

M285K - course #21

V.2 $C^{1,\alpha}$ large-scale regularity

Main result.

$\forall \alpha \in (0, 1) \quad \exists C_\alpha < \infty$ such that the following holds:

Let $r_* = r_*(C_\alpha)$. Given $R \geq r_*$, let $u \in H^1(B_R)$ be a-harmonic
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\nabla \cdot a \nabla u = 0 \text{ on } B_R. \end{array} \right.$$

Then: (i) $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity: $\forall r_* \leq r \leq R$

$$E_{r_0}(Du; B_r) \leq \left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^{2\alpha} E_{r_0}(Du; B_R)$$

(remember $E_{r_0}(Du; B_r) = \inf_{\phi \in \mathbb{R}^d} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u - (\nabla \phi + e)|^2$.)

(ii) Non-degeneracy: $\forall r \geq r_*$ $\forall e$,

$$|e|^2 \leq \int_{B_r} |\nabla \phi + e|^2 \leq |e|^2.$$

done
power.

(iii) Lipschitz regularity: $\forall r_1 \leq r_2 \leq R,$

$$\int_{B_{r_1}} |\nabla u|^2 \leq \int_{B_{r_2}} |\nabla u|^2.$$

Proof: Remains to prove (iii).

① Effective gradient: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \forall r_1 \leq r_2 \leq R \quad \exists! e_{r_2} \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ \text{s.t. } E_{e_{r_2}}(\nabla u, B_{r_2}) = \int_{B_{r_2}} |\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_{r_2}} + e_{r_2})|^2. \end{array} \right.$

Uniqueness: assume that e_1 & e_2 both make it. $\frac{1}{2}(\nabla \varphi_{e_1} + e_1) + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \varphi_{e_2} + e_2)$

$$\text{Then } E_{e_{r_2}}(\nabla u; B_{r_2}) \leq \int_{B_{r_2}} \underbrace{|\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{\frac{e_1+e_2}{2}} + \frac{e_1+e_2}{2})|^2}_{\frac{1}{2}(\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_1} + e_1)) + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_2} + e_2))}.$$

Indeed: $|e_{\mathcal{R}} - e_{\mathcal{R}}|$ let us choose $N: \forall \mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{L} \mathcal{R}$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \underbrace{|e_{\mathcal{R}} - e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}}|}_{\substack{\lesssim E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, 2^{-N}\mathcal{R})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \lesssim 2^{-N\alpha} E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, \mathcal{R})^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \underbrace{|e_{2^{-(m+1)}\mathcal{R}} - e_{2^{-m}\mathcal{R}}|}_{\substack{\lesssim E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, 2^{-m}\mathcal{R})^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \lesssim 2^{-m\alpha} E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}})^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ &\lesssim E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}})^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Remains to prove (\star) . $\forall 2^{-(N-1)}\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{R} \subseteq 2^{-N}\mathcal{R}$,

$$|e_{\mathcal{R}} - e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}}|^2 \lesssim \int_{\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}}} |(\nabla \varphi_{e_{\mathcal{R}}} + e_{\mathcal{R}}) - (\nabla \varphi_{e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}}} + e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}})|^2 \text{ by non-deg.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \underbrace{\int_{\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}}} |\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_{\mathcal{R}}} + e_{\mathcal{R}})|^2}_{= E_{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{V}_u, \mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}})} + \underbrace{\int_{\mathcal{B}_{\mathcal{R}}} |\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}}} + e_{2^{-N}\mathcal{R}})|^2}_{\lesssim \int_{\mathcal{R}} |\nabla u - \dots|^2 (\mathcal{R} \cap 2^{-N}\mathcal{R})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_{2^{-N}R}) \\ (\eta \sim 2^{-N}R)$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_{2^{-N}R})$$

✓

③ Conclusion:

$$\int_{B_{\eta}} |v_u|^2 \leq$$

$$\int_{B_{\eta}} |v_u - (\nabla \varphi_{e_1} + e_1)|^2 +$$

$$\int_{B_{\eta}} |\nabla \varphi_{e_1} + e_1|^2$$

$$= E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_{\eta})$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\eta}{R}\right)^{2\alpha} E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_R) \\ \text{by } C^{1,2\alpha} \text{ reg.}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{\eta}{R}\right)^{2\alpha} \int_{B_R} |v_u|^2$$

$$\leq |e_1|^2 \text{ non-dg.}$$

$$\leq |e_R|^2 + |e_2 - e_R|^2$$

$$\leq |e_R|^2 + E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_R)$$

$$\leq \int_{B_R} |\nabla \varphi_{e_R} + e_R|^2 + E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_R) \\ \text{non-dg.}$$

$$\leq \int_{B_R} |v_u|^2 + \underbrace{E_{\mathcal{L}}(v_u, B_R)}_{\leq \int_{B_R} |v_u|^2}$$

$$\forall \eta_* \leq \eta \leq R.$$

$$\leq \int_{B_R} |Du|^2.$$

□

Corollary (Liouville principle).

Let α be stat. ergodic.

Almost surely, the following Liouville principle holds:

If u is α -harmonic on \mathbb{R}^d , i.e. $-\Delta_\alpha u = 0$ on \mathbb{R}^d

& is sub-quadratic, i.e. $\int_{B_R} |u|^2 \leq R^{2(1+\beta)}$
 $\xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

Then u is α -linear, i.e. $u(x) = c + \varphi_e(x) + e \cdot x$
 for some $c \in \mathbb{R}$,
 $e \in \mathbb{R}^d$.

$\int_{B_R} |u|^2 \leq R^{2(1+\beta)}$ $\int_{B_R} |u|^2 \leq R^{2(1+\beta)}$

Proof. u sub-quadr $\Rightarrow \exists \beta < 1$: $K \int_{B_R} |u| \leq K \int_{B_R} |u|$
 $\underbrace{\int_{B_R} |u|}_{\text{by Corollary}} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$.

$\Rightarrow \nabla u$ is sublinear.

$$\Rightarrow R^{-2\beta} E_{\mathcal{K}}(\nabla u, B_R) \leq R^{-2\beta} \int_{B_R} |u|^2 \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall r \geq r_0: E_{\mathcal{K}}(\nabla u, B_r) \leq \underbrace{\left(\frac{r}{R}\right)^{2\beta} E_{\mathcal{K}}(\nabla u, B_R)}_{\xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0}$$

$$\rightarrow E_{\mathcal{K}}(\nabla u, B_r) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \inf_e \int_{B_r} |\nabla u - (\nabla \varphi_e + e)|^2 = 0$$

□

Corollary. (large-scale $C^{1,\alpha}$ Schauder theory).

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ $\Delta u = f(x, u, \nabla u)$

$\forall \alpha \in (0, 1) \exists C_\alpha < \infty$ such that we have the following holds:

Let $r_0 = r_0[C_\alpha]$. Given $R \geq r_0$, let $h \in L^2(B_R)^d, u \in H^1(B_R)$ satisfy:
 $-\operatorname{Div} \alpha \nabla u = \operatorname{Div} \underline{h}$ in B_R .

Then: (i) $C^{1, \alpha}$ regularity:

$$\sup_{r_0 \leq r \leq R} \frac{1}{r^{2\alpha}} \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\nabla u; B_r) \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{R^{2\alpha}} \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\nabla u; B_R)}_{\leq \int_{B_R} |\nabla u|^2} + \sup_{r_0 \leq r \leq R} \frac{1}{r^{2\alpha}} \int_{B_r} |h - \underline{f}h|^2.$$

In particular, if $R = \infty, h, \nabla u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^d)^d$ satisfy:

$$\sup_{r \geq r_0} \frac{1}{r^{2\alpha}} \mathcal{E}_\alpha(\nabla u; B_r) \leq \sup_{r \geq r_0} \frac{1}{r^{2\alpha}} \int_{B_r} |h - \underline{f}h|^2.$$

(ii) Lipschitz reg: $\forall \alpha > 0,$

$$\sup_{r_1 \leq r \leq R} \int_{B_r} |\nabla u|^2 \lesssim \int_{B_R} |\nabla u|^2 + \sup_{r_1 \leq r \leq R} \frac{1}{r^{2\alpha}} \int_{B_r} |h - fh|^2.$$

Proof. Let $\alpha' \in (\alpha, 1)$, choose $r_0 = r_0[\alpha']$.

Step 1: $C^{1,\alpha}$ regularity.

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{cases} \forall r_0 \leq r \leq \rho \leq R \\ E_{\alpha'}(u, B_r) \lesssim \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2\alpha'} E_{\alpha'}(u, B_\rho) + \left(\frac{\rho}{r}\right)^d \int_{B_\rho} |h - fh|^2. \end{cases}$$

Consider $\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot a \nabla w = \nabla \cdot h & \text{in } B_\rho \\ w \in H_0^1(B_\rho) \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad \left(\int_{B_\rho} |\nabla w|^2 \lesssim \int_{B_\rho} |h - fh|^2 \right)$
 energy estimate.

By def $u-w$ is α -harm in B_R

$\Rightarrow C^{1,\alpha}$ reg for α -harm fts gives:

$$E_{\alpha}(Du - Dv; B_{2R}) \leq \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2\alpha} E_{\alpha}(Du - Dv; B_{\rho}).$$

Hence: $E_{\alpha}(Du, B_{2R}) = \inf_{e \in B_R} \int_{B_R} f |Du - (D\varphi_e + e)|^2$

$$\leq E_{\alpha}(Du - Dv, B_{2R}) + \underbrace{\int_{B_R} f |Dv|^2}_{B_R}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2\alpha} E_{\alpha}(Du - Dv, B_{\rho})$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2\alpha} E_{\alpha}(Du, B_{\rho})$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{2\alpha} \int_{B_{\rho}} f |Dv|^2}_{B_{\rho}}$$

$$\leq \int_{\Omega} f |h - fh|^2.$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{-d} \int_{B_{\rho}} f |Dv|^2$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{r}{\rho}\right)^{-d} \int_{B_{\rho}} f |h - fh|^2$$

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② Conclusion.

$$\text{Set } \theta = \frac{\rho}{\rho} : \forall \frac{1}{\theta} r_0 \leq \rho \leq R,$$

$$E_{\mu}(\nu_{\mu}, B_{\theta\rho}) \lesssim \theta^{2\alpha} E_{\mu}(\nu_{\mu}, B_{\rho}) + \theta^{-d} \int_{B_{\rho}} |h - fh|^2.$$

Divide by $(\theta\rho)^{2\alpha}$ & take supremum over $\frac{1}{\theta} r_0 \leq \rho \leq R$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\frac{r_0}{\theta} \leq \rho \leq R} \rho^{-2\alpha} E_{\mu}(\nu_{\mu}, B_{\rho}) &\lesssim \underbrace{\left(\theta^{2(\alpha-d)} \right)}_{\substack{\rho_0 \leq \rho \leq R \\ \sim}} \sup_{\frac{r_0}{\theta} \leq \rho \leq R} \rho^{-2\alpha} E_{\mu}(\nu_{\mu}, B_{\rho}) \\ &+ \theta^{-d-2\alpha} \sup_{\frac{r_0}{\theta} \leq \rho \leq R} \rho^{-2\alpha} \int_{B_{\rho}} |h - fh|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Choose θ small enough:

$$\sup_{r_0 \leq r \leq R} r^{-2\alpha} E_{\text{loc}}(\vartheta u, B_r) \lesssim_{\theta}$$

$$\lesssim_{\theta} R^{-2\alpha} \int_{B_R} |\vartheta u|^2$$

$$\sup_{R \leq r \leq R} r^{-2\alpha} E_{\text{loc}}(\vartheta u, B_r)$$

$$+ \sup_{r_0 \leq r \leq R} r^{-2\alpha} \int_{B_r} |h - f_h|^2$$

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Step 2: Lipschitz \rightarrow exercise



