Longer lifespan for many solutions of the Kirchhoff equation

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Abstract. We consider the Kirchhoff equation

$$\partial_{tt} u - \Delta u \Big(1 + \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} |\nabla u|^2 \Big) = 0$$

on the d-dimensional torus $\mathbb{T}^d$, and its Cauchy problem with initial data $u(0,x)$, $\partial_t u(0,x)$ of size ε in Sobolev class. The effective equation for the dynamics at the quintic order, obtained in previous papers by quasilinear normal form, contains resonances corresponding to nontrivial terms in the energy estimates. Such resonances cannot be avoided by tuning external parameters (simply because the Kirchhoff equation does not contain parameters).

In this paper we introduce nonresonance conditions on the initial data of the Cauchy problem and prove a lower bound ε^{-6} for the lifespan of the corresponding solutions (the standard local theory gives ε^{-2}, and the normal form for the cubic terms gives ε^{-4}). The proof relies on the fact that, under these nonresonance conditions, the growth rate of the "superactions" of the effective equations on large time intervals is smaller (by a factor ε^2) than its a priori estimate based on the normal form for the cubic terms. The set of initial data satisfying such nonresonance conditions contains several nontrivial examples that are discussed in the paper.

Keywords. Kirchhoff equation, quasilinear wave equations, Hamiltonian PDEs, quasilinear normal forms, Cauchy problems, effective equations, long time dynamics, resonances.
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Contents

1 Introduction

We consider the Cauchy problem for the Kirchhoff equation on the d-dimensional torus $\mathbb{T}^d$, $\mathbb{T} := \mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}$ (periodic boundary conditions)

$$\partial_{tt} u - \Delta u \Big(1 + \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} |\nabla u|^2 \, dx \Big) = 0, \quad \text{where } u = u(t,x), \ x \in \mathbb{T}^d \tag{1.1}$$

with initial data at time $t = 0$

$$u(0,x) = a(x), \quad \partial_t u(0,x) = b(x). \tag{1.2}$$

While it is known (Dickey [19], Arosio-Panizzi [1]) that such a Cauchy problem is locally wellposed for initial data (a, b) in the Sobolev space $H^{\frac{3}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) \times H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$, it is a still open problem whether the solutions of (1.1)-(1.2) of any given Sobolev regularity are global in time or not. In particular, it is not even known if C^∞ initial data of small amplitude produce solutions that are global in time (for initial data in analytic class, instead, global wellposedness is known since the work of Bernstein [8] in 1940).

As a consequence of the linear theory, one has a lower bound of ε^{-2} for the lifespan of solutions corresponding to initial data of size ε. Since (1.1) is a quasilinear wave equation, it is not a priori obvious that one can obtain better estimates. For instance, in the well-known example by Klainerman and Majda [25] *all* space-periodic nontrivial solutions of size ε blow up in a time of order ε^{-2}. For the Kirchhoff equation, however, the situation is more favorable: as we proved in [2], after one step of quasilinear normal form, the only cubic terms that cannot be erased give no contribution to the time evolution of Sobolev norms; this allowed us to extend the lifespan of all solutions of small amplitude to ε^{-4}.

In the recent paper [3], we computed the second step of quasilinear normal form for the Kirchhoff equation and showed that there are resonant terms of degree five that cannot be erased and give a nontrivial contribution to the time evolution of Sobolev norms. Here we show that for a suitable set of "nonresonant" initial data the effect of these terms can be neglected on a longer timescale and the lifespan of the corresponding solution is at least ε^{-6} (Theorem 1.1 below).

Equation (1.1), introduced by Kirchhoff [24] as a nonlinear model for vibrating strings and membranes, belongs to the class of Hamiltonian PDEs, as it can be written as the system

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u = \nabla_v H(u, v) = v, \\ \partial_t v = -\nabla_u H(u, v) = \Delta u \left(1 + \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right), \end{cases} \tag{1.3}$$

where the Hamiltonian is

$$H(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} v^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} |\nabla u|^2 dx + \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^2, \tag{1.4}$$

and $\nabla_u H$, $\nabla_v H$ are the gradients with respect to the real scalar product of $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$.

When the Cauchy problem for a Hamiltonian PDE is set on a compact manifold (like $\mathbb{T}^d$), dispersion mechanisms that hold on $\mathbb{R}^d$ are not available, and the main tool to prove existence beyond the time of the standard local theory is the *normal form* method. Important references on normal forms of Hamiltonian PDEs on compact manifolds are the works of Kuksin, Kappeler, Pöschel [26], [23], Bourgain [13], Bambusi, Grébert, Delort, Szeftel [4], [5], [18], [6]. Some of the difficulties and achievements in this active research field regard the extension of the theory

- to *quasilinear* PDEs (see e.g. the results of Delort [16], [17] on quasilinear Klein-Gordon equations, Craig-Sulem [15], Ifrim-Tataru [22], Berti-Delort [9], Berti-Feola-Pusateri [10] on water waves, Feola-Iandoli [20], [21] on quasilinear NLS and abstract methods),

- to *resonant* equations without the help of external parameters (see e.g. Bourgain [13] and Buckmaster-Germain-Hani-Shatah [14] on NLS with random data, Berti-Feola-Pusateri [10], [11] on pure gravity water waves, Bernier-Faou-Grébert [7] on resonant NLS with rational normal forms).

The Kirchhoff equation (1.1), despite its simple structure, contains these difficulties:

- it is a *quasilinear* PDE, because the nonlinear term $\Delta u \int |\nabla u|^2$ has the same order of derivatives as the linear part of the equation;

- it is a *resonant* equation: the linear frequencies of oscillation, namely the eigenvalues of the linear wave $\partial_{tt} - \Delta$, are square roots $|k| = \sqrt{k_1^2 + \ldots + k_d^2}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, of natural numbers, and therefore equations like $|k| + |j| - |\ell| = 0$ and similar, which one encounters along a normal form procedure, have infinitely many nontrivial solutions;

- there are *no external parameters* that could help to avoid the resonances;

- in dimension $d \geq 2$, after the first step of normal form, the dominant term of the remaining resonant nonlinearity is *not completely integrable*, namely it does not depend only on actions (therefore the method of rational normal forms of [7] does not directly apply to (1.1)).

The quasilinear normal form performed in [2]-[3] (summarized in the appendix below), which is particularly simple because of the "already paralinearized" structure of the Kirchhoff equation, overcomes the problem that the standard Birkhoff normal form construction, even at its first step, gives unbounded transformations. However, employing the quasilinear normal form to deduce a longer existence time for the Cauchy problem presents all the other mentioned difficulties. To bypass them, in Theorem 1.1 we impose some nonresonance conditions on the "superactions" (see (1.13)) on the initial data. On the other hand, we are far from proving an existence time of order ε^{-6} for all, or even almost all, small initial conditions.

We refer the reader to Section 1.2 of our previous paper [2] regarding other properties of the Kirchhoff equation (reversibility, momenta, invariant subspaces), and to Section 1.3 of [2] for more references to the related literature, including some rich surveys.

1.1 Main result

On the torus $\mathbb{T}^d$, it is not restrictive to assume that both the initial data $a(x), b(x)$ and the unknown function $u(t, x)$ have zero average in the space variable x (because the space average and the zero-mean component of any a, b, u satisfy two uncoupled Cauchy problems; the problem for the averages is elementary).

For any real $s \geq 0$, we consider the Sobolev space of zero-mean functions

$$H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}) := \Big\{ u(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}} u_j e^{ij \cdot x} : u_j \in \mathbb{C}, \ \|u\|_s < \infty \Big\}, \qquad \|u\|_s^2 := \sum_{j \neq 0} |u_j|^2 |j|^{2s}, \quad (1.5)$$

and its subspace of real-valued functions

$$H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) := \{ u \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}) : u(x) \in \mathbb{R} \}.$$

Define

$$m_1 := 1 \ \text{ if } d = 1, \quad m_1 := 2 \ \text{ if } d \geq 2 \tag{1.6}$$

and

$$\Gamma := \{ |k| : k \in \mathbb{Z}^d, \ k \neq 0 \} \subseteq \{ \sqrt{n} : n \in \mathbb{N} \} \subset [1, \infty), \tag{1.7}$$

where $|k| = (k_1^2 + \ldots + k_d^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is the usual Euclidean norm, and $\mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, \ldots\}$. Given a pair (a, b) of functions, with

$$a(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}} a_k e^{ik \cdot x}, \quad b(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}} b_k e^{ik \cdot x}, \tag{1.8}$$

for each $\lambda \in \Gamma$ we define

$$U_\lambda := U_\lambda(a, b) := \sum_{|k| = \lambda} (\lambda^3 |a_k|^2 + \lambda |b_k|^2). \tag{1.9}$$

We denote

$$\Gamma_0 := \Gamma_0(a, b) := \{ \lambda \in \Gamma : U_\lambda(a, b) = 0 \},$$
$$\Gamma_1 := \Gamma_1(a, b) := \{ \lambda \in \Gamma : U_\lambda(a, b) > 0 \} = \Gamma \setminus \Gamma_0. \tag{1.10}$$

Theorem 1.1. *There exist universal constants $\delta \in (0, 1)$, $C, A > 0$ with the following properties. Let ε, c_0 be real numbers with*

$$0 < \varepsilon \leq \delta c_0, \quad 0 < c_0 \leq 1, \tag{1.11}$$

and let

$$(a, b) \in H_0^{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) \times H_0^{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}), \quad \|a\|_{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}} + \|b\|_{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}} \le \varepsilon. \quad (1.12)$$

Let $U_\lambda = U_\lambda(a, b)$, $\lambda \in \Gamma$, be the sums defined in (1.9), and let $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_1(a, b)$ be the set in (1.10). Assume that (a, b) satisfy

$$|U_\alpha + U_\beta - U_\lambda| \ge c_0(U_\alpha + U_\beta + U_\lambda) \quad (1.13)$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$.

Then the solution (u, v) of system (1.3) with initial conditions $(u(0), v(0)) = (a, b)$ is defined on the time interval $[0, T]$, where

$$T = \frac{A c_0^3}{\varepsilon^6},$$

with $(u, v) \in C([0, T], H_0^{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) \times H_0^{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}))$ and

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}} + \|v(t)\|_{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}} \le C\varepsilon \quad \forall t \in [0, T].$$

While assumptions (1.11), (1.12) are rather standard, assumption (1.13) is specifically designed to avoid the triple resonances of the Kirchhoff equation, and it deserves some comments, which we collect in the next subsection.

1.2 Nonresonance condition

In the following remarks we show that the set of functions satisfying the nonresonance condition (1.13) is nonempty, and in fact it contains several nontrivial examples; we discuss here some aspects of that condition.

Remark 1.2. (*Invariance by constant factors*). The nonresonance condition (1.13) is invariant for multiplication by scalar constants: if (a, b) satisfies (1.13), then, for all constants $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$, $(\mu a, \mu b)$ also satisfies (1.13) (with the same c_0).

This means that the nonresonance condition and the smallness assumption in Theorem 1.1 are compatible: if a pair (a, b) satisfies (1.13) for some $c_0 > 0$, then $(\mu a, \mu b)$ sastisfies both (1.13) (with the same c_0) and (1.12) if μ is sufficiently small. □

Remark 1.3. (*Decreasing sequences*). Any decreasing sequence $(\sigma_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ of nonnegative real numbers satisfies

$$|\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\lambda| \ge \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta + \sigma_\lambda)$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$. To prove it, observe that $|\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\lambda| = \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\lambda$, and $\sigma_\lambda \le \min\{\sigma_\alpha, \sigma_\beta\} \le \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta)$ because $\lambda > \alpha$, $\lambda > \beta$.

As a consequence, any pair (a, b) of functions such that $\lambda \mapsto U_\lambda(a, b)$ is decreasing satisfies (1.13) with $c_0 = 1/3$. □

Remark 1.4. (*Fixed power decay*). The observation of Remark 1.3 applies, for example, to the sequence $\sigma_\lambda = \lambda^{-2\sigma}$, which is decreasing for $\sigma \ge 0$. Hence any pair (a, b) of functions such that $U_\lambda(a, b) = \lambda^{-2\sigma}$ with $\sigma \ge 0$ satisfies (1.13) with $c_0 = 1/3$.

The Sobolev regularity of such functions is the following. Since $\Gamma \subseteq \{\sqrt{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ (where $\mathbb{N} := \{1, 2, \ldots\}$), for any given $s \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|a\|_{s + \frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|b\|_{s - \frac{1}{2}}^2 &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} (|k|^{2s+1}|a_k|^2 + |k|^{2s-1}|b_k|^2) \\
&= \sum_{\lambda \in \Gamma} \sum_{|k| = \lambda} (\lambda^{2s+1}|a_k|^2 + \lambda^{2s-1}|b_k|^2) \\
&= \sum_{\lambda \in \Gamma} \lambda^{2s-2} U_\lambda(a, b) = \sum_{\lambda \in \Gamma} \frac{1}{\lambda^{2\sigma - 2s + 2}} \le \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \frac{1}{n^{\sigma - s + 1}}, \quad (1.14)
\end{aligned}$$

which is finite for $\sigma - s > 0$. Thus $(a, b) \in H_0^{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}} \times H_0^{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}$ for $\sigma > m_1$. □

Remark 1.5. (*Sequential choice of σ_λ*). Let $0 < c_0 < 1$, and denote

$$\theta_1 := \frac{1 - c_0}{1 + c_0}, \qquad \theta_2 := \frac{1 + c_0}{1 - c_0}.$$

Let $(\sigma_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ be a sequence of nonnegative real numbers, and let Γ_1 be the set of $\lambda \in \Gamma$ such that $\sigma_\lambda > 0$. The condition

$$|\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta - \sigma_\lambda| \geq c_0(\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta + \sigma_\lambda) \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \quad \alpha + \beta = \lambda \qquad (1.15)$$

(which corresponds to (1.13)) is equivalent to say that, for every $\lambda \in \Gamma_1$, the number σ_λ does not belong to the finite union

$$G_\lambda := \bigcup_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_1 \\ \alpha + \beta = \lambda}} I_{\alpha\beta}$$

of the open intervals

$$I_{\alpha\beta} := \{x \in \mathbb{R} : (\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta)\theta_1 < x < (\sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\beta)\theta_2\}.$$

For each λ, G_λ is contained in an interval (x_1, x_2) with $0 < x_1 \leq x_2 < \infty$, hence, once σ_α has been fixed for all $\alpha < \lambda$, there are at least two intervals $[0, x_1]$ and $[x_2, \infty)$ where one can choose σ_λ.

For example, fix $c_0 = \frac{1}{9}$. Then $\theta_1 = \frac{8}{10}$, $\theta_2 = \frac{10}{8}$. Thus σ_1 has no restriction, σ_2 must be outside $I_{11} = (\frac{8}{10}2\sigma_1, \frac{10}{8}2\sigma_1)$; σ_3 must be outside $I_{12} = (\frac{8}{10}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2), \frac{10}{8}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2))$; σ_4 must avoid I_{22} and I_{13}, and so on; moreover, $\sigma_{\sqrt{2}}$ has no restriction, $\sigma_{\sqrt{8}}$ must be outside $I_{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2}}$, etc. For each integer p that is the product of distinct prime numbers, there is no restriction on the choice of $\sigma_{\sqrt{p}}$. $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.6. (*Absence of triplets: odd integers*). If the set Γ_1 does not contain any triplet (α, β, λ) with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, then (1.15) is trivially satisfied. For example, this holds if $\Gamma_1 \subseteq \{n \in \mathbb{N} : n \text{ odd}\}$. Other examples can be constructed as lacunary subsets of $\mathbb{N}$. $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.7. (*Arithmetic decomposition of Γ*). The set Γ can be decomposed as the disjoint union $\cup_p \Gamma(\sqrt{p})$ of the sets

$$\Gamma(\sqrt{p}) := \{n\sqrt{p} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cap \Gamma,$$

where p is any product of distinct prime numbers.

Hence, as a slightly more general version of the observation in Remark 1.6, (1.15) is trivially satisfied if $\Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma(\sqrt{p}) \subseteq \{n\sqrt{p} : n \text{ odd}\}$ for all p.

This decomposition of Γ also implies that, at least at the time scales we are concerned with in this paper, the "effective system" of homogeneity ≤ 5 (see (2.5)-(2.6)) that controls the time evolution of Sobolev norms for the Kirchoff equation in dimension $d \geq 2$ contains infinitely many copies of the same system in dimension $d = 1$. These copies are *almost uncoupled*, since the only coupling comes from the factor $\mathcal{P}$ in (2.6), which is a function of time only and whose only effect is to produce a slight time rescaling.

In other words, the solutions of such an effective system have essentially the same behavior in dimension 1 or higher. (The only thing that changes substantially with the dimension regards the regularity required by the normal forms, because denominators like $|k| - |j|$, $|k| + |j| - |\ell|$, $k, j, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, accumulates to zero if $d \geq 2$, while they are nonzero integers in dimension $d = 1$; see [2], [3] for more details). $\qquad\square$

Remark 1.8. (*Perturbations of* (1.13)). Given two pairs (a, b), (f, g) of functions, from the definition (1.9) of U_λ one has

$$U_\lambda(a + f, b + g) = U_\lambda(a, b) + U_\lambda(f, g) + M_\lambda(a, b, f, g)$$

where

$$M_\lambda(a, b, f, g) = \sum_{|k| = \lambda} \left(\lambda^3 (a_k \overline{f_k} + \overline{a_k} f_k) + \lambda(b_k \overline{g_k} + \overline{b_k} g_k) \right).$$

5

By Cauchy-Schwarz and Hölder's inequality,

$$
\begin{aligned}
|M_\lambda(a,b,f,g)| &\leq 2 \sum_{|k|=\lambda} \left((\lambda^{\frac{3}{2}}|a_k|)(\lambda^{\frac{3}{2}}|f_k|) + (\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}|b_k|)(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}|g_k|) \right) \\
&\leq 2 \sum_{|k|=\lambda} \left(\lambda^3|a_k|^2 + \lambda|b_k|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\lambda^3|f_k|^2 + \lambda|g_k|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
&\leq 2\sqrt{U_\lambda(a,b)}\,\sqrt{U_\lambda(f,g)}.
\end{aligned}
$$

As a consequence, if (f,g) satisfies

$$
U_\lambda(f,g) \leq \mu^2 U_\lambda(a,b) \tag{1.16}
$$

for some $\mu \geq 0$, then

$$
\left| U_\lambda(a+f,b+g) - U_\lambda(a,b) \right| \leq (2\mu + \mu^2) U_\lambda(a,b). \tag{1.17}
$$

If, in addition, (a,b) satisfies the nonresonance condition (1.13), then $(a+f,b+g)$ also satisfies (1.13) with c_0 replaced by a smaller constant: by (1.17) we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
|U_\alpha(a+f,&b+g) + U_\beta(a+f,b+g) - U_\lambda(a+f,b+g)| \\
&\geq |U_\alpha(a,b) + U_\beta(a,b) - U_\lambda(a,b)| - \sum_{\gamma=\alpha,\beta,\lambda} |U_\gamma(a+f,b+g) - U_\gamma(a,b)| \\
&\geq c_0 \sum_{\gamma=\alpha,\beta,\lambda} U_\gamma(a,b) - \sum_{\gamma=\alpha,\beta,\lambda} (2\mu+\mu^2) U_\gamma(a,b) \\
&\geq \frac{c_0 - 2\mu - \mu^2}{1 + 2\mu + \mu^2} \sum_{\gamma=\alpha,\beta,\lambda} U_\gamma(a+f,b+g).
\end{aligned}
$$

We also note that

$$
\frac{c_0 - 2\mu - \mu^2}{1 + 2\mu + \mu^2} \geq c_0 - 4\mu \quad \forall \mu \geq 0, \ \ 0 < c_0 \leq 1. \qquad \square
$$

Remark 1.9. (*Translation of a ball in Sobolev norm*). We consider perturbations of the fixed decay example of Remark 1.4. Let (a,b) be a pair of functions such that $U_\lambda(a,b) = \lambda^{-2\sigma}$ with $\sigma > m_1$. As observed in Remark 1.4, (a,b) belongs to $H_0^{m_1+\frac{1}{2}} \times H_0^{m_1-\frac{1}{2}}$ and satisfies (1.13) with $c_0 = 1/3$. Let

$$
(f,g) \in H_0^{s+\frac{1}{2}} \times H_0^{s-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad \mu^2 := \|f\|_{s+\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|g\|_{s-\frac{1}{2}}^2, \quad s := \sigma + 1.
$$

From the identities in (1.14), one has

$$
\lambda^{2s-2} U_\lambda(f,g) \leq \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \alpha^{2s-2} U_\alpha(f,g) = \|f\|_{s+\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|g\|_{s-\frac{1}{2}}^2 = \mu^2, \tag{1.18}
$$

whence we deduce that

$$
U_\lambda(f,g) \leq \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda^{2s-2}} = \frac{\mu^2}{\lambda^{2\sigma}} = \mu^2 U_\lambda(a,b) \quad \forall \lambda \in \Gamma. \tag{1.19}
$$

Hence (1.16) is verified, and, by Remark 1.8, the pair $(a+f,b+g)$ satisfies the nonresonance condition (1.13) with $c_0 = \frac{1}{3} - 4\mu$. If we take, for example, $\mu_0 := \frac{1}{24}$, then all pairs of functions in the set

$$
\mathcal{B}(a,b) := \left\{ (a,b) + (f,g) : \|f\|_{s+\frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|g\|_{s-\frac{1}{2}}^2 \leq \mu_0^2 = 1/576 \right\}
$$

satisfy the nonresonance condition (1.13) with constant $c_0 = 1/6$.

Note, however, that the set $\mathcal{B}(a,b)$ is not a ball in the Sobolev space $H_0^{s+\frac{1}{2}} \times H_0^{s-\frac{1}{2}}$, because (a,b) does not belong to that space (since $s = \sigma + 1$, the last series in (1.14) diverges). This "gap of regularity" is due to the fact that we have used the sum of the series in (1.18) to get the "pointwise" bound (1.19) (namely a bound that holds at each single λ). $\qquad \square$

Remark 1.10. (*Other possible nonresonance conditions*). The nonresonance conditions (1.13) can be replaced by other assumptions. Another possibility is to assume the "Melnikov-like" or "Diophantine-like" nonresonance conditions

$$|U_\alpha + U_\beta - U_\lambda| \geq \frac{c_0}{(\min\{\alpha, \beta, \lambda\})^\tau} \qquad (1.20)$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, where c_0, τ are positive, fixed parameters. Inequalities similar as (1.20) are perhaps more common in literature than (1.13). Both the fixed power decay example of Remark 1.4 and its perturbations as in Remarks 1.8, 1.9 hold, after suitable adaptations, for the nonresonance conditions (1.20). A result very similar to Theorem 1.1 can be proved assuming (1.20) instead of (1.13). The proof is also similar, just slightly more complicated. $\square$

Remark 1.11. (*Terms that are already small*). For any given ε, the nonresonance conditions (1.13) need not be really satisfied by *all* resonant triplets $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$ in Γ_1, because, using the decay of Fourier coefficients of functions in Sobolev spaces (like in (1.19)), the terms $\int_0^T \vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)\, dt$ that we estimate by integrating by parts in time (see (2.40)) are in fact already small if α, β, λ are sufficiently high (depending on ε). On the other hand, assuming that (1.13) holds for all triplets $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$ (and not only for, say, α smaller than some power of $1/\varepsilon$) we directly obtain our result uniformly in ε. $\square$

1.3 Strategy of the proof

As already said, evolution PDEs on compact manifolds in general have no mechanism of global dispersion as time evolves. To obtain long-time existence for the solutions, an efficient strategy is to suitably tune the parameters of the equation, avoiding their values corresponding to resonances; recent examples are the work [12] and, in the context of quasilinear PDEs, [9], [10], [20].

   If the equation has no external parameter, to avoid the resonances one has, in general, nothing to tune except the initial data of the Cauchy problem; recent examples are [14], [7]. Since the Kirchhoff equation (1.1) has no external parameter, we follow this approach, namely we select the initial data to avoid resonances.

   We start from the normal form of degree five, computed in the previous paper [3]. The first remark is that the time evolution of the Sobolev norms of solutions of (1.1) is fully described by the evolution of the "superactions" S_λ in (2.2). Such an evolution, in turn, is governed by the "effective system" (2.5)-(2.6). In particular, we focus on equation (2.5), which describes the evolution of the superactions. In this equation a crucial rôle is played by the complex factors $Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ (see (2.16)). The basic idea is that, if the time derivative of the $Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$'s is bounded away from zero, one benefits from an "*averaging effect*" that slows down the growth of the superactions. Since the time evolution of $Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ is given by (2.19), this is the reason for introducing the nonresonance condition (2.24) on the initial datum. Such a nonresonance condition is stable under the normal form transformation (because of the very special structure of the Kirchhoff equation) and assumes the form (1.13) in the original variables.

   In Proposition 2.6 we prove the key ingredient: assuming that the initial data satisfy the nonresonance condition (2.24), the aforementioned averaging effect allows to improve the *a priori* bound for the evolution of the superactions S_λ. The energy estimates based on the first step of normal form imply that the growth factor of the S_λ, on a time interval of length $O(\varepsilon^{-4})$, is of order $O(1)$. Here, under the nonresonance condition (2.24), we improve the bound on the growth factor of S_λ from $O(1)$ to $1 + O(\varepsilon^2)$ (see (2.26)). This improvement also guarantees that after a time of order $O(\varepsilon^{-4})$ the nonresonance condition is still satisfied (see (2.28)). Therefore, we are able to iterate the estimates of Lemma 2.6 on a sequence of $O(\varepsilon^{-2})$ time intervals of length $O(\varepsilon^{-4})$. This is done in Lemma 2.7 and Lemma 2.8, and allows us to reach an existence time of order $O(\varepsilon^{-6})$.

2 Time evolution of the superactions

Notation. In this paper "$a \lesssim b$" means "there exists a *universal* constant $C > 0$ such that $a \leq Cb$". This notation is used in the proof of Lemma 2.2, Lemma 2.4 and Proposition 2.6.

For any real $s \geq 0$ we define the Sobolev space of pairs of complex conjugate functions

$$H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) := \left\{ (u, v) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}) \times H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}) : v = \overline{u} \right\} \tag{2.1}$$

with norm $\|(u, v)\|_s := \|u\|_s = \|v\|_s$. The Fourier coefficients u_k, v_k of u, v satisfy $v_k = (\overline{u})_k = \overline{u_{-k}}$.

In [2]-[3] we proved that there exists a change of variable $\Phi = \Phi^{(1)} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi^{(5)}$ (a bounded quasilinear normal form transformation) that transforms the Cauchy problem (1.1), (1.2) for the Kirchhoff equation into the problem

$$\partial_t (u, v) = W(u, v), \quad (u, v)(0) = (u_0, v_0),$$

which takes place in the spaces (2.1), where the vector field W is in normal form except for a remainder $W_{\geq 7}$ of homogeneity order ≥ 7 and for harmless terms that give zero contribution to the energy estimate of the flow. The relevant formulas and estimates of the normal form construction are collected in the appendix, section 3.

In [3] we also introduced a simplified formulation of the equation that puts together all the Fourier coefficients u_k, v_k of frequencies k on the same sphere $|k| = \lambda$. The spheres in the Fourier space naturally appear — spheres and not other geometrical objects — because they are the set of all frequencies sharing the same eigenvalue of the Laplacian (and the Laplacian is the linear part of the vector field). The very special structure of the Kirchhoff equation allows us to write down an effective system (see (2.5)-(2.6)) involving only the global quantities S_λ, B_λ (see (2.2) below) on each sphere. The evolution of such quantities (which governs the evolution of Sobolev norms) is independent from the (potentially much more complex) dynamics within each sphere.

In this section we consider the transformed equations on the Fourier spheres (2.5)-(2.6) as the starting point of our analysis; we refer to section 3 for their derivation.

Recall the definition (1.7) of Γ. For each $\lambda \in \Gamma$, define

$$S_\lambda := \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} |u_k|^2 = \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} u_k v_{-k}, \quad B_\lambda := \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} u_k u_{-k}. \tag{2.2}$$

Hence (remember that $v_{-k} = \overline{u_k}$)

$$\overline{B_\lambda} = \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} v_k v_{-k}, \quad \|u\|_s^2 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Gamma} \lambda^{2s} S_\lambda. \tag{2.3}$$

Note that $S_\lambda \geq 0$, $B_\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, and

$$|B_\lambda| \leq S_\lambda \tag{2.4}$$

(because $|u_k u_{-k}| \leq \frac{1}{2}(|u_k|^2 + |u_{-k}|^2)$). We call S_λ "superactions".

By (2.3), the Sobolev norm $\|u\|_s$ is determined by the superactions S_λ. To analyze the growth in time of each single S_λ, we first observe a property of the vector field $W(u, v)$, which is a consequence of the Fourier multiplier structure of the Kirchhoff equation and of the fact that all the transformations $\Phi^{(1)}, \ldots, \Phi^{(5)}$ preserve a similar structure on the transformed vector field.

Lemma 2.1. *There exist universal constants $\delta > 0$, $C > 0$ such that for all $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, the k-th Fourier coefficient of the first component $(W_{\geq 7})_1(u, v)$ of $W_{\geq 7}(u, v)$ and the one of the second component $(W_{\geq 7})_2(u, v)$ both satisfy*

$$\left| [(W_{\geq 7})_1(u, v)]_k \right|, \ \left| [(W_{\geq 7})_2(u, v)]_k \right| \leq C \|u\|_{m_1}^6 (|u_k| + |u_{-k}|).$$

Proof. In the Appendix, section 3.5. □

2.1 Effective dynamics on Fourier spheres

By (2.2), (3.43), (3.44), for every $\lambda \in \Gamma$ we calculate the equations for the evolution of S_λ, B_λ, which are

$$\partial_t S_\lambda = \frac{3i}{32} \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} (B_\alpha B_\beta \overline{B_\lambda} - \overline{B_\alpha B_\beta} B_\lambda)\alpha\beta\lambda + \frac{3i}{16} \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha-\beta=\lambda}} (B_\alpha \overline{B_\beta B_\lambda} - \overline{B_\alpha} B_\beta B_\lambda)\alpha\beta\lambda + R_{S_\lambda}, \quad (2.5)$$

$$\partial_t B_\lambda = -2i(1+\mathcal{P})\Big(\lambda + \frac{1}{4}\lambda^2 S_\lambda\Big) B_\lambda + R_{B_\lambda}, \quad (2.6)$$

where

$$R_{S_\lambda} := \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} [(W_{\geq 7})_1(u,v)]_k v_{-k} + \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} u_k[(W_{\geq 7})_2(u,v)]_{-k}, \quad (2.7)$$

$$R_{B_\lambda} := \frac{i}{16} \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} |B_\alpha|^2 B_\lambda \alpha^2 \Big(\frac{1}{\alpha+\lambda} - \frac{1-\delta_\alpha^\lambda}{\alpha-\lambda}\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{3i}{16} \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} B_\alpha B_\beta S_\lambda \alpha\beta\lambda + \frac{i}{8} \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} S_\alpha S_\lambda B_\lambda \lambda^2 \alpha\Big(6 + \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+\lambda} + \frac{\alpha(1-\delta_\alpha^\lambda)}{\alpha-\lambda}\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{3i}{8} \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha-\beta=\lambda}} B_\alpha \overline{B_\beta} S_\lambda \alpha\beta\lambda + \sum_{k:|k|=\lambda} 2u_k[(W_{\geq 7})_1(u,v)]_{-k}. \quad (2.8)$$

Lemma 2.2. *Let $(u,v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ with $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$, where δ is the constant in Lemma 2.1. Then for all $\lambda \in \Gamma$ the remainders defined in (2.7)-(2.8) satisfy*

$$|R_{S_\lambda}| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^6 S_\lambda, \qquad |R_{B_\lambda}| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^4 S_\lambda, \quad (2.9)$$

where $C > 0$ is a universal constant.

Proof. The estimate for R_{S_λ} follows from Lemma 2.1 and the elementary inequality $(|u_k|+|u_{-k}|)^2 \leq 2(|u_k|^2 + |u_{-k}|^2)$. To estimate R_{B_λ}, we note that

$$\frac{1}{|\alpha-\lambda|} \leq 3\alpha \quad \forall \alpha, \lambda \in \Gamma, \ \alpha \neq \lambda \quad (2.10)$$

in any dimension $d \geq 1$; for $d = 1$ one has the stronger lower bound $|\alpha - \lambda| \geq 1$ for $\alpha \neq \lambda$. Bound (2.10) is not difficult to prove (see the proof of Lemma 4.1 in [2]). One also has the elementary inequality

$$S_\alpha \alpha^{2p} \leq \sum_{\beta \in \Gamma} S_\beta \beta^{2p} = \|u\|_p^2 \quad \forall \alpha \in \Gamma, \ \forall p \geq 0. \quad (2.11)$$

Let $1^{st}, \ldots, 5^{th}$ denote the five sums in the r.h.s. of (2.8). By (2.10), (2.4), one has

$$|1^{st}| \lesssim \sum_\alpha |B_\alpha|^2 |B_\lambda| \alpha^3 \lesssim \sum_\alpha S_\alpha^2 \alpha^3 S_\lambda \lesssim \sum_\alpha S_\alpha \alpha \|u\|_1^2 S_\lambda \lesssim \|u\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \|u\|_1^2 S_\lambda$$

because, by (2.11), $S_\alpha \alpha^2 \leq \|u\|_1^2$. Similarly, by (2.10), (2.4),

$$|3^{rd}| \lesssim \sum_\alpha S_\alpha \alpha^3 S_\lambda^2 \lambda^2 \lesssim \sum_\alpha S_\alpha \alpha^3 \|u\|_1^2 S_\lambda \lesssim \|u\|_{\frac{3}{2}}^2 \|u\|_1^2 S_\lambda$$

because, by (2.11), $S_\lambda \lambda^2 \leq \|u\|_1^2$. In dimension $d = 1$, using the lower bound $|\alpha - \lambda| \geq 1$ instead of (2.10), one also has $|3^{rd}| \lesssim \|u\|_1^4 S_\lambda$. By (2.10),

$$|2^{nd}| \lesssim \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda \alpha\beta(\alpha+\beta) \lesssim \sum_{\alpha,\beta} S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda \alpha\beta(\alpha+\beta) \lesssim \|u\|_1^2 \|u\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 S_\lambda,$$

and the same estimate also holds for $|4^{th}|$ because $\lambda = \alpha - \beta \leq \alpha$. By Lemma 2.1, $|5^{th}| \lesssim \|u\|_{m_1}^6 S_\lambda$. Since $\|u\|_{m_1}^6 \leq \delta^2 \|u\|_{m_1}^4$, the sum of the five terms gives the estimate for R_{B_λ}. $\square$

In Lemma 2.4 we observe that, in a time interval of order $\|u(0)\|_{m_1}^{-4}$, each single S_λ has a growth factor of at most order 1. First, we recall a result from [2]-[3].

Lemma 2.3. *There exist universal positive constants δ_1, C_1, A_1 such that, for every initial data $(u_0, v_0) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|u_0\|_{m_1} \le \delta_1$, the Cauchy problem*

$$\partial_t(u, v) = W(u, v), \qquad (u, v)(0) = (u_0, v_0) \tag{2.12}$$

has a unique solution $(u, v) \in C([0, T_1], H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.))$ on the time interval $[0, T_1]$, with

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \le C_1 \|u_0\|_{m_1} \le \delta \quad \forall t \in [0, T_1], \tag{2.13}$$

where

$$T_1 = A_1 \|u_0\|_{m_1}^{-4}$$

and δ is the constant in Lemma 2.1.

Proof. Let $\Phi^{(1)}, \ldots, \Phi^{(4)}$ be the transformations in (3.2), (3.5), (3.9), (3.13). In [2] (see "Proof of Theorem 1.1", just above the references in [2]) it is proved that the system

$$\partial_t(w, z) = X^+(w, z),$$

namely the system obtained applying $\Phi^{(1)} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi^{(4)}$ to the original Kirchhoff equation, has local existence and uniqueness for initial data $(w_0, \overline{w_0}) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|w_0\|_{m_0} \le \delta_0$, and the solution $w(t)$ is well-defined on the time interval $[0, T_0]$, with $T_0 = A_0 \|w_0\|_{m_0}^{-4}$. Moreover $\|w(t)\|_{m_0} \le C_0 \|w_0\|_{m_0}$ on $[0, T_0]$, and if, in addition, $w_0 \in H^s$ for some $s > m_0$, then $\|w(t)\|_s \le C_0 \|w_0\|_s$ on $[0, T_0]$; δ_0, A_0, C_0 are universal constants.

Then consider $\Phi^{(5)}$ in (3.25). One has $\|\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)\|_{m_1} \le (1 + C\|u\|_{m_1}^4)\|u\|_{m_1}$ for all $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ (see Lemma 3.11), and the inverse map $(\Phi^{(5)})^{-1}$ is well-defined on the ball $\|w\|_{m_1} \le \delta_0'$, with

$$\|(\Phi^{(5)})^{-1}(w, z)\|_{m_1} \le 2\|w\|_{m_1}$$

for all $\|w\|_{m_1} \le \delta_0'$ (see Lemma 3.13); C, δ_0' are universal constants. As a consequence, the system $\partial_t(u, v) = W(u, v)$ in (3.39), namely the system obtained applying the transformation $(w, z) = \Phi^{(5)}(u, v)$, satisfies the property of the statement, taking δ_1 sufficiently small. $\qquad \square$

Lemma 2.4. *Let $(u_0, v_0) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, $\|u_0\|_{m_1} \le \delta_1$, with δ_1 given in Lemma 2.3. Let $(u(t), v(t))$ be the solution of the Cauchy problem (2.12) on the time interval $[0, T_1]$, $T_1 = A_1 \|u_0\|_{m_1}^{-4}$, given in Lemma 2.3. For every $t \in [0, T_1]$, let $S_\lambda(t)$ be the sum defined by (2.2). Then*

$$|\partial_t S_\lambda(t)| \le C \|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 S_\lambda(t), \tag{2.14}$$

$$C' S_\lambda(0) \le S_\lambda(0) e^{-C\|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 t} \le S_\lambda(t) \le S_\lambda(0) e^{C\|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 t} \le C'' S_\lambda(0), \tag{2.15}$$

for all $t \in [0, T_1]$, for all $\lambda \in \Gamma$, where C, C', C'' are universal constants.

Proof. Since (u, v) solves (2.12), S_λ satisfies equation (2.5) for all $t \in [0, T_1]$. Moreover, by (2.13), $u(t)$ remains in the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \le \delta$ on the time interval $[0, T_1]$, and therefore the estimates of previous lemmas apply. Then, with estimates similar to those in the proof of Lemma 2.2, one has

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha + \beta = \lambda}} (B_\alpha B_\beta \overline{B_\lambda} - \overline{B_\alpha B_\beta} B_\lambda) \alpha \beta \lambda \right| \lesssim \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma} S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda \alpha \beta (\alpha + \beta) \lesssim \|u\|_1^2 \|u\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 S_\lambda,$$

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha - \beta = \lambda}} (B_\alpha \overline{B_\beta B_\lambda} - \overline{B_\alpha} B_\beta B_\lambda) \alpha \beta \lambda \right| \lesssim \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma} S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda \alpha^2 \beta \lesssim \|u\|_1^2 \|u\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 S_\lambda,$$

$$|R_{S_\lambda}| \lesssim \|u\|_{m_1}^6 S_\lambda.$$

Hence, by (2.5),

$$|\partial_t S_\lambda(t)| \le C \|u(t)\|_{m_1}^4 S_\lambda(t) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_1],$$

and therefore, by (2.13), we obtain (2.14). Then (2.15) follows by Gronwall's inequality. $\qquad \square$

Our goal is to improve the growth factor of S_λ, whose evolution is driven by equation (2.5). Thus we analyze the terms in (2.5). Denote

$$Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} := B_\alpha B_\beta \overline{B_\lambda}. \tag{2.16}$$

Using (2.6), we calculate

$$\partial_t Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} = -2i(1+\mathcal{P})\Big(\alpha + \beta - \lambda + \frac{1}{4}(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda)\Big)Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} + \widetilde{R}_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}} \tag{2.17}$$

where

$$\widetilde{R}_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}} := R_{B_\alpha} B_\beta \overline{B_\lambda} + B_\alpha R_{B_\beta} \overline{B_\lambda} + B_\alpha B_\beta \overline{R_{B_\lambda}}. \tag{2.18}$$

For $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, isolating the first nontrivial contribution from terms of higher homogeneity orders, one has

$$\partial_t Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} = -\frac{i}{2}(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda)Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} + R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}} \tag{2.19}$$

where

$$R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}} := -\frac{i}{2}\mathcal{P}(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda)Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda} + \widetilde{R}_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}. \tag{2.20}$$

Lemma 2.5. *Let $(u,v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ with $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$, where δ is the constant in Lemma 2.1. Then for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$ the remainder defined in (2.20) satisfies*

$$|R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^4 S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda, \tag{2.21}$$

where $C > 0$ is a universal constant.

Proof. By (2.4), (2.2), one has immediately $|\widetilde{R}_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^4 S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda$. By (3.20), (3.45), for $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$ one has

$$0 \leq \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u,v)) \leq C\|\Phi^{(5)}(u,v)\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \leq C\|u\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2.$$

Moreover

$$|\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda| \leq 3\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma^2 S_\gamma = 3\|u\|_1^2, \qquad |Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}| \leq S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda, \tag{2.22}$$

and the first term in the r.h.s. of (2.20) is also bounded by $C\|u\|_{m_1}^4 S_\alpha S_\beta S_\lambda$. $\qquad\square$

In the next proposition we prove that, if the term $(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda)$ in (2.19) is bounded away from zero with a quantitative lower bound ("nonresonance condition"), the growth factor of each single S_λ is smaller than its a priori estimate.

Proposition 2.6. *There exist universal constants $A_*, K_* > 0$ with the following properties. Let $0 < c_0 \leq 1$. Let $\rho > 0$, $(u_0, v_0) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, with*

$$\|u_0\|_{m_1} \leq \rho \leq \delta_1, \tag{2.23}$$

where δ_1 is given in Lemma 2.3. Let (u,v) be the solution of the Cauchy problem (2.12) on the interval $[0, T_1]$ given by Lemma 2.3, and let $S_\lambda(t)$ be its superactions at time t. Let

$$\Gamma_0 := \{\lambda \in \Gamma : S_\lambda(0) = 0\}, \quad \Gamma_1 := \{\lambda \in \Gamma : S_\lambda(0) > 0\} = \Gamma \setminus \Gamma_0.$$

Assume that, at time $t = 0$, the datum u_0 satisfies the "nonresonance condition"

$$\begin{aligned}&\left|\alpha^2 S_\alpha(0) + \beta^2 S_\beta(0) - \lambda^2 S_\lambda(0)\right| \geq c_0\left(\alpha^2 S_\alpha(0) + \beta^2 S_\beta(0) + \lambda^2 S_\lambda(0)\right) \\ &\forall \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \quad \alpha + \beta = \lambda.\end{aligned} \tag{2.24}$$

Let

$$T_* := A_* \rho^{-4} c_0. \tag{2.25}$$

One has $T_* \leq T_1$,

$$|S_\lambda(t) - S_\lambda(0)| \leq K_* c_0^{-2} \rho^2 S_\lambda(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*], \quad \forall \lambda \in \Gamma, \tag{2.26}$$

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq (1 + K_* c_0^{-2} \rho^2)\|u_0\|_{m_1} \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*], \tag{2.27}$$

and

$$\left|\alpha^2 S_\alpha(t) + \beta^2 S_\beta(t) - \lambda^2 S_\lambda(t)\right| \geq c_1\left(\alpha^2 S_\alpha(t) + \beta^2 S_\beta(t) + \lambda^2 S_\lambda(t)\right)$$
$$\forall t \in [0, T_*], \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \quad \alpha + \beta = \lambda, \tag{2.28}$$

where

$$c_1 = c_0(1 - K_* c_0^{-2} \rho^2). \tag{2.29}$$

Proof. For $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$ we denote

$$\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda} := \alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda,$$
$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda} := \alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta + \lambda^2 S_\lambda. \tag{2.30}$$

Since (u, v) solves (2.12) on $[0, T_1]$, all $S_\lambda(t)$, and therefore all $\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)$, $\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)$, are defined for $t \in [0, T_1]$. From (2.15), for all $t \in [0, T_1]$ one has

$$S_\lambda(t) > 0 \ \text{ if } \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \quad S_\lambda(t) = 0 \ \text{ if } \lambda \in \Gamma_0 \tag{2.31}$$

(the Fourier support is invariant for the Kirchhoff equation). For $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, by assumption (2.24) one has

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| \geq c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0). \tag{2.32}$$

Using (2.14), (2.23), (2.15), for all $t \in [0, T_1]$ one has

$$|\partial_t \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| = |\alpha^2 \partial_t S_\alpha(t) + \beta^2 \partial_t S_\beta(t) - \lambda^2 \partial_t S_\lambda(t)|$$
$$\leq \alpha^2 |\partial_t S_\alpha(t)| + \beta^2 |\partial_t S_\beta(t)| + \lambda^2 |\partial_t S_\lambda(t)|$$
$$\leq C\|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 (\alpha^2 S_\alpha(t) + \beta^2 S_\beta(t) + \lambda^2 S_\lambda(t)) \leq C\rho^4 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \leq A\rho^4 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0) \tag{2.33}$$

where $A > 0$ is a universal constant. Thus

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) - \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| \leq \int_0^t |\partial_t \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(s)|\, ds \leq A\rho^4 t\, \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0). \tag{2.34}$$

By (2.32), (2.34) one has

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \geq |\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| - |\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) - \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| \geq (c_0 - A\rho^4 t)\, \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0).$$

Therefore

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \geq \frac{c_0}{2}\, \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*], \quad \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \quad \alpha + \beta = \lambda, \tag{2.35}$$

where

$$T_* := A_* c_0 \rho^{-4}, \quad A_* := \min\left\{A_1, \frac{1}{2A}\right\} \tag{2.36}$$

and A_1 is given by Lemma 2.3, so that

$$T_* \leq T_1 = A_1\|u_0\|_{m_1}^{-4}, \quad (c_0 - A\rho^4 T_*) \geq \tfrac{1}{2}c_0.$$

Recalling (2.5), to analyze the difference $S_\lambda(T) - S_\lambda(0)$ we study the integral of the imaginary part of $Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ on $[0, T]$, for any $T \in [0, T_*]$, and $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma$ with $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$. Let

$$\vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda} := \text{Im}(Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}) = \frac{B_\alpha B_\beta \overline{B_\lambda} - \overline{B_\alpha B_\beta} B_\lambda}{2i}. \tag{2.37}$$

If at least one among α, β, λ belongs to Γ_0, say $\alpha \in \Gamma_0$, then, as observed in (2.31), the corresponding $S_\alpha(t)$ is zero for all $t \in [0, T_*]$. Hence, by (2.4), $B_\alpha(t)$ is also identically zero on $[0, T_*]$, and therefore $\vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) = 0$ by its definition (2.37). Thus, for all $T \in [0, T_*]$,

$$\int_0^T \vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)\, dt = 0 \quad \text{if } \{\alpha, \beta, \lambda\} \cap \Gamma_0 \neq \emptyset. \tag{2.38}$$

It remains to study the case in which α, β, λ all belong to Γ_1. Since (u, v) solves (2.12) on $[0, T_*] \subseteq [0, T_1]$, $Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ solves (2.19) on the same time interval, namely

$$\partial_t Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) = -\frac{i}{2} \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) + R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}(t) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*].$$

By the lower bound (2.35), $\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)$ is a nonzero real number, therefore we can divide by it and we obtain

$$Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) = \frac{2i}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)} \left(\partial_t Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) - R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}(t) \right) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*]. \tag{2.39}$$

By (2.39), and integrating by parts, for all $T \in [0, T_*]$ we have

$$\int_0^T Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)\, dt = 2i \int_0^T \frac{\partial_t Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}\, dt - 2i \int_0^T \frac{R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}(t)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}\, dt$$

$$= 2i \frac{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(T)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(T)} - 2i \frac{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)} + 2i \int_0^T Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \frac{\partial_t \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}{(\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t))^2}\, dt - 2i \int_0^T \frac{R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}(t)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}\, dt. \tag{2.40}$$

By (2.22), (2.35), one has

$$\frac{|Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)|}{|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)|} \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}. \tag{2.41}$$

By (2.22), (2.35), then (2.15), one also has

$$\frac{|Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(T)|}{|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(T)|} \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(T) S_\beta(T) S_\lambda(T)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)} \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}. \tag{2.42}$$

By (2.21), (2.35), then (2.15), (2.13), and then (2.36), one has

$$\left| \int_0^T \frac{R_{Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}}(t)}{\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}\, dt \right| \lesssim \int_0^T \frac{\|u(t)\|_{m_1}^4 S_\alpha(t) S_\beta(t) S_\lambda(t)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}\, dt$$

$$\lesssim \int_0^T \frac{\|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}\, dt \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}. \tag{2.43}$$

By (2.22), (2.15), (2.33), (2.35), (2.36), we obtain

$$\left| \int_0^T Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \frac{\partial_t \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)}{(\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t))^2}\, dt \right| \lesssim \int_0^T \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0) \|u_0\|_{m_1}^4 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}{[c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)]^2}\, dt \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}. \tag{2.44}$$

From formula (2.40) and estimates (2.41), (2.42), (2.43), (2.44) we deduce that

$$\left| \int_0^T Z_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)\, dt \right| \lesssim \frac{S_\alpha(0) S_\beta(0) S_\lambda(0)}{c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)} \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \ \alpha + \beta = \lambda. \tag{2.45}$$

Now we fix any $\lambda \in \Gamma_1$ and write equation (2.5) in terms of $\vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ (defined in (2.37)), namely

$$\partial_t S_\lambda(t) = -\frac{3}{16} \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha + \beta = \lambda}} \vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)\, \alpha\beta\lambda + \frac{3}{8} \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \beta + \lambda = \alpha}} \vartheta_{\beta\lambda\alpha}(t)\, \alpha\beta\lambda + R_{S_\lambda}(t). \tag{2.46}$$

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The first sum in (2.46) has a finite number of terms; the second sum is a series of functions that converges uniformly on $[0, T_*]$ because, by (2.22), (2.15),

$$\sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma \\ \beta+\lambda=\alpha}} \big(\sup_{t\in[0,T_*]} |\vartheta_{\beta\lambda\alpha}(t)| \big) \alpha\beta\lambda \lesssim \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma \\ \beta+\lambda=\alpha}} S_\alpha(0)S_\beta(0)S_\lambda(0)\alpha\beta\lambda$$

$$\lesssim \Big(\sum_{\alpha\in\Gamma} S_\alpha(0)\alpha \Big)\Big(\sum_{\beta\in\Gamma} S_\beta(0)\beta \Big)\lambda S_\lambda(0) \lesssim \|u_0\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^4 \lambda S_\lambda(0) < \infty.$$

Therefore the sums in (2.46) can be integrated term by term. For all $T \in [0, T_*]$, integrating (2.46) on $[0, T]$ gives

$$S_\lambda(T) - S_\lambda(0) = -\frac{3}{16}\sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} \int_0^T \vartheta_{\alpha\beta\lambda}\,dt\,\alpha\beta\lambda + \frac{3}{8}\sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma \\ \beta+\lambda=\alpha}} \int_0^T \vartheta_{\beta\lambda\alpha}\,dt\,\beta\lambda\alpha + \int_0^T R_{S_\lambda}(t)\,dt. \quad (2.47)$$

Using (2.9), (2.13), (2.15), (2.36), one has

$$\Big| \int_0^T R_{S_\lambda}(t)\,dt \Big| \lesssim \int_0^T \|u_0\|_{m_1}^6 S_\lambda(0)\,dt \lesssim \rho^2 S_\lambda(0). \quad (2.48)$$

Since $\lambda \in \Gamma_1$, we use (2.38) for the terms in (2.47) with α, or β, or both $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_0$, we use (2.45) for the terms with both $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_1$, and we obtain

$$|S_\lambda(T) - S_\lambda(0)| \lesssim \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma_1 \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} \frac{S_\alpha(0)S_\beta(0)S_\lambda(0)\alpha\beta\lambda}{c_0\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)} + \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma_1 \\ \beta+\lambda=\alpha}} \frac{S_\alpha(0)S_\beta(0)S_\lambda(0)\alpha\beta\lambda}{c_0\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)} + \rho^2 S_\lambda(0).$$

For $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$ one has $\alpha\beta\lambda = \alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2$, and

$$\sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma_1 \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} \frac{S_\alpha(0)S_\beta(0)\alpha\beta\lambda}{\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}\frac{S_\lambda(0)}{c_0} = \Big(\sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma_1 \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} \frac{\alpha^2 S_\alpha(0)}{\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}\beta S_\beta(0) + \sum_{\substack{\alpha,\beta\in\Gamma_1 \\ \alpha+\beta=\lambda}} \frac{\beta^2 S_\beta(0)}{\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)}\alpha S_\alpha(0) \Big)c_0^{-1}S_\lambda(0)$$

$$\leq \Big(\sum_{\beta\in\Gamma} \beta S_\beta(0) + \sum_{\alpha\in\Gamma}\alpha S_\alpha(0) \Big)c_0^{-1}S_\lambda(0) = 2\|u_0\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 c_0^{-1}S_\lambda(0)$$

by the definition (2.30) of $\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$. For $\beta + \lambda = \alpha$ one has $\alpha\beta\lambda = \alpha^2\beta - \alpha\beta^2 \leq \alpha^2\beta$, and the sum is estimated similarly. Hence

$$|S_\lambda(T) - S_\lambda(0)| \leq C_*\rho^2 c_0^{-1}S_\lambda(0) \quad \forall T \in [0, T_*] \quad (2.49)$$

for all $\lambda \in \Gamma_1$, for some universal constant $C_* > 0$. For $\lambda \in \Gamma_0$ one has (2.31), therefore (2.49) holds for all $\lambda \in \Gamma$.

From (2.31) we deduce that

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1}^2 = \sum_{\lambda\in\Gamma} S_\lambda(t)\lambda^{2m_1} \leq \sum_{\lambda\in\Gamma}(1 + C_*\rho^2 c_0^{-1})S_\lambda(0)\lambda^{2m_1} = (1 + C_*\rho^2 c_0^{-1})\|u_0\|_{m_1}^2.$$

Taking the square root and using the elementary bound $\sqrt{1+x} \leq 1+x$ (which holds for all $x \geq 0$) we obtain

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq (1 + C_*\rho^2 c_0^{-1})\|u_0\|_{m_1} \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*]. \quad (2.50)$$

By triangular inequality, from (2.49) it follows that

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) - \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| \leq \alpha^2|S_\alpha(t) - S_\alpha(0)| + \beta^2|S_\beta(t) - S_\beta(0)| + \lambda^2|S_\lambda(t) - S_\lambda(0)|$$

$$\leq C_*\rho^2 c_0^{-1}\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*], \ \alpha,\beta,\lambda \in \Gamma. \quad (2.51)$$

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For $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$, $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, by (2.32), (2.51) we obtain

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \geq |\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| - |\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) - \omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0)| \geq \left(c_0 - C_* \rho^2 c_0^{-1}\right) \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0) \tag{2.52}$$

for all $t \in [0, T_*]$. By (2.49),

$$\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \leq (1 + C_* \rho^2 c_0^{-1}) \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(0) \quad \forall t \in [0, T_*]. \tag{2.53}$$

From (2.52), (2.53) we get

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \geq \frac{c_0 - C_* \rho^2 c_0^{-1}}{1 + C_* \rho^2 c_0^{-1}} \, \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t).$$

The elementary inequality

$$\frac{c_0 - x}{1 + x} \geq c_0 - 2x$$

holds for all $x \geq 0$ because $c_0 \leq 1$; we apply it with $x = C_* \rho^2 c_0^{-1}$, and obtain (2.28)-(2.29) with $K_* := 2C_*$. Finally we deteriorate (2.49), (2.50) replacing C_* with K_* and c_0^{-1} with c_0^{-2}, and we obtain (2.26), (2.27). $\qquad\square$

Now we apply repeatedly Proposition 2.6 and use the improved growth estimate (2.26) to obtain a longer lifespan for the solution.

Lemma 2.7. *Let*

$$0 < c_0 \leq 1, \quad 0 < \rho_0 \leq \frac{\delta_1}{2}, \quad x_0 = \frac{K_* \rho_0^2}{c_0^2} \leq \frac{1}{24},$$

where δ_1 is given in Lemma 2.3 and K_* in Proposition 2.6. Let N be an integer such that

$$1 \leq N \leq \frac{\log 2}{|\log(1 - 12x_0)|} \,. \tag{2.54}$$

Let $(u_0, v_0) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, with

$$\|u_0\|_{m_1} \leq \rho_0,$$

and assume that u_0 satisfies the nonresonance condition (2.24), namely, with $\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}, \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}$ defined in (2.30),

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}| \geq c_0 \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda} \quad \forall (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \in \mathcal{T}_1, \tag{2.55}$$

where $\mathcal{T}_1 := \{(\alpha, \beta, \lambda) : \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1, \ \alpha + \beta = \lambda\}$. Let $t_0 := 0$.
Then for all $k = 1, \ldots, N$ the following properties hold.

$(i)_k$ *The solution u of system (2.12) is defined on the interval $[0, t_k]$, where*

$$t_k := t_{k-1} + \tau_k, \quad \tau_k := A_* \frac{c_{k-1}}{\rho_{k-1}^4}, \tag{2.56}$$

with A_* given by Proposition 2.6. Moreover

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq \rho_k \qquad \forall t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k], \tag{2.57}$$

$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \geq c_k \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \quad \forall t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k], \ (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \in \mathcal{T}_1, \tag{2.58}$$

where

$$\rho_k := \rho_{k-1}(1 + x_{k-1}), \quad c_k := c_{k-1}(1 - x_{k-1}). \tag{2.59}$$

Also define

$$x_k := \frac{K_* \rho_k^2}{c_k^2} \,. \tag{2.60}$$

$(ii)_k$ One has

$$0 \le x_k \le x_0(1+10x_0)^k \le 2x_0 \le \frac{1}{12}, \tag{2.61}$$

$$0 < \frac{c_0}{2} \le c_0(1-2x_0)^k \le c_k \le c_0 \le 1, \tag{2.62}$$

$$0 < \rho_0 \le \rho_k \le \rho_0(1+2x_0)^k \le 2\rho_0 \le \delta_1, \tag{2.63}$$

$$\frac{c_k}{\rho_k^4} \ge \frac{c_0}{\rho_0^4}(1-12x_0)^k \ge \frac{c_0}{2\rho_0^4}. \tag{2.64}$$

Proof. We start with proving the statements with $k = 1$. The initial datum u_0 satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 2.6. We apply it, and we obtain that the solution u is defined on $[0, T_*]$ with $T_* = A_* \rho_0^{-4} c_0$ (see (2.25)), and $T_* = \tau_1 = t_1$ by definition $(2.56)|_{k=1}$. Also, by (2.27)-(2.29), we get

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \le \rho_0(1+x_0), \quad \forall t \in [0, t_0],$$
$$|\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t)| \ge c_0(1-x_0)\Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t) \quad \forall t \in [0, t_0], \quad (\alpha, \beta, \lambda) \in \mathcal{T}_1,$$

which are $(2.57)|_{k=1}$, $(2.58)|_{k=1}$. Hence $(i)_{k=1}$ is proved. By definition $(2.59)|_{k=1}$, $(2.60)|_{k=1}$, one has

$$x_1 = x_0 \frac{(1+x_0)^2}{(1-x_0)^2}. \tag{2.65}$$

We consider the elementary inequality

$$\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2} \le 1 + \frac{4x}{(1-b)^2} \quad \forall x, b \in \mathbb{R}, \ \ 0 \le x \le b < 1, \tag{2.66}$$

which holds because $x \mapsto \frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2}$ is convex on $[0, b]$, or just because

$$\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2} = \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1-x}\right)^2 \le \left(1 + \frac{2x}{1-b}\right)^2 = 1 + x\left(\frac{4}{1-b} + \frac{4x}{(1-b)^2}\right) \le 1 + x\left(\frac{4}{1-b} + \frac{4b}{(1-b)^2}\right).$$

For $b = \frac{1}{12}$ it implies that

$$\frac{(1+x)^2}{(1-x)^2} \le 1 + 5x \quad \forall x \in [0, \tfrac{1}{12}]. \tag{2.67}$$

Since $x_0 \le \frac{1}{24}$, by (2.65), (2.67) we get $x_1 \le x_0(1+5x_0)$, and $(2.61)_{k=1}$ is satisfied. Definition $(2.59)|_{k=1}$ gives $c_1 = c_0(1-x_0)$, $\rho_1 = \rho_0(1+x_0)$, and $(2.62)|_{k=1}$, $(2.63)|_{k=1}$ follow immediately. To prove $(2.64)|_{k=1}$, we consider the elementary inequality

$$\frac{1-x}{(1+x)^4} \ge 1 - (5 + 6b + 4b^2 + b^3)x \quad \forall x, b \in \mathbb{R}, \ \ 0 \le x \le b, \tag{2.68}$$

which holds because

$$\frac{1-x}{(1+x)^4} = 1 - \frac{5x + 6x^2 + 4x^3 + x^4}{(1+x)^4} \ge 1 - x(5 + 6x + 4x^2 + x^3).$$

For $b = \frac{1}{12}$ it implies that

$$\frac{1-x}{(1+x)^4} \ge 1 - 6x \quad \forall x \in [0, \tfrac{1}{12}]. \tag{2.69}$$

Thus, by (2.69),

$$\frac{c_1}{\rho_1^4} = \frac{c_0(1-x_0)}{\rho_0^4(1+x_0)^4} \ge \frac{c_0}{\rho_0^4}(1-6x_0),$$

and $(2.64)|_{k=1}$ holds. This completes the proof of $(ii)_{k=1}$.

Now assume that $(i)_k, (ii)_k$ hold with $k = n$, for some $n \in [1, N-1]$; we have to prove them for $k = n + 1$. By $(2.57)|_{k=n}$, $(2.58)|_{k=n}$ one has

$$\|u(t_n)\|_{m_1} \leq \rho_n, \qquad |\omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t_n)| \geq c_n \Omega_{\alpha\beta\lambda}(t_n).$$

By $(2.62)|_{k=n}$, $(2.63)|_{k=n}$, $0 < c_n \leq 1$, $0 < \rho_n \leq \delta_1$. Hence Proposition 2.6 can be applied with $(t_n, u(t_n))$ as initial data, and with c_n, ρ_n in the role of the parameters c_0, ρ of Proposition 2.6. We obtain that the solution is extended to the interval $[t_n, t_n + \tau_{n+1}]$, with τ_{n+1} given by Proposition 2.6, namely $\tau_{n+1} = A_* c_n \rho_n^{-4}$, which is also its definition in $(2.56)|_{k=n+1}$. With $\rho_{n+1}, c_{n+1}, x_{n+1}$ defined by $(2.59)|_{k=n+1}$, $(2.60)|_{k=n+1}$, Proposition 2.6 also implies estimates $(2.57)|_{k=n+1}$, $(2.58)|_{k=n+1}$ on the time interval $[t_n, t_{n+1}]$. Thus $(i)_{k=n+1}$ is proved.

Let us prove $(ii)_{k=n+1}$. One has $c_{n+1} = c_n(1 - x_n)$ by definition $(2.59)|_{k=n+1}$, $c_n \geq c_0(1 - 2x_0)^n$ by $(2.62)|_{k=n}$, and $x_n \leq 2x_0$ by $(2.61)|_{k=n}$; therefore

$$c_{n+1} \geq c_0(1 - 2x_0)^{n+1}.$$

By (2.54) one also has $(1 - 2x_0)^N \geq \frac{1}{2}$, hence $(2.62)|_{k=n+1}$ is proved.

Similarly, $\rho_{n+1} = \rho_n(1 + x_n)$ by $(2.59)|_{k=n+1}$, $\rho_n \leq \rho_0(1 + 2x_0)^n$ by $(2.63)|_{k=n}$, and $x_n \leq 2x_0$ by $(2.61)|_{k=n}$; therefore

$$\rho_{n+1} \leq \rho_0(1 + 2x_0)^{n+1}.$$

By (2.54) one also has $(1 + 2x_0)^N \leq 2$, hence $(2.63)|_{k=n+1}$ is proved.

From definitions $(2.60)|_{k=n+1}$, $(2.59)|_{k=n+1}$, $(2.60)|_{k=n}$ we deduce that

$$x_{n+1} = x_n \frac{(1 + x_n)^2}{(1 - x_n)^2}. \tag{2.70}$$

By $(2.61)|_{k=n}$ we have $x_n \leq 2x_0 \leq \frac{1}{12}$. Hence, by (2.67), $x_{n+1} \leq x_n(1 + 5x_n)$. Since $x_n \leq x_0(1 + 10x_0)^n$ and $x_n \leq 2x_0$ (both bounds coming from $(2.61)|_{k=n}$), we obtain

$$x_{n+1} \leq x_0(1 + 10x_0)^{n+1}.$$

By (2.54) one also has $(1 + 10x_0)^N \leq 2$, therefore $(2.61)|_{k=n+1}$ is proved.

From definition $(2.59)|_{k=n+1}$ one has

$$\frac{c_{n+1}}{\rho_{n+1}} = \frac{c_n(1 - x_n)}{\rho_n^4(1 + x_n)^4}.$$

Since $x_n \leq 2x_0 \leq \frac{1}{12}$, by (2.69) it follows that

$$\frac{c_{n+1}}{\rho_{n+1}} \geq \frac{c_n}{\rho_n^4}(1 - 6x_n).$$

Then we use $(2.64)|_{k=n}$ and the bound $x_n \leq 2x_0$, and obtain

$$\frac{c_{n+1}}{\rho_{n+1}} \geq \frac{c_0}{\rho_0^4}(1 - 12x_0)^{n+1}.$$

By (2.54) one also has $(1 - 12x_0)^N \geq \frac{1}{2}$, therefore $(2.64)|_{k=n+1}$ is proved. The proof of $(ii)_{k=n+1}$ is complete. $\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.8. *There exist universal constants $\delta_3 \in (0,1)$, $A_3 > 0$ with the following properties. Let*

$$0 < c_0 \leq 1, \qquad 0 < \varepsilon \leq \frac{\delta_1}{2}, \qquad \varepsilon \leq \delta_3 c_0,$$

where δ_1 is given in Lemma 2.3. Let $(u_0, v_0) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, with

$$\|u_0\|_{m_1} \leq \varepsilon, \tag{2.71}$$

and assume that u_0 satisfies the nonresonance condition (2.24). *Then the solution* (u, v) *of the Cauchy problem* (2.12) *is defined on the interval* $[0, T_3]$, *where*

$$T_3 = \frac{A_3 c_0^3}{\varepsilon^6},$$

with $(u, v) \in C([0, T_3], H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.))$ *and*

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq 2\varepsilon \quad \forall t \in [0, T_3].$$

Proof. First, we consider the function

$$\varphi(y) := \frac{y}{|\log(1-y)|}, \quad 0 < y \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

we calculate its derivative

$$\varphi'(y) = \frac{1}{|\log(1-y)|^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{1}{1-y}\right) - \frac{y}{1-y} \right],$$

and observe that $\varphi'(y) < 0$ on $(0, \frac{1}{2}]$ (apply the inequality $e^x > 1 + x$ with $x = \frac{y}{1-y}$). Hence φ is decreasing, and therefore $\varphi(y) \geq \varphi(\frac{1}{2})$ for all $y \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$, namely

$$\frac{\log 2}{|\log(1-y)|} \geq \frac{1}{2y}, \quad 0 < y \leq \frac{1}{2}. \tag{2.72}$$

As a consequence, given any real $0 < x \leq \frac{1}{48}$, there exists an integer N such that

$$1 \leq \frac{1}{48x} \leq N \leq \frac{1}{24x} \leq \frac{\log 2}{|\log(1-12x)|} \tag{2.73}$$

(the interval $[\frac{1}{48x}, \frac{1}{24x}]$ has length ≥ 1, therefore it contains at least one integer).

Now let $0 < c_0 \leq 1$, $0 < \rho_0 \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta_1$, assume that $x_0 := K_* \rho_0^2 c_0^{-2} \leq \frac{1}{48}$, and let N be an integer satisfying (2.73)$|_{x=x_0}$. Let u_0 satisfy (2.71), (2.55). Then all the assumptions of Lemma 2.7 are satisfied. Thus the solution u is defined on $[0, t_N]$, with

$$\|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq 2\rho_0 \quad \forall t \in [0, t_N]$$

by (2.57), (2.63), and

$$t_N = \sum_{k=1}^{N} \tau_k = A_* \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{c_k}{\rho_k^4} \geq \frac{A_*}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \frac{c_0}{\rho_0^4} = \frac{A_* c_0}{2\rho_0^4} N$$

by (2.56), (2.64). Then, by (2.73)$|_{x=x_0}$,

$$t_N \geq \frac{A_* c_0}{2\rho_0^4} N \geq \frac{A_* c_0}{2\rho_0^4} \frac{1}{48x_0} = \frac{A_3 c_0^3}{\rho_0^6}$$

with $A_3 := A_* (96 K_*)^{-1}$. We define $\delta_3 := (48 K_*)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, so that $x_0 \leq \frac{1}{48}$ becomes $\rho_0 \leq \delta_3 c_0$, and we rename $\varepsilon := \rho_0$. $\qquad \square$

2.2 Back to the original coordinates

We now aim at expressing the nonresonance condition (2.24) in the original coordinates.

Using the definition of the transformations $\Phi^{(3)}$, $\Phi^{(4)}$, $\Phi^{(5)}$ in (3.9), (3.13), (3.25) and reasoning like in the proof of Lemma 2.1 (which is based on the structure described in Remark 3.15), one readily has the following.

Lemma 2.9. *There exist universal constants $\delta > 0$, $C > 0$ such that for all $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, the k-th Fourier coefficient $f_k = \overline{g_{-k}}$ of $(f, g) := (\Phi^{(3)} \circ \Phi^{(4)} \circ \Phi^{(5)})(u, v)$ satisfies*

$$|f_k - u_k| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^2 (|u_k| + |u_{-k}|) \leq |u_k| + |u_{-k}|. \tag{2.74}$$

An analogous bound holds for the inverse transformation, namely

$$|f_k - u_k| \leq C\|f\|_{m_1}^2 (|f_k| + |f_{-k}|) \leq |f_k| + |f_{-k}|.$$

As a consequence, we have the following lemma on the superactions S_λ.

Lemma 2.10. *There exist universal constants $\delta > 0$, $C > 0$ such that for all $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$, letting $(f, g) = (\Phi^{(3)} \circ \Phi^{(4)} \circ \Phi^{(5)})(u, v)$ and denoting*

$$S_\lambda = \sum_{|k|=\lambda} |u_k|^2, \quad \tilde{S}_\lambda = \sum_{|k|=\lambda} |f_k|^2,$$

one has for all $\lambda \in \Gamma$

$$|\tilde{S}_\lambda - S_\lambda| \leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^2 S_\lambda. \tag{2.75}$$

An analogous bound holds for the inverse transformation, namely

$$|\tilde{S}_\lambda - S_\lambda| \leq C\|f\|_{m_1}^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda. \tag{2.76}$$

Proof. Let $\delta > 0$ be the same as in Lemma 2.9 and denote here by $\hat{C} > 0$ the constant in (2.74). We start by observing (using Lemma 2.9) that $|f_k| \leq 2(|u_k| + |u_{-k}|)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
\left||f_k|^2 - |u_k|^2\right| = (|f_k| + |u_k|)\,||f_k| - |u_k|| &\leq 3(|u_k| + |u_{-k}|)|f_k - u_k| \\
&\leq 3\hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2 (|u_k| + |u_{-k}|)^2 \\
&\leq 6\hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2 (|u_k|^2 + |u_{-k}|^2).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, for all $\lambda \in \Gamma$ one has

$$|\tilde{S}_\lambda - S_\lambda| \leq \sum_{|k|=\lambda} \left||f_k|^2 - |u_k|^2\right| \leq 12\hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2 S_\lambda$$

and (2.75) holds with $C := 12\hat{C}$. In the same way one proves (2.76). $\qquad\square$

From (2.75)-(2.76) it follows that $S_\lambda = 0$ if and only if $\tilde{S}_\lambda = 0$. Hence the set Γ_1 of the indices $\lambda \in \Gamma$ for which S_λ is nonzero is left invariant by the transformation $(\Phi^{(3)} \circ \Phi^{(4)} \circ \Phi^{(5)})$. We deduce the next lemma on the nonresonance condition.

Lemma 2.11. *Assume the hypotheses of Lemma 2.10. If the sequence $(S_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ satisfies (2.24) with some $c_0 \in (0, 1]$, then the sequence $(\tilde{S}_\lambda)_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ satisfies*

$$\left|\alpha^2 \tilde{S}_\alpha + \beta^2 \tilde{S}_\beta - \lambda^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda\right| \geq \left(c_0 - C\|u\|_{m_1}^2\right)\left(\alpha^2 \tilde{S}_\alpha + \beta^2 \tilde{S}_\beta + \lambda^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda\right) \tag{2.77}$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$.
The same statement applies to the inverse transformation $(\Phi^{(3)} \circ \Phi^{(4)} \circ \Phi^{(5)})^{-1}$.

Proof. We compute, applying Lemma 2.10 and denoting by $\hat{C}$ the constant in (2.75),

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|\alpha^2 \tilde{S}_\alpha + \beta^2 \tilde{S}_\beta - \lambda^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda\right| &\geq \left|\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda\right| - \alpha^2|\tilde{S}_\alpha - S_\alpha| - \beta^2|\tilde{S}_\beta - S_\beta| - \lambda^2|\tilde{S}_\lambda - S_\lambda| \\
&\geq (c_0 - \hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2)(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta + \lambda^2 S_\lambda) \\
&\geq \frac{c_0 - \hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2}{1 + \hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2}(\alpha^2 \tilde{S}_\alpha + \beta^2 \tilde{S}_\beta + \lambda^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda) \\
&\geq \left(c_0 - 2\hat{C}\|u\|_{m_1}^2\right)(\alpha^2 \tilde{S}_\alpha + \beta^2 \tilde{S}_\beta + \lambda^2 \tilde{S}_\lambda),
\end{aligned}$$

thus (2.77) holds with $C = 2\hat{C}$. $\qquad\square$

Since the transformations $\Phi^{(1)}$, $\Phi^{(2)}$, defined in (3.2), (3.5), are very explicit (the transformation $\Phi^{(1)}$ is only a Fourier multiplier and $\Phi^{(2)}$ leaves invariant the quantities S_λ), we can now express the nonresonance condition (2.24) as a suitable condition on the datum in the original coordinates, by applying the normal form transformation $\Phi := \Phi^{(1)} \circ \Phi^{(2)} \circ \Phi^{(3)} \circ \Phi^{(4)} \circ \Phi^{(5)}$.

To this end, given a pair of space-periodic real-valued functions (a, b) as in (1.8), we define the quantities $U_\lambda := U_\lambda(a, b)$ by (1.9). Lemma 2.11 then translates immediately into the following.

Lemma 2.12. *There exist universal constants $\delta > 0$, $C > 0$ such that the following holds. Let $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ belong to the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \leq \delta$ and let $(a, b) = \Phi(u, v)$. If the sequence $\{S_\lambda = S_\lambda(u)\}_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ satisfies (2.24) for some $c_0 \in (0, 1]$, then the sequence $\{U_\lambda = U_\lambda(a, b)\}_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ satisfies*

$$|U_\alpha + U_\beta - U_\lambda| \geq \left(c_0 - C\|u\|_{m_1}^2\right)(U_\alpha + U_\beta + U_\lambda) \tag{2.78}$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$. Conversely, if

$$(a, b) \in H_0^{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) \times H_0^{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}), \quad \|a\|_{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}} + \|b\|_{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}} \leq \delta \tag{2.79}$$

and, for some $c_0 \in (0, 1]$,

$$|U_\alpha + U_\beta - U_\lambda| \geq c_0(U_\alpha + U_\beta + U_\lambda) \tag{2.80}$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$, then, setting $(u, v) = \Phi^{-1}(a, b)$, the sequence $\{S_\lambda = S_\lambda(u)\}_{\lambda \in \Gamma}$ satisfies

$$\left|\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda\right| \geq \left(c_0 - C(\|a\|_{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|b\|_{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}^2)\right)(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta + \lambda^2 S_\lambda) \tag{2.81}$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$ such that $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$.

From Lemmas 2.12 and 2.8 we deduce our main result on the Kirchhoff equation.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let $\varepsilon, c_0 \in (0, 1]$, and assume that the datum (a, b) satisfies (1.12), (1.13). Let $(u_0, v_0) := \Phi^{-1}(a, b)$, where $\Phi = \Phi^{(1)} \circ \cdots \circ \Phi^{(5)}$ is the normal form transformation. Hence

$$\|u_0\|_{m_1} \leq C_1 \varepsilon \tag{2.82}$$

for some universal constant $C_1 > 0$.

Denote $\hat{\delta}, \hat{C}$ the universal constants of Lemma 2.12. If $\varepsilon \leq \hat{\delta}$, then (a, b) satisfies (2.79), (2.80), and therefore, by Lemma 2.12, the actions $S_\lambda(u_0, v_0)$ satisfy (2.81). If $\hat{C}\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}c_0$, then

$$\hat{C}(\|a\|_{m_1 + \frac{1}{2}}^2 + \|b\|_{m_1 - \frac{1}{2}}^2) \leq \hat{C}\varepsilon^2 \leq \hat{C}\varepsilon \leq \frac{c_0}{2},$$

and we obtain

$$|\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta - \lambda^2 S_\lambda| \geq \frac{c_0}{2}(\alpha^2 S_\alpha + \beta^2 S_\beta + \lambda^2 S_\lambda) \tag{2.83}$$

for all $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \Gamma_1$, $\alpha + \beta = \lambda$.

Now let $\tilde{c}_0 := \frac{1}{2}c_0$, $\tilde{\varepsilon} := C_1 \varepsilon$. By (2.82), (2.83), one has

$$0 < \tilde{c}_0 \leq 1, \quad 0 < \tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \frac{\delta_1}{2}, \quad \tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \delta_3 \tilde{c}_0, \quad \|u_0\|_{m_1} \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}$$

if $\varepsilon \leq \frac{\delta_1}{2C_1}$, $\varepsilon \leq \frac{\delta_3}{2C_1}c_0$, where δ_1, δ_3 are the universal constants in Lemma 2.8. Thus the assumptions of Lemma 2.8 are satisfied, and we obtain that the solution (u, v) of the Cauchy problem (2.12) is defined on $[0, T_3]$ with

$$T_3 = \frac{A_3 \tilde{c}_0^3}{\tilde{\varepsilon}^6}, \quad \|u(t)\|_{m_1} \leq 2\tilde{\varepsilon} \quad \forall t \in [0, T_3].$$

Replacing $\tilde{c}_0 = \frac{1}{2}c_0$, $\tilde{\varepsilon} = C_1\varepsilon$, we get $T_3 = A_4 c_0^3 \varepsilon^{-6}$ for some universal constant A_4. Since $c_0 \leq 1$, all the conditions on ε hold if $\varepsilon \leq \delta c_0$, where we define $\delta := \min\{\hat{\delta}, \frac{1}{2\hat{C}}, \frac{\delta_1}{2C_1}, \frac{\delta_3}{2C_1}\}$, which is a universal positive constant. $\qquad\square$

3   Appendix. Quasilinear normal form and transformations

In this section we review the main formulas and inequalities of the normal form construction of [2]-[3] (subsections 3.1-3.4), then we derive the effective equations (2.5)-(2.6) and prove Lemma 2.1 (subsection 3.5).

3.1   Linear transformations

The first two transformations $\Phi^{(1)}, \Phi^{(2)}$ in [2] are very standard, and transform system (1.3) into another one (see (3.6)) where the linear part is diagonal, preserving both the real and the Hamiltonian structure of the problem. They are the symmetrization of the highest order and then the diagonalization of the linear terms.

Symmetrization of the highest order. In the Sobolev spaces (1.5) of zero-mean functions, the Fourier multiplier

$$\Lambda := |D_x| : H_0^s \to H_0^{s-1}, \quad e^{ij\cdot x} \mapsto |j|e^{ij\cdot x}$$

is invertible. System (1.3) writes

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u = v \\ \partial_t v = -(1 + \langle \Lambda u, \Lambda u \rangle)\Lambda^2 u, \end{cases} \tag{3.1}$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the real scalar product of $L^2(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$; the Hamiltonian (1.4) is

$$H(u,v) = \frac{1}{2}\langle v,v \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \Lambda u, \Lambda u \rangle + \frac{1}{4}\langle \Lambda u, \Lambda u \rangle^2.$$

To symmetrize the system at the highest order, we consider the linear, symplectic transformation

$$(u,v) = \Phi^{(1)}(q,p) := (\Lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}}q, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}p). \tag{3.2}$$

System (3.1) becomes

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t q = \Lambda p \\ \partial_t p = -(1 + \langle \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q \rangle)\Lambda q, \end{cases} \tag{3.3}$$

which is the Hamiltonian system $\partial_t(q,p) = J\nabla H^{(1)}(q,p)$ with Hamiltonian $H^{(1)} = H \circ \Phi^{(1)}$, namely

$$H^{(1)}(q,p) = \frac{1}{2}\langle \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}p, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}p \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q \rangle + \frac{1}{4}\langle \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}q \rangle^2, \quad J := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.4}$$

The original problem requires the "physical variables" (u,v) to be real-valued; this corresponds to (q,p) being real-valued too. Also note that $\langle \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}p, \Lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}p \rangle = \langle \Lambda p, p \rangle$.

Diagonalization of the highest order: complex variables. To diagonalize the linear part $\partial_t q = \Lambda p$, $\partial_t p = -\Lambda q$ of system (3.3), we introduce complex variables.

System (3.3) and the Hamiltonian $H^{(1)}(q,p)$ in (3.4) are also meaningful, without any change, for *complex* functions q, p. Thus we define the change of complex variables $(q,p) = \Phi^{(2)}(f,g)$ as

$$(q,p) = \Phi^{(2)}(f,g) := \left(\frac{f+g}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{f-g}{i\sqrt{2}}\right), \qquad f = \frac{q+ip}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad g = \frac{q-ip}{\sqrt{2}}, \tag{3.5}$$

so that system (3.3) becomes

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f = -i\Lambda f - i\frac{1}{4}\langle \Lambda(f+g), f+g \rangle \Lambda(f+g) \\ \partial_t g = i\Lambda g + i\frac{1}{4}\langle \Lambda(f+g), f+g \rangle \Lambda(f+g) \end{cases} \tag{3.6}$$

where the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the integral of the product of any two complex functions

$$\langle w,h \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} w(x)h(x)\, dx = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}} w_j h_{-j}, \quad w,h \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}). \tag{3.7}$$

The map $\Phi^{(2)} : (f, g) \mapsto (q, p)$ in (3.5) is a $\mathbb{C}$-linear isomorphism of the Sobolev space $H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C}) \times H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{C})$ of pairs of complex functions, for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$. When (q, p) are real, (f, g) are complex conjugate. The restriction of $\Phi^{(2)}$ to the space $H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ (see (2.1)) of pairs of complex conjugate functions is an $\mathbb{R}$-linear isomorphism onto the space $H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R}) \times H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$ of pairs of real functions. For $g = \overline{f}$, the second equation in (3.6) is redundant, being the complex conjugate of the first equation. In other words, system (3.6) has the following "real structure": it is of the form

$$\partial_t \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{F}(f, g) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}_1(f, g) \\ \mathcal{F}_2(f, g) \end{pmatrix}$$

where the vector field $\mathcal{F}(f, g)$ satisfies

$$\mathcal{F}_2(f, \overline{f}) = \overline{\mathcal{F}_1(f, \overline{f})}. \tag{3.8}$$

Under the transformation $\Phi^{(2)}$, the Hamiltonian system (3.3) for complex variables (q, p) becomes (3.6), which is the Hamiltonian system $\partial_t(f, g) = iJ\nabla H^{(2)}(f, g)$ with Hamiltonian $H^{(2)} = H^{(1)} \circ \Phi^{(2)}$, namely

$$H^{(2)}(f, g) = \langle \Lambda f, g \rangle + \frac{1}{16}\langle \Lambda(f + g), f + g \rangle^2,$$

where J is defined in (3.4), $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is defined in (3.7), and $\nabla H^{(2)}$ is the gradient with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. System (3.3) for real (q, p) (which corresponds to the original Kirchhoff equation) becomes system (3.6) restricted to the subspace $H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ where $g = \overline{f}$.

3.2 Diagonalization of the order one

In [2] the following nonlinear global transformation $\Phi^{(3)}$ is constructed. Its effect is to remove the unbounded operator Λ from the "off-diagonal" terms of the equation, namely those terms coupling f and $\overline{f}$.

Lemma 3.1 (Lemma 3.1 of [2]). *Let*

$$\Phi^{(3)}(\eta, \psi) := \mathcal{M}(\eta, \psi) \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \psi \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.9}$$

where $\mathcal{M}(\eta, \psi)$ is the matrix

$$\mathcal{M}(\eta, \psi) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(P(\eta, \psi))}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho(P(\eta, \psi)) \\ \rho(P(\eta, \psi)) & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

ρ is the function

$$\rho(x) := \frac{-x}{1 + x + \sqrt{1 + 2x}},$$

P is the functional

$$P(\eta, \psi) := \varphi(Q(\eta, \psi)), \qquad Q(\eta, \psi) := \frac{1}{4}\langle \Lambda(\eta + \psi), \eta + \psi \rangle,$$

and φ is the inverse of the function $x \mapsto x\sqrt{1 + 2x}$, namely

$$x\sqrt{1 + 2x} = y \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = \varphi(y).$$

Then, for all real $s \geq \frac{1}{2}$, the nonlinear map $\Phi^{(3)} : H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \to H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ is invertible, continuous, with continuous inverse

$$(\Phi^{(3)})^{-1}(f, g) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \rho^2(Q(f, g))}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\rho(Q(f, g)) \\ -\rho(Q(f, g)) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix}.$$

For all $s \geq \frac{1}{2}$, all $(\eta, \psi) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, one has

$$\|\Phi^{(3)}(\eta, \psi)\|_s \leq C(\|\eta, \psi\|_{\frac{1}{2}})\|\eta, \psi\|_s$$

for some increasing function C. The same estimate is satisfied by $(\Phi^{(3)})^{-1}$.

In [2] it is proved that system (3.6), under the change of variable $(f,g) = \Phi^{(3)}(\eta, \psi)$, becomes

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t \eta = -i\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)}\,\Lambda\eta + \dfrac{i}{4(1 + 2P(\eta, \psi))}\Big(\langle \Lambda\psi, \Lambda\psi \rangle - \langle \Lambda\eta, \Lambda\eta \rangle \Big)\psi, \\
\partial_t \psi = i\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)}\,\Lambda\psi + \dfrac{i}{4(1 + 2P(\eta, \psi))}\Big(\langle \Lambda\psi, \Lambda\psi \rangle - \langle \Lambda\eta, \Lambda\eta \rangle \Big)\eta.
\end{cases}
\tag{3.10}
$$

System (3.10) is diagonal at the order one, i.e. the coupling of η and ψ (except for the coefficients) is confined to terms of order zero. Note that the coefficients of (3.10) are finite for $\eta, \psi \in H_0^1$, while the coefficients in (3.6) are finite for $f, g \in H_0^{\frac{1}{2}}$: the regularity threshold of the transformed system is $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than before.

The real structure is preserved, namely the second equation in (3.10) is the complex conjugate of the first one, or, in other words, the vector field in (3.10) satisfies property (3.8). Even if $\Phi^{(3)}$ is not symplectic, nonetheless the transformed Hamiltonian $H^{(3)} := H^{(2)} \circ \Phi^{(3)}$ is still a prime integral of the equation, and it is

$$
H^{(3)}(\eta, \psi) = \frac{-P(\eta, \psi)(\langle \Lambda\eta, \eta \rangle + \langle \Lambda\psi, \psi \rangle)}{2\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)}} + \frac{1 + P(\eta, \psi)}{\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)}}\langle \Lambda\eta, \psi \rangle + P^2(\eta, \psi).
$$

As observed in [2], since $P(\eta, \psi)$ is a function of time only (namely it does not depend on x), the vector field of (3.10) could be divided by a factor $\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)}$ by a reparametrization of the time variable; this would normalize the terms of order one. In [2]-[3], however, we did not make so, because it was not necessary.

3.3   Normal form: first step

The next step is the cancellation of the cubic terms contributing to the energy estimate. Following [2], we write (3.10) as

$$
\partial_t(\eta, \psi) = X(\eta, \psi) := \mathcal{D}_1(\eta, \psi) + \mathcal{D}_{\geq 3}(\eta, \psi) + \mathcal{B}_3(\eta, \psi) + \mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}(\eta, \psi)
\tag{3.11}
$$

where

$$
\mathcal{D}_1(\eta, \psi) := \begin{pmatrix} -i\Lambda\eta \\ i\Lambda\psi \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\geq 3}(\eta, \psi) := (\sqrt{1 + 2P(\eta, \psi)} - 1)\mathcal{D}_1(\eta, \psi),
$$

$\mathcal{B}_3(\eta, \psi)$ is the cubic component of the bounded, off-diagonal term

$$
\mathcal{B}_3(\eta, \psi) = \frac{i}{4}\Big(\langle \Lambda\psi, \Lambda\psi \rangle - \langle \Lambda\eta, \Lambda\eta \rangle \Big) \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}
$$

and $\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}(\eta, \psi)$ is the bounded remainder of higher homogeneity degree

$$
\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}(\eta, \psi) = \frac{-iP(\eta, \psi)}{2(1 + 2P(\eta, \psi))}\Big(\langle \Lambda\psi, \Lambda\psi \rangle - \langle \Lambda\eta, \Lambda\eta \rangle \Big) \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}.
\tag{3.12}
$$

The term $\mathcal{D}_{\geq 3}$ gives no contribution to the energy estimate; the term $\mathcal{B}_3$ is removed by the following normal form transformation. Let

$$
\Phi^{(4)}(w, z) := (I + M(w, z)) \begin{pmatrix} w \\ z \end{pmatrix},
\tag{3.13}
$$

$$
M(w, z) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A_{12}[w, w] + C_{12}[z, z] \\ A_{12}[z, z] + C_{12}[w, w] & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\tag{3.14}
$$

where A_{12}, C_{12} are the maps

$$
A_{12}[u, v]h := \sum_{j,k \neq 0,\, |j| \neq |k|} u_j v_{-j} \frac{|j|^2}{8(|j| - |k|)} h_k e^{ik \cdot x},
\tag{3.15}
$$

$$
C_{12}[u, v]h := \sum_{j,k \neq 0} u_j v_{-j} \frac{|j|^2}{8(|j| + |k|)} h_k e^{ik \cdot x}.
\tag{3.16}
$$

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Let
$$m_0 := 1 \quad \text{if } d = 1, \qquad m_0 := \frac{3}{2} \quad \text{if } d \geq 2. \tag{3.17}$$

Lemma 3.2 (Lemma 4.1 of [2]). *Let A_{12}, C_{12}, m_0 be defined in (3.15), (3.16), (3.17). For all complex functions u, v, h, all real $s \geq 0$,*

$$\|A_{12}[u,v]h\|_s \leq \frac{3}{8}\|u\|_{m_0}\|v\|_{m_0}\|h\|_s, \quad \|C_{12}[u,v]h\|_s \leq \frac{1}{16}\|u\|_1\|v\|_1\|h\|_s.$$

The differential of $\Phi^{(4)}$ at the point (w, z) is

$$(\Phi^{(4)})'(w,z) = (I + K(w,z)), \qquad K(w,z) = M(w,z) + E(w,z),$$

where $M(w, z)$ is defined in (3.14), and

$$E(w,z)\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\\beta\end{pmatrix} := \begin{pmatrix}2A_{12}[w,\alpha]z + 2C_{12}[z,\beta]z\\2C_{12}[w,\alpha]w + 2A_{12}[z,\beta]w\end{pmatrix}. \tag{3.18}$$

Lemma 3.3 (Lemma 4.2 of [2]). *For all $s \geq 0$, all $(w,z) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, $(\alpha, \beta) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ one has*

$$\left\|M(w,z)\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\\beta\end{pmatrix}\right\|_s \leq \frac{7}{16}\|w\|_{m_0}^2\|\alpha\|_s,$$

$$\left\|K(w,z)\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\\beta\end{pmatrix}\right\|_s \leq \frac{7}{16}\|w\|_{m_0}^2\|\alpha\|_s + \frac{7}{8}\|w\|_{m_0}\|w\|_s\|\alpha\|_{m_0},$$

where m_0 is defined in (3.17). For $\|w\|_{m_0} < \frac{1}{2}$, the operator $(I + K(w,z)) : H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \to H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ is invertible, with inverse

$$(I + K(w,z))^{-1} = I - K(w,z) + \tilde{K}(w,z), \quad \tilde{K}(w,z) := \sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(-K(w,z))^n,$$

satisfying

$$\left\|(I + K(w,z))^{-1}\begin{pmatrix}\alpha\\\beta\end{pmatrix}\right\|_s \leq C(\|\alpha\|_s + \|w\|_{m_0}\|w\|_s\|\alpha\|_{m_0}),$$

for all $s \geq 0$, where C is a universal constant.

The nonlinear, continuous map $\Phi^{(4)}$ is invertible in a ball around the origin.

Lemma 3.4 (Lemma 4.3 of [2]). *For all $(\eta, \psi) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|\eta\|_{m_0} \leq \frac{1}{4}$, there exists a unique $(w, z) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ such that $\Phi^{(4)}(w,z) = (\eta, \psi)$, with $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq 2\|\eta\|_{m_0}$. If, in addition, $\eta \in H_0^s$ for some $s > m_0$, then w also belongs to H_0^s, and $\|w\|_s \leq 2\|\eta\|_s$. This defines the continuous inverse map $(\Phi^{(4)})^{-1} : H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap \{\|\eta\|_{m_0} \leq \frac{1}{4}\} \to H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$.*

Under the change of variables $(\eta, \psi) = \Phi^{(4)}(w, z)$, it is proved in [2] that system (3.10) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t(w,z) &= (I + K(w,z))^{-1}X(\Phi^{(4)}(w,z)) =: X^+(w,z)\\&= \big(1 + \mathcal{P}(w,z)\big)\mathcal{D}_1(w,z) + X_3^+(w,z) + X_{\geq 5}^+(w,z)\end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

where

$$\mathcal{P}(w,z) := \sqrt{1 + 2P(\Phi^{(4)}(w,z))} - 1,$$

$X_3^+(w, z)$ has components

$$(X_3^+)_1(w,z) := -\frac{i}{4}\sum_{j,k\neq 0,\,|k|=|j|} w_j w_{-j}|j|^2 z_k e^{ik\cdot x},$$

$$(X_3^+)_2(w,z) := \frac{i}{4}\sum_{j,k\neq 0,\,|k|=|j|} z_j z_{-j}|j|^2 w_k e^{ik\cdot x},$$

and

$$X^+_{\geq 5}(w, z) := K(w, z)\big(I + K(w, z)\big)^{-1}\big(\mathcal{B}_3(w, z) - X^+_3(w, z)\big) + \mathcal{R}^+_{\geq 5}(w, z)$$
$$- \mathcal{P}(w, z)\big(I + K(w, z)\big)^{-1}\big(\mathcal{B}_3(w, z) - X^+_3(w, z)\big)$$

with

$$\mathcal{R}^+_{\geq 5}(w, z) := (I + K(w, z))^{-1}\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}(\Phi^{(4)}(w, z)) + [\mathcal{B}_3(\Phi^{(4)}(w, z)) - \mathcal{B}_3(w, z)]$$
$$+ \big(-K(w, z) + \tilde{K}(w, z)\big)\mathcal{B}_3(\Phi^{(4)}(w, z)),$$

$\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}$ defined in (3.12).

Lemma 3.5 (Lemma 4.5 of [2])**.** *The maps $M(w, \overline{w})$, $K(w, \overline{w})$, and the transformation $\Phi^{(4)}$ preserve the structure of real vector field (3.8). Hence X^+ defined in (3.19) satisfies (3.8).*

The terms $(1 + \mathcal{P})\mathcal{D}_1$ and X^+_3 in (3.19) give no contributions to the energy estimate, because, as one can check directly,

$$\langle \Lambda^s(1 + \mathcal{P})(-i\Lambda w), \Lambda^s z\rangle + \langle \Lambda^s w, \Lambda^s(1 + \mathcal{P})i\Lambda z\rangle = 0$$

and

$$\langle \Lambda^s(X^+_3)_1, \Lambda^s z\rangle + \langle \Lambda^s w, \Lambda^s(X^+_3)_2\rangle = 0.$$

Similarly, also $\mathcal{P}X^+_3$ gives no contribution to the energy estimate, because

$$\langle \Lambda^s(\mathcal{P}X^+_3)_1, \Lambda^s z\rangle + \langle \Lambda^s w, \Lambda^s(\mathcal{P}X^+_3)_2\rangle = \mathcal{P}\langle \Lambda^s(X^+_3)_1, \Lambda^s z\rangle + \mathcal{P}\langle \Lambda^s w, \Lambda^s(X^+_3)_2\rangle = 0.$$

Lemma 3.6 (Lemma 4.6 of [2])**.** *For all $s \geq 0$, all pairs of complex conjugate functions (w, z), one has*
$$\|\mathcal{B}_3(w, z)\|_s \leq \frac{1}{2}\|w\|_1^2\|w\|_s, \quad \|X^+_3(w, z)\|_s \leq \frac{1}{4}\|w\|_1^2\|w\|_s,$$

and, for $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, for all complex functions h,

$$\|\mathcal{P}(w, z)h\|_s = \mathcal{P}(w, z)\|h\|_s, \quad 0 \leq \mathcal{P}(w, z) \leq C\|w\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2, \tag{3.20}$$
$$\|\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}(w, z)\|_s \leq 2P(w, z)\|\mathcal{B}_3(w, z)\|_s \leq C\|w\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2\|w\|_1^2\|w\|_s$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{\geq 5}$ is defined in (3.12) and C is a universal constant.

Lemma 3.7 (Lemma 4.7 of [2])**.** *For all $s \geq 0$, all $(w, z) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ with $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, one has*
$$\|X^+_{\geq 5}(w, z)\|_s \leq C\|w\|_1^2\|w\|_{m_0}^2\|w\|_s \tag{3.21}$$

where C is a universal constant.

In [3] it is calculated that

$$X^+(w, z) = (1 + \mathcal{P}(w, z))\big(\mathcal{D}_1(w, z) + X^+_3(w, z)\big) + X^+_5(w, z) + X^+_{\geq 7}(w, z) \tag{3.22}$$

where $X^+_5(w, z)$ are terms of quintic homogeneity order extracted from $X^+_{\geq 5}(w, z)$, namely

$$X^+_5(w, z) := \mathcal{B}'_3(w, z)M(w, z)\binom{w}{z} - K(w, z)X^+_3(w, z) - 3Q(w, z)\mathcal{B}_3(w, z), \tag{3.23}$$

and

$$X^+_{\geq 7}(w, z) := X^+_{\geq 5}(w, z) - \mathcal{P}(w, z)X^+_3(w, z) - X^+_5(w, z). \tag{3.24}$$

The terms $(1 + \mathcal{P}(w, z))(\mathcal{D}_1(w, z) + X^+_3(w, z))$ in (3.22) give no contributions to the energy estimate.

Lemma 3.8 (Lemma 4.8 of [3]). *For all $s \geq 0$, all $(w, z) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ with $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, one has*

$$\|X_5^+(w, z)\|_s \leq C\|w\|_{m_0}^4 \|w\|_s, \quad \|X_{\geq 7}^+(w, z)\|_s \leq C\|w\|_{m_0}^6 \|w\|_s,$$

where C is a universal constant.

It is calculated in [3] that the first component $(X_5^+(w, z))_1$ of $X_5^+(w, z)$ is the sum of the following eight terms:

$$Y_{11}^{(4)}[w, w, w, w]w := -\frac{i}{64} \sum_{j,\ell,k} \left(\frac{|j|^2|\ell|^2}{|j| + |k|} + \frac{|j|^2|\ell|^2}{|\ell| + |k|} \right) w_j w_{-j} w_\ell w_{-\ell} w_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{11}^{(2)}[w, w, z, z]w := \frac{i}{32} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j|^2|\ell|^2 \left(\frac{-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|}(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|k|})}{|j| - |k|} + \frac{1}{|j| + |k|} - \frac{(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} \right) w_j w_{-j} z_\ell z_{-\ell} w_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{11}^{(0)}[z, z, z, z]w := \frac{i}{64} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j|^2|\ell|^2 \left(-\frac{\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|} + \delta_{|j|}^{|k|}}{|j| + |\ell|} + \frac{(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|k|})}{|j| - |k|} + \frac{(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} \right) z_j z_{-j} z_\ell z_{-\ell} w_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{12}^{(4)}[w, w, w, w]z := \frac{3i}{32} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j||\ell|(|j| + |\ell|) w_j w_{-j} w_\ell w_{-\ell} z_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{12}^{(3)}[w, w, w, z]z := \frac{i}{16} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j|^2|\ell| \left(\frac{|\ell|\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|}(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} + 6 + \frac{|\ell|}{|\ell| + |j|} + \frac{|\ell|(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|})}{|\ell| - |j|} \right) w_j w_{-j} w_\ell z_{-\ell} z_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{12}^{(2)}[w, w, z, z]z := \frac{3i}{16} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j||\ell|(|j| - |\ell|) w_j w_{-j} z_\ell z_{-\ell} z_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{12}^{(1)}[w, z, z, z]z := \frac{i}{16} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j||\ell|^2 \left(\frac{-|j|\delta_{|j|}^{|\ell|}}{|j| + |k|} - 6 + \frac{|j|(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|\ell|})}{|\ell| - |j|} - \frac{|j|}{|\ell| + |j|} \right) w_j z_{-j} z_\ell z_{-\ell} z_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

$$Y_{12}^{(0)}[z, z, z, z]z := -\frac{3i}{32} \sum_{j,\ell,k} |j||\ell|(|j| + |\ell|) z_j z_{-j} z_\ell z_{-\ell} z_k e^{ik \cdot x},$$

where $\delta_{|k|}^{|j|}$ is the Kronecker delta, and when a coefficient is a fraction of the type 0/0, it must be taken as zero (this notation just avoids writing sums with several different restrictions on the summation set).

The second component $(X_5^+(w, z))_2$ of $X_5^+(w, z)$ is deduced from the first one by the real structure (3.8).

3.4 Normal form: second step

In [3] we define the transformation

$$\binom{w}{z} = \Phi^{(5)}(u, v) := (I + \mathcal{M}(u, v)) \binom{u}{v}, \tag{3.25}$$

where

$$\mathcal{M}(u, v) = \mathcal{A}[u, u, u, u] + \mathcal{B}[u, u, u, v] + \mathcal{C}[u, u, v, v] + \mathcal{D}[u, v, v, v] + \mathcal{F}[v, v, v, v], \tag{3.26}$$

$$\mathcal{A}[u, u, u, u] = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{A}_{11}[u, u, u, u] & \mathcal{A}_{12}[u, u, u, u] \\ \mathcal{A}_{21}[u, u, u, u] & \mathcal{A}_{22}[u, u, u, u] \end{pmatrix},$$

and similarly for the other terms in (3.26); also,

$$\mathcal{A}_{11}[u^{(1)}, u^{(2)}, u^{(3)}, u^{(4)}]h := \sum_{j,\ell,k} u_j^{(1)} u_{-j}^{(2)} u_\ell^{(3)} u_{-\ell}^{(4)} h_k \, a_{11}(j, \ell, k) \, e^{ik \cdot x}$$

for all $u^{(1)}, \ldots, u^{(4)}, h$, so that $\mathcal{A}_{11}$ is determined by the coefficients $a_{11}(j, \ell, k)$, and similarly for all the other operators. In [3] we calculate the coefficients of the normal form transformations, which are

$$a_{11}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{|j|^2 |\ell|^2}{128(|j| + |\ell|)} \left(\frac{1}{|j| + |k|} + \frac{1}{|\ell| + |k|} \right), \tag{3.27}$$

$$b_{11}(j, \ell, k) := 0, \tag{3.28}$$

$$c_{11}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{1}{64} |j|^2 |\ell|^2 \left(\frac{-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|}(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|k|})}{|j| - |k|} + \frac{1}{|j| + |k|} - \frac{(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} \right) \frac{1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|\ell|}}{|\ell| - |j|}, \tag{3.29}$$

$$d_{11}(j, \ell, k) := 0, \tag{3.30}$$

$$f_{11}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{1}{128} \left(-\frac{\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|} + \delta_{|j|}^{|k|}}{|j| + |\ell|} + \frac{(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|k|})}{|j| - |k|} + \frac{(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} \right) \frac{|j|^2 |\ell|^2}{|j| + |\ell|}, \tag{3.31}$$

$$a_{12}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{3}{64} |j||\ell|(|j| + |\ell|) \frac{(1 - \delta_{|k|}^{|j| + |\ell|})}{|k| - |j| - |\ell|}, \tag{3.32}$$

$$b_{12}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{|j|^2 |\ell|}{32} \left(\frac{|\ell|\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|}(1 - \delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell| - |k|} + 6 + \frac{|\ell|}{|\ell| + |j|} + \frac{|\ell|(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|j|})}{|\ell| - |j|} \right) \frac{1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|k|}}{|k| - |j|}, \tag{3.33}$$

$$c_{12}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{3}{32} |j||\ell|(|j| - |\ell|) \frac{1 - \delta_{|k|}^{|j| - |\ell|}}{|k| - |j| + |\ell|}, \tag{3.34}$$

$$d_{12}(j, \ell, k) := \frac{|j||\ell|^2}{32(|k| + |\ell|)} \left(\frac{-|j|\delta_{|j|}^{|\ell|}}{|j| + |k|} - 6 + \frac{|j|(1 - \delta_{|j|}^{|\ell|})}{|\ell| - |j|} - \frac{|j|}{|\ell| + |j|} \right), \tag{3.35}$$

$$f_{12}(j, \ell, k) := -\frac{3|j||\ell|(|j| + |\ell|)}{64(|k| + |j| + |\ell|)}, \tag{3.36}$$

with the same meaning of $0/0$ as above. The differential of $\Phi^{(5)}$ is

$$(\Phi^{(5)})'(u, v) = I + \mathcal{K}(u, v), \qquad \mathcal{K}(u, v) = \mathcal{M}(u, v) + \mathcal{E}(u, v) \tag{3.37}$$

where

$$\mathcal{E}(u, v) \binom{\alpha}{\beta} := \{ 2\mathcal{A}[u, \alpha, u, u] + 2\mathcal{A}[u, u, u, \alpha] + 2\mathcal{B}[u, \alpha, u, v]$$

$$+ \mathcal{B}[u, u, \alpha, v] + \mathcal{B}[u, u, u, \beta] + 2\mathcal{C}[u, \alpha, v, v] + 2\mathcal{C}[u, u, v, \beta] + \mathcal{D}[\alpha, v, v, v]$$

$$+ \mathcal{D}[u, \beta, v, v] + 2\mathcal{D}[u, v, v, \beta] + 2\mathcal{F}[v, \beta, v, v] + 2\mathcal{F}[v, v, v, \beta] \} \binom{u}{v}. \tag{3.38}$$

With the change of variable (3.25), the transformed equation is

$$\partial_t(u, v) = W(u, v) \tag{3.39}$$

where

$$W(u, v) := \left((\Phi^{(5)})'(u, v) \right)^{-1} X^+(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)).$$

Recalling (3.22), we decompose

$$W(u, v) = \left(1 + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)) \right) \left(\mathcal{D}_1(u, v) + X_3^+(u, v) \right) + W_5(u, v) + W_{\geq 7}(u, v), \tag{3.40}$$

where $(1 + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}))(\mathcal{D}_1 + X_3^+)$ give no contribution to the energy estimate,

$$W_5(u, v) := X_5^+(u, v) + \mathcal{D}_1(\mathcal{M}(u, v)[u, v]) - \mathcal{K}(u, v)\mathcal{D}_1(u, v)$$

and $W_{\geq 7}(u,v)$ is defined by difference and contains only terms of homogeneity at least seven in (u,v). The first component $(W_5)_1(u,v)$ of the vector field $W(u,v)$ is

$$(W_5)_1(u,v) = \frac{i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |j|=|\ell|}} u_j u_{-j} v_\ell v_{-\ell} u_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j|^2 |\ell|^2 \Big(\frac{1}{|j|+|k|} - \frac{(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell|-|k|}\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{3i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |k|=|j|+|\ell|}} u_j u_{-j} u_\ell u_{-\ell} v_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j||\ell||k|$$

$$+ \frac{i}{16} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |j|=|k|}} u_j u_{-j} u_\ell v_{-\ell} v_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j|^2 |\ell| \Big(6 + \frac{|\ell|}{|\ell|+|j|} + \frac{|\ell|(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|})}{|\ell|-|j|}\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{3i}{16} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |k|=|j|-|\ell|}} u_j u_{-j} v_\ell v_{-\ell} v_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j||\ell||k|, \tag{3.41}$$

and its second component is

$$(W_5)_2(u,v) = -\frac{i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |j|=|\ell|}} v_j v_{-j} u_\ell u_{-\ell} v_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j|^2 |\ell|^2 \Big(\frac{1}{|j|+|k|} - \frac{(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell|-|k|}\Big)$$

$$- \frac{3i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |k|=|j|+|\ell|}} v_j v_{-j} v_\ell v_{-\ell} u_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j||\ell||k|$$

$$- \frac{i}{16} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |j|=|k|}} v_j v_{-j} v_\ell u_{-\ell} u_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j|^2 |\ell| \Big(6 + \frac{|\ell|}{|\ell|+|j|} + \frac{|\ell|(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|})}{|\ell|-|j|}\Big)$$

$$- \frac{3i}{16} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell,k \\ |k|=|j|-|\ell|}} v_j v_{-j} u_\ell u_{-\ell} u_k e^{ik\cdot x} |j||\ell||k|. \tag{3.42}$$

Lemma 3.9 (Lemma 5.1 of [3]). *For all $s \geq 0$, $(w,z) \in H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, one has*

$$\|W_5(u,v)\|_s \leq C\|u\|_{m_0}^4 \|u\|_s,$$

where C is a universal constant.

By (3.39), (3.40), (3.41)-(3.42), the system for the Fourier coefficients becomes

$$\partial_t u_k = -i(1+\mathcal{P})\Big(|k|u_k + \frac{1}{4} \sum_{|j|=|k|} u_j u_{-j} |j|^2 v_k\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell \\ |j|=|\ell|}} u_j u_{-j} v_\ell v_{-\ell} u_k |j|^2 |\ell|^2 \Big(\frac{1}{|j|+|k|} - \frac{(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell|-|k|}\Big)$$

$$+ \frac{3i}{32} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell \\ |j|+|\ell|=|k|}} u_j u_{-j} u_\ell u_{-\ell} v_k |j||\ell||k|$$

$$+ \frac{i}{16} \sum_{\substack{j,\ell \\ |j|=|k|}} u_j u_{-j} u_\ell v_{-\ell} v_k |j|^2 |\ell| \Big(6 + \frac{|\ell|}{|\ell|+|j|} + \frac{|\ell|(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|})}{|\ell|-|j|}\Big)$$

$$+\frac{3i}{16}\sum_{\substack{j,\ell\\|j|-|\ell|=|k|}}u_ju_{-j}v_\ell v_{-\ell}v_k|j||\ell||k|+[(W_{\geq7})_1(u,v)]_k \tag{3.43}$$

and

$$\partial_t v_k=i(1+\mathcal{P})\Big(|k|v_k+\frac{1}{4}\sum_{|j|=|k|}v_jv_{-j}|j|^2u_k\Big)$$

$$-\frac{i}{32}\sum_{\substack{j,\ell\\|j|=|\ell|}}v_jv_{-j}u_\ell u_{-\ell}v_k|j|^2|\ell|^2\Big(\frac{1}{|j|+|k|}-\frac{(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|k|})}{|\ell|-|k|}\Big)$$

$$-\frac{3i}{32}\sum_{\substack{j,\ell\\|j|+|\ell|=|k|}}v_jv_{-j}v_\ell v_{-\ell}u_k|j||\ell||k|$$

$$-\frac{i}{16}\sum_{\substack{j,\ell\\|j|=|k|}}v_jv_{-j}v_\ell u_{-\ell}u_k|j|^2|\ell|\Big(6+\frac{|\ell|}{|\ell|+|j|}+\frac{|\ell|(1-\delta_{|\ell|}^{|j|})}{|\ell|-|j|}\Big)$$

$$-\frac{3i}{16}\sum_{\substack{j,\ell\\|j|-|\ell|=|k|}}v_jv_{-j}u_\ell u_{-\ell}u_k|j||\ell||k|+[(W_{\geq7})_2(u,v)]_k \tag{3.44}$$

where $[(W_{\geq7})_1(u,v)]_k$ denotes the k-th Fourier coefficient of the first component of $W_{\geq7}(u,v)$, and similarly for the second component; $\mathcal{P}$ denotes, in short, $\mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u,v))$, which is a real function of time only, namely it is independent of x.

Lemma 3.10 (Lemma 5.4 of [3]). *For $d\geq2$, the coefficients $a_{11},c_{11},f_{11},a_{12},b_{12},c_{12},d_{12},f_{12}$ in (3.27)-(3.36) all satisfy the bound*

$$|coefficient(k,j,\ell)|\leq C(|j|^4|\ell|^2+|j|^2|\ell|^4)$$

for some universal constant C. For $d=1$, they satisfy

$$|coefficient(k,j,\ell)|\leq C|j|^2|\ell|^2.$$

Lemma 3.11 (Lemma 5.5 of [3]). *Let m_1 be defined in (1.6). All the operators $\mathcal{G}\in\{\mathcal{A}_{11},\mathcal{C}_{11},\mathcal{F}_{11},\mathcal{A}_{12},\mathcal{B}_{12},\mathcal{C}_{12},\mathcal{D}_{12},\mathcal{F}_{12}\}$ satisfy*

$$\|\mathcal{G}[u,v,w,z]h\|_s\leq C\|u\|_{m_1}\|v\|_{m_1}\|w\|_{m_1}\|z\|_{m_1}\|h\|_s$$

for all complex functions u,v,w,z,h, all real $s\geq0$, where C is a universal constant.

Lemma 3.12 (Lemma 5.6 of [3]). *For all $s\geq0$, all $(u,v),(\alpha,\beta)$, one has*

$$\Big\|\mathcal{M}(u,v)\binom{\alpha}{\beta}\Big\|_s\leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^4\|\alpha\|_s, \tag{3.45}$$

$$\Big\|\mathcal{K}(u,v)\binom{\alpha}{\beta}\Big\|_s\leq C\|u\|_{m_1}^3(\|u\|_{m_1}\|\alpha\|_s+\|u\|_s\|\alpha\|_{m_1}),$$

where m_1 is defined in (1.6) and C is a universal constant.

There exists a universal constant $\delta>0$ such that, for $\|u\|_{m_1}<\delta$, the operator $(I+\mathcal{K}(u,v)):H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d,c.c.)\to H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d,c.c.)$ is invertible, with inverse satisfying

$$\Big\|(I+\mathcal{K}(u,v))^{-1}\binom{\alpha}{\beta}\Big\|_s\leq C(\|\alpha\|_s+\|u\|_{m_1}^3\|u\|_s\|\alpha\|_{m_1})$$

for all $s\geq0$.

The nonlinear, continuous map $\Phi^{(5)}$ is invertible in a ball around the origin.

Lemma 3.13 (Lemma 5.7 of [3]). *There exists a universal constant $\delta > 0$ such that, for all $(w, z) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|w\|_{m_1} \le \delta$, there exists a unique $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ such that $\Phi^{(5)}(u, v) = (w, z)$, with $\|u\|_{m_1} \le 2\|w\|_{m_1}$. If, in addition, $w \in H_0^s$ for some $s > m_1$, then u also belongs to H_0^s, and $\|u\|_s \le 2\|w\|_s$. This defines the continuous inverse map $(\Phi^{(5)})^{-1} : H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap \{\|w\|_{m_1} \le \delta\} \to H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.).$*

By equations (5.35) of [3], the remainder $W_{\ge 7}(u, v)$ is given by

$$
\begin{aligned}
W_{\ge 7}(u, v) &= [1 + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v))]\breve{\mathcal{K}}(u, v)(W_5(u, v) - X_5^+(u, v)) \\
&\quad + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v))(W_5(u, v) - X_5^+(u, v)) \\
&\quad + \breve{\mathcal{K}}(u, v)[1 + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v))]X_3^+(u, v) \\
&\quad + \breve{\mathcal{K}}(u, v)X_5^+(u, v) \\
&\quad + (I + \mathcal{K}(u, v))^{-1}[1 + \mathcal{P}(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v))][X_3^+(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)) - X_3^+(u, v)] \\
&\quad + (I + \mathcal{K}(u, v))^{-1}[X_5^+(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)) - X_5^+(u, v)] \\
&\quad + (I + \mathcal{K}(u, v))^{-1}X_{\ge 7}^+(\Phi^{(5)}(u, v)), \quad\quad (3.46)
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\breve{\mathcal{K}}(u, v) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-\mathcal{K}(u, v))^n$.

Lemma 3.14 (Lemma 5.8 of [3]). *There exist universal constants $\delta > 0$, $C > 0$ such that, for all $s \ge 0$, for all $(u, v) \in H_0^{m_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.) \cap H_0^s(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$ in the ball $\|u\|_{m_1} \le \delta$, one has*

$$\|W_{\ge 7}(u, v)\|_s \le C\|u\|_{m_1}^6 \|u\|_s.$$

3.5 Derivation of the effective equation and structure of the remainder

Now that the construction of the normal form has been recalled in details, to obtain the "effective equations" (2.5)-(2.8) on Fourier spheres and to prove the estimates in Lemma 2.1 for the single Fourier coefficient of the remainder $W_{\ge 7}(u, v)$ is not difficult.

The derivation of (2.5)-(2.8) is a straightforward calculation: use the definition (2.2) of S_λ, B_λ, the equations (3.43)-(3.44) for the evolution of the Fourier coefficients u_k, v_k, and sum over all indices $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ on the sphere $|k| = \lambda$.

Proof of Lemma 2.1. The vector field $X(\eta, \psi)$ in (3.11) is given by the simple explicit formula in (3.10), where the multiplicative factors $P(\eta, \psi)$ and $(\langle \Lambda\psi, \Lambda\psi \rangle - \langle \Lambda\eta, \Lambda\eta \rangle)$ are functions of time, independent of x. Hence the Fourier coefficients of the remainder $\mathcal{R}_{\ge 5}$ in (3.12) satisfy

$$|[\mathcal{R}_{\ge 5}(\eta, \psi)]_k| \le \|\eta\|_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \|\eta\|_1^2 (|\eta_k| + |\eta_{-k}|)$$

for all $(\eta, \psi) \in H_0^1(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ ($|\psi_k| = |\eta_{-k}|$ because $\psi(x) = \overline{\eta(x)}$ and $\psi_k = \overline{(\eta_{-k})}$). Recalling the definition (3.15)-(3.16) of A_{12}, C_{12}, and following the proof of Lemma 4.1 of [2], we immediately obtain the inequalities for the Fourier coefficients

$$|[A_{12}[u, v]h]_k| \le \frac{3}{8}\|u\|_{m_0}\|v\|_{m_0}|h_k|, \quad\quad |[C_{12}[u, v]h]_k| \le \frac{1}{16}\|u\|_1\|v\|_1|h_k|$$

for all complex-valued functions u, v, h, all k. Hence, from the definitions (3.14), (3.18), one has

$$\left| \left[M(w, z)\binom{\alpha}{\beta} \right]_k \right| \le C\|w\|_{m_0}^2 (|\alpha_k| + |\alpha_{-k}|),$$

$$\left| \left[E(w, z)\binom{\alpha}{\beta} \right]_k \right| \le C\|w\|_{m_0}\|\alpha\|_{m_0}(|w_k| + |w_{-k}|)$$

for all $(w, z), (\alpha, \beta) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. Applying recursively these bounds, using induction and Neumann series (like e.g. in the proof of Lemma 4.3 of [2]), we obtain estimates for the Fourier coefficients of the inverse operator

$$\left| \left[(I + K(w, z))^{-1} \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \right]_k \right| \leq C\{(|\alpha_k| + |\alpha_{-k}|) + \|w\|_{m_0} \|\alpha\|_{m_0} (|w_k| + |w_{-k}|)\}$$

for all $(w, z), (\alpha, \beta) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, with $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq \delta$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, where $K(w, z) = M(w, z) + E(w, z)$ and $\delta > 0$ is a universal constant. With (lengthly but straightforward) similar calculations, from formulas (3.23), (3.24) for $X_5^+, X_{\geq 7}^+$ one proves that

$$|[X_5^+(w, z)]_k| \leq C\|w\|_{m_0}^4 (|w_k| + |w_{-k}|),$$
$$|[X_{\geq 7}^+(w, z)]_k| \leq C\|w\|_{m_0}^6 (|w_k| + |w_{-k}|)$$

for all $(w, z) \in H_0^{m_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, c.c.)$, $\|w\|_{m_0} \leq \delta$, for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}^d$.

Then we repeat the same kind of (long, but simple and explicit) analysis for the operators $\mathcal{M}(u, v), \mathcal{E}(u, v), \mathcal{K}(u, v)$ defined in (3.26), (3.38), (3.37), and we estimate the Fourier coefficients of $W_{\geq 7}(u, v)$ using its formula (3.46). □

Remark 3.15. The proof of Lemma 2.1 is based on the properties of vector fields $V(u, v)$ having the structure $V(u, v) = F(u, v) \binom{u}{v}$ where $F(u, v)$ is a Fourier multiplier with matrix symbol depending (nonlinearly) on (u, v). A more general version of Lemma 2.1 for reality preserving transformed vector fields of this form can be proved with essentially the same ingredients. □

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