

Local and Global Higher Integrability of Weak Solutions to a Class of Obstacle Systems*

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Abstract: This paper introduces obstacle systems for a class of quasilinear elliptic partial differential systems $D_i(A_\alpha^i(x, \nabla u)) = D_i(f_\alpha^i(x, u))$, $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and obtains the local and global higher integrability of weak solutions to the obstacle systems by constructing special test functions and using Inverse Hölder's Inequality. The results generalize some known results for obstacle problems ($N = 1$) to obstacle systems ($N > 1$).

Keywords: Local Integrability; Global Integrability; Obstacle Systems; Inverse Hölder's Inequality

一类障碍系统弱解的局部与全局高阶可积性*

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摘 要: 本文讨论了一类偏微分方程的障碍系统 $D_i(A_\alpha^i(x, \nabla u)) = D_i(f_\alpha^i(x, u))$, $\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N$, 通过构造特殊的检验函数并利用逆 Hölder 不等式, 得到了系统的弱解的局部和全局高阶可积性, 从而把有关障碍问题 ($N = 1$) 的一些结果推广到障碍系统 ($N > 1$)。

关键词: 局部可积性; 全局可积性; 障碍系统; 逆 Hölder 不等式

1. 引言

设 $\Omega \subset R^N$ 是一个有界区域。我们考虑如下的椭圆系统:

$$D_i(A_\alpha^i(x, \nabla u)) = D_i(f_\alpha^i(x, u)), \quad \alpha = 1, 2, \dots, N \quad (1)$$

这里, $A_\alpha^i(x, \nabla u), f_\alpha^i(x, u)$ 满足下文给出的条件。若记 $A(x, \nabla u) = (A_\alpha^i(x, \nabla u)), f(x, u) = (f_\alpha^i(x, u))$, 则方程(1.1) 变为

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$$\operatorname{Div}(A(x, \nabla u)) = \operatorname{Div}(f(x, u)) \quad (2)$$

我们的目的是把障碍问题 ($N = 1$) 的弱解的高阶可积性结果推广到障碍系统 ($N > 1$)。为此, 我们首先定义方程组(1)或(2)的障碍系统, 然后讨论该障碍系统的弱解的高阶可积性。可积性是正则性研究的一个重要方面, 对强解的可积性已有很多研究, 参见文[1]及其参考文献。

为了叙述方便起见, 我们先给出一些记号。

设 $A = (a_\alpha^i), B = (b_\alpha^i)$ 是两个 $n \times N$ 矩阵, 定义 $A \bullet B = a_\alpha^i b_\alpha^i$, 这里和下文都使用重复指标表示求和的约定: 这里 i 从 1 到 n 求和, α 从 1 到 N 求和。

设 $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_N(x)), g(x) = (g_1(x), \dots, g_N(x))$ 是定义在区域 Ω 上的向量值函数, 我们定义

$$f(x) \triangleleft g(x)$$

当且仅当

$$f_\alpha(x) \geq g_\alpha(x), a.e. x \in \Omega, \forall 1 \leq \alpha \leq N,$$

并且定义

$$\max\{f(x), g(x)\} = (\max\{f_1(x), g_1(x)\}, \dots, \max\{f_N(x), g_N(x)\})$$

以及 $\theta^+(x) = \max\{\theta(x), 0\}, \theta^-(x) = \max\{-\theta(x), 0\}$ 。

记 $W^{1,p}(\Omega), W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 为通常的 Sobolev 空间, 并记

$$W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N) = \{f(x) | f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_N(x)), f_\alpha(x) \in W^{1,p}(\Omega), \forall 1 \leq \alpha \leq N\},$$

$$W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N) = \{f(x) | f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_N(x)), f_\alpha(x) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega), \forall 1 \leq \alpha \leq N\},$$

$$W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N) = \{f(x) | f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_N(x)), f_\alpha(x) \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(\Omega), \forall 1 \leq \alpha \leq N\}.$$

设 $x_0 \in \Omega, Q_r$ 表示中心为 x_0 , 且边长为 r 的柱体, $Q_{\lambda r}$ 表示中心为 x_0 , 且与 Q_r 的边平行的柱体。记 f 在 Q_r 上的积分平均为

$$f_r \triangleq \oint_{Q_r} f dx \triangleq \frac{1}{|Q_r|} \int_{Q_r} f dx.$$

设

$$\theta \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N), \varphi: \Omega \rightarrow R^N,$$

记

$$K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, R^N) = \{u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N) : u - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N), u \triangleleft \varphi a.e. \text{ in } \Omega\}$$

我们考虑 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统弱解的高阶可积性。

定义: 称函数 $u \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, R^N)$ 是 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统的弱解是指

$$\int_{\Omega} (A(x, \nabla u) - f(x, u)) \bullet \nabla(v - u) dx \geq 0 \quad (3)$$

对所有 $v \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, R^N)$ 都成立, 这里 $\nabla u = (\nabla u_1, \dots, \nabla u_N)^T$ 。

在 $N = 1, f = 0$ 以及 A 满足齐次性条件时, 李工宝和 O. Martio^[2,3]得到了 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍问题的弱解的高阶可积性结果。障碍系统常常出现在控制理论、优化控制理论、非线性位势理论、变分不等式、燃烧理论以及金融学等, 参见文献[1,3-6]及其参考文献。

我们的记号是标准的。

2. 主要结果

设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ 是一个有界区域, $1 < p < \infty$, 并假设 $A: \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^{nN} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{nN}, f: \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{nN}$ 是 Caratheodory 函数且满足如下条件:

(A) 对给定的 $0 < \alpha < \beta < \infty$, 所有的 $h \in \mathbb{R}^{nN}$ 以及几乎处处 $x \in \Omega$, 有

$$A(x, h) \cdot h \geq \alpha |h|^p, |A(x, h)| \leq \beta |h|^{p-1} + \xi(x);$$

(F) 对所有的 $t \in \mathbb{R}^N$ 以及几乎处处 $x \in \Omega$, 有

$$|f(x, t)| \leq |t|^{(p-1)\gamma} + m(x),$$

这里, $\xi(x), m(x)$ 是 Ω 上的实函数。

对于 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统的弱解, 我们有如下的结论:

定理 2.1: 设 $\varphi, \theta \in W^{1,s}(\Omega)$ ($s > p$), $u \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 是 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统的弱解, 这里 A, f 满足假设条件 (A) 与 (F), 且 $\xi(x), m(x) \in L^{\frac{s}{p-1}}(\Omega), 1 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{n}{n-p}$, 则存在仅依赖于 $n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 的常数 ε_0 , 且满足 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < s - p$, 使得对 $\forall \varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0)$, 有 $u \in W_{loc}^{1,p+\varepsilon}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 。进一步, 对任意 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 以及任意满足 $Q_{2r} \subset \subset \Omega$ 的柱体 Q_r , 有

$$\left[\oint_{Q_r} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^{p+\varepsilon} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p+\varepsilon}} \leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} H^s dx \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \quad (4)$$

这里, $H = |D\varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}, C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \text{diam}(\Omega)) < \infty$ 。

为了讨论全局正则性, 必须对边界加一些正则性的条件。

称区域边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是 p -Poincaré 厚的是指, 对任意满足 $Q_{\frac{3r}{2}} \cap \Omega^c \neq \emptyset$ 的柱体 Q_r ($r > 0$), 如果 $u \in W^{1,p}(Q_{2r})$ 且在 $(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega) \cap Q_{2r}$ 上有 $u = 0$, 则成立

$$\left(\int_{Q_{2r}} |u|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(\int_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^{\frac{pn}{p+n}} dx \right)^{\frac{p+n}{pn}} \quad (5)$$

这里常数 $0 < C < \infty$ 不依赖于 Q_r 。

李工宝和 O. Martio^[7]给出了在条件 $p \geq \frac{n}{n-1}$ 下(5)式成立的一些例子。

对于 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统的弱解的全局正则性, 我们有:

定理 2.2: 设区域 Ω 的边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是 p -Poincaré 厚的, $p > \frac{n}{n-1}$, 且 $\varphi, \theta \in W^{1,s}(\Omega)$ ($s > p$), $u \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 是 $K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(A)$ -障碍系统的弱解, 这里 A, f 满足假设条件(A)与(F), 其中 $\xi(x), m(x) \in L^{\frac{s}{p-1}}(\Omega), 1 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{n}{n-p}$, 则存在仅依赖于 $n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Omega$ 的常数 ε_0 , 满足 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < s - p$, 使得对 $\forall \varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0)$, 有 $u \in W^{1,p+\varepsilon}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, 且有

$$\left[\oint_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^{p+\varepsilon} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p+\varepsilon}} \leq C \left[\oint_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + C \left(\oint_{\Omega} H^s dx \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \quad (6)$$

这里,

$$H = \|\nabla \varphi\| + |\nabla \theta| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}, C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Omega) < \infty。$$

3. 引理与主要结论的证明

下面的引理出自[8,9]。

引理 3.1(逆 Hölder 不等式): 设 $Q \subset \Omega$ 是一个 n -维柱体, g, G 是两个定义在 Ω 上的非负函数。假设对任意的 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 和 $0 < r < \min\left\{\frac{1}{2} \text{dist}(x_0, \partial\Omega), r_0\right\}$, 成立

$$\int_{Q_r(x_0)} g^p dx \leq b \left(\int_{Q_{2r}(x_0)} g dx \right)^p + \tau \int_{Q_{2r}(x_0)} g^p dx + \int_{Q_{2r}(x_0)} G^p dx \quad (7)$$

这里, $b > 1, r_0 > 0, 0 \leq \tau < 1$ 为常数, 则存在仅依赖于 n, p, b, τ 的常数 $\varepsilon_1 > 0, c > 0$, 满足对任意 $q \in [p, p + \varepsilon_1)$, 有 $g \in L_{loc}^q(\Omega)$, 而且, 对任意 $Q_r(x_0), Q_{2r}(x_0) \subset \subset \Omega, 0 < r < r_0$, 成立

$$\left(\int_{Q_r(x_0)} g^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq c \left[\left(\int_{Q_{2r}(x_0)} g^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{Q_r(x_0)} G^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right] \quad (8)$$

定理 2.1 和定理 2.2 的证明受到[10]的启发。下文中仅依赖于已知常数 $n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, r_0$ 的常数用同一个字母 C 表示。

定理 2.1 的证明: 对给定的 $x_0 \in \Omega$, 记 Q_r 表示中心为 x_0 , 且满足 $Q_{2r} \subset \subset \Omega$ 的柱体。设 $\eta \in C_0^\infty(Q_{2r})$ 是标准的截断函数, 即 $0 \leq \eta \leq 1, |\nabla \eta| \leq \frac{C}{r}$, 并且在 Q_r 上 $\eta \equiv 1$ 。

令 $w = u - u_{2r} - (\varphi - \varphi_{2r})$, 记 $v = u - \eta^p w$, 则 $v \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, R^N)$ 。事实上, 因为 $\varphi \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N)$, $\eta \in C_0^\infty(Q_{2r}), u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N), u - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N)$, 所以有 $v \in W^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N), v - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega, R^N)$ 。又因为在 Ω 上几乎处处有 $u \leq \varphi, u_{2r} \leq \varphi_{2r}$, 于是得到

$$v = (1 - \eta^p)u + \eta^p \varphi + \eta^p (u_{2r} - \varphi_{2r}) \leq (1 - \eta^p)u + \eta^p \varphi \leq \varphi, \quad (9)$$

于是 $v \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, R^N)$ 。由此得

$$\nabla(v - u) = -\eta^p (\nabla u - \nabla \varphi) - p\eta^{p-1} \nabla \eta \otimes w,$$

代入(3)式得,

$$\int_{\Omega} (A(x, \nabla u) - f(x, u)) \bullet [\eta^p (\nabla u - \nabla \varphi) + p\eta^{p-1} \nabla \eta \otimes w] dx \leq 0 \quad (10)$$

由上式及假设条件(A)与(F)可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx \leq \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p A(x, \nabla u) \bullet \nabla u dx \\ & \leq \beta \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^{p-1} |\nabla \varphi| dx + \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\xi| |\nabla \varphi| dx + \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{(p-1)\gamma} |\nabla \varphi| dx \\ & \quad + \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |m| |\nabla \varphi| dx + p\beta \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^{p-1} |\nabla u|^{p-1} |w| |\nabla \eta| dx + p \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^{p-1} |\xi| |w| |\nabla \eta| dx \\ & \quad + p \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^{p-1} |u|^{(p-1)\gamma} |w| |\nabla \eta| dx + p \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^{p-1} |m| |w| |\nabla \eta| dx \\ & \quad + \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{(p-1)\gamma} |\nabla u| dx + \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |m| |\nabla u| dx \\ & \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8 + I_9 + I_{10} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

利用 Hölder 不等式以及 Young 不等式得

$$I_1 \leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla \varphi|^p dx \quad (12)$$

$$I_2 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla \varphi|^p dx \quad (13)$$

$$I_3 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla \phi|^p dx \quad (14)$$

$$I_4 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla \phi|^p dx \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_5 &\leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + C \int_{Q_{2r}} |w|^p |\nabla \eta|^p dx \\ &\leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + Cr^{-p} \int_{Q_{2r}} |w|^p dx \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

我们现在来估计 $r^{-p} \int_{Q_{2r}} |w|^p dx$: 选取 t 满足 $\max\left\{1, \frac{np}{n+p}\right\} \leq t < p$, 由 w 的定义、Sobolev 不等式以及 Minikowski 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} r^{-p} \int_{Q_{2r}} |w|^p dx &\leq Cr^n \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla w|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \\ &\leq Cr^n \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \right] \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由(16)与(17)式得到

$$I_5 \leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + Cr^n \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \right] \quad (18)$$

由 Hölder 不等式、Young 不等式以及(17)式得到

$$I_6 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + Cr^n \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \right] \quad (19)$$

$$I_7 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + Cr^n \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \right] \quad (20)$$

$$I_8 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + Cr^n \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \right] \quad (21)$$

$$I_9 \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx \quad (22)$$

$$I_{10} \leq C \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx \quad (23)$$

由(11)~(15)式以及(18)~(23)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx &\leq C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |\nabla \phi|^p dx \\ &\quad + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p \left[|\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right] dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla \phi|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

现利用 Sobolev-Poincaré 不等式和 Hölder 不等式来估计

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx &\leq C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u - u_{2r}|^{p\gamma} dx + \oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u_{2r}|^{p\gamma} dx \\ &\leq Cr^{\left[n \left(\frac{1}{p\gamma} - \frac{1}{p} \right) + 1 \right] p\gamma} \left(\int_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^p dx \right)^{\gamma-1} \oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |u|^{\gamma t} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \\ &\triangleq C\psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |u|^{\gamma t} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

由 $\gamma \geq 1$ 以及绝对连续性定理知, 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $\psi(r) \rightarrow 0$ 。于是

$$\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^p dx \leq C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + C\psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r}} |\nabla u|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} |u|^{\gamma t} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \left[|\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right]^p dx \quad (26)$$

在上式两端加上 $\oint_{Q_{2r}} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx$ 并利用(25)得

$$\oint_{Q_r} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx \leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u|^t + |u|^{\gamma t}) dx \right]^{\frac{p}{t}} + C\psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \left[|\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right]^p dx \quad (27)$$

令 $g = |\nabla u|^t + |u|^{\gamma t}$, $H = |\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, $G = H^t$, $k = \frac{p}{t}$, (27)式可改写为

$$\oint_{Q_r} g^k dx \leq C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} g dx \right)^k + \tau \oint_{Q_{2r}} g^k dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} G^k dx \quad (28)$$

这里, $\tau = C\psi(r)$ 。取 r_0 使得当 $0 < r < r_0$ 时, 有 $0 < \tau < 1$ 。于是有引理 3.1 知, 存在 $0 < \varepsilon_0 = \varepsilon_0(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma) < s - p$, 使得对任意 $0 < \varepsilon < \varepsilon_0$, 有 $u \in W_{loc}^{1, p+\varepsilon}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 。进一步, 对任意 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 以及任意满足 $Q_{2r} \subset\subset \Omega$ 的柱体 Q_r , 有

$$\left[\oint_{Q_r} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^{p+\varepsilon} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p+\varepsilon}} \leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} H^s dx \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \quad (29)$$

这里, $H = |\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, $C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \text{diam}(\Omega)) < \infty$ 。

定理 2.2 的证明: 由于 Ω 是有界的, 故可选取柱体 $Q_0 = Q_{2r_0}$, 使得 $Q_0 \subset \Omega \subset Q_{2r_0}$ 。对任意的 $Q_{2r} \subset Q_{2r_0}$, 分两种情况讨论: 1) $Q_{3r} \subset \Omega$; 2) $Q_{3r} \cap \Omega^c \neq \emptyset$ 。

情况 1) 从定理 2.1 的证明中我们得到:

$$\oint_{Q_r} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx \leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u|^t + |u|^{\gamma t}) dx \right]^{\frac{p}{t}} + C\psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r}} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} \left[|\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right]^p dx \quad (30)$$

在 $Q_{2r} \cap \Omega$ 上, 令 $g = |\nabla u|^t + |u|^{\gamma t}$, $H = |\nabla \varphi| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, $G = H^t$, $k = \frac{p}{t}$, 在 $Q_{2r} \setminus \Omega$ 上, 令 $g = H = G = 0$, (30)式变为

$$\oint_{Q_r} g^k dx \leq C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r}} g dx \right)^k + \tau \oint_{Q_{2r}} g^k dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r}} G^k dx \quad (31)$$

这里, 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $\tau = C\psi(r) \rightarrow 0$, $C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \text{diam}(\Omega)) < +\infty$ 。

情况 2) 注意到若用 $\tilde{\theta} = \max\{\varphi, \theta\}$ 代替 θ , 我们就可以假设 $\theta \triangleleft \varphi$ 。事实上, $\tilde{\theta} = (\varphi - \theta)^+ + \theta$, 又由于 $(u - \theta)^+ \triangleleft (\varphi - \theta)^+ \triangleleft 0$, $(u - \theta)^+ \in W_0^{1, p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, 得到 $(\varphi - \theta)^+ \in W_0^{1, p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, $u - \tilde{\theta} \in W_0^{1, p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 。为书写方便起见, 我们把 $\tilde{\theta}$ 写成 θ 。设 $\eta \in C_0^\infty(Q_{2r})$ 是如定理 2.1 的证明中的截断函数, 令 $v = u - \eta^p(u - \theta)$ 。由于 $v - \theta \in W_0^{1, p}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$, 且在 Ω 上几乎处处有 $u \triangleleft \varphi, \theta \triangleleft \varphi$, 从而 $v = (1 - \eta^p)u + \eta^p\theta \triangleleft (1 - \eta^p)\varphi + \eta^p\varphi \triangleleft \varphi$, 故 $v \in K_{\theta, \varphi}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^N)$ 。

因为 $\nabla v - \nabla u = -\eta^p \nabla u - p\eta^{p-1} \nabla \eta \otimes (u - \theta) + \eta^p \nabla \theta$, 代入(3)式, 并利用假设条件(A)与(F)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx &\leq \int_{\Omega} A(x, \nabla u) \bullet \nabla u dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} \left\{ [A(x, \nabla u) - f(x, u)] \bullet [\eta^p \nabla \theta - p\eta^{p-1} \nabla \eta \otimes (u - \theta)] + f(x, u) \bullet \eta^p \nabla u \right\} dx \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} \eta^p \left[\beta |\nabla u|^{p-1} + |\xi| \right] |\nabla \theta| dx + \int_{\Omega} \eta^p \left[|u|^{(p-1)\gamma} + |m| \right] |\nabla \theta| dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} \eta^p \left[|u|^{(p-1)\gamma} + |m| \right] |\nabla u| dx + p \int_{\Omega} \eta^{p-1} |u - \theta| |\nabla \eta| \left[\beta |\nabla u|^{p-1} + |\xi| \right] dx + p \int_{\Omega} \eta^{p-1} \left[|u|^{(p-1)\gamma} + |m| \right] |u - \theta| |\nabla \eta| dx \\ &\triangleq I_{11} + I_{12} + I_{13} + I_{14} + I_{15} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

下面来估计以上各式:

$$I_{11} \leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla \theta|^p dx \quad (33)$$

$$I_{12} \leq C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla \theta|^p dx \quad (34)$$

$$I_{13} \leq \frac{\alpha}{8} \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx \quad (35)$$

$$I_{14} \leq \frac{\alpha}{4} \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{\Omega} |u - \theta|^p |\nabla \eta|^p dx \quad (36)$$

$$I_{15} \leq C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + C \int_{\Omega} \eta^p |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} dx + C \int_{\Omega} |u - \theta|^p |\nabla \eta|^p dx \quad (37)$$

由(32)~(37)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Omega} \eta^p |\nabla u|^p dx &\leq C \oint_{\Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx + C \oint_{\Omega} \eta^p |u - \theta|^p |\nabla \eta|^p dx \\ &\quad + C \oint_{\Omega} \eta^p \left[|\nabla \theta|^p + |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right] dx \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

这里, 常数 C 仅依赖于 $n, N, p, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 。现在来估计(38)式中的第一与第二项。类似于(25)式可得

$$\oint_{\Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx = C \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} \eta^p |u|^{p\gamma} dx \leq C \psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |u|^{\gamma t} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \quad (39)$$

这里, t 满足 $\max \left\{ 1, \frac{np}{n+p} \right\} \leq t < p$ 是取定的, $\psi(r)$ 满足当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $\psi(r) \rightarrow 0$ 。

把函数 $u - \theta$ 零延拓到 $R^N \setminus \Omega$ 上, 注意到边界 $\partial\Omega$ 是 p -Poincaré 厚的, 于是由 Minikowski 不等式以及 Sobolev 不等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Omega} \eta^p |u - \theta|^p |\nabla \eta|^p dx &\leq Cr^{-n-p} \int_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |u - \theta|^p dx \\ &\leq Cr^{-n-p} |Q_{2r} \cap \Omega|^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \left[\int_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla(u - \theta)|^{\frac{np}{n+p}} dx \right]^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \\ &\leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla(u - \theta)|^{\frac{np}{n+p}} dx \right]^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \\ &\leq C \left[\left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla \theta|^{\frac{np}{n+p}} dx \right)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} + \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^{\frac{np}{n+p}} dx \right)^{\frac{n+p}{n}} \right] \\ &\leq C \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla \theta|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

由(32)~(40)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{Q_r \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx &\leq C \psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |u|^{\gamma t} dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} \\ &\quad + C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} |\nabla u|^t dx \right)^{\frac{p}{t}} + C \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} \left[|\nabla \theta|^p + |\xi|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \right]^p dx \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

在上式两边同加上 $\oint_{Q_r \cap \Omega} |u|^{p\gamma} dx$, 并利用(39)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_{Q_r \cap \Omega} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx \\
& \leq C \left[\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} (|\nabla u|^t + |u|^{t\gamma}) dx \right]^{\frac{p}{t}} + C\psi(r) \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} (|\nabla u|^p + |u|^{p\gamma}) dx \\
& \quad + C \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} \left[|\nabla \varphi| + |\nabla \theta| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right]^p dx
\end{aligned} \tag{42}$$

在 $Q_{2r} \cap \Omega$ 上, 令 $g = |\nabla u|^t + |u|^{t\gamma}$, $H = |\nabla \varphi| + |\nabla \theta| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, $G = H^t$, $k = \frac{p}{t}$, 在 $Q_{2r} \setminus \Omega$ 上, 令 $g = H = G = 0$, (41)式变为

$$\oint_{Q_r \cap \Omega} g^k dx \leq C \left(\oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} g dx \right)^k + \tau \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} g^k dx + C \oint_{Q_{2r} \cap \Omega} G^k dx \tag{42}$$

这里, 当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有 $\tau = C\psi(r) \rightarrow 0$, $C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \text{diam}(\Omega)) < +\infty$ 。

由引理 3.1、(31)式、(42)式以及有限覆盖定理知, 存在仅依赖于 $n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Omega$ 的常数 ε_0 , 且满足 $0 < \varepsilon_0 < s - p$, 使得对 $\forall \varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0)$, 有 $u \in W^{1, p+\varepsilon}(\Omega, R^N)$, 且有

$$\left[\oint_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^{p+\varepsilon} dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p+\varepsilon}} \leq C \left[\oint_{\Omega} (|\nabla u| + |u|^\gamma)^p dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} + C \left(\oint_{\Omega} H^s dx \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \tag{6}$$

这里, $H = |\nabla \varphi| + |\nabla \theta| + |\xi|^{\frac{1}{p-1}} + |m|^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, $C = C(n, N, p, s, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \Omega) < \infty$ 。证明完毕。

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