

# M285K - course #14

Theorem.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(i)} \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ \left[ \nabla(\varphi, \sigma) \right]^{2p} \right]^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq (C_p)^C \\
 & \text{(ii)} \quad \forall g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \\
 & \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ \left| \int g \cdot \nabla(\varphi, \sigma) \right|^{2p} \right]^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq (C_p)^C \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \\
 & \text{(iii)} \quad \mathbb{E} \left[ \left[ \varphi(x) - \int_B \varphi(x) \right]^{2p} \right]^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq (C_p)^C \times \begin{cases} 1, & d \geq 2 \\ C_d \langle 2+|x| \rangle^{\frac{d-2}{2}}, & d=2 \\ \langle x \rangle^{\frac{d-2}{2}}, & d=1. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof.

Step 1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d), \quad \forall p \gg 1, R \geq 1, q \geq 1: \\
 & \left\| \int g \cdot \nabla \varphi \right\|_{L^{2p}(S_1)}^2 \leq p \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2 \left\| \left( \int_{B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^{2q} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^{2p}(S_1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2.  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \forall 1 < p < \infty, |q-1| \ll 1, 1 \leq r \ll R, \\ \left\| \left( \int_{B_r} (f [D\varphi + e]^{2q})^{\frac{1}{q}} \right) \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \lesssim \left\| \int_{B_r} f D\varphi \right\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)}^2 + 1 \end{array} \right.$

Step 3: Prove (i) & (ii) for  $D\varphi$  by bubbling.

\* Get:  $\left\| \left( \int_{B_r} (f [D\varphi + e]^{2q})^{\frac{1}{q}} \right) \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \lesssim 1 + \left\| \int_{B_r} f D\varphi \right\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)}^2$   $\left( \begin{array}{l} \forall 1 < p < \infty \\ |q-1| \ll 1 \\ 1 \leq r \ll R \end{array} \right.$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \omega^{-d} \chi_{B_r} D\varphi$

$\ll 1 + \left\| \int_{B_r} \omega^{-d} \chi_{B_r} D\varphi \right\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)}^2 / \left( \int_{B_r} \omega^{-d} \chi_{B_r} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$

$$\approx 1 + \underbrace{\rho \pi^{-d} \|\mathbb{E}[\psi_t]\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}}_{\leq \pi^{-d}} \underbrace{\left\| \int_{B_R} \psi_t \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}}_{\leq C R^{-d/q}} \underbrace{\left\| \int_{B_R} \psi_t \right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}}_{\leq C R^{-d/q}}$$

(CLT dom!)  $\forall p \gg 1$ .

$$\approx 1 + \underbrace{\rho \pi^{-d} R^{d/q}}_{\left(\frac{R}{\pi}\right)^d R^{-d/q}} \left\| \int_{B_R} \psi_t \right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^d)}^2$$

$$\rho C^d R^{d/q}$$

choose  $q > 1$ ,  $|q-1| < 1$ .

$\exists \pi = \frac{1}{C} R$ , for some large enough  $C$ .

$$\& \text{ R.s.t } \rho C^d R^{-d/q} < 1$$

$$R \gg (\rho C^d)^{q/d}$$

$\Rightarrow$  can absorb.

$$\rightarrow \left\| \left( \int_{B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^{2q} \right)^{1/q} \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \lesssim 1 \quad \forall R \gg (pC^d)^{q/d}$$

$$\begin{cases} p \gg 1 \\ |q-1| < \epsilon, \quad q \gg 1. \end{cases}$$

\* Note that  $\| [\nabla \varphi + e] \|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim R^{d/p} \left\| \int_{B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^2 \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$

$$\leq \left( \int_{B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^{2q} \right)^{1/q} \text{ by Jensen.}$$

$$\text{Indeed } \left( \int_{B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^{2p} \right)^{1/p} \lesssim R^{-d/p} \left( \sum_{z \in \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z}^d \cap B_R} [\nabla \varphi + e]^{2p} \right)^{1/p}$$

$(R \gg 1)$

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

$$\leq R^{-d/p} \sum_{z \in \mathbb{Z}^d \cap B_R} |\nabla \varphi + e| \quad \text{by } L^p-L^q \text{ estimate.}$$

$$\lesssim R^{d/p'} \int_{B_{2R}} |\nabla \varphi + e|^2$$

Take  $\|\cdot\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$

Conclude  $\|\nabla \varphi + e\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim R^{d/p'} \quad \forall p \gg 1$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R \gg (C_p)^{q/d} \\ (C_p)^c \quad \forall p \gg 1 \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow$  proof (i)  $\xrightarrow{\text{Step 1}}$  (ii)

Step 4. Proof of (iii) by integration

Decompose

$$\| [\varphi - f_B \varphi](x) \|_{L^2 P(\Omega)} = \left\| \left( \int_{B(x)} |\varphi - f_B \varphi|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^2 P(\Omega)}$$

$$\leq \underbrace{\left\| \left( \int_{B(x)} |\varphi - f_{B(x)} \varphi|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^2 P(\Omega)}}_{\text{Poincaré}} + \left\| \int_B \varphi - \int_{B(x)} \varphi \right\|_{L^2 P(\Omega)}$$

$$\approx \int_{B(x)} |\nabla \varphi|^2 = [\nabla \varphi]^2$$

by (i):  $\lesssim (C\rho)^C$

For the last term: consider  $-\Delta h_x = \frac{\mathbb{1}_B}{|B|} - \frac{\mathbb{1}_{B(x)}}{|B|}$

$$C_0 \left\| \int_B \varphi - \int_{B(x)} \varphi \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \nabla h_x \cdot \nabla \varphi \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{by item (i)}}{\lesssim} (C_p)^C \|\nabla h_x\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

& exercise:  $\|\nabla h_x\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \lesssim \begin{cases} 1 & d > 2 \\ \log(2+|x|)^{\frac{1}{2}} & d = 2 \\ \langle x \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} & d = 1 \end{cases}$

$$\begin{aligned} d > 2: \|\nabla h_x\|_{L^2} &\leq 2 \left\| \nabla \Delta^{-1} \frac{\chi_B}{|B|} \right\|_{L^2} \\ &\lesssim \left\| \frac{\chi_B}{|B|} \right\|_{L^{\frac{2d}{d-2}} > 2} \text{ by HLS} \\ &\lesssim 1. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  proof of (iii) for  $\varphi$ .



Step 5 : some results for  $\sigma$  ,  $\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \sigma = g = a(\nabla \varphi + e) - \bar{a}e \\ -\Delta \sigma = \nabla \times g. \end{cases}$

\* [Proof that  $\| \int_{\Omega} g \cdot \sigma \|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim \|g\|_{L^2(\Omega^d)} (C_p)^C$ .

Use Malliavin calculus:

$$\| \int_{\Omega} g \cdot \sigma \|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim \| D \int_{\Omega} g \cdot \sigma \|_{L^{2p}(\Omega, h)}.$$

& compute  $D \int_{\Omega} g \cdot \sigma = \int_{\Omega} g \cdot D a (\nabla \varphi + e) + \int_{\Omega} g \cdot a \nabla D \varphi$

Consider auxiliary problem  $-\nabla \cdot a^* \nabla \varphi = \nabla \cdot (a^* g)$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega \int \mathcal{L} \cdot a \nabla \mathcal{D} \varphi &= - \int \nabla \mathcal{L} \cdot a \nabla \mathcal{D} \varphi \\ &= \int \nabla \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{D} a (\nabla \varphi + e). \end{aligned}$$

$$(-\nabla \cdot a \nabla \mathcal{D} \varphi = \nabla \cdot \mathcal{D} a (\nabla \varphi + e))$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{D} \int \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{L} = \int (\mathcal{L} + \nabla \mathcal{L}) \cdot \mathcal{D} a (\nabla \varphi + e)$$

& repeat argument  
of Step 1. /

\* [Proof of (ii) for  $\sigma$ :  $\| \int \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{V} \|_{L^2(\Omega)} \leq (C_p)^C \| \mathcal{L} \|_{L^2(\Omega)}$ .

$-\Delta \sigma_{ijk} = (\nabla \times \mathcal{L}_i)_{jk}$ , consider eqn  $[-\Delta z = \nabla \cdot \mathcal{L}$

$$\int \mathcal{L} \cdot \mathcal{V} \sigma_{ijk} = - \int \nabla z \cdot \mathcal{V} \sigma_{ijk}$$

$$\Gamma \cap \dots \quad \Gamma \cap \dots \quad \Gamma \cap \dots \quad \Gamma \cap \dots$$

$$= \int v_j^2 \cdot (q_i)_k - \int v_k^2 \cdot (q_i)_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\| \int g \cdot \nabla \sigma \right\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim (C_p)^p \underbrace{\| \nabla z \|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}}_{\lesssim \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)}} \text{ by result for } q!$$

\* [Proof of (i) for  $\sigma$ :  $\|[\nabla \sigma]\|_{L^{2p}(\Omega)} \lesssim (C_p)^c$ .

$$-\Delta \sigma = \nabla \times q.$$

By localized CZ:  $\forall R > 0, \forall \eta < p < \infty$

$$\left( \int_{B_R} [\nabla \sigma]^{2p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \lesssim_p \left( \int_{B_{2R}} [q]^{2p} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} + \left( \int_{B_{2R}} [\nabla \sigma]^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$



Recall  $\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot a(\bar{x}) \nabla u_\varepsilon = \nabla \cdot f & \text{in } \Omega \\ -\nabla \cdot \bar{a} \nabla \bar{u} = \nabla \cdot f \end{cases}$

2-scale expansion:  $\begin{cases} u_\varepsilon \sim \bar{u} + \varepsilon \varphi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \nabla_i \bar{u} \\ \nabla u_\varepsilon \sim (\nabla \varphi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) + e_i) \nabla_i \bar{u} \end{cases}$

We have seen that  $w_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon - \bar{u} - \varepsilon \varphi_i(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \nabla_i \bar{u}$

satisfies  $-\nabla \cdot a(\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \nabla w_\varepsilon = \nabla \cdot \left[ \varepsilon (a \varphi_i - \sigma_i) (\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \nabla_i \bar{u} \right]$ .

In Chapter III:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"}(\varphi, \sigma)(x) \ll |x| \text{"} \\ \varepsilon (\varphi, \sigma) (\frac{x}{\varepsilon}) \rightarrow 0 \end{array} \right.$

quadratic sublinearity.  $\Rightarrow$  only quadratic corrector result.

$\forall 1 < p, q < \infty$

$\| \cdot \|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq C \| \cdot \|_{L^q(\Omega)}$

Corollary :  $\| \nabla w_\varepsilon \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, L^q(\Omega))} \lesssim_{p,q,\delta} \| \varepsilon (\varphi_\delta)(\bar{\varepsilon}) \nabla \bar{u} \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d, L^{q+\delta}(\Omega))}$   
 by  $L^p$  bounded op.

$$\leq \| \underbrace{\varepsilon (\varphi_\delta)(\bar{\varepsilon})}_{L^{q+\delta}(\Omega)} \nabla^2 \bar{u} \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

by comector estimates:

$$\lesssim_{q,\delta} \begin{cases} \varepsilon & d > 2 \\ \varepsilon \log(2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{\frac{d}{2}} & d = 2 \\ \varepsilon \langle \bar{\varepsilon} \rangle^{\frac{d}{2}} & d = 1 \end{cases}$$

Set

$$\mu_d(s) = \begin{cases} 1, & d > 2 \\ \log(2+s)^{\frac{d}{2}}, & d = 2 \\ (1+s)^{\frac{d}{2}}, & d = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \mu_d\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \| \mu_d(\cdot) \nabla^2 \bar{u} \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \mu_d\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) \| \mu(\cdot) \nabla f \|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

by standard weights  $C^\infty$  theory,  
 for  $-\nabla \cdot \bar{\varepsilon} \nabla \bar{u} = \nabla \cdot f$ .

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