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ELLIPTIC THEORY IN DOMAINS WITH BOUNDARIES OF MIXED DIMENSION

GUY DAVID, JOSEPH FENEUIL, AND SVITLANA MAYBORODA

ABSTRACT. Take an open domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ whose boundary may be composed of pieces of different dimensions. For instance, Ω can be a ball on \mathbb{R}^3 , minus one of its diameters D , or $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ could be a so-called saw-tooth domain, with a boundary consisting of pieces of 1-dimensional curves intercepted by 2-dimensional spheres. It could also be a domain with a fractal (or partially fractal) boundary. Under appropriate geometric assumptions, such as the existence of doubling measures on Ω and $\partial\Omega$ with appropriate size conditions, we construct a class of degenerate elliptic operators L adapted to the geometry, and establish key estimates of elliptic theory associated to those operators. This includes boundary Poincaré and Harnack inequalities, maximum principle, and Hölder continuity of solutions at the boundary. We introduce Hilbert spaces naturally associated to the geometry, construct appropriate trace and extension operators, and use them to define weak solutions to $Lu = 0$. Then we prove De Giorgi-Nash-Moser estimates inside Ω and on the boundary, solve the Dirichlet problem and thus construct an elliptic measure ω_L associated to L . We construct Green functions and use them to prove a comparison principle and the doubling property for ω_L . Since our theory emphasizes measures, rather than the geometry per se, the results are new even in the classical setting of a half-plane \mathbb{R}_+^2 when the boundary $\partial\mathbb{R}_+^2 = \mathbb{R}$ is equipped with a doubling measure μ singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R} . Finally, the present paper provides a generalization of the celebrated Caffarelli-Sylvestre extension operator from its classical setting of \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} to general open sets, and hence, an extension of the concept of fractional Laplacian to Ahlfors regular boundaries and beyond.

Key words: 1-sided NTA domains, boundaries of mixed dimensions, homogeneous weighted Sobolev spaces, Trace theorem, Extension theorem, Poincaré inequalities, degenerate elliptic operators, De Giorgi-Nash-Moser estimates, harmonic measure, Green functions, comparison principle.

AMS classification (MSC2020): 28A15, 28A25, 31B05, 31B25, 35J25, 35J70, 42B37.

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1. MOTIVATION AND A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN RESULTS

1.1. **Motivation.** Massive efforts of the past few decades at the intersection of analysis, PDEs, and geometric measure theory have recently culminated in a comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the absolute continuity of the harmonic measure with respect to the Hausdorff measure and rectifiability of the underlying set [AHM3TV, AHMMT]. Even more recently, in 2020, we could identify a sharp class of elliptic operator for which the elliptic measure behaves similarly to that of the Laplacian in the sense that analogues of the above results could be obtained, at least under mild additional topological assumptions [HMMTZ], [KP].

Unfortunately, all of those results have been restricted to the case of n -dimensional domains with $n - 1$ dimensional boundaries, and as such, left completely beyond the scope of the discussion a higher co-dimensional case, such as, for example, a complement of a curve in \mathbb{R}^3 . The authors of the present paper have recently launched a program investigating the latter, which we will partially review below, and which quite curiously brought a completely different level of understanding of $n - 1$ dimensional results and a plethora of open problems, again, relevant even in the context of “classical” geometries, e.g., simply connected planar domains or even a half-space. What is the role of measure on the boundary and given a rough measure, possibly singular with respect to the Hausdorff measure, can we define an elliptic operator whose solutions would be well-behaved near the boundary? What is the role of the dimension, especially when fractional dimensions are allowed? Even in the case of the Laplacian the dimension of the harmonic measure is a mysterious and notoriously difficult subject with scarce celebrated results due to Makarov, Bourgain, Wolff, and many problems

open to this date, but what if we step out of the context of the Laplacian and similar operators? Closely related to this question is another one: what is the role of degeneracy, that is, where are the limits of the concept of “ellipticity” which could still carry reasonable PDE properties. This brought us, in particular, to a new version of the Caffarelli-Sylvestre extension operator and hence, a new fractional Laplacian (or, one could say, a certain form of differentiation) on general Ahlfors regular sets. Let us discuss all this in more details.

As we mentioned above, this project started as a continuation of efforts in [DFM], [DFM2], [DFM3], [DFM4], [DEM], [MZh], [FMZ] to define an analogue of harmonic measure on domains with lower dimensional boundaries and ultimately to develop a PDE theory comparable in power and scope to that of $n - 1$ -rectifiable sets. Initially, we focused on domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ whose boundary $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ is Ahlfors regular of dimension $d < n - 1$ (see (2.1) below). When $d \leq n - 2$, such sets would not be recognized by harmonic functions, and we were led to a class of degenerate elliptic operators L adapted to the dimension. Taking the coefficients of L to be, roughly speaking, of the order of $\text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1)}$, we managed to define a well behaved elliptic measure ω_L associated to L and Ω and prove the estimates for ω_L and for the Green functions, similar to the classical situation where $d = n - 1$ and L is elliptic. Furthermore, we proved in [DFM3] that ω_L is absolutely continuous with respect to the Hausdorff measure $\mu = \mathcal{H}_{\Gamma}^d$, with an A_{∞} density, when Γ is a Lipschitz graph with a small Lipschitz constant and the coefficients of L are proportional to $D(x, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1)}$, where D is a carefully chosen, appropriately smooth, distance function. However, in an effort to extend these results to the context of uniformly rectifiable domains we faced some fundamental problems which bring us to the setting of the present paper.

A key feature of (uniformly) rectifiable sets is the fact that at every scale a significant portion of such a set can be suitably covered by well-controlled Lipschitz images. To take advantage of this, one has to develop an intricate procedure which allows one to “hide the bad parts” and more precisely, it is absolutely essential to be able to consider suitable subdomains of an initial domain which carry similar estimates on harmonic measure, within the scales under consideration. The latter are referred to as the saw-tooth domains and the reader can imagine “biting off” from the initial domain a ball, or rather a cone, surrounding a bad subset of the boundary. The problem is that when the initial domain is, say, the complement of a curve in \mathbb{R}^3 , any subdomain would have a boundary of a mixed dimension and the specific procedure that we are describing yields pieces of one-dimensional curves intercepted by 2-dimensional spheres, or more precisely, 2-dimensional Lipschitz images. We will give in Section 3 a careful description of this example. Similarly, any attempt to localize a problem on a set with lower dimensional boundary (e.g., $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}^d$) yields a new domain, given by an n dimensional ball minus a d -dimensional curve, which now has a union of an $n - 1$ dimensional sphere and a d -dimensional surface as its boundary. These challenges led us to a necessity to develop a meaningful elliptic theory in the presence of the mixed-dimensional boundaries.

This immediately raises a question: what are the appropriate elliptic operators, as our favorite choice $L = -\text{div } D(x, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1)} \nabla$, and similar ones, carry a power which depends on the dimension of the boundary d . To some extent, this is necessary: as we mentioned above, the Laplacian would not see very low-dimensional sets and this argument can be

generalized. But to which extent? Can $L = -\operatorname{div} D(x, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1+\beta)} \nabla$ be allowed for some β ? Can $L = -\operatorname{div} D(x, \partial\Omega)^{-\beta} \nabla$ be allowed for some β for “classical” domains with $n - 1$ dimensional boundaries?

Even for the Laplacian these issues are extremely challenging. Fundamental results of Makarov [Mak1], [Mak2] establish that on the plane, the Hausdorff dimension $\dim_{\mathcal{H}} \omega$ is equal to 1 if the set $\partial\Omega$ is connected. More generally, for any domain Ω on the Riemann sphere whose complement has positive logarithmic capacity there exists a subset of $E \subset \partial\Omega$ which supports harmonic measure in Ω and has Hausdorff dimension at most 1 [JW1]. In particular, the supercritical regime is fully characterized on the plane: if $s \in (1, 2)$, $0 < \mathcal{H}^s(E) < \infty$, then ω is always singular with respect to $\mathcal{H}^s|_E$. However, for $n > 2$ the picture is far from being well-understood. On one hand, Bourgain [Bo] proved that the dimension of harmonic measure always drops: $\dim_{\mathcal{H}} \omega < n$. On the other hand, even for connected $E = \partial\Omega$, it turns out that $\dim_{\mathcal{H}} \omega$ can be strictly bigger than $n - 1$, due to a celebrated counterexample of Wolff [W]. Some recent efforts in this direction include, e.g., [Az], but overall the problem of the dimension of the harmonic measure remains open, and to the best of our knowledge there exist no results for other elliptic operators, with the only exception of [Sw]. Definitely we have not encountered any results of this type for degenerate elliptic operators.

On the other hand, in a more benign geometric setting degenerate operators have of course been studied in the literature. The most obvious example resonating with our setting is the celebrated Caffarelli-Sylvestre extension operator. In [CS] the authors proposed that the fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^\alpha$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, on \mathbb{R}^d can be realized as a Dirichlet-to-Neumann mapping corresponding to the operator $L = -\operatorname{div} \operatorname{dist}(\cdot, \mathbb{R}^d)^{-\beta} \nabla$ on \mathbb{R}^{d+1} with $\beta = 2\alpha - 1$, $\beta \in (-1, 1)$. This turned out to be an extremely fruitful idea, facilitating many properties of the fractional Laplacian and similar operators, and was extended to other α by A. Chang and R. Yang in [CY]. One of the outcomes of the present paper is an extension of the elliptic theory to the complement of any d -dimensional Ahlfors regular set for $L = -\operatorname{div} A(x) \operatorname{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1+\beta)} \nabla$, $\beta \in (-1, 1)$, including the Caffarelli-Sylvestre extension operator and generalizing it to extremely rough geometric situations, fractal sets, mixed dimensions, etc.

We point out, parenthetically, that while this paper concerns the fundamental elliptic estimates, we plan to address also absolute continuity of elliptic measure for this type of operators in the forthcoming publications. It is slightly surprising that such a study has not been pursued before even in the \mathbb{R}^{d+1} setting, but this seems to be the case. The only known results pertain to the degenerate operators with weights independent of the distance to the boundary (see, e.g., [ARR]).

Returning to the general elliptic theory, a search for the appropriate assumptions on the boundary and the coefficients of the corresponding allowable elliptic operators have quickly revealed that the key players are the measure μ on $\partial\Omega$ and the corresponding measure m in Ω which will define the “ellipticity” of L . This brings out two more issues. First, even in the simple case of the half-plane \mathbb{R}_+^2 there is another layer of complexity possibly introduced by the boundary measure. Specifically, one can ask whether there exists an elliptic operator which is well-behaved with respect to an arbitrary doubling measure μ on the boundary, for instance, the one furnished using the Riesz products on \mathbb{R} . In the present paper we allow the measure μ on $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ to be wild: we will present in Section 3.7 an example where, around

any point in Γ , μ is not absolutely continuous with respect to the surface measure, and yet the corresponding elliptic operator has well-behaved solutions. Secondly, one can encounter a matrix of coefficients which is (also) degenerate at interior points of Ω .

1.2. Additional historical comments. Obviously this paper is not the first one where degenerate elliptic operators were studied. Perhaps most closely related to our questions are the works of Fabes, Jerison, Kenig, Serapioni, [FKS, FJK, FJK2], Maz'ya [Maz], Heinonen, Kipeläinen, Martio [HKM], Ammann, Bacuta, Mazzucato, Nistor, Zikatonov [AN, BMNZ], and, as far as Sobolev-Poincaré inequalities and similar questions are concerned, Hajlasz and Koskela [HaK2, HaK]. While different from the scope of this paper, in some respects they guided our intuition, and there is even some overlap with our results. However, typically their stress is rather on the singularities of the weight inside the domain; here we emphasize its behavior near the boundary Γ , and, respectively, the behavior of solutions near $\partial\Omega$ depending on the geometry and the underlying measure on $\partial\Omega$ and on Ω . When the impact of the boundary is considered, the aforementioned works concentrate on the Wiener criterion and surrounding questions, often of a qualitative nature, while we aim at the uniform scale-invariant quantitative results. And even more, the boundary results in [FKS, FJK, FJK2] are stated for 2-sided NTA domains, which forces the existence of a big portion of the complement Ω^c around any point of the boundary Γ , a condition that we do not want to impose when a part of Γ has codimension higher than 1 (like for instance when Ω is a ball deprived of a diameter). Also, on a more technical side, the estimates of [FKS, FJK, FJK2] or [HKM] would be hard to use here, because we need to be able to consider unbounded domains and boundaries. Finally, once again, our coverage, including boundaries of mixed-dimension equipped with possibly complicated doubling measures, and the overall point of view of designing elliptic operators which respect the geometric and measure theoretic setting of the problem, ends up in a different range of results.

It is interesting to point out that an alternative route to generalization of elliptic theory to sets with lower dimensional boundaries consists of studying the p -Laplacian operator for a suitable range of values of p . This approach has been developed by Lewis, Vogel, Nyström, and others – see, e.g., [LN] for boundary Harnack estimates; however, to the best of our knowledge, it did not yield the absolute continuity results for the underlying elliptic measure on uniformly rectifiable sets (not to mention that the role of the elliptic measure for a non-linear PDE is quite different) and for that reason we pursue a different route.

1.3. A rough outline of the main assumptions and results. The general assumptions of this paper will be described precisely in the next section, but let us give a first overview right now. We are given a domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, and a doubling measure μ on its boundary Γ . We are also given a doubling measure m on Ω , which is assumed to be absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure (that is, $dm(X) = w(X)dX$ for some weight w). The reader can think of $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$ with $\gamma \in (n - d - 2, n - d)$, or even more general weights. The key assumption is a relation between our two doubling measures, that says that on balls $B(x, r)$ centered on Γ , one measure does not grow much faster than the other:

$$(1.1) \quad \frac{m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)}{m(B(x, s) \cap \Omega)} \leq C \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{2-\epsilon} \frac{\mu(B(x, r))}{\mu(B(x, s))} \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma, 0 < s < r,$$

for suitable $C, \epsilon > 0$. This is the condition (H5) below (or rather (2.8)), and it is responsible for our requirement that $n - d - 2 < \gamma < n - d$ above. It is somewhat surprising perhaps that we only need an estimate from above.

We also have a requirement on w , related to its behavior far from Γ ; in the same spirit as in [HKM], we demand a weak Poincaré estimate for the space (Ω, m) (with the usual metric), which is explained below as (H6). If w is regular enough away from Γ , for instance if $\sup_{X \in B} w(X) \leq C \inf_{X \in B} w(X)$ for all balls B such that $2B \subset \Omega$ and for some constant C that does not depend on B , then (H6) is automatically satisfied. This is the case in our previous papers, and in the context of sawtooth domains which have been alluded to above.

With these preliminaries, the operator $L = -\operatorname{div} A \nabla$ can be any elliptic operator as long as the ellipticity condition is satisfied with respect to our measure m ; that is, we simply require that $w(X)^{-1} A(X)$ satisfy the standard boundedness and ellipticity conditions on Ω .

The final set of assumptions pertains to connectivity. When Γ is an Ahlfors regular set of dimension $d < n - 1$, we do not need to add any topological conditions ensuring the (quantitative) connectedness of Ω , because they are automatically satisfied. Here our setting allows boundaries of all dimensions, and in such a setting some topological restrictions are necessary [BJ]. In line with many antecedents, we require that Ω satisfy the “one sided NTA conditions”. That is, we demand the existence of corkscrew balls and Harnack chains in Ω ; see the conditions (H1) and (H2) in the next section, and the discussion that follows them.

All these assumptions will be described in detail in the next section, and we will then give examples in Section 3. Under these assumptions, we will be able to define an elliptic measure associated to L and establish the fundamental properties for solutions.

First of all, in Section 4, we will define an energy space W , the Hilbert space of functions on Ω with a derivative in $L^2(m) = L^2(w(X)dX)$. In this section, Ω and Γ are unbounded, so the space W is a homogeneous space. This is the most useful scenario for our applications but we also treat the extension of all our results to the case where Γ or Ω are bounded in Section 13.

An important tool in our theory, which allows us to dispense with the existence of large balls in the complement of Ω , or barrier functions, is a Poincaré estimate at the boundary. The next two sections aim for that result.

In Section 5, we introduce some technical material, such as the dyadic pseudocubes Q , $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, on Γ , an analogue of the Whitney cubes in Ω (the sets \mathcal{W}_Q of (5.6)), and some non-tangential access regions $\gamma(x)$ and their truncated versions $\gamma_Q(x)$; see near (5.8). The sets $\gamma^*(x)$ and $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ are analogue to $\gamma(x)$ and $\gamma_Q(x)$, and are obtained from the latter by fattening them a bit so that $\gamma^*(x)$ and $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ are well connected sets. We rely on (H2) for this procedure. The access cones $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ are used to construct well connected tent sets T_{2Q} , which will advantageously substitute the sets $B \cap \Omega$ where $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a ball centered on Γ (indeed, the sets $B \cap \Omega$ have no reason to be connected). We use those tent sets to extend Poincaré inequalities given in (H6) to sets that actually get close to the boundary. In particular, we prove in Theorem 5.24 that

Theorem 1.2. *There exists $k > 1$ such that for any $u \in W$ and any $Q \in \mathbb{D}$,*

$$\left(\int_{T_2Q} |u - u_{T_2Q}|^{2k} \right)^{1/2k} \leq C \operatorname{diam}(Q) \left(\int_{T_2Q} |\nabla u|^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

where $u_{T_2Q} := \int_{T_2Q} u \, dm$.

Our next goal is to obtain a variant of the above theorem, where u_{T_2Q} is removed but we assume that $u = 0$ on the boundary $2Q$. To this end, we need a notion of trace. We define then a Sobolev space H as the set of μ -measurable functions g on Γ such that

$$\|g\|_H := \left(\int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

is finite. As the reader can see, H depends on both μ and m , and the dependence on m is a bit surprising at first; but if one recalls that our objective is to construct a bounded trace from W (that depends on m) and H , it makes sense. Here you can see $\rho(x, |x-y|)$ as a corrective term that takes into account how far $m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)$ is from $r\mu(B(x, r))$. Of course, if μ and m are intertwined so that $m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega) \approx r\mu(B(x, r))$ for $x \in \Gamma$ and $r > 0$ - which will be the most natural situation - then the strange term $\rho(x, |x-y|)$ disappears and the space H does not depend on m anymore.

With the space H at hand, we construct in Section 6 a bounded trace operator Tr from W to H . We later build in Section 8 a nice extension operator $\operatorname{Ext} : H \rightarrow W$, such that $\operatorname{Tr} \circ \operatorname{Ext} = I$. Those results are given in Theorem 6.6 and Theorem 8.5, which are summarized below.

Theorem 1.3. *There exists two bounded linear operators $\operatorname{Tr} : W \rightarrow H$ and $\operatorname{Ext} : H \rightarrow W$ such that for $u \in W$ and μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$,*

$$\operatorname{Tr} u(x) = \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} u \, dm$$

and such that for $g \in H$ and μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$,

$$\operatorname{Tr} \circ \operatorname{Ext} g(x) = g(x).$$

By combining the trace which was just introduced with Theorem 1.2, we established that

Theorem 1.4. *There exists $k > 1$ such that for $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and for $u \in W$ such that $\operatorname{Tr} u = 0$ μ -a.e. on $2Q$,*

$$\left(\int_{T_2Q} |u|^{2k} \right)^{1/2k} \leq C \operatorname{diam}(Q) \left(\int_{T_2Q} |\nabla u|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

The theorem above is a particular case of Theorem 7.1.

Our next big objective is to get estimates on solutions to appropriate degenerate elliptic operator. To prepare for this, in Sections 8 and 9, we check some density and stability results for our spaces; these should not be surprising but they are very useful for our later arguments. In Section 10 we add one last bit of functional analysis, which is the definition

of localized versions $W_r(E)$ of our space W , and the way they co-operate with the trace operator (Lemma 10.6).

We start the study of our degenerate operators $L = \operatorname{div} A \nabla$ and their solutions in Section 11. We require $w(X)^{-1}A(X)$ to satisfy the usual ellipticity conditions, so the bilinear form naturally associated to L is coercive on W , and getting weak solutions in W with a given trace on H is rather easy, with the help of the Lax-Milgram Theorem.

We define weak subsolutions, supersolutions, and solutions in our local $W_r(\Gamma)$ spaces, and start studying their regularity properties. We first prove an interior Caccioppoli inequality (Lemma 11.12), then extend it to the boundary (Lemma 11.15), then prove interior Moser estimates (Lemma 11.18), and extend them to the boundary (Lemma 11.20). The next step is to prove interior Hölder estimates (Lemma 11.30) and Harnack inequalities (Lemmas 11.35 and 11.46). Some of the proofs in this section are just sketched, since they use the same arguments as, e.g., in [DFM2]. The reader may be interested in some of the results and not the others, and we do not want to state all of them here. The theory was developed with boundary estimates in our mind, so they are the ones that we shall first present here.

Theorem 1.5 (Moser estimates on the boundary). *Let B a ball centered on Γ and u be a non-negative subsolution to $Lu = 0$ in $2B \cap \Omega$ such that $\operatorname{Tr} u = 0$ μ -a.e. on $2B$. Then*

$$\sup_{B \cap \Omega} u \leq C \int_{2B \cap \Omega} |u| dm.$$

Theorem 1.6 (Hölder estimates on the boundary). *Let $x \in \Gamma$ and $r > 0$. Assume that u be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $B(x, r) \cap \Omega$. Then for $0 < s < r$,*

$$\operatorname{osc}_{B(x, s) \cap \Omega} u \leq C \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^\alpha \operatorname{osc}_{B(x, r) \cap \Omega} u + C \operatorname{osc}_{B(x, \sqrt{sr}) \cap \Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u,$$

where C and α are positive constants independent of x , s , r , and u .

Of course, the Harnack inequality below, in particular when the weight is **not** bounded from above or below by a positive constant, is interesting on its own right.

Theorem 1.7 (Harnack inequality). *Let B be a ball such that $2B \subset \Omega$ and let u be a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $2B$. Then*

$$\sup_B u \leq C \inf_B u.$$

We continue our article with a construction of the harmonic measure. The construction is classical, and relies on the maximum principle (Lemma 12.8).

Theorem 1.8 (Maximum principle). *Let $u \in W$ be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in Ω . Then*

$$\sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u \quad \text{and} \quad \inf_{\Omega} u \geq \inf_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u.$$

The maximum principle combined to the Lax-Milgram theorem allows us to solve the Dirichlet problem for compactly supported continuous functions on Γ (Lemma 12.13), and thus define the desired harmonic measure ω_L^X with the Riesz representation theorem (Lemma 12.15).

Theorem 1.9. *For any $X \in \Omega$, there exists a unique positive Borel measure $\omega^X := \omega_L^X$ on Γ such that for any continuous and compactly supported $g \in H$, we have*

$$u_g(X) = \int_{\Gamma} g(y) d\omega^X(y),$$

where u_g is the solution in W given by the Lax-Milgram theorem to $Lu = 0$ in Ω and $\text{Tr } u = g$. Furthermore, ω^X is a probability measure, that is $\omega^X(\Gamma) = 1$.

We end the article by building Green functions and using them to prove the non-degeneracy and the doubling property of the harmonic measure, as well as a comparison principle (which, applied to the harmonic measure, is also called change of pole property). The Green functions and the comparison principle have been companions of the mathematicians for ages. Maybe the first people to intensively study the Green functions in the case of general (non-degenerated) elliptic operators are Littman, Stampacchia, and Weierberger [LSW]. Grüter and Widman deepened the analysis of Green functions and established a comparison principle [GW]. The comparison principle and the change of pole property for harmonic measure were also studied in [CFMS]. Fabes, Jerison, and Kenig worked with degenerate operators in [FJK], [FJK2], and some of their results are very similar to ours. However, those authors worked with bounded and 2-sided Non Tangentially Accessible domains, while we are interested in unbounded and weaker 1-sided NTA domains. The Green functions were studied for systems in [HoK] and [DK] by assuming only De Giorgi-Nash-Moser estimates (and in particular not the maximum principle). We do not follow this route since the maximum principle is a prerequisite for the construction of the harmonic measure, which is the object that we are particularly interested in.

The Green function $g(x, y)$ is function on $\Omega \times \Omega$ such that

$$(1.10) \quad \begin{cases} Lg(\cdot, y) = \delta_y \text{ in } \Omega \\ g(\cdot, y) \equiv 0 \text{ on } \Omega, \end{cases}$$

where δ_y is the delta distribution centered on y . We follow the strategy of [GW], in particular, we define the Green functions $g(\cdot, y)$ as a limit of solutions in $W^{1,2}(\Omega, m)$ given by the Lax-Milgram theorem (and not by taking the inverse of the operator L on measures as in [FJK]). The properties of the Green functions are given in Theorem 14.60, Lemma 14.78, Lemma 14.83, Lemma 14.87 and Lemma 14.91. For instance we have the following pointwise bounds.

Proposition 1.11. *For $x, y \in \Omega$ such that $|x - y| \geq \text{dist}(y, \Gamma)/10$,*

$$0 \leq g(x, y) \leq C \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|) \cap \Omega)},$$

and for $x, y \in \Omega$ such that $|x - y| \leq \text{dist}(y, \Gamma)/2$,

$$C^{-1} \int_{|x-y|}^{\text{dist}(y, \Gamma)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s} \leq g(x, y) \leq C \int_{|x-y|}^{\text{dist}(y, \Gamma)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s},$$

where the constant C is of course independent of x and y .

The harmonic measure is non-degenerated, in the following sense.

Theorem 1.12. *Let B be a ball centered on Γ . Then*

$$\omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \frac{1}{2}B \cap \Omega.$$

We prove a comparison principle between harmonic measures and Green functions. We need to define corkscrew points: $X_0 \in \Omega$ is a Corkscrew point associated to a ball $B = B(x, r)$ if

$$|X_0 - x| \leq r \quad \text{and} \quad \text{dist}(X_0, \Gamma) \geq \epsilon r,$$

for some $\epsilon > 0$ that depends only on Ω . We will assume in [\(H1\)](#) that such points always exists.

Theorem 1.13. *Let B be a ball centered on Γ and let X_0 be a corkscrew point associated to B . Then*

$$C^{-1} \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \leq \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \leq C \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B.$$

With this comparison in hand, we show that the harmonic measure is doubling.

Theorem 1.14. *Let B be a ball centered on Γ . Then*

$$\omega^X(2B \cap \Gamma) \leq C \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 4B.$$

The change of pole property comes next.

Theorem 1.15. *Let B be a ball centered on Γ and X_0 be a corkscrew point associated to B . Let $E, F \subset \Gamma \cap B$ be two Borel subsets of Γ such that $\omega^{X_0}(E)$ and $\omega^{X_0}(F)$ are positive. Then*

$$C^{-1} \frac{\omega^{X_0}(E)}{\omega^{X_0}(F)} \leq \frac{\omega^X(E)}{\omega^X(F)} \leq C \frac{\omega^{X_0}(E)}{\omega^{X_0}(F)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B.$$

At last, we give properties on the harmonic measure analogous to [Theorems 1.12, 1.13, 1.14](#) but for $\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B)$ instead. We use them to prove a comparison principle for positive local solutions.

Theorem 1.16. *There exists a large $K \geq 2$ that depends on how well Ω is connected (if Ω is well connected, we can take $K = 2$) such that the following holds.*

Let B be a ball centered on Γ , and let $X_0 \in \Omega$ be a corkscrew point associated to B . Let u, v be two non-negative, not identically zero, solutions to $Lu = Lv = 0$ in $KB \cap \Omega$ which are zero on the the large boundary ball $KB \cap \Gamma$. Then

$$C^{-1} \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \leq \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \cap B.$$

In this paper we only worry about the properties of ω_L in a general setting. Then one may continue the study with more specific situations and carefully chosen operators. Some of our earlier results, such as the extension of Dahlberg's result in [\[DFM3\]](#), namely the A_∞ absolute continuity of ω_L when Γ is a Lipschitz graph with small constant and L is well chosen, also work when $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$, $\gamma \in (n-d-2, n-d)$. This too will be studied more systematically in upcoming publications.

2. OUR ASSUMPTIONS

We aim to develop an elliptic theory on an open domain Ω , equipped with a measure m . We are particularly interested in boundary estimates, and we want to be able to deal with a large class of measures μ (supported) on the boundary $\Gamma := \partial\Omega$.

Let us review previously known settings that we aim to generalize. Recall that a d -dimensional Ahlfors regular set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ - denoted d -AR for short - is a set for which there exists a measure σ supported on E and a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(2.1) \quad C^{-1}r^d \leq \sigma(B(x, r)) \leq Cr^d \quad \text{for } x \in E, r > 0.$$

It is well known that if (2.1) holds for a measure σ and a constant C , then (2.1) also holds for $\sigma' = \mathcal{H}^d|_E$ - the d -dimensional Hausdorff measure restricted to E - and another constant C' .

The ‘‘classical setting’’ consists in taking an open domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ such that its boundary Γ is a $(n - 1)$ -AR set. The measure m is taken as the n -dimensional Lebesgue measure and we choose μ as the surface measure on Γ , or in fact any measure satisfying (2.1). The properties of elliptic PDEs in this context on relatively nice (e.g., Lipschitz) domains have been studied for 50 years; see [Sta, GW, CFMS] to cite a few, and [Ken] for an extended presentation of the properties. A more challenging setting of domains with uniformly rectifiable or even general AR boundaries came to the focus of development in the last 20 years. Unfortunately, there is no good single reference reviewing the underlying elliptic theory, but we can generally point the reader to recent works of Hofmann, Martell, Toro, Tolsa, and their collaborators. In addition to boundary regularity, typically, some mild topological assumptions (such as one-sided non-tangential accessibility or a weak local John condition) are needed for satisfactory PDE results.

In [DFM2], the authors developed an elliptic theory when $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a d -AR set, $d < n - 1$, and $\Omega := \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$. When $d \leq n - 2$, the boundary is too thin to be seen by a solution of an elliptic PDE in the classical sense (for instance by solutions of the Laplacian), and the authors worked with degenerate elliptic operators $-\text{div } A\nabla$, such that $w(X)^{-1}A(X)$ satisfy the standard boundedness and ellipticity conditions on Ω with the weight $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \partial\Omega)^{-(n-d-1)}$. This can be reformulated by saying that the underlying measure on Ω is given by $dm(x) := w(x)dx$, and the measure μ on the boundary Γ is given by (2.1).

In the present article, we give a very large range of choice for $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, m , and μ , pushing the limits of geometric and measure-theoretic assumptions as well as degeneracy of coefficients of the operators. In the rest of the section, we introduce the hypotheses on Ω , m , and μ , that we shall use for most of the rest of our paper.

Let us denote

$$(2.2) \quad \delta(X) := \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)$$

for $X \in \Omega$. Since we allow Ω to have boundaries containing pieces of dimension $n - 1$ and even higher, we shall need to deal with connectedness issues that didn't appear in [DFM2]. To this end, we start with standard quantitative connectedness assumptions on Ω , the Corkscrew and Harnack Chain conditions.

(H1) There exists for any $x \in \Gamma = \partial\Omega$ and any $r > 0$ — or $r \in (0, \text{diam } \Omega)$ if Ω is bounded — we can find $X \in B(x, r)$ such that $B(X, C_1^{-1}r) \subset \Omega$.

The assumption (H1) is widely known as the Corkscrew point condition, and can be seen as quantitative openness. When we say that Y is a Corkscrew point associated to the couple (y, s) , we mean that Y is a point X given by (H1) with $x = y$ and $r = s$.

(H2) There exists a positive integer $C_2 = N + 1$ such that if $X, Y \in \Omega$ satisfy $\delta(X) > r$, $\delta(Y) > r$, and $|X - Y| \leq 7C_1r$, then we can find $N + 1$ points $Z_0 := X, Z_2, \dots, Z_N = Y$ such that for any $i \in \{0, \dots, N - 1\}$, $|Z_i - Z_{i+1}| < \frac{1}{2}\delta(Z_i)$.

The assumption (H2) is a condition of quantitative connectedness, and is a slightly weaker way to state the usual Harnack chain condition. We shall discuss (H2) more at the end of the section, and in particular prove that together with (H1), it implies a stronger version of (H2), but let us first describe the conditions on the two measures μ (supported on Γ) and m (supported on $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$).

(H3) The support of μ is Γ and μ is doubling, i.e., there exists $C_3 > 1$ such that

$$\mu(B(x, 2r)) \leq C_3\mu(B(x, r)) \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma, r > 0.$$

(H4) The measure m is mutually absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure; that is, there exists a weight $w \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ such that

$$m(A) = \int_A w(X) dX \quad \text{for any Borel set } A \subset \Omega$$

and such that $w(X) > 0$ for (Lebesgue) almost every $X \in \Omega$. In addition, m is doubling, i.e. there exists $C_4 \geq 1$ such that

$$(2.3) \quad m(B(X, 2r) \cap \Omega) \leq C_4m(B(X, r) \cap \Omega) \quad \text{for } X \in \overline{\Omega}, r > 0.$$

We included also $X \in \partial\Omega$, because this is often easier to use, and anyway the version of (H4) with $X \in \overline{\Omega}$ follows easily from the version with $X \in \Omega$.

In some cases, we can get (H4) as a consequence of the fact that m is the restriction to Ω of a doubling measure on \mathbb{R}^n . That is, let us say that (H4') holds when $m = m'|_{\Omega}$ for some absolutely continuous measure m' supported on \mathbb{R}^n , and which is doubling, i.e.,

$$(2.4) \quad m'(B(X, 2r)) \leq C_{4'}m'(B(X, r) \cap \Omega) \quad \text{for } X \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0$$

and some $C_{4'} \geq 1$.

We claim that (H4') and (H1) imply (H4). Indeed, take $X \in \overline{\Omega}$ and separate the two cases $\delta(X) > r/2$ and $\delta(X) \leq r/2$. In the first case,

$$m(B(X, 2r) \cap \Omega) \leq m'(B(X, 2r)) \leq C_{4'}^2m'(B(X, r/2)) = C_{4'}^2m(B(X, r)).$$

In the second case, take x such that $\delta(X) = |X - x|$, and then let X' be a Corkscrew point associated to x and $r/2$. Thus $B(X', \frac{r}{2C_1}) \subset B(X, r) \subset \Omega$ and $B(X', 4r) \supset B(X, 2r)$, hence if κ denotes the smaller integer such that $2^\kappa \geq 8C_1$,

$$m(B(X, 2r) \cap \Omega) \leq m'(B(X', 4r)) \leq C_{4'}^\kappa m'(B(X', \frac{r}{2C_1})) \leq C_{4'}^\kappa m(B(X, r)).$$

The claim follows.

It is classical (and easy to prove) that the condition (H4) is equivalent to the apparently stronger following condition: there exists $d_m > 0$ and $C > 0$, both depending only on C_4 , such that

$$(2.5) \quad m(B(X, \lambda r) \cap \Omega) \leq C \lambda^{d_m} m(B(X, r) \cap \Omega) \quad \text{for } X \in \overline{\Omega}, \lambda \geq 1, r > 0.$$

We now state a condition (H5) on the compared growths of m and μ .

(H5) The quantity ρ defined for $x \in \Gamma$ and $r > 0$ by

$$(2.6) \quad \rho(x, r) := \frac{m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)}{r \mu(B(x, r))}$$

satisfies

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{\rho(x, r)}{\rho(x, s)} \leq C_5 \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{1-\epsilon} \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma, 0 < s < r,$$

for some constants $C_5 > 0$ and $\epsilon := C_5^{-1}$.

We like $\rho(x, r)$ because it is a dimensionless quantity, but we may also write (2.7) as

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)}{m(B(x, s) \cap \Omega)} \leq C_5 \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{2-\epsilon} \frac{\mu(B(x, r))}{\mu(B(x, s))} \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma, 0 < s < r,$$

with a slightly more surprising exponent $2 - \epsilon$ due to a different scaling.

The condition (H5) means that the two measures μ and m need to be intertwined, in a more precise way than we would get from merely the doubling conditions. That is, we require that $m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)$ does not grow much faster than $\mu(B(x, r))$, with a precise limitation on the exponent. It is not shocking that something like this is needed. Indeed we require for our theory to have a trace theorem (see Section 6), that says that the functions in the weighted Sobolev space $W^{1,2}(\Omega, m)$ have a trace on (Γ, μ) . The function ρ is used in the definition of the space of traces, and quantifies the ‘‘deviation’’ of the measure of tent sets $m(B(x, r) \cap \Omega)$ from the measure on $B(x, r) \cap \Omega$ induced by μ , which is $r \mu(B(x, r))$. It is perhaps more surprising that we only need an upper bound in (2.7) and (2.8).

Our last condition (H6) requires that the measure m be regular enough, and satisfy a weak Poincaré inequality.

(H6) If $D \Subset \Omega$ is open and $u_i \in C^\infty(\overline{D})$ is a sequence of functions such that $\int_D |u_i| dm \rightarrow 0$ and $\int_D |\nabla u_i - v|^2 dm \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow +\infty$, where v is a vector-valued function in $L^2(D, m)$, then $v \equiv 0$.

In addition, there exists C_6 such that for any ball B satisfying $2B \subset \Omega$ and any function $u \in C^\infty(\overline{B})$, one has

$$(2.9) \quad \int_B |u - u_B| dm \leq C_6 r \left(\int_B |\nabla u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where u_B stands for $\int_B u dm$ and r is the radius of B .

The first part of the condition is technical; it is here to make sure that when we define an appropriate notion of gradient for functions that are not smooth, we still have that the convergence in L^1 implies a convergence of the gradients. With this property, we shall be able to show the completeness of the weighted Sobolev space we shall work with, which is also essential to be able to get weak solutions. One can find the same condition in [HKM].

Using the theory of Hajlasz and Koskela [HaK2, HaK], we will be able to improve the second part of (H6) into a Sololev-Poincaré inequality. Furthermore, because we can prove a trace theorem, we will also be able to get Poincaré inequalities on the sets $B \cap \Omega$, where B is a ball centered on the boundary Γ . This Poincaré inequality at the boundary will be crucial for our proof of the boundary De Giorgi-Nash-Moser estimates in Section 11.

The condition (H6) will be sometimes replaced by the much stronger condition (H6'), defined as

(H6') There exists $C_{6'}$ such that for any ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ satisfying $2B \subset \Omega$, one has the following condition on the weight w :

$$(2.10) \quad \sup_B w \leq C_{6'} \inf_B w.$$

The proof of the fact that (H6') implies (H6) goes as follows. The second part of (H6) is a consequence of the classical Poincaré inequality (with the Lebesgue measure) and the fact that $w(Z) \approx m(B)/(\text{diam } B)^n$ for all Z in a ball B such that $2B \subset \Omega$, which is an easy consequence of (H6'). We turn to the first part of (H6). Take D, u_i, v as in (H6). We can cover D by a finite number of balls B satisfying $2B \subset \Omega$, so by (H6'), we can find a constant C_D such that $C_D^{-1} \leq w(X) \leq C_D$ for any $X \in D$. We have thus $\int_D |u_i| dx \rightarrow 0$, which means that u_i converges to 0 in $L^1(D)$ and hence ∇u_i converges to 0 in the distributional sense. Since we have also $\int_D |\nabla u_i - v|^2 dx \rightarrow 0$, which implies that ∇u_i converges to v in the distributional sense, we also have $v \equiv 0$.

This completes our list of assumptions concerning the measures μ and m . Once we have them, the results of this paper hold for any divergence form operator $L = \text{div } A \nabla$, where

$$(2.11) \quad w(X)^{-1} A(X) \text{ satisfies the standard boundedness and ellipticity conditions on } \Omega,$$

namely, there exists a constant $C_A > 0$ such that

$$(2.12) \quad A(X) \xi \cdot \xi \geq C_A^{-1} w(x) |\xi|^2 \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and

$$(2.13) \quad A(X) \xi \cdot \zeta \leq C_A w(x) |\xi| |\zeta| \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Of course in practice we may have L and A initially, and then this more or less forces the definition of w and m .

We end this section with a further discussion of the Harnack chain condition (H2). In the following arguments we shall write $Z_i[X, Y]$, $0 \leq i \leq N$, when we want to specify the endpoints of the sequence given by (H2). The number $N = C_2 - 1$ is independent of $X, Y \in \Omega$ as long as $X, Y \in \Omega$ satisfy $\delta(X) > r$, $\delta(Y) > r$, and $|X - Y| \leq 7C_1 r$; indeed, even if the

sequence is shorter, we can repeat a point Z_i as many times as we want to match the proper length. At last, the “chain” in the Harnack chain condition (H2) is given by the balls

$$(2.14) \quad B_i = B_i[X, Y] := B(Z_i[X, Y], \delta(Z_i[X, Y])/2).$$

From (H2), we can easily see that $B_0[X, Y]$ is $B(X, \delta(X)/2)$, $B_N[X, Y]$ is $B(Y, \delta(Y)/2)$. Moreover, $Z_{i+1}[X, Y] \in B_i[X, Y]$, from which we deduce that

$$(2.15) \quad \delta(Z_i[X, Y]) \geq \frac{1}{2}\delta(Z_{i-1}[X, Y]) \geq 2^{-N}\delta(X) \geq 2^{-N}r,$$

$$(2.16) \quad \delta(Z_i[X, Y]) \leq \frac{3}{2}\delta(Z_{i-1}[X, Y]) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^i \delta(X) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^N \delta(X),$$

and

$$(2.17) \quad |X - Z_i[X, Y]| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^j \delta(X) \leq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^N \delta(X) \leq 2^N \delta(X),$$

that is all the balls $B_i[X, Y]$ from the Harnack chain linking X to Y have equivalent radii, don't get close to the boundary, and are all included in $B(X, 2^{N+1}\delta(X))$.

With the help of (H1), the condition (H2) self improves, as shown by the result below.

Proposition 2.18. *Let Ω satisfy (H1) and (H2). There exists $C := C(C_1, C_2) > 0$ such that if $X, Y \in \Omega$ satisfy $\min\{\delta(X), \delta(Y)\} > r$ and $|X - Y| \leq \Lambda r$ (for some choice of $r > 0$ and $\Lambda \geq 1$), then we can find $N_\Lambda := \lceil C \ln(1 + \Lambda) \rceil$ points $Z_0 := X, Z_1, \dots, Z_{N_\Lambda} = Y$ such that for any $i \in \{0, \dots, N_\Lambda - 1\}$,*

- (i) $|Z_i - Z_{i+1}| \leq \frac{1}{2}\delta(Z_i)$,
- (ii) $\delta(Z_i) \geq 2^{-N}r$,
- (iii) $Z_i \in B(X, C_1 2^{N+4}\Lambda r)$,

where $N := C_2 - 1$ comes from (H2) and C_1 comes from (H1).

Proof. Let $X, Y \in \Omega$ satisfy $\min\{\delta(X), \delta(Y)\} > r$ and $|X - Y| \leq \Lambda r$. Observe first that if $\Lambda r \leq \delta(X)$ or $\Lambda r \leq \delta(Y)$ there is no need for (H2). Indeed, the segment $[X, Y]$ is included in Ω , and one can construct the chain recursively as: $Z_0 = X$, Z_{i+1} is either (if it exists) the only point further from X than Z_i at the intersection of $[X, Y]$ and the sphere centered at Z_i and radius $\delta(Z_i)$, or simply Y if this point doesn't exist.

In the remaining case where $\delta(X), \delta(Y) \leq \Lambda r$ (which forces $\Lambda \geq 1$), the idea is to use the condition (H1) to find enough points between X and Y to be able to split the distance $|X - Y|$ into small jumps where we can use (H2).

Let $x, y \in \Gamma$ be such that $|X - x| = \delta(X)$ and $|Y - y| = \delta(Y)$, so that X, Y are Corkscrew points associated to respectively $(x, C_1\delta(X))$ and $(y, C_1\delta(Y))$. We define the points X_j, Y_j as follows: $X_0 = X, Y_0 = Y$ and, if $j \geq 1$, X_j is a Corkscrew point associated to $(x, C_1 2^j \delta(X))$ and Y_j is a Corkscrew point associated to $(y, C_1 2^j \delta(Y))$. Then we set j_x and j_y as the smallest values of $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^j \delta(X) \geq \Lambda r$ and $2^j \delta(Y) \geq \Lambda r$ respectively. It is easy to check that by construction,

$$(2.19) \quad j_x, j_y \leq 1 + \ln_2(\Lambda) \leq C \ln(1 + \Lambda),$$

where C is a universal constant. We set $M_\Lambda = j_x + j_y + 1 \leq C \ln(1 + \Lambda)$, we and construct a first sequence of points $(Z^j)_{0 \leq j \leq M_\Lambda}$ as $Z^j = X_j$ when $j \leq j_x$ and $Z^j = Y_{M_\Lambda - j}$ when $j > j_x$. We want to verify that two successive elements of (Z^j) satisfy the assumptions for the use of (H2). Indeed, X_j and X_{j+1} are such that $\min\{\delta(X_j), \delta(X_{j+1})\} > 2^j \delta(X)$ and

$$|X_j - X_{j+1}| \leq |X_j - x| + |X_{j+1} - x| \leq C_1 2^{j+2} \delta(X);$$

the same kind of estimates holds between Y_j and Y_{j+1} ; the points X_{j_x} and Y_{j_y} are such that

$$\min\{\delta(X_{j_x}), \delta(Y_{j_y})\} \geq \Lambda r$$

and, since $\delta(X), \delta(Y) \leq \Lambda r$,

$$\begin{aligned} |X_{j_x} - Y_{j_y}| &\leq |X_{j_x} - x| + |x - X| + |X - Y| + |Y - y| + |y - Y_{j_y}| \\ &\leq 2C_1 \Lambda r + \delta(X) + \Lambda r + \delta(Y) + 2C_1 \Lambda r \\ &\leq 7C_1 \Lambda r. \end{aligned}$$

The fact that two consecutive points of $(Z^j)_j$ satisfies the assumption of the Harnack chain condition follows. Now, N stands for $C_2 - 1$, and the sequence $(\mathcal{Z}_i)_{0 \leq i \leq N.M_\Lambda}$ is built such that $\mathcal{Z}_i = Z_i[Z^j, Z^{j+1}]$ if $jN \leq i \leq (j+1)N$. The conclusion (i) is given by the definition/construction of the points $Z_i[X', Y']$; the conclusion (ii) is immediate from (2.15) since all Z^j are such that $\delta(Z_i) \geq \min\{\delta(X), \delta(Y)\} \geq r$. As for (iii), we estimate the distance between X and the Z^j rather brutally and we let the reader check that $|X - Z^j| \leq 14C_1 \Lambda r$ for any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, which, combined with (2.17), gives (iii). \square

In the rest of the paper, the notation $u \lesssim v$ means $u \leq Cv$, where $C > 0$ is a constant that depends on parameters which will be either obvious from the context or recalled. The expression $u \approx v$ is used when $u \lesssim v$ and $u \gtrsim v$.

3. SOME EXAMPLES WHERE OUR ASSUMPTIONS HOLD

The assumptions of the previous section may still look complicated to the reader, so let us mention some situations where they are satisfied, and hence we can define an elliptic measure ω_L with the properties described in the introduction.

3.1. Classical elliptic operators. We start with the classical elliptic operators $L = \operatorname{div} A \nabla$, where $A(X)$ satisfies the standard boundedness and ellipticity conditions (2.13) and (2.12) on Ω . In view of (2.11), $w = 1$. We also require the one-sided NTA conditions (H1) and (H2), which happen to hold automatically when $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ is Ahlfors regular of dimension $d < n - 1$, but not in general. Then our additional assumptions are the existence of a doubling measure μ on Γ (as in (H3)) that satisfies (H5); the other conditions, including (H6') are trivially satisfied. In particular if Γ is Ahlfors regular of dimension $d \in (n - 2, n)$, it is easy to check that $\mu = \mathcal{H}_\Gamma^d$ satisfies (H5).

3.2. Ahlfors regular sets. Our next example is when $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ is an Ahlfors regular set of dimension d . When $n-1 \leq d < n$, we also require one-sided NTA conditions (H1) and (H2). The simplest option is to take $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$ for some $\gamma \in (n-d-2, n-d)$. Then w is locally integrable, by (2.1), because $\gamma < n-d$, and by a simple estimate on the measure of the ε -neighborhoods of Γ . The same estimates yield that $m(B(X, r)) \approx r^{n-\gamma}$ when $\delta(X) < 4r$ (with a lower bound that uses (H1)) and $m(B(X, r)) \approx r^n \delta(X)^{-\gamma}$ when $\delta(X) > 2r$. This proves that m is doubling; then (2.8) holds as soon as $\gamma > n-d-2$. The other conditions, including (H6'), are easy to check, and so our results apply to operators $L = \text{div } A\nabla$, where $\text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^\gamma A(X)$ satisfies the standard boundedness and ellipticity conditions (11.4) and (11.3) on Ω .

In this Ahlfors regular setting, we can also deal with more general weights w , that would also have mild local singularities in the middle of Ω , and then the corresponding classes of degenerate elliptic operators $L = \text{div } A\nabla$, where $w(X)^{-1}A(X)$ is bounded elliptic, but then we have to check (H6) too, in addition to (H5).

3.3. Caffarelli and Silvestre fractional operators. A special case of the weight $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$ for an Ahlfors regular boundary was considered by L. Caffarelli and L. Silvestre [CS], although in a very different context. Take $n = d+1$, $\Omega = \mathbb{R}_+^{d+1}$ (the upper half space), and $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^d$. Choose μ to be the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^d , and for m take the weight $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma} = t^{-\gamma}$, where we write (x, t) the coordinates of X in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} . As before, we restrict to $\gamma \in (-1, 1)$.

Caffarelli and Silvestre considered the fractional operator $T = (-\Delta)^s$ on \mathbb{R}^d , with $s = \frac{1+\gamma}{2} \in (0, 1)$, and proved that for f defined on \mathbb{R}^d , in the appropriate space, Tf can also be written as $Tf(x) = -C \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t^{-\gamma} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$, where u is the solution of $Lu = 0$, with $L = \text{div } t^{-\gamma} \nabla$, whose trace on \mathbb{R}^d is f . This point of view turned out to be a very useful way to deal with unpleasant aspects of the non-local character of T .

We can generalize some of this to the context of Ahlfors regular sets, as above, with $L = -\text{div } \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma} \nabla$ (or a similar operator). When f lies in our Sobolev space $H = H(\Gamma)$, the results of the present paper allow us to solve the Dirichlet problem for f , i.e., find a function $u \in W^{1,2}(\Omega, wdX) = W^{1,2}(\Omega, \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma} dX)$ such that $Lu = 0$ and $\text{Tr}(u) = f$. Then we can also define an operator T , that generalizes the fractional operator of [CS], by saying that Tf is a distribution on Γ (or a continuous linear operator on H), such that

$$(3.1) \quad \langle Tf, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\Omega} \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma} \nabla u(X) \cdot \nabla \varphi F(X) dX$$

when F is a function of $W = W^{1,2}(\Omega, dm)$ such that $\text{Tr}(F) = \varphi$. For example, we could take for F the extension of f given in Section 8, but taking another extension F' should give the same result, because $F - F'$ lies in the space W_0 of functions of W with a vanishing trace (see Definition 9.16), and because u is a weak solution (see the definition (11.8) and the last item of Lemma 11.10). Now Tf can be seen as a weak limit of normalized derivatives $w(X) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu}(X)$ in the normal direction, as above: we can integrate by parts on a smaller domain Ω_ε and try to take a limit. Ultimately, it would be nice to have a more precise and constructive definition of T , with estimates in a better space than $H^{-1/2}$ (the dual of H); however this

will require a better analysis of L , and quite probably stronger assumptions on Γ . Yet the similarity with the situation in [CS] is intriguing.

3.4. Sawtooth domains. We now turn to Sawtooth domains. Let us first describe the simpler case of Lipschitz graphs, and then later comment on Ahlfors regular boundaries. Let us assume that $0 < d < n - 1$ (the case when $d = n - 1$ is simpler, and well known) and that Γ is the graph of some Lipschitz function $A : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-d}$, where we identify \mathbb{R}^d and \mathbb{R}^{n-d} to the obvious coordinate subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n . Also let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ be a given subset of \mathbb{R}^d , for which we want to hide $\tilde{E} = \{(x, A(x)); x \in E\}$. We assume that $F = \mathbb{R}^d \setminus E$ is not empty (otherwise, there is no point in the construction), and we set $\tilde{F} = \{(x, A(x)); x \in F\} = \Gamma \setminus \tilde{E}$. Let us define a sawtooth domain $\Omega_s \subset \Omega$ such that $\tilde{F} \subset \partial\Omega_s$ and $\tilde{E} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\Omega_s}$. We choose M larger than the Lipschitz norm of A , and set

$$(3.2) \quad \Omega_s = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-d}; |t - A(x)| > M \operatorname{dist}(x, F)\}.$$

Thus we are removing from Ω some sort of a conical tube around $\tilde{E} \subset \Gamma$. In co-dimension 1, we would proceed similarly, but restrict to the part of $\tilde{\Omega}$ that lies above Γ , for instance. We can forget about this case because it is very classical anyway.

It is clear from the definition that Ω_s is an open set that does not meet Γ , and its boundary consists in the closure of \tilde{F} , plus the conical piece

$$(3.3) \quad Z = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-d}; |t - A(x)| = M \operatorname{dist}(x, F) > 0\},$$

which nicely surrounds \tilde{E} .

The verification that Ω_s contains Corkscrew balls and Harnack chains (as in (H1) and (H2)) is rather easy, because we can always escape in a direction opposite from Γ to find extra room; we skip the verification. In this type of situation, we probably want to be able to use the same operators L as we had on Ω , so let us consider the restriction to Ω_s of our earlier weight $w(X) = \operatorname{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$, with some $\gamma \in (n - d - 2, n - d)$. As usual, this defines a class of matrices A .

We have to construct a new measure μ_s on $\Gamma_s := \partial\Omega_s$, and we choose

$$(3.4) \quad \mu_s = \mu|_{\tilde{F}} + \operatorname{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{d+1-n} \mathcal{H}_{|Z}^{n-1},$$

where μ is an Ahlfors regular measure on Γ that we like, such as $\mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma}^d$ or the image of $\mathcal{H}_{|\mathbb{R}^d}^d$ by the mapping $x \rightarrow (x, A(x))$. There may be locally more subtle choices, but we do not worry too much here because for our purpose μ_s only needs to be known within bounded multiplicative errors. We mostly care that if π denotes the orthogonal projection on \mathbb{R}^d and $\pi_*\mu_s$ is the push-forward image of μ by π , then

$$(3.5) \quad C^{-1} \mathcal{H}_{|\mathbb{R}^d}^d \leq \pi_*\mu_s \leq C \mathcal{H}_{|\mathbb{R}^d}^d.$$

This last is easy to prove, because when $x \in E$ is such that $d = \operatorname{dist}(x, F) > 0$, and $r > 0$ is much smaller than d , the surface measure of $Z \cap \pi^{-1}(B(x, r))$ is comparable to $r^d (Md)^{n-d-1}$, so $\mu_s(\pi^{-1}(Z \cap B(x, r))) \approx r^d$ (the dependence on M does not interest us).

As in the previous examples, w is essentially constant on the balls B such that $2B \subset \Omega_s$, so (H6') and (H6) hold; the verification of the doubling property (H4) for m is the same as

for the initial open set Ω , and we could also use (H4') directly; so we only need to check the doubling property (H3) for μ_s and the intertwining growth condition (H5).

To this effect, let us first show that

$$(3.6) \quad C^{-1}r^d \leq \mu_s(B(x, r)) \leq Cr^d \quad \text{for } x \in \tilde{F} \text{ and } r > 0.$$

The second inequality, which incidentally holds when $x \in Z$ too, follows from (3.5) because $B(x, r) \subset \pi^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^d \cap B(\pi(x), r))$. For the first inequality, set $r_1 = (1 + M)^{-1}r$. We claim that $\Gamma_s \cap \pi^{-1}(\pi(B(x, r_1))) \subset B(x, r)$; once we prove the claim, (3.6) will follow from (3.5) because $\mathcal{H}^d(\pi(B(x, r_1))) \geq C^{-1}r_1^d$. Now let $z \in \Gamma_s \cap \pi^{-1}(\pi(B(x, r_1)))$ be given. If $z \in \Gamma$, then $|z - x| < (1 + M)r_1 = r$, so $z \in B(x, r)$. Otherwise $z \in Z$, and let $y \in \Gamma$ be such that $\pi(y) = \pi(z)$. Notice that $|\pi(y) - \pi(x)| = |\pi(z) - \pi(x)| < r_1$, so $\text{dist}(\pi(y), F) \leq |\pi(y) - \pi(x)| < r_1$ and now (3.3) says that $|z - y| \leq M \text{dist}(\pi(y), F) < Mr_2$. Again $z \in B(x, r)$ and the claim follows. This proves (3.6). Next we check that

$$(3.7) \quad C^{-1}r^d \leq \mu_s(B(z, r)) \leq Cr^d \quad \text{for } z \in Z \text{ and } r > (2 + 2M) \text{dist}(\pi(z), F).$$

Recall that the second inequality always holds. For the first one, set $r_2 = (2 + 2M)^{-1}r > \text{dist}(\pi(z), F)$, choose $p \in F$ such that $|p - \pi(z)| < r_2$, and then let $x \in \Gamma$ be such that $\pi(x) = p$. Observe that $x \in \tilde{F}$.

Also let $y \in \Gamma$ be such that $\pi(y) = \pi(z)$. Then $|y - x| \leq (1 + M)|\pi(y) - \pi(w)| = (1 + M)|\pi(z) - p| < (1 + M)r_2$, and now (3.3) yields $|z - y| \leq M \text{dist}(\pi(y), F) = M \text{dist}(\pi(z), F) < Mr_2$; altogether $|z - x| \leq |z - y| + |y - x| \leq (1 + 2M)r_2$, so $B(w, r_2) \subset B(z, r)$, and (3.7) follows from (3.6) because $x \in \tilde{F}$.

We are left with the case when $z \in Z$ and $r < (2 + 2M) \text{dist}(\pi(z), F)$; we claim that then

$$(3.8) \quad C^{-1}r^{n-1} \text{dist}(\pi(z), F)^{d+1-n} \leq \mu_s(B(z, r)) \leq Cr^{n-1} \text{dist}(\pi(z), F)^{d+1-n}.$$

Set $d(z) = \text{dist}(\pi(z), F)$. When $10^{-1}d(z) < r \leq (2 + 2M)d(z)$, $r^{n-1}d(z)^{d-n-1}$ is roughly the same as the r^d that we had before, so there is some continuity in our estimate. Also, the upper bound stays true as before, and the lower bound will follow as soon as we prove it for $r = 10^{-1}d(z)$. Finally, the remaining case when $r \leq 10^{-1}d(z)$ is easy, because in $B(z, r)$, $\tilde{\Gamma}$ coincides with Z and looks like the product of \mathbb{R}^d (or Γ) with an $(n - d - 1)$ -sphere, with $d(z)^{d+1-n}$ times the surface measure.

The doubling condition (H3) for $\tilde{\mu}$ follows at once from the estimates above, so let us just check the intertwining growth condition (H5). We start with the case when $x \in \tilde{F}$. Then $m(B(x, r)) \approx r^{n-\gamma}$ as in the standard Ahlfors regular case, $\mu_s(B(x, r)) \approx r^d$ by (3.6), so (2.7) also holds as in the Ahlfors regular case.

Next assume that $x \in Z$. When $r < 10^{-1}d(x)$, $m(B(x, r)) \approx d(x)^{-\gamma}r^n$ because $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma} \approx d(x)^{-\gamma}$ in $B(x, r)$, and $\mu_s(B(x, r)) \approx r^{n-1}d(x)^{d+1-n}$ by (3.8). Thus $\rho(x, r) = m(B(x, r))r^{-1}\mu_s(B(x, r))^{-1} \approx d(x)^{-\gamma-d-1+n}$.

When $10^{-1}d(x) \leq r \leq (2 + 2M)d(x)$, none of these number changes too much, so $\rho(x, r) \approx d(x)^{-\gamma-d-1+n}$ as well.

Finally, when $r > (2 + 2M)d(x)$, $m(B(x, r)) \approx r^{n-\gamma}$ as in the standard Ahlfors regular case, $\mu_s(B(x, r)) \approx r^d$ by (3.7), and so $\rho(x, r) \approx r^{-\gamma-d-1+n}$. Now (2.7) and (H3) follow because $|n - d - 1 - \gamma| < 1$.

Thus, in the case of Lipschitz graphs, the sawtooth regions Ω_s that we constructed, together with the measures m on Ω_s and μ_s on $\partial\Omega_s$, satisfy the requirements of Section 2.

There is a more general construction of sawtooth regions, adapted to the case when Ω is a one-sided NTA domain (i.e., (H1) and (H2) hold) with an Ahlfors regular boundary Γ – see for instance [HM] for a first occurrence. It was used in quite a few papers later, at least when Γ is of co-dimension 1.

Before we start with a very rough description of a sawtooth construction, it is convenient to take a collection of dyadic pseudocubes Q , like the one that will be described in Proposition 5.1 below. This is a collection of sets $Q \subset \Gamma$, $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, that have roughly the same covering and inclusion properties as the usual dyadic cubes in \mathbb{R}^d .

Then, to each pseudocube $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, we can also associate a Whitney region $\mathcal{W}(Q) \subset \Omega$, such that for some large $C \geq 1$, $C^{-1} \text{diam}(Q) \leq \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)$ and $\text{dist}(X, Q) \leq C \text{diam}(Q)$ for $X \in \mathcal{W}(Q)$. We make sure to take the $\mathcal{W}(Q)$ to be sufficiently large, so that they cover Ω . And also, for the construction below to work, one should choose them carefully, so that they have sufficiently simple boundaries (for instance, by requiring that each $\mathcal{W}(Q)$ is composed of a finite union of cubes in a sufficiently sparse collection), and that they are well connected with each other.

Then, we are given a one-sided NTA domain (i.e., with (H1) and (H2)), with an Ahlfors regular boundary of any dimension $d < n$. We are also given a stopping time region, some times also called regime, where one starts from a top cube Q_0 , and one keeps a collection \mathcal{S} of subcubes of Q_0 , with some coherence conditions. For instance, if $R \in \mathcal{S}$, then all the cubes $S \in \mathbb{D}$ such that $R \subset S \subset Q_0$ lie in \mathcal{S} too. The set we want to keep access too is the set F of points of Q_0 such that all the cubes Q such that $x \in Q \subset Q_0$ lie in \mathcal{S} . And the corresponding sawtooth region is the union of all the Whitney sets $\mathcal{W}(Q)$, $Q \in \mathcal{S}$. We claim that if the sets $\mathcal{W}(Q)$, $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, are carefully chosen, then the assumptions of the current paper are satisfied. But we do not check this here, because we intend to do this in a next paper, where this will be useful for a comparison of elliptic measures. The general idea of the verification is the same as for Lipschitz graphs, but the details are a little more complicated.

3.5. Balls minus an Ahlfors regular set of low dimension. Let $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an Ahlfors regular set of dimension $d < n - 1$, that is a set that satisfies (2.1). Consider any ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. We want to show that the theory developed in this article applies to $B \setminus \Gamma$. Of course, by taking the particular case where $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}$ and $B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ centered on \mathbb{R} , we see that balls deprived of one diameter - as claimed in the abstract - are included in our theory.

First of all, by translation and scale invariance of the problem, we can assume that B is the ball centered at 0 and of radius 1. In this subsection, we plan to give measures on $\Omega := B \setminus \Gamma$ and $\partial\Omega = \partial B \cup (\Gamma \cap B)$, and establish (H1), (H2), (H3), (H4'), (H5), and (H6'). The weights on Ω that we choose are the same as the ones in Subsection 3.2, that is $w(X) = \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{-\gamma}$ for some $\gamma \in (n - d - 2, n - d)$, which is natural because we expect the present domains to appear when we want to localize problems and properties from the situation given in Subsection 3.2. The boundary $\partial\Omega$ is divided into $\Gamma_1 := \Gamma \cap B$ and $\Gamma_2 := \partial B$. And then in the spirit of what we did in Subsection 3.4, the measure μ on $\partial\Omega$ is

$$(3.9) \quad \mu = \mu_1 + \mu_2 := \sigma_{|\Gamma_1} + \text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{d+1-n} \mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1},$$

where σ is an Ahlfors regular measure that satisfies in (2.1) and $\mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}$ is the surface measure on the sphere Γ_1 .

The conditions (H4') and (H6') are the same as in Subsection 3.2. For (H3) and (H5), we want to check that the transition between two parts of the boundary with different dimensions goes smoothly. We only need to prove our hypotheses for $r \leq 2$, which is the diameter of our domain, and so we assume $r \leq 2$ for the rest of the subsection. The proofs of (H3) and (H5) works a bit like when we have sawtooth domains, in particular we have the same type of estimates. First, for $x \in \partial\Omega$ and $\text{dist}(x, \Gamma) \geq 2r > 0$, we prove that

$$(3.10) \quad C^{-1}r^{n-1} \text{dist}(x, \Gamma)^{d+1-n} \leq \mu(B(x, r)) \leq Cr^{n-1} \text{dist}(x, \Gamma)^{d+1-n}.$$

Of course, our assumption on x and r forces $\mu_1(B(x, r)) = \sigma(B(x, r)) = 0$. Moreover, the weight $\text{dist}(X, \Gamma)^{d+1-n}$ used to define μ_2 is essentially constant on $B(x, r)$, and added to the facts that x has to belong to Γ_2 and $\mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}$ is an Ahlfors regular measure of dimension $n-1$, we deduce that $\mu_2(B(x, r)) \approx r^{n-1} \text{dist}(x, \Gamma)^{d+1-n}$. The claim (3.10) follows.

Next, we want

$$(3.11) \quad C^{-1}r^d \leq \mu(B(x, r)) \quad \text{for } x \in \partial\Omega \text{ and } \text{dist}(x, \Gamma) < 2r.$$

We need to distinguish two cases. Either $\text{dist}(x, \Gamma_2) \geq r/2$, and then $\mu(B(x, r)) \geq \sigma(B(x, r/2)) \geq C^{-1}r^d$. Or $\text{dist}(x, \Gamma_2) < r/2$ and we can find $x' \in \Gamma_2$ such that $|x - x'| < r/2$, from which we deduce

$$\mu(B(x, r)) \geq \mu_2(B(x', r/2)) \geq C^{-1}r^{d+1-n} \mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}(B(x', r/2)) \geq C^{-1}r^d$$

because $\mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}$ is a $(n-1)$ -Ahlfors regular measure.

The last inequality that we need is

$$(3.12) \quad \mu(B(x, r)) \leq Cr^d \quad \text{for } x \in \partial\Omega \text{ and } \text{dist}(x, \Gamma) < 2r.$$

We take a point $x' \in \Gamma$ so that $|x - x'| < 2r$. The above claim will be a consequence of the fact that $\mu(B(x', 3r)) \lesssim r^d$. The inequality $\mu_1(B(x', 3r)) \lesssim r^d$ is a free consequence of the fact that Γ is d -Ahlfors regular. As for μ_2 , we divide $B(x', 3r)$ into the strips

$$S_k := \{y \in B(x', 3r), 2^{2-k}r \geq \text{dist}(y, \Gamma) \geq 2^{1-k}r\}.$$

We use (2.1) to cover $\Gamma \cap B(x', 10r)$ with less than $C2^{kd}$ balls $\{B_j\}$ of radius $2^{-k}r$ and S_k is contained in the union of the $5B_j$. We deduce that $\mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}(S_k) \leq C2^{kd}(2^{-k}r)^{n-1}$ and then

$$\mu_2(B(x', 3r)) \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mu_2(S_k) \leq C(2^{-k}r)^{d+1-n} \mathcal{H}_{|\Gamma_2}^{n-1}(S_k) \leq Cr^d$$

as desired. We let the reader check that the estimates (3.10), (3.11), and (3.12) easily imply (H3) and (H5).

The last conditions are (H1) and (H2). The proof of Lemma 2.1 in [DFM2] - which treats the case $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$ - can actually be repeated in our case without any changes. We obtain that two points can be linked by 3 consecutive tubes that don't intersect Γ and stay in B . The assumption (H2) follows by taking an appropriate sequence of points in those tubes.

(H1) is just a bit more complicated, because it requires to distinguish cases, and still relies on what we did for $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$ in [DFM2]. Take $x \in \partial\Omega$ and $0 < r \leq 2$. We can find X' such

that $B(X', r/2) \subset B \cap B(x, r)$. Indeed, if $x \in \Gamma_2 = \partial[B(0, 1)]$, take $X' := (1 - r/2)x$, and if $x \in \Gamma_1$, observe that we are further from the sphere ∂B so it is easier to find such X' (for instance $X' = \frac{x}{|x|} \min\{(1 - r/2), |x|\}$). We look then at Γ inside $B(X', r/2) \subset B$. If $B(X', r/4) \cap \Gamma = \emptyset$, then X' is our point for (H1). Otherwise, we can find $y \in \Gamma \cap B(X', r/4)$, and Lemma 11.6 in [DFM2] gives us X such that $B(X, C^{-1}r) \subset B(y, r/4) \setminus \Gamma \subset B \setminus \Gamma = \Omega$.

Maybe the reader will be interested to observe that we could replace the ball by other sets, like cubes. We claim that we can replace B by any 1-sided NTA domain D - that is D to satisfies (H1) and (H2) - such that ∂D is a $(n - 1)$ -Ahlfors regular set, and we let the reader verify that all the computations above can be adapted.

3.6. Nearly t -independent A_2 -weights. The t -independent elliptic operators have a special status among divergence form operators, in particular, because some control of behavior of the coefficients in the direction transversal to the boundary is necessary for absolute continuity of harmonic measure with respect to the Lebesgue measure – see [CFK].

We start with the simplest case in co-dimension 1. Let $\omega : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ be any A_2 -weight on \mathbb{R}^d (see [Jé, GR] for details) and use it to define a weight w on $\mathbb{R}_+^{d+1} = \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}$ by $w(x, t) = \omega(x)$. Then set $dm(x, t) = w(x, t)dxdt$ as usual. This is a doubling measure on Ω because $\omega(x)dx$ is doubling on \mathbb{R}^d for any A_∞ weight ω .

On $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^d$, we simply put the measure $d\mu = \omega(x)dx$. With the mere assumption that ω is doubling, we immediately get the one-sided NTA conditions (H1) and (H2), the doubling conditions (H3) and (H4), and even the intertwining condition (H5), because μ is doubling and $m(B(x, r)) \approx r\mu(B(x, r) \cap \mathbb{R}^d)$, so $\rho \approx 1$ in (2.6) and (H5).

We are left with the last condition (H6), and this is where we really use our assumption that $\omega \in A_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. It is easily checked that $w \in A_2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ too, and now we can use Theorem 1.2 in [FKS] to deduce the density and the Poincaré results of (H6). The reader may be worried about a minor point. In the case of A_2 weights, the authors of [FKS] first claim the first part of (H6) only when $\int_D |u_i|^2 dm \rightarrow 0$. This is then easy; one applies Cauchy-Schwarz and uses the fact that $1/w$ is locally integrable. But then the slightly stronger version stated in (H6), where we only assume the L^1 convergence, follows: by the discussion above (4.5), our functions u_i actually lie in $W \subset L_{loc}^1$ and their gradient of Definition 4.1 is also their distribution gradient; then the uniqueness of (H6) comes as in the case of (H6') (see below (H6)).

The previous verification of (H1)-(H2) can easily be extended to the case when $\Gamma \subset \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ is the graph of a Lipschitz function $A : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $\omega \in A_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We take $w(x, t) = \omega(x)$ as before, and for μ the image of $\omega(x)dx$ by the mapping $x \rightarrow (x, A(x))$ from \mathbb{R}^d to Γ . Not much changes, because our conditions are essentially invariant under bilipschitz mappings; we only need to check that the Poincaré estimate (2.9) away from Γ stays true, with merely B in its right hand side, but this is all right.

Finally, we can further generalize all this to higher co-dimensions, except that we replace t -invariance by a more reasonable homogeneity. Let us now take integers $d < n - 1$, $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^d \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$ for simplicity, and as before $\omega \in A_2(\mathbb{R}^d)$. We keep $d\mu(x) = \omega(x)dx$ on Γ , but now use $w(x, t) = |t|^{-\gamma}\omega(x)$ on Ω , with as usual $\gamma \in (n - d - 2, n - d)$. Again the results of this paper apply in this context, and the verification is the same as in the first

case. In particular, observe that now $m(B(x, r)) \equiv r^{n-d-\gamma} \mu(B(x, r) \cap \mathbb{R}^d)$, so $\rho \approx r^{n-d-1-\gamma}$ in (2.6), with an exponent smaller than 1, and for (H6), that in a ball B such that $2B \subset \Omega$, we multiply $\omega(x)$ by a function $|t|^{-\gamma}$ which is roughly constant.

Again, in such circumstances, the results of this paper are all valid, but more precise results on the corresponding elliptic measures would need more precise assumptions on the operators $L = \operatorname{div} A \nabla$.

3.7. Stranger measures μ . Even when $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ is a nice hypersurface, the measure μ on Γ does not need to be as simple as surface measure; the next example shows that it does not need to be absolutely continuous with respect to surface measure. In dimension $d = 1$, it could be given by a Riesz product, for instance, and hence one-dimensional yet singular with respect to the Lebesgue measure.

Let Ω satisfy (H1) and (H2); we need to ask this because the next assumption does not really say anything nice on the geometry of Ω . Then let μ be any doubling measure whose support is Γ (so (H3) holds). We shall now define a measure m on Ω such that all the other assumptions (H4)-(H6) are satisfied. In view of (2.6) and the intertwining condition, it is reasonable to take

$$(3.13) \quad w(X) = \delta(X)^{1-n} \mu(\Gamma \cap B(X, 2\delta(X))),$$

where we recall that $\delta(X) = \operatorname{dist}(X, \Gamma)$ for $X \in \Gamma$. Let us first show that

$$(3.14) \quad m(B(x, r)) := \int_{\Omega \cap B(x, r)} w(X) dX \approx r \mu(B(x, r)) \quad \text{for } x \in \Gamma \text{ and } r > 0.$$

To this effect, cover $B(x, r)$ by the sets $R_k = \{X \in B(x, r); 2^{-k-1}r \leq \delta(X) \leq 2^{-k}r\}$, $k \geq 0$, and further cover each R_k by the balls $B_{k,l} = B(z_{k,l}, 2^{-k+2}r)$, where $\{z_{k,l}\}$ is a maximal collection of points of $\Gamma \cap B(x, 4r)$ that lie at mutual distances larger than $2^{-k-1}r$. Notice that $B(X, 2\delta(X)) \subset B(z_{k,l}, 2^{-k+3}r)$ for $X \in R_k \cap B_{k,l}$, so

$$m(R_k \cap B_{k,l}) \leq (2^{-k-1}r)^{1-n} \mu(B(z_{k,l}, 2^{-k+3}r)) |B_{k,l}| \leq C 2^{-k} r \mu(B(z_{k,l}, 2^{-k+3}r)).$$

For each k , the $B_{k,l}$ have bounded overlap, so

$$m(R_k) \leq \sum_l m(R_k \cap B_{k,l}) \leq C 2^{-k} r \sum \mu(B(z_{k,l}, 2^{-k+3}r)) \leq C 2^{-k} r \mu(\Gamma \cap B(x, 12r)).$$

We sum over $k \geq 0$ and get the upper bound in (3.14). For the lower bound, we use (H1) to select a corkscrew ball $B \subset \Omega \cap B(x, r)$. Observe that $w(X) \geq C^{-1} r^{1-n} \mu(B(x, r))$ for $X \in B$ (because μ is doubling), so $m(B(x, r)) \geq m(B) \geq C^{-1} r \mu(B(x, r))$, which completes the proof (3.14).

It follows from (3.14) that m is locally finite. The intertwining property (H5) follows at once from (3.14), which says that $\rho(x, r) \approx 1$, and (H6) holds because of (H6'), by (3.13) and because μ is doubling. We are left with the doubling property (H4) for m .

So let $X \in \Omega$ be given, and choose $x \in \Gamma$ such that $|X - x| = \delta(X)$. For $R < \delta(X)/2$, $m(B(X, R)) \approx \delta(X) \mu(B(X, 2\delta(X))) \approx \delta(X) \mu(B(x, \delta(X)))$ because μ is doubling. For R larger than $2\delta(X)$, $B(x, R/2) \subset B(X, R) \subset B(x, 3R)$, so $m(B(X, R)) \approx m(B(x, R)) \approx R \mu(B(x, R))$ by (3.14). The doubling property follows easily.

So in this setting too, our assumptions hold and the rest of the paper will show that there is a well behaved elliptic measure associated to each operator $L = \operatorname{div} A \nabla$ such that $w(x)^{-1}A$ satisfies the usual boundedness and ellipticity properties.

4. THE DEFINITION OF THE SPACE W

We want to define the space W as the space of functions u such that ∇u is in $L^2(\Omega, m)$, and we wish to prove that this space is complete; more precisely that the quotient of W by constants, equipped with the quotient of the semi-norm $\|\nabla \cdot\|_{L^2(\Omega, m)}$, is complete.

However, W is not entirely defined by the fact that ∇u is in $L^2(\Omega, m)$, because we don't explain where the functions u are taken from. The first natural space where we could take u from is $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, but in this case recall that we do not assume enough regularity on w to make sure that $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega, dx)$, and then maybe u does not define a distribution and we do not know the meaning of ∇u . The second choice would be to take u is the space of distributions, or in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, dx)$, but nothing guarantees that the quotient of the constructed space by constants will be complete.

To solve this problem, we use the strategy from [HKM], which consists in completing the smooth functions with respect to an appropriate norm. Our spaces shall be homogeneous, while the ones in [HKM] are inhomogeneous. Homogeneous spaces are slightly trickier, because we need to quotient by constant functions to get a Hilbert space.

Definition 4.1. A function u belongs to W if $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ and there exists a vector valued function $v \in L^2(\Omega, m)$ such that for some sequence $\{\varphi_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$, one has

$$(4.2) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi_i|^2 dm < +\infty \quad \text{for any } i \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$(4.3) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm = 0 \quad \text{for any ball } B \text{ satisfying } 2B \subset \Omega$$

and

$$(4.4) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi_i - v|^2 dm = 0.$$

Observe that if $u \in W$, then, assuming the first part of (H6), the vector v from the definition is unique. In the rest of the article, if $u \in W$, we use the notation ∇u (or $\nabla_W u$ when the notion of derivative we are talking is not obvious) for the unique vector valued function v given by Definition 4.1. In particular, we can equip W with the semi-norm

$$\|u\|_W := \|\nabla u\|_{L^2(\Omega, m)} \quad \text{for } u \in W.$$

We want to highlight that $\nabla \cdot$ is a linear operator, but is not (necessarily) the gradient in the sense of distribution. An example where the two notions of derivative are different is given page 13 of [HKM].

Let us recall now some cases where the two notions of derivative actually coincide. First, if $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, dx) = L^1_{loc}(\Omega, dm)$ - which is the case for instance under the assumption (H6') - then (4.3) implies the convergence of the φ_i to u in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, dx)$, which in turn implies the

convergence $\varphi_i \rightarrow u$ in the sense of distribution. So the only possible limit of $\nabla\varphi_i$ is ∇u , where ∇u is the derivative taken in the sense of distributions.

Let us present another case, given on page 14 of [HKM]. Let the measure m be absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure, so that there exists a weight w satisfying $dm(x) = w(x)dx$. Assume in addition that w belongs to the Muckenhoupt class \mathcal{A}_2 . Then the measure m satisfies (H4) and $\nabla_W u$ is the distribution gradient of u in Ω . See Subsection 3.6 for a bit more information.

In general, Lemma 1.11 in [HKM] shows that
(4.5)

if u is compactly supported and Lipschitz, then $u \in W$ and $\nabla_W u$ is the usual gradient.

The proof of (4.5) uses the fact that m is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure.

We now show that the Poincaré inequality given as (H6) extends to all functions in W .

Lemma 4.6. *Let (Ω, m) satisfy (H6). Then for any ball B such that $2B \subset \Omega$ and any $u \in W$, one has*

$$\int_B |u - u_B| dm \leq C_6 r \left(\int_B |\nabla u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where u_B stands for $\int_B u dm$ and r is the radius of B .

Proof. By definition of W , we can find a sequence of functions $\varphi_i \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$ such that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_B |\nabla \varphi_i - \nabla u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.$$

Let $\varphi_{i,B}$ stand for $\int_B \varphi_i dm$; then for $i \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_B |u - u_B| dm &\leq \int_B |\varphi_i - \varphi_{i,B}| dm + \int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm + |\varphi_{i,B} - u_B| \\ &\leq C_6 r \left(\int_B |\nabla \varphi_i|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm \\ &\leq C_6 r \left(\int_B |\nabla u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_6 r \left(\int_B |\nabla \varphi_i - \nabla u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2 \int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm, \end{aligned}$$

where we use (H6) in the second inequality. Taking the limit as $i \rightarrow \infty$ gives the desired result. \square

We have the following nice improvement of Lemma 4.6 by Keith and Zhong [KZ], where it is enough to control $|\nabla u|$ in some L^p norm, $p < 2$.

Lemma 4.7. *Let (Ω, m) satisfy (H4) and (H6). There exists $p_0 \in [1, 2)$ such that for any $p \in [p_0, 2]$, any ball B satisfying $2B \subset \Omega$, and any $u \in W$,*

$$(4.8) \quad \int_B |u - u_B| dm \leq Cr \left(\int_B |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

where u_B stands for $\int_B u dm$ and r is the radius of B . The parameter p_0 and the constant C depends only on C_4 and C_6 .

Remark 4.9. If (4.8) is true for some $p_0 < 2$, then it holds for all $p \in [p_0, 2]$, by Jensen's inequality.

Proof. The Poincaré inequality (2.9) holds for all locally Lipschitz functions according to Lemma 4.6, (4.5), and the fact that (2.9) is a local property. We deduce that our metric measured spaces $(B, |\cdot|, m)$ are doubling spaces that admit a $(1, 2)$ -Poincaré inequality in the sense of [KZ], and the doubling constant and the Poincaré constant are uniform on the balls B . Theorem 1.0.1 in [KZ] applies, so we have the existence of $p \in (1, 2)$ and $C > 0$ independent of B such that our spaces $(B, |\cdot|, m)$ admit a $(1, p)$ -Poincaré inequality with constant C , which means in the terminology of [KZ] that (4.8) holds for any locally Lipschitz function. The proof of (4.8) for all W then follows from the same density argument as in the proof of Lemma 4.6. \square

We end the section with a simple but useful lemma.

Lemma 4.10. *Let (Ω, m) satisfy (H1), (H2), and (H6). Take $u \in W$. Then $\|u\|_W = 0$ if and only if u is m -almost everywhere equal to a constant function.*

Proof. First, constant functions are in $C^\infty(\Omega)$. So if u matches a constant function c except maybe on a set of m -measure 0, we can take $v = 0$ and $\varphi_i = c$ in the Definition 4.1. By the uniqueness of $v = \nabla u$, we deduce that $\nabla u = 0$.

Conversely, let $u \in W$ be such that $\|u\|_W = 0$. By Lemma 4.6, for any ball B such that $2B \subset \Omega$, we have that $\int_B |u - u_B| dm = 0$, which implies immediately that $u \equiv u_B$ m -a.e. on B . Yet, Ω is connected (and can even be connected by a chain of balls $\{B_i\}_i$ satisfying $2B_i \subset \Omega$, thanks to Proposition 2.18), so u is m -a.e. equal to a constant function. \square

5. THE ACCESS CONES AND THEIR PROPERTIES

In all this section, we assume that Ω satisfies (H1)–(H2) and that the measures μ and m satisfy (H3) and (H4). We also choose to take Γ (and thus Ω) to be infinite. This assumption is not part of (H1)–(H4), and is not even necessary for our proofs to work. The proofs of the bounded and unbounded cases only differ slightly, but will require us to separate cases. We will present the infinite case - which we plan to use in future articles and which we believe is less common - and we shall discuss the differences in Section 13. We first describe the dyadic decomposition of (Γ, μ) of M. Christ (see [Ch, Theorem 11]).

Proposition 5.1. *There exists a collection of measurable subsets - we call them cubes by comparison with the Euclidean case - $\{Q_j^k, k \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathcal{J}_k\}$, and some constants η, a_0, C - all of them depending only on C_3 - such that*

$$(i) \quad \Gamma = \bigcup_{j \in \mathcal{J}_k} Q_j^k \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

- (ii) If $\ell \geq k$, then either $Q_i^\ell \subset Q_j^k$ or $Q_i^\ell \cap Q_j^k = \emptyset$.
- (iii) For each pair (k, j) and each $\ell < k$, there exists a unique i such that $Q_j^k \subset Q_i^\ell$.
- (iv) $\text{diam } Q_j^k \leq 2^{-k}$.
- (v) Q_j^k contains some surface ball $B(z_j^k, a_0 2^{-k}) \cap \Gamma$.
- (vi) $\mu(\{x \in Q_j^k, \text{dist}(x, \Gamma \setminus Q_j^k) \leq \rho 2^{-k}\}) \leq C \rho^n \mu(Q_j^k)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j \in \mathcal{J}_k$, and some constant $\rho > 0$.

We shall denote by \mathbb{D}_k the collection

$$\mathbb{D}_k := \{Q_j^k, j \in \mathcal{J}_k\}$$

and by \mathbb{D} the collection

$$\mathbb{D} := \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{D}_k.$$

Remark 5.2. An element of \mathbb{D} is given by a subset Q of Γ and a generation k . Indeed, if we only know the set Q , contrary to dyadic cubes in \mathbb{R}^n , we cannot be sure of the generation.

Despite the above comment, we shall abuse notation and use the term Q for both an element of \mathbb{D} and the corresponding subset of Γ . We write $k(Q)$ when we want to refer to the ‘‘dyadic generation’’ of the cube $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, that is the only integer k such that $Q \in \mathbb{D}_k$. The length of a dyadic cube is $\ell(Q) = 2^{-k(Q)}$.

The conclusion (vi) will not be used in this article, but we wanted to state the complete result of Christ nevertheless. Moreover, properties (iv) and (v) of the decomposition implies the existence of $z_Q \in \Gamma$ such that

$$(5.3) \quad B(z_Q, r_Q) \cap \Gamma \subset Q \subset B(z_Q, R_Q), \quad \text{with } r_Q = a_0 \ell(Q) \text{ and } R_Q = \ell(Q).$$

When $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and $\lambda \geq 1$, we also use the notation λQ for the set $\{x \in \Gamma : \text{dist}(x, Q) \leq (\lambda - 1)\ell(Q)\}$. As a consequence, if Q and Q' are from the same generation, i.e., $k(Q) = k(Q')$, and Q and Q' are adjacent, i.e., $\partial Q \cap \partial Q' \neq \emptyset$, then $Q' \subset 2Q$.

Also, as in the first pages of [Ste], we can define a Whitney decomposition of $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ made by (true) dyadic cubes. To do this, take a dyadic decomposition of \mathbb{R}^n by cubes I , ordered by inclusion, and we define \mathcal{W} as a the set of dyadic cubes $I \subset \Omega$ for which $4 \text{ diam } I \leq \text{dist}(4I, \Gamma)$ but the parent I' of I - that is the only dyadic cube $I' \supset I$ satisfying $\ell(I') = 2\ell(I)$ - doesn't satisfy $4 \text{ diam } I' \leq \text{dist}(4I', \Gamma)$. It is easy to check that \mathcal{W} is a non-overlapping covering of Ω , that for $I \in \mathcal{W}$

$$(5.4) \quad 4 \text{ diam } I \leq \text{dist}(4I, \Gamma) \leq \text{dist}(I, \Gamma) \leq 12 \text{ diam}(I)$$

and if $I_1, I_2 \in \mathcal{W}$ are two adjacent cubes

$$(5.5) \quad \frac{\text{diam } I_1}{\text{diam } I_2} \in \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2 \right\}.$$

Let us write X_I for the center of $I \in \mathcal{W}$, $\ell(I)$ for its side length (thus $\ell(I) \approx \text{diam } I$), and $k(I)$ for the integer k that satisfies $\ell(I) = 2^{-k}$.

Now, let us match the dyadic decomposition \mathbb{D} of Γ with the Whitney decomposition \mathcal{W} of Ω . For each $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, we define \mathcal{W}_Q as

$$(5.6) \quad \mathcal{W}_Q := \{I \in \mathcal{W}, C_a^{-1} \ell(Q) \leq \ell(I) \text{ and } \text{dist}(I, Q) \leq 2\ell(Q)\},$$

where $C_a^{-1} = C(C_1, n) > 1$ is chosen in the following next lines. Set X_Q as a Corkscrew point associated to a point $x_Q \in 2Q$ and a distance $\ell(Q)$, that is $X_Q \in B(x_Q, \ell(Q))$ and $B(X_Q, \ell(Q)/C_1) \subset \Omega$. The point X_Q belongs to some $I_Q \in \mathcal{W}$. Observe that

$$\text{dist}(I_Q, Q) \leq |X_Q - x_Q| + \text{dist}(x_Q, Q) \leq 2\ell(Q)$$

and

$$\ell(I_Q) \geq \frac{1}{16\sqrt{n}} \text{dist}(X_Q, \Gamma) \geq \frac{1}{16C_1\sqrt{n}} \ell(Q);$$

we can pick the constant C_a in (5.6) as for instance $1000C_1\sqrt{n}$, so that $I_Q \in \mathcal{W}_Q$. But the choice of C_a doesn't really matter (as long as it is big enough); we can choose it as an additional parameter and make the future results depend on C_a too. Now define the associated Whitney region

$$(5.7) \quad U_Q := \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{W}_Q} I,$$

which contains by construction of \mathcal{W}_Q all the Corkscrew points associated to a point $x \in 2Q$ and the distance $\ell(Q)$. We also define, for each $x \in \Gamma$, the ‘‘dyadic access’’ cone

$$(5.8) \quad \gamma(x) := \bigcup_{Q \in \mathbb{D}: Q \ni x} U_Q.$$

We also need cones with a ‘‘larger aperture’’. We consider the collection \mathcal{W}_Q^0 of dyadic cubes that meet $B(X, \delta(X)/2)$ for some $X \in U_Q \cup U_{Q'}$, where Q' is the parent of Q . Thus, when $I \in \mathcal{W}_Q^0$, $\delta(X_I) \approx \ell(Q)$ with constants that depends only on C_a (i.e., n and C_1), so each couple of centers $X_I, X_{I'}$, $I, I' \in \mathcal{W}_Q^0$, can be linked by a Harnack chain (see Proposition 2.18). We define \mathcal{W}_Q^* as the collection of cubes in \mathcal{W} that meet at least one of those Harnack chains from (2.14), and finally define

$$(5.9) \quad U_Q^* := \bigcup_{I \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*} I$$

and, for $x \in \Gamma$, the cone

$$(5.10) \quad \gamma^*(x) := \bigcup_{Q \in \mathbb{D}: Q \ni x} U_Q^*.$$

We shall also need the truncated cone

$$(5.11) \quad \gamma_Q^*(x) := \bigcup_{\substack{Q' \in \mathbb{D}: x \in Q' \\ \ell(Q') \leq \ell(Q)}} U_{Q'}^*,$$

and the ‘‘tent sets’’

$$(5.12) \quad T_Q := \bigcup_{x \in Q} \gamma_Q^*(x) \quad \text{and} \quad T_{2Q} := \bigcup_{x \in 2Q} \gamma_Q^*(x).$$

The following standard properties of the sets above are easy to check. The cones $\gamma(x), \gamma^*(x)$ are such that $\gamma(x) \subset \gamma^*(x)$ and

$$(5.13) \quad \delta(X) > c|X - x| \quad \text{for } X \in \gamma^*(x).$$

The Whitney regions U_Q and U_Q^* are such that $U_Q \subset U_Q^*$ and

$$(5.14) \quad \ell(Q) \lesssim \text{dist}(U_Q^*, Q) \leq \text{dist}(U_Q, Q) \lesssim \text{diam } U_Q \leq \text{diam } U_Q^* \lesssim \ell(Q),$$

where the constants depends only on n , C_1 , and C_2 . The tent sets T_Q and T_{2Q} satisfy

$$(5.15) \quad B(z_Q, r'_Q) \cap \Omega \subset T_Q \subset T_{2Q} \subset B(z_Q, R'_Q),$$

where z_Q is as in (5.3), and $r'_Q, R'_Q \approx \ell(Q)$. Indeed, the second inclusion is easy; for the first one, observe that if $Z \in B(z_Q, r'_Q)$ with r'_Q small enough, then any point in Γ such that $|z - Z| = \delta(Z)$ lies in $B(z_Q, r_Q)$, where $r_Q = a_0 \ell(Q)$ as in (5.3). The point Z is a Corkscrew point for z , so $Z \in \gamma(z)$, and as long as r'_Q is small enough, it is also in $\gamma_Q^*(z) \subset T_Q$. The measure of the various sets that we just introduced are given by the following lemma.

Lemma 5.16. *Let $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and $x \in Q$. Then*

- (i) $\mu(Q) \approx \mu(B(x, \ell(Q)))$,
- (ii) $m(U_Q) \approx m(U_Q^*) \approx m(B(x, \ell(Q)) \cap \Omega)$,
- (iii) $\rho(x, \ell(Q)) \approx \frac{m(U_Q^*)}{\mu(Q)\ell(Q)}$.

In (i), the constants depends only on C_3 , and in (ii) and (iii), the constants depend also on n , C_1 , C_2 , and C_4 .

In particular, we can define $\rho(Q)$ as

$$(5.17) \quad \rho(Q) := \frac{m(U_Q^*)}{\mu(Q)\ell(Q)},$$

and if (H5) is satisfied, we have

$$(5.18) \quad \frac{\rho(Q^*)}{\rho(Q)} \leq C \left(\frac{\ell(Q^*)}{\ell(Q)} \right)^{1-\epsilon},$$

where $C > 0$ depends on n , C_1 to C_5 .

Proof. Let us prove (i). By (5.3) and (H3),

$$\mu(Q) \leq \mu(B(z_Q, R_Q)) \leq \mu(B(x, 2R_Q)) \lesssim \mu(B(x, \ell(Q)))$$

and

$$\mu(B(x, \ell(Q))) \leq \mu(B(z_Q, 2R_Q)) \lesssim \mu(B(z_Q, r_Q)) \leq \mu(Q).$$

The assertion (i) follows. As for (ii), since U_Q, U_Q^* are Whitney regions associated to Q , (5.14) shows that we can find $K > 1$ and $X \in U_Q$ such that

$$B(X, K^{-1}\ell(Q)) \subset U_Q \subset U_Q^* \subset B(x, K\ell(Q)) \cap \Omega \subset B(X, K^2\ell(Q)).$$

The assertion (ii) is now an immediate consequence of (H4), the doubling measure property for m . The conclusion (iii) is no difficulty from (i) and (ii). \square

One can also easily check that the number of dyadic cubes in \mathcal{W}_Q^* is uniformly bounded. Indeed, the cubes in \mathcal{W}_Q^* are pairwise disjoint, and their diameters are all equivalent to the diameter of U_Q^* - which is their union. One can also easily check that U_Q^* is connected (by construction, we linked the points in $U_Q \cup U_{Q'}$ by Harnack chains). So since W_Q^* is only constituted of dyadic cubes, for any couple $I, I' \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*$, we can find a sequence of cubes in

\mathcal{W}_Q^* linking I to I' , where two consecutive cubes are adjacent; the sequence has uniformly bounded length because there is a bounded number of cubes in \mathcal{W}_Q^* . We summarize these conclusions in the following lemma.

Lemma 5.19. *There exists $N_0 := N_0(n, C_1, C_2) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and $I, I' \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*$, we can find a collection $\{I_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq N_0}$ of cubes in \mathcal{W}_Q^* such that*

- (i) $I_0 = I, I_{N_0} = I'$,
- (ii) for any $i \in \{1, \dots, N_0\}$, I_{i-1} and I_i are adjacent or equal.

As a corollary, we get the following result with balls instead of cubes.

Lemma 5.20. *There exists $N_0 := N_0(n, C_1, C_2) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and for $I, I' \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*$, we can find a collection $\{B_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq N_0}$ of balls such that*

- (i) $2B_i \subset \Omega$ and $B_i \subset U_Q^*$,
- (ii) B_0 is $B(X_I, \ell(I)/2)$ and B_{N_0} is $B(X_{I'}, \ell(I')/2)$,
- (iii) for any $i \in \{1, \dots, N_0\}$, we have $r_i \approx \ell(I)$, where r_i is the radius of B_i ,
- (iv) for any $i \in \{1, \dots, N_0 - 1\}$, one has $|X_{i+1} - X_i| \leq r_i$, where X_i is the center of B_i .

Proof. We construct the sequence of balls $\{B_i\}$ from the sequence of dyadic cubes $\{I_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq N_0}$ as follows. We replace each cube I_i , $i < N_0$, by $n + 2$ balls $\{B^j\}_{0 \leq j \leq n+1}$, according to the following procedure:

- If I_{i+1} is smaller than I_i , then since I_i and I_{i+1} are adjacent, hence $\ell(I_i) = 2\ell(I_{i+1})$ by (5.5). So up to translation, rotation, and dilatation, I_i is the cube $[0, 4]^n$ and I_{i+1} is the cube $[-2, 0] \times [0, 2]^{n-1}$. In this case, we take B^0 as the ball with center at $(2, \dots, 2)$ - the center of I_i - and radius 2, the balls B^j , $1 \leq j \leq n$, are centered on

$$\underbrace{(2, \dots, 2)}_{n-j}, \underbrace{(1, \dots, 1)}_j$$

and are of radius 1, the ball B^{n+1} is centered on $(0, 1, \dots, 1)$ and again of radius 1.

- If I_{i+1} has the same size of I_i , yet is different from I_i , then up to rotation, translation and dilatation, $I_i = [0, 4]^n$ and $I_{i+1} = [-4, 0] \times [0, 4]^{n-1}$. The B^j have the same radius 2, B^0 is the ball centered on $X_{I_i} = (2, \dots, 2)$, and all the other balls B^j are equal and centered on $(0, 2, \dots, 2)$.
- If I_{i+1} is bigger than I_i , then as before we necessary have $2\ell(I_i) = \ell(I_{i+1})$. So up to translation, rotation, and dilatation, $I_i = [-2, 0] \times [0, 2]^{n-1}$ and $I_{i+1} = [0, 4]^n$. All the balls have but the last one have radius 1 and B^{n+1} has radius 2; B^0 is centered on $(-1, 1, \dots, 1)$, B^1 is centered on $(0, 1, \dots, 1)$, and for $2 \leq j \leq n + 1$, B_j is centered on

$$\underbrace{(1, \dots, 1)}_{n+2-j}, \underbrace{(2, \dots, 2)}_{j-1}.$$

- If $I_{i+1} = I_i$, then B^j is always the same ball $B(X_{I_i}, \ell(I_i)/2)$.

We replace I_{N_0} by the ball $B(X_{I_{N_0}}, \ell(I_{N_0})/2)$.

The balls that we constructed satisfy (i), because first $B^j \subset I_i \cup I_{i+1}$ and second, the Whitney cubes I_i satisfy (5.4), which ensures that $2B^j \subset \Omega$; (ii) and (iv) are not hard to

check by construction, (iii) comes from the fact that all I_i have similar radius (equivalent to the diameter of U_Q^*). The lemma follows. \square

We shall use the last lemma to prove quantitative connectedness on the sets U_Q^* , $\gamma_Q^*(x)$, and T_Q . We start with a definition.

Definition 5.21. We say that a (bounded) set $D \subset \Omega$ satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$, where $\kappa \in [1/2, 1)$, if there exists a distinguished ball $B_0 \subset D$ such that for every $x \in D$, there exists an infinite sequence of balls B_0, B_1, \dots (called chain) with the following properties:

- (i) for $i \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $B_i \subset D$ and $2B_i \subset \Omega$;
- (ii) for $i \geq 0$, $x \in MB_i$;
- (iii) for $i \geq 0$, one has

$$M^{-1}(\text{diam } D)\kappa^i \leq r_i \leq M(\text{diam } D)\kappa^i,$$

where r_i is the radius of B_i ;

- (iv) for $i \geq 0$, if X_j denotes the center of B_j , we have $|X_{i+1} - X_i| \leq r_i$

Remark 5.22. The definition above is shamelessly inspired by the $C(\lambda, M)$ condition in [HaK2]. Notice that κ in our condition doesn't correspond to λ in the chain condition of [HaK2]. Indeed, κ is fixed equal to $1/2$ in [HaK2], while the λ in [HaK2] doesn't really have an equivalent in our condition. However, these technicalities don't really change the core the proofs.

Lemma 5.23. *For every $\kappa \in [1 - n^{-1/2}, 1)$, there exists $M := M(\kappa, n, C_1, C_2)$ such that each Whitney cube $I \in \mathcal{W}$, and each set U_Q^* , $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$.*

There exists $\kappa \in [1/2, 1)$ and $M \geq 1$ - both depending only on n, C_1, C_2 , and C_4 - such that for any $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and any $x \in 2Q$, the sets $\gamma_Q^(x)$, T_Q , and T_{2Q} , satisfy the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$.*

Proof. We start with an (open) Whitney cube $I \in \mathcal{W}$. Take $\kappa \in [1 - n^{-1/2}, 1)$. We choose the distinguish ball associated to I as $B_0 := B(X_I, \ell(I)/2)$. Then we take $X \in I$ and we construct the chain of balls $\{B_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ as follows. For $i \geq 1$, the ball B_i has radius $r_i = \kappa^i \ell(I)/2$ and its center X_i is the closest point to X on the segment $[X_I, X]$ which satisfies $|X_i - X_{i-1}| \leq r_{i-1}$ and $\text{dist}(X_i, \partial I) \leq r_i$. If $M = \sqrt{n}$, the points (iii) and (iv) of Definition 5.21 are true by construction, as well as the fact that $B_i \subset I$. The condition $2B_i \subset \Omega$ is true because we have $B_i \subset I$ and (5.4). The condition (ii) of Definition 5.21 holds because we chose κ large enough to ensure that we can get (at least infinitely close) to X at some point.

Now let $\kappa \in [1 - n^{-1/2}, 1)$ and $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ be given. We want to prove that the sets U_Q^* satisfy the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$ for some M . We choose I_0 as any dyadic cube in \mathcal{W}_Q^* (the choice is not important here), and then we choose the distinguished ball B_0 as $B(X_{I_0}, \ell(I_0)/2)$. Take then $X \in U_Q^*$. There exists $I \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*$ such that $X \in I$. The balls B_i are constructed as follows: $\{B_i\}_{0 \leq i \leq N_0}$ is the collection of balls linking the center of I_0 to the center of I given by Lemma 5.20, and the balls $\{B_i\}_{i > N_0}$ are the chain associated to the cube I and the point x that we constructed above. We can check that the chain satisfies all the conditions of Definition 5.21 when M is large enough.

We turn to the proof of the chain condition for the sets $\gamma_Q^*(x)$. For each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we define Q_j as the dyadic cube in $\mathbb{D}_{j+k(Q)}$ that contains x . Choose for X_j a Corkscrew point associated to x and $\ell(Q_j) = 2^{-j}\ell(Q)$. By construction of \mathcal{W}_{Q_j} , we can find a dyadic cube $I^j \in \mathcal{W}_{Q_j}$ that contains X_j . We construct the chain $\{\mathcal{B}_i\}$ as follows: for $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{\mathcal{B}_i\}_{jN_0 \leq i \leq (j+1)N_0}$ is the collection linking the center of I^j to the center of I^{j+1} given by Lemma 5.20 (recall that both I^j and I^{j+1} are in $\mathcal{W}_{Q_j}^*$).

Now let us take $X \in \gamma_Q^*$. By construction, X lies in $U_{Q_{j(X)}}^*$ for some $j(X) \in \mathbb{N}$. We construct the chain $\{B_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ as follows: if $i \leq jN_0$, then $B_i = \mathcal{B}_i$; and then the chain $\{B_i\}_{i \geq jN_0}$ is the one used to prove that $U_{Q_j}^*$ satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$ with $\kappa = 2^{-1/N_0}$.

At last, we shall prove that T_Q and T_{2Q} satisfy the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$ for $\kappa := 2^{-1/N_0}$ and for some M independent of Q . We only prove it for T_{2Q} , since T_Q is very similar. It is actually an easy consequence of the chain condition of $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ and of U_Q^* . Indeed, we chose the distinguish ball B_0^x of $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ as a ball centered on a dyadic cube I_0^x containing a Corkscrew point associated to $(x, \ell(Q))$. However, by construction of \mathcal{W}_Q , all the $B_0^x \subset I_0^x$ are subsets of the same $U_Q \subset U_Q^*$. So we take any $I_0 \in \mathcal{W}_Q^*$, we chose $B_0 := B(X_{I_0}, \ell(I_0)/2)$ as the distinguish ball. Take then $X \in T_{2Q}$, and pick $x \in 2Q$ so that $X \in \gamma_Q^*(x)$. We construct the chain between the distinguish cube B_0 and X as the concatenation of the chain (of finite length) linking B_0 to B_0^x given by Lemma 5.19 and the one linking B_0^x to X given by the fact that $\gamma_Q^*(x)$ satisfies the $C(\kappa, M)$ chain condition. The lemma follows. \square

We may now extend the Poincaré inequality given in (H6) to domains that are not balls.

Theorem 5.24. *Assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H4) and (H6). Let $p_0 \in (1, 2)$ be as in Lemma 4.7, and take $p \in [p_0, 2]$.*

Let $M > 1$ and $\kappa \in (1/2, 1)$. Assume that $D \subset \Omega$ satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$. Then there exists $k > 1$, that depends only on C_4 , such that, for any $u \in W$,

$$(5.25) \quad \left(\int_D |u - \bar{u}|^{pk} dm \right)^{1/pk} \leq C \operatorname{diam}(D) \left(\int_D |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^p,$$

where \bar{u} is the average of u on any set $E \subset D$ satisfying $m(E) \geq cm(D)$, and where $C > 0$ depends only on κ, M, C_4, C_6 , and c .

In particular, for any cube $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ and any $x \in 2Q$, (5.25) holds for $D = U_Q^, \gamma_Q^*(x), T_Q$, or T_{2Q} , and the constant C depends now (only) on n, C_1, C_2, C_4, C_6 , and c .*

Remark 5.26. The theorem gives in particular that any function $u \in W$ lies in $L^1(D)$, where D is any domain that satisfies the $C(\kappa, M)$ condition for some κ and M . In particular D can stand for $\gamma_Q^*(x), T_Q$, or T_{2Q} , despite the fact that none of these domains are relatively compact in Ω .

Remark 5.27. We can apply the theorem when $D = 2B$, where B is a ball such that $2B \subset \Omega$, and $u \in W$ vanishes a.e. on $2B \setminus B$; then we can take $E = 2B \setminus B$ and (5.25) becomes

$$(5.28) \quad \left(\int_B |u|^{pk} dm \right)^{1/pk} \leq C \operatorname{diam}(B) \left(\int_B |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^p,$$

because $u = |\nabla u| = 0$ a.e. on $D \setminus B = 2B \setminus B$ anyway.

Proof. Let us not lie, our proof is the one of [HaK2] with very small modifications. But we write it for completeness (and since it is quite short and fun). Also, in all the proof, if $S \subset D$, then u_S denotes $\int_S u \, dm$.

Let $B_0 \subset D$ be the distinguished ball given by the $C(\kappa, M)$ condition. Also write r for the diameter of D . From (ii) of Definition 5.21, the radius r_0 of B_0 is equivalent to r , so we deduce from (H4) that $m(I_0) \approx m(D)$. As a consequence,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_D |u - \bar{u}|^{kp} \, dm \right)^{1/kp} &\leq \left(\int_D |u - u_{B_0}|^{kp} \, dm \right)^{1/kp} + |\bar{u} - u_{B_0}| \\ &\leq \left(\int_D |u - u_{B_0}|^{kp} \, dm \right)^{1/kp} + \int_E |u - u_{B_0}| \, dm \\ &\lesssim \left(\frac{1}{m(D)} \int_D |u - u_{B_0}|^{kp} \, dm \right)^{1/kp} \end{aligned}$$

by the Hölder inequality and the fact that $m(E) \approx m(D)$.

So it is enough to prove the theorem when $\bar{u} = u_{B_0}$. Besides, without loss of generality, we can assume that $u_{B_0} = 0$. Our goal is to establish a weak-type $L^q - L^p$ estimate for $q > p$ that will be improved into a strong $L^{q'} - L^p$ estimate for $q' \in (p, q)$ by a standard argument.

Let $Z \in A_t := \{|u| > t\}$ be a Lebesgue point for u , i.e., a point Z such that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\substack{B_r \text{ ball of radius } r \\ \text{and } x \in MB_r}} \int_{B_r} |u(X) - u(Z)| \, dm(X) = 0.$$

It is well known that the Lebesgue points have full measure, i.e. $m(A_t) = m(\{Z \in A_t, Z \text{ is a Lebesgue point}\})$.

Let B_0, B_1, \dots be the chain assigned to Z and given by Definition 5.21, and write r_i for the radius of B_i . Pick a ball $B'_i \subset B_i \cap B_{i+1}$ with radius comparable to r_i (and r_{i+1}); it is indeed possible since $r_i \approx r_{i+1}$ and, thanks to (iv) of Definition 5.21, the center X_{i+1} of B_{i+1} belongs to $\overline{B_i}$. Since Z is a Lebesgue point of u and since the chain $\{B_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ satisfies (ii) and (iii) of Definition 5.21,

$$\begin{aligned} t &< |u(Z) - u_{B_0}| \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} |u_{B_i} - u_{B_{i+1}}| \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} (|u_{B_i} - u_{B'_i}| + |u_{B_{i+1}} - u_{B'_i}|) \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{B'_i} [|u - u_{B_i}| + |u - u_{B_{i+1}}|] \, dm \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \left(\int_{B_i} |u - u_{B_i}| \, dm + \int_{B_{i+1}} |u - u_{B_{i+1}}| \, dm \right). \end{aligned}$$

Poincaré's inequality (H6) implies that

$$\begin{aligned} t &\lesssim r \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \kappa^i \left[\left(\int_{B_i} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{B_{i+1}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right] \\ &\lesssim r \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \kappa^i \left(\int_{B_i} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

which can be written, when $\epsilon > 0$, as

$$(5.29) \quad r \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \kappa^i \left(\int_{B_i} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \gtrsim t \gtrsim t \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \kappa^{i\epsilon}.$$

The estimate above proves that there exists i_Z such that

$$r \kappa^{i_Z} \left(\int_{B_{i_Z}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \gtrsim t \kappa^{i_Z \epsilon}$$

hence, taking the power p and writing the average explicitly,

$$(5.30) \quad \kappa^{i_Z p(\epsilon-1)} m(B_{i_Z}) \lesssim \left(\frac{r}{t} \right)^p \int_{B_{i_Z}} |\nabla u|^p dm.$$

Condition (ii) of Definition 5.21 gives that $Z \in MB_{i_Z}$. Another way to say this is that $B_{i_Z} \subset B_Z := B(Z, r_Z)$ for some $r_Z \approx r_{i_Z} \approx \kappa^{i_Z} r$. Moreover, due to (H4), $m(B_{i_Z}) \approx m(B_Z \cap \Omega)$ and

$$\kappa^{-i_Z d} \gtrsim \left(\frac{r}{r_Z} \right)^d \gtrsim \frac{m(B(Z, r) \cap \Omega)}{m(B_Z \cap \Omega)} \gtrsim \frac{m(D)}{m(B_Z \cap \Omega)},$$

where d is the exponent d_m given in (2.5), and where we recall that $r := \text{diam } D$. We can freely assume that $\epsilon < 1$, and (5.30) becomes

$$(5.31) \quad m(B_Z \cap \Omega)^{1+(\epsilon-1)p/d} m(D)^{(1-\epsilon)p/d} \lesssim \left(\frac{r}{t} \right)^p \int_{B_Z \cap D} |\nabla u|^p dm.$$

The balls B_Z , where $Z \in A_t$ is a Lebesgue point, cover almost all of A_t . Hence the Vitali covering lemma entails that there exists a collection of pairwise disjoint balls B_{Z_j} , $j \in J$, such that $A_t \subset \Omega \cap \left(\bigcup_{j \in J} 5B_{Z_j} \right)$ modulo a negligible set. We fix ϵ such that $1 + (\epsilon - 1)p/d = 1 - p/(d + p) = d/(d + p)$, that is $(\epsilon - 1)p/d = -p/(d + p)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} m(A_t)^{d/(d+p)} &\leq \left[\sum_{j \in J} m(5B_{Z_j} \cap \Omega) \right]^{d/(d+p)} \leq \sum_{j \in J} m(B_{Z_j} \cap \Omega)^{d/(d+p)} \\ &\lesssim m(D)^{p/(d+p)} \left(\frac{r}{t} \right)^p \sum_{j \in J} \int_{B_{Z_j} \cap D} |\nabla u|^p dm \leq m(D)^{p/(d+p)} \left(\frac{r}{t} \right)^p \int_D |\nabla u|^p dm \end{aligned}$$

by the covering property, because $d/(d + p) < 1$, then by (5.31), our choice of ϵ , because the exponent for $m(D)$ is $(1 - \epsilon)p/d = -1 + [1 + (1 - \epsilon)p/d] = 1 - d/(d + p) = p/(d + p)$, and

finally because the B_{Z_j} are disjoint. Written differently, we proved that

$$\frac{m(A_t)}{m(D)} \leq C \left(\frac{r}{t}\right)^{p(d+p)/d} \left\{ \int_D |\nabla u|^p dm \right\}^{p(d+p)/d},$$

or in other words u lies in the weak Lebesgue space $L_w^{p(d+p)/d}(D)$. We can use this and the Cavalieri formula to estimate $\|u\|_{L^q(D)}$ for any $q < p(d+p)/d$, and get that

$$\left(\int_D |u - u_{B_0}|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\int_D |u|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C_q r \left(\int_D |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}};$$

Theorem 5.24 follows. \square

Remark 5.32. A careful inspection on the proof would show that we can prove

$$\left(\frac{1}{m(D)} \int_D |u - \bar{u}|^q dm \right)^{1/q} \leq C_q \text{diam}(D) \left(\frac{1}{m(D)} \int_D |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

for every $q < +\infty$ if $p \geq d$ and every $q < \frac{pd}{d-p}$ if $p < d$. So in Theorem 5.24, if $2 \geq d$, we can take for k every positive value, and if $2 < d$, k can take every value smaller than $d/(d-2)$.

6. THE TRACE THEOREM

As in the previous section, we assume that Γ and Ω are infinite, but the results of this section, in particular Theorem 6.6, and Lemma 6.20, still hold when Γ and/or Ω are finite. We shall discuss this again in Section 13.

Let us first play a bit with the dyadic decomposition \mathbb{D} , Hölder, and Fubini.

Lemma 6.1. *Assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H3) and let $q > 1$. For $g \in L^q(\Omega, m)$,*

$$\sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-q} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} g dm \right)^q \leq C \int_{\Omega} |g|^q dm,$$

where C depends only on constants C_1 to C_5 , n and q .

Proof. The Hölder inequality implies that for every $Q \in \mathbb{D}$,

$$\left(\int_{U_Q^*} g dm \right)^q \leq \left(\int_{U_Q^*} |g(Z)|^q dm(Z) \right) m(U_Q^*)^{q-1}.$$

We sum over the dyadic cubes Q to get that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-q} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} g dm \right)^q &\lesssim \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} \int_{U_Q^*} |g(Z)|^q dm(Z) \\ &\lesssim \int_{\Omega} |g(Z)|^q h(Z) dm(Z) \end{aligned}$$

by Fubini's lemma, and where

$$h(Z) = \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} \mathbb{1}_{U_Q^*}(Z).$$

The sets U_Q^* are Whitney regions associated to the cubes Q , so $Z \in U_Q^*$ implies that $\delta(Z) \approx \ell(Q) \approx \text{dist}(Z, Q)$, and for each Z there can be only a bounded number of such dyadic cubes in \mathbb{D} (the number depends only on n, C_1, C_2, C_3). Hence $h(Z) \lesssim 1$ and

$$\sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-q} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} g \, dm \right)^q \lesssim \int_{\Omega} |g(Z)|^q \, dm(Z).$$

The lemma follows. \square

We also need the following Hardy inequality.

Lemma 6.2. *Let $q > 1$. Assume that $\{s_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a weight on \mathbb{Z} that satisfies*

$$(6.3) \quad \frac{s_i}{s_j} \leq C_s 2^{(j-i)\epsilon} \quad \text{for } i > j,$$

for some positive constants C_s and ϵ . Then, for $[g_i]_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \in \ell^q(\mathbb{Z}, s_i)$,

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} s_k^{1-q} \left(\sum_{i > k} s_i g_i \right)^q \leq C \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} s_i |g_i|^q,$$

where C depends only on q, ϵ and C_s .

Remark 6.4. If $g_i = 0$ for $i > i_0$, then we only need to require (6.3) for $i \leq i_0$.

Proof. Let $\alpha = \epsilon/2 > 0$. Then by Hölder's inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{i > k} s_i g_i \right)^q &= \left(\sum_{i > k} 2^{-i\alpha} s_i 2^{i\alpha} g_i \right)^q \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i > k} 2^{-i\alpha} |s_i 2^{i\alpha} g_i|^q \right) \left(\sum_{i > k} 2^{-i\alpha} \right)^{q-1} \\ &\lesssim 2^{-k\alpha(q-1)} \sum_{i > k} 2^{-i\alpha} |s_i 2^{i\alpha} g_i|^q \end{aligned}$$

because $\alpha > 0$. We sum in $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and then apply Fubini's lemma to get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} s_k^{1-q} \left(\sum_{i > k} s_i g_i \right)^q &\lesssim \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (2^{k\alpha} s_k)^{1-q} \sum_{i > k} 2^{-i\alpha} |s_i 2^{i\alpha} g_i|^q \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{-i\alpha} |s_i 2^{i\alpha} g_i|^q \sum_{k < i} (2^{k\alpha} s_k)^{1-q}. \end{aligned}$$

By (6.3), $2^{i\alpha} s_i = 2^{i(\alpha-\epsilon)} 2^{i\epsilon} s_i \lesssim 2^{i(\alpha-\epsilon)} 2^{k\epsilon} s_k = 2^{(i-k)(\alpha-\epsilon)} 2^{k\alpha} s_k$ for $k < i$; then

$$\sum_{k < i} (2^{k\alpha} s_k)^{1-q} \lesssim \sum_{k < i} (2^{i\alpha} s_i)^{1-q} 2^{(k-i)(\epsilon-\alpha)(q-1)} \lesssim (2^{i\alpha} s_i)^{1-q},$$

because $q > 1$ and $\alpha < \epsilon$. This yields

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} s_k^{1-q} \left(\sum_{i > k} s_i g_i \right)^q \lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} s_i |g_i|^q$$

and the lemma follows. \square

The aim of the section is to show that the functions in W have a trace, and that the traces lie in the space H defined as

$$(6.5) \quad H := \left\{ g : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; g \text{ is } \mu\text{-measurable and } \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) < +\infty \right\},$$

where ρ is as in (2.6). The space H is equipped with the semi-norm

$$\|g\|_H := \left(\int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(adding a constant to g keeps g in H and does not change $\|g\|_H$).

The existence of traces is given by the following result. Recall the nontangential cones $\gamma(x)$, $x \in \Gamma$, from (5.8).

Theorem 6.6. *Assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H6). There exists a bounded linear operator $\text{Tr} : W \rightarrow H$ (a trace operator) with the following properties. The trace of $u \in W$ is such that, for μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$,*

$$(6.7) \quad \text{Tr } u(x) = \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} u \, dm$$

and even, analogously to the Lebesgue density property,

$$(6.8) \quad \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} |u(Z) - \text{Tr } u(x)| \, dm(Z) = 0.$$

Proof. For $x \in \Gamma$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we write $\text{Tr}_k u(x)$ for any quantity

$$\text{Tr}_k u(x) := \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} u(Z) \, dm(Z),$$

where X is picked in $U_{Q^k(x)}$ and $Q^k(x)$ is the only set in \mathbb{D}_k containing x . Keep in mind that $\text{Tr}_k u(x)$ is not uniquely defined, but the estimates on $\text{Tr}_k u$ that will be proven here hold with a constant independent of the choice of $X \in U_{Q^k(x)}$. For the rest of the proof, we also write B_x^k for $B(X, \delta(X)/2)$ when $X \in U_{Q^k(x)}$. For any couple of integers $k < j$, one has

$$|\text{Tr}_j u(x) - \text{Tr}_k u(x)| \leq \sum_{k < i \leq j} |\text{Tr}_{i-1} u(x) - \text{Tr}_i u(x)|$$

and then for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, since both B_x^{i-1} and B_x^i belong to $U_{Q^i(x)}^*$ by construction,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathrm{Tr}_{i-1} u(x) - \mathrm{Tr}_i u(x)| &\leq \left| \int_{B_x^{i-1}} u \, dm - \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} u \, dm \right| + \left| \int_{B_x^i} u \, dm - \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} u \, dm \right| \\ &\leq \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} \left(\left| u(Z) - \int_{B_x^{i-1}} u \, dm \right| + \left| u(Z) - \int_{B_x^i} u \, dm \right| \right) dm(Z) \\ &\lesssim 2^{-i} \left(\int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u(Z)|^p dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality and the parameter $p \in (1, 2)$ are given by the Poincaré inequality (Theorem 5.24). The combination of the two proves that

$$(6.9) \quad |\mathrm{Tr}_j u(x) - \mathrm{Tr}_k u(x)| \lesssim \sum_{i=k+1}^j 2^{-i} \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Take $Q^* \in \mathbb{D}$ and write k^* for $k(Q^*)$. Let us prove that $(\mathrm{Tr}_k u)_{k \geq k^*}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(Q^*, \mu)$. We integrate in x to get

$$(6.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{Q^*} |\mathrm{Tr}_j u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u|^2 d\mu &\lesssim \int_{Q^*} \left(\sum_{i=k+1}^j 2^{-i} \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^2 dx \\ &\lesssim \int_{Q^*} \left[\sum_{i=k+1}^j \frac{2^{-i} \rho(x, 2^{-i})}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)^{2/p}} \left(\int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u(Z)|^p dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \right] \left[\sum_{i=k+1}^j \frac{2^{-i}}{\rho(x, 2^{-i})} \right] d\mu(x), \end{aligned}$$

where we use Cauchy-Schwarz's inequality for the last line, and where ρ is the function defined in (2.6).

From now on, let $\varepsilon = C_5^{-1}$ denote the same small constant as in (H5). Then (2.7) says that $\frac{2^{-i(1-\varepsilon)}}{\rho(x, 2^{-i})} \lesssim \frac{2^{-k^*(1-\varepsilon)}}{\rho(x, 2^{-k^*})}$, and hence

$$\sum_{i=k+1}^j \frac{2^{-i}}{\rho(x, 2^{-i})} \lesssim \frac{2^{-k^*}}{\rho(x, 2^{-k^*})} \sum_{i=k+1}^j \left(\frac{2^{-k^*}}{2^{-i}} \right)^{-\varepsilon} \lesssim \frac{2^{-k^*}}{\rho(x, 2^{-k^*})} 2^{-(k-k^*)\varepsilon}.$$

Moreover, thanks to (2.6) and Lemma 5.16,

$$(6.11) \quad \rho(x, 2^{-i}) = \frac{m(B(x, 2^{-i}) \cap \Omega)}{2^{-i} \mu(B(x, 2^{-i}))} \approx \frac{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)}{2^{-i} \mu(Q^i(x))}.$$

We deduce from (6.10) and the two last estimates (including (6.11) for k^* for the second line) that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{Q^*} |\mathrm{Tr}_j u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u|^2 d\mu \\
& \lesssim \frac{2^{-k^*}}{\rho(x, 2^{-k^*})} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{Q^*} \sum_{i=k+1}^j \frac{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)^{1-2/p}}{\mu(Q^i(x))} \left(\int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u(Z)|^p dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} d\mu(x) \\
& \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{Q^*} \sum_{i=k+1}^j \frac{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)^{1-2/p}}{\mu(Q^i(x))} \left(\int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u(Z)|^p dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} d\mu(x) \\
& = \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \sum_{i>k} \sum_{\substack{Q \in \mathbb{D}_i \\ Q \subset Q^*}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-2/p} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{2}{p}},
\end{aligned}$$

where for the last line we decomposed Q^* into cubes $Q = Q^i(x)$ for each i . We write Ω_k for

$$\Omega_{Q^*,k} := \bigcup_{x \in Q^*} \gamma_{Q^k(x)}^* = \bigcup_{\substack{Q \subset Q^* \\ k(Q) \leq k}} U_Q^*,$$

(see (5.11)), so that the difference of traces is bounded by

$$\int_{Q^*} |\mathrm{Tr}_j u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u|^2 d\mu \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-2/p} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} \mathbf{1}_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{2}{p}}.$$

Now we use lemma 6.1 with $q = 2/p$ and $g = \mathbf{1}_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^p$ to obtain that for $j > k > k^*$

$$(6.12) \quad \int_{Q^*} |\mathrm{Tr}_j u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u|^2 d\mu \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^2 dm.$$

The last result is pretty nice, and just keeping the information that for each Q^* , $\|\mathrm{Tr}_j u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u\|_{L^2(Q^*, d\mu)}^2 \leq C(u, Q^*) 2^{-k\epsilon}$ for $j > k > k^*$, we get that the series $\sum_k \mathrm{Tr}_{k+1} u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u$ converges normally in every $L^2(Q^*, d\mu)$, hence in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$ and μ -almost everywhere. That is,

$$\mathrm{Tr} u(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \mathrm{Tr}_k u(x) = \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} u(Z) dm(Z)$$

exists for μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$ and by (6.12)

$$(6.13) \quad \int_{Q^*} |\mathrm{Tr}_k u - \mathrm{Tr} u|^2 d\mu \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^2 dm.$$

The estimate (6.13) is not strong enough to imply the Lebesgue density property (6.8). However, observe that for $k < j$ and $X \in U_{Q_k(x)}$,

$$\int_{B_x^k} |u - \mathrm{Tr}_j u(x)| dm \leq \int_{B_x^k} |u - \mathrm{Tr}_k u(x)| dm + |\mathrm{Tr}_j u(x) - \mathrm{Tr}_k u(x)|$$

and, thanks to Lemma 4.7 (improved Poincaré inequality) and the fact that $m(U_{Q_x^*}^*) \approx m(B_x^k)$ (by (H4) and Lemma 5.16),

$$\int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr}_k u(x)| dm \lesssim 2^{-k} \left(\int_{U_{Q^k(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Together with (6.9), this implies that

$$\int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr}_j u(x)| dm \lesssim \sum_{i=k}^j 2^{-i} \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

We integrate on $x \in \Gamma$ and invoke Cauchy-Schwarz's inequality and Lemma 6.1 to get, analogously to (6.12),

$$\int_{x \in Q^*} \left(\int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr}_j u(x)| dm \right)^2 d\mu(x) \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^2 dm.$$

The right-hand side does not depend on j ; we take the limit as j approaches $+\infty$ and obtain

$$\int_{x \in Q^*} \left(\int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr} u(x)| dm \right)^2 d\mu(x) \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k^*} \mu(Q^*)}{m(U_{Q^*}^*)} 2^{-(k-k^*)\epsilon} \int_{\Omega_{Q^*,k}} |\nabla u|^2 dm.$$

It follows that $x \rightarrow \int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr} u(x)| dm$ converges to 0 in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, and this implies the Lebesgue density property (6.8).

It remains to prove that Tr is a bounded operator from W to H . If $x, y \in \Gamma$, we write $k(x, y)$ for the only integer k that satisfies $2^{-k-1} \leq |x-y| < 2^{-k}$. We use (6.5) and decompose the integral as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\text{Tr} u\|_H &:= \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |\text{Tr} u(x) - \text{Tr} u(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |\text{Tr} u(x) - \text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(x)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\quad + \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |\text{Tr} u(y) - \text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\quad + \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |\text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(x) - \text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &:= I_1 + I_2 + I_3. \end{aligned}$$

Let us first treat the term I_3 . More precisely, we start with the difference $|\text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(x) - \text{Tr}_{k(x,y)} u(y)|$. To lighten the notation, write k for $k(x, y)$. As before, denote by B_x^k and B_y^k the balls used to define $\text{Tr}_k u(x)$ and $\text{Tr}_k u(y)$. That is, B_x^k and B_y^k are such that

$$\text{Tr}_k u(x) = \int_{B_x^k} u \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Tr}_k u(y) = \int_{B_y^k} u.$$

Since the balls B_x^k, B_y^k lie at distances at least $c2^{-k}$ from the boundary Γ and at most $C2^{-k}$ from each other, the Harnack chain condition (Proposition 2.18) says that we can find a chain of balls joining B_x^k to B_y^k , with uniformly bounded length, staying at a distance at least $c2^{-k}$ from the boundary and at distance at most $C2^{-k}$ from both x and y . We define $P_{x,y}^k$ as the union of the cubes in \mathcal{W} that meet one of the balls of the chain. From what we just said, $P_{x,y}^k$ is a Whitney region associated to both $(x, 2^{-k})$ and $(y, 2^{-k})$, and so it is the union of a bounded number of adjacent cubes in \mathcal{W} . Therefore, similarly to the sets U_Q^* , $P_{x,y}^k$ satisfies the $C(\kappa, M)$ chain condition for some uniform κ, M and is thus fitted for the Poincaré inequality. These observations allow us to use Theorem 5.24 and write

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathrm{Tr}_k u(x) - \mathrm{Tr}_k u(y)| &:= \left| \int_{B_x^k} u \, dm - \int_{B_y^k} u \, dm \right| \lesssim \int_{B_x^k} \left| u - \int_{B_y^k} u \, dm \right| dm \\ &\lesssim \frac{1}{m(B_x^k)} \int_{P_{x,y}^k} \left| u - \int_{B_y^k} u \, dm \right| dm \\ &\lesssim \frac{2^{-k} m(P_{x,y}^k)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m(B_x^k)} \left(\int_{P_{x,y}^k} |\nabla u|^2 \, dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since both $P_{x,y}^k$ and B_x^k are Whitney region associated to y and 2^{-k} (i.e. there exists a large constant C such that both sets are contained in $B(y, C2^{-k})$, contain a ball B of radius $C^{-1}2^{-k}$, and are at distance at least $C^{-1}2^{-k}$ of Γ), the doubling measure condition (H4) implies that $m(B_x^k) \approx m(P_{x,y}^k) \approx m(B(y, 2^{-k-1}) \cap \Omega)$. Therefore,

$$(6.14) \quad |\mathrm{Tr}_k u(x) - \mathrm{Tr}_k u(y)|^2 \lesssim \frac{2^{-2k}}{m(B(y, 2^{-k-1}) \cap \Omega)} \int_{P_{x,y}^k} |\nabla u|^2 \, dm.$$

We inject (6.14) in I_3 and observe that $m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega) \approx m(B(x, 2^{-k(x,y)}) \cap \Omega)$ and $\rho(x, |x-y|) \approx \rho(x, 2^{-k(x,y)}) \approx \rho(y, 2^{-k(x,y)})$ by (H3)–(H4). Therefore,

$$(6.15) \quad \begin{aligned} I_3 &\lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{2^{-k(x,y)} \rho(x, 2^{-k(x,y)})}{m(B(x, 2^{-k(x,y)}) \cap \Omega)} \frac{2^{-k(x,y)} \rho(y, 2^{-k(x,y)})}{m(B(y, 2^{-k(x,y)}) \cap \Omega)} \int_{P_{x,y}^k} |\nabla u|^2 \, dm \, d\mu(x) \, d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, 2^{-k(x,y)}))} \frac{1}{\mu(B(y, 2^{-k(x,y)}))} \int_{P_{x,y}^k} |\nabla u|^2 \, dm \, d\mu(x) \, d\mu(y), \end{aligned}$$

by the definition (2.6) of ρ . Since $P_{x,y}^k$ is a ‘Whitney region’ for both x and y , we have that $x, y \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))$ for $Z \in P_{x,y}^k$ where the constant $C \geq 2$ depends only on n, C_1, C_2 , and moreover $2^{-k(x,y)} \approx \delta(Z)$. Then by Fubini’s lemma

$$(6.16) \quad I_3 \lesssim \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(Z)|^2 \, dm(Z) \int_{x \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))} \frac{d\mu(x)}{\mu(B(x, c\delta(Z)))} \int_{y \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))} \frac{d\mu(y)}{\mu(B(y, c\delta(Z)))}.$$

Yet the doubling property (H3) implies that for $z \in \Gamma \cap B(Z, C\delta(Z))$,

$$\mu(B(z, c\delta(Z))) \gtrsim \mu(B(z, C^2\delta(Z))) \geq \mu(B(Z, C\delta(Z))),$$

hence we can simply bound I_3 by

$$(6.17) \quad I_3 \lesssim \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(Z)|^2 dm(Z)$$

as desired.

We turn now to the bound on I_1 . Notice that the estimate for I_2 is the same as for I_1 , either by symmetry or since by (H3)–(H4), $m(B(x, |x - y|) \cap \Omega) \approx \mu(B(y, |x - y|) \cap \Omega)$ and $\rho(x, |x - y|) \approx \rho(y, |x - y|)$.

Notice that I_1 depends on y only via $|x - y|$, so, by the doubling property (H3) again and then (2.6)

$$(6.18) \quad \begin{aligned} I_1 &\lesssim \int_{x \in \Gamma} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\rho(x, 2^{-k})^2 |\operatorname{Tr} u(x) - \operatorname{Tr}_k u(x)|^2}{m(B(x, 2^{-k}) \cap \Omega)} \int_{y \in B(x, 2^{-k}) \setminus B(x, 2^{-k-1})} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\lesssim \int_{x \in \Gamma} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^k \rho(x, 2^{-k}) |\operatorname{Tr} u(x) - \operatorname{Tr}_k u(x)|^2 d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

The trace operator is defined for μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$ by (6.7). For such x , one get by letting j tend to $+\infty$ in (6.9) that

$$(6.19) \quad |\operatorname{Tr}_k u(x) - \operatorname{Tr} u(x)| \lesssim \sum_{i > k} 2^{-i} \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

We use the above estimate in (6.18) to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\lesssim \int_{x \in \Gamma} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^k \rho(x, 2^{-k}) \left(\sum_{i > k} 2^{-i} \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^2 d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_{x \in \Gamma} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^k \rho(x, 2^{-k}) \left(\sum_{i > k} \frac{1}{2^i \rho(x, 2^{-i})} g_i(x) \right)^2 d\mu(x), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$g_i(x) = \rho(x, 2^{-i}) \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Thanks to (H5), the sequence $\{s_i\}_{i \geq k_0}$ defined as $s_i := [2^i \rho(x, 2^{-i})]^{-1}$ satisfies (6.3). As a consequence, Lemma 6.2 (with $q = 2$) gives that for each $x \in \Gamma$,

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^k \rho(x, 2^{-k}) \left(\sum_{i > k} \frac{1}{2^i \rho(x, 2^{-i})} g_i(x) \right)^2 \lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2^i \rho(x, 2^{-i})} |g_i(x)|^2.$$

Thus the bound on I_1 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2^i \rho(x, 2^{-i})} |g_i(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{-i} \rho(x, 2^{-i}) \left(\frac{1}{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)} \int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

We use (6.11) to get rid of the function ρ , and then write the bound we obtained as a sum over \mathbb{D} , which gives

$$I_1 \lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{m(U_{Q^i(x)}^*)^{1-2/p}}{\mu(Q^i(x))} \left(\int_{U_{Q^i(x)}^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} d\mu(x) = \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} m(U_Q^*)^{1-2/p} \left(\int_{U_Q^*} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{2}{p}}.$$

We can now apply Lemma 6.1 with $q = 2/p$ and $g = |\nabla u|^p$. Recall that $q > 1$ because p comes from Theorem 5.24 and was chosen above (6.9), with $1 < p < 2$. We get that

$$I_1 \lesssim \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dm;$$

Theorem 6.6 follows. □

We end this section with a useful result concerning the trace of a product.

Lemma 6.20. *Let (Ω, m, μ) satisfy (H1)–(H6). Suppose $u \in W$ and $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then $u\varphi \in W$, with the product rule*

$$(6.21) \quad \nabla(u\varphi) = \varphi \nabla u + u \nabla \varphi$$

for the gradient, and

$$(6.22) \quad \text{Tr}(u\varphi)(x) = \varphi(x) \text{Tr} u(x) \quad \text{for every point } x \in \Gamma \text{ satisfying (6.8)}.$$

Proof. This result is the analogue of [DFM2, Lemma 5.4]. The proof is similar, so we only sketch it.

We start with the simplest case is when we can see u as a distribution on Ω ; this is the case when the stronger form (H6') of our assumption (H6) holds. Then $\nabla(u\varphi) = \varphi \nabla u + u \nabla \varphi$ in the sense of distributions, and we are about to check that $\nabla(u\varphi) \in L^2(\Omega, dm)$.

Choose $Q \in \mathbb{D}$ so large that $\text{supp } \varphi \cap \Omega \subset T_{2Q}$. Then, setting $\bar{u} = \int_{U_Q^*} u dm$,

$$(6.23) \quad \|\nabla(u\varphi)\|_{L^2(\Omega, dm)} \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty \|u\|_W + \|\nabla \varphi\|_\infty \left(\int_{T_{2Q}} |u - \bar{u}|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \|\nabla \varphi\|_\infty m(T_{2Q})^{\frac{1}{2}} |\bar{u}|.$$

All three terms in the right hand side are finite, since φ is smooth, $u \in W \subset L^1(U_Q^*, m)$, and by Theorem 5.24 (Poincaré's inequality). Consequently, $u\varphi \in W$ as desired.

As for the trace, observe that if x satisfies (6.8), and if B_x^k denotes $B(X, \delta(X)/2)$ for some $X \in U_{Q_k(x)}$, where as usual $Q_k(x)$ is the only cube of \mathbb{D}_k that contains x , then

$$\int_{B_x^k} |\varphi u - \varphi(x) \text{Tr} u(x)| dm \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty \int_{B_x^k} |u - \text{Tr} u(x)| dm + |\text{Tr} u(x)| \int_{B_x^k} |\varphi - \varphi(x)| dm.$$

The first term converges to 0 as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ since x is a Lebesgue point for u , and the second term also tends to 0 since $|Tu(x)| < +\infty$ (x is a Lebesgue point) and φ is continuous. Therefore

$$\lim_{\substack{\delta(x) \rightarrow 0, \\ X \in \gamma(x)}} \int_{B_x^k} |\varphi u - \varphi(x) \operatorname{Tr} u(x)| dm = 0,$$

which easily implies $\operatorname{Tr}(u\varphi)(x) = \varphi(x) \operatorname{Tr} u(x)$ by the definition of Tr .

This takes care of the lemma when u and ∇u are taken as distributions. In general, we used Definition 4.1 to define the space W and the gradient ∇u . Recall that we wrote u as a limit in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$ of smooth functions $\varphi_i \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega})$, as in (4.3), and required that (4.2) and (4.4) hold for a suitable $v \in L^2(\Omega, dm)$ which is unique by (H6) and which we also called ∇u .

Now we want to show that $u\varphi \in W$, so we approximate it by the smooth functions $\varphi_i\varphi$. It is easy to see that the $\varphi_i\varphi$ converge to $u\varphi$ in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$ as in (4.3), and that $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla(\varphi\varphi_i)|^2 < +\infty$ for every i , as in (4.2) (recall that $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$). We try the gradient $w = \varphi v + u\nabla\varphi = \varphi\nabla u + u\nabla\varphi$ in the definition (4.4). First observe that $w \in L^2(\Omega, dm)$ by the proof of (6.23) (and where Theorem 5.24 is applied in the general context of W). We claim that

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla(\varphi\varphi_i) - w|^2 dm = 0,$$

as needed for (4.4). The first part of $\nabla(\varphi\varphi_i)$ is $\varphi\nabla\varphi_i$, which converges to φv in $L^2(\Omega, dm)$, by (4.4). Thus we are left with showing that $\varphi_i\nabla\varphi$ converges to $u\nabla\varphi$ in $L^2(\Omega, dm)$. Or, since φ is bounded and $\operatorname{supp} \varphi \cap \Omega \subset T_{2Q}$, that

$$(6.24) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \int_{T_{2Q}} |\varphi_i - u|^2 dm = 0.$$

Denote by c_i the average of $\varphi_i - u$ on $2Q$. Then by Poincaré' inequality (Theorem 5.24) and (4.4), $\int_{T_{2Q}} |\varphi_i - u - c_i|^2 dm$ tends to 0. But also (4.3) says that $\int_B |\varphi_i - u| dm$ tends to 0 for some small ball $B \subset T_{2Q}$, so in fact c_i tends to 0, (6.24) holds, and $u\varphi \in W$ with a derivative equal to w . The remaining estimates are as in the easier case, and Lemma 6.20 follows. \square

7. POINCARÉ INEQUALITIES ON THE BOUNDARY

We are interested in a version of the Poincaré inequality for functions that have a vanishing trace at the boundary. The proofs shall use the tent sets T_{2Q} that were constructed in Section 5, where we assumed Γ and Ω unbounded. But as explained in Section 13, the same construction works for bounded Γ and/or Ω (with maybe a restriction on the size of possible Q), and the proofs in the section are directly adaptable to this case. The Poincaré inequalities that we prove here are a local results, so it makes sense anyway that they don't depend on the boundedness of Ω .

Theorem 7.1. *Let (Ω, m, μ) satisfy (H1)–(H6). There exists $p_1 \in [1, 2)$ and $k := k(C_4) > 1$ such that for $p \in [p_1, 2]$, $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, and $u \in W$ such that $\operatorname{Tr} u = 0$ on a set $E \subset 2Q$ such that*

$\mu(E) \geq c\mu(2Q)$, we have

$$(7.2) \quad \left(\frac{1}{m(T_{2Q})} \int_{T_{2Q}} |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C\ell(Q) \left(\frac{1}{m(T_{2Q})} \int_{T_{2Q}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

where T_{2Q} is the same tent set over $2Q$ as in (5.12), and $C > 0$ depends only on n , the constants C_1 - C_6 , and c .

Proof. Take $z \in 2Q$. We start as in the proof of Lemma 5.23, and for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ we define Q_j^z as the dyadic cube in $\mathbb{D}_{j+k}(Q)$ that contains z . Let X_j^z be a Corkscrew point associated to z and the scale $\ell(Q_j^z) = 2^{-j}\ell(Q)$; by construction of $\mathcal{W}_{Q_j^z}$, we can find a cube $I^{j,z} \in \mathcal{W}_{Q_j^z}$ containing X_j^z , and we denote by Y_j^z the center of $I^{j,z}$. By construction of $\mathcal{W}_{Q_j^z}^*$,

$$B_j^z := B(Y_j^z, \delta(Y_j^z)/2) \subset U_Q^*.$$

By Proposition 2.18, we can find a uniform integer $N = N(n, C_1, C_2)$ such that we can link B_j^z to B_{j+1}^z by a Harnack chain of length N . We construct a chain of balls $\{\mathcal{B}_i^z\}$ as follows: for $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{\mathcal{B}_i^z\}_{jN \leq i \leq (j+1)N}$ is the chain linking B_j^z to B_{j+1}^z given by Proposition 2.18 and used to build $\mathcal{W}_{Q_{j+1}^z}^*$. The collection of balls $(\mathcal{B}_i^z)_{i \geq 0}$ that we just constructed has bounded overlap, is included in $\gamma_Q^*(z)$, and is such that $\text{diam } \mathcal{B}_i^z \approx 2^{-i/N}\ell(Q)$; observe also that by construction of \mathcal{W}_Q , we can choose $I^{0,z}$ (and thus $B_0^z = \mathcal{B}_0^z$) independent of z , hence we write B_0 for B_0^z .

For any subset $S \subset T_{2Q}$, we write as before u_S for $\int_S u dm$. Theorem 7.1 will follow from Theorem 5.24 as soon as we prove that for some $p_1 \in [1, 2)$,

$$(7.3) \quad |u_{B_0}| \lesssim \ell(Q) \left(\frac{1}{m(T_{2Q})} \int_{T_{2Q}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p}$$

holds for all $p \in [p_1, 2]$.

Let $q \in [p_0, 2]$, where p_0 is the value provided by Lemma 4.7. Thanks to Theorem 6.6, for μ -almost every $z \in E$, we have

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} |u_{\mathcal{B}_{jN}^z}| = 0.$$

In particular,

$$|u_{B_0}| \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} \left\{ |u_{\mathcal{B}_{jN}^z}| + |u_{B_0} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{jN}^z}| \right\} \leq \lim_{j \rightarrow +\infty} |u_{\mathcal{B}_{jN}^z}| + \sum_{0 \leq i < jN} |u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z}| \leq \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} |u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z}|.$$

Since $\mathcal{B}_i^z \cap \mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z$, \mathcal{B}_i^z , and \mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z have comparable sizes, the Poincaré inequality (Lemma 4.7) gives that

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z}| &\leq |u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z \cap \mathcal{B}_i^z}| + |u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z} - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z \cap \mathcal{B}_i^z}| \\ &\leq \int_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z \cap \mathcal{B}_i^z} (|u - u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z}| + |u - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z}|) dm \\ &\lesssim \int_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} |u - u_{\mathcal{B}_i^z}| dm + \int_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z} |u - u_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z}| dm \\ &\lesssim 2^{-i/N} \ell(Q) \left(\int_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} |\nabla u|^q dm + \int_{\mathcal{B}_{i+1}^z} |\nabla u|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

So the last two computations yield that, for μ -almost every $z \in E$

$$|u_{B_0}| \lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-i/N} \ell(Q) \left(\int_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} |\nabla u|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \lesssim \ell(Q) \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-iq\alpha/N} \int_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} |\nabla u|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

where we applied Hölder's inequality for the last part, and the price to pay is that we need to introduce $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, close to 1, that will be fixed later on. Now observe that, for $Z \in \mathcal{B}_i^z$, we have $\delta(Z) \approx 2^{-i/N} \ell(Q)$ and hence $2^{-iq\alpha/N} \approx \delta(Z)^{q\alpha} \ell(Q)^{-q\alpha}$. So, by (H4),

$$m(\mathcal{B}_i^z) \approx m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z))) \quad \text{for } Z \in \mathcal{B}_i^z.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{B_0}| &\lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{\mathcal{B}_i^z} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha}}{m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z)))} dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\int_{\gamma_Q^*(z)} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha}}{m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z)))} dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned}$$

since the balls \mathcal{B}_i^z have bounded overlap and are contained in $\gamma_Q^*(z)$ (see the beginning of the proof, slightly above (7.3)) We average over $z \in E$ this estimate for $|u_{B_0}|^q$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{B_0}| &= \left(\int_{z \in E} |u_{B_0}|^q d\mu(z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\int_E \int_{\gamma_Q^*(z)} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha}}{m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z)))} dm(Z) d\mu(z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\int_{z \in 2Q} \int_{\gamma_Q^*(z)} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha}}{m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z)))} dm(Z) d\mu(z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \end{aligned}$$

because we assume $\mu(E) \geq c\mu(2Q)$. Notice that $Z \in \gamma_Q^*(z)$ implies that $z \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))$. Therefore, by Fubini's lemma and (5.12),

$$|u_{B_0}| \lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\mu(2Q)} \int_{Z \in T_{2Q}} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha}}{m(B(Z, C\delta(Z)))} dm(Z) \int_{z \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))} d\mu(z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

If $Z \in \Omega$, we pick $z_0 \in \Gamma$ such that $|Z - z_0| = \text{dist}(Z, \Gamma)$, and define $\rho(Z)$ by $\rho(z_0, \delta(Z))$. The point z_0 , and then $\rho(Z)$, are not uniquely defined, but it is easy to check that two choice of z_0 will be equivalent (up to constants independent of Z), or if the reader prefers, the estimates below do not depend on our choice of z_0 . The doubling conditions (H3) and (H4) and the definition (2.6) imply that

$$\int_{z \in B(Z, C\delta(Z))} d\mu(z) \approx \mu(B(z_0, \delta(Z))) \approx \frac{m(B(z_0, \delta(Z)) \cap \Omega)}{\delta(Z)\rho(z_0, \delta(Z))} \approx \frac{m(B(Z, 2\delta(Z)))}{\delta(Z)\rho(Z)},$$

and the estimate on u_{B_0} becomes

$$|u_{B_0}| \lesssim \ell(Q)^{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{\mu(2Q)} \int_{Z \in T_{2Q}} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha-1}}{\rho(Z)} dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

By (5.3), (5.15), (2.6), and (H4), one can show that $m(T_{2Q}) \approx \ell(Q)\rho(z_Q, \ell(Q))\mu(2Q)$, where z_Q is a fixed point in Q . Therefore, for $p \in (q, 2]$,

$$\begin{aligned} |u_{B_0}| &\lesssim \ell(Q) \left(\ell(Q)^{1-q\alpha} \rho(z_Q, \ell(Q)) \int_{Z \in T_{2Q}} |\nabla u(Z)|^q \frac{\delta(Z)^{q\alpha-1}}{\rho(Z)} dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\lesssim \ell(Q) \left(\int_{T_{2Q}} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left([\ell(Q)^{1-\alpha q} \rho(z_Q, \ell(Q))]^{p/(p-q)} \int_{Z \in T_{2Q}} \left(\frac{\delta(Z)^{[q\alpha-1]}}{\rho(Z)} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-q}} dm(Z) \right)^{\frac{p-q}{qp}} \end{aligned}$$

by the Hölder inequality. The claim (7.3) will thus be proven if we can establish that, for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ close to 1,

$$(7.4) \quad I_0 := \int_{Z \in T_{2Q}} \left(\frac{\delta(Z)^{[q\alpha-1]}}{\rho(Z)} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-q}} dm(Z) \lesssim [\ell(Q)^{1-\alpha q} \rho(z_Q, \ell(Q))]^{-p/(p-q)}$$

when $p < 2$ is close enough to 2.

By construction of T_{2Q} (see (5.12) and (5.11)),

$$T_{2Q} \subset \bigcup_{R \subset 100Q} U_R^*$$

and the covering has a uniformly finite overlap. Notice also that

$$\rho(Z) \approx \rho(R) \quad \text{for } Z \in U_R^* \text{ and } R \in \mathbb{D},$$

where $\rho(R)$ is defined in (5.17) and where the constants are independent of Z and R . We call $\rho(R)$ the value of $\rho(Z)$ for a $Z \in U_R^*$. The two last observation allow us to write

$$(7.5) \quad I_0 \lesssim \frac{1}{m(T_{2Q})} \sum_{\substack{R \in \mathbb{D} \\ R \subset 100Q}} m(U_R^*) \left(\frac{\ell(R)^{[q\alpha-1]}}{\rho(R)} \right)^{\frac{p}{p-q}}.$$

We let the reader check that by definition of ρ , and by arguments similar to the ones used to prove Lemma 5.16,

$$m(T_{2Q}) \approx \ell(Q)\rho(Q)\mu(Q)$$

and

$$m(U_R^*) \approx \ell(R)\rho(R)\mu(R).$$

The bound (7.5) becomes

$$(7.6) \quad I_0 \lesssim \frac{1}{\ell(Q)\rho(Q)\mu(Q)} \sum_{\substack{R \in \mathbb{D} \\ R \subset 100Q}} \ell(R)^{[q\alpha-1]\frac{p}{p-q}+1} \rho(R)^{1-\frac{p}{p-q}} \mu(R).$$

By (H5),

$$\rho(R) \gtrsim \rho(Q) \left(\frac{\delta(R)}{\delta(Q)} \right)^{1-\epsilon} \approx \rho(Q) \left(\frac{\ell(R)}{\ell(Q)} \right)^{1-\epsilon},$$

where $\epsilon = C_5^{-1}$ is the one given in (H5). We use this to replace $\rho(R)$ in (7.6) by $\rho(Q)$; notice that the inequality goes in the right direction because the exponent $1 - \frac{p}{p-q} = \frac{-q}{p-q}$ is negative (recall that $p \in (q, 2]$). We get that

$$(7.7) \quad I_0 \lesssim \rho(Q)^{-p/(p-q)} \ell(Q)^a \mu(Q)^{-1} \sum_{\substack{R \in \mathbb{D} \\ R \subset 100Q}} \ell(R)^b \mu(R),$$

with the exponents $a = -1 + (\epsilon - 1)(1 - \frac{p}{p-q})$ and $b = [q\alpha - 1]\frac{p}{p-q} + 1 + (1 - \epsilon)(1 - \frac{p}{p-q}) = [q\alpha - 2 + \epsilon]\frac{p}{p-q} + 2 - \epsilon$.

If $2 - p \leq \min\{\epsilon/2, (2 - p_0)/2\}$, we can pick $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ (small) and $q \in [p_0, 2)$ such that $q\alpha - 2 + \epsilon \geq 0$. With these values, we can still pick $p \in (q, 2]$ as above, and since the power for $\ell(R)$ is $b > 0$, we can bound $\ell(R)$ brutally by $\ell(Q)$, which gives

$$(7.8) \quad I_0 \lesssim \rho(Q)^{-p/(p-q)} \ell(Q)^{a+b} \mu(Q)^{-1} \sum_{\substack{R \in \mathbb{D} \\ R \subset 100Q}} \mu(R) \lesssim \rho(Q)^{-p/(p-q)} \ell(Q)^{a+b}.$$

Notice that $a + b = [q\alpha - 1]\frac{p}{p-q}$; the claim (7.4) follows from the observation that $\rho(Q) \approx \rho(z_Q, \ell(Q))$, and we have seen before that (7.3) and Theorem 7.1 follow. \square

In the following corollary of Theorem 7.1 we replace the tents T_{2Q} by balls.

Corollary 7.9. *Let (Ω, m, μ) satisfy (H1)–(H6). There exists $p_1 \in [1, 2]$ and $k := k(C_4) > 1$ such that the following happens for $p \in [p_1, 2]$. Let $\lambda > 1$ be given, and let $x \in \Gamma$, $r > 0$, and $u \in W$ be such that $\text{Tr } u = 0$ on $B(x, \lambda r) \cap \Gamma$; then*

$$(7.10) \quad \left(\int_{B(x,r) \cap \Omega} |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C_{\lambda r} \left(\int_{B(x,\lambda r) \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and λ .

Proof. Let $x' \in \Gamma$ and $r' > 0$ be given. Let $Q' \in \mathbb{D}$ be the only dyadic cube such that $x' \in Q'$ and $r' \leq k(Q') < 2r'$. Then $B(x', r') \subset 2Q'$, and by Theorem 7.1 and (5.15), there exists $K > 1$ that depends only on n , C_1 , and C_2 such that

$$(7.11) \quad \left(\int_{B(x', r') \cap \Omega} |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq Cr' \left(\int_{B(x', Kr') \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

provided that $\text{Tr } u \equiv 0$ on $Q' \subset B(x', Kr') \cap \Gamma$.

This looks like the desired estimate, but the constant K is too large; we will fix this with a covering argument. Set $\tau = (\lambda - 1)r/100K$, with λ as in the statement and K as above. Then let $x \in \Gamma$ and $r > 0$ be given. Denote by $(x_i)_{i \in I}$ a maximal collection of points of $\Gamma \cap B(x, (1 + 2\tau)r)$ such that $|x_i - x_j| \geq \tau r$ for $i \neq j$. Thus the balls $B_i = B(x_i, 2\tau r)$, cover $\Gamma \cap B(x, (1 + 2\tau)r)$, and the sets $D_i = \Omega \cap B(x_i, 4\tau r)$ cover

$$H := \{X \in \Omega : \text{dist}(X, \Gamma \cap B(x, (1 + 2\tau)r)) \leq 2\tau r\}$$

Notice that I has at most C elements, with a constant that depends also on λ and K through τ , but this is all right. We can apply (7.11) to each $B(x_i, 4\tau r)$, and we get that

$$(7.12) \quad \left(\int_{D_i} |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C\tau r \left(\int_{B(x, \lambda r) \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

because $B(x_i, 4K\tau r) \subset B(x, \lambda r)$ by choice of τ . We may sum over i and get that

$$(7.13) \quad \left(\int_H |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C\tau r \left(\int_{B(x, \lambda r) \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

and now we just need to take care of $H_1 = \Omega \cap B(x, r) \setminus H$. Let $(y_j)_{j \in J}$ be a maximal collection of points of H_1 , with $|y_i - y_j| \geq \tau r$ for $i \neq j$. Thus J has at most $C = C(\tau)$ points, and the set $B_j = B(y_j, 2\tau r)$, $j \in J$, cover H . We want to control each $\int_{B_j} |u|^{kp} dm$, and then we'll sum.

Fix $j \in J$, and call z_j the first point of $[y_j, x]$ (starting from y_j) that lies within τr from Γ . Obviously $z_j \in B(x, r)$, and $B(z_j, \tau r) \subset H$ because $\Gamma \setminus B(x, (1 + 2\tau)r)$ is too far. Now denote by W_j the convex hull of $B(y_j, \tau r)$ and $B(z_j, \tau r)$ (a nice tube contained in Ω) and set $\widetilde{W}_j = W_j \cup B_j$ (with a larger head around y_j , and still contained in Ω). It is easy to see that \widetilde{W}_j satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$ of Definition 5.21, with any small κ chosen in advance, and with an M that depends only on κ and τ ; we can take $B(z_j, \tau r/2)$ as the distinguished ball. This allows us to apply Theorem 5.24, and prove that

$$(7.14) \quad \left(\int_{B_j} |u - \bar{u}|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C \left(\int_{\widetilde{W}_j} |u - \bar{u}|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq Cr \left(\int_{\widetilde{W}_j} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p},$$

where \bar{u} denotes the average of u on $B(z_j, \tau r/2)$. Now $|\bar{u}| \leq C \left(\int_{B(x, \lambda r) \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p}$, by (7.13) and because $B(z_j, \tau r) \subset H$, and $\widetilde{W}_j \subset B(x, (1 + 2\tau)r) \subset B(x, \lambda r)$ by definition of τ ,

we we may sum (7.14) over j and get that

$$(7.15) \quad \left(\int_{H_1} |u|^{kp} dm \right)^{1/kp} \leq C\tau r \left(\int_{B(x, \lambda r) \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dm \right)^{1/p}.$$

We combine this with (7.13) and get (7.11), as needed for Corollary 7.9. \square

8. THE EXTENSION THEOREM

The aim of this section is the construction of an extension operator $\text{Ext} : H \rightarrow W$ such that the composition $\text{Tr} \circ \text{Ext}$ is the identity on H . The section can be seen as the dual of Section 6. As in Section 6, the results will be only proven when assuming Γ and Ω unbounded, and the proof in the bounded case is very similar and is discussed in Section 13.

We assume that Γ and Ω are unbounded. The beginning of this section is similar to [DFM2, Section 7], but the proof of the density result Lemma 8.12 is different.

We shall construct Ext with the help of a Whitney extension. But first, it is crucial to observe that for any $g \in L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$ and μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$, one has

$$(8.1) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \int_{B(x, r)} |g(y) - g(x)| d\mu(y) = 0.$$

This is a consequence of the Lebesgue differentiation theorem in doubling spaces (see for instance [Fed, Sections 2.8-2.9]). It is easy to verify that $H \subset L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$ (see (6.5)) and so (8.1) holds for any function $g \in H$.

Our construction will rely on the family \mathcal{W} of dyadic Whitney cubes already used in Section 5. We associate to \mathcal{W} a partition of unity $\{\varphi_I\}_{I \in \mathcal{W}}$ where the φ_I are smooth functions supported in $2I$ that satisfy $0 \leq \varphi_I \leq 1$, $|\nabla \varphi_I| \leq C/\ell(I)$ and $\sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}} \varphi_I = \mathbf{1}_\Omega$.

We record a few properties of \mathcal{W} , that can be found in [Ste, Chapter VI]. If two dyadic cubes I and I' are such that $2I \cap 2I' \neq \emptyset$, then $\ell(I)/\ell(I') \in \{1/2, 1, 2\}$, and also $I' \subset 6I$.

Hence, for a given I ,

$$(8.2) \quad \text{the number of cubes } I' \in \mathcal{W} \text{ such that } 2I' \cap 2I \neq \emptyset \text{ is at most } 2 \cdot 12^n,$$

because each such I' needs to be a dyadic cube in $6I$ such that $\ell(I) \geq \ell(I')/2$.

For each $I \in \mathcal{W}$, we write $\delta(I) = \text{dist}(I, \Gamma)$, pick a point $\xi_I \in \Gamma$ such that $\text{dist}(\xi_I, I) \leq 2\delta(I)$, and set $B_I = B(\xi_I, \ell(I))$.

We define the extension operator Ext on functions $g \in L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$ by

$$(8.3) \quad \text{Ext } g(X) := \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}} \varphi_I(X) y_I,$$

where

$$(8.4) \quad y_I := \int_{B_I} g(z) d\mu(z).$$

If we wanted to have an extension operator on - for instance - Lipschitz function, we could take $y_I = g(\xi_I)$. However, since the function g is not smooth (and maybe not even defined everywhere), we need this extra average; a good way to see this is to notice that otherwise

we would only use the values of g on the countable set $\{\xi_I\}_{I \in \mathcal{W}}$, which does not make sense for functions in $L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$.

Notice that $\text{Ext } g$ lies in $C^\infty(\Omega)$ because (8.2) yields that the sum in (8.3) is locally finite. Moreover, if g is continuous on Γ , then $\text{Ext } g$ is continuous on $\overline{\Omega}$ (see [Ste, Proposition VI.2.2]).

Theorem 8.5. *Let (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H6). For any $g \in L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$*

$$(8.6) \quad \text{Tr} \circ \text{Ext } g = g \quad \mu\text{-a.e. in } \Gamma.$$

Moreover, Ext is a bounded linear operator from H to W , i.e. there exists $C := C(C_3, C_4, C_5) > 0$ such that for any $g \in H$,

$$(8.7) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \text{Ext } g|^2 dm \leq C \|g\|_H^2 := C \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|))} d\mu(x) d\mu(y).$$

Proof. Let $g \in L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$ be given. We write u for $\text{Ext } g$ and we want to show that $\text{Tr } u = g$, in the sense that (6.7) holds with $\text{Tr } u(x) = g(x)$ for μ -almost every $x \in \Gamma$, regardless of whether $g \in H$ or $u \in W$. We will actually prove the following stronger result, analogous to (6.8): for μ -a.e. $x \in \Gamma$, one has

$$(8.8) \quad \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} |u(Z) - g(x)| dm(Z) = 0.$$

Since we only want to prove (8.8) for μ -a.e. point, we can restrict to the case when x is a Lebesgue point of g , that is, when (8.1) is satisfied.

Fix such an $x \in \Gamma$ and $X \in \gamma(x)$. We write B for $B(X, \delta(X)/2)$. Then

$$\int_B |u(Z) - g(x)| dm(Z) \leq \frac{1}{m(B)} \sum_{R \in \mathcal{W}(B)} \int_R |u(Z) - g(x)| dm(Z),$$

where $\mathcal{W}(B)$ is the set of dyadic cubes $I' \in \mathcal{W}$ that meet B . It is easy to check that $\mathcal{W}(B)$ contains a finite number of cubes I' (the number is bounded uniformly in $X \in \Omega$),

for which $\ell(I') \approx \delta(X)$, and then, by (H4), $m(I') \approx m(B)$. So (8.8) will be proven if we can establish that

$$(8.9) \quad \int_{I'} |u(Z) - g(x)| dm(Z) \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \delta(I') \rightarrow 0,$$

where we restrict to dyadic cubes $I' \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $x \in KI'$ for some large enough constant $K := K(n)$. Recall from the definition (8.3) of $u = \text{Ext } g$ that $u(Z) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}} \varphi_I(Z) y_I$. We observed earlier that the sum is locally finite on I' , and the cubes I for which φ_I does not vanish identically on I are such that $I' \subset 6I$ and $\ell(I)/\ell(I') \in \{1/2, 1, 2\}$. We deduce that any such I satisfies $B_I \subset K'B_{I'} \subset B(x, K''\delta(I'))$ and $B_{I'} \subset K'B_I \subset B(x, K''\delta(I'))$, and then

by (H3) that $\mu(B_I) \approx \mu(B(x, K''\delta(I)))$. The conclusion is that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{I'} |u(Z) - g(x)| dm(Z) &= \int_{I'} \left| \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}: 2I \cap 2I' \neq \emptyset} \varphi_I(Z) \int_{B_I} [g(z) - g(x)] d\mu(z) \right| dm(Z) \\ &\lesssim \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}: 2I \cap 2I' \neq \emptyset} \int_{B_I} |g(z) - g(x)| d\mu(z) \\ &\lesssim \int_{B(x, K''\delta(I'))} |g(z) - g(x)| d\mu(z) \end{aligned}$$

because the number of $I \in \mathcal{W}$ that verify $2I \cap 2I' \neq \emptyset$ is uniformly bounded. Thanks to (8.1), the right-hand side above converges to 0 as $\delta(I') \rightarrow 0$. The claims (8.9), (8.8), and then (8.6), follow.

Now, we want to show that for $g \in H$, $u \in W$ and even $\|u\|_W \lesssim \|g\|_H$. Recall that u is smooth on Ω because the sum in (8.3) is locally finite, so u is locally integrable in Ω , and its distribution derivative is locally integrable too, and given by

$$(8.10) \quad \nabla u(X) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}} y_I \nabla \varphi_I(X) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}} [y_I - y_{I'}] \nabla \varphi_I(X),$$

where I' is any cube (that may depend on X but not on I), and the identity holds because $\sum_I \nabla \varphi_I = \nabla(\sum_I \varphi_I) = \nabla 1 = 0$. So we only need to show that $\|u\|_W \leq C\|g\|_H < +\infty$. First decompose $\|u\|_W^2$ as

$$(8.11) \quad \|u\|_W^2 = \sum_{I' \in \mathcal{W}} \int_{I'} |\nabla u|^2 dm.$$

For the moment, we fix $I' \in \mathcal{W}$ and $X \in I'$, and get a bound on $|\nabla u(X)|$. If $\mathcal{W}(I')$ denotes the sets of dyadic cubes $I \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $2I$ meets I' , then

$$|\nabla u(X)| \leq \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}(I')} |y_I - y_{I'}| |\nabla \varphi_I(X)| \lesssim \ell(I')^{-1} \sum_{I \in \mathcal{W}(I')} |y_I - y_{I'}|$$

because $\nabla \varphi_I \lesssim \delta(I)^{-1} \approx \delta(I')^{-1}$. We use the definition of $y_I, y_{I'}$, the facts that $I \subset 6I'$ and $\delta(I) \approx \delta(I')$ to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} |y_I - y_{I'}| &\leq \int_{B_I} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)| d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\ &\leq \left(\int_{B_I} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\lesssim \mu(B_{I'})^{-1} \left(\int_{100B_{I'}} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

The combination of the last two computations gives

$$|\nabla u(X)| \lesssim \mu(B_{I'})^{-1} \ell(I')^{-1} \left(\int_{100B_{I'}} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

since $\mathcal{W}(I')$ contains at most $2 \cdot 12^n$ elements, and then

$$\int_{I'} |\nabla u|^2 dm \lesssim \ell(I')^{-2} \mu(B_{I'})^{-2} m(I') \int_{100B_{I'}} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 d\mu(x) d\mu(y).$$

We inject the above estimate in (8.11) and obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_W^2 &\lesssim \sum_{I' \in \mathcal{W}} \ell(I')^{-2} \mu(B_{I'})^{-2} m(I') \int_{100B_{I'}} \int_{B_{I'}} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\ &\lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} |g(x) - g(y)|^2 h(x, y) d\mu(x) d\mu(y), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$h(x, y) := \sum_{I' \in \mathcal{W}} \ell(I')^{-2} \mu(B_{I'})^{-2} m(I') \mathbf{1}_{100B_{I'}}(x) \mathbf{1}_{B_{I'}}(y).$$

Fix $x, y \in \Gamma$. Observe that if I' satisfies $(x, y) \in 100B_{I'} \times B_{I'}$, then by (H3), $\mu(B_{I'}) \approx \mu(B(x, \ell(I')))$ and by (H4), $m(I') \approx m(B(x, \ell(I')) \cap \Omega)$. Hence by (2.6)

$$\frac{m(I')}{\ell(I')^2 \mu(B_{I'})^2} \approx \frac{\rho(x, \ell(I'))}{\ell(I') \mu(B(x, \ell(I')))}.$$

Under the same assumption on I' , we also have $|x - y| \leq 101\ell(I')$, so by (H4) again, $\mu(B(x, \ell(I')))^{-1} \lesssim \mu(B(x, |x - y|))^{-1}$. In addition, (H5) gives that

$$\rho(x, \ell(I')) \lesssim \rho(x, |x - y|) \left(\frac{\ell(I')}{|x - y|} \right)^{1-\epsilon}$$

where $\epsilon := C_5^{-1} > 0$ (notice that if $\ell(I') \leq |x - y| \leq 101\ell(I')$, we don't need to use (H5), just the doubling properties). All this yields

$$h(x, y) \lesssim \frac{\rho(x, |x - y|)}{\mu(B(x, |x - y|)) |x - y|^{1-\epsilon}} \sum_{\substack{I' \in \mathcal{W} \\ \delta(I') \geq |x - y|/101}} \ell(I')^{-\epsilon} \mathbf{1}_{B_{I'}}(y).$$

Since $B_{I'} \subset \kappa I'$ for some constant $\kappa := \kappa(n) > 1$ that does not depend on I' , we see that for each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the number of dyadic cubes I' such that $\ell(I') = 2^j$ and $y \in B_{I'}$ is uniformly bounded. Together with the fact that $\delta(I') \approx \ell(I')$, this yields

$$\sum_{\substack{I' \in \mathcal{W} \\ \ell(I') \geq |x - y|/101}} \ell(I')^{-\epsilon} \mathbf{1}_{B_{I'}}(y) \lesssim \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (2^k |x - y|)^{-\epsilon} \lesssim |x - y|^{-\epsilon}.$$

Altogether,

$$h(x, y) \lesssim \frac{\rho(x, |x - y|)}{\mu(B(x, |x - y|)) |x - y|} \approx \frac{\rho(x, |x - y|)^2}{m(B(x, |x - y|) \cap \Omega)}$$

by (2.6) and thus

$$\|u\|_W^2 \lesssim \int_{\Gamma} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y) := \|g\|_H^2$$

as desired (see the definition (6.5)). Theorem 8.5 follows. \square

Lemma 8.12. *For every $g \in H$, we can find a sequence $(g_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of functions in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ whose restrictions to Γ (we still call them g_k) belong to H and such that $(g_k)_k$ converges to g in H , $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$ and μ -a.e. pointwise.*

Remark 8.13. The above density result (whose proof doesn't use Theorem 8.5) actually entails the Lebesgue density result given as (8.1). The proof of this implication uses maximal functions, is classical, and is left to the reader.

Proof. For the density of smooth functions, we are given $g \in H$ and we want to approximate it with smooth functions. The simplest way for us to construct functions g_k will be to use our dyadic decompositions \mathbb{D}_k of Γ , but coverings of Γ with balls of radius 2^{-k} would work as well. We associate to \mathbb{D}_k a collection of smooth functions $\{\varphi_Q\}_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k}$ such that φ_Q is supported in $2Q$, $\sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} \varphi_Q = 1$ near Γ , and $\|\nabla \varphi_Q\|_\infty \leq C2^k$. Finally we set

$$(8.14) \quad g_k(x) = \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} \varphi_Q(x) y_Q$$

for $x \in \Gamma$, where we take $y_Q = \int_{2Q} g(y) d\mu(y)$. It is obvious that g_k is a smooth function on \mathbb{R}^n (the sum in (8.14) is locally finite). We shall prove now that

$$(8.15) \quad \|g - g_k\|_H^2 \leq C J(k), \quad \text{where } J(k) = \iint_{x, y \in \Gamma; |x-y| \leq 2^{3-k}} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |g(x) - g(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y).$$

Notice that J_k is a subintegral of $\|g\|_H^2$, where the domain of integration decreases to the empty set when k tends to $+\infty$; thus $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} J(k) = 0$, and as soon as we prove (8.15), we will get that $g_k \in H$ and g_k tends to g in H ; the density of smooth functions in H will follow.

We need some notation. Set $h_k = g - g_k$ and for $Q \in \mathbb{D}$

$$(8.16) \quad \mathcal{R}_Q = \{(x, y) \in Q \times 2Q; |x - y| \geq \ell(Q)/2\}.$$

Every pair of points $(x, y) \in \Gamma^2$ lies in at least one \mathcal{R}_Q : choose j such that $2^{-j-1} \leq |x - y| < 2^{-j}$, let $Q = Q^j(x)$ be the element of \mathcal{D}_j , and observe that $y \in B(x, 2^{-j}) \subset 2Q$, hence $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_Q$. Because of this,

$$(8.17) \quad \|g - g_k\|_H^2 \leq \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}} T_Q^k,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_Q^k &:= \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)^2 |h_k(x) - h_k(y)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-y|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\
 (8.18) \quad &= \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|h_k(x) - h_k(y)|^2 \rho(x, |x-y|)}{\mu(B(x, |x-y|)) |x-y|} d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\
 &\lesssim \frac{\rho(Q)}{\ell(Q)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|h_k(x) - h_k(y)|^2}{\mu(2Q)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y)
 \end{aligned}$$

because $|x-y| \approx \ell(Q)$, and by (H3)–(H4) and the definitions (2.6) and (5.17).

We start the estimate of T_Q^k with the large scales, where we shall merely estimate the size of h_k on Γ . Let us check that for any cube Q^* such that $\ell(Q^*) \geq 2^{-k}$,

$$(8.19) \quad \int_{2Q^*} |h_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \leq C \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))} \int_{z \in B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x).$$

We shall first estimate the contribution of a given cube $Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*)$, where

$$(8.20) \quad \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*) := \{Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k, 2Q_0 \cap 2Q^* \neq \emptyset\},$$

and then sum. So let $Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*)$ be given. We estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(Q_0) &:= \int_{x \in 2Q_0} |h_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) = \int_{2Q_0} |g(x) - g_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \\
 &= \int_{x \in 2Q_0} |g(x) - \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} \varphi_Q(x) y_Q|^2 d\mu(x) = \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \left| \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} \varphi_Q(x) [g(x) - y_Q] \right|^2 d\mu(x) \\
 (8.21) \quad &\leq \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} \varphi_Q(x) |g(x) - y_Q|^2 d\mu(x) \leq \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)} |g(x) - y_Q|^2 d\mu(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

by (8.14), the fact that $\sum_Q \varphi_Q(x) = 1$, Cauchy-Schwarz for a finite average, and the fact that $\varphi_Q(x) = 0$ outside of $2Q$. Notice that when $Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)$ and $x \in 2Q_0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |g(x) - y_Q|^2 &= \left| \int_{z \in 2Q} [g(x) - g(z)] d\mu(z) \right|^2 \leq \int_{z \in 2Q} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) \\
 (8.22) \quad &\leq C \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

because for $x \in 2Q_0$, the fact that $2Q_0 \cap 2Q \neq \emptyset$ implies that $2Q \subset B(x, 2^{2-k})$, and μ is doubling by (H3). Hence, since the number of element in $\mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)$ is bounded,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(Q_0) &\leq C \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x) \\
 &\leq C \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x) \\
 (8.23) \quad &\leq C \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, we sum on $Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*)$ and get that

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{2Q^*} |h_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) &\leq \sum_{Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*)} \int_{2Q_0} |h_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \leq \sum_{Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k} a(Q_0) \\
&\lesssim \sum_{Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q^*)} \int_{x \in 2Q_0} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x) \\
(8.24) \quad &\lesssim \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x)
\end{aligned}$$

because the $2Q_0$ cover Q^* (actually, they cover $2Q^*$), are contained in $8Q^*$, and have bounded covering; the estimate (8.19) follows.

Recall that since $\ell(Q^*) \geq 2^{-k}$, (H5) and Lemma 5.16 imply that

$$\frac{2^{2-k}}{\rho(x, 2^{2-k})} \lesssim \frac{\ell(Q^*)}{\rho(Q^*)} \left(\frac{\ell(Q^*)}{2^{-k}} \right)^{-\epsilon}$$

(with $\epsilon = C_5^{-1}$ as usual) and, for $z \in B(x, 2^{2-k}) \cap \Gamma$,

$$\frac{\rho(x, 2^{2-k})}{2^{2-k}} \lesssim \frac{\rho(x, |x-z|)}{|x-z|} \left(\frac{2^{-k}}{|x-z|} \right)^{-\epsilon} \lesssim \frac{\rho(x, |x-z|)}{|x-z|}.$$

We return to (8.19), use the two estimates above and the fact that $\mu(B(x, |x-z|)) \leq C\mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))$ when $B(x, 2^{2-k})$, and get that

$$\begin{aligned}
(8.25) \quad \int_{2Q^*} |h_k|^2 d\mu &\lesssim \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \frac{\rho(x, 2^{2-k})}{2^{2-k} \mu(B(x, 2^{2-k}))} \frac{2^{2-k}}{\rho(x, 2^{2-k})} \int_{z \in \Gamma \cap B(x, 2^{2-k})} |g(x) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(z) d\mu(x) \\
&\lesssim \frac{\ell(Q^*)}{\rho(Q^*)} \left(\frac{\ell(Q^*)}{2^{-k}} \right)^{-\epsilon} \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \int_{z \in B(x, 2^{2-k})} \frac{\rho(x, |x-z|) |g(x) - g(z)|^2}{\mu(B(x, |x-z|)) |x-z|} d\mu(z) d\mu(x) \\
&= \frac{\ell(Q^*)}{\rho(Q^*)} \left(\frac{\ell(Q^*)}{2^{-k}} \right)^{-\epsilon} \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \int_{z \in B(x, 2^{2-k})} \frac{\rho(x, |x-z|)^2 |g(x) - g(z)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-z|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(z) d\mu(x)
\end{aligned}$$

where the last estimate comes from the definition of ρ . The right-hand side tends to 0 (for any fixed Q^*) when k tends to $+\infty$, so (8.25) means that (g_k) converges to g in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$.

Let us return to $T_{Q^*}^k$, starting with the case when $\ell(Q^*) \geq 2^{-k}$. Observe that by (8.18) and (8.25)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8.26) \quad T_{Q^*}^k &\lesssim \frac{\rho(Q^*)}{\ell(Q^*)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}_{Q^*}} \frac{|h_k(x) - h_k(y)|^2}{\mu(2Q^*)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\
 &\lesssim \frac{\rho(Q^*)}{\ell(Q^*)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}_{Q^*}} \frac{|h_k(x)|^2 + |h_k(y)|^2}{\mu(2Q^*)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y) \\
 &\lesssim \frac{\rho(Q^*)}{\ell(Q^*)} \int_{2Q^*} |h_k(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \\
 &\lesssim \left(\frac{\ell(Q^*)}{2^{-k}} \right)^{-\epsilon} \int_{x \in 8Q^*} \int_{z \in B(x, 2^{2-k})} \frac{\rho(x, |x-z|)^2 |g(x) - g(z)|^2}{m(B(x, |x-z|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(z) d\mu(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

We now sum this over Q^* such that $\ell(Q^*) \geq 2^{-k}$. Fix $x, z \in \Gamma$; for each generation j , $j \leq k$, there are at most C cubes Q^* , $Q^* \in \mathbb{D}_j$, such that $x \in 8Q^*$. Therefore,

$$(8.27) \quad \sum_{j \leq k} \sum_{Q^* \in \mathbb{D}_j} T_{Q^*}^k \lesssim \sum_{j \geq k} 2^{(j-k)\epsilon} J(k) \lesssim J(k),$$

where $J(k)$ is as in (8.15). This part fits with (8.15) (see (8.17)).

For the small scales we shall use the regularity of g_k . That is, for $\ell(Q) \leq 2^{-k}$, we recall that $h_k = g - g_k$, hence, by the first part of (8.18), $T_Q^k \leq 2U_Q^k + 2V_Q^k$, where

$$(8.28) \quad V_Q^k := \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|g_k(x) - g_k(y)|^2}{\mu(B(x, |x-y|))} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)}{|x-y|} d\mu(x) d\mu(y)$$

and

$$(8.29) \quad W_Q^k := \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|g(x) - g(y)|^2}{\mu(B(x, |x-y|))} \frac{\rho(x, |x-y|)}{|x-y|} d\mu(x) d\mu(y)$$

are the analogues of T_Q^k for g_k and g .

We deduce from the definition (8.16) that $\ell(Q)/2 \leq |x-y| \leq 2\ell(Q)$ when $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_Q$, so a given pair (x, y) cannot lie in more than C sets \mathcal{R}_Q , $Q \in \mathbb{D}$, so (8.29) yields

$$(8.30) \quad \sum_{j > k} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_j} W_Q^k \lesssim J(k).$$

As for the V_Q^k , we decide to estimate $|g_k(x) - g_k(y)|$ rather brutally. Again we localize at the scale 2^{-k} . Let $Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k$ be given, and then pick $x \in Q_0$ and $y \in 2Q_0$. We want to estimate $|g_k(x) - g_k(y)|$ in terms of

$$(8.31) \quad b(Q_0) := \int_{y \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in 4Q_0} |g(y) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(y) d\mu(z).$$

By (8.14),

$$(8.32) \quad \begin{aligned} |g_k(x) - g_k(y)| &= \left| \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} [\varphi_Q(x) - \varphi_Q(y)] y_Q \right| = \left| \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} [\varphi_Q(x) - \varphi_Q(y)] [y_Q - y_{Q_0}] \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k} |\varphi_Q(x) - \varphi_Q(y)| |y_Q - y_{Q_0}| \end{aligned}$$

because $\sum_Q \varphi_Q(x) = \sum_Q \varphi_Q(y) = 1$. Notice that if $|\varphi_Q(x) - \varphi_Q(y)| > 0$, then x or y lies in $2Q$, hence Q lies in the collection $\mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)$ of (8.20). For such balls,

$$(8.33) \quad \begin{aligned} |y_Q - y_{Q_0}| &= \left| \int_{y \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in 2Q} [g(y) - g(z)] d\mu(z) d\mu(y) \right| \leq \int_{y \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in 2Q} |g(y) - g(z)| d\mu(z) d\mu(y) \\ &\leq \left\{ \int_{y \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in 2Q} |g(y) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \right\}^{1/2} \\ &\leq C \left\{ \int_{y \in 2Q_0} \int_{z \in 4Q_0} |g(y) - g(z)|^2 d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \right\}^{1/2} = C b(Q_0)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $b(Q_0)$ is as in (8.31), and because $2Q \subset 4Q_0$ for $Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)$, and by (H3). Recall that $|\nabla \varphi_Q| \leq C 2^k$. Since there are no more than C cubes $Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)$, (8.32) yields

$$(8.34) \quad |g_k(x) - g_k(y)|^2 \lesssim |x - y|^2 2^{2k} \sup_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k(Q_0)} |y_Q - y_{Q_0}|^2 \lesssim |x - y|^2 2^{2k} b(Q_0).$$

We shall use this soon, but for the moment let us estimate a given V_Q^k , $\ell(Q) \leq 2^{-k}$. Observe that by (H3)–(H4) and the definitions (2.6) and (5.17), and as in the last part of (8.18),

$$V_Q^k \lesssim \frac{\rho(Q)}{\ell(Q)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|g_k(x) - g_k(y)|^2}{\mu(2Q)} d\mu(x) d\mu(y).$$

Then let Q_0 denote the cube of \mathbb{D}_k that contains x , then $x \in Q_0$ and $y \in 2Q_0$ when $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_Q$, so we can use (8.34) and get that

$$(8.35) \quad V_Q^k \lesssim \frac{\rho(Q)}{\ell(Q)} \iint_{\mathcal{R}_Q} \frac{|x - y|^2 2^{2k} b(Q_0)}{\mu(2Q)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x).$$

Since $|x - y| \approx \ell(Q)$ when $(x, y) \in \mathcal{R}_Q$,

$$(8.36) \quad \begin{aligned} V_Q^k &\lesssim 2^{2k} \ell(Q) \rho(Q) \int_{x \in Q} \int_{y \in 2Q} \frac{b(Q_0)}{\mu(2Q)} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\lesssim 2^{2k} \ell(Q) \rho(Q) \mu(Q) b(Q_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$(8.37) \quad \lesssim 2^{2k} m(U_Q^*) b(Q_0) \approx m(U_{Q_0}^*) \ell(Q_0)^{-2} b(Q_0)$$

by (5.17). We sum over the cubes $Q \subset Q_0$ to obtain

$$\sum_{Q \subset Q_0} V_Q^k \lesssim 2^{2k} \sum_{Q \subset Q_0} m(U_Q^*) b(Q_0) \approx 2^{2k} m(T_{Q_0}) b(Q_0) \approx \frac{\rho(Q_0) \mu(Q_0)}{\ell(Q_0)} b(Q_0)$$

because the U_Q^* are contained in T_{Q_0} (see (5.12) and (5.11)) and have bounded overlap. We now use the definition (8.31) of $b(Q_0)$ and the doubling property (H3) to get

$$\sum_{Q \subset Q_0} V_Q^k \lesssim \int_{2Q_0} \int_{4Q_0} \frac{\rho(Q_0)|g(y) - g(z)|^2}{\mu(4Q_0)\ell(Q_0)} d\mu(y) d\mu(z).$$

Observe that $\mu(B(y, |y - z|)) \leq C\mu(4Q_0)$. Besides, due to (H5),

$$\frac{\rho(Q_0)}{\ell(Q_0)} \lesssim \frac{\rho(y, |y - z|)}{|y - z|} \left(\frac{\ell(Q_0)}{|x - z|} \right)^{-\epsilon} \lesssim \frac{\rho(y, |y - z|)}{|y - z|} \quad \text{for } (y, z) \in 2Q_0 \times 4Q_0.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{Q \subset Q_0} V_Q^k &\lesssim \int_{2Q_0} \int_{4Q_0} \frac{\rho(y, |y - z|)|g(y) - g(z)|^2}{\mu(B(y, |y - z|))|y - z|} d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{2Q_0} \int_{4Q_0} \frac{\rho(y, |y - z|)^2|g(y) - g(z)|^2}{m(B(y, |y - z|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \end{aligned}$$

by (2.6). Notice that $|y - z| \leq 8\ell(Q_0) = 2^{3-k}$ when $y \in 2Q_0$ and $z \in 4Q_0$. Also, for a given pair $(y, z) \in \Gamma \times \Gamma$, with $y \neq z$, the set of cubes Q_0 of generation k for which $y \in Q_0$ and $z \in 2Q_0$ has less than C elements; because of this,

$$(8.38) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{j>k} \sum_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_j} V_Q^k &= \sum_{Q_0 \in \mathbb{D}_k} \sum_{Q \subset Q_0} V_Q^k \\ &\lesssim \iint_{x, y \in \Gamma; |x - y| \leq 2^{3-k}} \frac{\rho(y, |y - z|)^2|g(y) - g(z)|^2}{m(B(y, |y - z|) \cap \Omega)} d\mu(y) d\mu(z) = J(k) \end{aligned}$$

The combination of (8.27), (8.30), and (8.38) gives that $\sum_{j \geq 0} T_j^k \lesssim J(k)$, and hence by (8.17) $\|g - g_k\|_H^2 = \sum_j T_j^k \leq CJ(k)$, as needed for (8.15).

This completes our proof of the density of smooth functions in H . The fact that g_k converges to g in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$ has been shown in (8.25), and up to a subsequence, we can also assume that g_k also converges to g μ -a.e. on Γ . Lemma 8.12 follows. \square

9. COMPLETENESS OF W AND DENSITY OF SMOOTH FUNCTIONS

In all of this section, (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H6).

First we talk about completeness. In fact W cannot really be a Banach space, because $\|\cdot\|_W$ is not a norm on W , only a semi-norm. Thus we need to quotient W by the functions u such that $\|u\|_W = 0$, that is, thanks to Lemma 4.10, by the constant functions. So we work with the homogeneous space \dot{W} defined as the quotient space W/\mathbb{R} - i.e. element of \dot{W} are classes $\dot{u} := \{u + c\}_{c \in \mathbb{R}}$ - and outfitted with the quotient norm that we still call $\|\cdot\|_W$ by notation abuse.

Lemma 9.1. *Then the quotient space $\dot{W} = W/\mathbb{R}$, equipped with the quotient norm $\|\cdot\|_W$, is complete.*

Also, if a sequence $\{u_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ in W and a function $u_\infty \in W$ are such that $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \|u_k - u_\infty\|_W = 0$, then there exists constants $c_k \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $u_k - c_k \rightarrow u$ in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$.

Remark 9.2. The measure μ does not play any role in this lemma, and we might be able to remove the assumption (H3). However, it will be convenient to use the dyadic decomposition (and Theorem 5.24) given in Section 5.

Proof. We follow the arguments of [DFM2, Lemma 5.1]. Let $\{\dot{u}_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \dot{W} . We need to show that

- (i) for every sequence $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, with $u_k \in \dot{u}_k$, there exists $u \in W$ and $\{c_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $u_k - c_k \rightarrow u$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ and $\nabla u = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \nabla u_k$ in $L^2(\Omega; m)$;
- (ii) if $u_\infty, u'_\infty \in W$ are such that there exist $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{u'_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $u_k, u'_k \in \dot{u}_k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_k - u_\infty\|_W = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u'_k - u'_\infty\|_W = 0,$$

then $\dot{u}_\infty = \dot{u}'_\infty$.

Proof. First we prove (ii). Let $u_\infty, u'_\infty, \{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $\{u'_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be as in (ii). Notice that $\nabla(u_k - u'_k) = 0$ (in the sense of W) because u_k and u'_k represent the same class; by Lemma 4.10 this also means that $u_k - u'_k$ is a constant. By assumption, $u_\infty \in W$ and ∇u_∞ (in the sense of H) is the limit of ∇u_k in $L^2(\Omega; m)$. Similarly, $\nabla u'_\infty$ is the limit of $\nabla u'_k$. Hence $\nabla u_\infty = \nabla u'_\infty$ in L^2 , and again this means that $u_\infty - u'_\infty$ is constant; (ii) follows.

Let us turn to the proof of (i). Pick a central point $x_0 \in \Gamma$ and, for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, denote by Q^j the only cube in \mathbb{D}_j that contains x_0 . Observe that when j tends to $-\infty$, the sets T_{2Q^j} defined by (5.12) grow to Ω , i.e., eventually contain any compact subset of Ω . Thus the convergence in each $L^1(T_{2Q^j}, m)$ implies the convergence in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$.

We shall restrict our attention to $j \leq 0$. Observe that because of Theorem 5.24 (Poincaré's inequality), applied with $p = 2$ and $D = T_{2Q^j}$, there exists constants $C_j := C(C_1, C_2, C_4, C_6, j)$ such that for any $f \in W$,

$$(9.3) \quad \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |f - f^0| dm \lesssim C_j \int_{\Omega} |\nabla f|^2 dm,$$

where we can take $f^0 = \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} f dm$, i.e., take the fixed set $E = U_{Q^0}^*$, which is contained in T_{2Q^j} because $j \geq 0$.

Now let $u_k \in \dot{u}_k$ be as in the statement, and set

$$(9.4) \quad c_k = \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} u_k dm.$$

By (9.3), $(u_k - c_k)_k$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^1(T_{Q^j})$ for each integer $j \leq 0$. Hence, there exists $u^j \in L^1(T_{Q^j})$ such that $u_k - c_k$ converges to u^j in $L^1(T_{Q^j})$. By uniqueness of the limit, $u^j = u^i$ almost everywhere on $T_{Q^j} \cap T_{Q^i}$, so we can define $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ such that $u = u^j$ a.e. on T_{Q^j} .

It remains to check that $u \in W$ and $u_k \rightarrow u$ in W . Since $u_k - c_k \in W$, Definition 4.1 gives us a smooth function $\varphi_k \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$ such that

$$(9.5) \quad \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} |u_k - c_k - \varphi_k| dm \leq \frac{1}{k}$$

and

$$(9.6) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_k - \nabla \varphi_k|^2 dm \leq \frac{1}{k}.$$

Set $d_k = \int_{U_{Q_0}^*} \varphi_k dm$. By (9.5) and (9.4),

$$(9.7) \quad |d_k| \leq \frac{1}{k} + \left| \int_{U_{Q_0}^*} (u_k - c_k) dm \right| = \frac{1}{k}.$$

We are now ready to prove that $\varphi_k \rightarrow u$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$. Write

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |u - \varphi_k| dm &\leq \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |u - (u_k - c_k)| dm + \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |(u_k - \varphi_k) - (c_k - d_k)| dm + |d_k| \\ &:= T_1 + T_2 + T_3. \end{aligned}$$

The term T_1 tends to 0 as $k \rightarrow \infty$ because by construction $u_k - c_k \rightarrow u = u^j$ in $L^1(T_{Q^j})$. The term T_2 tends also to 0, thanks to (9.3) and (9.6). The term T_3 converges to 0 because of (9.7). We conclude, since $T_{2Q^j} \uparrow \Omega$, that $\varphi_k \rightarrow u$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$; in particular

$$(9.8) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_B |\varphi_k - u| dm = 0 \quad \text{for any ball } B \text{ satisfying } 2B \subset \Omega.$$

In addition, $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in W , and if we combine this fact with (9.6), we get that $\{\nabla \varphi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(\Omega, m)$. We conclude that there exists v such that

$$(9.9) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi_k - v|^2 dm = 0.$$

We may now use our smooth functions $\varphi_k \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$ to check that $u \in W$, as in Definition 4.1, and with the gradient v ; indeed (4.3) comes from (9.8), and (4.4) comes from (9.9). Also, $u_k \rightarrow u$ in W because $\nabla u_k \rightarrow v$ in $L^2(m)$, by (9.6) and (9.9). Lemma 9.1 follows. \square

Lemma 9.10. *Let $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in W , i.e., $\|u_i - u_j\|_W \rightarrow 0$ as $i, j \rightarrow \infty$. If u_i converges to u in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, then $u \in W$ and $\|u_i - u\|_W \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.*

In connection with this result, we'll say that $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to u in W and $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ if $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in W as above and $u_i \rightarrow u$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$.

Proof. Keep the same sets Q^j as in the proof of Lemma 9.1 and let $\{u_i\}$ be as in the statement. As before, by Definition of $u_i \in W$, we can find $\varphi_i \in C^\infty(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$ such that

$$(9.11) \quad \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} |u_i - \varphi_i| dm \leq \frac{1}{i}$$

and

$$(9.12) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_i - \nabla \varphi_i|^2 dm \leq \frac{1}{i}.$$

Set $c_i = \int_{U_{Q_0}^*} (u_i - \varphi_i) dm$; by (9.11), $|c_i| \leq \frac{1}{i}$. For each fixed $j \geq 0$, and as in the proof of Lemma 9.1,

$$\int_{T_{2Q^j}} |u - \varphi_i| dm \leq \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |u - u_i| dm + \int_{T_{2Q^j}} |(u_i - \varphi_i) - c_i| dm + |c_i|,$$

which tends to 0 as $i \rightarrow \infty$. This proves that $\varphi_i \rightarrow u$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$. Moreover, by (9.12) and the fact that $\{\nabla u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(\Omega, m)$, $\{\nabla \varphi_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^2(\Omega, m)$, hence there exists $v \in L^2(\Omega, m)$ such that $\nabla \varphi_i \rightarrow v$ in $L^2(\Omega, m)$. These two convergences - the convergence in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ and the convergence of the gradients in $L^2(\Omega, m)$ - entail by definition of W that $u \in W$, and by uniqueness of the gradient that $v = \nabla u$. The lemma follows. \square

Lemma 9.13. *Let $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of functions in W , and let $u \in W$. If u_i converges to u in both W and $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, then $\text{Tr } u_i$ converges to $\text{Tr } u$ in H and $L^2_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$.*

Proof. The convergence of the traces in H is a direct consequence of Theorem 6.6 and the convergence of the initial sequence in W , and actually does not need the convergence in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$.

The convergence of the traces in $L^2_{loc}(\Omega, m)$ is the analogue of (5.16) in [DFM2]. Let us write g for $\text{Tr } u$ and g_i for $\text{Tr } u_i$. Since the operator Tr is linear, without loss of generality, we can assume that $u \equiv 0$ and thus $g \equiv 0$. So we want to prove that $\{g_i\}$ converges to 0 in $L^2_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$. That is, if x_0 is a fixed point in Γ and Q_j is the only set in \mathbb{D}_j containing x_0 , we want to show that for $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$(9.14) \quad \int_{Q_j} |g_i|^2 d\mu \leq \epsilon \quad \text{for } i \geq i_0.$$

We introduce $g_i^k := \text{Tr}_k u_i$, where Tr_k is defined in the proof of Theorem 6.6. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{Q_j} |g_i|^2 d\mu &\leq 2 \int_{Q_j} |g_i - g_i^k|^2 d\mu + 2 \int_{Q_j} |g_i^k|^2 d\mu \\ &\lesssim \frac{2^{-2j} \mu(Q_j)}{m(U_{Q_j}^*)} 2^{-(k-j)\epsilon} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_i|^2 dm + \int_{x \in Q_j} \left| \int_{B_x^k} u_i \right|^2 d\mu(x) := T_1 + T_2. \end{aligned}$$

where we invoke (6.13) for the second line and B_x^k is the ball used to define $\text{Tr}_k u(x)$. The values of $\|u_i\|_W^2 = \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_i|^2 dm$ are uniformly bounded, since $\{u_i\}$ converges in W . So we can fix k , so large that that $T_1 \leq \epsilon/2$ uniformly in $i \in \mathbb{N}$. As for T_2 , observe that

$$T_2 \leq C_{j,k} \int_{E_{j,k}} |u_i|$$

where $E_{j,k} = \bigcup_{Q \in \mathbb{D}_k: Q \subset Q_j} U_Q^*$ is relatively compact in Ω . Since the values of j, k are fixed and $\{u_i\}$ converges to $u \equiv 0$ in $L^1(E_{j,k})$, we can choose i_0 such that $T_2 \leq \epsilon/2$ for $i \geq i_0$. Lemma 9.13 follows. \square

Lemma 9.15. *The space*

$$(9.16) \quad W_0 := \{u \in W, \text{Tr } u = 0\}$$

equipped with the scalar product $\langle u, v \rangle_W := \int_{\Omega} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dm$ (and the norm $\|\cdot\|_W$) is a Hilbert space.

Proof. Notice that $\|\cdot\|_W$ is indeed a norm for W_0 , because the only constant that is allowed in W_0 is 0. The proof will be similar to [DFM2, Lemma 5.2], and use Lemmas 9.1 and 9.13.

Let $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Cauchy sequence in W_0 . By the proof of Lemma 9.1, there exists $\bar{u} \in W$ and a sequence of constants $c_i = \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} u_i \, dm$ (see (9.4)) such that

$$(9.17) \quad u_i - c_i \rightarrow \bar{u} \quad \text{in } L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m).$$

Let us prove that $\{c_i\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in \mathbb{R} . For $i, j \geq 0$,

$$|c_i - c_j| \leq \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} |u_i - u_j| \, dm \leq C \left\{ \int_{U_{Q^0}^*} |\nabla u_i - \nabla u_j|^2 \, dm \right\}^{1/2} \leq C \|u_i - u_j\|_W,$$

where the second inequality is due to the Poincaré inequality (Theorem 5.24). So $\{c_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is indeed a Cauchy sequence, and thus converges to a constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Define $u \in W$ as $\bar{u} - c$; then (9.17) says that $u_i \rightarrow u$ in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$, but the convergence also holds in W by definition of \bar{u} . Lemma 9.13 implies now that $\text{Tr } u$ is the limit in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$ of $\text{Tr } u_i \equiv 0$, that is $\text{Tr } u \equiv 0$ and hence $u \in W_0$. The lemma follows. \square

Recall from Lemma 6.20 that $u\varphi \in W$ when $u \in W$ and $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and that we have the product rule $\nabla(u\varphi) = \varphi \nabla u + u \nabla \varphi$ for its derivative. Also, the trace of $u\varphi$ is $\varphi \text{Tr } u$. We can use this to prove that $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ is dense in W_0 , as in the following lemma.

Lemma 9.18. *The completion of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ for the norm $\|\cdot\|_W$ is W_0 .*

Moreover, if $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is an open set and $u \in W$ is compactly supported in $E \cap \bar{\Omega}$, then u can be approximated in the norm $\|\cdot\|_W$ by functions in $C_0^\infty(E \cap \Omega)$.

Proof. This result is entirely similar to [DFM2, Lemma 5.5] and we refer to it for a complete proof. The main steps are:

- (i) we use cut-off functions φ_r to approach $u \in W_0$ by functions that are equal to 0 on $\Gamma_r := \{X \in \Omega, \delta(X) \leq r\}$,
- (ii) we use cut-off functions ϕ_R to approach the functions $u\varphi_r$ obtained in (i) by functions compactly supported in Ω ,
- (iii) we use a mollifier to smooth the functions $u\varphi_r\phi_R$.

And obviously, in order to deal with the functions $u\varphi_r$ or $u\varphi_r\phi_R$, we use in a crucial manner the aforementioned Lemma 6.20. \square

Lemma 9.19. *The set $C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^0(\bar{\Omega}) \cap W$ is dense in W . That is, for any $u \in W$, there exists a sequence $\{u_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^0(\bar{\Omega}) \cap W$ such that $\{u_i\}$ converges to u pointwise a.e. and in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$, and*

$$\|u_i - u\|_W \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } i \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Proof. In [DFM2], the analogue of this result is given by [DFM2, Lemma 5.3], but we cannot follow the same approach here (in [DFM2], the functions we considered were in $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and thus allowed us to simply use a mollifier).

However, most of the job is already done by Lemmas 8.12 and 9.18. We take $u \in W$, and we want to find a smooth approximating sequence $\{u_i\}$. First write $u = v + w$ where

$$w = \text{Ext} \circ \text{Tr} u \quad \text{and} \quad v = u - w.$$

Theorems 6.6 and 8.5 imply that w - and thus v - lies in W . Moreover, thanks to (8.6), $\text{Tr} w = \text{Tr} u$ and hence $\text{Tr} v = 0$; that is, $v \in W_0$.

Thanks to Lemma 9.18, we can find a sequence $\{v_i\}_{i \geq 0}$ in $C_0^\infty(\Omega) \subset C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^0(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$ such that $\|v_i - v\|_W$ tends to 0. And since W_0 continuously injects in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$ (by Theorem 7.1), the sequence $\{v_i\}$ converges also in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$ and, up to a subsequence, pointwise a.e. This takes care of v .

We use Lemma 8.12 to approximate $\text{Tr} u$ by some functions $(g_i)_{i \geq 0}$ in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap H$. Then we construct $w_i \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ as $\text{Ext} g_i$. Thanks to Theorem 8.5, $\|w_i - w\|_W$ tends to 0 as i goes to $+\infty$. Besides it is easy to check from the definition of the extension operator Ext that the convergence of g_i to $\text{Tr} u$ in $L_{loc}^1(\Gamma, \mu)$ (also given by Lemma 8.12) implies that w_i converges to w uniformly on compact subsets of Ω , and thus also pointwise a.e. and in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$.

If we set $u_i = v_i + w_i$, we showed above the right convergences (in W , $L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$, and a.e. pointwise) of u_i to u . The only unproved fact is that w_i is continuous up to the boundary, that is $w_i \in C^0(\overline{\Omega})$. We skip this part because it is very classical (see for instance in Section VI.2.2 of [Ste]). \square

The next result states some basic properties of the derivative of $f \circ u$ when $u \in W$ (chain rule), and the fact that uv lies in $W \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ as soon as u and v both lie in $W \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Lemma 9.20. *The following properties hold:*

(i) *Let $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ be such that f' is bounded, and let $u \in W$. Then $f \circ u \in W$,*

$$\nabla(f \circ u) = f'(u)\nabla u, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Tr}(f \circ u) = f \circ (\text{Tr} u),$$

where the last two equalities hold in the m -a.e. and μ -a.e. sense, respectively.

(ii) *Let $u, v \in W$. Then $\max\{u, v\}$ and $\min\{u, v\}$ lie in W ,*

$$\nabla \max\{u, v\}(x) = \begin{cases} \nabla u(x) & \text{if } u(x) \geq v(x) \\ \nabla v(x) & \text{if } v(x) \geq u(x), \end{cases}$$

$$\nabla \min\{u, v\}(x) = \begin{cases} \nabla u(x) & \text{if } u(x) \leq v(x) \\ \nabla v(x) & \text{if } v(x) \leq u(x), \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Tr}(\max\{u, v\}) = \max\{\text{Tr} u, \text{Tr} v\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Tr}(\min\{u, v\}) = \min\{\text{Tr} u, \text{Tr} v\},$$

where the first two equalities hold m -a.e., and the last two μ -a.e.

(iii) *If $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\{v_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ are two sequences of functions in W that converge to $u, v \in W$ both in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$, pointwise a.e., and in W (that is, $\|u_k - u\|_W + \|v_k - v\|_W \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$), then $\max\{u_k, v_k\}$ and $\min\{u_k, v_k\}$ lie in W and converge to $\max\{u, v\}$ and $\min\{u, v\}$ in $L_{loc}^1(\Omega, m)$, pointwise a.e., and in W . In addition, $\text{Tr} \max\{u_k, v_k\}$ tends to $\max\{\text{Tr} u, \text{Tr} v\}$ and $\text{Tr} \min\{u_k, v_k\}$ tends to $\min\{\text{Tr} u, \text{Tr} v\}$, in both case in $L_{loc}^2(\Gamma, \mu)$.*

Proof. Point (i) and (ii) are the analogues of Lemmas 6.1 in [DFM2]. The proof is the same as in [DFM2] (which is itself based on the proof of results 1.18 to 1.23 in [HKM]), and

strongly relies on Lemma 9.19 (the approximation of elements in W by smooth functions) and Lemma 9.13 (the convergence in W implies the convergence of traces). The conclusion (iii) is an intermediate result for (ii), proved as (6.16) and (6.17) in [DFM2]. \square

Lemma 9.21. *Let $u, v \in W \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then $uv \in W \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$, with $\nabla[uv] = v\nabla u + u\nabla v$, and $\text{Tr}(uv) = \text{Tr } u \cdot \text{Tr } v$.*

Proof. If u or v is the zero constant, there is nothing to prove. Otherwise, we can divide u and v by their respective L^∞ norm, and thus, without loss of generality, we can assume that $\|u\|_\infty = \|v\|_\infty = 1$.

By Lemma 9.19, we can find two sequences $\{\tilde{u}_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{\tilde{v}_k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ in $C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^0(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$ such that $\tilde{u}_k \rightarrow u$ and $\tilde{v}_k \rightarrow v$ in W , $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, and pointwise a.e. By (iii) of Lemma 9.20, the truncated functions

$$u_k := \max\{-1, \min\{1, \tilde{u}_k\}\} \quad \text{and} \quad v_k := \max\{-1, \min\{1, \tilde{v}_k\}\}$$

lie in $C^0(\overline{\Omega}) \cap W$, are locally Lipschitz, and converge to respectively u and v in W , $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, and pointwise a.e.

Since the derivative is a local object, we can use (4.5) and the classical product rule to say that

$$\nabla[u_k v_k] = u_k \nabla v_k + v_k \nabla u_k.$$

We conclude by showing, as in the proof of [DFM2, Lemma 6.3] that $u_k v_k \rightarrow uv$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega, m)$, $u_k \nabla v_k + v_k \nabla u_k \rightarrow u \nabla v + v \nabla u$ in $L^2(\Omega, m)$, and $u_k v_k = \text{Tr}(u_k v_k) \rightarrow \text{Tr } u \cdot \text{Tr } v$ in $L^1_{loc}(\Gamma, \mu)$. The lemma follows then from Lemma 9.10 and Theorem 6.6. \square

10. THE LOCALIZED VERSIONS $W_r(E)$ OF OUR ENERGY SPACE W

The aim of this short section is to define local versions of W , which will be useful to study local solutions to our degenerate elliptic equations. As in the previous section, we assume throughout that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H6).

In general, we want to localize W with an open set E' of \mathbb{R}^n , we set

$$(10.1) \quad E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega},$$

and define the space of functions $W_r(E)$ by

$$(10.2) \quad W_r(E) := \{u \in L^1_{loc}(E \cap \Omega, m) : \varphi u \in W \text{ for all } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(E')\}.$$

It is natural to call this space $W_r(E)$, as opposed to $W_r(E')$, because it does not depend on the part of E' that leaves away from $\overline{\Omega}$. But there is an important special case, when $E' \subset \Omega$ and so $E = E'$ is an open subset of Ω . In this case, the information that $f \in W_r(E)$ does not give any control on f at the boundary ∂E (which may intersect Γ), and $W_r(E)$ will be mainly used to give interior estimates for weak solutions (that will be defined soon). In the general case, E may contain pieces of the boundary Γ , and then the fact that $f \in W_r(E)$ gives some information on the behavior of f near $E \cap \Gamma$, in the same way as the fact that $f \in W$ gives a global information on f near Γ . For instance, we can take for E (the interior in $\overline{\Omega}$ of) the set $T_Q \cup Q$, for some dyadic cube $Q \in \mathbb{D}$. Obviously $W_r(E) \subset W_r(F)$ when $F \subset E$, and in particular $W_r(T_Q \cup Q) \subset W_r(T_Q)$. In addition, if $F \subsetneq E$, it is not very

hard to find a function $u \in W_r(F) \setminus W_r(E)$ - just make $|\nabla u(X)|$ blows up when X gets close to $E \setminus F$ - and thus the local spaces $W_r(E)$ are all different. Thus for instance

$$W \subsetneq W_r(\overline{\Omega}) \subsetneq W_r(\Omega),$$

smooth functions on Ω that possibly explode along Γ lie in the last space, while they only lie in $W_r(\overline{\Omega})$ when they are locally controlled near Γ , and they only lie in W when in addition their gradient lies in $L^2(\Omega, m)$.

Functions in $W_r(E)$ are not necessarily in $L^1_{loc}(E)$ (see Section 4 where we defined W). They still have the a notion of gradient - that may be different from the distributional gradient - inherited from W . Indeed, if E' is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n such that $E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega}$, consider K any compact subset of E' and take $\varphi_K \in C^\infty(E')$ such that $\varphi_K = 1$ on K , then we construct the W -gradient of $u \in W_r(E)$ on K as the W -gradient of $\varphi_K u$. As an easy consequence, for $u \in W_r(E)$, we have $\nabla u \in L^2_{loc}(E, m)$ (where in fact we just integrate on $E \cap \Omega$, but local means in terms of the open set E' , or $E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega}$) and then $u \in L^2_{loc}(E, m)$ by Theorem 5.24. These observations are summarized in the next lemma.

Lemma 10.3. *Let $E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega}$, for some open set $E' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Then every function $u \in W_r(E)$ lies in $L^1_{loc}(E, m)$, and its gradient lies in $L^2_{loc}(E, m)$.*

Remark 10.4. We don't have many doubts that the reverse inclusion

$$(10.5) \quad W_r(E) \supset \{u \in L^1_{loc}(E, m) : \nabla u \in L^2_{loc}(E, m)\}.$$

also holds. The idea of the proof of (10.5) would be to take $u \in L^1_{loc}(E)$ that satisfies $\nabla u \in L^2_{loc}(E, m)$, and $\varphi \in C^\infty_0(E')$. We would set then $K' := \text{supp } \varphi$ which has a smooth boundary, and we would say that $u|_{K'}$ can be extended to a function $\bar{u} \in W$ such that $\bar{u} = u$ a.e. on K' . Then we would use Lemma 6.20 in order to show that $\varphi u = \varphi \bar{u} \in W$. The problem with this proof is that we don't know any reference for the extension theorem needed to built \bar{u} in weighted Sobolev spaces (an analogue of [Maz, Section 1.1.17] in the unweighted case), and we do not want to spend time on something that we will not need.

The next lemma allows us to speak about traces for functions in the local Sobolev spaces $W_r(E)$.

Lemma 10.6. *Let $E' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open, and set $E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega}$ as in (10.1). For every function $u \in W_r(E)$, we can define the trace of u on $\Gamma \cap E$ by*

$$(10.7) \quad \text{Tr } u(x) = \lim_{\substack{X \in \gamma(x) \\ \delta(X) \rightarrow 0}} \int_{B(X, \delta(X)/2)} u \quad \text{for } \mu\text{-almost every } x \in \Gamma \cap E,$$

and $\text{Tr } u \in L^2_{loc}(\Gamma \cap E', \mu)$. Moreover, for every choice of $f \in W_r(E)$ and $\varphi \in C^\infty(E')$, $\varphi u \in W_r(E)$ and

$$(10.8) \quad \text{Tr}(\varphi u)(x) = \varphi(x) \text{Tr } u(x) \quad \text{for } \mu\text{-almost every } x \in \Gamma \cap E.$$

Proof. None of this is too surprising; the trace is a local notion, and $W_r(E)$ is designed to be a local space. Let E' , E , and f be as in the statement, and let B a compact ball in E' , and choose $\psi \in C^\infty_0(E)$ such that $\psi \equiv 1$ near B . Then $\psi u \in W$ by (10.2), and the analogue

of (10.7) for ψu comes with the construction of the trace. This implies the existence of the same limit for u , almost everywhere in $\Gamma \cap B$.

In addition, since $\psi u \in W$, Theorem 6.6 says that $Tr(\psi u) \in H$, and then $Tr(u) = Tr(\psi u) \in L^2(B, d\mu)$ (see the definition (6.5)). Therefore $Tr(u) \in L^2_{loc}(E', d\mu)$, as announced.

The fact that $\varphi u \in W_r(E)$ when $u \in W_r(E)$ and $\varphi \in C^\infty(E')$ comes right from the definition (10.2) and Lemma 6.20, and (10.8) is immediate because when B and ψ are as above and μ -almost everywhere on B ,

$$Tr(\varphi u) = Tr(\psi^2 \varphi u) = \psi \varphi Tr(\psi u) = \varphi Tr(u)$$

by (10.7), the formula for the trace of a product of $\psi u \in W$ and a $\psi \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and the fact that in B , the formula (10.7) does not see the cut-off ψ . \square

11. DEFINITIONS OF SOLUTIONS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

We now have all the functional analysis needed to deal with the main goal of this section, which is to define weak solutions to appropriate degenerate elliptic operators, and give their first properties. We will follow Section 8 in [DFM2] (which itself copies the frame of the first sections of [Ken]), and we will refer to [DFM2] for most of the proofs. As in the previous section, we systematically assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H6).

Recall that we intend to work with the degenerate elliptic operators $L = -\operatorname{div} A \nabla$, where the matrix $A : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies the following elliptic and boundedness conditions:

$$(11.1) \quad A(X)\xi \cdot \xi \geq C_A^{-1}w(x)|\xi|^2 \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and

$$(11.2) \quad A(X)\xi \cdot \zeta \leq C_A w(x)|\xi||\zeta| \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

where w is the weight associated to the measure m given in as part of (H4). We shall also use the “normalized” matrix $\mathcal{A} := w^{-1}A$ which satisfies the unweighted ellipticity and boundedness conditions

$$(11.3) \quad \mathcal{A}(X)\xi \cdot \xi \geq C_A^{-1}|\xi|^2 \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and

$$(11.4) \quad \mathcal{A}(X)\xi \cdot \zeta \leq C_A |\xi||\zeta| \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \text{ and } \xi, \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

We introduce the bilinear form a defined by

$$(11.5) \quad a(u, v) := \int_{\Omega} A \nabla u \cdot \nabla v = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dm$$

for any u, v that satisfies $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u| |\nabla v| \, dm < +\infty$.

The conditions (11.1)–(11.2) entail that a is bounded on $\dot{W} \times \dot{W}$ (the homogeneous quotient space) and coercive on \dot{W} , i.e.,

$$(11.6) \quad a(u, u) \geq C_A^{-1} \|u\|_W^2 \quad \text{and} \quad a(u, v) \leq C_A \|u\|_W \|v\|_W \quad \text{for } u, v \in W.$$

It is also coercive on W_0 (no need to take a quotient, because W_0 does not contain nontrivial constant functions).

Definition 11.7. Let $E \subset \Omega$ be an open set. We say that $u \in W_r(E)$ is a (weak) solution to $Lu = 0$ in E when

$$(11.8) \quad a(u, \varphi) = \int_{\Omega} A \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi \, dm = 0 \quad \text{for any } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega).$$

Similarly $u \in W_r(E)$ is a subsolution (respectively supersolution) to $Lu = 0$ in E when

$$(11.9) \quad a(u, \varphi) \leq 0 \text{ (resp. } \geq 0) \quad \text{for any } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \text{ that satisfies } \varphi \geq 0.$$

In the rest of the section, we present the analogues of the results in [DFM2, Section 8], and we discuss the differences in the proofs when needed.

The first result enlarges the class of possible test functions.

Lemma 11.10. *Let $E \subset \Omega$ be an open set and let $u \in W_r(E)$ be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in E . We write E^Γ for $E \cup (\Gamma \cap \partial E)$, that is, E^Γ is the union of E with the part of its boundary that intersects Γ . The identity (11.8) holds:*

- when $\varphi \in W_0$ is compactly supported in E ;
- when $\varphi \in W_0$ is compactly supported in E^Γ and $u \in W_r(E^\Gamma)$;
- when $E = \Omega$, $\varphi \in W_0$, and $u \in W$.

In addition, (11.9) holds when u is a subsolution (resp. supersolution) in E , φ is a non-negative test function, and the couple (u, φ) satisfies one of the above conditions.

Proof. See the proof of [DFM2, Lemma 8.3]. This lemma is a consequence of Lemma 9.18, that gives that the functions in W_0 can be approximated by smooth functions. \square

The next result proves the stability of subsolutions/supersolutions under max/min.

Lemma 11.11. *Let $E \subset \Omega$ be an open set.*

- If $u, v \in W_r(E)$ are subsolutions (to $Lu = 0$) in E , then $t = \max\{u, v\}$ is also a subsolution in E .
- If $u, v \in W_r(E)$ are supersolutions in E , then $t = \min\{u, v\}$ is also a supersolution in E .

In particular if $k \in \mathbb{R}$, then $(u - k)_+ := \max\{u - k, 0\}$ is a subsolution in E whenever $u \in W_r(E)$ is a subsolution in E and $\min\{u, k\}$ is a supersolution in E whenever $u \in W_r(E)$ is a supersolution in E .

Proof. The proof is the same as the one of [DFM2, Lemma 8.23] and [Sta, Theorem 3.5]. Lemma 8.5 in [DFM2] shows that the result can be localized into a relatively compact open subset F of E . Theorem 3.5 in [Sta] relies on the fact the bilinear form a is coercive and continuous (on appropriate local spaces) and on convex analysis. \square

In the sequel, the notation \sup and \inf are used for the essential supremum and essential infimum, since they are the definitions that makes sense for the functions in W or in $W_r(E)$, for $E = E' \cap \overline{\Omega}$ and $E' \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ open.

In addition, the expression “ $\text{Tr } u = 0$ a.e. on B ”, for a function $u \in W_r(B \cap \overline{\Omega})$, means that $\text{Tr } u$, which is defined on $\Gamma \cap B$ and lies in $L_{loc}^1(B \cap \Gamma, \mu)$ thanks to Lemma 10.6, is equal to 0 μ -almost everywhere on $\Gamma \cap B$. The expression “ $\text{Tr } u \geq 0$ a.e. on B ” is defined similarly.

We now state some classical regularity results inside the domain and at the boundary.

Lemma 11.12 (interior Caccioppoli inequality). *Let $E \subset \Omega$ be an open set, and let $u \in W_r(E)$ be a non-negative subsolution in E . Then for any $\alpha \in C_0^\infty(E)$,*

$$(11.13) \quad \int_{\Omega} \alpha^2 |\nabla u|^2 dm \leq C \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \alpha|^2 u^2 dm,$$

where C depends only upon the constant C_A .

In particular, if B is a ball of radius r such that $2B \subset \Omega$ and $u \in W_r(2B)$ is a non-negative subsolution in $2B$, then

$$(11.14) \quad \int_B |\nabla u|^2 dm \leq Cr^{-2} \int_{2B} u^2 dm.$$

Lemma 11.15 (Caccioppoli inequality on the boundary). *Let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ball of radius r centered on Γ , and let $u \in W_r(2B \cap \overline{\Omega})$ be a non-negative subsolution in $2B \cap \Omega$ such that $\text{Tr } u = 0$ a.e. on $2B$. Then for any $\alpha \in C_0^\infty(2B)$,*

$$(11.16) \quad \int_{2B \cap \Omega} \alpha^2 |\nabla u|^2 dm \leq C \int_{2B \cap \Omega} |\nabla \alpha|^2 u^2 dm,$$

where C depends only on the constant C_A . *In particular, we can take $\alpha \equiv 1$ on B and $|\nabla \alpha| \leq \frac{2}{r}$, which gives*

$$(11.17) \quad \int_{B \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dm \leq Cr^{-2} \int_{2B \cap \Omega} u^2 dm.$$

Proof. The proofs of the two lemmas are similar to Lemma 8.6 and Lemma 8.11 in [DFM2]. There is not any difficulty here, maybe it is worth saying that we use $\varphi = \alpha^2 u$, where α is an appropriate cut-off function; and φ is a valid test function due to Lemma 11.10 and, for the boundary version, Lemma 10.6. \square

Let us turn to the statement of the Moser estimates.

Lemma 11.18 (interior Moser estimate). *Let $p > 0$ and B be a ball such that $2B \subset \Omega$. If $u \in W_r(2B)$ is a non-negative subsolution in $2B$, then*

$$(11.19) \quad \sup_B u \leq C \left(\frac{1}{m(2B)} \int_{2B} u^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

where C depends on n , C_4 , C_6 , C_A , and p .

Lemma 11.20 (Moser estimates on the boundary). *Let $p > 0$, B be a ball centered on Γ , and $u \in W_r(2B \cap \overline{\Omega})$ be a non-negative subsolution in $2B \cap \Omega$ such that $\text{Tr } u = 0$ a.e. on $2B$. Then*

$$(11.21) \quad \sup_{B \cap \Omega} u \leq C_p \left(m(2B)^{-1} \int_{2B \cap \Omega} |u|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

where C_p depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and p .

Proof. The proofs for these two results are analogous to the ones of [DFM2, Lemmas 8.7 and 8.12], and relies on the so-called Moser iterations.

What we need are Lemma 11.11, a Cacciopoli inequality (Lemma 11.12 or Lemma 11.15, according to the version we want to prove), a Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (Theorem 5.24 or Corollary 7.9, the balls in the right-hand side of (7.10) are slightly bigger than the ones in the left-hand side, but the argument can easily be adapted), and the doubling property (H4). \square

The next step is the Hölder continuity of solutions. We shall give a few intermediate results, starting by the density lemmas.

Lemma 11.22 (Density lemma inside the domain). *Let B be a ball such that $4B \subset \Omega$ and $u \in W_r(4B)$ be a non-negative supersolution in $4B$ such that*

$$m(\{X \in 2B, u(X) \geq 1\}) \geq \epsilon m(2B).$$

Then

$$(11.23) \quad \inf_B u \geq C^{-1},$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n, C_4, C_6, C_A , and ϵ .

Lemma 11.24 (Density lemma on the boundary). *Let B be a ball centered on Γ and $u \in W_r(4B \cap \overline{\Omega})$ be a non-negative supersolution in $4B \cap \Omega$ such that $\text{Tr } u = 1$ a.e. on $4B$. Then*

$$(11.25) \quad \inf_{B \cap \Omega} u \geq C^{-1},$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n, C_1 to C_6 and C_A .

Proof. The proof of Lemma 11.22 can be copied from the one of Density Theorem (Section 4.3, Theorem 4.9) in [HL]. The proof of Lemma 11.24 is similar to the one Lemma 8.14 in [DFM2] (which is itself inspired from the Density Theorem in [HL]).

Formally, the ideas of the proof are to say that $v = -\ln u$ is a subsolution that satisfies $\text{Tr } u = 0$ a.e. on $4B$ (if needed), and then to use Moser estimates (Lemma 11.18 or Lemma 11.20) and a Poincaré inequality (Theorem 5.24 or Corollary 7.9) in an appropriate way.

Of course, we need to be very careful: for instance when constructing v , we want to use Lemma 9.20 in order to verify that v is indeed in $W_r(2B)$, yet the function $-\ln$ is not Lipschitz... But the pitfalls are the same as in the proof of [DFM2, Lemma 8.14]. \square

Next comes oscillation estimates.

Lemma 11.26 (interior Oscillation estimates). *Let B be a ball such that $4B \subset \Omega$ and $u \in W_r(4B)$ be a solution in $4B$. Then, there exists $\eta \in (0, 1)$ such that*

$$(11.27) \quad \text{osc}_B u \leq \eta \text{osc}_{4B} u,$$

where the constant η depends only on n, C_4, C_6 , and C_A .

Lemma 11.28 (Oscillation estimates on the boundary). *Let B be a ball centered on Γ and $u \in W_r(4B \cap \overline{\Omega})$ be a solution in $4B \cap \Omega$ such that $\text{Tr } u$ is uniformly bounded on $4B \cap \Gamma$. Then, there exists $\eta \in (0, 1)$ such that*

$$(11.29) \quad \text{osc}_{B \cap \Omega} u \leq \eta \text{osc}_{4B \cap \Omega} u + (1 - \eta) \text{osc}_{\Gamma \cap 4B} \text{Tr } u.$$

The constant η depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A .

Proof. Lemma 11.26 and Lemma 11.28 can be proved respectively as Theorem 2.4 in [HL, Section 4.3] and as Lemma 8.15 in [DFM2]. The proofs work as long as Lemma 11.22 or Lemma 11.24 is true. \square

We shall now present the Hölder regularity of solutions.

Lemma 11.30 (interior Hölder continuity). *Let $x \in \Omega$ and $R > 0$ be such that $B(x, 2R) \subset \Omega$, and let $u \in W_r(B(x, 2R))$ be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $B(x, 2R)$. Set*

$$\operatorname{osc}_B u := \sup_B u - \inf_B u.$$

Then there exists $\alpha \in (0, 1]$ and $C > 0$ such that for any $0 < r < R$,

$$(11.31) \quad \operatorname{osc}_{B(x,r)} u \leq C \left(\frac{r}{R} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{m(B(x, R))} \int_{B(x,R)} u^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where α and C depend only on n , C_4 , C_6 , and C_A . Hence u is (possibly after modifying it on a set of measure 0) locally Hölder continuous with exponent α .

Lemma 11.32. *Let $B = B(x, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ and $u \in W_r(B \cap \bar{\Omega})$ be a solution in $B \cap \Omega$ such that $\operatorname{Tr} u$ is continuous and bounded on $B \cap \Gamma$. There exists $\alpha > 0$ such that for $0 < s < r$,*

$$(11.33) \quad \operatorname{osc}_{B(x,s) \cap \Omega} u \leq C \left(\frac{s}{r} \right)^\alpha \operatorname{osc}_{B(x,r) \cap \Omega} u + C \operatorname{osc}_{B(x, \sqrt{sr}) \cap \Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u$$

where the constants α, C depend only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . In particular, u (possibly after modification on a set of measure 0) is continuous on $B \cap \Omega$, can be extended by continuity on $B \cap \Gamma$, and the values of this extension on $B \cap \Gamma$ are $\operatorname{Tr} u$.

If, in addition, $\operatorname{Tr} u \equiv 0$ on B , then for any $0 < s < r/2$

$$(11.34) \quad \operatorname{osc}_{B(x,s) \cap \Omega} u \leq C \left(\frac{s}{r} \right)^\alpha \left(\frac{1}{m(B)} \int_{B \cap \Omega} |u|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof. The proof of the two last lemmas are the same as the ones of Theorem 2.5 in [HL, Section 4.3] and Lemma 8.16 in [DFM2]. \square

It remains to treat the Harnack inequality.

Lemma 11.35 (Harnack Inequality). *Let B be a ball such that $2B \subset \Omega$, and let $u \in W_r(2B)$ be a non-negative solution to $Lu = 0$ in $2B$. Then*

$$(11.36) \quad \sup_B u \leq C \inf_B u,$$

where C depends only on n , C_4 , C_6 , and C_A .

Proof. The proof in [DFM2] uses, roughly speaking, the condition (H6') to say that the Harnack inequality can be proved using the classical theory of uniformly elliptic operators in divergence form.

If we were to have (H6) instead of (H6'), we could proceed in a similar manner. Fortunately for us, the proof in the classical theory can easily adapted to our setting. This observation

was already made in [FKS], but since our conditions are slightly weaker than [FKS], we sketch the proof to check that we don't have any extra difficulties.

Step 1: The John-Nirenberg lemma.

Let O be an open subset of Ω . Suppose that $w \in L^1(O, m)$ lies in $BMO(O, m)$, in the sense that for every ball $B \subset O$

$$(11.37) \quad \int_B |w - w_B| dm \leq C_{JN}$$

for a constant C_{JN} independent of B , and where w_B denotes $\int w dm$. Then we claim that for any $B \subset O$,

$$(11.38) \quad \int_B \exp\left(\frac{p_0}{C_{JN}} |w - w_B|\right) dm \leq C,$$

where p_0 and C depend only on C_4 (and n).

The claim is the John-Nirenberg lemma, whose proof uses only the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition (see for instance [HL, Chapter 3, Theorem 1.5]).

Step 2: The weak Harnack inequality.

Suppose $2B \subset \Omega$ and let $u \in W(2B)$ be a non-negative supersolution to $Lu = 0$. Then we claim that there exists $p_1 > 0$ such that

$$(11.39) \quad \inf_B u \geq C^{-1} \left(\int_{2B} u^{p_1} dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}},$$

where C^{-1} depends only on C_4, C_6, C_A , and n .

For any $\epsilon > 0$, we consider the supersolution $\bar{u} = u + \epsilon > 0$ and then $v = \bar{u}^{-1}$. For any $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(2B)$, the function $v^2\varphi$ belongs to W_0 thanks to Lemmas 6.20 and 9.20, and is compactly supported in Ω . So $v^2\varphi$ can be used as a test function, by Lemma 11.10, hence

$$\int_{2B} \mathcal{A}\nabla\bar{u} \cdot \nabla[v^2\varphi] dm \geq 0,$$

that is,

$$\int_{2B} \bar{u}^{-2} (\mathcal{A}\nabla\bar{u} \cdot \nabla\varphi) dm \geq 2 \int_{2B} \bar{u}^{-3} \varphi (\mathcal{A}\nabla\bar{u} \cdot \nabla u) dm$$

hence, by the positivity of \mathcal{A}

$$(11.40) \quad \int_{2B} (\mathcal{A}\nabla v \cdot \nabla\varphi) dm \leq -2 \int_{2B} \bar{u}^{-3} \varphi (\mathcal{A}\nabla\bar{u} \cdot \nabla u) dm \leq 0.$$

We deduce that v is a non-negative subsolution in $2B$, so using Moser's estimate (Lemma 11.18), we get that for any $p > 0$

$$\sup_B v \leq C_p \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} v^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

where C_p depends on C_4, C_6, C_A, n , and p . Using the fact that $v = \bar{u}^{-1}$, we deduce that

$$(11.41) \quad \inf_B \bar{u} \geq C_p \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \bar{u}^{-p} dm \right)^{-\frac{1}{p}}.$$

The claim (11.39) will be established as soon as we prove that for some $p_1 > 0$, one has

$$(11.42) \quad \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \bar{u}^{-p_1} dm \right) \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \bar{u}^{p_1} dm \right) \leq C,$$

with a bound C independent of u and

the ϵ used to define \bar{u} , and we shall now prove (11.42) using the John-Nirenberg inequality.

Take $w = \log \bar{u}$; we want to check that $w \in BMO(\frac{3}{2}B)$. We test \bar{u} against the test function $\bar{u}^{-1}\varphi^2$, where $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(2B)$ to obtain

$$2 \int_{2B} \varphi \bar{u}^{-1} (\mathcal{A} \nabla \bar{u} \cdot \nabla \varphi) dm - \int_{2B} \varphi^2 \bar{u}^{-2} (\mathcal{A} \nabla \bar{u} \cdot \nabla \bar{u}) dm \geq 0.$$

We use the fact that $\nabla w = \bar{u}^{-1} \nabla u$ and the ellipticity conditions (11.3)–(11.4) to obtain

$$\int_{2B} \varphi^2 |\nabla w|^2 dm \leq C \int_{2B} \varphi |\nabla w| |\nabla \varphi| dm,$$

which implies, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, that

$$(11.43) \quad \int_{2B} \varphi^2 |\nabla w|^2 dm \leq C \int_{2B} |\nabla \varphi|^2 dm.$$

For any ball $B' \subset \frac{3}{2}B$ of radius r' , we can build a smooth function φ such that $\varphi \equiv 1$ on B' , $\varphi \equiv 0$ on $\frac{9}{8}B'$, and $|\nabla \varphi| \leq 10/r'$. Using those test functions in (11.43) gives that for any $B' \subset \frac{3}{2}B$,

$$(11.44) \quad \int_{B'} |\nabla w|^2 dm \leq C(r')^{-2},$$

where C depends only on C_A . The assumption (H6), i.e. the Poincaré inequality, infers now that

$$\int_{B'} |w - w_{B'}| dm \leq C,$$

as in (11.37). From step 1, the inequality (11.38) thus holds, that is we can find a $p_1 > 0$ such that

$$(11.45) \quad \int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp\left(p_1 |w - w_{\frac{3}{2}B}|\right) dm \leq C.$$

We are now ready for the proof of (11.42). Indeed, just observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} u^{-p_1} dm \right) \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} u^{p_1} dm \right) &= \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp(-p_1 w) dm \right) \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp(p_1 w) dm \right) \\ &= \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp(-p_1 [w - w_{\frac{3}{2}B}]) dm \right) \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp(p_1 [w - w_{\frac{3}{2}B}]) dm \right) \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}B} \exp(p_1 |w - w_{\frac{3}{2}B}|) dm \right)^2 \lesssim 1, \end{aligned}$$

by (11.45).

Step 3: Conclusion.

We combine (11.39) with Lemma 11.18 - the Moser inequality inside the domain, to get the desired Harnack inequality

$$\sup_B u \leq C \inf_B u$$

We should require B to satisfy $4B \subset \Omega$, but we can easily solve this issue by covering B by balls B' of smaller radius that satisfy $4B' \subset 2B \subset \Omega$. \square

We shall also need the following version of the Harnack inequality, which will be useful to define the harmonic measure.

Lemma 11.46. *Let K be a compact subset of Ω and let $u \in W_r(\Omega)$ be a non-negative solution in Ω . Then*

$$(11.47) \quad \sup_K u \leq C_K \inf_K u,$$

where C_K depends only on $n, C_1, C_2, C_4, C_6, C_A$, and $\text{diam } K / \text{dist}(K, \Gamma)$.

Proof. The proof is the same as the one of [DFM2, Lemma 8.10]. The topological conditions (H1)–(H2) allow us to connect any couple of points in K by a chain of balls that stays away from the boundary (see Proposition 2.18). The length of the chain can be bounded by a constant depending only on $\text{diam } K / \text{dist}(K, \partial\Omega)$. We then use the Harnack inequality above on those balls. \square

12. CONSTRUCTION OF THE HARMONIC MEASURE

We follow Section 9 in [DFM2] and, as in the previous section, we will refer to [DFM2] when the proofs do not require any new argument.

The objective of the section is, as the title suggests, to construct a harmonic measure associated to our degenerate operator $L = -\text{div } A\nabla$ that still satisfies (11.1)–(11.2). By harmonic measure, we mean a family of measures ω_L^X , where $X \in \Omega$ is called pole of the harmonic measure, such that for any Borel set $E \subset \Gamma$, the function u_E defined as $u_E(X) = \omega_L^X$ solves the Dirichlet problem

$$(12.1) \quad \begin{cases} Lu_E = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u_E = \mathbb{1}_E & \text{on } \Gamma. \end{cases}$$

But (12.1) does not make a lot of sense for the moment. The part “ $Lu_E = 0$ in Ω ” is easy to interpret: we want u_E to lie in $W_r(\Omega)$ and to be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in Ω . The part “ $u_E = \mathbb{1}_E$ on Γ ” is harder to understand: we could hope that the meaning is $\text{Tr } u_E = \mathbb{1}_E$ μ -a.e. on Γ , but it is unclear that it is possible at this point.

Another issue is the uniqueness: just take $\Omega = \mathbb{R}_+^n$ - i.e. $\Gamma = \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ - and $E = \emptyset$ - i.e. $\mathbb{1}_E \equiv 0$ - and we can find at least two solutions ($u_1 \equiv 0$ and $u_2 = \delta$) to $Lu = 0$ that satisfy both $\text{Tr } u = 0$. Imposing that u lies in W is not immediately possible, since characteristic functions of non-trivial sets do not always lie in H .

Our salvation will come from the maximum principle. And instead of (12.1), we shall say that the harmonic measure ω_L^X is built such that for any $g \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the function defined by

$$u(X) = \int_{\Gamma} g(y) d\omega_L^X(y)$$

lies in W , is a solution to $Lu = 0$, and satisfies $\text{Tr } u = g$. Let us now give a full presentation.

We say that $f \in W^{-1}$ if f is a linear form on W_0 that satisfies

$$|\langle f, v \rangle_{W^{-1}, W_0}| \leq C_f \|v\|_W,$$

where we anticipate slightly and denote by $\langle f, v \rangle_{W^{-1}, W_0}$ the effect of f on v . The best constant C_f in the inequality above is denoted $\|f\|_{W^{-1}}$.

Let us give first the existence and uniqueness of solutions $u \in W$ to $Lu = f$ and $\text{Tr } u = g$, where $f \in W^{-1}$ and $g \in H$ are given.

Lemma 12.2. *For any $f \in W^{-1}$ and any $g \in H$, there exists a unique $u \in W$ such that*

$$(12.3) \quad \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dm = \langle f, v \rangle_{W^{-1}, W_0} \quad \text{for all } v \in W_0,$$

and

$$(12.4) \quad \text{Tr } u = g \text{ a.e. on } \Gamma.$$

Moreover, there exists $C > 0$, independent of f and g , such that

$$(12.5) \quad \|u\|_W \leq C(\|g\|_H + \|f\|_{W^{-1}}).$$

Proof. The lemma follows from the extension theorem (Theorem 8.5) and the Lax-Milgram theorem. Details are given in the proof of [DFM2, Lemma 9.1]. \square

The next result needed is a maximum principle. In its weak form, the maximum principle is as follows.

Lemma 12.6. *Let $u \in W$ be a supersolution in Ω satisfying $\text{Tr } u \geq 0$ μ -a.e. on Γ . Then $u \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω .*

Proof. Take $v := \min\{u, 0\} \leq 0$; we want to prove that $v \equiv 0$. Lemma 9.20 allows us to say that $v \in W$, $\nabla v = \nabla u \mathbb{1}_{\{u < 0\}}$, and $\text{Tr } v = 0$ a.e. in Γ . In particular $v \in W_0$, which makes v a valid test function to be tested against the supersolution u (see Lemma 11.10). This gives

$$(12.7) \quad 0 \geq \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla v \, dm = \int_{\{u < 0\}} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla u \, dm = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla v \cdot \nabla v \, dm \geq C_A^{-1} \|\nabla v\|_W^2 \geq 0.$$

that is, $\|\nabla v\|_W = 0$. Yet, $\|\cdot\|_W$ is a norm on $W_0 \ni v$, hence $v = 0$ a.e. in Ω . \square

Here is a stronger form of the maximum principle.

Lemma 12.8 (Maximum principle). *Let $u \in W$ be a solution to $Lu = 0$ in Ω . Then*

$$(12.9) \quad \sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u$$

and

$$(12.10) \quad \inf_{\Omega} u \geq \inf_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u,$$

where we recall that \sup and \inf actually essential supremum and infimum. In particular, if $\operatorname{Tr} u$ is essentially bounded (for the measure μ), then

$$(12.11) \quad \sup_{\Omega} |u| \leq \sup_{\Gamma} |\operatorname{Tr} u|.$$

Proof. Let us prove (12.9). Write M for the essential supremum of $\operatorname{Tr} u$ on Γ ; we may assume that $M < +\infty$, because otherwise (12.9) is trivial. Then $M - u \in W$ and $\operatorname{Tr}(M - u) \geq 0$ a.e. on Γ . Lemma 12.6 yields $M - u \geq 0$ a.e. in Ω , that is

$$(12.12) \quad \sup_{\Omega} u \leq \sup_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Tr} u.$$

The lower bound (12.10) is similar and (12.11) follows. \square

The harmonic measure will be defined with the help of the Riesz representation theorem (for measures), so we need a linear form on $C_0^0(\Gamma)$, the space of compactly supported continuous functions on Γ . We also write $C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$ for the space of continuous bounded functions on $\overline{\Omega}$.

Lemma 12.13. *There exists a unique linear operator*

$$(12.14) \quad U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$$

such that, for every $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma)$,

- (i) if $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$, then $Ug \in W$, and it is the solution of (12.3)–(12.4), with $f = 0$, provided by Lemma 12.2;
- (ii) $\sup_{\Omega} Ug = \sup_{\Gamma} g$ and $\inf_{\Omega} Ug = \inf_{\Gamma} g$;

In addition, U enjoys the following properties:

- (iii) the restriction of Ug to Γ is g ;
- (iv) $Ug \in W_r(\Omega)$ and is a solution to $Lu = 0$ in Ω ;
- (v) if B is a ball centered on Γ and $g \equiv 0$ on B , then Ug lies in $W_r(B \cap \overline{\Omega})$;

Proof. The proof of the existence of U and its properties is similar to the one of Lemma 9.4 in [DFM2]. Still, let us give a sketch of the proof of existence for U .

First, we use (i) to define U on $C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$. Lemma 12.8 proves that (ii) is satisfied for any $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$, and in particular

$$U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$$

is a continuous operator if we equip both $C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ and $C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$ with the norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Then, observe that the space $C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ contains all the restrictions to Γ of functions in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and hence $C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ is dense in $C_0^0(\Gamma)$ (equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\|_\infty$). We define $U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$ as the only bounded extension of $U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$, and in particular (ii) is preserved.

The property (iii) is true when $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ thanks to Lemma 11.32, and the property is kept by the extension. The property (iv) is true when $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ by Lemma 12.2, and can be extended for all $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma)$ with the help of Cacciopoli's inequality (Lemma 11.12). As for the property (v) - which is immediate by construction for any $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ - we prove it by approaching $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma)$ by functions in $C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H$ and we use Lemma 11.15 to control the estimate on the gradient when we take the limit.

The uniqueness of U is also immediate, since (ii) forces $U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$ to be the continuous extension of $U : C_0^0(\Gamma) \cap H \rightarrow C_b^0(\overline{\Omega})$ given by (i). \square

Lemma 12.15. *For any $X \in \Omega$, there exists a unique positive regular Borel measure $\omega^X := \omega_L^X$ on Γ such that*

$$(12.16) \quad Ug(X) = \int_{\Gamma} g(y) d\omega^X(y)$$

for any $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma)$. Besides, for any Borel set $E \subset \Gamma$,

$$(12.17) \quad \omega^X(E) = \sup\{\omega^X(K) : E \supset K, K \text{ compact}\} = \inf\{\omega^X(V) : E \subset V, V \text{ open}\}.$$

In addition, the harmonic measure is a probability measure, that is

$$(12.18) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma) = 1.$$

Proof. The first part, that is the existence of a positive regular Borel measure satisfying (12.16), and the property (12.17), is immediate by applying the Riesz representation theorem (see for instance [Rud, Theorem 2.14]) to U . The positivity of the harmonic measure comes from $\inf_{\Omega} Ug = \inf_{\Gamma} g$ given by Lemma 12.13 (ii).

The fact that $\omega^X(\Gamma) \leq 1$ comes from the fact that $\sup_{\Omega} Ug = \sup_{\Gamma} g$. We can prove that $\omega^X(\Gamma) \geq 1$ by using the Hölder regularity at the boundary (Lemma 11.32). See the proof of Lemma 9.6 in [DFM2] for details. \square

Lemma 12.19. *Let $E \subset \Gamma$ be a Borel set and define the function u_E on Ω by $u_E(X) = \omega^X(E)$. Then*

- (i) if there exists $X \in \Omega$ such that $u_E(X) = 0$, then $u_E \equiv 0$;
- (ii) the function u_E lies in $W_r(\Omega)$ and is a solution in Ω ;
- (iii) if $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a ball such that $E \cap B = \emptyset$, then $u_E \in W_r(B \cap \overline{\Omega})$ and $\text{Tr } u_E = 0$ a.e. on B .

Proof. The proof of this result is analogous to the one of Lemma 9.7 in [DFM2]. Here are some of the main ideas. The proof of (i) is quite easy. We approach $\mathbf{1}_E$ by $g \in C_0^0(\Gamma)$, and compare u_E with $u_g = Ug$. We get that $|u_g(X) - u_E(X)| = u_g(X)$ is as small as we want.

Then we use Lemma 11.46 to say that $0 \leq u_E(Y) \lesssim u_g(Y) \lesssim u_g(X) \leq \epsilon$, and we let ϵ tend to 0.

The proofs of (ii) and (iii) are longer. They consist in approaching u_E by functions $u_g = Ug$ that have all the desired properties by Lemma 12.13, then controlling ∇u_g uniformly with the help of Lemma 11.12 and Lemma 11.15. We eventually use Lemma 11.30, Lemma 11.32, and Lemma 12.8 to ensure that the u_g 's are nice functions that satisfy $g \leq h \Rightarrow u_g \leq u_h$. \square

13. BOUNDED BOUNDARIES

So far, in Section 5 and hence in all the sections following it, we have been working with a boundary set Γ which is unbounded, and hence an unbounded domain Ω too. But it is some times interesting, and not too difficult, to deal with bounded sets Γ . In this section we describe how to modify our assumptions, and some times the proofs, to extend the results of this paper to the case of bounded Γ . So let us assume now that $\Gamma = \partial\Omega$ is bounded, and (to normalize things) that

$$(13.1) \quad 0 \in \Gamma \quad \text{and} \quad \text{diam}(\Gamma) = R_0 > 0.$$

There will be two slightly different cases to consider, Case 1 when Ω also is bounded (and connected - due to (H1)), and Case 2 when Ω is the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$. When the dimension of Γ is smaller than $n - 1$, we are in Case 2, but Case 1 is interesting too, especially in the context of mixed co-dimensions, where we may do it on purpose to add pieces of boundary that isolate some parts of a domain. That is, even if we start with the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$, we could for instance add to Γ a large sphere like $S = \partial B(0, 2R_0)$ to Γ , and restrict our attention to the bounded component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus (\Gamma \cup S)$ that touches S because this is simpler.

Most of the results above are local, in the sense that they rely on computations that do not go too far. The only difference that it makes on our assumptions is that - if Ω is bounded - we need to take the r in (H1) not too large, for instance not bigger than $\text{diam} \Omega$, while the unbounded case will require that r to be taken in the full range $(0, +\infty)$.

Observe also that in the case where Γ is bounded, we just need the analogue of (H1)-(H6), where we keep the same statement as before but only ask (H1) and (H3) to hold when $B(x, r) \subset B_0 = B(0, 2R_0)$, and (H2) to hold for points $X, Y \in B_0$ (the other case would follow anyway). When Ω is also bounded, we can restrict to $B(0, 2R_0)$ in the definition of (H4) (the absolute continuity and doubling property for m) and (H6) (the density and weak Poincaré inequality for m). One could see such apparent weakening as an improvement, but it is easy to check that the cases that we dropped are automatically true for bounded Γ and/or Ω . However the truth is that we are not really interested in studying wild weights w far from Γ , and a simple monomial equivalent at infinity would probably be enough.

With these assumptions, most of our local estimates still hold, with very little changes in the proofs. Let us be a little more specific.

We keep the definition of W as it was. Notice that constant functions still lie in W (with a vanishing norm); depending on the behavior of m far from Γ , the functions $u \in W$ may have a more or less rich behavior near infinity, but let us not bother yet. Section 4 goes through without modification (we kept the same assumptions on m alone).

The definition of dyadic pseudocubes has to be changed a little bit: we only use the partition $\Gamma = \bigcup_{j \in \mathcal{J}_k} Q_j^k$ for $k \geq k_0$, where k_0 is such that $2^{-k_0} \sim 4R_0$, and also it is customary to take for $k = k_0$ the trivial decomposition into a unique cube $Q_0 = \Gamma$. Of course, all the subsequent sums in k will be restricted to $k \geq k_0$.

Then, even in the definition of the access regions $\gamma(x)$ (as in (5.8)) for unbounded domains Ω , we will only consider cubes of size at most CR_0 , and so our access regions will be bounded. We are not shocked because for many of our results we already considered the truncated regions of (5.11). The results of Section 5, and in particular the improved Poincaré inequality in Theorem 5.25, are local and stay the same, but we only consider sets that are contained in CB_0 . Recall however that the case of balls B such that $2B \subset \Omega$, even when B is large, is taken care of in Lemma 4.7, so we will never be in real trouble anywhere.

Our definition (6.5) of the Hilbert space H on Γ stays the same; as before constants lie in H , with a vanishing norm. Theorem 6.6 on the existence of a trace operator is still valid with the same proof. The proof does not use the values of $u \in W$ at distance more than CR_0 from Γ , so we may even forget the corresponding part of $\|f\|_W$ in the estimate for $\|\text{Tr}(f)\|_H$. That is,

$$(13.2) \quad \|\text{Tr } u\|_H^2 \lesssim \int_{\{Z \in \Omega \cap B(0, CR_0)\}} |\nabla u(Z)|^2 dm(Z).$$

Another way (softer but just a bit more complicated technically) to check this is to notice that, when Ω is unbounded, we may always truncate any $u \in W$ in the following way. We select a smooth cut-off function φ such that $\varphi = 1$ in B_0 and $\varphi = 0$ outside of $2B_0$, pick a ball B_1 of radius R_0 such that $B_1 \subset 2B_0 \setminus B_0$ and B_1 touches ∂B_0 , let m_1 denote the average of u on B_1 , and consider the “truncated” function $\tilde{u} = \varphi u + (1 - \varphi)m_1$. Obviously \tilde{u} has the same trace, and it would be easy to see, using the extension of Lemma 4.7 to a (2, 2)-Poincaré inequality, as in Theorem 5.24 with $p = 2$, that $\tilde{f} \in W$, with $\|\tilde{f}\|_W^2 \leq C \int_{2B_0} |\nabla f|^2 dm$. Of course all this is much easier if w is reasonably smooth on $2B_0 \setminus B_0$.

The product rule for the trace and gradient (Lemma 6.20), as well as all the local algebraic formulas, go through. Similarly, the Poincaré inequalities on the boundary (Theorem 7.1 and Corollary 7.9) stay the same, except that we restrict to balls of radius at most $10R_0$, say.

Our extension theorem (Theorem 8.5) is still true; the construction also easily gives that $\text{Ext}(f)$ is constant on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus CB_0$ (when Ω is unbounded), and we can take the constant equal to the average $m_0 = \int_{\Gamma} f d\mu$. The simplest way to see this is to consider $f - m_0$ and use the formula (8.3), but restrict the sum to Whitney cubes of size at most CR_0 . Or said differently, for the function $f - m_0$ we can use $y_I = 0$ for all the large Whitney cubes.

There is no difficulty with the density or algebraic results of Section 9, and the local spaces of Section 10 are (just a bit) simpler. The definition of solutions is local, and all the regularity theorems for solutions found in Section 11 stay the same. This statement may look obvious, we are saying since the beginning of the section that all the results are exactly the same for bounded Γ and unbounded Γ , but let us observe the following interesting fact. The boundary regularity results, such as Lemmas 11.20 and 11.32, hold for all balls B centered at the boundary even when the radius of B is way bigger than the diameter of Γ , and so can be applied for instance to the Green functions - that we shall introduce in a next paper.

Let us now review the basic features of the harmonic measure. Its construction given in Section 12 still goes through; that is, the existence of solutions as in Lemma 12.2 is still valid, by Lax Milgram, and so is the maximum principle that allows one to solve the Dirichlet problem for $f \in C_0^0(\Gamma) = C^0(\Gamma)$. Thus ω^X is defined (by the Riesz representation theorem), and is again a probability measure because the best extension of the function 1 is 1.

If Γ is bounded and Ω is the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$, then Brownian paths leaving from $X \in \Omega$ have a nonzero probability of never touching Γ before going to infinity. It means that the classical harmonic measure - defined from the Laplacian - is not a probability measure. This simple case is however not included in our theory; indeed the assumption (H5) fails for large r when we take μ as the surface measure on the bounded set Γ and m as the Lebesgue measure on Ω . On the contrary, our theory roughly says that a modified Brownian motion, that imposes a drift in the direction of Γ when we are far from it, is sufficient to guarantee to touch Γ with probability one.

For the two last sections, where we study the Green functions and the harmonic measure, leading to a comparison principle, we do not assume that Γ is unbounded anymore. So both Γ and Ω can be bounded or unbounded, and we believe that the case where Γ is bounded and Ω is the unbounded component of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Gamma$ is the most tricky one.

14. GREEN FUNCTIONS

We associate Green functions to the degenerate elliptic operator L . A Green function is, formally, a function g defined on $\Omega \times \Omega$ and such that for any $y \in \Omega$, the function $g(\cdot, y)$ satisfies (12.3) and (12.4) with $f = \delta_y$ - the Dirac distribution at the point y - and $g \equiv 0$.

The harmonic measure can be seen as a fundamental tool to solve the problem $Lu = 0$ in Ω with $\text{Tr } u = g$ on Γ , while the Green function is a key ingredient to be able to solve $Lu = f$ in Ω with $\text{Tr } u = 0$ on Γ . Their properties are actually related, as we shall see in Section 15.

Let us recall that, as in the previous sections, we assume (H1)–(H6), and (11.1)–(11.2).

In order to define the Green function in our context, we will follow closely the proof of Grüter and Widman [GW] (as in [DFM2]). In the article [GW], the authors proved the existence of the Green functions $g(\cdot, y)$ by taking a weak limit of some $g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ that solves $Lu = f^\rho$ and $\text{Tr } u \equiv 0$ for some f^ρ that ‘approximates’ the delta distribution δ_y .

Some difficulties appears when we try to get ‘local’ estimates, i.e. when the distance between x and y is small compared to the distance of both points to the boundary. Those estimates are needed to show that our $g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ are uniformly bounded in some good space. We solve those difficulties by using methods inspired from [FJK], where the authors deal with degenerate elliptic operators but they define Green function via another method.

For short, we claim here that Grüter and Widman’s method can be applied - up to few changes - to obtain Green functions in a large varieties of situations, and for instance doesn’t require to have a global Sobolev inequality.

Instead of giving a big theorem for the start, as in [DFM2], we choose here to divide the work, and prove plenty of small lemmas, whose proofs are sometimes omitted because they are the same as in [DFM2]. The important results are gathered at the end of the section, in Theorem 14.60.

Definition 14.1. Let $y \in \Omega$ and $\rho > 0$ satisfy $100\rho < \delta(y)$. The function $g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ is the function in W_0 that satisfies

$$(14.2) \quad \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla g^\rho(\cdot, y) \cdot \nabla v \, dm = \int_{B(y, \rho)} v \, dm \quad \text{for all } v \in W_0,$$

as given by Lemma 12.2.

Notice that the definition makes sense, because $v \rightarrow \int_{B(y, \rho)} v \, dm$ is a bounded linear form on W_0 (and hence an element $f^\rho \in W^{-1}$ to which we apply the lemma), by the doubling condition (H4) and the Poincaré inequality Corollary 7.9. The norm of f^ρ in W^{-1} depends on y and ρ , but it doesn't matter.

Since y will be fixed for a long part of our section, we write in the sequel \mathbf{g}^ρ for $g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ and B_ρ for $B(y, \rho)$. Then the condition (14.2) in the definition becomes

$$(14.3) \quad \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho \cdot \nabla v \, dm = \int_{B_\rho} v \, dm \quad \text{for all } v \in W_0,$$

We deduce at once from the definition that

$$(14.4) \quad \mathbf{g}^\rho \in W_0 \text{ is a solution to } Lu = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \setminus \overline{B_\rho}.$$

In particular, by Lemmas 11.30 and 11.32, the function \mathbf{g}^ρ is continuous on $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \overline{B_\rho}$.

Lemma 14.5. *For all $y \in \Omega$, the function $\mathbf{g}^\rho = g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ is nonnegative.*

Proof. The proof of this fact is identical to the one given for [DFM2, Lemma 10.1], and relies only on the stability of W_0 provided by Lemma 9.20. \square

We now prove pointwise estimates on \mathbf{g}^ρ and start with the case when x is far from y .

Lemma 14.6. *If $x, y \in \Omega$ are such that $10|x - y| \geq \delta(y)$, then*

$$\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \leq C \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|) \cap \Omega)},$$

where C depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. Let $R \geq \delta(y) > 100\rho > 0$, and write B_R for $B(y, R)$. Let p be in the range given by Corollary 7.9; that is, any $p \in [1, 2k)$, where k is a constant that depends on the geometry, will do. We want to prove that for all $t > 0$,

$$(14.7) \quad \frac{m(\{x \in B_R, \mathbf{g}^\rho(x) > t\})}{m(B_R \cap \Omega)} \leq C \left(\frac{t m(B_R \cap \Omega)}{R^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}}$$

with a constant C independent of ρ , t and R . The proof of the claim is analogous to the one in [DFM2], but we repeat it because we will use similar computations later on. We use (14.3) with the test function

$$(14.8) \quad \varphi(z) := \left(\frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}^\rho(z)} \right)^+ = \max \left\{ 0, \frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{\mathbf{g}^\rho(z)} \right\}$$

(and $\varphi(z) = 0$ if $\mathbf{g}^\rho(z) = 0$), which lies in W_0 by Lemma 9.20. Set $\Omega_s := \{z \in \Omega, \mathbf{g}^\rho(z) > s\}$ and observe that φ is supported in $\Omega_{t/2}$. Hence

$$(14.9) \quad a(\mathbf{g}^\rho, \varphi) = \int_{\Omega_{t/2}} \frac{\mathcal{A} \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho \cdot \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho}{(\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2} dm = \int_{B_\rho} \varphi dm \leq \frac{2}{t}$$

and then, thanks to the ellipticity condition (11.3),

$$(14.10) \quad \int_{\Omega_{t/2}} \frac{|\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2}{(\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2} dm \leq \frac{C}{t}.$$

Pick a point $y_0 \in \Gamma$ such that $|y - y_0| = \delta(y)$. Set \tilde{B}_R for $B(y_0, 2R) \supset B_R$. Define v by $v(z) := (\ln(\mathbf{g}^\rho(z)) - \ln t + \ln 2)^+$; then $v \in W_0$ too, thanks to Lemma 9.20, and $|\nabla v|^2 = |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 / (\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2$. Corollary 7.9 (the Sobolev-Poincaré inequality at the boundary) implies that

$$(14.11) \quad \left(\int_{\Omega_{t/2} \cap \tilde{B}_R} |v|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq CR m(\tilde{B}_R \cap \Omega)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega_{t/2} \cap 2\tilde{B}_R} |\nabla v|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \leq CR m(B_R \cap \Omega)^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

by (14.10) and (H4). Yet, $v \geq \ln(2)$ on Ω_t , and thus the above inequality gives that

$$(14.12) \quad m(\Omega_t \cap B_R) \leq m(\Omega_t \cap \tilde{B}_R) \lesssim R^p [m(B_R \cap \Omega)]^{1 - \frac{2}{p}} t^{-\frac{2}{p}} \leq m(B_R \cap \Omega) \left(\frac{m(B_R \cap \Omega)t}{R^2} \right)^{-\frac{2}{p}}.$$

The claim (14.7) follows. We are now ready to establish pointwise estimates on \mathbf{g}^ρ when x is far from y . We now aim to prove (14.7) with a constant independent of ρ . Set $R = 10|x - y| \geq \delta(y)$. By (14.4), $\mathbf{g}^\rho \in W_0$ is a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\Omega \setminus \overline{B_\rho}$, so we can use Moser's estimates; we claim that we get that

$$(14.13) \quad \mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \leq \frac{C}{m(B(x, R/2) \cap \Omega)} \int_{B(x, R/2) \cap \Omega} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm.$$

When $\delta(x) \geq R/50$ we apply Lemma 11.18 in the ball $B(x, R/100)$, and when $\delta(x) \leq R/50$ we apply Lemma 11.20 in the ball $B(x_0, R/25)$, where x_0 is such that $|x - x_0| = \delta(x)$. We can use (H4) to replace the measure of the ball by $m(B(x, R/2) \cap \Omega)$.

We can use now the fact that $B(x, R/2) \subset B_R$ and Cavalieri's formula (see for instance [Duo, p. 28, Proposition 2.3]) to get that

$$(14.14) \quad \mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \lesssim \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{m(\Omega_t \cap B_R)}{m(\Omega \cap B_R)} dt.$$

Take $s > 0$, to be chosen later. We bound the interior of the integral above by 1 when $t < s$, and for $t \geq s$ we use (14.7), which we apply with some $p > 2$ (this is possible); we get that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{g}^\rho(x) &\lesssim \int_0^s \frac{m(\Omega_t \cap B_R)}{m(\Omega \cap B_R)} dt + \int_s^{+\infty} \frac{m(\Omega_t \cap B_R)}{m(\Omega \cap B_R)} dt \\
 (14.15) \quad &\lesssim \int_0^s 1 dt + \left(\frac{m(B_R \cap \Omega)}{R^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \int_s^{+\infty} t^{-\frac{p}{2}} dt \\
 &\lesssim s \left[1 + \left(\frac{s m(B_R \cap \Omega)}{R^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we minimize the right-hand side in s . We find $s \approx R^2/m(B_R \cap \Omega)$ and then $\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \lesssim R^2/m(B_R \cap \Omega)$. Since $R = 10|x - y|$, the lemma follows from (H4). \square

The next result deals with the case when x and y are close to each other.

Lemma 14.16. *If $x, y \in \Omega$ are such that $40\rho \leq 2|x - y| \leq \delta(y)$, then*

$$\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \leq C \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r},$$

where C depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. The proof of this result in the classical case, at least the one in [GW], uses a global Sobolev equality. In our setting, we don't have Sobolev embeddings, only a Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (Theorem 4.7), and the L^q norm given in the right-hand side of our Sobolev-Poincaré inequality may just be $L^{2+\epsilon}$. In particular, we have no reason to get close to the desired $L^{2n/(n-2)}$.

Fortunately, the slight improvement in the exponent of the L^p space given by Theorem 4.7 will be - as for Lemma 14.6 - sufficient. Even better, the proof will follow the same ideas as Lemma 14.6.

Let $j_0 \geq 0$ be the biggest integer such that $2^{j_0+1}|x - y| \leq \delta(y)$. To lighten the notation, we write B^j for $B(y, 2^j|x - y|)$. We shall prove that for any j between 0 and $j_0 - 1$,

$$(14.17) \quad \sup_{B^{j+1} \setminus B^j} \mathbf{g}^\rho - \sup_{B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq C \frac{(2^j|x - y|)^2}{m(B^j)}.$$

We write \mathbf{g}_j^ρ for $\mathbf{g}^\rho - \sup_{B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1}} \mathbf{g}^\rho$. We also write $\Omega_{s,j}$ for $\{x \in \Omega, \mathbf{g}_j^\rho > s\}$. Notice that $B^{j+2} \subset \Omega$, and $\sup_{B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1}} = \sup_{\Omega \setminus B^{j+1}}$ by the maximum principle. Hence, $\Omega_{s,j} \subset B^{j+1}$ when $s > 0$. Let $t > 0$ be given; we use again (14.3), but with the test function

$$\varphi_j(z) := \left(\frac{2}{t} - \frac{1}{(\mathbf{g}_j^\rho(z))^+} \right)^+,$$

to get, as we did for (14.9),

$$a(\mathbf{g}^\rho, \varphi) = \int_{\Omega_{t/2,j}} \frac{\mathcal{A} \nabla \mathbf{g}_j^\rho \cdot \nabla \mathbf{g}_j^\rho}{(\mathbf{g}_j^\rho)^2} dm \leq \int_{B_\rho} \varphi_j dm \leq \frac{2}{t},$$

and by (11.3)

$$(14.18) \quad \int_{\Omega_{t/2,j}} \frac{|\nabla \mathbf{g}_j^\rho|^2}{(\mathbf{g}_j^\rho)^2} dm \leq \frac{C}{t}.$$

Set $v_j(z) := (\ln(\mathbf{g}_j^\rho(z)) - \ln t + \ln 2)^+$; as before $v_j \in W$, it is supported in $\Omega_{t/2,j} \subset B^{j+1}$, and $|\nabla v_j| = |\nabla \mathbf{g}_j^\rho|/\mathbf{g}_j^\rho$ on $\Omega_{t/2}$. Since $v_j = 0$ on $B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1} \subset \Omega$, we can apply Theorem 5.24 and Remark 5.27, and we get that

$$(14.19) \quad \left(\int_{\Omega_{t/2,j}} |v_j|^p dm \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C 2^{j+1} |x-y| m(B^{j+1})^{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega_{t/2,j}} |\nabla v_j|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \leq C 2^j |x-y| m(B^j)^{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{2}} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

by (14.18) and (H4), where $p \in [k, 2k]$ plays the role of kp in Theorem 5.24 and Remark 5.27, and we are mostly interested in $p = 2$ there which yields $p = 2k$ here. Of course C is independent of j . Since $|v_j| > \ln 2$ on $\Omega_{t,j}$ and $\Omega_{t,j} \subset \Omega_{t/2,j}$, (14.19) implies that

$$(14.20) \quad \frac{m(\Omega_{t,j})}{m(B^{j+2})} \leq C \left(\frac{t m(B^j)}{(2^j |x-y|)^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}}.$$

The rest of the proof of (14.17) is similar to what we did for Lemma 14.6. Since \mathbf{g}_j^ρ is a solution in $B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j-1}$, we can use the Moser inequality inside $B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j-1}$ to get that for $z \in B^{j+1} \setminus B^j$, $\mathbf{g}_j^\rho(z)$ is smaller - up to a constant - than its average on $B(z, 2^{j-10}|x-y|)$. The measure of this last ball is equivalent, by (H4), to the measure of B_{j+2} and thus for any $z \in B^{j+1} \setminus B^j$

$$(14.21) \quad \mathbf{g}_j^\rho(z) \lesssim \int_{B^{j+2}} \mathbf{g}_j^\rho dm = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{m(\Omega_{t,j})}{m(B^{j+2})} dt$$

(compare with (14.14)). Again we split the last integral into two pieces, and for the second one we use (14.20); we obtain that for all $z \in B^{j+1} \setminus B^j$

$$(14.22) \quad \mathbf{g}_j^\rho(z) \lesssim \int_0^s 1 dt + \left(\frac{m(B^j)}{(2^j |x-y|)^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \int_s^{+\infty} t^{-\frac{p}{2}} dt \\ \lesssim s \left[1 + \left(\frac{s m(B^j)}{(2^j |x-y|)^2} \right)^{-\frac{p}{2}} \right].$$

where we can choose p , which comes from Theorem 5.24 (for instance applied with the exponent 2), strictly bigger than 2. We optimize in s and take the supremum in z to get the desired estimate (14.17).

We can use (H4) to rewrite (14.17) as

$$(14.23) \quad \sup_{B^{j+1} \setminus B^j} \mathbf{g}^\rho - \sup_{B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq C \int_{2^j |x-y|}^{2^{j+1} |x-y|} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y,r))} \frac{dr}{r}.$$

This was for $j < j_0$, but for $j = j_0$ we will be able to apply Lemma 14.6. Recall that $2^{j_0+2}|x-y| > \delta(y)$ by definition of j_0 ; hence for $z \in B^{j_0+1} \setminus B^{j_0}$, $|z-y| \geq 2^{j_0}|x-y| > \delta(y)/10$

and by Lemma 14.6 and the same trick as for (14.23),

$$\sup_{B^{j_0+1} \setminus B^{j_0}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq C \int_{2^{j_0}|x-y|}^{2^{j_0+1}|x-y|} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r} \leq C \int_{2^{j_0}|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r}.$$

Now, since \mathbf{g}_ρ is continuous around x (by the interior Hölder estimates and (14.4)),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{g}^\rho(x) &\leq \sup_{B^1 \setminus B^0} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq \sup_{B^{j_0+1} \setminus B^{j_0}} \mathbf{g} + \sum_{j=0}^{j_0-1} \left(\sup_{B^{j+1} \setminus B^j} \mathbf{g}^\rho - \sup_{B^{j+2} \setminus B^{j+1}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \right) \\ &\lesssim \int_{2^{j_0}|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r} + \sum_{j=0}^{j_0-1} \int_{2^j|x-y|}^{2^{j+1}|x-y|} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r} \\ &\lesssim \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{r^2}{m(B(y, r))} \frac{dr}{r}; \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 14.16 follows. \square

Before we continue to prove estimate about Green functions, we take a little time to talk about cut-off functions. Pick $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+)$ such that $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$, $\phi \equiv 0$ on $(2, +\infty)$, $\phi \equiv 1$ on $[0, 1)$, and $|\phi'| \leq 2$. If we want a cut-off function adapted to the ball $B(x, r)$, the first choice will be

$$(14.24) \quad \alpha^1(y) := \phi\left(\frac{|x-y|}{r}\right).$$

If the above cut-off function fails to work, we might try to use a cut-off function that involves logarithms, in the spirit of the one used by Sobolev. For instance, if we work on the Green function for the unit disk (with the classical Lebesgue measure) on \mathbb{R}^2 , the good cut-off may be

$$(14.25) \quad \alpha^2(y) := \phi\left(\frac{\ln(\delta(y)/r)}{\ln(\delta(y)/|x-y|)}\right).$$

In the classical theory, where the domains are equipped with the usual Lebesgue measure, we would use α^1 when $n \geq 3$ and α^2 when $n = 2$. In our article, α^1 or α^2 may be needed, or something different. The cut-off functions that we shall need depend on the measure m and the purpose of the next lines is to define them.

We define the function $\gamma = \gamma_y$ on $(0, \delta(y))$ by

$$(14.26) \quad \gamma(s) := \int_s^{\delta(y)} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t}.$$

The function γ is well defined (because $m(B(y, t)) > 0$ since m is doubling on Ω), and decreasing. In addition, $t \mapsto m(B(y, t))$ is continuous, because m is absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure (and not because m is doubling), and so γ is of class C^1 , with a derivative equal to

$$(14.27) \quad \gamma'(s) := -\frac{s}{m(B(y, s))}.$$

Next we use our function γ and set

$$(14.28) \quad \alpha_r(s) := \phi\left(\frac{\gamma(r)}{\gamma(s)}\right) \text{ for } 0 < r, s < \gamma(y).$$

By construction,

$$(14.29) \quad \alpha_r \equiv 1 \text{ on } [0, r),$$

$$(14.30) \quad \alpha_r(s) = 0 \text{ when } \gamma(s) < \frac{1}{2}\gamma(r),$$

and α_r is of class C^1 on $(0, \delta(y))$, with a derivative equal to $-\frac{\gamma'(s)\gamma(r)}{\gamma(s)^2}\phi'\left(\frac{\gamma(r)}{\gamma(s)}\right)$. Thus

$$(14.31) \quad \alpha'_r \text{ is supported on the interval where } \frac{1}{2}\gamma(r) \leq \gamma(s) \leq \gamma(r)$$

(recall that γ is decreasing), and

$$(14.32) \quad |\alpha'_r(s)| \leq 8 \frac{\gamma'(s)}{\gamma(r)}.$$

We shall also need a variation of the maximum principle (Lemma 12.6).

Lemma 14.33. *Let $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a closed set and $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ an open set such that $F \subset E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\text{dist}(F, \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E) > 0$. Let $u \in W_r(E \cap \bar{\Omega})$ be a supersolution for L in $\Omega \cap E$ such that*

- (i) $\int_{E \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dm < +\infty$,
- (ii) $\text{Tr } u \geq 0$ a.e. on $\Gamma \cap E$,
- (iii) $u \geq 0$ a.e. in $(E \setminus F) \cap \Omega$.

Then $u \geq 0$ a.e. in $E \cap \Omega$.

Proof. The proof of this result is the same as the one of [DFM2, Lemma 11.3]. \square

We are now ready to establish a lower bound on $\mathbf{g}^\rho(x)$ when x and y are close. Those lower bounds are not necessary in our article to prove the existence of the Green function, and a reader who is only interested in existence can skip the next lemma.

Lemma 14.34. *If $x, y \in \Omega$ are such that $40\rho \leq 2|x - y| \leq \delta(y)$, then*

$$\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \geq C^{-1} \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t},$$

where $C > 0$ depends on C_4, C_6, C_A , and n .

Proof. The first point that we need to verify is that $\mathbf{g}^\rho(x)$ is increasing when $x \rightarrow y$, at least in a weak sense, and when $|x - y|$ is way bigger than ρ . Pick $r > 10\rho$. The function $v_r := (\sup_{B_r \setminus B_{r/2}} \mathbf{g}^\rho) - \mathbf{g}^\rho$ - when B_s denotes as usual $B(y, s)$ - is a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\Omega \setminus \overline{B_{r/2}}$. Moreover we can easily observe that $\text{Tr } v_r \geq 0$ and $v_r \geq 0$ on $B_r \setminus B_{r/2}$. We can

apply Lemma 14.33 with $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{B_{r/2}}$ and $F = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_r$, and in particular (i) holds because $\mathbf{g}^\rho \in W_0$; we deduce that $v_r \geq 0$ in $\Omega \setminus \overline{B_{r/2}}$, that is,

$$(14.35) \quad \sup_{\Omega \setminus B_{r/2}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq \sup_{B_r \setminus B_{r/2}} \mathbf{g}^\rho.$$

For the rest of the proof, we write r for $|x - y|$, and for $i \geq 0$, we set r_i as the only value such that

$$(14.36) \quad \gamma(r_i) = 2^{-i}\gamma(r).$$

Such a point exists, because γ is a (strictly) decreasing continuous function with $\gamma(\delta(y)) = 0$. Notice that $r_0 = r$, and $\{r_i\}$ is an increasing sequence whose limit is $\delta(y)$ (but we won't go that far). First, we use the test function on $\eta_1(x) := \alpha_{r_1}(|x - y|)$ in (14.3). Thanks to (14.31), $\nabla \eta_1$ is supported in $B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}$ and one obtains

$$(14.37) \quad \begin{aligned} 1 &= \int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} \mathcal{A} \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho \cdot \nabla \eta_1 \, dm \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r_1)} \int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho| |\gamma'(|x - y|)| \, dm \\ &\leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r_1)} \left(\int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 \, dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|))^2} \, dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

We now want to prove that

$$(14.38) \quad \int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|))^2} \, dm \leq C \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s} \leq C\gamma(r_1).$$

The second part is just the definition of $\gamma(r_1)$ (we integrate further); the first inequality will be a little longer to prove, because we want to avoid the unpleasant situation where $B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}$ is a very thin annulus.

Let C_4 denote the doubling constant for m , as in (2.3), then set $C'_4 = 2C_4 + 4$, and let $\tau > 0$ be small, to be chosen soon, depending on C_4 .

First assume that $(1 + \tau)r_1 \leq r_2 \leq 2r_1$. Then the integrand on the left is comparable to $r_1^2 m(B(y, r_2))^{-2}$ and $m(B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1})$ is comparable to $m(B(y, r_2))$; the desired inequality follows, with a constant that depends on τ , because $\int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{ds}{s} \geq C\tau^{-1}$. When $r_2 > 2r_1$, this is also easy: cut $B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}$ into annuli of modulus comparable to 1, and prove the inequality separately on each one as we just did.

We may now assume that $r_2 \leq (1 + \tau)r_1$; our defense will be that this does not happen in the present circumstances. We claim that if τ is chosen so small that $C'_4\tau < 1$, $r_2 \leq (1 + \tau)r_1$ implies that $(1 + C'_4\tau)r_1 \geq \delta(y)$.

Indeed, suppose instead that $(1 + C'_4\tau)r_1 < \delta(y)$. By definition, $\gamma(r_1) = 2\gamma(r_1)$, hence by (14.26)

$$(14.39) \quad \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t} = \int_{r_2}^{\delta(y)} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t} \geq \int_{(1+\tau)r_1}^{(1+C'_4\tau)r_1} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t}.$$

The left-hand side is at most $(r_2 - r_1)r_2 m(B_{r_1})^{-1} \leq 2\tau r_1^2 m(B_{r_1})^{-1}$ because $\tau < 1$, and the left-hand side is at least $[(C'_4 - 1)\tau r_1] [(1 + C'_4\tau)r_1] m(B_{2r_1})^{-1}$ because $C'_4\tau < 1$; since

$m(B_{2r_1}) \leq C_4 m(B_{r_1})$ because m is doubling, this is at least $C_4^{-1}(C_4' - 1)\tau r_1^2 m(B_{r_1})^{-1}$. We chose $C_4' = 2C + 4$, and the ensuing contradiction proves the claim.

For the purposes of this lemma, we can take $\tau = (100C_4')^{-1}$, and then we just proved that (14.38) holds as soon as $(1 + 10^{-2})r_1 \leq \delta(y)$. Similarly,

$$(14.40) \quad \int_{B_{r_{i+1}} \setminus B_{r_i}} \frac{|x-y|^2}{m(B(y, |x-y|))^2} dm \leq C \int_{r_i}^{r_{i+1}} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s} \leq C\gamma(r_i)$$

as long as $(1 + 10^{-2})r_i \leq \delta(y)$. We want to show that this does not happen for $i \leq 2$, so we need a control on the variations of $\delta(y) - r_i$ along our sequence. Let us check that

$$(14.41) \quad \delta(y) - r_i \leq 3(\delta(y) - r_{i+1}) \text{ for } i \geq 0 \text{ such that } r_{i+1} \geq \frac{5}{6}\delta(y).$$

Suppose not, set $R = \delta(y) - 3(\delta(y) - r_{i+1}) > r_i$, and observe that (as in (14.39))

$$(14.42) \quad \int_R^{r_{i+1}} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t} < \int_{r_i}^{r_{i+1}} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t} = \int_{r_{i+1}}^{\delta(y)} \frac{t^2}{m(B(y, t))} \frac{dt}{t}.$$

When we replace $m(B(y, t))$ by the larger number $m(B(y, r_{i+1}))$ on the left-hand side, we get a smaller integral; similarly, when we replace $m(B(y, t))$ by the smaller number $m(B(y, r_{i+1}))$ on the right-hand side, we get a larger integral. Hence $\int_R^{r_{i+1}} t dt < \int_{r_{i+1}}^{\delta(y)} t dt$. Notice that $R \geq \delta(y)/2$ because $r_{i+1} \geq \frac{5}{6}\delta(y)$ and the interval on the left is twice as long as on the right; this gives a contradiction, and (14.41) follows.

We may now prove that in the present circumstances, (14.38) holds, and even (14.40) for $0 \leq i \leq 2$. Indeed, we start from $r_0 = r = |x-y| \leq \delta(y)/2$, so $\delta(y) - r_0 \geq \delta(y)/2$, and it follows from a short iteration of (14.41) that $\delta(y) - r_2 \geq \delta(y)/24$, and so $(1 + 10^{-2})r_2 \leq \delta(y)$.

We may now return to (14.37). Since $\gamma(r_1) \approx \gamma(r_0) = \gamma(r)$ by (14.36), (14.37) and (14.38) imply that

$$(14.43) \quad 1 \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)} \int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm.$$

Next, since \mathbf{g}^ρ is a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $B_{r_3} \setminus B_r$, we can use the Cacciopoli inequality (Lemma 11.12) with the test function $\eta_2(x) := \alpha_{r_2}(|x-y|)[1 - \alpha_{r_0}(|x-y|)]$, which lies in $C_0^\infty(B_{r_3} \setminus B_r)$ and satisfies $\eta_2 \equiv 1$ on $B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}$. This yields

$$\int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \leq C \int_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} |\mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 |\nabla \eta_2|^2 dm \leq C \sup_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} (\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2 \int_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} |\nabla \eta_2|^2 dm.$$

We bound the gradient of η_2 with the help of (14.32), (14.27), and (14.36). We find that $|\nabla \eta_2(x)| \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)} \frac{|x-y|}{m(B_{|x-y|})}$. So by (14.40)

$$\int_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} |\nabla \eta_2|^2 dm \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)^2} \int_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} \frac{|x-y|^2}{m(B(y, |x-y|))^2} dm \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)}.$$

As a consequence,

$$\int_{B_{r_2} \setminus B_{r_1}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)} \sup_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} (\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2$$

and, together with (14.43),

$$(14.44) \quad 1 \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)^2} \sup_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} (\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2.$$

To conclude, we invoke (14.35) and then the interior Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), to get (since $r_0 = r$)

$$\sup_{B_{r_3} \setminus B_{r_0}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq \sup_{B_r \setminus B_{r/2}} \mathbf{g}^\rho \leq C \mathbf{g}^\rho(x).$$

We use the above estimate in (14.44) and notice $\gamma(r)$ is exactly the bound required for Lemma 14.34 (see (14.26)); the lemma follows. \square

Lemma 14.45. *Suppose that $\rho \leq 10^{-2}\delta(y)$ and $r < \delta(y)/2$, and set $B_r = B(y, r)$ as usual. Then*

$$\int_{\Omega \setminus B_r} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \leq C \int_r^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s},$$

where $C > 0$ depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. By (14.3) for the test function $v := \mathbf{g}^\rho$ (and the elliptic condition (11.3)),

$$(14.46) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \lesssim \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho \cdot \nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho dm = \int_{B_\rho} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm.$$

Then cut the last integral in two; this yields

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm &\lesssim \int_{B_\rho} \left(\mathbf{g}^\rho - \int_{B_{50\rho} \setminus B_{25\rho}} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm \right) dm + \int_{B_{50\rho} \setminus B_{25\rho}} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm \\ &\lesssim \int_{B_{50\rho}} \left| \mathbf{g}^\rho - \int_{B_{50\rho} \setminus B_{25\rho}} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm \right| dm + \int_{B_{50\rho} \setminus B_{25\rho}} \mathbf{g}^\rho dm. \end{aligned}$$

We use the Poincaré inequality (Theorem 5.24) to bound the first integral, and Lemma 14.16 to bound the last one. Notice in particular that $40\rho \leq 2|x - y| < \delta(y)$ for $x \in B_{50\rho} \setminus B_{25\rho}$, so the lemma applies. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm &\lesssim \rho \left(\int_{B_{50\rho}} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{25\rho}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s} \\ &\lesssim \frac{25\rho}{m(B_{25\rho})^{1/2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{25\rho}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s}. \end{aligned}$$

Since m is doubling, $m(B_t) \leq C_4 m(B_{25\rho})$ for $25\rho \leq t \leq 50\rho$, so

$$\frac{(25\rho)^2}{m(B_{25\rho})} \leq C_4 \int_{25\rho}^{50\rho} \frac{t^2}{m(B_t)} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C_4 \gamma(25\rho)$$

(because $50\rho < \delta(y)$ and by the definition (14.26)). So the above estimate can be written

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \lesssim \gamma(25\rho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \gamma(25\rho),$$

or

$$(14.47) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \lesssim \gamma(25\rho) := \int_{25\rho}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s}.$$

The estimate (14.47) is already good, and it proves Lemma 14.45 for any $r > 0$ such that $\gamma(r) \geq \gamma(25\rho)/2$. Assume now that $\gamma(r) \leq \gamma(25\rho)/2$. Since γ is decreasing, there is a unique $R \in [25\rho, r)$ such that $\gamma(R) = 2\gamma(r)$. Then \mathbf{g}^ρ is a solution to $Lu = 0$ in $\Omega \setminus B_R$. By Lemma 14.16 and the proof of (14.35), $\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \leq C\gamma(R) = 2C\gamma(|x - y|)$ for any $x \in \Omega \setminus B_R$. We claim that if η_3 is a nonnegative smooth function that satisfies $\eta_3 \equiv 0$ on B_R , we have the following Cacciopoli-type inequality:

$$(14.48) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 |\eta_3|^2 dm \leq C \int_{\Omega} (\mathbf{g}^\rho)^2 |\nabla \eta_3|^2 dm.$$

The above bound is not an application of the Cacciopoli inequalities stated in Section 11, because the test function η_3 is not contained in a ball $2B$ such that \mathbf{g}^ρ is a solution in $2B$. However, the proof of (14.48) is very similar to the proof of the usual Cacciopoli inequality, and we leave it to the reader. It relies on the fact that $\mathbf{g}^\rho \eta_3 \in W_0$ even though η_3 is not compactly supported.

We use (14.48) with $\eta_3(x) := 1 - \alpha_R(|x|)$, where α_R is the function in (14.28). Notice that $\eta_3(x) = 0$ on B_R and $\eta_3(x) = 1$ on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_r$ (because $\gamma(|x|) < \gamma(r) = \gamma(R)/2$). So we obtain

$$(14.49) \quad \int_{\Omega \setminus B_r} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \leq \frac{C}{\gamma(r)^2} \int_{B_r \setminus B_R} |\mathbf{g}^\rho(x)|^2 \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|))^2} dm(x).$$

by (14.32) and (14.27). But for $x \in B_r \setminus B_R$, Lemma 14.16 says that $\mathbf{g}^\rho(x) \leq C\gamma(R) = 2C\gamma(r)$; hence by the proof of (14.38),

$$(14.50) \quad \int_{\Omega \setminus B_r} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \lesssim \int_{B_r \setminus B_R} \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|))^2} dm(x) \lesssim \gamma(R) \lesssim \gamma(r).$$

Lemma 14.45 follows. \square

Lemma 14.51. *There exists $q > 1$, that depends only on C_4 , such that for any $y \in \Omega$ and any $\rho \leq \delta(y)/100$,*

$$\int_{B(y_0, 2\delta(y))} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^q dm \leq C m(B_{\delta(y)}) \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})} \right)^q,$$

where $y_0 \in \Gamma$ is such that $|y - y_0| = \delta(y)$, and where $C > 0$ depends only on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Remark 14.52. If $\gamma(r) := \int_r^\delta(y) \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s}$ is uniformly bounded, or in other words if $\int_0^\delta(y) \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)}$ is finite, then by (14.47) we can take $q = 2$ in Lemma 14.51.

Proof. We first start by proving general results, which are only consequences of the doubling property (H4). There exists $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$(14.53) \quad m(B) \leq \alpha m(2B)$$

for every ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $2B \subset \Omega$. Indeed, if r denotes the radius of B , then we can find a ball B_0 of radius $r/2$ in $2B \setminus B$. Then $B \subset 3B_0$, hence $m(B) \leq C_4^2 m(B_0)$ by (H4), and now $m(2B) - m(B) \geq m(B_0) \geq C_4^{-2} m(B)$, and (14.53) holds with $\alpha = (1 + C_4^{-2})^{-1}$.

Similarly to (2.5), the estimate (14.53) can be improved into

$$(14.54) \quad m(B(y, r)) \leq C \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{2\epsilon} m(B(y, s)) \quad \text{for } r \leq s \leq \delta(y),$$

where $C, \epsilon > 0$ depends only on C_4 , and we use 2ϵ instead of ϵ to simplify the later computations. Indeed, let k be the integer such that $2^{-k-1} < r/s \leq 2^{-k}$. Then by (14.53)

$$\begin{aligned} m(B(y, r)) &\leq m(B(y, 2^{-k}s)) \leq \alpha^k m(B(y, s)) \leq (2^{-k})^{\ln_2(1/\alpha)} m(B(y, s)) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{\ln_2(1/\alpha)} m(B(y, s)). \end{aligned}$$

The claim (14.54) follows by taking $\epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \ln_2(1/\alpha) > 0$.

Let us use again B_s for $B(y, s)$. The inequality (14.54) implies in particular that

$$\frac{r^\epsilon}{m(B_r)} \geq C \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{-\epsilon} \frac{s^\epsilon}{m(B_s)} \quad \text{for } r \leq s \leq \delta(y),$$

which proves that the function $r \rightarrow \delta(y)^{1-\epsilon} r^\epsilon / m(B_r)$ reaches all the values between $\delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})$ and $+\infty$. Moreover if t is in the given range, the values of t that satisfy $t = \delta(y)^{1-\epsilon} r^\epsilon / m(B_r)$ are all the same up to a harmless constant.

For the next step we prove weak L^q estimates on the gradient of \mathbf{g}^ρ . Set $\widehat{\Omega}_t := \{x \in \Omega, |\nabla g^\rho(x)| > t\}$. Thanks to Lemma 14.45, for all $r \in (0, \delta(y)/2)$, we have

$$m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq m(B_r) + \frac{C}{t^2} \int_r^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B_s)} \frac{ds}{s}.$$

Then by (14.54)

$$m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq m(B_r) + \frac{C}{t^2} \frac{1}{m(B_r)} \int_r^{\delta(y)} \left(\frac{r}{s}\right)^{2\epsilon} s \, ds.$$

Or, since we can always chose $\epsilon < 1$,

$$(14.55) \quad m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq m(B_r) + \frac{C}{t^2} \frac{\delta(y)^{2(1-\epsilon)} r^{2\epsilon}}{m(B_r)}.$$

We aim to optimize the above expression in r . But we shall only care about big values of t , so let us only consider $t \geq \delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})$ for the moment. First assume that $2^{-\epsilon} \delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)/2}) \geq t \geq \delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})$. Then we choose $r = \delta(y)/2$ in (14.55), and it is easy to see, using (H4) and (2.5) in particular, that

$$m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq C m(B_{\delta(y)})^{-\frac{\epsilon}{d-\epsilon}} \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{t}\right)^{\frac{d}{d-\epsilon}},$$

where $d = d_m > 0$ is the (possibly large) exponent of (2.5). Notice that we may always replace d_m with a larger exponent in (2.5), so we may assume that $d \geq 2\epsilon$, and this way the exponent

$-\frac{\epsilon}{d-\epsilon}$ is rather small and negative. We strive for the same bound when $t \geq 2^{-\epsilon}\delta(y)m(B_{\delta(y)/2})$. We then take r such that

$$(14.56) \quad t = \delta(y)^{1-\epsilon}r^\epsilon/m(B_r),$$

and we have seen in the previous paragraph that, even if we may have different choices for r , they are all the same up to a constant. Using r as in (14.56) in (14.55), we obtain that

$$(14.57) \quad m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \lesssim m(B_r) = \frac{\delta(y)^{1-\epsilon}r^\epsilon}{t}.$$

Yet, by (14.56) and (2.5),

$$m(B_r) = \frac{\delta(y)}{t} \left(\frac{r}{\delta(y)} \right)^\epsilon \leq C \frac{\delta(y)}{t} \left(\frac{m(B_r)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})} \right)^{\frac{\epsilon}{d}},$$

or equivalently

$$m(B_r)^{\frac{d-\epsilon}{d}} \leq C \frac{\delta(y)}{t} m(B_{\delta(y)})^{-\frac{\epsilon}{d}}.$$

Using this bound on $m(B_r)$ in (14.57), we obtain that

$$(14.58) \quad m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq C m(B_r) \leq C' m(B_{\delta(y)})^{-\frac{\epsilon}{d-\epsilon}} \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{t} \right)^{\frac{d}{d-\epsilon}}$$

as desired.

We are ready to conclude. We write q_0 for $\frac{d}{d-\epsilon} > 1$. The bound (14.58) becomes

$$(14.59) \quad m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) \leq C m(B_{\delta(y)})^{1-q_0} \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{t} \right)^{q_0}.$$

We take $q = (1 + q_0)/2 > 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{q} \int_{B(y_0, 2\delta(y))} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^q dm &= \int_0^\infty t^{q-1} m(\widehat{\Omega}_t \cap B(y_0, 2\delta(y))) dt \\ &\leq m(B(y_0, 2\delta(y))) \int_0^{\delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})} t^{q-1} dt + \int_{\delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})}^\infty t^{q-1} m(\widehat{\Omega}_t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

Then by (H4) and (14.59),

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(y_0, 2\delta(y))} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^q dm &\lesssim m(B_{\delta(y)}) \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})} \right)^q + m(B_{\delta(y)}) \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})} \right)^{q_0} \int_{\delta(y)/m(B_{\delta(y)})}^\infty t^{q-q_0-1} dt \\ &\lesssim m(B_{\delta(y)}) \left(\frac{\delta(y)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})} \right)^q \end{aligned}$$

since $q < q_0$. Lemma 14.51 follows. \square

We are now ready for the big theorem.

Theorem 14.60. *There exists a non-negative function $g : \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ with the following properties.*

(i) For any $y \in \Omega$ and any function $\alpha \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\alpha \equiv 1$ in a neighborhood of y

$$(14.61) \quad (1 - \alpha)g(\cdot, y) \in W_0.$$

In particular, $g(\cdot, y) \in W_r(\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}) \subset L_{loc}^1(\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}, dm)$ and $\text{Tr}[g(\cdot, y)] = 0$ on Γ .

(ii) There exists $q > 1$ that depends only on C_4 such that for every choice of $y \in \Omega$,

$$(14.62) \quad \nabla g(\cdot, y) \in L^q(B(y, \delta(y)), dm).$$

(iii) For $y \in \Omega$ and $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$,

$$(14.63) \quad \int_{\Omega} A \nabla_x g(x, y) \cdot \nabla \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(y).$$

In particular, $g(\cdot, y)$ is a solution of $Lu = 0$ in $\Omega \setminus \{y\}$.

In addition, the following bounds hold.

(iv) For $x, y \in \Omega$ such that $|x - y| \geq \delta(y)/10$,

$$(14.64) \quad 0 \leq g(x, y) \leq \frac{|x - y|^2}{m(B(y, |x - y|) \cap \Omega)},$$

where $C > 0$ depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

(v) For $x, y \in \Omega$ such that $|x - y| \leq \delta(y)/2$,

$$(14.65) \quad c \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s} \leq g(x, y) \leq C \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s},$$

where $C > 0$ depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n ; and where $c > 0$ depends on C_4 , C_6 , C_A , and n .

(vi) For $r \in (0, \delta(y)/2)$ and $y \in \Omega$,

$$(14.66) \quad \int_{\Omega \setminus B(y, r)} |\nabla_x g(x, y)|^2 dm(x) \leq C \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s},$$

where $C > 0$ depends again on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

(vii) If $q > 1$ is the exponent in (14.62)

$$(14.67) \quad \left(\int_{B(y, \delta(y))} |\nabla_x g(x, y)|^q dm(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \frac{\delta(y)}{m(B(y, \delta(y)))},$$

where $C > 0$ depends as usual on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. As we shall see, we already have all the desired estimates on the $\mathbf{g}^\rho := g^\rho(x, y)$; the proof will mainly consist in choosing a right limit to those \mathbf{g}^ρ .

We start with a standard exercise on compactness. For every compact set K in $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$, Lemmas 14.5, 14.6, and 14.16 prove that the set $F_K := \{\mathbf{g}^\rho(x), ; x \in K \text{ and } 0 < \rho < \text{dist}(y, K)/100\}$ is bounded; then by Lemma 11.32 the functions \mathbf{g}^ρ , $\rho < \text{dist}(y, K)/100$ are Hölder continuous on K (on a slightly smaller compact set), with uniform bounds. In particular, for every compact set $K \subset \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$ the set $A_K := \{\mathbf{g}^\rho, ; 0 < \rho \leq \text{dist}(y, K)/200\}$ - seen as a subset of the continuous functions on K - is equicontinuous. Ascoli's theorem

entails that A_K is relatively compact in $C^0(K)$, that is we can find a sequence of radii ρ , that tends to 0, such that the corresponding \mathbf{g}^ρ converge, uniformly on K , to a (continuous) function written \mathbf{g}_K . We take a sequence of compacts sets K_i such that $K_i \subset K_{i+1}$ and $\bigcup_i K_i = \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$, and by a diagonal process, we can find a sequence $(\rho_\eta)_{\eta \in \mathbb{N}}$ and a continuous function \mathbf{g} on $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$ such that $\rho_\eta \rightarrow 0$ and

$$(14.68) \quad \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} \text{ converges to } \mathbf{g} \text{ uniformly on every compact set of } \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}.$$

We shall use again the cut-off functions α_r defined in (14.28) and their properties. Set $\tilde{\alpha}_r(x) = \alpha_r(|x - y|)$; we want to prove that the $\{\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)\}_{\eta \in \mathbb{N}}$ form a Cauchy sequence in W_0 . For any $r < \delta(y)/2$, define $r_1 \in (r, \delta(y))$ as the only value such that $\gamma(r_1) = \gamma(r)/2$; then for $\eta, \nu \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(14.69) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega} |\nabla[(\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} - \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\nu})(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)]|^2 dm \\ & \leq 2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla[\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} - \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\nu}]|^2 |1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r|^2 dm + 2 \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} - \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\nu}|^2 |\nabla \tilde{\alpha}_r|^2 dm \\ & \leq C \int_{\Omega} |\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} - \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\nu}|^2 |\nabla \tilde{\alpha}_r|^2 dm \end{aligned}$$

where, for the last line, we take η, ν big enough so that ρ_η, ρ_ν are way smaller than r and we use the Cacciopoli-type inequality (14.48). Since $\nabla \tilde{\alpha}_r$ is supported in $B_{r_1} \setminus B_r$, and the later is a compact set in $\Omega \setminus \{y\}$, the convergence (14.68) forces the right-hand side of (14.69) to tend to 0. In addition, all the \mathbf{g}_η^ρ have a vanishing trace, and so do the $\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)$ (see Lemma 6.20). We deduce that $\{\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)\}_{\eta \in \mathbb{N}}$ is indeed a Cauchy sequence in W_0 , so it converges **strongly** in W_0 to a function $g^{(r)}$. By uniqueness of the limit, $\mathbf{g}^{(r)} = \mathbf{g}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)$. In short, we proved that for $0 < r < \delta(y)/2$

$$(14.70) \quad \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r) \text{ converges strongly to } \mathbf{g}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r) \text{ in } W_0.$$

Notice that \mathbf{g} has a gradient in $L^2_{loc}(\Omega \setminus \{y\}, dm)$ defined as

$$(14.71) \quad \nabla \mathbf{g}(x) = \nabla[\mathbf{g}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)] \text{ if } \tilde{\alpha}_r(x) = 0.$$

We still need a last convergence, one that goes across the pole $\{y\}$. Lemma 14.51 provides us with the uniform bound

$$\left(\int_{B_{\delta(y)}} |\nabla g^{\rho_\eta}|^q dm \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \frac{\delta(y)}{m(B_{\delta(y)})}.$$

So, up to a subsequence, the quantities $\nabla \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}$ converges **weakly** to a function $h \in L^q(B_{\delta(y)}, dm)$. But since $\nabla \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}$ already converges to $\nabla \mathbf{g}$ in $L^2_{loc}(B_{\delta(y)} \setminus \{y\}, dm)$, it forces $\nabla \mathbf{g} = h$ except maybe at the point y , but it has no importance because $m(\{y\}) = 0$. To sum up,

$$(14.72) \quad \nabla \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} \text{ converges weakly to } \nabla \mathbf{g} \text{ in } L^q(B_{\delta(y)}, dm).$$

Now let us show (i)-(vii) of the theorem. For the first statement (i), let us start with the more likely situation where $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \gamma(r) = +\infty$. Since $\alpha = 1$ near y , we can find $s > 0$ such that $|y - x| > s$ when $\alpha(x) \neq 1$. Choose r so small that $\gamma(r) > 2\gamma(s)$; then for x such that $\alpha(x) \neq 1$, $\gamma(|x - y|) \leq \gamma(s) < \frac{1}{2}\gamma(r)$, so $\tilde{\alpha}_r(x) = \alpha_r(|x - y|) = 0$ by (14.30). Because

of this, $(1 - \alpha)\mathbf{g} = (1 - \alpha)(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_r)\mathbf{g}$. This function lies in W_0 , as needed, by (14.70) and Lemma 6.20.

In the other case when $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \gamma(r) < +\infty$, we are in the happy situation where (14.47) says that $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}^\rho|^2 dm \leq C$, with a constant that depends on y , but not on ρ ; then the almost everywhere pointwise limit \mathbf{g}^ρ satisfies $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathbf{g}|^2 dm \leq C$ too, and its trace is still 0 on Γ . Finally $(1 - \alpha)\mathbf{g}$ does the same; see for instance the proof of Lemma 9.15 for the limit, and Lemma 10.6 for the product. This takes care of (i).

The statement (ii) is part of (14.72).

For the identity (iii), we take r_0 so that $\gamma(r_0) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma(\delta(y)/2)$. We then write $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2$ where $\varphi_1 = \varphi \tilde{\alpha}_{r_0}$ and $\varphi_2 = \varphi(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_{r_0})$. The function φ_1 is continuous and smooth enough for $\nabla \varphi_1$ to lie in $L^q(B_{\delta(y)}, dm)$, and so by (14.72) and then definition (14.3),

$$(14.73) \quad \int_{\Omega} A \nabla \mathbf{g} \cdot \nabla \varphi_1 dx = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} A \nabla \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} \cdot \nabla \varphi_1 dm = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{\rho_\eta}} \varphi_1 dm = \varphi_1(x) = \varphi(x).$$

When $x \in B_{r_0}$, $\tilde{\alpha}_{r_0}(x) = \alpha_{r_0}(|x - y|) = 1$ by (14.29), and hence $\varphi_2(x) = 0$. But otherwise $\tilde{\alpha}_{\delta(y)/2}(x) = \alpha_{\delta(y)/2}(|x - y|) = 0$ because $\gamma(|x - y|) \leq \gamma(r_0) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma(\delta(y)/2)$, and by (14.30). Hence $\mathbf{g}(1 - \alpha_{\delta(y)/2}) = \mathbf{g}$ on the support of $\nabla \varphi_2$, and so

$$(14.74) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} A \nabla \mathbf{g} \cdot \nabla \varphi_2 dx &= \int_{\Omega} A \nabla [\mathbf{g}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_{\delta(y)/2})] \cdot \nabla \varphi_2 dx = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} A \nabla [\mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta}(1 - \tilde{\alpha}_{\delta(y)/2})] \cdot \nabla \varphi_2 dm \\ &= \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega} A \nabla \mathbf{g}^{\rho_\eta} \cdot \nabla \varphi_2 dm = \lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_{\rho_\eta}} \varphi_2 dm = \varphi_2(x) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where we used (14.70) for the second equality and then returned by the same path. The combination of (14.73) and (14.74) infers (iii).

The estimates given in (iv) and (v) are direct consequences of Lemmas 14.5, 14.6, 14.16, 14.34, and the convergence (14.68). The bound found in (vi) is due to Lemma 14.45 and (14.70), while (vii) comes from Lemma 14.51 and (14.72). Theorem 14.60 follows. \square

Remark 14.75. Before stating the next result, let us comment a bit on Theorem 14.60. One can easily see that $g(\cdot, y)$ lies in $L^1_{loc}(\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}, dm)$, since the latter is bigger than the space of continuous functions on $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$ (and $g(\cdot, y)$ is continuous on $\overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$ thanks to (14.68)). However, we said nothing about the integration of $g(\cdot, y)$ on a neighborhood of $\{y\}$. The fact that $g(\cdot, y)$ can be integrated over a bounded region that covers $\{y\}$ is a simple consequence of (14.65). Indeed, if $y \in \Omega$ and $r \leq \delta(y)/2$, first observe that

$$\int_{B(y,r)} g(x, y) dm(x) \leq C \int_{B(y,r)} \int_{|x-y|}^{\delta(y)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(y, s))} \frac{ds}{s} dm(x) \leq C \int_{t=0}^r \int_{s=t}^{\delta(y)} \frac{m(B(y, t))}{m(B(y, s))} s ds \frac{dt}{t}.$$

Let $\epsilon \in (0, 1)$ be the constant in (14.54); then

$$\int_{B(y,r)} g(x, y) dm(x) \leq C \int_0^r \int_t^{\delta(y)} s^{1-2\epsilon} ds t^{2\epsilon-1} dt \leq C \delta(y)^{2-2\epsilon} r^{2\epsilon}.$$

In addition, by (14.64)

$$\int_{B(y, \delta(y)) \setminus B(y, \delta(y)/2)} g(x, y) dm \leq Cm(B(y, \delta(y))) \sup_{x \in B(y, \delta(y)) \setminus B(y, \delta(y)/2)} g(x, y) \leq C\delta(y)^2.$$

The combination of the last two estimates implies that

$$(14.76) \quad \int_{B(y, \delta(y))} g(x, y) dm \leq C\delta(y)^2.$$

Due to (14.68), the functions $g^{\rho_n}(\cdot, y)$ converges pointwise a.e. to $g(\cdot, y)$ on $B(y, \delta(y))$. So by the Lebesgue domination theorem (and the fact that bounds above are also valid for the g^{ρ_n}), we even have

$$\lim_{\eta \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B(y, \delta(y))} |g^{\rho_n}(x, y) - g(x, y)| dm(x) = 0.$$

Together with (14.68), we proved that

$$(14.77) \quad \text{the functions } g^{\rho_n}(\cdot, y) \text{ converge to } g(\cdot, y) \text{ in } L^1_{loc}(\overline{\Omega}).$$

For the next lemma, we need some additional notation. We write A^T for the transpose matrix of A , i.e. $(A^T)_{ij}(x) = A_{ji}(x)$ for all $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ and $x \in \Omega$. Obviously, A^T satisfies the ellipticity and boundedness conditions (11.1)–(11.2) with the same constant as A . The elliptic operator $L_T := -\operatorname{div} A^T \nabla$ enjoys the very same properties as L , in particular, Theorem 14.60 yields the existence of $g^T : \Omega \cap \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ with the same properties as g (except for (14.63), where A is replaced by A^T).

Lemma 14.78. *With the notation above,*

$$(14.79) \quad g(x, y) = g_T(x, y) \quad \text{for } x, y \in \Omega.$$

In particular, the functions $x \rightarrow g(y, x)$ satisfy the estimates in Theorem 14.60.

Proof. The result is the same as the one of [GW, Theorem 1.3] (or Lemma 10.6 in [DFM2]). Yet, the limits we took in the proof of Theorem 14.60 is a bit different to the one in [GW] and [DFM2]. So our result deserves a proof.

Actually, the convergence property (14.72) will make the proof very easy for us. Let $x, y \in \Omega$ be such that $x \neq y$. By our construction of the Green functions, there exist two sequences $(\rho_\eta)_{\eta \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\sigma_\nu)_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\rho_\eta, \sigma_\nu \rightarrow 0$ and

$$(14.80) \quad \mathfrak{g}^{\rho_n} \text{ converges to } \mathfrak{g} \text{ uniformly on any compact set of } \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{y\}$$

and

$$(14.81) \quad \mathfrak{g}_T^{\sigma_\nu} \text{ converges to } \mathfrak{g}_T \text{ uniformly on any compact set of } \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{x\}.$$

Using (14.2) and (14.4) for both $g(\cdot, y)$ and $g_T(\cdot, x)$, we see that for any $\eta, \nu \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(14.82) \quad \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla g^{\rho_n}(z, y) \cdot \nabla g_T^{\sigma_\nu}(z, x) dm(z) = \int_{B(y, \rho_\eta)} g_T^{\sigma_\nu}(z, x) dm(z) = \int_{B(x, \sigma_\nu)} g^{\rho_n}(z, y) dm(z)$$

We use the uniform convergence of $\mathfrak{g}_T^{\sigma_\nu}$ on $\overline{B(y, |x-y|/2)} \subset \Omega \setminus \{x\}$ and the uniform convergence of $g(\cdot, y)^{\rho_n}$ on $\overline{B(x, |x-y|/2)} \subset \Omega \setminus \{y\}$ given by (14.80)–(14.81) in the last equality of (14.82). We get that $g_T(y, x) = g(x, y)$ as desired. \square

Lemma 14.83. *The Green function satisfies*

$$(14.84) \quad g(x, y) \leq C\delta(x)^\alpha \frac{|x - y|^{2-\alpha}}{m(B(x, |x - y|))} \quad \text{for } x, y \in \Omega \text{ such that } |x - y| \geq 4\delta(x),$$

where $C > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ depend only on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. See the proof of [DFM2, Lemma 10.9]. The arguments are based on the pointwise bounds (14.64) and the Hölder regularity at the boundary (Lemma 11.32). Actually, the coefficient α is the one of Lemma 11.32. \square

The next result that we wanted is the representation of solutions by Green functions. More precisely, we wanted to take a smooth function $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and construct $u(x)$ for $x \in \Omega$ as

$$(14.85) \quad u(x) = \int_{\Omega} g(x, y) f(y) dm(y).$$

We have seen in Remark 14.75 that $g(\cdot, y)$ lies in $L_{loc}^1(\overline{\Omega}, dm)$. Moreover, due to Lemma 14.78, we also have that $g(x, \cdot)$ is in $L_{loc}^1(\overline{\Omega}, dm)$. Yet, in the case of a general weights w , we do not know if $g(x, \cdot)$ lies in the unweighted space $L_{loc}^1(\overline{\Omega})$. That is why, in the definition (14.85), the function u has to be defined as an integral over the measure m .

In doing so, the formal identity satisfied by u is not $Lu = f$ but $Lu = fw$, where w is the weight used to define the measure m . Another way to see it, maybe more relevant, is to say that $w^{-1}Lu = f$. That is, we are solving the Dirichlet problem $\mathcal{L}u = f$ for an elliptic operator $\mathcal{L} = -w^{-1} \operatorname{div}[\mathcal{A}w\nabla]$ where \mathcal{A} satisfies the classical elliptic conditions (11.3)–(11.4).

At last, by using L instead of $\mathcal{L} := w^{-1}L$, we are somehow linking the measure m to the plain Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n . So some readers may want to use \mathcal{L} all the time. The theory is identical to what we have done until now, since we only worked with solutions to $Lu = 0$ before the Green functions, and $Lu = 0$ is obviously equivalent to $\mathcal{L}u = 0$.

We expect from the Green representation of solutions that the function $u = u_f$ constructed in (14.85) lies in W_0 and is a weak solution to $Lu = fw$ in the sense that

$$(14.86) \quad \int_{\Omega} A\nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi = \int_{\Omega} f\varphi w = \int_{\Omega} f\varphi dm \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Our assumptions (H1)–(H6) are enough to have (14.86) and the fact that $\operatorname{Tr} u \equiv 0$ (for the former, we still need to be careful about our weird definition of the gradient, and for the later, just use Lemma 14.83). However, we did not succeed to prove that $u \in W$. That is why our next results will be restricted to the case where the weight w is nice enough, that is when (H6') is satisfied instead of (H6)

Lemma 14.87. *Assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H5) and (H6'). Let $g : \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ be the non-negative Green function constructed in Lemma 14.60. Take $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ and construct $u(x)$ for $x \in \Omega$ as*

$$(14.88) \quad u(x) = \int_{\Omega} g(x, y) f(y) dm(y).$$

Then u belongs to W_0 and is the solution to $Lu = fw$ (given by Lemma 12.2) in the sense that

$$(14.89) \quad \int_{\Omega} A \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi w = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi dm \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in W_0.$$

Remark 14.90. In (14.88) and (14.89), we can replace dm by the classical n -dimensional Lebesgue measure dx .

Proof. The proof is the same as the one of Lemma 10.7 in [DFM2]. It relies on the fact that the solutions to $Lu = fw$ are continuous inside Ω , because as long as we consider inside estimates, (H6') implies that the classical unweighted elliptic theory can be applied. See Theorem 8.22 in [GT] for the theorem in the classical case.

We also need the fact that the approximations $g^\rho(\cdot, y)$ converges in $L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$ to $g(\cdot, y)$. Under (H6'), this result is a consequence of the weak L^q convergence of the gradients and the L^1 -Poincaré inequality for inside balls, the latter is true because inside estimates works here exactly like the classical unweighted case. With only (H6), we can only use L^2 - or $L^{2-\epsilon}$ - Poincaré inequalities. \square

Lemma 14.91. *Assume that (Ω, m, μ) satisfies (H1)–(H5) and (H6'). There exists a unique function $g : \Omega \times \Omega \mapsto \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$ such that $g(x, \cdot)$ is continuous on $\Omega \setminus \{x\}$ and locally integrable in Ω for every $x \in \Omega$, and such that for every $f \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ the function u given by*

$$(14.92) \quad u(x) := \int_{\Omega} g(x, y) f(y) dm(y)$$

belongs to W_0 and is a solution of $Lu = f$ in the sense that

$$(14.93) \quad \int_{\Omega} A \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi = \int_{\Omega} \mathcal{A} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi dm = \int_{\Omega} f \varphi dm \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in W_0.$$

Proof. See the proof of Lemma 10.8 in [DFM2]. In short, the existence is due to Theorem 14.60, and Lemmas 14.78 and 14.87, while the uniqueness of g comes from the uniqueness of $u \in W_0$ satisfying $Lu = fw$, and the latter is due to Lemma 12.2. \square

15. COMPARISON PRINCIPLE

First, let us state the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure.

Lemma 15.1. *Let $\alpha > 1$, $B := B(x_0, r)$ be a ball. Take $X_0 \in \Omega$ be any corkscrew point associated to x_0 and r given by the assumption (H1). Then*

$$(15.2) \quad \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \frac{1}{\alpha} B$$

and

$$(15.3) \quad \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/\alpha),$$

$$(15.4) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \alpha B,$$

and

$$(15.5) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/\alpha),$$

where in the four estimates, C_α depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , n , and α .

Remark 15.6. The estimates (15.2)–(15.3) are classical results about the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure. However, the reader can be at first surprised by the appearance of the Green functions in (15.4)–(15.5). The terms that involves the Green functions are yet necessary. Indeed, none of our assumptions stops the boundary Γ to be a bounded and Ω to be still infinite. Simply take for instance $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ and $\Gamma = \{0\}$ with appropriate measure μ and m . Under those conditions, we can actually have $\Gamma \setminus B = \emptyset$, which leads to $\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B) = 0$ for all $X \in \Omega$.

We claim - without proof but we pretend that there are real difficulties to it - that the estimates

$$(15.7) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \alpha B$$

holds whenever Ω is bounded (since the $\Omega \setminus \alpha B$ would be empty when $\Gamma \setminus B = \emptyset$) or when we can find a point in Γ close to αB yet outside of αB , i.e. whenever $[100B \setminus \alpha B] \cap \Gamma \neq \emptyset$.

At last, the estimate (15.5) is given to make it similar to (15.4). The harmonic measure is actually unnecessary in (15.5).

Proof. The proof of (15.2)–(15.3) is the same as the one of [DFM2, Lemma 11.10], and relies on the Hölder continuity at the boundary (Lemma 11.32), the existence of Harnack chains (Proposition 2.18), and the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35).

Rapidly, the Hölder inequality at the boundary will imply that $\omega^X(B \cap \Gamma)$ is bigger than $1/2$ for any points “close” to $\Gamma \setminus \frac{1}{\alpha}B$. Then we use Harnack chains of balls to link any point in $\frac{1}{\alpha}B$ to one of the previous points, and the Harnack inequality repeatedly on the balls of the Harnack chain.

Let us make the proof of (15.4)–(15.5). First, let us prove (15.5). Thanks to (14.65), we have

$$(15.8) \quad g(X, X_0) \geq C^{-1} \int_{\delta(X_0)/2}^{\delta(X_0)} \frac{s^2}{m(B(X_0, s))} \frac{ds}{s} \quad \text{for all } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2).$$

Using the doubling property, since $\delta(X_0) \approx r$, we have $m(B(X_0, s))/s^2 \approx m(B \cap \Omega)/r^2$ for all $s \in (\delta(X_0)/2, \delta(X_0))$. The estimate (15.8) becomes

$$(15.9) \quad \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for all } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2).$$

We let the reader check that $\Omega \setminus \{X_0\}$, obtained from Ω by removing a single point, will still satisfy (H1)–(H2), maybe with some constant C'_1, C'_2 smaller than C_1, C_2 . Indeed, if X_0 is close to a Corkscrew point for Ω associated to (x, r) , then the Corkscrew point for Ω associated to $(x, C_1^{-1}r)$ will be far from X_0 and so Corkscrew point for $\Omega \setminus \{X_0\}$ with a constant $C'_1 = (C_1)^2$. The Harnack chains in $\Omega \setminus \{X_0\}$ are the same as in Ω , except if they

got close to X_0 . In this case, we consider smaller balls, and we avoid X_0 by taking balls in $B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4) \subset \Omega$. As a consequence, we can link any point from

$$[\{X \in \Omega, \text{dist}(X, \Gamma) > \eta r\} \cap 4B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$$

to a point in $B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ by a Harnack chain of ball with uniformly finite length (the length of the chain is bounded by a constant that depends only on η and n). For the sequel, we write Ω_η for $\{X \in \Omega, \text{dist}(X, \Gamma) > \eta r\}$. We use the fact that $g(\cdot, X_0)$ is a solution to $Lu = 0$ on $\Omega \setminus \{X_0\}$ and the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35) on each balls of those Harnack chain to improve (15.9) into

$$(15.10) \quad \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C_\eta^{-1} \quad \text{for all } X \in \Omega_\eta \cap 4B.$$

In particular, if $\eta = (\alpha - 1)/C_1$, we get (15.5) without the harmonic measure, so we get (15.5) since ω^X is non-negative.

The proof of (15.4) needs additional computations. We write h for the smooth function in $C_0^\infty((\alpha + 1)B/2)$ satisfying $0 \leq h \leq 1$ and $h \equiv 1$ on B . We set $u_h \in W$ for the solution to $Lu_h = 0$ with $\text{Tr } u_h = 1 - \text{Tr } h$. By positivity of the harmonic measure,

$$(15.11) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B) \geq u_h(X) \geq \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus (\alpha + 1)B/2) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega.$$

We prefer u_h to $\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B)$ because u_h is in W , which makes him suitable for the use of Lemma 14.33 (our maximum principle). The first estimate that we state comes from (15.10) without difficulty:

$$(15.12) \quad u_h(X) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C_\eta^{-1} \quad \text{for all } X \in \Omega_\eta \cap [4B \setminus \alpha B].$$

We want the estimate on the larger set $\Omega \cap [4B \setminus \alpha B]$, so we need to prove that (15.12) is also true when X is close to Γ . Let $\eta > 0$ be small and to be fixed. Let $X \in [\Omega \setminus \Omega_\eta] \cap [4B \setminus \alpha B]$. Take $x \in \Gamma$ so that $|X - x| \leq \eta r$, which is possible since $X \in \Omega \setminus \Omega_\eta$. Due to the fact that X is also in $2B \setminus \alpha B$, it forces x to be in $\Gamma \setminus (\alpha - \eta)B$. We chose then $\eta = (\alpha - 1)/8$, which makes $x \in \Gamma \setminus \frac{7\alpha+1}{8}B$. Consequently, for $X \in [\Omega \setminus \Omega_\eta] \cap [4B \setminus \alpha B]$,

$$u_h(X) \geq \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus (\alpha + 1)B/2) \geq \omega^X(B(x, 3\eta r)) \geq C^{-1}$$

by (15.11), the construction of η and x , and (15.2). The combination of the last estimate with (15.12) entails

$$(15.13) \quad u_h(X) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C_\alpha^{-1} \quad \text{for all } X \in \Omega \cap [4B \setminus \alpha B]$$

since Green functions are non-negative. We finish the proof with the maximum principle given by Lemma 14.33, which will become our favorite tool for the section. Indeed, we define v as

$$v := u_h(X) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) - C_\alpha^{-1}$$

where C_α^{-1} is the constant in the right-hand side of (15.13), and we aim to apply Lemma (14.33) for the solution v with the sets $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \alpha B$ and $F = 4B \setminus \alpha B$. Recall that the term $u_h(X)$ lies in W . Together with (14.67), we deduce that assumption (i) of Lemma 14.33 is true. The other assumptions required by the lemma are given by (15.13) and the fact that

$\text{Tr } v = 1 - C_\alpha^{-1} > 0$ on $\Gamma \setminus \alpha B$. We deduce that $v \geq 0$ on E , which is exactly the desired estimate (15.4). The lemma follows. \square

If B is a ball centered on the boundary Γ , we bound the values in $B \cap \Omega$ of a solution u (to $Lu = 0$ in $KB \cap \Omega$) by the value of u at a Corkscrew point associated to the ball B .

Lemma 15.14. *There exists $K := K(C_1, C_2, n)$ such that the following holds.*

Let $B = B(x_0, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ and let X_0 be a Corkscrew point associated to x_0 and r given by (H1). Let $u \in W_r(KB \cap \overline{\Omega})$ be a non-negative, non identically zero, solution of $Lu = 0$ in $KB \cap \Omega$, such that $\text{Tr } u \equiv 0$ on $KB \cap \Gamma$. Then

$$(15.15) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in B \cap \Omega,$$

where $C > 0$ depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n .

Proof. We get inspiration from the proof of [KJ, Lemma 4.4] (see also [DFM2, Lemma 11.8]). Lemma 11.8 in [DFM2] deals with balls centered at the boundary, and $K = 2$. However, in [DFM2], the connectedness is not a issue, while we need to be careful here. Indeed, taking the universal constant $K = 2$ in Lemma 15.14 is not possible, since nothing guarantees that we can link 2 points in $B \cap \Omega$ by a path that stays in $2B$.

We solve this problem by taking the tent sets constructed in Section 5, which can be seen as connected substitute of the sets $B \cap \Omega$. Then we use the property (5.15) to conclude.

First, let us recall the following fact. Let $x \in \Gamma$ and $s > 0$ such that $\text{Tr } u \equiv 0$ on $B(x, s) \cap \Gamma$. Then the Hölder continuity of solutions given by Lemma 11.31 proves the existence of $\epsilon > 0$ (that depends on C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and n) such that

$$(15.16) \quad \sup_{B(x, \epsilon s)} u \leq \frac{1}{2} \sup_{B(x, s)} u.$$

Without loss of generality, we can choose $\epsilon < 1/1000C_1 < \frac{1}{2}$.

A rough idea of the proof of (15.15) is that $u(X)$ should not be near the maximum of u when X lies close to $B \cap \Gamma$, because of (15.16). Then we are left with points x that lie far from the boundary, and we can use the Harnack inequality to control $u(x)$. The difficulty is that when $X \in B \cap \Gamma$ lies close to Γ , $u(x)$ can be bounded by values of u inside the domain, and not by values of u near Γ but from the exterior of B . We will prove this latter fact by contradiction: we show that if $\sup_B u$ exceeds a certain bound, then we can construct a sequence of points $X_k \in \frac{K}{2}B$, where K is large enough, such that $\delta(X_k) \rightarrow 0$ and $u(X_k) \rightarrow +\infty$, and hence we contradict the Hölder continuity of solutions at the boundary.

As said in the beginning of the proof, the quantities $\lambda B \cap \Omega$ lack connectedness, and it will be more convenient to work with a tent set T_{2Q^*} , which has all the desired connectedness by Lemma 5.23. The cube Q^* and the constant K are defined as follow. Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $2^{-k-2} \leq r \leq 2^{-k-1}$, and we write Q for the unique cube in \mathbb{D}_k containing x . Notice that $2Q \supset B \cap \Gamma$, but T_{2Q} is not necessarily bigger than B , and so we take Q^* the first ancestor of Q such that $\text{dist}(T_{2Q}, T_{2Q^*}^c) > \ell(Q)$. Check that the difference of generations between Q and Q^* is uniformly finite, and so combined with (5.15), we obtain that we can find K that

depends only on n , c_1 , and C_2 such that

$$(15.17) \quad 2B \cap \Omega \subset T_{2Q^*} \subset \frac{1}{2}B^* := \frac{K}{2}B.$$

We can link any couple of points in T_{2Q^*} by a chain of balls B_i that satisfies $2B_i \subset 2B^* \cap \Omega$. The proof of this fact is similar to the proof of fact that T_{2Q^*} satisfies the chain condition $C(\kappa, M)$ for some κ, M (see Lemma 5.23) and thus will be omitted. Therefore, the fact that $u(X) > 0$ somewhere, that T_{2Q^*} is connected, and the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), maybe applied a few times, yield $u(X_0) > 0$. We can rescale u and assume that $u(X_0) = 1$.

We claim that there exists $M > 0$ such that for any integer $N \geq 1$ and $Y \in T_{2Q^*}$,

$$(15.18) \quad \delta(Y) \geq \epsilon^N r \implies u(Y) \leq M^N,$$

where ϵ comes from (15.16) and the constant M depends only upon n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . We will prove the claim by induction. The base case is given by the following. We want to show the existence of $M_1 \geq 1$ such that

$$(15.19) \quad u(Y) \leq M_1 \quad \text{for every } Y \in T_{2Q^*} \text{ such that } \delta(Y) \geq \epsilon^2 r.$$

Indeed, if $Y \in T_{2Q^*}$ satisfies $\delta(Y) \geq \epsilon^2 r$, Proposition 2.18 implies that we can link Y to X_0 by a chain of balls that stay away from the boundary and with length uniformly bounded by $C(\epsilon)$. We can construct the chain such that it stays also far from the boundary of B^{*1} . Together with the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), we obtain (15.19), and hence (15.18) for $N = 1, 2$ as long as M is chosen bigger than M_1 .

Now, let $Y \in T_{2Q^*}$ such that $\delta(Y) \leq \epsilon^2 r$. By construction of T_{2Q^*} , Y belongs to some $\gamma_{Q^*}^*(z)$ for some $z \in 2Q^*$. We take Z a Corkscrew point associated to z and $C_1 \delta(Y)/\epsilon$. Since $\epsilon < C_1^{-1}$, $Z \in B(z, r)$, and so Z stays in T_{2Q^*} . In addition, by construction, $\delta(Z) \geq \delta(Y)/\epsilon$ and $|Z - Y| \leq \delta(Y)/\epsilon^2$; these two estimates can be combined to Proposition 2.18 (existence of Harnack chains, as before the chain can stay far from ∂B^*) and Lemma 11.35 (Harnack inequality) to get we the existence of $M_2 \geq 1$ such that $u(Y) \leq M_2 u(Z)$. So we just proved that

$$(15.20) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{for any } Y \in T_{Q^*} \text{ such that } \delta(Y) \leq \epsilon^{-2} r, \\ &\text{there exists } Z \in T_{2Q^*} \text{ such that } \delta(Z) \geq \delta(Y)/\epsilon \text{ and } u(Y) \leq M_2 u(Z). \end{aligned}$$

We turn to the main induction step. Set $M = \max\{M_1, M_2\} \geq 1$ and let $N \geq 2$ be given. Assume, by induction hypothesis, that for any $Z \in T_{2Q^*}$ satisfying $\delta(Z) \geq \epsilon^N \ell(Q)$, we have $u(Z) \leq M^N$. Let $Y \in T_{2Q^*}$ be such that $\delta(Y) \geq \epsilon^{N+1} \ell(Q)$. The assertion (15.20) yields the existence of $Z \in T_{2Q^*}$ such that $\delta(Z) \geq \delta(Y)/\epsilon \geq \epsilon^N \ell(Q)$ and $u(Y) \leq M_2 u(Z) \leq M u(Z)$. By the induction hypothesis, $u(Y) \leq M^{N+1}$. This completes our induction step, and the proof of (15.18) for every $N \geq 1$.

Choose an integer i such that $2^i \geq M$, where M is the constant of (15.18) that we just found, and then set $M' = M^{i+3}$. We want to prove by contradiction that

$$(15.21) \quad u(X) \leq M' u(X_0) = M' \quad \text{for every } X \in B(x_0, r).$$

¹This fact is true because by construction of T_{2Q^*} , one can see that the center of the balls constituting the chain can be taken in T_{2Q^*} , and (15.17) let us a bit of freedom, but it may be easier for the reader to think that this statement would be also true by taking a larger K

So we assume that

$$(15.22) \quad \text{there exists } X_1 \in B(x_0, r) \text{ such that } u(X_1) > M'$$

and we want to prove by induction that for every integer $k \geq 1$,

$$(15.23) \quad \text{there exists } X_k \in T_{2Q^*} \text{ such that } u(X_k) > M^{i+2+k} \text{ and } \text{dist}(X_k, B) \leq (1 - 2^{1-k})r.$$

The base step of the induction is given by (15.22) and we want to do the induction step. Let $k \geq 1$ be given and assume that (15.23) holds. From the contraposition of (15.18), we deduce that $\delta(X_k) < \epsilon^{i+2+k}r$. Choose $x_k \in \Gamma$ such that $|X_k - x_k| = \delta(X_k) < \epsilon^{i+2+k}r$. By the induction hypothesis,

$$(15.24) \quad \text{dist}(x_k, B) \leq |x_k - X_k| + \text{dist}(X_k, B) \leq (1 - 2^{1-k})r + \epsilon^{i+2+k}r$$

and, since $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}$,

$$(15.25) \quad |x_k - x_0| \leq (1 - 2^{1-k} - 2^{-2-k})r.$$

Now, due to (15.16), we can find $X_{k+1} \in B(x_k, \epsilon^{2+k}r)$ such that

$$(15.26) \quad u(X_{k+1}) \geq 2^i \sup_{X \in B(x_k, \epsilon^{i+2+k}r)} u(X) \geq 2^i u(X_k) \geq M^{i+2+(k+1)}.$$

The induction step will be complete if we can prove that $\text{dist}(X_{k+1}, T_{2Q}) \leq (1 - 2^{-k})r$. Indeed,

$$(15.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{dist}(X_{k+1}, B) &\leq |X_{k+1} - x_k| + \text{dist}(x_k, B) \leq \epsilon^{2+k}r + (1 - 2^{1-k} - 2^{-2-k})r \\ &\leq (1 - 2^{-k})r \end{aligned}$$

by (15.25) and because $\epsilon \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

Let us sum up. We assumed the existence of $X_1 \in B$ such that $u(X_1) > M'$ and we end up with (15.23), that is a sequence X_k of values in $2B$ such that $u(X_k)$ increases to $+\infty$. Up to a subsequence, we can thus find a point in $\overline{2B} \subset B^*$ where u is not continuous, which contradicts Lemma 11.32. Hence $u(X) \leq M' = M'u(X_0)$ for $X \in B$. Lemma 15.14 follows. \square

We can now compare the harmonic measure with the Green function, that can be seen as a weak version of the comparison principle.

Lemma 15.28. *Let $B := B(x_0, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ . Let X_0 is a corkscrew point associated to x_0 and r . Then one has*

$$(15.29) \quad C^{-1} \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \leq \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \leq C \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B,$$

and

$$(15.30) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{5}{4}B) \leq C \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in [B \cap \Omega] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4),$$

where $C > 0$ depends only upon n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A .

Remark 15.31. The bound (15.30) may look a bit artificial. There is nothing deep about the constant $\frac{5}{4}$ in the left-hand side. We could have used 2 instead, and obtain a statement which looks a little weaker but is actually equivalent (we leave the proof of this to the reader); we simply reproduced $\frac{5}{4}$ in the form given by our general comparison principle (Theorem 15.64).

Observe also that we do not necessarily have the lower bound in (15.30). See Remark 15.6.

Proof. This lemma is the analogue of [DFM2, Lemmas 11.9 and 11.11].

First, we quickly prove the first inequality in (15.29). The upper bound (14.64) for the Green function, together with (H4), implies that

$$(15.32) \quad 0 \leq \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \leq C \quad \text{for } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

As in the proof of Lemma 15.1, we take $h \in C_0^\infty(B)$ such that $0 \leq h \leq 1$ and $h \equiv 1$ on $\frac{1}{2}B$. We set $u_h \in W$ for the solution to $Lu_h = 0$ with $\text{Tr } u_h = \text{Tr } h$. By the positivity of the harmonic measure,

$$(15.33) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \cap \frac{1}{2}B) \leq u_h(X) \leq \omega^X(\Gamma \cap B) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega.$$

We combine (15.33) with the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure (15.3) to get that

$$(15.34) \quad u_h \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2).$$

The estimates (15.32) and (15.34) easily infer the existence of a constant κ such that

$$v(X) := \kappa u_h(X) - \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

The assumptions of Lemma 14.33 for the function v and the sets $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ and $F = B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ are satisfied, which implies that $v \geq 0$ on E , i.e.,

$$(15.35) \quad \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \leq \kappa u_h \leq \omega^X(\Gamma \cap B) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

This is stronger than the first inequality in (15.29).

We shall also use the following result on Green functions: for $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap W$ and $X \notin \text{supp } \phi$,

$$(15.36) \quad u_\phi(X) = - \int_{\Omega} A \nabla \phi(Y) \cdot \nabla_y g(X, Y) dY,$$

where $u_\phi \in W$ is the solution to $Lu = 0$, with the Dirichlet condition $\text{Tr } u_\phi = \text{Tr } \phi$ on Γ , given by Lemma 12.2. The identity (15.36) is the same as (11.70) in [DFM2], and its proof - which only relies on the properties on the Green functions given in Section 14 - is the same as in [DFM2].

We turn to the proof of the upper bound in (15.29), that is,

$$(15.37) \quad \omega^X(B(x_0, r) \cap \Gamma) \leq C \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B.$$

For the rest of the proof, K is the constant in Lemma 15.14. Let $X \in \Omega \setminus 2B$ be given, and choose $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$, $\phi \equiv 1$ on $B \cap \Gamma$, $\text{supp } \phi \subset E_B := \{Y \in \Omega, \text{dist}(Y, B \cap \Gamma) \geq (100K)^{-1}r\}$, and $|\nabla \phi| \leq 200K/r$. We get that

$$(15.38) \quad u_\phi(X) \leq \frac{C}{r} \int_{E_B} |\nabla_y g(X, Y)| dm(Y)$$

by (15.36) and (11.2), and since $\omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \leq u_\phi(X)$ by the positivity of the harmonic measure,

$$(15.39) \quad \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \leq \frac{C}{r} \int_{E_B} |\nabla_y g(X, Y)| dm(Y).$$

We cover E_B by a finitely overlapping collection of balls $(B_i)_{i \in \mathcal{I}}$ centered on $B \cap \Gamma$ and of radius $(10K)^{-1}r$. Then

$$(15.40) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) &\leq \frac{C}{r} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \int_{B_i \cap \Omega} |\nabla_y g(X, Y)| dm(Y) \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \frac{m(B_i \cap \Omega)^{1/2}}{r} \left(\int_{B_i \cap \Omega} |\nabla_y g(X, Y)|^2 dm(Y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \frac{m(B_i \cap \Omega)^{1/2}}{r^2} \left(\int_{2B_i \cap \Omega} |g(X, Y)|^2 dm(Y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we use successively the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and Cacciopoli's inequality at the boundary (Lemma 11.15); the use of Cacciopoli's inequality is indeed allowed because $Y \rightarrow g(X, Y)$ is a solution of $L_T u := -\text{div } A^T \nabla u$ in $2B_i \cap \Omega$ by Lemmas 14.78 and 14.60 (iii). Observe that $Y \rightarrow g(X, Y)$ is more generally a solution of $L_T u := -\text{div } A^T \nabla u$ in each set $2KB_i \cap \Omega$, because the radius of $2KB_i$ is less than $r/2$ and hence $2KB_i \subset 2B \not\ni X$. As a consequence, Lemma 15.14 yields that

$$(15.41) \quad \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \lesssim \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} \frac{m(B_i)}{r^2} g(X, X_i),$$

where X_i is a corkscrew point associated to the ball B_i . Hence

$$(15.42) \quad \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \lesssim \frac{m(B)}{r^2} g(X, X_0)$$

because of the finite overlapping of the $(B_i)_i$, the Harnack inequality, and the fact that we can easily find Harnack chains of balls that link X_i to X_0 and that avoids X . The bounds (15.37) and then (15.29) follow.

The proof of (15.30) can be treated in a similar manner, and we refer to [DFM2, Lemma 11.11] for additional ideas on the proof. \square

Lemma 15.43 (Doubling volume property for the harmonic measure). *Let $\alpha > 1$, and take a ball $B := B(x_0, r)$ in \mathbb{R}^n centered on Γ . One has*

$$(15.44) \quad \omega^X(2B \cap \Gamma) \leq C_\alpha \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2\alpha B,$$

where $C_\alpha > 0$ depends only upon n , C_1 to C_6 , C_A , and α .

Proof. The proof is the same as the one of [DFM2, Lemma 11.102]. Here are some ideas.

When $\alpha = 2$, we use Lemma 15.28, the doubling property (H4), the Harnack inequality, and the existence of Harnack chains of balls to write

$$(15.45) \quad \omega^X(2B \cap \Gamma) \lesssim \frac{m(2B)}{(2r)^2} g(X, X_2) \lesssim \frac{m(B)}{r^2} g(X, X_1) \lesssim \omega^X(B \cap \Gamma),$$

where X_1 and X_2 are corkscrew points associated to respectively (x_0, r) and $(x_0, 2r)$.

When $1 < \alpha < 2$, we cover $2B \cap \Gamma$ by a collection of finitely overlapping balls $2B_i$ of radius $2r_\alpha := (\alpha - 1)r$ and centered on $B(x_0, 2r - \frac{3}{2}r_\alpha) \cap \Gamma$. In this case, for any $X \in \Omega \setminus 2\alpha B$

$$(15.46) \quad \omega^X(2B \cap \Gamma) \leq \sum_i \omega^X(2B_i \cap \Gamma) \lesssim \sum_i \omega^X(B_i \cap \Gamma) \lesssim \omega^X(B(x_0, 2r - \frac{1}{2}r_\alpha) \cap \Gamma),$$

where the second estimate is due to (15.45). We repeat the argument a finite number of time (depending in $\alpha - 1 > 0$) to get (15.44). The lemma follows. \square

Lemma 15.47 (Comparison principle for global solutions). *Let $B := B(x_0, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ , and let $X_0 \in \Omega$ be a corkscrew point associated to (x_0, r) . Let $u, v \in W$ be two non-negative, non identically zero, solutions to $Lu = Lv = 0$ in Ω such that $\text{Tr } u = \text{Tr } v = 0$ on $\Gamma \setminus B(x_0, r)$. Then*

$$(15.48) \quad C^{-1} \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \leq \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B,$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A .

Remark 15.49. We also have (15.48) for any $X \in \Omega \setminus B(x_0, \alpha r)$, where $\alpha > 1$. In this case, the constant C depends also on α . We let the reader check that the proof below can be easily adapted to prove this too.

Proof. The proof is very similar to the one of [DFM2, Lemma 11.14]. Let us recall the main steps and show the differences.

By symmetry of the roles of u and v , we only need to show the upper bound

$$(15.50) \quad \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B.$$

Notice also that thanks to the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), $v(X) > 0$ on the whole Ω , so we we don't need to be careful when we divide by $v(X)$.

We introduce some notation for two boundary balls: set $\Gamma_1 := \Gamma \cap B$ and $\Gamma_2 := \Gamma \cap \frac{15}{8}B$. The proof of the lemma is composed of three steps :

(a) we prove the lower bound

$$(15.51) \quad v(X) \geq C^{-1} \omega^X(\Gamma_1) v(X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B;$$

(b) we prove the upper bound

$$(15.52) \quad u(X) \leq C u(X_0) \omega^X(\Gamma_2) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B;$$

(c) we conclude by using the fact that the harmonic measure is doubling (Lemma 15.43).

The proof of (15.51) can be done exactly as in [DFM2, Lemma 11.14]. Let us quickly sketch it. By the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), for all $X \in B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2)$, we have $v(X) \gtrsim v(X_0)$. Together with the upper bound (14.64), we get the existence of a constant K_1 such that the function

$$v_1(X) := K_1 v(X) - \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(X, X_0)$$

satisfies all the assumption of the maximum principle (Lemma 14.33) with $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ and $F = B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$. Indeed, since v is non-negative everywhere, it forces $\text{Tr } v_1 = \text{Tr } v \geq 0$. We deduce that $v_1 \geq 0$ on E , i.e.

$$\frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(X, X_0) \leq K_1 v(X) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

The claim (15.51) is now an immediate consequence of Lemma 15.28.

We turn to the proof of (15.52). We first check that

$$(15.53) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \frac{13}{8}B \setminus \frac{11}{8}B.$$

Let K as in Lemma 15.14. We want to establish (15.53) in the two sets:

$$(15.54) \quad \Omega_1 := \Omega \cap \left\{ X \in B(x_0, \frac{13}{8}r) \setminus B(x_0, \frac{11}{8}r), \delta(X) < \frac{1}{8K}r \right\}$$

and

$$(15.55) \quad \Omega_2 := \left\{ X \in B(x_0, \frac{13}{8}r) \setminus B(x_0, \frac{11}{8}r), \delta(X) \geq \frac{1}{8K}r \right\}.$$

The proof of (15.53) on Ω_2 is easy, it is only a consequence of the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35) and the existence of Harnack chains.

Then, we prove (15.53) for $X \in \Omega_1$. Let thus $X \in \Omega_1$ be given. Take $x \in \Gamma$ such that $|X - x| = \delta(X)$; in particular, $|X - x| \leq \frac{r}{8}$, and hence $x \in \frac{7}{4}B$. Now let X_1 be a Corkscrew point for $(x, \frac{r}{4K})$. Since u is a non-negative solution of $Lu = 0$ in $B(x, \frac{r}{4}) \cap \Omega$ satisfying $\text{Tr } u = 0$ on $B(x, \frac{r}{4}) \cap \Gamma$, Lemma 15.14 gives that $u(Y) \leq Cu(X_1)$ for $Y \in B(x, \frac{r}{4K})$ and thus $u(X) \leq Cu(X_1)$. By the existence of Harnack chains (Proposition 2.18) and the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35), $u(X_1) \leq Cu(X_0)$. Hence $u(X) \leq u(X_1)$, which completes the proof of (15.53) on Ω_1 .

The end of the proof is as in in [DFM2, Lemma 11.117], but let us recall it. We proved (15.53) and now we want to get (15.52). Recall from Lemma 15.1 that $\omega^X(\frac{7}{4}B \cap \Gamma) \geq C^{-1}$ for $X \in \frac{13}{8}B \cap \Omega$. Hence, by (15.53),

$$(15.56) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0) \omega^X(\frac{7}{4}B \cap \Gamma) \quad \text{for } X \in \left[\frac{13}{8}B \setminus \frac{11}{8}B \right] \cap \Omega.$$

Let $h \in C_0^\infty(B(x_0, \frac{15}{8}r))$ be such that $0 \leq h \leq 1$ and $h \equiv 1$ on $B(x_0, \frac{7}{4}r)$. Then let $u_h \in W$ be the solution of $Lu_h = 0$ with the Dirichlet condition $\text{Tr } u_h = \text{Tr } h$. By the positivity of

the harmonic measure,

$$(15.57) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0)u_h(X) \quad \text{for } X \in \left[\frac{13}{8}B \setminus \frac{11}{8}B \right] \cap \Omega.$$

The maximum principle given by Lemma 14.33 - where we take $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{\frac{11}{8}B}$ and $F = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \frac{13}{8}B$ - yields

$$(15.58) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0)u_h(X) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \frac{13}{8}B$$

and hence

$$(15.59) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0)\omega^X(\Gamma_2) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \frac{13}{8}B,$$

where we use again the positivity of the harmonic measure. The assertion (15.52) is now proven.

We conclude as follows. Because of (15.51) and (15.52),

$$(15.60) \quad \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \frac{\omega^X(\Gamma_2)}{\omega^X(\Gamma_1)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B.$$

The bound (15.50) - and thus the lemma - follows then from the fact that $\omega^X(\Gamma_2) \lesssim \omega^X(\Gamma_1)$, which is given by Lemma 15.43. \square

Lemma 15.61 (Comparison principle for harmonic measures / Change of poles). *Let $B := B(x_0, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ and let X_0 be a corkscrew point associated to (x_0, r) . Let $E, F \subset \Gamma \cap B$ be two Borel subsets of Γ such that $\omega^{X_0}(E)$ and $\omega^{X_0}(F)$ are positive. Then*

$$(15.62) \quad C^{-1} \frac{\omega^{X_0}(E)}{\omega^{X_0}(F)} \leq \frac{\omega^X(E)}{\omega^X(F)} \leq C \frac{\omega^{X_0}(E)}{\omega^{X_0}(F)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B,$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . In particular, with the choice $F = B \cap \Gamma$,

$$(15.63) \quad C^{-1} \omega^{X_0}(E) \leq \frac{\omega^X(E)}{\omega^X(B \cap \Gamma)} \leq C \omega^{X_0}(E) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus 2B,$$

where $C > 0$ depends on the same quantity as for (15.62).

Proof. This result can be deduced from Lemma 15.47 with the same proof we obtained [DFM2, Lemma 11.135] from [DFM2, Lemma 11.117]. It relies on approximations of $X \mapsto \omega^X(E)$ and $X \mapsto \omega^X(F)$ by solutions in W to $Lu = 0$ in Ω . \square

Theorem 15.64 (Comparison principle for locally defined functions). *There exists $K \geq 2$ depending only on n , C_1 , and C_2 such that the following holds.*

Let $B := B(x_0, r)$ be a ball centered on Γ , and let $X_0 \in \Omega$ be a corkscrew point associated to (x_0, r) . Take $u, v \in W_r(KB \cap \overline{\Omega})$ to be two non-negative, not identically zero, solutions to $Lu = Lv = 0$ in $KB \cap \Omega$, such that $\text{Tr } u = \text{Tr } v = 0$ on $KB \cap \Gamma$. Then

$$(15.65) \quad C^{-1} \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \leq \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \cap B,$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A .

Proof. Two strategies can be used to prove this theorem:

- (i) If we mimic the classical proof from the codimension 1 case, we need to find a (good enough) domain D such that $B \cap \Omega \subset D \subset KB \cap \Omega$, and we work with the harmonic measure on ∂D of the operator L restricted to D . One might think that for instance $D = 2B \cap \Omega$ will work out, but this choice of D will not be “good enough” if it is not connected (and it can easily happen).

The difficulty is first to construct such a D that satisfies the corkscrew point condition and the Harnack chain condition, but this part could be possibly done by considering the tents sets constructed in Section 5. Yet, even with such good D , we still need to build a measure μ_D on ∂D which is suitable, in particular satisfies (H5) for this particular domain. Well, at the present moment, we don't even know if building such μ_D is possible with our assumptions.

- (ii) The second strategy, that we shall apply, is to follow the ideas used in [DFM2, Theorem 11.146]. In this strategy, we are not allowed to consider a harmonic measure different from the one we defined on Γ . The main pitfall in the present theory which did not exist in [DFM2] is the fact that $\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B)$ can be null because $\Gamma \setminus B$ is empty, and so we do not necessary have the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure, and we shall use the estimate (15.4) involving the Green function instead.

We may have chosen to restrict our attention to the balls B that do not cover entirely Γ . Here we decided to allow more balls, but then when we take r large in our theorem - when Ω is unbounded and Γ is bounded - we need to impose stronger conditions (and we get a stronger conclusion).

Step 1: Construction of a function $f_{y_0,s}$.

Let $y_0 \in \Gamma$ and $s > 0$. We write Y_0 for a corkscrew point associated to y_0 and s . Roughly speaking, we would like to use the function $f_{y_0,s}(X)$ defined by

$$(15.66) \quad f_{y_0,s}(X) := \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) - K_2 \left[\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B(y_0, K_1 s)) + \frac{m(B(y_0, K_1 s) \cap \Omega)}{(K_1 s)^2} g(X, Y_{K_1}) \right]$$

where Y_{K_1} is a Corkscrew point associated to y_0 and $K_1 s$, and where $K_1, K_2 > 0$ are some large constants that depend only on n, C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . We could show that with large enough choices of K_1 and K_2 , $f_{y_0,s}$ is positive in $B(y_0, s)$ and negative outside of a big ball $B(y_0, 2K_1 s)$. However, we want to use the maximum principle to extend such inequalities to larger regions, and with this definition involving the harmonic measure, our $f_{y_0,s}$ is not smooth enough to be used in Lemma 14.33. So we shall first replace $\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B(y_0, K_1 s))$ in (15.66) by some solution of $Lu = 0$ with smooth Dirichlet condition.

Let $h \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that $0 \leq h \leq 1$, $h \equiv 0$ on $B(0, 1/2)$ and $h \equiv 1$ on the complement of $B(0, 1)$. For $\beta > 1$ (which will be chosen large), we define h_β by $h_\beta(x) = h(\frac{x-y_0}{\beta s})$. Let u_β be the solution, given by Lemma 12.2, of $Lu_\beta = 0$ with the Dirichlet condition $\text{Tr } u_\beta = \text{Tr } h_\beta$. Notice that $u_\beta \in W$ because $1 - u_\beta$ is the solution of L with the smooth and compactly supported trace of $1 - h_\beta$. By the positivity of the harmonic measure, it holds that for any $X \in \Omega$ and $\gamma > 0$,

$$(15.67) \quad \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B(y_0, \beta s)) \leq u_\beta(X) \leq \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B(y_0, \beta s/2)),$$

and we can see here that u_β will be used as a smooth substitute of the harmonic measure.

Similarly to (15.32), using the Green function upper bounds and (H4), we have

$$(15.68) \quad \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \leq C \quad \text{for } X \in B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4).$$

Then by Lemma 14.33 with $E = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$ and $F = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2)}$,

$$(15.69) \quad \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \leq C \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4).$$

From this and the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure (Lemma 15.1), we deduce that for $\beta \in (1, \infty)$ and $X \in \Omega \setminus B(y_0, 2\beta s)$

$$(15.70) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) &\leq K_2 \left[\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus B(y_0, \beta s)) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \right] \\ &\leq K_2 \left[u_\beta(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where Y_β is a corkscrew point associated to $(y_0, \beta s)$, and where the constant $K_2 > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A ; in particular, K_2 does not depend on β .

Our aim now is to find $K_1 \geq 20C_1$ such that, for $X \in \Omega \cap [B(y_0, s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)]$,

$$(15.71) \quad K_2 \left[u_{K_1}(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, K_1 s) \cap \Omega)}{(K_1 s)^2} g(X, Y_{K_1}) \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0).$$

According to the Hölder continuity at the boundary (Lemma 11.32), we have

$$(15.72) \quad \sup_{B(y_0, 10s)} u_\beta \leq C\beta^{-\alpha}.$$

Moreover, Lemma 14.83 applied to $g(\cdot, Y_\beta)$ implies, that

$$(15.73) \quad \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \leq C\beta^{-\alpha} \quad \text{for } X \in B(y_0, 10s).$$

If both cases, we need β to be big enough, for instance $\beta \geq 20C_1$, and the constants C and $\alpha > 0$ depend only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . Due to the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure given by (15.4) - and (H4) - we have

$$u_4 + \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus B(y_0, 5s).$$

By the last estimate in (15.72)–(15.73), there exists $K_3 > 0$ such that

$$(15.74) \quad u_\beta(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \leq K_3 \beta^{-\alpha} \left[u_4(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \right]$$

for $X \in \Omega \cap [B(y_0, 10s) \setminus B(y_0, 5s)]$. In addition, by increasing K_3 if needed, the estimates (15.72)–(15.73) and the lower bound in (14.65) for the Green function imply that

$$(15.75) \quad u_\beta(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \leq K_3 \beta^{-\alpha} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0)$$

when $X \in B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$. We invoke then Lemma 14.33, used on the function

$$X \rightarrow K_3\beta^{-\alpha} \left[u_4(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \right] - \left[u_\beta(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) \right]$$

and the sets $E = B(y_0, 10s) \setminus \overline{B}(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$ and $F = \overline{B}(y_0, 5s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2)$, to deduce that for $X \in \Omega \cap B(y_0, 10s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$,

$$\begin{aligned} u_\beta(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, \beta s) \cap \Omega)}{(\beta s)^2} g(X, Y_\beta) &\leq K_3\beta^{-\alpha} \left[u_4(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \right] \\ &\leq K_3\beta^{-\alpha} \left[\omega^X(B(y_0, 4s)) + \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \right] \\ &\leq C\beta^{-\alpha} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 15.28. Therefore, (15.71) can be indeed achieved for some large K_1 , that depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A (recall that K_2 is already fixed, and depends on the same parameters).

Define the function $f_{y_0, s}$ on $\Omega \setminus \{Y_0\}$ by

$$(15.76) \quad f(X) := \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0) - K_2 \left[u_{K_1}(X) + \frac{m(B(y_0, K_1 s) \cap \Omega)}{(K_1 s)^2} g(X, Y_{K_1}) \right].$$

The inequality (15.70) gives

$$(15.77) \quad f_{y_0, s}(X) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus B(y_0, 2K_1 s),$$

and the estimate (15.71) proves that

$$(15.78) \quad f_{y_0, s}(X) \geq \frac{1}{2} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(X, Y_0)$$

for $X \in \Omega \cap [B(y_0, s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)]$.

Step 2: End of the proof

Let us turn to the proof of the comparison principle. By symmetry and as in Lemma 15.47, it suffices to prove the upper bound in (15.65), that is

$$(15.79) \quad \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \cap B, \text{ where } B = B(x_0, r).$$

We claim that

$$(15.80) \quad v(X) \geq C^{-1} \frac{m(B)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(X, X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in [\Omega \cap B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4),$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . So let $X \in \Omega \cap B$ be given. Two cases may happen. If $\delta(X) \geq \frac{r}{8K_1}$, where K_1 comes from (15.71) and is the same as in the definition of $f_{y_0, s}$, the existence of Harnack chains (Proposition 2.18) and the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35) give that

$$v(X) \approx v(X_0)$$

For the above inequality to hold, we need the Harnack chains to stay in the area where v is a solution; we take K big enough to make sure that it happens, and by Proposition 2.18, K need to depend only on C_1 and C_2 . Similarly, Proposition 2.18 and Lemma 11.35, together with the bound (14.65) on the Green function, give that

$$\frac{m(B)}{r^2}g(X, X_0) \approx 1 \quad \text{on } [\Omega \cap B(x_0, r)] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

We conclude that for all $X \in [\Omega \cap B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ satisfying $\delta(X) \geq \frac{r}{8K_1}$.

$$(15.81) \quad v(X) \approx v(X_0) \frac{m(B)}{r^2}g(X, X_0).$$

The more interesting remaining case is when $\delta(X) < \frac{r}{8K_1}$. Take $y_0 \in \Gamma$ such that $|X - y_0| = \delta(X)$. Set $s := \frac{r}{8K_1}$ and Y_0 a corkscrew point associated to (y_0, s) . The ball $B(y_0, \frac{1}{2}r) = B(y_0, 8K_1s)$ is contained in $B(x_0, \frac{7}{4}r)$. The following points hold :

- The quantity $\int_{B(y_0, 4K_1s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)} |\nabla v|^2 dm$ is finite because $v \in W_r(B(x_0, 2r))$. The fact that $\int_{B(y_0, 4K_1s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)} |\nabla f_{y_0, s}|^2 dm$ is finite as well follows from the property (14.61) of the Green function.
- There exists $K_4 > 0$ such that

$$(15.82) \quad K_4 v(Y) - v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}(Y) \geq 0 \quad \text{for } Y \in B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4).$$

This latter inequality is due to the following two bounds: the fact that

$$(15.83) \quad f_{y_0, s}(Y) \leq \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} g(Y, Y_0) \leq C \quad \text{for } Y \in B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4),$$

which is a consequence of the definition (15.76) and (14.64), and the bound

$$(15.84) \quad v(Y) \geq C^{-1} v(Y_0) \quad \text{for } Y \in B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2),$$

which comes from the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35).

- The function $K_4 v - v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}$ is nonnegative on $\Omega \cap [B(y_0, 4K_1s) \setminus B(y_0, 2K_1s)]$. Indeed, $v \geq 0$ on $\Omega \cap B(y_0, 4K_1s)$ and, thanks to (15.77), $f_{y_0, s} \leq 0$ on $\Omega \setminus B(y_0, 2K_1s)$.
- The trace of $K_4 v - v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}$ is non-negative on $B(y_0, 4K_1s) \cap \Gamma$ again because $\text{Tr } v = 0$ on $B(y_0, 4K_1s) \cap \Gamma$ and $\text{Tr}[f_{y_0, s}] \leq 0$ on $B(y_0, 4K_1s) \cap \Gamma$ by construction.

The previous points prove that $K_4 v - v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}$ satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 14.33 with $E = B(y_0, 4K_1s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$ and $F = B(y_0, 2K_1s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/2)$. As a consequence, for any $Y \in B(y_0, 4K_1s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$

$$(15.85) \quad K_4 v(Y) - v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}(Y) \geq 0,$$

and hence, for any $Y \in B(y_0, s) \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4)$

$$(15.86) \quad v(Y) \geq (K_4)^{-1} v(Y_0) f_{y_0, s}(Y) \geq C^{-1} \frac{m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega)}{s^2} v(Y_0) g(Y, Y_0)$$

by (15.78). The points X_0 and Y_0 are both corkscrew points, and they can be linked by a Harnack chain of balls whose length depends only on $r/s = 8K_1$, that is with uniformly bounded length. So using the Harnack inequality on every ball of the chain, we deduce that $v(Y_0) \approx v(X_0)$ and $g(Y, Y_0) \approx g(Y, X_0)$ whenever $Y \in B(y_0, s)$ is far from Y_0 and X_0 (but it

cannot be close to X_0 since $K_1 \geq 20C_1$). Moreover, $s^{-2}m(B(y_0, s) \cap \Omega) \approx r^{-2}m(B \cap \Omega)$ by (H4). Therefore (15.85) becomes

$$v(Y) \geq C^{-1} \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(Y, X_0) \quad \text{for } Y \in [\Omega \cap B(y_0, s)] \setminus B(Y_0, \delta(Y_0)/4).$$

Since the two functions of Y in the inequality above are solutions in $\Omega \cap B(y_0, 2s)$, the Harnack inequality yields the following improvement:

$$v(Y) \geq C^{-1} \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(Y, X_0) \quad \text{for } Y \in \Omega \cap B(y_0, s).$$

Recall that $X \in B(y_0, s)$ by construction of y_0 and s . We conclude, at last, that even when $X \in \Omega \cap B$ is such that $\delta(X) < \frac{r}{8K_1}$, we still have

$$v(X) \geq C^{-1} \frac{m(B)}{r^2} v(X_0) g(X, X_0).$$

The claim (15.80) follows.

Now we want to prove that, for all $X \in [\Omega \cap B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$,

$$(15.87) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0) \left[\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{5}{4}B) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(\cdot, X_0) \right],$$

where the constant $C > 0$ depends only on n , C_1 to C_6 , and C_A . By Lemma 15.14,

$$(15.88) \quad u(X) \leq Cu(X_0) \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \cap \frac{7}{4}B,$$

as long as K is large enough so that Lemma 15.14 can be applied. But again, K does not need to depend on anything else than n , C_1 and C_2 . Pick $h' \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $0 \leq h' \leq 1$, $h' \equiv 1$ outside of $\frac{3}{2}B$, and $h' \equiv 0$ on $\frac{5}{4}B$. Let $u_{h'} = U(h')$ be the solution of $Lu_{h'} = 0$ with the data $\text{Tr } u_{h'} = \text{Tr } h'$ (given by Lemma 12.2). As before, $u_{h'} \in W$ because $1 - u_{h'} = U(1 - h)$ and $1 - h$ is a test function. Also, $u_{h'}(X) \geq \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{3}{2}B)$ by monotonicity. So (15.4), which states the non-degeneracy of the harmonic measure, gives

$$(15.89) \quad u_{h'}(X) + \frac{m(\frac{3}{2}B \cap \Omega)}{(\frac{3}{2}r)^2} g(X, X_{3/2}) \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \frac{13}{8}B,$$

where $X_{3/2}$ is a corkscrew point associated to $(x_0, \frac{3}{2}r)$. The doubling property (H4) and Harnack inequality for the function $g(X, \cdot) = g_T(\cdot, X)$ entail now that

$$(15.90) \quad u_{h'}(X) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \geq C^{-1} \quad \text{for } X \in \Omega \setminus \frac{13}{8}B.$$

The combination of (15.88) and (15.90) yields the existence of $K_5 > 0$ such that

$$\tilde{u} := K_5 u(X_0) \left[u_{h'} + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(\cdot, X_0) \right] - u \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \Omega \cap \left[\frac{7}{4}B \setminus \frac{13}{8}B \right].$$

Moreover, using the Harnack inequality and the Green function lower bounds, by increasing slightly K_5 if needed, we also have $\tilde{u} \geq 0$ in $B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2) \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$. Now, it is not very hard to see that \tilde{u} satisfies all the assumptions of Lemma 14.33, with the sets $E = \frac{7}{4}B \setminus \overline{B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)}$ and $F = \frac{13}{8}B \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/2)$. Observe in particular that

$u_{h'} \in W$, $Tu_{h'} \geq 0$, and as long as we choose $K \geq 2$, $u \in W_r(2B)$ and $Tu = 0$ on $\Gamma \cap 2B$. Then by Lemma 14.33,

$$(15.91) \quad u(X) \leq K_5 u(X_0) \left[u_{h'}(X) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \right] \quad \text{for } X \in [\Omega \cap \frac{7}{4}B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4),$$

and since $u_{h'}(X) \leq \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{5}{4}B)$ for all $X \in \Omega$,

$$u(X) \leq C u(X_0) \left[\omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{5}{4}B) + \frac{m(B \cap \Omega)}{r^2} g(X, X_0) \right] \quad \text{for } X \in [\Omega \cap \frac{7}{4}B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

The claim (15.87) follows.

The bounds (15.80) and (15.87) imply that

$$(15.92) \quad \frac{u(X)}{v(X)} \leq C \frac{u(X_0)}{v(X_0)} \left[\frac{r^2 \omega^X(\Gamma \setminus \frac{5}{4}B)}{m(B \cap \Omega)g(X, X_0)} + 1 \right] \quad \text{for } X \in [\Omega \cap B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4).$$

The bound (15.79) in the set $[\Omega \cap B] \setminus B(X_0, \delta(X_0)/4)$ is now a consequence of the above inequality and (15.30). The bound (15.79) in the full domain $\Omega \cap B$ is then an easy consequence of the Harnack inequality (Lemma 11.35). \square

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GUY DAVID. UNIVERSITÉ PARIS-SACLAY, CNRS, LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES D'ORSAY, 91405 ORSAY, FRANCE

E-mail address: guy.david@universite-paris-saclay.fr

JOSEPH FENEUIL. MATHEMATICS DEPARTMENT, TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19147, USA

E-mail address: joseph.feneuil@temple.edu

SVITLANA MAYBORODA. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55455, USA

E-mail address: svitlana@math.umn.edu