, we can indeed find a solution $\mathfrak{H}_0^{m+1,\pm} \in H^\infty(\Omega_0^\pm)$ to (5.49). There are of course infinitely many possible choices, and each choice will give rise to one solution to (5.33), (5.31), (5.32). (This is the reason why we have not claimed any uniqueness property in Theorem 1.2.)

Let us now examine the existence of a compatible initial condition for the velocity field. The system to solve for $\mathbf{u}_0^{m+1,\pm}$ reads:

$$(5.50) \quad \begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}_0^{m+1,\pm} = \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm}|_{t=0}, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \mathbf{u}_{0,3}^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_{0,3}^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}|_{t=0}, \end{cases}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} &= \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)|_{t=0} \\ &+ \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \right\} |_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} \\ &= \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)|_{t=0} + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi_0^2 \xi_j u_j^{m,\pm} + \partial_{y_j} \psi_0^2 u_j^{m-1,\pm} \right\} |_{t=y_3=Y_3=0} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{aligned}$$

The existence of a solution to the divergence problem (5.50) is equivalent to the fulfillment of the condition:

$$\int_{\Omega_0^\pm} \mathbb{F}_7^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} dy \pm \int_{\mathbb{T}^2} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm}|_{t=0} dy' = 0.$$

Applying Lemma (5.8), we see that a necessary and sufficient condition for solving (5.50) is to impose:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{T}} \psi^{m+1} dy' d\theta \Big|_{t=0} = 0.$$

Let us observe that when we have determined the mean free part (in y') of $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$, the choice that was made in Lemma 5.7, namely $\partial_t \Psi^{m+1}|_{t=0} = 0$, was purely a matter of convenience. However, the choice we make here for the initial velocity of the mean is not a matter of convenience; it is imposed by the solvability condition for the divergence problem (5.50). A similar constraint on the mean of the front arises in [SWZ18]. The initial condition (1.8) for the front profiles together with the solvability condition for the divergence problem (5.50) and the Laplace problem (5.42) impose that we take:

$$\forall t \in [0, T], \quad \int_{\Gamma_0 \times \mathbb{T}} \psi^{m+1} dy' d\theta := 0,$$

which explains the decomposition of the front profile ψ^{m+1} :

$$\psi^{m+1}(t, y', \theta) = \psi_{\sharp}^{m+1}(t, y', \theta) + \Psi^{m+1}(t, y').$$

Let us recall again that the mean (in θ) Ψ^{m+1} is obtained by solving the wave type equation (5.44) on Γ_0 and that Ψ^{m+1} has zero mean in y' on \mathbb{T}^2 . Our choice for ψ^{m+1} implies that we can construct a solution $u_0^{m+1, \pm} \in H^\infty(\Omega_0^\pm)$ to the divergence problem (5.50). Applying then Proposition 5.6, we have all the ingredients to solve the slow mean problem (5.33), (5.31), (5.32).

Summary. Let us now summarize what we have done so far and which relations of $H(m+1)$ we have already satisfied. We have first solved the oscillating modes in θ of the fast problem (5.1), which has given rise to the functions $U^{m+1, \pm}$ that are part of the decomposition (5.27) of the corrector $U^{m+1, \pm}$. This first step automatically gave the boundary conditions $(H(m+1) - 3)$ for the non-zero Fourier modes in θ . We have then defined the fast means of the normal velocity, normal magnetic field and total pressure so that the differential equations in (5.28) are satisfied. From there on, no matter what we do for the remaining degrees of freedom in (5.27), the corrector $U^{m+1, \pm}$ will satisfy:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{m+1, \pm} = F^{m, \pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{m+1, \pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{m+1, \pm} = F_8^{m, \pm}, & y \in \Omega_0^\pm, \pm Y_3 > 0. \end{cases}$$

We have then studied the problem that should be satisfied by the slow mean of $U^{m+1, \pm}$ which led us to also determine the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ in order to be able to solve an overdetermined coupled Laplace problem for the total pressure ($\widehat{q}^{m+1, +}(0), \widehat{q}^{m+1, -}(0)$). When determining the slow mean of $U^{m+1, \pm}$, we have enforced the jump conditions in (5.28), the boundary conditions $(H(m+1) - 3)$ for the zero Fourier mode in θ , the normalization condition $(H(m+1) - 4)$ and the slow mean conditions $(H(m+1) - 5)$.

Independently of our future determination of what remains in (5.27), we have thus already obtained $(H(m+1) - 2)$, $(H(m+1) - 3)$, $(H(m+1) - 4)$ and $(H(m+1) - 5)$. Moreover, the remaining degrees of freedom in (5.27) are the fast means of the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic fields, as well as the oscillating modes of the front profile ψ^{m+2} . In the following Section, we explain how we choose the fast means of the tangential components of the velocity and magnetic fields. After that, there will only remain to determine ψ_{\sharp}^{m+2} .

5.4 The tangential components of the fast mean

We are going to determine the fast means $\widehat{u}_{j, \star}^{m+1, \pm}(0), \widehat{H}_{j, \star}^{m+1, \pm}(0)$ by imposing the condition $(H(m+1) - 6)$ together with the initial conditions (2.37). Recalling the general definition (2.11) of the source term $F^{\mu, \pm}$

and specifying to the case $\mu = m + 1$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} F^{m+1,\pm} &= -L_s^\pm(\partial)U^{m+1,\pm} + \partial_\theta\psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3}U^{m+1,\pm} + \partial_\theta\psi^{m+2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3}U^{1,\pm} \\ &\quad - \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{1,\pm}, \partial_\theta U^{m+1,\pm}) - \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{m+1,\pm}, \partial_\theta U^{1,\pm}) \\ &\quad - \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, \partial_{Y_3}U^{m+1,\pm}) - \mathbb{A}_3(U^{m+1,\pm}, \partial_{Y_3}U^{1,\pm}) + \widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have first kept all those terms in $F^{m+1,\pm}$ that depend on $U^{m+1,\pm}$ (and are therefore not fully determined at this point), and where $\widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}$ is entirely given in terms of all previously determined profiles. Computing the zero Fourier coefficient with respect to θ , we thus get:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{F}_*^{m+1,\pm}(0) &= -L_s^\pm(\partial)\widehat{U}_*^{m+1,\pm}(0) + (\partial_\theta\psi^2 \widehat{\mathcal{A}^\pm} \partial_{Y_3}\widehat{U}^{m+1,\pm})(0) + (\partial_\theta\psi^{m+2} \widehat{\mathcal{A}^\pm} \partial_{Y_3}\widehat{U}^{1,\pm})(0) \\ &\quad - \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, \widehat{\partial_{Y_3}U}^{m+1,\pm})(0) - \mathbb{A}_3(U^{m+1,\pm}, \widehat{\partial_{Y_3}U}^{1,\pm})(0) + \widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where, again, $\widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}$ denotes a function in S^\pm that is entirely computable in terms of all previously determined profiles (but whose precise expression is useless for our purpose, which explains why we feel free to use the same notation from one line to the other even though the functions are not the same). Similarly, we have:

$$\widehat{F}_{8,*}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = -\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_*^{m+1,\pm}(0) + (\partial_\theta\psi^2 \widehat{\xi_j} \partial_{Y_3}\widehat{H}_{j,*}^{m+1,\pm})(0) + (\partial_\theta\psi^{m+2} \widehat{\xi_j} \partial_{Y_3}\widehat{H}_{j,*}^{1,\pm})(0) + \widetilde{F}_8^{m,\pm},$$

At this stage, the general decomposition (5.27) can be rewritten as:

$$(5.51) \quad \begin{aligned} U^{m+1,\pm} &= \widetilde{U}^{m+1,\pm} + (0, \widehat{u}_{1,*}^{m+1,\pm}(0), \widehat{u}_{2,*}^{m+1,\pm}(0), 0, \widehat{H}_{1,*}^{m+1,\pm}(0), \widehat{H}_{2,*}^{m+1,\pm}(0), 0)^T \\ &\quad \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} |k| \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(t, y', k) \chi(y_3) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k), \end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{U}^{m+1,\pm} \in S^\pm$ gathers all previously determined quantities, and the remaining unknown quantities are the fast means of the tangential components and the front profile $\psi_\#^{m+2}$ (or equivalently $\partial_\theta\psi^{m+2}$). We now wish to make explicit the constraint $(H(m+1) - 6)$ and perform more or less the same calculations as in the analogous Section of Chapter 4. Namely, we first define:

$$\mathfrak{F}^{m+1,\pm} := \partial_{Y_3} \left(\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}, \widehat{U}_*^{m+1,\pm}) \right)(0), \quad \mathfrak{F}_8^{m+1,\pm} := 0.$$

The explicit expression of the Hessian mapping \mathbb{A}_3 given in Appendix A gives³:

$$\mathbb{A}_3(\widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}(0), \Pi \widehat{U}_*^{m+1,\pm}(0)) = 0,$$

independently of the determination of the tangential components $\Pi \widehat{U}_*^{m+1,\pm}(0)$.

Using the above decomposition (5.51) of $U^{m+1,\pm}$ and the decomposition (4.35) of the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$, we thus compute:

$$\mathfrak{F}^{m+1,\pm} = \mp 2 \chi(y_3)^2 \sum_{k \neq 0} e^{\mp 2 |k| Y_3} |k|^3 \widehat{\psi}^2(k) \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(-k) \mathbb{A}_3(\mathbf{R}^\pm, \overline{\mathbf{R}}^\pm) + \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}^{m,\pm},$$

where the last term $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}^{m,\pm}$ is a known function (meaning that it can be expressed in terms of previously determined profiles). Recalling the expression:

$$\mathbb{A}_3(\mathbf{R}^\pm, \overline{\mathbf{R}}^\pm) = 2 \left(0, 0, (c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2, 0, 0, 0, 0 \right)^T,$$

³This property would hold even if we had chosen non-zero initial conditions in (2.37).

we obtain that the source terms $\mathfrak{F}^{m+1,\pm}, \mathfrak{F}_8^{m+1,\pm}$ defined above satisfy the linear system:

$$\begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_7^{m+1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_8^{m+1,\pm} = \mathfrak{F}_j^{m+1,\pm} + \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}_j^{m,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_7^{m+1,\pm} - u_j^{0,\pm} \mathfrak{F}_8^{m+1,\pm} = \mathfrak{F}_{3+j}^{m+1,\pm} + \widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}_{3+j}^{m,\pm}, & j = 1, 2, \end{cases}$$

independently of the choice we can make for the tangential components $\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ and for the front profile $\psi_\#^{m+2}$ in the decomposition (5.51). Again, here, we use the notation $\widetilde{\mathfrak{F}}^{m,\pm}$ for known quantities.

Going on with the remaining terms in the above decomposition of $\widehat{F}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ and $\widehat{F}_{8,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ (the calculations are similar to those in Chapter 4 so we feel free to shorten the details), we eventually obtain that the fulfillment of the condition $(H(m+1) - 6)$ is equivalent to the verification of a system of four partial differential equations that reads:

$$\begin{cases} u_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{u}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)) - H_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)) = (-L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0))_j + \mathcal{F}_{j,\star}^{m,\pm}, \\ H_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{u}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)) - u_j^{0,\pm} (-\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)) = (-L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0))_{3+j} + \mathcal{F}_{3+j,\star}^{m,\pm}, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathcal{F}_{j,\star}^{m,\pm}, \mathcal{F}_{3+j,\star}^{m,\pm} \in S_\star^\pm$ are known source terms. The latter system is independent of the choice we can make for the front profile $\psi_\#^{m+2}$, and it can be equivalently rewritten as the symmetric hyperbolic system:

$$(5.52) \quad \partial_t \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{u}_{1,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{u}_{2,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{H}_{1,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{H}_{2,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} \\ -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & -H_j^{0,\pm} & 0 & u_j^{0,\pm} \end{bmatrix} \partial_{y_j} \begin{bmatrix} \widehat{u}_{1,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{u}_{2,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{H}_{1,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \\ \widehat{H}_{2,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{1,\star}^{m,\pm} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{2,\star}^{m,\pm} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{4,\star}^{m,\pm} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{5,\star}^{m,\pm} \end{bmatrix},$$

for appropriately computed source terms $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{j,\star}^{m,\pm}, \widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{3+j,\star}^{m,\pm}$ that incorporate, for instance, that part of $L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ that depends on the fast mean of the normal velocity, normal magnetic field and total pressure.

The symmetric hyperbolic system (5.52) is solved with the initial conditions:

$$\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = 0,$$

in order to be consistent with (2.37). Since $y_3 \in I^\pm$ and $Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$ are parameters in (5.52), there is no real difficulty to show that the solution $\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0)$ to (5.52) belongs to S_\star^\pm . We have thus constructed $\Pi \widehat{U}_\star^{m+1,\pm}(0) \in S_\star^\pm$, satisfied $(H(m+1) - 6)$ and it only remains to determine the front profile $\psi_\#^{m+2}$ to close the decomposition (5.51).

5.5 The linearized non-local Hamilton-Jacobi equation for the front

Unsurprisingly, we are going to determine the oscillating modes in θ of the front profile ψ^{m+2} by imposing the condition $(H(m+1) - 7)$. Let us recall indeed that a necessary condition for the existence of a solution to the fast problem:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial) U^{m+2,\pm} = F^{m+1,\pm}, \\ \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{m+2,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta H_j^{m+2,\pm} = F_8^{m+1,\pm}, \\ B^+ U^{m+2,+}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + B^- U^{m+2,-}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{m+3} \underline{b} = G^{m+1}, \end{cases}$$

is that the source terms $F^{m+1,\pm}, G^{m+1}$ should satisfy the orthogonality condition (3.2e) of Theorem 3.1. Let us also recall that our corrector $U^{m+1,\pm}$ has the form (5.51), where the only unknown quantity at

this stage are the Fourier modes $\widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(k)$, $k \neq 0$. Moreover, the source term $F^{m+1,\pm}$ has the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} F^{m+1,\pm} = & -L_s^\pm(\partial)\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm} + \partial_\theta\psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3}\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm} + \partial_\theta\psi^{m+2} \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3}U^{1,\pm} \\ & - \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(U^{1,\pm}, \partial_\theta\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}) - \xi_j \mathbb{A}_j(\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}, \partial_\theta U^{1,\pm}) \\ & - \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, \partial_{Y_3}\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}) - \mathbb{A}_3(\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}, \partial_{Y_3}U^{1,\pm}) + \widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{F}^{m,\pm}$ is entirely given in terms of all previously determined profiles, and $\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}$ denotes the only still unknown part in (5.51), that is:

$$\dot{U}^{m+1,\pm} := \pm \sum_{k \neq 0} |k| \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(t, y', k) \chi(y_3) e^{\mp |k| Y_3 + i k \theta} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k).$$

Restricting to $y_3 = 0$, all terms but one in $F^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=0}$ can be expressed in terms of the front profile ψ^{m+2} or its partial derivatives. The only undetermined term, or at least the only term that depends on our choice for the lifting from $\{y_3 = 0\}$ to $y_3 \in I^\pm$, is $A_3^\pm \partial_{y_3} \dot{U}^{m+1,\pm}$ but as in Chapter 4, this term will cancel in the orthogonality condition ($H(m+1) - 7$) due to the relation:

$$\forall k \neq 0, \quad \mathcal{L}^\pm(k) \cdot A_3^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k) = 0.$$

Let us also examine the boundary term G^{m+1} , whose components read (see (2.22)):

$$\begin{aligned} G_1^{m+1,\pm} &= \partial_t \psi^{m+2} + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+2} + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j \dot{u}_j^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{m+2} \xi_j u_j^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widetilde{G}_1^{m,\pm}, \\ G_2^{m+1,\pm} &= H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{m+2} + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j \dot{H}_j^{m+1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \partial_\theta \psi^{m+2} \xi_j H_j^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widetilde{G}_2^{m,\pm}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\widetilde{G}_1^{m,\pm}$ and $\widetilde{G}_2^{m,\pm}$ are given in terms of all previously determined profiles.

It remains to plug the above expressions in the orthogonality condition ($H(m+1) - 7$) and to follow the calculations that have been given in full details in Chapter 4 and that we shall therefore not repeat here. It is eventually found that ($H(m+1) - 7$) equivalently reads (here k is a non-zero integer):

$$\begin{aligned} (5.53) \quad & (c^+ + c^-) \partial_t \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(k) + (c^+ u_j^{0,+} + c^- u_j^{0,-} - b^+ H_j^{0,+} - b^- H_j^{0,-}) \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(k) \\ & + 2i \left((c^+)^2 - (c^-)^2 - (b^+)^2 + (b^-)^2 \right) \operatorname{sgn}(k) \sum_{k_1+k_2=k} \frac{|k_1| |k_2| |k_1+k_2|}{|k_1| + |k_2| + |k_1+k_2|} \widehat{\psi}^2(k_1) \widehat{\psi}^{m+2}(k_2) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which corresponds to the linearization of (4.30) around the leading front profile ψ^2 .

The solvability of (5.53) in the space $\mathcal{C}^\infty([0, T]; H_{\sharp}^\infty)$ follows from the linear analogue of Theorem 4.1, which we shall omit to state precisely but the reader will easily fill the gaps. (Namely, the reader may follow the arguments in [Hun06] and verify that the linear analogue of Theorem 4.2 in that reference can be proved with similar arguments as those given in [Hun06], the proof being actually simpler since lifespan is not an issue for linear equations). We can thus construct a solution ψ_{\sharp}^{m+2} to (5.53) in such a way that the profile $U^{m+1,\pm} \in S^\pm$ in (5.51) now satisfies ($H(m+1) - 7$). This completes the proof of our induction, meaning that with the positive time T being fixed by Theorem 4.1, the induction assumption ($H(m) - 1$), \dots , ($H(m) - 7$) holds for all $m \geq 1$. In particular, we have almost given the entire proof of Theorem 1.2, the last point to examine being the accuracy of the approximate solutions.

5.6 High order approximate solutions

We follow the notation of Theorem 1.2 and define the approximate solutions:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}(t, x') &:= \psi^0 + \varepsilon \psi^1 + \sum_{m=2}^{M+1} \varepsilon^m \psi^m \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right), \\ U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t, x) &:= U^{0,\pm} + \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m U^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}, \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the profiles $(U^{\mu+1,\pm}, \psi^{\mu+1})_{\mu=0,\dots,M}$ satisfy the condition $(H(M))$ stated at the beginning of Chapter 5, and in the definition of $U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}$, the approximate front $\psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}$ is evaluated at (t, x') (as should be clear, at least we hope so).

Let us start with the easiest estimate, which is the one on Γ^\pm . Restricting to $x_3 = 1$ in the definition of $u_{3,\varepsilon}^{\text{app},M,\pm}$, we get:

$$u_{3,\varepsilon}^{\text{app},M,\pm} = \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m u_3^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', 1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) = \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m u_{3,\star}^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', 1, \frac{1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

where the second equality follows from $(H(M) - 3)$. Using the exponential decay in Y_3 of functions in S_\star^\pm , the conclusion of Theorem 1.2 on the error terms $R_{b,\varepsilon}^{3,\pm}$ and $R_{b,\varepsilon}^{4,\pm}$ follows immediately.

Let us proceed with the error terms for the jump conditions on the (approximate) current vortex sheet. We compute:

$$\begin{aligned} H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} |_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}} \cdot N_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} &= H_{3,\varepsilon}^{\text{app},M,\pm} |_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}} - \partial_{x_j} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} H_{j,\varepsilon}^{\text{app},M,\pm} |_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}} \\ &= \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m H_3^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', 0, 0, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) \\ &\quad - \partial_{x_j} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} \left(H_j^{0,\pm} + \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m H_j^{m,\pm} \left(t, x', 0, 0, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the relation $\chi(\psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}) = 1$ which holds for any sufficiently small ε . Expanding the partial derivative $\partial_{x_j} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}$ with respect to ε :

$$\partial_{x_j} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} = \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m \xi_j \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1} \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) + \sum_{m=2}^{M+1} \varepsilon^m \partial_{y_j} \psi^m \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right),$$

and collecting terms, we end up with:

$$\begin{aligned} H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} |_{\Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}} \cdot N_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} &= \sum_{m=1}^M \varepsilon^m \left(H_3^{m,\pm} |_{y_3=Y_3=0} - b^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1} - G_2^{m-1,\pm} \right) \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) \\ &\quad + O(\varepsilon^{M+1}) = O(\varepsilon^{M+1}), \end{aligned}$$

where the final conclusion comes from the fact that the profiles $(U^{\mu+1,\pm}, \psi^{\mu+1})_{\mu=0,\dots,M}$ satisfy the fast problems $(H(M) - 2)$. With the notation of Theorem 1.2, we have obtained:

$$\sup_{(t,x) \in \Gamma_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}} |R_{b,\varepsilon}^{2,\pm}| = O(\varepsilon^{M+1}),$$

and the estimate for $R_{b,\varepsilon}^{1,\pm}$ follows similarly.

It remains to estimate the error terms in the partial differential equations that should be satisfied on

either side of the current vortex sheet. We begin with the divergence constraints and compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \cdot u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} &= \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^m \left(\partial_{Y_3} u_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{m+1,\pm} + \nabla \cdot u^{m,\pm} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} \right) (\dots) \\
&\quad - \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \varepsilon^m \chi(x_3) \partial_{y_3} u_j^{m,\pm} (\dots) \partial_{x_j} \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) \\
&\quad - \sum_{m=1}^{M-1} \varepsilon^m \chi'(x_3) \partial_{y_3} u_3^{m,\pm} (\dots) \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M} \left(t, x', \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right) + O(\varepsilon^M),
\end{aligned}$$

where the short notation (...) is a substitute for the evaluation at:

$$\left(t, x', x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}, \frac{x_3 - \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\tau t + \xi' \cdot x'}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

It remains to expand $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ with respect to ε by using the inverse map of:

$$x_3 \mapsto y_3 := x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M}(t, x').$$

The expansion of $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ with respect to ε is given by the so-called Lagrange inversion formula, which is recalled in Lemma B.5 of Appendix B, and which ultimately gives:

$$\nabla \cdot u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} = \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \varepsilon^m \left(\partial_{Y_3} u_3^{m+1,\pm} + \xi_j \partial_\theta u_j^{m+1,\pm} - F_7^{m,\pm} \right) (\dots) + O(\varepsilon^M) = O(\varepsilon^M),$$

where the final conclusion comes again from the fact that the profiles $(U^{\mu+1,\pm}, \psi^{\mu+1})_{\mu=0,\dots,M}$ satisfy the fast problems $(H(M) - 2)$. We have thus obtained the estimate:

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t)} |R_\varepsilon^{3,\pm}| = O(\varepsilon^M),$$

and the estimate for the error term $R_\varepsilon^{4,\pm}$ follows similarly.

Since we already have L^∞ estimates for the divergence of the vector fields $u_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}$ and $H_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}$, the estimate for the error terms $R_\varepsilon^{1,\pm}$ and $R_\varepsilon^{2,\pm}$ of Theorem 1.2 will follow from an estimate of the type:

$$\sup_{t \in [0, T], x \in \Omega_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}(t)} |A_0 \partial_t U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} + \partial_{x_\alpha} f_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm})| = O(\varepsilon^M),$$

where we recall that the fluxes f_α correspond to the conservative form of the incompressible MHD equations (2.1). Since the fluxes f_α are quadratic, we have:

$$f_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}) = f_\alpha(U^{0,\pm}) + A_\alpha^\pm \cdot (U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} - U^{0,\pm}) + \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{A}_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} - U^{0,\pm}, U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} - U^{0,\pm}).$$

It then remains to expand the quantity:

$$A_0 \partial_t U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm} + \partial_{x_\alpha} f_\alpha(U_\varepsilon^{\text{app},M,\pm}),$$

with respect to ε (expanding also $\chi(x_3)$ and $\chi'(x_3)$ with respect to ε), and use once again the fact that the profiles satisfy the fast problems $(H(M) - 2)$. We feel free to skip the details and leave them to the interested reader. We have thus completed the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Chapter 6

The rectification phenomenon

The aim of this Chapter is to examine whether one can construct a solution to the WKB cascade that is purely localized near the boundary at any amplitude scale. To be more precise, we are going to show that without any requirement on the initial front profile ψ_0^2 , the residual component of the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ vanishes (with, of course, suitably chosen initial data for several components). We can thus achieve $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} = \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$ though, as we explain below, it seems unlikely to have simultaneously:

$$\underline{U}^{1,\pm} = \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = \underline{U}^{3,\pm} = 0.$$

However, we have not succeeded to get a complete proof of this fact. We note still that the situation is quite different from the one in elastodynamics [Mar11] where the first corrector generically has a non-zero residual component. This will not happen here due to the specific form of the leading profile (4.35) and orthogonality properties between some of its components. We therefore examine how the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ is constructed and explain why the residual component $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$ vanishes. We then examine the construction of the other correctors.

6.1 The first corrector

In the proof of Theorem 1.2, we have first in Chapter 4 identified the leading profile $U^{1,\pm}$. By imposing, which was shown to be compatible with all other constraints, the initial conditions:

$$\widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = 0, \quad \Pi \widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}(0)|_{t=0} = 0,$$

we have been led to the decomposition (4.35) for $U^{1,\pm}$. In particular, the leading profile satisfies:

$$U^{1,\pm} = U_*^{1,\pm}, \quad \widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}(0) = 0.$$

The oscillating modes of the leading front ψ^2 are governed by a nonlocal Hamilton-Jacobi equation and the initial condition ψ_0^2 for ψ^2 is a non-zero function in $H_{\#}^{\infty}$ (the space of H^{∞} zero mean in θ functions). As observed in Chapter 4, the choice of how we have lifted $U^{1,\pm}$ from $y_3 = 0$ to $y_3 \in I^{\pm}$ contained some arbitrariness, but it presents the nice property, which we shall use below, of satisfying $\partial_{y_3} U^{1,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = 0$. Using the expression (4.35) as well as (A.5), we get:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \widehat{U}^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) &= \widehat{U}_*^{1,\pm}(t, y', 0, Y_3, k) \\ &= \pm \widehat{\psi}^2(t, y', k) \left(|k| \xi_1 c^{\pm}, |k| \xi_2 c^{\pm}, \pm i k c^{\pm}, |k| \xi_1 b^{\pm}, |k| \xi_2 b^{\pm}, \pm i k b^{\pm}, |k| ((b^{\pm})^2 - (c^{\pm})^2) \right)^T e^{\mp |k| Y_3}. \end{aligned}$$

Let us now examine how we have constructed the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ and explain why our choice of initial conditions in Theorem 1.2 yields $\underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$. This means that rectification, if it occurs, does not

arise at the level of the first corrector. This is one major difference with elastodynamics [Mar11]. The construction of $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$ splits in several steps.

- Step 1. The oscillating modes of the residual component $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$. Recalling the expression (2.14b) of $F^{1,\pm}$ and the fact that $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ vanishes, we obtain $\underline{F}^{1,\pm} = 0$. Since the residual component $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$ must satisfy:

$$\mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_\theta \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = \underline{F}^{1,\pm} = 0,$$

and since \mathcal{A}^\pm is invertible, we get $\partial_\theta \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$. This means that residual component $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$ of the first corrector $U^{2,\pm}$ reduces to the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$.

- Step 2. Collecting the equations for the slow mean. We are now going to examine the equations that must be satisfied by the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$. Using the expression (2.13) for $m = 2$, a necessary condition for solving (2.15) with $m = 2$ is $\widehat{\underline{F}}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0$ together with the divergence constraint $\widehat{\underline{F}}_8^{2,\pm}(0) = 0$ for the magnetic field. Since we already know that the residual component $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ vanishes, we obtain the linear homogeneous system:

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{cases} L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \widehat{\underline{H}}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

which corresponds, with the notation of (5.33), to $\mathbb{F}^{1,\pm} = 0$ and $\mathbb{F}_8^{1,\pm} = 0$. The boundary conditions on Γ^\pm for $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$ correspond to imposing (2.23) with $m = 1$ and for the zero Fourier mode in θ only, namely:

$$(6.3) \quad \widehat{u}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = \widehat{H}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0.$$

The boundary conditions (5.30) on Γ_0 , for $m = 1$, read explicitly:

$$(6.4) \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{u}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{\psi}^2(0) + \mathbf{c}_0 \{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j u_j^{1,\pm} |_{y_3=Y_3=0} \} - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{H}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(0) + \mathbf{c}_0 \{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j H_j^{1,\pm} |_{y_3=Y_3=0} \} - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{q}^{2,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{2,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = -\widehat{q}_\star^{2,+}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widehat{q}_\star^{2,-}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{cases}$$

Let us eventually recall that the normalization condition (2.34) for the total pressure reduces to:

$$\forall t \in [0, T], \quad \int_{\Omega_0^+} \widehat{q}^{2,+}(t, y, 0) dy + \int_{\Omega_0^-} \widehat{q}^{2,-}(t, y, 0) dy = 0,$$

because the fast mean of the leading profile vanishes.

In order to go further in the determination of the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$, we need to compute the source terms on the right hand side in (6.4), and therefore determine the non-characteristic components of the fast mean of $U^{2,\pm}$.

- Step 3. The non-characteristic components of the fast mean. Recalling the expression (4.1b) of the source term $F_8^{1,\pm}$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} &= -(\nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\star^{1,\pm}(0))|_{y_3=0} + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm} \right\}|_{y_3=0} \\ &= \partial_{Y_3} \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm} \right\}|_{y_3=0}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that the fast mean of the leading profile vanishes. Integrating with respect to Y_3 with the zero limit at infinity, we get:

$$\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j H_{j,\star}^{1,\pm} \right\} |_{y_3=0},$$

and using the expression (6.1), this yields:

$$\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mp b^\pm \sum_{k \neq 0} (i k \widehat{\psi}^2(-k)) (|k| \widehat{\psi}^2(k)) e^{\mp |k| Y_3} = 0,$$

where the conclusion follows from the change of index $k \rightarrow -k$. In the same way, we can obtain $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = 0$. This orthogonality property is specific to the current vortex sheet problem we are considering here and to the explicit form of the leading profile. This is where the analysis differs from elastodynamics. Note that the two relations $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = 0$ hold not only for $Y_3 = 0$ but for any $Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm$.

Let us now study the fast mean of the total pressure. Recalling the expression (2.14b), of which we compute the third component of the fast mean, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} &= \widehat{F}_{3,\star}^{1,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm \partial_{Y_3} U^{1,\pm} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_{Y_3} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, U^{1,\pm}) \right\} |_{y_3=0} \\ &= \partial_{Y_3} \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 \mathcal{A}^\pm U^{1,\pm} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{A}_3(U^{1,\pm}, U^{1,\pm}) \right\} |_{y_3=0} \end{aligned}$$

and we thus obtain the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{q}_\star^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^2 (c^\pm u_3^{1,\pm} - b^\pm H_3^{1,\pm}) + (H_3^{1,\pm})^2 - (u_3^{1,\pm})^2 \right\} |_{y_3=0} \\ &= ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2) \sum_{k \neq 0} k^2 \widehat{\psi}^2(-k) \widehat{\psi}^2(k) (e^{\mp |k| Y_3} - e^{\mp 2|k| Y_3}). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, there holds:

$$\widehat{q}_\star^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = 0.$$

Computing similarly two other terms on the right hand side of (6.4), we can rewrite (6.4) more simply as:

$$(6.5) \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{u}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{\psi}^2(0), \\ \widehat{H}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{\psi}^2(0), \\ \widehat{q}^{2,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{2,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

The fact that all source terms on the right hand side of (6.5) have been dropped out for orthogonality reasons explains why the residual component of $U^{2,\pm}$ will ultimately vanish.

• Step 4. The Laplace problem for the total pressure. Making the equations in (6.2) explicit, the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0)$ must satisfy the linear system:

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{u}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) + u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot \widehat{u}^{2,\pm}(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{H}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) - H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot \widehat{H}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) + \partial_{y_\alpha} \widehat{q}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, \\ (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) - u_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot \widehat{H}^{2,\pm}(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) + H_\alpha^{0,\pm} \nabla \cdot \widehat{u}_\alpha^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \widehat{u}^{2,\pm}(0) = \nabla \cdot \widehat{H}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, \end{cases}$$

with the boundary conditions (6.3) and (6.5). We thus find that the total pressure corrector must satisfy the coupled Laplace problem:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \widehat{q}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0, & \text{in } \Omega_0^\pm, \\ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{q}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=\pm 1} = 0, \\ \partial_{y_3} \widehat{q}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = -(\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) (\partial_t + u_{j'}^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_{j'}}) \widehat{\psi}^2(0) + H_j^{0,\pm} H_{j'}^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \widehat{\psi}^2(0), \\ \widehat{q}^{2,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{2,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Reproducing the same calculations as in the corresponding Section of Chapter 5, we find that the non-zero Fourier modes in y' of $\widehat{\psi}^2(0)$ must satisfy the linear wave equation:

$$\begin{aligned} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,+} \partial_{y_j}) (\partial_t + u_{j'}^{0,+} \partial_{y_{j'}}) \Psi^2 + (\partial_t + u_j^{0,-} \partial_{y_j}) (\partial_t + u_{j'}^{0,-} \partial_{y_{j'}}) \Psi^2 \\ - H_j^{0,+} H_{j'}^{0,+} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \Psi^2 - H_j^{0,-} H_{j'}^{0,-} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \Psi^2 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

on the boundary Γ_0 , and the mean of $\widehat{\psi}^2(0)$ on Γ_0 vanishes. By choosing, as in Theorem 1.2, zero initial conditions for the oscillating modes Ψ^2 , we end up with $\widehat{\psi}^2(0) = 0$ and consequently $\widehat{q}^2(0) = 0$ thanks to the normalization condition (2.34).

• **Step 5. Conclusion.** Since the slow mean of the residual total pressure $q^{2,\pm}$ vanishes, it is not difficult to show that (6.2) implies $\widehat{U}^{2,\pm}(0) = 0$. This is the same argument as when we have determined the slow mean of the leading profile in Chapter 4. In other words, we have just shown that for any initial condition $\psi_0^2 \in H_{\sharp}^\infty$ in (1.8), we can construct a solution to the WKB cascade that satisfies (so far):

- $\underline{U}^{1,\pm} = \underline{U}^{2,\pm} = 0$ and $\widehat{U}_\star^{1,\pm} = 0$,
- $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{q}_\star^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = 0$.

We are now going to examine whether it is possible to construct a second corrector $U^{3,\pm}$ in the WKB expansion (1.9a) that satisfies $\underline{U}^{3,\pm} = 0$.

6.2 The second corrector

We shall not give in this Section a rigorous proof of $\underline{U}^{3,\pm} \neq 0$ but we shall rather explain why this fact is quite likely to happen. First of all, since both $\underline{U}^{1,\pm}$ and $\underline{U}^{2,\pm}$ vanish, we can compute $\underline{F}^{2,\pm} = 0$ and therefore the residual component of the second corrector $\underline{U}^{3,\pm}$ reduces to the slow mean only:

$$\underline{U}^{3,\pm} = \widehat{U}^{3,\pm}(0).$$

Computing the expression of $\underline{F}^{3,\pm}$ and $\underline{F}_8^{3,\pm}$, we then find that the slow mean $\widehat{U}^{3,\pm}(0)$ satisfies the linear homogeneous system:

$$\begin{cases} L_s^\pm(\partial) \widehat{U}^{3,\pm}(0) = 0, \\ \nabla \cdot \widehat{H}^{3,\pm}(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

The boundary conditions for $\widehat{U}^{3,\pm}$ read:

$$\widehat{u}_3^{3,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = \widehat{H}_3^{3,\pm}(0)|_{\Gamma^\pm} = 0,$$

and:

$$(6.6) \quad \begin{cases} \widehat{u}_3^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_1^{2,\pm}(0) - \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{H}_3^{2,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \widehat{G}_2^{2,\pm}(0) - \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \\ \widehat{q}^{3,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{3,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = -\widehat{q}_\star^{3,+}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} + \widehat{q}_\star^{3,-}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}. \end{cases}$$

If we follow the above arguments, the only hope for proving $\widehat{U}^{3,\pm}(0) \neq 0$ is to show that the right hand side of (6.6) does not reduce to the linear terms in $\widehat{\psi}^3(0)$. This is where the algebra becomes quite involved. Some terms can be made explicit though. For instance, the fast mean of the total pressure $q^{3,\pm}$ is obtained by solving:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{q}_\star^{3,\pm}(0) = F_{3,\star}^{2,\pm}(0),$$

but unfortunately, this yields after integration with respect to Y_3 (and quite a few more calculations):

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{q}_\star^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=0} = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi^3 (c^\pm u_3^{1,\pm} - b^\pm H_3^{1,\pm}) + H_3^{1,\pm} H_3^{2,\pm} - u_3^{1,\pm} u_3^{2,\pm} \right. \\ \left. + (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \psi^2 u_3^{1,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^2 H_3^{1,\pm} \right. \\ \left. + \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j u_j^{1,\pm} u_3^{1,\pm} - \partial_\theta \psi^2 \xi_j H_j^{1,\pm} H_3^{1,\pm} \right\} |_{y_3=0}, \end{aligned}$$

and from the latter expression, we get:

$$\widehat{q}_\star^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = 0.$$

This means that the last boundary condition in (6.6) reads:

$$\widehat{q}^{3,+}(0)|_{y_3=0} - \widehat{q}^{3,-}(0)|_{y_3=0} = 0.$$

Making the source terms $\widehat{G}_1^{2,\pm}(0)$, $\widehat{G}_2^{2,\pm}(0)$ as well as $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$ and $\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{3,\pm}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}$ explicit is much more difficult. This gives ultimately a sum of terms that are either quadratic or cubic in ψ^2 and a sum of products between ψ^2 and ψ^3 . It is likely that the final result will not be zero, though we have not been able to complete the calculations. If one could prove indeed that the residual component $\underline{U}^{3,\pm}$ does not vanish, then the expression (2.13) shows that the source terms $\underline{F}^{4,\pm}$ will have non-zero Fourier modes that do not vanish, due to the products $\partial_\theta \psi^2$ with $\partial_{y_3} \underline{U}^{3,\pm}$. It is then likely that $\underline{U}^{5,\pm}$ will have non-zero Fourier modes, which explains why in Definition 1.1 we have considered residual components in \underline{S}^\pm that also depend on the fast variable θ (as opposed for instance to [Mar10]).

Appendix A

Linear and bilinear algebra

In this Appendix, we give explicit expressions for various matrices and right or left eigenvectors that are involved in the analysis of the WKB cascade. It should be remembered, see (1.5), that the two constant states $U^{0,\pm}$ defining the reference steady current vortex sheet are given by:

$$U^{0,\pm} = (u_1^{0,\pm}, u_2^{0,\pm}, 0, H_1^{0,\pm}, H_2^{0,\pm}, 0, 0)^T.$$

The fluxes f_α are defined by (2.3). The Jacobian matrices $A_\alpha^\pm = df_\alpha(U^{0,\pm})$, $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$, are thus given by:

$$A_1^\pm = \begin{bmatrix} 2u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -2H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ u_2^{0,\pm} & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ H_2^{0,\pm} & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & -u_2^{0,\pm} & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_2^\pm = \begin{bmatrix} u_2^{0,\pm} & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -2H_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ -H_2^{0,\pm} & H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & u_2^{0,\pm} & -u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$A_3^\pm = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & H_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 & -u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

In particular, we get from these expressions the matrices $\mathcal{A}^\pm = \tau A_0 + \xi_j A_j^\pm$ that enter the definition (2.10) of the fast operators $\mathcal{L}_f^\pm(\partial)$:

$$\mathcal{A}^\pm = \begin{bmatrix} c^\pm + \xi_1 u_1^{0,\pm} & \xi_2 u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & -(b^\pm + \xi_1 H_1^{0,\pm}) & -\xi_2 H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & \xi_1 \\ \xi_1 u_2^{0,\pm} & c^\pm + \xi_2 u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & -\xi_1 H_2^{0,\pm} & -(b^\pm + \xi_2 H_2^{0,\pm}) & 0 & \xi_2 \\ 0 & 0 & c^\pm & 0 & 0 & -b^\pm & 0 \\ -\xi_2 H_2^{0,\pm} & \xi_2 H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & c^\pm - \xi_1 u_1^{0,\pm} & -\xi_2 u_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ \xi_1 H_2^{0,\pm} & -\xi_1 H_1^{0,\pm} & 0 & -\xi_1 u_2^{0,\pm} & c^\pm - \xi_2 u_2^{0,\pm} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b^\pm & 0 & 0 & c^\pm & 0 \\ \xi_1 & \xi_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

where we recall the notations:

$$c^\pm := \tau + \xi_j u_j^{0,\pm}, \quad b^\pm := \xi_j H_j^{0,\pm}.$$

We first collect several observations and useful formulas related to the above matrices.

- In many of the calculations below, we shall need to use the property $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$. We now show why this property follows from Assumptions (H3) and (H4). Indeed let us assume for instance $(c^+)^2 - (b^+)^2 = 0$. Then because of (H4), we also have simultaneously $(c^-)^2 - (b^-)^2 = 0$. Using $c^\pm = \tau + a^\pm$, we get $\tau + a^+ = \vartheta^+ b^+$ and $\tau + a^- = \vartheta^- b^-$, with $\vartheta^+, \vartheta^- \in \{-1, 1\}$. Subtracting, we get $a^+ - a^- = \vartheta^+ (b^+ - \vartheta^+ \vartheta^- b^-)$, which implies either $|a^+ - a^-| = |b^+ - b^-|$ or $|a^+ - a^-| = |b^+ + b^-|$. In any case, the latter relation is incompatible with (H3).

The property $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$ is used below to parametrize some eigenspaces for some given matrices. Were it not satisfied, these eigenspaces would not be one-dimensional any longer and this degeneracy would seem to rule out the validity of our weakly nonlinear expansion.

- Multiplying on the left the matrix \mathcal{A}^\pm by the upper triangular matrix:

$$(A.1) \quad P^\pm := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_1^{0,\pm} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -u_2^{0,\pm} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -H_1^{0,\pm} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -H_2^{0,\pm} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

we can easily show that both matrices \mathcal{A}^\pm are invertible. Indeed, any vector $(v^\pm, B^\pm, p^\pm)^T$ in the kernel of \mathcal{A}^\pm must satisfy:

$$\begin{cases} c^\pm v_1^\pm - b^\pm B_1^\pm - H_1^{0,\pm} \xi' \cdot (B')^\pm + \xi_1 p^\pm = 0, \\ c^\pm v_2^\pm - b^\pm B_2^\pm - H_2^{0,\pm} \xi' \cdot (B')^\pm + \xi_2 p^\pm = 0, \\ c^\pm v_3^\pm - b^\pm B_3^\pm = 0, \\ -b^\pm v_1^\pm + c^\pm B_1^\pm - u_1^{0,\pm} \xi' \cdot (B')^\pm = 0, \\ -b^\pm v_2^\pm + c^\pm B_2^\pm - u_2^{0,\pm} \xi' \cdot (B')^\pm = 0, \\ -b^\pm v_3^\pm + c^\pm B_3^\pm = 0, \\ \xi' \cdot (v')^\pm = 0. \end{cases}$$

Adding ξ_1 times the fourth line, ξ_2 times the fifth line and $-b^\pm$ times the sixth line, we get $\xi' \cdot (B')^\pm = 0$ by using $\tau \neq 0$ (this is the first occurrence in this Appendix of this condition which will be used in several other places). Taking the scalar product of the two first lines with ξ' (recall that ξ' has norm 1), we

thus get $p^\pm = 0$. Using then $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$, which we recall follows from (H3), (H4), we end up with $v^\pm = B^\pm = 0$.

- We can also compute a right eigenvector for the eigenmode ∓ 1 of the differential system:

$$(A.2) \quad A_3^\pm \frac{dU^\pm}{dY_3} + i \mathcal{A}^\pm U^\pm = 0, \quad Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm.$$

Namely, by using again the conditions $\tau \neq 0$ and $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$, we can show that the vector spaces $\text{Ker}(\mp A_3^\pm + i \mathcal{A}^\pm)$ have dimension 1 and are spanned by the vectors:

$$(A.3) \quad \mathbf{R}^\pm := \left(\xi_1 c^\pm, \xi_2 c^\pm, \pm i c^\pm, \xi_1 b^\pm, \xi_2 b^\pm, \pm i b^\pm, (b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2 \right)^T \in \mathbb{C}^7.$$

These expressions are to be compared with similar ones in [AH03] for the two-dimensional problem. It should be noted that the vectors \mathbf{R}^\pm satisfy the additional condition:

$$(0 \ 0 \ 0 \ i \xi_1 \ i \xi_2 \ \mp 1 \ 0) \mathbf{R}^\pm = 0,$$

which is reminiscent of the divergence free constraint on the magnetic field.

When analyzing the WKB cascade, we have also made use of the dual problem associated with (A.2), namely:

$$(A_3^\pm)^T \frac{dU^\pm}{dY_3} + i (\mathcal{A}^\pm)^T U^\pm = 0, \quad Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm,$$

which admits the same eigenmode ∓ 1 . By using the conditions $\tau \neq 0$ and $(c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2 \neq 0$, we know that the vector spaces $\text{Ker}(\mp A_3^\pm + i \mathcal{A}^\pm)^T$ have dimension 1 and we can show that they are spanned by the vectors:

$$(A.4) \quad \mathbf{L}^\pm := \left(\xi_1 \tau, \xi_2 \tau, \pm i \tau, 2 \xi_1 b^\pm, 2 \xi_2 b^\pm, \pm 2 i b^\pm, -\tau (a^\pm + c^\pm) \right)^T \in \mathbb{C}^7.$$

The vectors $\mathcal{R}^\pm(k), \mathcal{L}^\pm(k)$ entering the definition of the profiles and the solvability condition for the fast problem (3.1), are then defined by:

$$(A.5) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \mathcal{R}^\pm(k) := \begin{cases} \mathbf{R}^\pm, & \text{if } k > 0, \\ \mathbf{R}^\mp, & \text{if } k < 0, \end{cases}, \quad \mathcal{L}^\pm(k) := \begin{cases} \mathbf{L}^\pm, & \text{if } k > 0, \\ \mathbf{L}^\mp, & \text{if } k < 0. \end{cases}$$

From (A.3) and (A.4), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}^\pm(k) &= \left(\xi_1 c^\pm, \xi_2 c^\pm, \pm i \text{sgn}(k) c^\pm, \xi_1 b^\pm, \xi_2 b^\pm, \pm i \text{sgn}(k) b^\pm, (b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2 \right)^T, \\ \mathcal{L}^\pm(k) &= \left(\xi_1 \tau, \xi_2 \tau, \pm i \text{sgn}(k) \tau, 2 \xi_1 b^\pm, 2 \xi_2 b^\pm, \pm 2 i \text{sgn}(k) b^\pm, -\tau (a^\pm + c^\pm) \right)^T, \end{aligned}$$

where ‘sgn’ denotes the sign function, which we need only to define on $\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.

Using (A.5) and the above expressions for the matrices A_α^\pm , we can compute the Hermitian products, where the equalities below hold for any pair of non-zero Fourier modes k_1, k_2 :

$$(A.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); A_0 \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2) \rangle &= (\tau c^\pm + 2(b^\pm)^2) (1 + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)), \\ \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); A_1^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2) \rangle &= \tau (u_1^{0,\pm} c^\pm - H_1^{0,\pm} b^\pm) (1 + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)) + \xi_1 \tau ((b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2) \\ &\quad + 2 b^\pm (u_1^{0,\pm} b^\pm - H_1^{0,\pm} c^\pm) (1 + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)), \\ \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); A_2^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2) \rangle &= \tau (u_2^{0,\pm} c^\pm - H_2^{0,\pm} b^\pm) (1 + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)) + \xi_2 \tau ((b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2) \\ &\quad + 2 b^\pm (u_2^{0,\pm} b^\pm - H_2^{0,\pm} c^\pm) (1 + \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)), \\ \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); \mathcal{A}^\pm \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2) \rangle &= \tau ((b^\pm)^2 - (c^\pm)^2) (1 - \text{sgn}(k_1) \text{sgn}(k_2)). \end{aligned}$$

We recall that $\langle \cdot; \cdot \rangle$ refers to the Hermitian product in \mathbb{C}^7 :

$$\forall U, V \in \mathbb{C}^7, \quad \langle U; V \rangle := \sum_{i=1}^7 \overline{U_i} V_i.$$

The expressions (A.6) have been used to derive the leading amplitude equation (4.33) in Chapter 4.

- We now give the expression of the Hessian mappings defined in (2.5). For any pair of vectors in \mathbb{R}^7 :

$$U = (u_1, u_2, u_3, H_1, H_2, H_3, q)^T, \quad V = (v_1, v_2, v_3, B_1, B_2, B_3, p)^T,$$

there holds:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{A}_1(U, V) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2u_1 v_1 - 2H_1 B_1 \\ u_1 v_2 + u_2 v_1 - H_1 B_2 - H_2 B_1 \\ u_1 v_3 + u_3 v_1 - H_1 B_3 - H_3 B_1 \\ 0 \\ u_1 B_2 + H_2 v_1 - u_2 B_1 - H_1 v_2 \\ u_1 B_3 + H_3 v_1 - u_3 B_1 - H_1 v_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbb{A}_2(U, V) &= \begin{pmatrix} u_2 v_1 + u_1 v_2 - H_2 B_1 - H_1 B_2 \\ 2u_2 v_2 - 2H_2 B_2 \\ u_2 v_3 + u_3 v_2 - H_2 B_3 - H_3 B_2 \\ u_2 B_1 + H_1 v_2 - H_2 v_1 - u_1 B_2 \\ 0 \\ u_2 B_3 + H_3 v_2 - H_2 v_3 - u_3 B_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ \mathbb{A}_3(U, V) &= \begin{pmatrix} u_3 v_1 + u_1 v_3 - H_3 B_1 - H_1 B_3 \\ u_3 v_2 + u_2 v_3 - H_3 B_2 - H_2 B_3 \\ 2u_3 v_3 - 2H_3 B_3 \\ u_3 B_1 + H_1 v_3 - H_3 v_1 - u_1 B_3 \\ u_3 B_2 + H_2 v_3 - H_3 v_2 - u_2 B_3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Using again (A.5) and the latter expressions for the mappings \mathbb{A}_α , we can compute for any triple of non-zero Fourier modes k_1, k_2, k_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); \mathbb{A}_1(\mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2), \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_3)) \rangle &= \tau \xi_1 ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2) (2 + \operatorname{sgn}(k_1) (\operatorname{sgn}(k_2) + \operatorname{sgn}(k_3))), \\ \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); \mathbb{A}_2(\mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2), \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_3)) \rangle &= \tau \xi_2 ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2) (2 + \operatorname{sgn}(k_1) (\operatorname{sgn}(k_2) + \operatorname{sgn}(k_3))), \\ \langle \mathcal{L}^\pm(k_1); \mathbb{A}_3(\mathcal{R}^\pm(k_2), \mathcal{R}^\pm(k_3)) \rangle &= \pm i \tau ((c^\pm)^2 - (b^\pm)^2) \\ &\quad (\operatorname{sgn}(k_2) + \operatorname{sgn}(k_3) + 2 \operatorname{sgn}(k_1) \operatorname{sgn}(k_2) \operatorname{sgn}(k_3)). \end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

The expressions (A.7) have also been used to derive the leading amplitude equation (4.33) in Chapter 4.

Appendix B

Compatibility conditions for the construction of correctors

This Appendix is devoted to the proof of the symmetry relations between the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and the profiles ψ^m that have been used in the proof of Lemma 5.2. We also collect in this Appendix the proof of several intermediate results that have been used in Chapter 5 for the inductive construction of correctors in the WKB expansion (1.9).

B.1 General considerations

In this first Section, we recall the definition of the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$, $\ell \geq 0$, which can be achieved in a slightly more general framework than what has been considered in Chapter 2. We make the general form of $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ explicit, which will reduce the proof of Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 5.4 -the so-called first and second symmetry formulas- to verifying certain ‘invariance’ and ‘recursive’ properties in the decompositions (B.8), (B.9) of $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ below. These properties will be proved by means of some basic or more advanced combinatorial arguments.

In all this Appendix, we consider sequences $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots)$ of integers ($\mu_\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ for all $\ell \geq 1$) of finite ‘length’, that is:

$$|\boldsymbol{\mu}| := \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \mu_\ell < +\infty.$$

For such sequences, we define the ‘weight’ of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ by setting:

$$\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle := \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \ell \mu_\ell < +\infty,$$

and we shall also use the notation:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}! := \prod_{\ell \geq 1} \mu_\ell!,$$

where the product is taken over finitely many indices, hence is well-defined, for the considered sequences. Any sequence of finite length is a sum of finitely many ‘elementary’ sequences \mathbf{e}_m , $m \geq 1$, which are defined by:

$$\forall m, \ell \geq 1, \quad (\mathbf{e}_m)_\ell := \delta_{m\ell},$$

with δ the Kronecker symbol. In particular, \mathbf{e}_m is the only sequence of length 1 and weight m for any $m \geq 1$. Eventually, we write $\boldsymbol{\nu} \leq \boldsymbol{\mu}$ for two sequences $\boldsymbol{\nu}, \boldsymbol{\mu}$ if there holds $\nu_\ell \leq \mu_\ell$ for all $\ell \geq 1$.

In what follows, we consider a sequence of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions (ψ^1, ψ^2, \dots) defined on $[0, T]_t \times \mathbb{T}_{(y_1, y_2)}^2 \times \mathbb{T}_\theta$, the final time $T > 0$ being fixed. The sequence of functions is given here. In particular, we do not assume that the first element, namely ψ^1 , is identically zero. However, when the results in this Appendix

are applied to the context of incompressible current vortex sheets, ψ^1 is zero and the other functions ψ^2, ψ^3, \dots correspond to the profiles in the asymptotic expansion (1.9b). We shall use the notation:

$$\boldsymbol{\psi}^\mu := \prod_{\ell \geq 1} (\psi^\ell)^{\mu_\ell},$$

which will be useful in several expressions below. Again, the product is taken over finitely many indices for the considered sequences. We use the convention $\boldsymbol{\psi}^\mu = 1$ if $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is the ‘zero’ sequence, that is $\mu_\ell = 0$ for all $\ell \geq 1$. We prove our main results, Corollary B.2, Corollary B.3 and Proposition B.4 below in the more general context where ψ^1 may be non-zero since this could be useful for other geometric optics problems with (possibly curved) free boundaries, see, *e.g.*, [Wil99].

In Chapter 2, we have been considering the change of variable (2.7). In our more general framework here, we consider a function $\psi(\varepsilon, t, y', \theta)$ that is smooth with respect to $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ near the origin, and that verifies $\psi(0, \cdot) \equiv 0$ and:

$$\forall m \geq 1, \quad \frac{\partial^m \psi}{\partial \varepsilon^m}(0, \cdot) = m! \psi^m.$$

Thanks to the Borel summation procedure, such a function exists. Then for sufficiently small ε , the relation:

$$(B.1) \quad y_3 = x_3 - \chi(x_3) \psi(\varepsilon, t, y', \theta),$$

defines implicitly x_3 in terms of $(\varepsilon, t, y, \theta)$. Recall the notation $y = (y', y_3)$. We write the asymptotic expansion of x_3 with respect to ε as follows:

$$(B.2) \quad x_3 \sim \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \varepsilon^\ell \mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}(t, y, \theta).$$

Even without any further knowledge on the $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$'s, we can substitute the asymptotic expansion of x_3 into $\chi(x_3)$, and write:

$$\chi(x_3) \sim \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \varepsilon^\ell \chi^{[\ell]}(t, y, \theta),$$

in agreement with the notation (2.8). The functions $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ are defined similarly by substituting x_3 in the first derivative χ' rather than in χ . Identifying the asymptotic expansions with respect to ε in the relation (B.1), we immediately get the relations:

$$(B.3) \quad \mathbb{X}^{[0]}(t, y, \theta) = y_3, \quad \chi^{[0]}(t, y, \theta) = \chi(y_3), \quad \dot{\chi}^{[0]}(t, y, \theta) = \chi'(y_3),$$

$$(B.4) \quad \forall \ell \geq 1, \quad \mathbb{X}^{[\ell]} = \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2},$$

where in (B.4) we use the convention $\psi^0 \equiv 0$. In particular, the function $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell+1]}$ is obtained from (B.4) as long as we have already determined $\chi^{[0]}, \dots, \chi^{[\ell]}$. In order to close the loop and to determine inductively all functions $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$ and $\chi^{[\ell]}$, the last ingredient is the so-called Faà di Bruno formula [Com74]. Indeed, plugging the asymptotic expansion (B.2) in the function χ and expanding with respect to ε , the Faà di Bruno formula yields:

$$(B.5) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad \chi^{[m]}(t, y, \theta) = \sum_{\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\mu}!} \chi^{(\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle)}(y_3) \prod_{k \geq 1} \left(\mathbb{X}^{[k]}(t, y, \theta) \right)^{\mu_k},$$

$$(B.6) \quad \dot{\chi}^{[m]}(t, y, \theta) = \sum_{\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\mu}!} \chi^{(1 + \langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle)}(y_3) \prod_{k \geq 1} \left(\mathbb{X}^{[k]}(t, y, \theta) \right)^{\mu_k}.$$

Since $\mu_k = 0$ for $k \geq m + 1$ in (B.5), because $\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m$, we see that the function $\chi^{[m]}$ can be fully determined as long as we already know the functions $\mathbb{X}^{[0]}, \dots, \mathbb{X}^{[m]}$. Hence the following global induction procedure, which is initialized by (B.3): assuming that the functions $\mathbb{X}^{[0]}, \dots, \mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$, $\chi^{[0]}, \dots, \chi^{[\ell]}$ have already been determined, one first computes $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell+1]}$ from (B.4) and then uses this expression, as well as that of $\mathbb{X}^{[0]}, \dots, \mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$, in (B.5) in order to determine $\chi^{[\ell+1]}$. Once all functions $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$ have been determined, thanks to the ‘auxiliary’ sequence of the $\chi^{[\ell]}$ ’s, the functions $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$ are given for all $m \geq 1$ by (B.6).

Let us observe that the decompositions (B.5), (B.6) also hold for $m = 0$ with, still, the convention $(\mathbb{X}^{[k]})^0 = 1$. One can compute for instance the first expressions of $\mathbb{X}^{[\ell]}$, $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ and get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{X}^{[0]} &= y_3, & \chi^{[0]} &= \chi, \\ \mathbb{X}^{[1]} &= \chi \psi^1, & \dot{\chi}^{[0]} &= \chi', \\ & & \chi^{[1]} &= \chi \chi' \psi^1, \\ & & \dot{\chi}^{[1]} &= \chi \chi'' \psi^1, \\ \mathbb{X}^{[2]} &= \chi \chi' (\psi^1)^2 + \chi \psi^2, & \chi^{[2]} &= \left(\frac{\chi^2 \chi''}{2} + \chi (\chi')^2 \right) (\psi^1)^2 + \chi \chi' \psi^2, \\ & & \dot{\chi}^{[2]} &= \left(\frac{\chi^2 \chi'''}{2} + \chi \chi' \chi'' \right) (\psi^1)^2 + \chi \chi'' \psi^2, \end{aligned}$$

where it is understood that all functions $\chi, \chi', \chi'' \dots$ are evaluated at y_3 , and all functions ψ^1, ψ^2, \dots are evaluated at (t, y', θ) . The latter expressions are consistent with what we have found in Chapter 2 (recall that in Chapter 2, ψ^1 is zero hence several simplifications).

From a straightforward induction argument, based on the relations (B.4), (B.5), (B.6), we can decompose the functions $\mathbb{X}^{[m]}$, $\chi^{[m]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$ as follows¹:

$$(B.7) \quad \forall m \geq 0, \quad \mathbb{X}^{[m]}(t, y, \theta) = \sum_{\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\mu}!} X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(y_3) \psi^{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(t, y', \theta),$$

$$(B.8) \quad \chi^{[m]}(t, y, \theta) = \sum_{\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\mu}!} F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(y_3) \psi^{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(t, y', \theta),$$

$$(B.9) \quad \dot{\chi}^{[m]}(t, y, \theta) = \sum_{\langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\boldsymbol{\mu}!} \dot{F}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(y_3) \psi^{\boldsymbol{\mu}}(t, y', \theta).$$

The case $m = 0$ in (B.7), (B.8), (B.9) is only a matter of rewriting (B.3), with the notation:

$$X_{(0,0,\dots)}(y_3) := y_3, \quad F_{(0,0,\dots)}(y_3) := \chi(y_3), \quad \dot{F}_{(0,0,\dots)}(y_3) := \chi'(y_3).$$

The proof of (B.7), (B.8), (B.9) then follows by induction on m . For instance, the relation (B.4) connects the functions $X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ in (B.7) to the functions $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ in (B.8) as follows:

$$(B.10) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad X_{\mathbf{e}_m} = \chi, \quad (\text{the case of length 1 sequences})$$

and if $|\boldsymbol{\mu}| \geq 2$, we get:

$$(B.11) \quad X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{\substack{\boldsymbol{\nu} \leq \boldsymbol{\mu} \\ |\boldsymbol{\nu}| = |\boldsymbol{\mu}| - 1}} \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\nu}!} F_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}.$$

The relation that gives $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ in terms of the $X_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}$ ’s is less easy to analyze and follows from the Faà di Bruno formula (B.5) (or (B.6) for the relation that gives $\dot{F}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ in terms of the $X_{\boldsymbol{\nu}}$ ’s). In the following Section, we prove a fundamental property of the functions $X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$, $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$, $\dot{F}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ by precisely analyzing the Faà di Bruno formula (Lemma B.1 below). This fundamental property will easily imply the first symmetry formula (5.24) which was used in the proof of Lemma 5.2.

¹Normalizing with the constant factor $\boldsymbol{\mu}!$ will be useful later on.

B.2 The first symmetry formula

The proof of Lemma 5.3 and (half) the proof of Lemma 5.4 relies on an ‘invariance’ property of the functions X_μ , F_μ , \dot{F}_μ in the decompositions (B.7), (B.8), (B.9) above, which we prove now.

Lemma B.1 (Invariance). *The functions X_μ , F_μ , \dot{F}_μ in (B.7), (B.8), (B.9) only depend on $|\mu|$. In other words, there holds $X_\mu = X_\nu$ if $|\mu| = |\nu|$ (and similarly for the F_μ ’s and \dot{F}_μ ’s).*

An easy case of Lemma B.1 can be observed in the expressions we have given above for $\mathbb{X}^{[1]}$, $\mathbb{X}^{[2]}$, $\chi^{[1]}$, $\chi^{[2]}$ and so on. In these expressions, the ‘coefficients’ of ψ^1 and ψ^2 are equal (they are highlighted in the same color). These coefficients correspond to the elementary sequences \mathbf{e}_1 , \mathbf{e}_2 which are both of length 1. If one computes the expression of $\chi^{[3]}$, it will be found that the coefficient of $\psi^1 \psi^2$ equals

$$\chi^2 \chi'' + 2 \chi (\chi')^2,$$

which is consistent with the result of Lemma B.1 since this coefficient $F_{(1,1,0,\dots)}$ should be equal to $F_{(2,0,0,\dots)}$ which is twice the coefficient of $(\psi^1)^2$ in the decomposition of $\chi^{[2]}$ (keep in mind the $\mu!$ normalizing factor).

In all this Appendix, we shall use the notation:

$$(B.12) \quad X_\mu = \mathcal{X}_{|\mu|}, \quad F_\mu = \mathcal{F}_{|\mu|}, \quad \dot{F}_\mu = \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|},$$

when we need to use the invariance of the functions X_μ , F_μ , \dot{F}_μ . The functions \mathcal{X}_m , \mathcal{F}_m , $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_m$ in (B.12) are indexed by integers while the functions X_μ , F_μ , \dot{F}_μ are indexed by sequences.

Proof of Lemma B.1. The proof of Lemma B.1 proceeds by induction on the length of μ . The case of sequences of length 0 is trivial since there is only one such sequence, the zero sequence. We thus ‘initialize’ the sequences of functions $(\mathcal{X}_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(\mathcal{F}_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$, $(\dot{\mathcal{F}}_m)_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ by setting:

$$\mathcal{X}_0(y_3) := y_3, \quad \mathcal{F}_0(y_3) := \chi(y_3), \quad \dot{\mathcal{F}}_0(y_3) := \chi'(y_3).$$

Let us now examine the case $|\mu| = 1$, that is when μ is an elementary sequence \mathbf{e}_m for some $m \geq 1$. The relation (B.10) already shows that $X_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ is independent of m and equals χ . Let us now show that $F_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ does not depend on m . Since $\mathbf{e}_m! = 1$, the function $F_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ is nothing but the coefficient of ψ^m in the decomposition (B.8) of $\chi^{[m]}$. The complete expression of $\chi^{[m]}$ is given by (B.5), which we can rewrite as follows:

$$(B.13) \quad \chi^{[m]} = \sum_{\langle \mu \rangle = m} \frac{1}{\mu!} \chi^{(|\mu|)} \prod_{k \geq 1} \left(\sum_{\langle \nu \rangle = k} \frac{1}{\nu!} X_\nu \psi^\nu \right)^{\mu_k}.$$

The term $F_{\mathbf{e}_m} \psi^m$ in the decomposition (B.8) is split into (possibly) several contributions on the right hand side of (B.13). Namely, each time that we can decompose the sequence \mathbf{e}_m as:

$$\mathbf{e}_m = \sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{\kappa=1}^{\mu_k} \nu(k, \kappa), \quad \langle \nu(k, \kappa) \rangle = k, \quad \langle \mu \rangle = m,$$

this contributes to $F_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ for:

$$\frac{1}{\mu!} \chi^{(|\mu|)} \prod_{k \geq 1} \prod_{\kappa=1}^{\mu_k} \frac{X_{\nu(k, \kappa)}}{\nu(k, \kappa)!}.$$

Since the only possible such decomposition of \mathbf{e}_m is obtained with $\mu = \mathbf{e}_m$ and $\nu(m, 1) = \mathbf{e}_m$, we get (here we use $X_{\mathbf{e}_m} = \chi$):

$$(B.14) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad F_{\mathbf{e}_m} = \chi \chi'.$$

We could have obtained in the same way:

$$(B.15) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad \dot{F}_{\mathbf{e}_m} = \chi \chi'',$$

and it obviously follows from (B.14), (B.15) that $F_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ and $\dot{F}_{\mathbf{e}_m}$ are independent of m . Hence the result of Lemma B.1 is valid for sequences of length 1. Moreover, we can recast (B.10), (B.14), (B.15) as:

$$\mathcal{X}_1 := \chi, \quad \mathcal{F}_1 := \chi \chi', \quad \dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 := \chi \chi''.$$

Let us now deal with the general step of the induction. We assume that up some integer $L \geq 1$, there holds:

$$|\boldsymbol{\mu}| = \ell \leq L \implies X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \mathcal{X}_\ell, \quad F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \mathcal{F}_\ell, \quad \dot{F}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \dot{\mathcal{F}}_\ell,$$

for some appropriate functions $\mathcal{X}_1, \dots, \mathcal{X}_L$ and so on. We now consider a sequence $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ of length $L + 1$. Let us start by looking at the relation (B.11). Since in that decomposition of $X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$, all sequences $\boldsymbol{\nu}$ on the right hand side have length L , we can use the induction assumption and get:

$$X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{\substack{\boldsymbol{\nu} \leq \boldsymbol{\mu} \\ |\boldsymbol{\nu}| = |\boldsymbol{\mu}| - 1}} \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\nu}!} \mathcal{F}_L = |\boldsymbol{\mu}| \mathcal{F}_L = (L + 1) \mathcal{F}_L.$$

In particular, $X_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ only depends on $|\boldsymbol{\mu}|$ and, keeping consistent notations with those above, we have obtained the relation $\mathcal{X}_{L+1} = (L + 1) \mathcal{F}_L$. (This relation can be verified in the case $L = 1$ on the above expression for $\mathbb{X}^{[2]}$.)

The goal now is to show that $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ only depends on $|\boldsymbol{\mu}|$. We proceed in two steps. The first step is to show that $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ reads:

$$(B.16) \quad F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = \sum_{N=1}^{L+1} \sum_{(\boldsymbol{\nu}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\nu}_N) \in \mathcal{P}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, N)} \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\nu}_1! \cdots \boldsymbol{\nu}_N!} \chi^{(N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{|\boldsymbol{\nu}_n|},$$

where we denote by $\mathcal{P}(\boldsymbol{\mu}, N)$ the set of all possible partitions of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ into N (nontrivial) subsequences, that is:

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \boldsymbol{\nu}_1 + \cdots + \boldsymbol{\nu}_N, \quad \min_n |\boldsymbol{\nu}_n| \geq 1,$$

and we do not take the order of the $\boldsymbol{\nu}_n$'s into account (for instance $(\boldsymbol{\nu}_1, \boldsymbol{\nu}_2)$ accounts for the same partition of $\boldsymbol{\nu}_1 + \boldsymbol{\nu}_2$ as $(\boldsymbol{\nu}_2, \boldsymbol{\nu}_1)$ if $N = 2$ and $\boldsymbol{\nu}_1 \neq \boldsymbol{\nu}_2$). The second step is to infer from (B.16) that $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}} = F_{\mathbf{e}_1 + \dots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}}$, from which we can deduce that $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ only depends on $|\boldsymbol{\mu}|$. We shall also deduce a useful 'recursive' formula which gives \mathcal{F}_{L+1} in terms of $\mathcal{X}_1, \dots, \mathcal{X}_{L+1}$ (hence in terms of $\mathcal{F}_0, \dots, \mathcal{F}_L$).

Let us therefore prove the validity of (B.16). For a partition $(\boldsymbol{\nu}_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\nu}_N)$ of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ into N subsequences, we define a sequence of integers $\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots)$ by:

$$\forall j \geq 1, \quad \theta_j := \#\{1 \leq n \leq N \mid \langle \boldsymbol{\nu}_n \rangle = j\},$$

so that we have $|\boldsymbol{\theta}| = N$ and $\langle \boldsymbol{\theta} \rangle = \langle \boldsymbol{\mu} \rangle$. Then there are $\boldsymbol{\theta}!$ possible ways to construct a decomposition (here the order plays a role !):

$$\boldsymbol{\mu} = \sum_{j \geq 1} \sum_{k=1}^{\theta_j} \boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k), \quad \langle \boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k) \rangle = j,$$

where the set of all $\boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k)$'s equals the set of all $\boldsymbol{\nu}_n$'s (with same multiplicity). From the Faà di Bruno formula (B.13), each such decomposition of $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ contributes to $F_{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$ for:

$$\frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\theta}!} \chi^{(|\boldsymbol{\theta}|)} \prod_{j, k \geq 1} \frac{X_{\boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k)}}{\boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k)!} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\theta}!} \chi^{(N)} \prod_{j, k \geq 1} \frac{\mathcal{X}_{|\boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k)|}}{\boldsymbol{\nu}(j, k)!} = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}!}{\boldsymbol{\theta}! \boldsymbol{\nu}_1! \cdots \boldsymbol{\nu}_N!} \chi^{(N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{|\boldsymbol{\nu}_n|},$$

where we have used the induction assumption. Hence any partition (ν_1, \dots, ν_N) of μ into N subsequences contributes to F_μ for:

$$\frac{\mu!}{\nu_1! \cdots \nu_N!} \chi^{(N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{|\nu_n|},$$

whence the relation (B.16). In particular, another way to write (B.16) in the particular case $\mu = \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}$ is:

$$(B.17) \quad F_{\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}} = \sum_{N=1}^{L+1} \sum_{(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L+1, N)} \chi^{(N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{\#\mathcal{L}_n},$$

where $P(L+1, N)$ denotes the set of partitions of $\{1, \dots, L+1\}$ into N (nontrivial) pieces [Com74] (once again, the order of the \mathcal{L}_n 's is not taken into account here). Indeed, partitions of $\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}$ correspond in a unique way to partitions of $\{1, \dots, L+1\}$ by setting:

$$\nu_n = \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_n} \mathbf{e}_\ell, \quad \mathcal{L}_n = \{\ell \geq 1 / (\nu_n)_\ell = 1\}.$$

It remains at this stage to verify that F_μ equals $F_{\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}}$ and the proof of Lemma B.1 will be complete. We fix a mapping:

$$\sigma : \{1, \dots, L+1\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}^*,$$

such that for all $\ell \geq 1$, $\mu_\ell = \#\{j / \sigma(j) = \ell\}$. This is possible since $|\mu| = L+1$. Then given a partition $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L+1, N)$, we can define:

$$\forall n = 1, \dots, N, \quad \nu_n := \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}_n} \mathbf{e}_{\sigma(\ell)},$$

so that the ν_n 's form a partition of μ into N subsequences with $|\nu_n| = \#\mathcal{L}_n$. Conversely, given a partition (ν_1, \dots, ν_N) of μ into N subsequences, the problem is to determine how many partitions $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L+1, N)$ yield (ν_1, \dots, ν_N) in the above process. First we need to choose among the μ_1 integers that are mapped onto 1 by σ , a decomposition into $(\nu_1)_1, \dots, (\nu_N)_1$ packets. This gives:

$$\frac{\mu_1!}{(\nu_1)_1! \cdots (\nu_N)_1!}$$

possibilities. The first $(\nu_1)_1$ integers contribute to \mathcal{L}_1 and so on. Repeating the argument for each $\ell \geq 1$, we need to decompose the μ_ℓ integers that are mapped onto ℓ by σ into $(\nu_1)_\ell, \dots, (\nu_N)_\ell$ packets. Overall, this gives:

$$\frac{\mu!}{\nu_1! \cdots \nu_N!}$$

possible partitions $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L+1, N)$ that yield the same partition (ν_1, \dots, ν_N) of μ . Collecting in the expression (B.17) of $F_{\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}}$ all partitions that correspond to the same (ν_1, \dots, ν_N) , and comparing with (B.16), we end up with $F_{\mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{L+1}} = F_\mu$, which completes the induction argument. (We leave the case of the functions \hat{F}_μ to the interested reader.)

For future use, let us state here that we have proved the relations:

$$(B.18) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \mathcal{F}_L = \sum_{N=1}^L \chi^{(N)} \sum_{(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L, N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{\#\mathcal{L}_n},$$

$$(B.19) \quad \hat{\mathcal{F}}_L = \sum_{N=1}^L \chi^{(1+N)} \sum_{(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L, N)} \prod_{n=1}^N \mathcal{X}_{\#\mathcal{L}_n},$$

and $\mathcal{X}_L = L \mathcal{F}_{L-1}$ for any $L \geq 1$ (with the convention $\mathcal{F}_0 = \chi$). □

Corollary B.2 (The first symmetry formula). *The functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and ψ^m satisfy the relation:*

$$\forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} = \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2},$$

and similar relations with any couple of tangential partial derivatives chosen among $\{\partial_t, \partial_{y_1}, \partial_{y_2}, \partial_\theta\}$. (We keep using the convention $\psi^0 = 0$.)

Corollary B.2 is a more general statement than Lemma 5.3 since we do not assume $\psi^1 = 0$ here. Hence we shall obtain the claim of Lemma 5.3 as long as we prove Corollary B.2. (We expect that generalizing to the case $\psi^1 \neq 0$ might be useful in other contexts.)

Proof of Corollary B.2. Let us first observe that the result of Corollary B.2 is immediate if $\ell = 0$ or $\ell = 1$ for we have $\psi^0 = 0$ and $\chi^{[0]} = \chi(y_3)$ hence $\partial_\theta \chi^{[0]} = \partial_t \chi^{[0]} = 0$. We thus assume $\ell \geq 2$ from now on, and use $\partial_\theta \chi^{[0]} = 0$ to simplify:

$$\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} = \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2}.$$

We now use the decomposition (B.8) of the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ to get:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} &= \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \sum_{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell_1} \frac{1}{\mu!} F_\mu \partial_\theta (\psi^\mu) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell_1 \\ \mu \geq \mathbf{e}_k}} \frac{1}{(\mu - \mathbf{e}_k)!} F_\mu \psi^{\mu - \mathbf{e}_k} \\ &= \sum_{m_1, m_2 \geq 1} \partial_t \psi^{m_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{m_2} \sum_{\langle \nu \rangle = \ell - m_1 - m_2} \frac{1}{\nu!} F_{\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_2}} \psi^\nu, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that only tangential derivatives act here, so $\partial_\theta F_\mu = 0$, and it is understood that if $m_1 + m_2 > \ell$, the very last sum is zero since it contains no term. We now apply Lemma B.1, which gives $F_{\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_2}} = F_{\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_1}}$ for any sequence ν and any couple of integers m_1, m_2 (since $|\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_2}| = |\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_1}| = |\nu| + 1$). We can then ‘rewind’ the previous calculations and get by an obvious change of indices:

$$\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} = \sum_{m_1, m_2 \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^{m_1} \partial_t \psi^{m_2} \sum_{\langle \nu \rangle = \ell - m_1 - m_2} \frac{1}{\nu!} F_{\nu + \mathbf{e}_{m_2}} \psi^\nu = \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_t \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2},$$

which completes the proof of Corollary B.2. \square

B.3 The second symmetry formula

Lemma B.1 has another consequence in the case where the normal derivative ∂_{y_3} acts on $\chi^{[\ell]}$. The result is the following.

Corollary B.3 (The second symmetry formula. I). *The functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ and ψ^m satisfy the relation:*

$$(B.20) \quad \forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell]} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} = \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3}.$$

Proof of Corollary B.3. Let us first look at the case $\ell = 0$ in (B.20). We have:

$$\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[0]} - \dot{\chi}^{[0]} = \chi' - \dot{\chi}' = 0,$$

and the right hand side in (B.20) vanishes since ℓ_3 must be zero. We therefore assume $\ell \geq 1$ from now on, and use the decompositions (B.8), (B.9) to compute:

$$\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell]} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} = \sum_{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell} \frac{1}{\mu!} (F'_\mu - \dot{F}_\mu) \psi^\mu = (\mathcal{F}'_1 - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_1) \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} (\mathcal{F}'_{|\mu|} - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|}) \psi^\mu,$$

where we have kept the notation introduced in the proof of Lemma B.1, namely $F_\mu = \mathcal{F}_{|\mu|}$, $\dot{F}_\mu = \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|}$. Observe that in the very last sum, $|\mu| \geq 2$, hence ψ^μ is at least a quadratic term in the ψ^m 's. In other words, we have isolated the linear term which will immediately cancel with part of the right hand side of (B.20). Since $\mathcal{F}_1 = \chi \chi'$ and $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 = \chi \chi''$, there holds $\mathcal{F}'_1 - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 = (\chi')^2$, and we have thus obtained:

$$(B.21) \quad \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell]} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} = (\chi')^2 \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} (\mathcal{F}'_{|\mu|} - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|}) \psi^\mu.$$

We now decompose the right hand side of (B.20) as:

$$(B.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} &= \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[0]} \dot{\chi}^{[0]} \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell \\ \min(\ell_1, \ell_2) \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} \\ &= (\chi')^2 \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell \\ \min(\ell_1, \ell_2) \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3}. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the right hand side of (B.21) with that of (B.22), we see that the linear terms in the ψ^m 's cancel, which is a first step in the proof of (B.20). It remains to see why all other quadratic, cubic and so on terms cancel. To prove this, we first need to express the sum on the right hand side of (B.22) as a function of the \mathcal{F}_ℓ 's and the $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_\ell$'s. Using the decompositions (B.8), (B.9) with the result of Lemma B.1, we have:

$$(B.23) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell \\ \min(\ell_1, \ell_2) \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} &= \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell \\ \min(\ell_1, \ell_2) \geq 1}} \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell_1 \\ \langle \nu \rangle = \ell_2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \frac{1}{\nu!} \mathcal{F}'_{|\mu|} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu|} \psi^{\mu + \nu + e_3} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\nu \leq \mu \\ |\nu| = |\mu| - 1}} \frac{1}{\nu!} \sum_{\theta \leq \nu} \frac{\nu!}{\theta! (\nu - \theta)!} \mathcal{F}'_{|\theta|} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu| - |\theta|} \right\} \psi^\mu. \end{aligned}$$

In the interior sum on the right hand side of (B.23), we collect the sequences θ by increasing length, and use the so-called van der Monde convolution equalities [Com74] to derive:

$$(B.24) \quad \sum_{\theta \leq \nu} \frac{\nu!}{\theta! (\nu - \theta)!} \mathcal{F}'_{|\theta|} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu| - |\theta|} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\nu|} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\theta \leq \nu \\ |\theta| = \nu}} \frac{\nu!}{\theta! (\nu - \theta)!} \right\} \mathcal{F}'_\nu \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu| - \nu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\nu|} \binom{|\nu|}{\nu} \mathcal{F}'_\nu \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu| - \nu}.$$

Plugging in the right hand side of (B.23), we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell \\ \min(\ell_1,\ell_2)\geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} &= \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\nu \leq \mu \\ |\nu| = |\mu| - 1}} \frac{1}{\nu!} \right\} \left\{ \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\mu|-1} \binom{|\mu|-1}{\nu} \mathcal{F}'_{\nu} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|-1-\nu} \right\} \psi^{\mu} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \left\{ |\mu| \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\mu|-1} \binom{|\mu|-1}{\nu} \mathcal{F}'_{\nu} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|-1-\nu} \right\} \psi^{\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the latter expression in (B.22) and then subtracting (B.21) and (B.22), we have obtained so far:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell]} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} \\ = \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ |\mu| \geq 2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \left\{ \mathcal{F}'_{|\mu|} - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|} - |\mu| \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\mu|-1} \binom{|\mu|-1}{\nu} \mathcal{F}'_{\nu} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\mu|-1-\nu} \right\} \psi^{\mu}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove the validity of (B.20), we see that it is necessary and sufficient to prove the following relation between the functions \mathcal{F}_{ℓ} and $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_{\ell}$:

$$\forall L \geq 2, \quad \mathcal{F}'_L - \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L - L \sum_{\nu=0}^{L-1} \binom{L-1}{\nu} \mathcal{F}'_{\nu} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{L-1-\nu} = 0.$$

which is equivalent to:

$$(B.25) \quad \forall L \geq 2, \quad \boxed{\frac{1}{L!} \mathcal{F}'_L - \frac{1}{L!} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L - \sum_{\nu=0}^{L-1} \frac{1}{\nu!} \mathcal{F}'_{\nu} \frac{1}{(L-1-\nu)!} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{L-1-\nu} = 0}.$$

Let us observe that the relation (B.25) obviously holds for $L = 0$ and $L = 1$ (use $\mathcal{F}_0 = \chi$, $\mathcal{F}_1 = \chi \chi'$, $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_0 = \chi'$, $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 = \chi \chi''$), hence it will hold eventually for any $L \in \mathbb{N}$ and not only for $L \geq 2$. To prove the validity of (B.25), we need to go back to the recursive relations (B.18), (B.19). We first need to make these expressions a little bit more explicit by counting how many partitions $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L, N)$ give rise to the same product $\prod_n \mathcal{X}_{\#\mathcal{L}_n}$. Let therefore $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) \in P(L, N)$ and arrange the cardinals of the \mathcal{L}_n 's as:

$$\underbrace{c_1}_{N_1 \text{ times}} < \dots < \underbrace{c_J}_{N_J \text{ times}},$$

with $N_1 + \dots + N_J = N$ and $N_j c_j = L$. The group of permutations \mathfrak{S}_L acts on the set of partitions $P(L, N)$ by acting (on the left hand side) on $\{1, \dots, L\}$ and therefore on its subsets. The orbit $\{\sigma \cdot (\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N) / \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_L\}$ consists of all partitions $(\mathcal{L}'_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}'_N)$ that share the same cardinals with $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N)$ (counting cardinals with multiplicity). Hence the number of partitions with same cardinals as $(\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_N)$ equals (use the orbit-stabilizer theorem):

$$\frac{L!}{N_1! \dots N_J! (c_1!)^{N_1} \dots (c_J!)^{N_J}}.$$

Hence the recursive formulas (B.18) and (B.19) reduce to:

$$(B.26) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \frac{1}{L!} \mathcal{F}_L = \sum_{1 n_1 + \dots + L n_L = L} \frac{1}{n_1! \dots n_L!} \chi^{(n_1 + \dots + n_L)} \prod_{\nu=1}^L \left(\frac{\mathcal{F}_{\nu-1}}{(\nu-1)!} \right)^{n_\nu},$$

$$(B.27) \quad \frac{1}{L!} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L = \sum_{1 n_1 + \dots + L n_L = L} \frac{1}{n_1! \dots n_L!} \chi^{(1+n_1+\dots+n_L)} \prod_{\nu=1}^L \left(\frac{\mathcal{F}_{\nu-1}}{(\nu-1)!} \right)^{n_\nu},$$

where we have used the relation $\mathcal{X}_\nu = \nu \mathcal{F}_{\nu-1}$.

It is rather straightforward now to obtain (B.25). This is mostly a matter of rewriting (B.26) and (B.27) in a convenient way. We introduce the notation $\mathbb{F}_L := \mathcal{F}_L / (L!)$ and $\dot{\mathbb{F}}_L := \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L / (L!)$ for all $L \geq 0$. Then (B.26) and (B.27) can be rewritten as:

$$(B.28) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \mathbb{F}_L = \sum_{\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle = L} \frac{1}{\mathbf{n}!} \chi^{(\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle)} \left(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots \right)^{\mathbf{n}},$$

$$(B.29) \quad \dot{\mathbb{F}}_L = \sum_{\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle = L} \frac{1}{\mathbf{n}!} \chi^{(1+\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle)} \left(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots \right)^{\mathbf{n}},$$

where $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2, \dots)$ denotes a sequence of integers with finite length, and:

$$\left(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots \right)^{\mathbf{n}} := \prod_{m \geq 1} (\mathbb{F}_{m-1})^{\mathbf{n}^m},$$

the product involving finitely many terms. Let us observe that (B.28), (B.29) also hold for $L = 0$ with the convention $(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots)^{\mathbf{n}} = 1$ if \mathbf{n} is the zero sequence. We now rewrite the left hand side of (B.25) using these new functions \mathbb{F}_L and $\dot{\mathbb{F}}_L$ and use the recursive formulas (B.28), (B.29):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathcal{F}'_L}{L!} - \frac{\dot{\mathcal{F}}'_L}{L!} - \sum_{\nu=0}^{L-1} \frac{\mathcal{F}'_\nu}{\nu!} \frac{\dot{\mathcal{F}}'_{L-1-\nu}}{(L-1-\nu)!} &= \mathbb{F}'_L - \dot{\mathbb{F}}'_L - \sum_{\nu=0}^{L-1} \mathbb{F}'_\nu \dot{\mathbb{F}}'_{L-1-\nu} \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{F}'_k \sum_{\substack{\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle = L \\ \mathbf{n} \geq \mathbf{e}_{k+1}}} \frac{1}{(\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{e}_{k+1})!} \chi^{(\langle \mathbf{n} \rangle)} \left(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots \right)^{\mathbf{n} - \mathbf{e}_{k+1}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{\nu=0}^{L-1} \mathbb{F}'_\nu \sum_{\langle \mathbf{m} \rangle = L-1-\nu} \frac{1}{\mathbf{m}!} \chi^{(1+\langle \mathbf{m} \rangle)} \left(\mathbb{F}_0, \mathbb{F}_1, \dots \right)^{\mathbf{m}} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We have thus proved the validity of (B.25), and this completes the proof of Corollary B.3. \square

The last result we need to prove the second symmetry formula (Lemma 5.4) is the following.

Proposition B.4 (The second symmetry formula. II). *The functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ and ψ^m satisfy the relation:*

$$(B.30) \quad \forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} = \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = \ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3},$$

and similar relations with any other tangential partial derivative chosen among $\{\partial_t, \partial_{y_1}, \partial_{y_2}\}$. (We keep using the convention $\psi^0 = 0$.)

Proof of Proposition B.4. Let us first observe that (B.30) is clearly satisfied for $\ell = 0$ since $\partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[0]} = 0$ and $\psi^0 = 0$, and (B.30) also holds for $\ell = 1$ since we can compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[1]} &= \dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 \partial_\theta \psi^1 = \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^1, \\ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = 1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} &= \chi^{[0]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[0]} \partial_\theta \psi^1 = \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^1. \end{aligned}$$

The equality between the left and right hand sides in (B.30) for $\ell = 1$ follows here from the relation $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 = \mathcal{F}_0 \dot{\mathcal{F}}'_0$, a generalization of which will yield (B.30) for any $\ell \geq 2$.

Let us now assume $\ell \geq 2$, and simplify the right hand side of (B.30):

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} &= \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell \\ \ell_1+\ell_2 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \\
&= \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell \\ \ell_1+\ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell_1 \\ \langle \nu \rangle = \ell_2}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \frac{1}{\nu!} F_\mu \dot{F}'_\nu \psi^{\mu+\nu} \\
&= \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu+\nu \rangle = \ell-k \\ |\mu+\nu| \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \frac{1}{\nu!} F_\mu \dot{F}'_\nu \psi^{\mu+\nu} \\
&= \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \nu \rangle = \ell-k \\ |\nu| \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\sum_{\nu=0}^{|\nu|} \binom{|\nu|}{\nu} \mathcal{F}_\nu \dot{\mathcal{F}}'_{|\nu|-\nu} \right) \psi^\nu,
\end{aligned}$$

where we have again used the calculation (B.24) to obtain the final expression.

We use the decomposition (B.9) to get a similar expression of the left hand side of (B.30):

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} &= \sum_{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell} \frac{1}{\mu!} \dot{F}_\mu \partial_\theta (\psi^\mu) = \dot{\mathcal{F}}_1 \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = \ell \\ \mu \geq \mathbf{e}_k, |\mu| \geq 2}} \frac{1}{(\mu - \mathbf{e}_k)!} \dot{F}_\mu \psi^{\mu - \mathbf{e}_k} \\
&= \chi \chi'' \partial_\theta \psi^\ell + \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \nu \rangle = \ell-k \\ |\nu| \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\nu!} \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu|+1} \psi^\nu,
\end{aligned}$$

and we thus get:

$$\partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_3} = \sum_{k \geq 1} \partial_\theta \psi^k \sum_{\substack{\langle \nu \rangle = \ell-k \\ |\nu| \geq 1}} \frac{1}{\nu!} \left(\dot{\mathcal{F}}_{|\nu|+1} - \sum_{\nu=0}^{|\nu|} \binom{|\nu|}{\nu} \mathcal{F}_\nu \dot{\mathcal{F}}'_{|\nu|-\nu} \right) \psi^\nu.$$

The result of Proposition B.4 will therefore be valid if we can prove the identity:

$$\text{(B.31)} \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \dot{\mathcal{F}}_{L+1} = \sum_{\ell=0}^L \binom{L}{\ell} \dot{\mathcal{F}}'_\ell \mathcal{F}_{L-\ell}.$$

The problem at this stage is that the latter formula does not seem to follow (at least, not in an obvious way and despite repeated efforts...) from the recursive formulas (B.28), (B.29). We thus need to find another representation for the functions \mathcal{F}_ℓ and $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_\ell$ in order to derive (B.31). Hopefully the solution is provided by the so-called Lagrange inversion formula [Hen64, Com74], or rather one of its direct consequences which we recall right now.

Lemma B.5 ([Com74], Theorem C, p.150). *Let F be a formal series and let y denote the formal series in x such that:*

$$y = y_0 + x F(y),$$

with y_0 a constant term. Then for any formal series G , there holds:

$$G(y) = G(y_0) + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{x^n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_0^{n-1}} \left\{ G'(y_0) F^n(y_0) \right\}.$$

Let us apply Lemma B.5 to (B.1). We first invert the equation:

$$y_3 = x_3 - \psi \chi(x_3),$$

and obtain thanks to Lemma B.5 (in the sense of formal series in ψ):

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(x_3) &= \chi(y_3) + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\psi^n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi'(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\}, \\ \chi'(x_3) &= \chi'(y_3) + \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\psi^n}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi''(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\}.\end{aligned}$$

It then remains to substitute

$$\psi = \sum_{m \geq 1} \varepsilon^m \psi^m,$$

and to recollect the previous expressions as formal series in ε . From the definition of the functions $\chi^{[m]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}\forall m \geq 1, \quad \chi^{[m]} &= \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi'(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_n = m} \psi^{\ell_1} \dots \psi^{\ell_n}, \\ \dot{\chi}^{[m]} &= \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n!} \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi''(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\} \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_n = m} \psi^{\ell_1} \dots \psi^{\ell_n},\end{aligned}$$

where the sums run over all n -tuples $(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ such that $\min_i \ell_i \geq 1$ and $\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_n = m$ (and the families are *ordered*, meaning for instance that both couples $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$ are taken into account for $m = 3$, $n = 2$). Taking multiplicities into account, we end up with the decompositions²:

$$(B.32) \quad \forall m \geq 1, \quad \chi^{[m]} = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi'(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\} \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = m \\ |\mu| = n}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \psi^\mu,$$

$$(B.33) \quad \dot{\chi}^{[m]} = \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{d^{n-1}}{dy_3^{n-1}} \left\{ \chi''(y_3) \chi^n(y_3) \right\} \sum_{\substack{\langle \mu \rangle = m \\ |\mu| = n}} \frac{1}{\mu!} \psi^\mu.$$

Comparing with the decompositions (B.8), (B.9), we have thus derived the expressions:

$$\forall \mu, \quad F_\mu(y_3) = \frac{d^{|\mu|-1}}{dy_3^{|\mu|-1}} \left\{ \chi'(y_3) \chi^{|\mu|}(y_3) \right\}, \quad \dot{F}_\mu(y_3) = \frac{d^{|\mu|-1}}{dy_3^{|\mu|-1}} \left\{ \chi''(y_3) \chi^{|\mu|}(y_3) \right\},$$

from where the invariance result of Lemma B.1 looks incredibly simple ! With the notation (B.12), we get:

$$(B.34) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \mathcal{F}_L = \frac{d^{L-1}}{dy_3^{L-1}} \left\{ \chi'(y_3) \chi^L(y_3) \right\} = \frac{1}{L+1} \frac{d^L}{dy_3^L} \left\{ \chi^{L+1}(y_3) \right\},$$

$$(B.35) \quad \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L = \frac{d^{L-1}}{dy_3^{L-1}} \left\{ \chi''(y_3) \chi^L(y_3) \right\}.$$

²In particular, we can directly check on the expressions (B.32), (B.33) that the functions $\chi^{[m]}$ and $\dot{\chi}^{[m]}$ vanish on Γ_0 and Γ^\pm for any $m \geq 1$.

Let us observe that the expression (B.34) also holds for $L = 0$ since we have $\mathcal{F}_0 = \chi$. Using $\dot{\mathcal{F}}_0 = \chi'$, we also deduce from (B.35) the relation:

$$\forall L \geq 0, \quad \dot{\mathcal{F}}_L' = \{\chi'' \chi^L\}^{(L)}.$$

Therefore, proving the validity of (B.31) amounts to showing the formula:

$$(B.36) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \boxed{(L+1) \{\chi'' \chi^{L+1}\}^{(L)} = \sum_{\ell=0}^L \binom{L+1}{\ell} \{\chi'' \chi^\ell\}^{(\ell)} \{\chi^{L+1-\ell}\}^{(L-\ell)}},$$

which looks like some (weird) kind of Leibniz formula. Let us recall that in (B.36), χ is a \mathcal{C}^∞ function on \mathbb{R} with compact support. We have not found a (short) combinatorial proof of (B.36) and we therefore propose an alternative method which consists in proving (B.36) on the Fourier side (just like the Leibniz formula can also be obtained by using the binomial identity after performing a Fourier transform). For a given (fixed) integer $L \geq 1$, we define the function:

$$\Theta := (L+1) \{\chi'' \chi^{L+1}\}^{(L)} - \sum_{\ell=0}^L \binom{L+1}{\ell} \{\chi'' \chi^\ell\}^{(\ell)} \{\chi^{L+1-\ell}\}^{(L-\ell)},$$

and compute its Fourier transform. We get:

$$(B.37) \quad \widehat{\Theta}(\xi_0) = (2\pi)^{L+1} i^{L+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{L+1}} (\xi_0 - \xi_1)^2 \left((L+1) \xi_0^L - \sum_{\ell=0}^L \binom{L+1}{\ell} (\xi_0 - \xi_{\ell+1})^\ell \xi_{\ell+1}^{L-\ell} \right) \times \\ \times \widehat{\chi}(\xi_0 - \xi_1) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_1 - \xi_2) \cdots \widehat{\chi}(\xi_L - \xi_{L+1}) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_{L+1}) d\xi_1 \cdots d\xi_{L+1}.$$

For future use, we define the polynomial:

$$(B.38) \quad Q(\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{L+1}) := (L+1) (\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+1})^L - \sum_{\ell=0}^L \binom{L+1}{\ell} (\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_\ell)^\ell (\eta_{\ell+1} + \cdots + \eta_{L+1})^{L-\ell},$$

so (B.37) reads:

$$(B.39) \quad \widehat{\Theta}(\xi_0) = (2\pi)^{L+1} i^{L+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{L+1}} (\xi_0 - \xi_1)^2 Q(\xi_0 - \xi_1, \xi_1 - \xi_2, \dots, \xi_L - \xi_{L+1}, \xi_{L+1}) \times \\ \times \widehat{\chi}(\xi_0 - \xi_1) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_1 - \xi_2) \cdots \widehat{\chi}(\xi_L - \xi_{L+1}) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_{L+1}) d\xi_1 \cdots d\xi_{L+1}.$$

The important observation now is that affine changes of variables with respect to $(\xi_2, \dots, \xi_{L+1})$ allow to symmetrize Q with respect to its last $L+1$ arguments, while leaving the frequencies (ξ_0, ξ_1) , hence $\xi_0 - \xi_1$, unchanged. For instance, the change of variables:

$$(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{L+1}) \mapsto (\xi_1, \xi_1 - \xi_2 + \xi_3, \xi_3, \dots, \xi_{L+1}),$$

leaves the product

$$(\xi_0 - \xi_1)^2 \widehat{\chi}(\xi_0 - \xi_1) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_1 - \xi_2) \cdots \widehat{\chi}(\xi_L - \xi_{L+1}) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_{L+1}),$$

in (B.39) unchanged but modifies the factor $Q(\xi_0 - \xi_1, \dots, \xi_L - \xi_{L+1}, \xi_{L+1})$ into³

$$Q(\xi_0 - \xi_1, \xi_2 - \xi_3, \xi_1 - \xi_2, \xi_3 - \xi_4, \dots, \xi_L - \xi_{L+1}, \xi_{L+1}).$$

³Observe the permutation highlighted in blue.

Other changes of variables (all with jacobian one in absolute value) allow for any transposition, and consequently any permutation, with respect to the last $L + 1$ arguments of Q in (B.39). In other words, we can rewrite (B.39) as:

$$(B.40) \quad \widehat{\Theta}(\xi_0) = (2\pi)^{L+1} i^{L+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{L+1}} (\xi_0 - \xi_1)^2 Q_{\sharp}(\xi_0 - \xi_1, \xi_1 - \xi_2, \dots, \xi_L - \xi_{L+1}, \xi_{L+1}) \times \\ \times \widehat{\chi}(\xi_0 - \xi_1) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_1 - \xi_2) \cdots \widehat{\chi}(\xi_L - \xi_{L+1}) \widehat{\chi}(\xi_{L+1}) d\xi_1 \cdots d\xi_{L+1},$$

where the polynomial Q_{\sharp} in (B.40) is obtained from the polynomial Q in (B.38) by averaging with respect to the last $L + 1$ arguments on the group of permutations \mathfrak{S}_{L+1} :

$$Q_{\sharp}(\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{L+1}) := \frac{1}{(L+1)!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{L+1}} Q(\eta_0, \eta_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \eta_{\sigma(L+1)}).$$

Starting from (B.38), a little bit of combinatorial analysis yields:

$$Q_{\sharp}(\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{L+1}) = (L+1)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+1})^L - \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{1, \dots, L+1\} \\ 0 \leq \sharp E \leq L}} (\eta_0 + \eta(E))^{\sharp E} (\eta(E^c))^{\sharp E^c - 1},$$

where we have used the notation:

$$\eta(E) := \sum_{j \in E} \eta_j,$$

for any subset E of $\{1, \dots, L+1\}$, and E^c stands for the complementary set of E in $\{1, \dots, L+1\}$. We can rewrite the expression of Q_{\sharp} into the even more symmetric form⁴:

$$(B.41) \quad Q_{\sharp}(\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{L+1}) = (L+1)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+1})^L - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \sharp F \leq L+1}} (\eta(F))^{\sharp F - 1} (\eta(F^c))^{\sharp F^c - 1},$$

from where it follows that Q_{\sharp} is a homogeneous degree L , symmetric expression of all its arguments. It remains to deduce from the formula (B.41) that Q_{\sharp} vanishes, which will imply in the relation (B.40) that Θ vanishes (and this will eventually prove the validity of (B.36) and complete the proof of Proposition B.4 !).

We now show that the polynomial Q_{\sharp} , whose expression is given by (B.41), is zero. This is proved by an induction argument that passes from L to $L+2$, so we first examine the cases $L=1$ and $L=2$. For $L=1$, we have:

$$Q_{\sharp}(\eta_0, \eta_1, \eta_2) = 2(\eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2) - \frac{1}{2} \left((\eta_1 + \eta_2) + (\eta_0 + \eta_2) + (\eta_0 + \eta_1) \right) \\ - \frac{1}{2} \left((\eta_1 + \eta_2) + (\eta_0 + \eta_2) + (\eta_0 + \eta_1) \right) = 0,$$

and for $L=2$, we have⁵:

$$Q_{\sharp}(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_3) = 3(\eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3)^2 \\ - (\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3)^2 - (\eta_0 + \eta_2 + \eta_3)^2 - (\eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_3)^2 - (\eta_0 + \eta_1 + \eta_2)^2 \\ - (\eta_0 + \eta_1)(\eta_2 + \eta_3) - (\eta_0 + \eta_2)(\eta_1 + \eta_3) - (\eta_0 + \eta_3)(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = 0.$$

⁴To prove that the right hand side of (B.41) and the previous expression of Q_{\sharp} coincide, start from (B.41) and divide the subsets F of $\{0, \dots, L+1\}$ into those that contain 0 and those that do not. For the latter, parametrize the sum by F^c rather than by F .

⁵To prove that the expression is 0, just compute the η_0^2 and $\eta_0 \eta_1$ terms and use the symmetry with respect to all arguments.

Let us therefore assume that up to some integer L , there holds:

$$(B.42) \quad (L+1)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+1})^L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+1}} (\eta(F))^{\#F-1} (\eta(F^c))^{\#F^c-1},$$

and we are now going to try that the same property holds with $L+2$ instead of L . In other words, we wish to prove the formula:

$$(B.43) \quad (L+3)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+3})^{L+2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} (\eta(F))^{\#F-1} (\eta(F^c))^{\#F^c-1} = 0.$$

The expression on the left hand side of (B.43) is a symmetric polynomial function of $(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3})$, hence can be represented as a polynomial function of the elementary symmetric expressions of $(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3})$, see [Lan02]. Since furthermore the left hand side of (B.43) is homogeneous degree $L+2$ while having $L+4$ arguments, we can write⁶:

$$(L+3)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+3})^{L+2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} (\eta(F))^{\#F-1} (\eta(F^c))^{\#F^c-1} \\ = \mathcal{Q}(e_1(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3}), \dots, e_{L+2}(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3})),$$

for some suitable polynomial \mathcal{Q} . Introducing now some complex numbers $\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}$ such that:

$$e_1(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}) = e_1(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3}), \quad \dots \quad e_{L+2}(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}) = e_{L+2}(\eta_0, \dots, \eta_{L+3}),$$

we get⁷:

$$(B.44) \quad (L+3)(\eta_0 + \cdots + \eta_{L+3})^{L+2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} (\eta(F))^{\#F-1} (\eta(F^c))^{\#F^c-1} \\ = \mathcal{Q}(e_1(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}, 0, 0), \dots, e_{L+2}(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}, 0, 0)) \\ = (L+3)(\tilde{\eta}_0 + \cdots + \tilde{\eta}_{L+1})^{L+2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} (\tilde{\eta}(F))^{\#F-1} (\tilde{\eta}(F^c))^{\#F^c-1},$$

where we use in (B.44) the convention $\tilde{\eta}_{L+2} = \tilde{\eta}_{L+3} = 0$. In other words, we have reduced to the case where (at least) two of the η_j 's, say the last two, are zero. We now divide the subsets F of $\{0, \dots, L+3\}$ into those that are contained in $\{0, \dots, L+1\}$, those that contain only one element among $\{L+2, L+3\}$, and those that contain both $L+2$ and $L+3$. We can decompose the sum on the right hand side of (B.44)

⁶Observe that only the elementary symmetric functions up to $L+2$ come into play and not the two last ones, namely e_{L+3} and e_{L+4} .

⁷Here we use the fact that $e_j(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1})$ coincides with $e_j(\tilde{\eta}_0, \dots, \tilde{\eta}_{L+1}, 0, 0)$ for any j .

as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(F) \right)^{\#F-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(F^c) \right)^{\#F^c-1} &= \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \#E \leq L+2}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c+1} \\
&+ 2 \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 0 \leq \#E \leq L+2}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 0 \leq \#E \leq L+1}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E+1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c-1} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \#E \leq L+1}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c+1} \\
&+ 2 \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 0 \leq \#E \leq L+2}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c} \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \#E \leq L+1}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E+1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

Observe the modifications (in red) in two of the terms on the right hand side, which correspond to deleting two terms that contribute for zero. It remains to collect and rewrite some terms to get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(F) \right)^{\#F-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(F^c) \right)^{\#F^c-1} &= \sum_{\substack{E \subset \{0, \dots, L+1\} \\ 1 \leq \#E \leq L+1}} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) \right)^{\#E-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^{\#E^c-1} \left(\tilde{\eta}(E) + \tilde{\eta}(E^c) \right)^2 \\
&+ 4 \left(\tilde{\eta}_0 + \dots + \tilde{\eta}_{L+1} \right)^{L+2} \\
&= (2L + 6) \left(\tilde{\eta}_0 + \dots + \tilde{\eta}_{L+1} \right)^{L+2},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the induction assumption (B.42). Going back to (B.44), we have thus obtained:

$$(L+3) \left(\eta_0 + \dots + \eta_{L+3} \right)^{L+2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{F \subset \{0, \dots, L+3\} \\ 1 \leq \#F \leq L+3}} \left(\eta(F) \right)^{\#F-1} \left(\eta(F^c) \right)^{\#F^c-1} = 0,$$

which completes the induction argument for proving that the polynomial $Q_{\#}$ in (B.41) is zero. \square

Corollary B.3 and Proposition B.4 immediately imply the result of Lemma 5.4, namely the second symmetry formula which we have used to complete the proof of Lemma 5.2.

Corollary B.6 (The second symmetry formula). *The functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$ and ψ^m satisfy the relation:*

$$(B.45) \quad \forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{\theta} \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{\theta} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} \psi^{\ell_2} \right) = \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = \ell} \left(\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \right) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{\theta} \psi^{\ell_4},$$

and similar relations with any other tangential partial derivative chosen among $\{\partial_t, \partial_{y_1}, \partial_{y_2}\}$. (We keep using the convention $\psi^0 = 0$.)

Proof of Corollary B.6. Using Corollary B.3, we first get:

$$\forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{\theta} \psi^{\ell_2} - \dot{\chi}^{[\ell]} \partial_{\theta} \psi^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_4 = \ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_{\theta} \psi^{\ell_4} = 0,$$

and using Proposition B.4, we also get:

$$\forall \ell \geq 0, \quad \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} = 0.$$

Subtracting the latter two relations, we end up showing (B.45), or equivalently that the function \mathbb{X}_θ^ℓ in (5.25) is zero. The same argument applies when the tangential derivative ∂_θ is replaced by any other tangential derivative, namely ∂_{y_1} , ∂_{y_2} or ∂_t . \square

Before turning to the verification of even more compatibility conditions on the source terms for the WKB cascade, let us observe that the explicit expressions (B.34), (B.35) allow us to rewrite the inductive formula (B.25), which we have shown to hold not only for $L \geq 2$ but for any $L \geq 0$. Combining the proofs of Corollary B.3 and Proposition B.4, we have indeed obtained the formula:

$$\forall L \geq 1, \quad \frac{1}{L+1} \{\chi^{L+1}\}^{(L+1)} - \chi' \{\chi^L\}^{(L)} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \binom{L}{\ell} \{\chi^\ell\}^{(\ell)} \{\chi'' \chi^{L-\ell}\}^{(L-1-\ell)},$$

or, equivalently:

$$(B.46) \quad \forall L \geq 1, \quad \boxed{\{\chi' \chi^L\}^{(L)} - \chi' \{\chi^L\}^{(L)} = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \binom{L}{\ell} \{\chi^\ell\}^{(\ell)} \{\chi'' \chi^{L-\ell}\}^{(L-1-\ell)}}.$$

We do not know whether the relations (B.36) and (B.46) -which definitely have a ‘Leibniz flavor’- have been noticed/proved before or whether they could be useful in other contexts.

B.4 Compatibility of the source terms for the slow mean problem

B.4.1 Compatibility for the magnetic field at the boundary

Let us first recall the result we aim at proving here:

Lemma B.7 (Compatibility at the boundary for the slow mean problem). *The source terms in (5.33), (5.31) satisfy:*

$$(B.47) \quad \mathbb{F}_6^{m,\pm}|_{y_3=0} = (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \mathbb{G}_2^{m,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \mathbb{G}_1^{m,\pm},$$

independently of the choice of the slow mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$.

The verification of the compatibility condition (B.47) at the boundary Γ_0 for the slow mean problem relies on a preliminary decomposition which we prove right now.

Lemma B.8 (A preliminary decomposition). *Let $\widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0)$, $\widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0)$ be defined as the unique solutions in S_\star to the differential equations:*

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^{m,\pm}(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) = \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^{m,\pm}(0), \quad Y_3 \in \mathbb{R}^\pm.$$

Then there holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1,\pm}(0) \Big|_{y=3=Y_3=0} \\
&= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2,\pm} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\tau F_8^{\ell_2,\pm} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2,\pm}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2,\pm} - H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_7^{\ell_2,\pm} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} H_3^{\ell_3,\pm} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} u_3^{\ell_3,\pm}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} H_3^{\ell_3,\pm} - H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} u_3^{\ell_3,\pm}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (c^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} H_{3,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} \\
&\quad - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (b^\pm \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^{0,\pm} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} u_{3,\star}^{\ell_2,\pm} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_1,\pm} u_3^{\ell_2,\pm} - u_j^{\ell_1,\pm} H_3^{\ell_2,\pm})_\star \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} H_3^{\ell_3,\pm} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} u_3^{\ell_3,\pm})_\star \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2,\pm} H_3^{\ell_3,\pm} - H_j^{\ell_2,\pm} u_3^{\ell_3,\pm})_\star \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{B.48}$$

where all functions on the right hand side of (B.48) are evaluated at $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$.

Proof of Lemma B.8. Actually, we shall prove in what follows a much more general result than (B.48), but in the proof of Lemma B.7 which we shall give later on, we shall only be interested in the expression of the left hand side of (B.48) on $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$. From now on, we omit the superscripts \pm and restrict the normal variable y_3 to $|y_3| < 1/3$. This means that all functions $\dot{\chi}^{[\ell]}$, $\ell \geq 0$, vanish, all functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$, $\ell \geq 1$, also vanish and $\chi^{[0]}$ equals 1. At the very end of the proof of Lemma B.8, we shall further restrict to $y_3 = 0$ but since we shall compute partial derivatives with respect to y_3 in the core of the argument,

it is necessary to keep y_3 free, close to 0, for the time being. For any Y_3 , we set:

$$\begin{aligned}
(B.49) \quad \mathcal{A} &:= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0), \\
\mathcal{B} &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\tau F_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_7^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
(B.50) \quad &\quad + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} H_{3,\star}^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} u_{3,\star}^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2})_\star \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3})_\star \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3})_\star \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

so that (B.48) reads $(\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B})|_{y_3=Y_3=0} = 0$. Actually, we shall prove below the even more general fact $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$ for $|y_3| < 1/3$ and for all Y_3 , which will obviously yield the expected result. Proving the equality $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}$ is achieved below by proving first $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} = \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B}$ (for all relevant values of y_3, Y_3) and by then computing the limit at infinity of \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} . We split again the analysis and the calculations in several steps.

• Step 1. Using the induction assumption in a suitable way. We first try to derive a suitable expression for the partial derivative $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A}$. Starting from the definition (B.49), we have:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} = (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) = (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^m(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{F}_{7,\star}^m(0),$$

and one could then substitute the expressions of $\widehat{F}_{8,\star}^m(0)$ and $\widehat{F}_{7,\star}^m(0)$. But rather than doing so, we use the induction assumption (H(m) - 6) and (H(m) - 5), and get:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} = \partial_t \widehat{F}_{8,\star}^m(0) - \partial_{y_j} \widehat{F}_{3+j,\star}^m(0) = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_t F_8^m - \partial_{y_j} F_{3+j}^m \right\}.$$

Recalling the expressions (5.15) and (5.16), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} = & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ -\partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_3^m - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_3^m) \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} + b \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} c \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} + b \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} c \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{y_j} H_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{B.51}$$

• Step 2. Substituting in $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A}$, integrating by parts and collecting terms. From the induction assumption $(H(m) - 5)$, we have $\widehat{F}_6^m(0) = 0$, and using Lemma 5.2, we also get $\widehat{F}_{6,\star}^m(0) = 0$. We thus

have $\widehat{F}_6^m(0) = 0$, and using the expression (5.17), this relation explicitly reads⁸:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_3^m(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_3^m(0) = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \\
\sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (c \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2}) & \\
+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} & \\
+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (c \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2}) & \\
+ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} & \\
+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) & \\
+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) & \\
+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) & \\
+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) & \\
+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right\}. &
\end{aligned}$$

We differentiate the latter relation with respect to y_3 (hence the need to keep y_3 free at least up to here), substitute in the blue term on the right hand side of (B.51), observe first the cancelation of the red terms and rearrange all green terms together. We also integrate by parts (with respect to θ) the pink terms in

⁸Recall that we restrict to $|y_3| < 1/3$, hence all simplifications in the functions $\chi^{[\ell]}$ and $\tilde{\chi}^{[\ell]}$.

(B.51). All these manipulations eventually yield:

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} = & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + b \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2}) \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} c \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + b \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2} - b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot (H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot (H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}
\tag{B.52}$$

- Step 3. Computing $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B}$ and using the fast problems of the previous steps. Differentiating the

definition (B.50) of \mathcal{B} , we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B} = & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\tau F_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_7^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{B.53}$$

Let us already observe that the orange terms in (B.52) and (B.53) will cancel when we compute $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B}$. The red terms will also cancel, but only after we integrate by parts the pink terms in (B.52). Namely, by using the fast problems solved at the previous steps of the induction, we have:

$$\forall \mu = 1, \dots, m, \quad c \partial_\theta H_j^\mu - b \partial_\theta u_j^\mu = F_{3+j}^{\mu-1} + u_j^0 F_8^{\mu-1} - H_j^0 F_7^{\mu-1},$$

and therefore, after integrating by parts, the pink term in (B.52) reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2} c \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_2} - b \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_2} \right\} \\
= -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} + u_j^0 F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 F_7^{\ell_2}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and the red terms in the latter expression will exactly cancel with those in (B.53) when we compute $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B}$. At last, let us observe that when we compute the difference $\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B}$, the green terms in (B.52) and (B.53) will yield the quantity:

$$\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} F_7^{\ell_2} \right\},$$

which will partially cancel (for the same reason as just above) with the brown term in (B.52).

Using all simplifications mentioned above, we end up with the following decomposition:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{A} - \partial_{Y_3} \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2 + \mathcal{T}_3 + \mathcal{T}_4,$$

with:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_1 := & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}) \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + b \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_2 := & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}) \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + b \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_3 := & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} ((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \left(\partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) + \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3}) \right) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} \nabla \cdot (H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{F}_4 := & \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} F_8^{\ell_2} \right. \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} ((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2}) \\
& - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \left(\partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) + \partial_{Y_3} (H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3}) \right) \\
& \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot (H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

• Step 4. Substituting in \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 . In both expressions of \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 , we use (5.15) and (5.16) and substitute accordingly the value of $\xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} - \tau F_8^{\ell_2}$. This yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_1 = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3}^2 \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3}^2 \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{Y_3}^2 u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{Y_3}^2 H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+3 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3}^2 (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \\ & \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_2 = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} ((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^2 \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^2 \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3}^2 u_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3}^2 H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \\ & \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}^2 (\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3} H_j^{\ell_4}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

• Step 5. Conclusion. At this point, it remains to substitute the expressions (5.15), (5.16) of $F_8^{\ell_2}$ and $F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}$ in the definition of \mathcal{T}_3 , and the previous expression of \mathcal{T}_1 gives $\mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_3 = 0$. Similarly, the substitution of $F_8^{\ell_2}$ and $F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}$ in the definition of \mathcal{T}_4 yields $\mathcal{T}_2 + \mathcal{T}_4 = 0$. We have thus proved the relation $\partial_{Y_3}(\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}) = 0$.

We now go back to the definitions (B.49), (B.50). Since $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}$ do not depend on Y_3 , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} = \lim_{Y_3 \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} = -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_2} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\tau \underline{F}_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^{\ell_2}) \\ & \left. + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \underline{F}_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \underline{F}_7^{\ell_2} \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{B.54}$$

and we need to show that the right hand side of (B.54) vanishes. Let us first consider the intermediate blue term. Since we have already solved the fast problems $(H(m) - 2)$, we can apply Theorem 3.1 and we have:

$$\forall \mu = 1, \dots, m-1, \quad \partial_{Y_3} F_6^\mu + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^\mu = \tau \partial_\theta F_8^\mu,$$

so we get (here we use again Theorem 3.1 for concluding that the slow mean vanishes):

$$\forall \mu = 1, \dots, m-1, \quad \tau \underline{F}_8^\mu - \xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^\mu = \tau \widehat{F}_8^\mu(0) - \xi_j \widehat{F}_{3+j}^\mu(0) = 0.$$

Using Lemma 5.2, we have:

$$\partial_{Y_3} F_6^m + \xi_j \partial_\theta F_{3+j}^m = \tau \partial_\theta F_8^m,$$

and combining with $(H(m) - 5)$, we also get $\tau \underline{F}_8^m - \xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^m = 0$. This implies that the blue term in (B.54) vanishes. We are then left with:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B} &= -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \underline{F}_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \underline{F}_7^{\ell_2} \right\} \\ &= -\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_2+1} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_2+1} \right\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We then take the double trace of $\mathcal{A} - \mathcal{B}$ on $y_3 = Y_3 = 0$ and the result of Lemma B.8 follows. \square

We now turn to the proof of Lemma B.7, which is crucial in view of determining the slow mean of the corrector $U^{m+1, \pm}$.

Proof of Lemma B.7. We keep dropping the superscript \pm . Let us first recall the expression of the source terms in the slow mean problem. The trace on Γ_0 of the interior source term \mathbb{F}_6^m is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{F}_6^m|_{y_3=0} &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_2} - (b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_2} \right. \\ (B.55) \quad &\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 = m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_2} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_2} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_2} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_2} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_2} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

and the boundary source terms are given by:

$$\mathbb{G}_1^m = \widehat{G}_1^m(0) - \widehat{u}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0}, \quad \mathbb{G}_2^m = \widehat{G}_2^m(0) - \widehat{H}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0)|_{y_3=Y_3=0},$$

where G_1^m, G_2^m are given in (2.22b), (2.22c), and the fast means $\widehat{u}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0), \widehat{H}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0)$ are determined by solving:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \widehat{u}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0) = \widehat{F}_{7, \star}^m(0), \quad \partial_{Y_3} \widehat{H}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0) = \widehat{F}_{8, \star}^m(0),$$

with the condition of exponential decay at infinity. We thus need to show the relation

$$\begin{aligned} (B.56) \quad \mathbb{F}_6^m|_{y_3=0} &+ \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_{3, \star}^{m+1}(0) \right) \Big|_{y=3=Y_3=0} \\ &= (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{G}_2^m(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{G}_1^m(0), \end{aligned}$$

and in this relation, the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ only enters through $\widehat{G}_1^m(0)$ and $\widehat{G}_2^m(0)$. The verification of (B.56) is done in several steps.

• Step 1. Using Lemma B.8 and collecting terms. Let us recall indeed the result of Lemma B.8 which decomposes part of the left hand side of (B.56):

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) \right) \Big|_{y=3=Y_3=0} \\
&= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\tau F_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_7^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} H_{3,\star}^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} u_{3,\star}^{\ell_2} \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2})_\star \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3})_\star \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3})_\star \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{B.57}$$

We now decompose the left hand side of (B.56) as:

$$\mathbb{H}^m := \mathbb{F}_6^m|_{y_3=0} + \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{H}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{u}_{3,\star}^{m+1}(0) \right) \Big|_{y=3=Y_3=0} = \mathbb{H}_1^m + \mathbb{H}_2^m + \mathbb{H}_3^m + \dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m, \tag{B.58}$$

where \mathbb{H}_1^m incorporates $\mathbb{F}_6^m|_{y_3=0}$, whose expression is given in (B.55), and the terms highlighted in blue in (B.57), namely:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}_1^m &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} H_3^{\ell_2} - (b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_3} u_3^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (H_j^{\ell_1} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} H_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right\},
\end{aligned} \tag{B.59}$$

and $\mathbb{H}_2^m, \mathbb{H}_3^m, \dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m$ incorporate the remaining (black) terms in (B.57):

$$(B.60) \quad \mathbb{H}_2^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\tau F_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - \xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right\},$$

$$(B.61) \quad \mathbb{H}_3^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_7^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right\},$$

$$(B.62) \quad \dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right\}.$$

The reason why $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m$ is denoted differently from the other terms in the decomposition of \mathbb{H}^m is that it is easily recognizable as part of the right hand side of (B.56). We therefore keep it separate from the other terms.

• Step 2. Two substitutions and several simplifications. We use the boundary conditions on Γ_0 of the previous steps in the induction and substitute accordingly in the first line of \mathbb{H}_1^m in (B.59) (the red terms). After simplifying, this yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_1^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} H_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} u_3^{\ell_2} - u_j^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} H_3^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} u_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \right. \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} - u_3^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since only tangential differentiation is involved in the above green term, we can use again the boundary conditions on Γ_0 of the previous steps in the induction. Defining for future use:

$$(B.63) \quad \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_2 \geq 1}} (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_1} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} \right\},$$

we get:

$$(B.64) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_1^m = \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} u_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_1 \geq 1}} (c H_j^{\ell_1} - b u_j^{\ell_1}) \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \right. \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3}) - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3})) \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla u_j^{\ell_3} - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

• **Step 3.** Integrating by parts. We integrate by parts (with respect to θ) the brown terms in the decomposition (B.64). Let us observe that there holds $c \partial_\theta H_j^1 - b \partial_\theta u_j^1 \equiv 0$, hence we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_1^m &= \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} u_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2 \\ \ell_2 \geq 2}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2}) \right. \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3}) - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3})) \\ &\left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla u_j^{\ell_3} - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since we have already solved the fast problems ($H(m) - 2$) up to the step m , we can use in the latter decomposition the relation:

$$b \partial_\theta u_j^{\ell_2} - c \partial_\theta H_j^{\ell_2} = -F_{3+j}^{\ell_2-1} - u_j^0 F_8^{\ell_2-1} + H_j^0 F_7^{\ell_2-1},$$

which yields:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_1^m &= \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} u_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} \right. \\ &+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_7^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3}) - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3})) \\ &\left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla u_j^{\ell_3} - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

It is now time to incorporate the quantity \mathbb{H}_3^m , whose expression is given in (B.61). Adding \mathbb{H}_1^m with \mathbb{H}_3^m cancels the orange term in the latter decomposition and we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_1^m + \mathbb{H}_3^m &= \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} u_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_3^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} \right. \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left(\partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) + \partial_{Y_3} (u_j^{\ell_2} H_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_3^{\ell_3}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j u_j^{\ell_3}) - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_3})) \\ &\left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla u_j^{\ell_3} - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla H_j^{\ell_3}) \right\}. \end{aligned} \tag{B.65}$$

• Step 4. Substituting in \mathbb{H}_2^m and recollecting the terms. We now substitute the quantity $\tau F_8^{\ell_2} - \xi_j F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}$ in \mathbb{H}_2^m , whose expression is given in (B.60). For future use, we define:

$$(B.66) \quad \dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_2}) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_2}) \right) \right\}.$$

We then obtain:

$$(B.67) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_2^m = \dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+2} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (b \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} - c \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2}) - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \left(H_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) - u_j^0 \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3}) + c \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} \right) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \left(H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} u_{j'}^{\ell_3}) - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3}) + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} \right) \\ & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} H^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+3 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \\ & \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} H_{j'}^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Observe the partial cancelation between the green terms in (B.65) and (B.67).

Going back to the definition (B.58) and using (B.65), (B.67), we can decompose \mathbb{H}^m under the form:

$$\mathbb{H}^m = \dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m + \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m + \mathbb{H}_4^m + \mathbb{H}_5^m + \mathbb{H}_6^m,$$

where:

- $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m, \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m, \dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m$ are defined respectively in (B.62), (B.63), (B.66),
- \mathbb{H}_4^m incorporates the pink terms in (B.65) and (B.67),
- \mathbb{H}_5^m incorporates the blue terms in (B.65) and (B.67),
- \mathbb{H}_6^m incorporates all other terms in (B.65) and (B.67),

which corresponds to:

$$\mathbb{H}_4^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} F_8^{\ell_2} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}_5^m &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} F_{3+j}^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+3} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \left(H_j^0 \partial_{Y_3}(\xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) - u_j^0 \partial_{Y_3}(\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3}) + c \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{Y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \left(H_j^0 \partial_{y_3}(\xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_3}) - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3}(\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3}) + c \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} u_j^{\ell_3} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left(\partial_\theta(\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3} - \xi_{j'} u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3}) + \partial_{Y_3}(u_j^{\ell_2} H_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} u_j^{\ell_3}) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (H^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla u_j^{\ell_3} - u^{\ell_2} \cdot \nabla H_j^{\ell_3}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+3 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3}(\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3}(\xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} H_j^{\ell_3} u_j^{\ell_4}) \right\}, \\
\mathbb{H}_6^m &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (u_3^{\ell_1} - c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1}) \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - (H_3^{\ell_1} - b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1}) \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_3}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

• Step 5. Substituting in \mathbb{H}_4^m and using boundary conditions. Substituting the value of $F_8^{\ell_2}$ in \mathbb{H}_4^m , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}_4^m &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right. \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

and we therefore get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{H}_4^m + \mathbb{H}_6^m &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} (u_3^{\ell_1} - c \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1} - \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1}) \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - (H_3^{\ell_1} - b \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1+1}) \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \right. \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_1} (\xi_j H_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_3} - \xi_j u_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_3}) \right\} \\
&+ \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right\} \\
&= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^0 \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} - H_j^0 \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2}) \right. \\
&\quad \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} (u_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_3} - H_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad \left. \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{B.68}$$

where we have used again the boundary conditions on Γ_0 of the previous steps in the induction.

- Step 6. Conclusion. We now substitute $F_{3+j}^{\ell_2}$ in the expression of \mathbb{H}_5^m and get:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_5^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2} - u_j^0 \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_2} + H_j^0 \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_2} \right) \\ & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{Y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} H_j^{\ell_3} \\ & \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2 \\ \ell_2, \ell_3 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left(H_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot u^{\ell_3} - u_j^{\ell_2} \nabla \cdot H^{\ell_3} \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining with (B.68) cancels the green, blue and orange terms, and we are eventually left with:

$$\mathbb{H}^m = \dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m + \dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m + \dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m + \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_1} \left((\partial_t + u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}}) H_j^{\ell_2} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_{j'}} u_j^{\ell_2} \right) \right\}.$$

Using the definitions (B.62), (B.63), (B.66) of $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_1^m$, $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_2^m$, $\dot{\mathbb{H}}_3^m$ as well as the expressions (2.22b), (2.22c) of G_1^m , G_2^m , we obtain eventually:

$$\mathbb{H}^m = (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \widehat{G}_2^m(0) - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \widehat{G}_1^m(0),$$

which completes the proof of Lemma B.7. □

B.4.2 Compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field

Let us first recall the result we aim at proving here:

Lemma B.9 (Compatibility for the divergence of the magnetic field in the slow mean problem). *The source terms in (5.33) satisfy:*

$$(B.69) \quad \partial_t \mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm} = \partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^{m,\pm}.$$

Proof of Lemma B.9. The verification of the compatibility condition (B.69) follows from the explicit expressions of the source terms $\mathbb{F}_\alpha^{m,\pm}$ and $\mathbb{F}_8^{m,\pm}$ and from the symmetry formulas (Corollary B.2, Corollary B.3 and Proposition B.4 above). Let us first recall the expressions of the source terms. For simplicity, we omit from now on the superscripts \pm . We keep the notation \mathbf{c}_0 for the mean with respect to θ on \mathbb{T} . The source terms are given as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{F}_8^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \right. & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \\ & \left. + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{F}_{3+j}^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \{ & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (c \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} - H_{j'}^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \nabla \cdot (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{H}^{\ell_2} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{u}^{\ell_2}) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_{j'}} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_4} - \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_4}) + \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{F}_6^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \{ & \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (c \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - b \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \\
& + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3} \right) \\
& + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=m+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_j} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_2} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}) \\
& + \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Several terms have been highlighted in blue or red in order to explain the calculations below.

We now define the quantity:

$$\mathcal{D}^m := \partial_{y_\alpha} \mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^m - \partial_t \mathbb{F}_8^m,$$

and the goal of course is to show that \mathcal{D}^m vanishes under the induction assumption $H(m)$, which will prove (B.69). The calculation splits again in several steps.

• Step 1. Using the first symmetry formula and integration by parts. When applying a slow tangential derivative ∂_t , ∂_{y_1} or ∂_{y_2} , we can use the first symmetry formula (Corollary B.2 above) and obtain (here ∂_{tan} corresponds to either ∂_t , ∂_{y_1} or ∂_{y_2}):

$$\partial_{\text{tan}} \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=L} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} f^{\ell_3} \right\} = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=L} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{\text{tan}} f^{\ell_3} - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=L} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{\text{tan}} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_\theta f^{\ell_3} \right\},$$

where integration by parts in θ corresponds to the calculus rule:

$$\mathbf{c}_0 \{ (\partial_\theta f) g \} = -\mathbf{c}_0 \{ f (\partial_\theta g) \}.$$

The above rule for tangential differentiation is applied to deal with the terms highlighted in blue in the above decompositions of \mathbb{F}_{3+j}^m and \mathbb{F}_8^m . This operation makes fast derivatives in θ appear, and we then use the fast problems solved at the previous steps of the induction:

$$\begin{aligned}
\forall \ell = 1, \dots, m, \quad \xi_j \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^\ell &= \underline{F}_8^{\ell-1}, \\
c \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^\ell - b \partial_\theta \underline{u}_j^\ell - u_j^0 \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^\ell + H_j^0 \partial_\theta \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^\ell &= \underline{F}_{3+j}^{\ell-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

The only subtlety here is that the mean $\widehat{\psi}^{m+1}(0)$ has not been defined yet. However, this is of no consequence since the term involving ψ^{m+1} in the integration by parts argument is:

$$\mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \chi^{[0]} \partial_\theta \psi^{m+1} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^1 \right\} = \chi(y_3) \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \partial_\theta \psi_\#^{m+1} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^1 + \psi_\#^{m+1} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^1 \right\} = 0.$$

Here we have used the very first (homogeneous) fast problem $\xi_j \partial_\theta \underline{H}_j^1 = 0$. Hence the mean of ψ^{m+1} is not relevant here.

Let us also observe that the terms highlighted in red in $\mathbb{F}_{3+\alpha}^m$ correspond to a divergence free vector field, hence they disappear when computing \mathcal{D}^m . After collecting the terms, we get the following decomposition for \mathcal{D}^m :

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \mathcal{D}_1^m + \mathcal{D}_2^m + \mathcal{D}_3^m,$$

with:

$$\mathcal{D}_1^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{F}_8^{\ell_3} + \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^{\ell_3}) + (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} \right\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_2^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{F}_{3+j}^{\ell_3} \right. \\ + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3}) \\ + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_4}) \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\nabla \cdot (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}^{\ell_4} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}^{\ell_4})) \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_{y_j} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})) \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}) \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_3^m := \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (c \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^{\ell_3} - b \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \right. \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \nabla \cdot (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}^{\ell_4}) \\ + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \\ + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3}) \\ + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}) \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{y_j} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4}) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

- Step 2. Using the second symmetry formula to simplify \mathcal{D}_1^m . We recall the expression of \underline{F}_8^ℓ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \ell = 1, \dots, m, \quad \underline{F}_8^\ell = & -\nabla \cdot \underline{H}^\ell + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3}, \end{aligned}$$

which we use in the above expression for \mathcal{D}_1^m together with the second symmetry formula (or rather its consequence):

$$\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} - \partial_t (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2}) = \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4}.$$

This simplifies the expression of \mathcal{D}_1^m and we get eventually:

$$(B.70) \quad \mathcal{D}_1^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \right) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \right) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} \right) \end{aligned} \right\}.$$

- Step 3. Using the second symmetry formula to simplify \mathcal{D}_2^m . We recall the expression of \underline{F}_{3+j}^ℓ :

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \ell = 1, \dots, m, \quad -\underline{F}_{3+j}^\ell = & (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j'}) \underline{H}_j^\ell - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j'} \underline{u}_j^\ell - u_j^0 \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^\ell + H_j^0 \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^\ell \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} (b \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} - c \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j'} \psi^{\ell_2} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} - u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} + u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3}) \\ & - \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=\ell} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} (u_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell+1 \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \partial_\theta (\xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_1} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_2} - \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_1} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell \\ \ell_1, \ell_2 \geq 1}} \nabla \cdot (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_2} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_1} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_2}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_4} - \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_4}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j'} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_4} - \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_4}) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}), \end{aligned}$$

which we use in the above expression for \mathcal{D}_2^m (the blue terms in \underline{F}_{3+j}^ℓ cancel with the black terms in \mathcal{D}_2^m and the red terms in \underline{F}_{3+j}^ℓ cancel when computing $\partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \underline{F}_{3+j}^{\ell_3}$), together with the second symmetry formula (for the terms highlighted in orange in that expression). After some computations, we end up

with the final expression:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_2^m &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(b \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} - c \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_5} + u_j^0 \xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_5} \right) \right) \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(\xi_{j'} \underline{H}_{j'}^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_6} - \xi_{j'} \underline{u}_{j'}^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_6} \right) \right) \\
\text{(B.71)} \quad &\quad - \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(u_j^0 \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5} \right) \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(\underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6} \right) \right) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

• Step 4. Recollecting the terms and integrating by parts again. Let us first observe that the green terms in \mathcal{D}_1^m and \mathcal{D}_2^m cancel. We now recollect the terms in \mathcal{D}_1^m , \mathcal{D}_2^m , \mathcal{D}_3^m in order to benefit from future cancellations. We rewrite \mathcal{D}^m as:

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \mathcal{D}_4^m + \mathcal{D}_5^m,$$

where \mathcal{D}_4^m gathers all the black terms in \mathcal{D}_1^m , \mathcal{D}_2^m , \mathcal{D}_3^m , and \mathcal{D}_5^m gathers all magenta terms, namely:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_4^m &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} - b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3}) \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (u_j^0 \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3} \right) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{y_j} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6}) \right) \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_5^m &:= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (c \nabla \cdot \underline{H}^{\ell_3} - b \nabla \cdot \underline{u}^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \xi_j' \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \xi_j' \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3}) \right. \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(b \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} - c \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \xi_j' \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} + u_j^0 \xi_j' \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \right) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_t \psi^{\ell_4} \xi_j \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\nabla \cdot (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}^{\ell_4}) \right) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \left(\xi_j' \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_j^{\ell_6} - \xi_j' \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_j^{\ell_6} \right) \right) \right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

We need to further simplify \mathcal{D}_4^m and for this, we use the second symmetry formula on the blue terms in the above expression of \mathcal{D}_4^m :

$$\sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} = \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2=\ell} \partial_\theta (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2}) + \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=\ell} (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4}.$$

For the terms arising with the factor $\partial_\theta (\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2})$, we integrate by parts with respect to θ . Using the fast equation $c \partial_\theta \underline{H}_3^\ell - b \partial_\theta \underline{u}_3^\ell = -\underline{F}_6^{\ell-1}$, $\ell = 1, \dots, m$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{D}_4^m &= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\ell_2+\ell_3=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} (-\underline{F}_6^{\ell_3} + H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_3} - (\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \underline{H}_3^{\ell_3}) \right. \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+1} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \left((\partial_t + u_j^0 \partial_{y_j}) \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} - H_j^0 \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5} \right) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+2 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_\theta (\xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4} - \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_4=m+1 \\ \ell_3, \ell_4 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \partial_{y_j} (\underline{H}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_4} - \underline{u}_j^{\ell_3} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_4}) \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_{y_j} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6} - \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6}) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} - b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5}) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6}) \right\} \\
&= \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5} - c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \right. \\
&+ \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_1]} \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\chi^{[\ell_3]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6} - \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6}) \right) \\
&+ \sum_{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_5=m+2} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5} - b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5}) \\
&+ \left. \sum_{\substack{\ell_1+\dots+\ell_6=m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} (\partial_{y_3} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]} - \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_{y_3} \dot{\chi}^{[\ell_2]}) \psi^{\ell_3} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6} - \xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6}) \right\},
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the expression of \underline{F}_6^ℓ . We thus end up with the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_4^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_5 = m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_3]} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (b \underline{u}_3^{\ell_5} - c \underline{H}_3^{\ell_5}) \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{\substack{\ell_1 + \dots + \ell_6 = m+2 \\ \ell_5, \ell_6 \geq 1}} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\dot{\chi}^{[\ell_3]} \psi^{\ell_4} \partial_{y_3} (\xi_j \underline{H}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{u}_3^{\ell_6} - \xi_j \underline{u}_j^{\ell_5} \underline{H}_3^{\ell_6}) \right) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

• Step 5. Conclusion. Collecting the latter expression of \mathcal{D}_4^m with the definition of \mathcal{D}_5^m , we get (after a few more lines of simplifications...):

$$\mathcal{D}^m = \mathbf{c}_0 \left\{ \sum_{\ell_1 + \ell_2 + \ell_3 = m+2} \chi^{[\ell_1]} \partial_\theta \psi^{\ell_2} \partial_{y_3} \left(\xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^{\ell_3} - \tau \underline{F}_8^{\ell_3} \right) \right\}.$$

We are now going to prove that the functions $\xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^\ell - \tau \underline{F}_8^\ell$, $\ell = 1, \dots, m$ vanish, which will complete the proof of Lemma B.9. For $\ell = m$, we use Lemma 5.2, pass to the limit $|Y_3| = +\infty$, and get:

$$\partial_\theta (\xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^m - \tau \underline{F}_8^m) = 0.$$

This means that we have:

$$\xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^m - \tau \underline{F}_8^m = \xi_j \widehat{\underline{F}}_{3+j}^m(0) - \tau \widehat{\underline{F}}_8^m(0) = 0,$$

where the final equality comes from the induction assumption ($H(m) - 5$). For $\ell = 1, \dots, m - 1$, the argument is similar. We have already solved the fast problems ($H(m) - 2$). Hence, by Theorem 3.1, there holds:

$$\partial_{Y_3} \underline{F}_6^\ell - \xi_j \partial_\theta \underline{F}_{3+j}^\ell = \tau \partial_\theta \underline{F}_8^\ell, \quad \widehat{\underline{F}}_{3+j}^\ell(0) = \widehat{\underline{F}}_8^\ell(0) = 0.$$

By using the same argument as above, we get $\xi_j \underline{F}_{3+j}^\ell - \tau \underline{F}_8^\ell = 0$. We have thus proved $\mathcal{D}^m = 0$ and the proof of Lemma B.9 is complete. \square

Bibliography

- [AH03] G. Alì and J. K. Hunter. Nonlinear surface waves on a tangential discontinuity in magneto-hydrodynamics. *Quart. Appl. Math.*, 61(3):451–474, 2003.
- [AH13] L. Austria and J. K. Hunter. Nonlinear variational surface waves. *Commun. Inf. Syst.*, 13(1):3–43, 2013.
- [AHP02] G. Alì, J. K. Hunter, and D. F. Parker. Hamiltonian equations for scale-invariant waves. *Stud. Appl. Math.*, 108(3):305–321, 2002.
- [AM87] M. Artola and A. Majda. Nonlinear development of instabilities in supersonic vortex sheets. I. The basic kink modes. *Phys. D*, 28(3):253–281, 1987.
- [Axf62] W. I. Axford. Note on a problem of magnetohydrodynamic stability. *Canad. J. Phys.*, 40:654–655, 1962.
- [BCD11] H. Bahouri, J.-Y. Chemin, and R. Danchin. *Fourier analysis and nonlinear partial differential equations*, volume 343 of *Grundlehren der Mathematischen Wissenschaften*. Springer, 2011.
- [BG09] S. Benzoni-Gavage. Local well-posedness of nonlocal Burgers equations. *Differential and Integral Equations*, 22(43-4):303–320, 2009.
- [BGC12] S. Benzoni-Gavage and J.-F. Coulombel. On the amplitude equations for weakly nonlinear surface waves. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.*, 205(3):871–925, 2012.
- [BGC17] S. Benzoni-Gavage and J.-F. Coulombel. Amplitude equations for weakly nonlinear surface waves in variational problems. In *Shocks, singularities and oscillations in nonlinear optics and fluid mechanics*, volume 17 of *Springer INdAM Ser.*, pages 1–32. Springer, 2017.
- [BGR09] S. Benzoni-Gavage and M. D. Rosini. Weakly nonlinear surface waves and subsonic phase boundaries. *Comput. Math. Appl.*, 57(9):1463–1484, 2009.
- [BGRSZ02] S. Benzoni-Gavage, F. Rousset, D. Serre, and K. Zumbrun. Generic types and transitions in hyperbolic initial-boundary-value problems. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh Sect. A*, 132(5):1073–1104, 2002.
- [BGS07] S. Benzoni-Gavage and D. Serre. *Multidimensional hyperbolic partial differential equations*. Oxford University Press, 2007.
- [BT02] A. Blokhin and Y. Trakhinin. Stability of strong discontinuities in fluids and MHD. In *Handbook of mathematical fluid dynamics, Vol. I*, pages 545–652. North-Holland, 2002.
- [Cat13] D. Catania. Existence and stability for the 3D linearized constant-coefficient incompressible current-vortex sheets. *Int. J. Differ. Equ.*, pages Art. ID 595813, 13, 2013.
- [Cha61] S. Chandrasekhar. *Hydrodynamic and hydromagnetic stability*. The International Series of Monographs on Physics. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1961.

- [Che98] J.-Y. Chemin. *Perfect incompressible fluids*, volume 14 of *Oxford Lecture Series in Mathematics and its Applications*. The Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, 1998.
- [CMST12] J.-F. Coulombel, A. Morando, P. Secchi, and P. Trebeschi. A priori estimates for 3D incompressible current-vortex sheets. *Comm. Math. Phys.*, 311(1):247–275, 2012.
- [Com74] L. Comtet. *Advanced combinatorics*. D. Reidel Publishing Co., Dordrecht, 1974. The art of finite and infinite expansions.
- [CW18] J.-F. Coulombel and M. Williams. Geometric optics for surface waves in nonlinear elasticity. *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.*, to appear, 2018.
- [Eva10] L. C. Evans. *Partial differential equations*, volume 19 of *Graduate Studies in Mathematics*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, second edition, 2010.
- [Guè93] O. Guès. Développement asymptotique de solutions exactes de systèmes hyperboliques quasilinéaires. *Asymptotic Anal.*, 6(3):241–269, 1993.
- [Hen64] P. Henrici. An algebraic proof of the Lagrange-Bürmann formula. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 8:218–224, 1964.
- [HIZ95] M. F. Hamilton, Yu. A. Il’insky, and E. A. Zabolotskaya. Evolution equations for nonlinear Rayleigh waves. *J. Acoust. Soc. of Amer.*, 97(2):891–897, 1995.
- [Hun89] J. Hunter. Nonlinear surface waves. *Contemporary Mathematics*, 100:185–202, 1989.
- [Hun06] J. K. Hunter. Short-time existence for scale-invariant Hamiltonian waves. *J. Hyperbolic Differ. Equ.*, 3(2):247–267, 2006.
- [JMR93] J.-L. Joly, G. Métivier, and J. Rauch. Generic rigorous asymptotic expansions for weakly nonlinear multidimensional oscillatory waves. *Duke Math. J.*, 70(2):373–404, 1993.
- [JMR95] J.-L. Joly, G. Métivier, and J. Rauch. Coherent and focusing multidimensional nonlinear geometric optics. *Ann. Sci. École Norm. Sup. (4)*, 28(1):51–113, 1995.
- [Kre70] H. O. Kreiss. Initial boundary value problems for hyperbolic systems. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, 23:277–298, 1970.
- [Lan02] S. Lang. *Algebra*. Graduate Texts in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag, 2002.
- [Lar83] R. W. Lardner. Nonlinear surface waves on an elastic solid. *Int. J. Engng Sci.*, 21(11):1331–1342, 1983.
- [Lar86] R. W. Lardner. Nonlinear surface acoustic waves on an elastic solid of general anisotropy. *J. Elasticity*, 16(1):63–73, 1986.
- [Les07] V. Lescarret. Wave transmission in dispersive media. *Math. Models Methods Appl. Sci.*, 17(4):485–535, 2007.
- [Mar10] A. Marcou. Rigorous weakly nonlinear geometric optics for surface waves. *Asymptot. Anal.*, 69(3-4):125–174, 2010.
- [Mar11] A. Marcou. Internal rectification for elastic surface waves. *C. R. Math. Acad. Sci. Paris*, 349(23-24):1239–1244, 2011.
- [MR83] A. Majda and R. Rosales. A theory for spontaneous Mach stem formation in reacting shock fronts. I. The basic perturbation analysis. *SIAM J. Appl. Math.*, 43(6):1310–1334, 1983.

- [MTT08] A. Morando, Y. Trakhinin, and P. Trebeschi. Stability of incompressible current-vortex sheets. *J. Math. Anal. Appl.*, 347(2):502–520, 2008.
- [Par88] D. F. Parker. Waveform evolution for nonlinear surface acoustic waves. *Int. J. Engng Sci.*, 26(1):59–75, 1988.
- [Pie18] O. Pierre. Analytic current-vortex sheets in incompressible magnetohydrodynamics. *J. Math. Fluid Mech.*, page to appear, 2018.
- [PT85] D. F. Parker and F. M. Talbot. Analysis and computation for nonlinear elastic surface waves of permanent form. *J. Elasticity*, 15(4):389–426, 1985.
- [Rau12] J. Rauch. *Hyperbolic partial differential equations and geometric optics*, volume 133 of *Graduate Studies in Mathematics*. American Mathematical Society, 2012.
- [Sak82] R. Sakamoto. *Hyperbolic boundary value problems*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1982.
- [Sec15] P. Secchi. Nonlinear surface waves on the plasma-vacuum interface. *Quart. Appl. Math.*, 73(4):711–737, 2015.
- [ST88] M. Sablé-Tougeron. Existence pour un problème d’elastodynamique Neumann non lineaire en dimension 2. *Arch. Rational Mech. Anal.*, 101(3):261–292, 1988.
- [ST14] P. Secchi and Y. Trakhinin. Well-posedness of the plasma-vacuum interface problem. *Nonlinearity*, 27(1):105–169, 2014.
- [SWZ18] Y. Sun, W. Wang, and Z. Zhang. Nonlinear stability of the current-vortex sheet to the incompressible MHD equations. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, 71(2):356–403, 2018.
- [Syr53] S. I. Syrovatskij. The stability of tangential discontinuities in a magnetohydrodynamic medium. *Zhurnal Ksperimentalnoi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki*, 24:622–629, 1953.
- [Tra05] Y. Trakhinin. On the existence of incompressible current-vortex sheets: study of a linearized free boundary value problem. *Math. Methods Appl. Sci.*, 28(8):917–945, 2005.
- [Tra09] Y. Trakhinin. The existence of current-vortex sheets in ideal compressible magnetohydrodynamics. *Arch. Ration. Mech. Anal.*, 191(2):245–310, 2009.
- [Wil99] M. Williams. Highly oscillatory multidimensional shocks. *Comm. Pure Appl. Math.*, 52(2):129–192, 1999.
- [WW17] A. Wheeler and M. Williams. Geometric optics for Rayleigh wavetrains in D-dimensional nonlinear elasticity. 2017.