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► **To cite this version:**

Frederic Bernicot, Sahbi Keraani. Sharp constants for composition with a bi-Lipschitz measure-preserving map. *Mathematical Research Letters*, 2014, 21, pp.937-952. hal-00691533

HAL Id: hal-00691533

<https://hal.science/hal-00691533>

Submitted on 26 Apr 2012

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SHARP CONSTANTS FOR COMPOSITION WITH A BI-LIPSCHITZ MEASURE-PRESERVING MAP

FRÉDÉRIC BERNICOT AND SAHBI KERAANI

ABSTRACT. In this note, we aim to describe sharp constants for the composition operator with a bi-Lipschitz measure-preserving map in several functional spaces (BMO, Hardy space, Carleson measures, ...). It is interesting to see how the measure preserving property allows us to improve these constants. Moreover, we will prove the optimality of our results for the BMO space and describe improved estimates for solutions of transport PDEs.

Denote by $\mathcal{L} := \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the group of all bi-Lipschitz homeomorphisms of \mathbb{R}^d (equipped with the composition law \circ) and for $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ let

$$K(\phi) = K_\phi := \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}{|x - y|} + \frac{|x - y|}{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}$$

denote the sum of the Lipschitz constants of ϕ and ϕ^{-1} . An easy computation yields that $K(\phi) \geq 2$, with equality if and only if ϕ is an isometry of \mathbb{R}^d , and moreover this quantity is sub-multiplicative: for $\phi, \psi \in \mathcal{L}$ then

$$K(\phi \circ \psi) \leq K(\phi)K(\psi).$$

Consequently, $\phi \mapsto \log(K(\phi))$ is a pseudo-norm on $\mathcal{L}/E(d)$, where $E(d)$ is the set of isometries on \mathbb{R}^d to \mathbb{R}^d , which enables us to consider the group $\mathcal{L}/E(d)$ as a topological object.

A natural question then arises: for which functional Banach space X (that is, a space of functions from \mathbb{R}^d to \mathbb{R}), is the bilinear map

$$(f, \phi) \rightarrow f \circ \phi$$

bounded from $X \times (\mathcal{L}/E(d))$ to X ? By boundedness, we mean that we have the estimate

$$\|f \circ \phi\|_X \lesssim \log(K(\phi)) \|f\|_X.$$

We shall answer this question when $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ is measure preserving and X is the space of functions of bounded mean oscillation BMO (Section 2.1 provides the precise definition of this space). We also consider the space of Lipschitz functions (defined, again, in Section 2.1) and the space of Carleson measures (Section 2.3) and their dual spaces.

For a measure preserving $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$, the bi-Lipschitz property implies that for a ball B , $\phi(B)$ can be contained in a ball of radius $K_\phi r_B$, where r_B is the radius of B . As a consequence, $\phi(B)$ can be covered by a collection of K_ϕ^d balls, with same radius as B . This

Date: April 25, 2012.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 42B35 ; 42B25.

Key words and phrases. BMO space, Composition, Measure-preserving map.

The two authors are supported by the ANR under the project AFoMEN no. 2011-JS01-001-01.

observation easily yields than for a BMO_p function (the BMO space with L^p oscillation) f on \mathbb{R}^d

$$\|f \circ \phi\|_{BMO_p} \leq K_\phi^{d/p} \|f\|_{BMO_p}$$

and since, by the John-Nirenberg property, BMO_p coincides with BMO, by varying $p \in (1, \infty)$, it follows that for all $\epsilon > 0$ we have

$$(1) \quad \|f \circ \phi\|_{BMO} \lesssim_\epsilon K_\phi^\epsilon \|f\|_{BMO}.$$

The interesting point of this work is to prove that the dependency on the constant K_ϕ can be improved, under the measure preservation of ϕ . In fact, the optimal dependency on K_ϕ is logarithmic.

Similarly, it follows that for a Carleson measure μ on \mathbb{R}^d , the pull-back measure

$$\mu^{\sharp\phi} = \mu(Id \otimes \phi^{-1})$$

is a Carleson measure with

$$(2) \quad \|\mu^{\sharp\phi}\|_C \lesssim K_\phi^d \|\mu\|_C.$$

This can also be improved to a logarithmic dependency on K_ϕ in certain circumstances. Our main results are summarized in the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let us assume that ϕ bi-Lipschitz function preserving the measure on \mathbb{R}^d , then*

- [BMO FUNCTIONS] *there exists an implicit constant (independent of K_ϕ) such that for every BMO function f*

$$(3) \quad \|f \circ \phi\|_{BMO} \lesssim \log(K_\phi) \|f\|_{BMO}.$$

- [HÖLDER FUNCTIONS] *there exists an implicit constant (independent of K_ϕ) such that for every function $f \in Lip_p(a)$*

$$(4) \quad \|f \circ \phi\|_{Lip_p(a)} \lesssim K_\phi^a \|f\|_{Lip_p(a)}.$$

- [CARLESON MEASURES] *there exist a class \mathcal{SC} of Carleson measures and an implicit constant (independent of K_ϕ) such that for every Carleson measure $\mu \in \mathcal{SC}$, $\mu^{\sharp\phi}$ belongs to \mathcal{SC} and*

$$(5) \quad \|\mu^{\sharp\phi}\|_C \lesssim \log(K_\phi) \|\mu\|_C.$$

Moreover, we will prove that the logarithmic growth is optimal for the estimates involving the BMO norms.

As a corollary and using H^1 – BMO duality, we have

Corollary 1. *Let us assume that ϕ is a bi-Lipschitz function preserving the measure on \mathbb{R}^d , then there exists an implicit constant (independent of K_ϕ) such that for every function belonging to the Hardy space $f \in H^1$*

$$\|f \circ \phi\|_{H^1} \lesssim \log(K_\phi) \|f\|_{H^1}.$$

That means in some sense that the image of an atom by the composition $a \circ \phi$ can be split into the sum of $\log(K_\phi)$ atoms.

One of the main motivation is the study of transport PDEs, associated to a free-divergence vector field. Indeed, such a vector field gives rise to a bi-Lipschitz measure preserving flow, which plays a crucial role for solving the transport equation. We also describe some consequences (we obtain an improved growth of the solution) in the last section for such PDEs. We point out that such study have already been done for Besov spaces, see [4, Thm 4.2] where Vishik obtained a logarithmic growth (as our result for BMO space) for the Besov space $B_{\infty,1}^0$ with applications to Euler equation. More recently, the authors have used similar ideas in [1] to get well-posedness results for Euler equation, with a vorticity belonging to a space strictly imbricated between L^∞ and BMO. In these two results, the spaces are of completely different nature but the same idea is to understand and to have sharp inequalities for the composition (by a measure-preserving map) in these spaces.

1. A GEOMETRIC LEMMA

Before proving Theorem 1, we would like to point out the key argument: a geometric lemma, which describes how a ball is modified by a measure-preserving map.

For each fixed $a \in [0, 1]$, define $\rho_a: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as

$$(6) \quad \rho_a(r) = \begin{cases} r^a, & \text{if } a > 0; \\ \log(r), & \text{if } a = 0. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 1. *For every ball $B = B(x_0, r)$ in \mathbb{R}^d , there exists a collection $(O_k)_k$ of balls such that*

- *The collection $(2O_k)_k$ is a bounded covering of $\phi(B)$*
- *The collection $(O_k)_k$ is disjoint*
- *By writing r_{O_k} the radius of O_k , then for all $p \in [1, \infty)$*

$$(7) \quad \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k |O_k| \rho_a(r_B / r_{O_k})^p \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi),$$

with an implicit constant dependent only on the dimension n , a and p .

Proof. Let us consider a Whitney covering of the open set $\phi(B)$: that is a collection of open balls $(O_k)_k$ such that :

- the collection of double balls is a bounded covering :

$$\phi(B) \subset \cup_k 2O_k$$

- the collection is disjoint and for all k , $O_k \subset \phi(B)$
- the Whitney property is verified:

$$r_{O_k} \simeq d(O_k, \phi(B)^c).$$

So it remains for us to check (7). Indeed, this is a combinatorial argument. First, since ϕ is measure preserving, it follows that $|O_k| \leq |B|$ and so $r_{O_k} \leq r_B$ for all k . For a nonnegative integer $l \geq 0$, we write

$$u_l := \sum_{k, 2^{-l}r_B \leq r_{O_k} < 2^{-l+1}r_B} |O_k|.$$

Since $(2O_k)_k$ is a bounded covering of $\phi(B)$ (and that the balls (O_k) are disjoint), we have

$$(8) \quad \sum_l u_l \simeq |\phi^{-1}(B)| = |B|.$$

Moreover, we see that

$$(*) := \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k |O_k| \rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k})^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \left[\sum_{l \geq 0} \rho_a(2^l)^p u_l \right] \right)^{1/p}.$$

However for all the balls O_k considered in the term u_l , we know that $\phi(O_k)$ are disjoint and are contained in a domain a distant at most $K_\phi 2^{-l} r_B$ from the boundary of B (because of the Whitney property and the Lipschitz regularity of ϕ). We also deduce, since the measure is preserved, that

$$u_l \lesssim K_\phi 2^{-l} r_B^d = K_\phi 2^{-l} |B|.$$

Therefore

$$u_l \lesssim \min\{K_\phi 2^{-l} |B|, u_l\}.$$

We choose an integer $k_0 \geq 1$ such that $K_\phi 2^{-k_0} \simeq 1$ and we compute the sum as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (*) &\leq \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \left[\sum_{l \geq 0} \rho_a(2^l)^p \min\{K_\phi 2^{-l} |B|, u_l\} \right] \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \left[\sum_{l=0}^{k_0} \rho_a(2^l)^p u_l \right] \right)^{1/p} + \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \left[\sum_{l \geq k_0} K_\phi \rho_a(2^l)^p 2^{-l} |B| \right] \right)^{1/p} \\ &\lesssim \rho_a(2^{k_0}) + (K_\phi 2^{-k_0})^{1/p} \rho_a(2^{k_0}) \lesssim \rho_a(2^{k_0}). \end{aligned}$$

We have used (8) to estimate the first sum, and to estimate the second sum we have used $k_0 \geq 1$ with

$$\sum_{l \geq k_0} 2^{-l} l^p = 2^{-k_0} k_0^p \sum_{j \geq 0} 2^{-j} (1 + k_0^{-1} j)^p \lesssim 2^{-k_0} k_0^p$$

in the case $a = 0$ and

$$\sum_{l \geq k_0} 2^{(ap-1)l} = 2^{(ap-1)k_0} \sum_{j \geq 0} 2^{(ap-1)j} \lesssim 2^{-k_0} 2^{k_0 ap}$$

in the case $a > 0$. This concludes the proof of (7) since $\rho_a(2^{k_0}) \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi)$. \square

2. THE BEHAVIOR OF BMO FUNCTIONS AND CARLESON MEASURES

2.1. BMO and Lipschitz functions. For $p \in [1, \infty)$, $a \in [0, 1]$ and a locally integrable function f set

$$\|f\|_{p,a}^\sharp = \sup_B \left(\frac{1}{|B|^{1+ap/d}} \int_B |f(y) - \text{Avg}_B(f)|^p dy \right)^{1/p}$$

where the suprema are taken over all balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. As usual, we define $\text{BMO}_p := \{f \in L_{\text{loc}}^1 \mid \|f\|_{p,0}^\sharp < \infty\}$ and $\text{Lip}_p(a) := \{f \in L_{\text{loc}}^1 \mid \|f\|_{p,a}^\sharp < \infty\}$ for $a \in (0, 1]$. The John-Nirenberg property shows us that all the spaces BMO_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) coincide, so we write $\text{BMO}_1 = \text{BMO}$ and $\|f\|_{p,0}^\sharp = \|f\|_{\text{BMO}}$. The main result of this subsection is the following one:

Theorem 2. Let $p \in [1, \infty)$, $a \in [0, 1)$ and $\phi : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a bi-Lipschitz measure-preserving map. Then

$$\|f \circ \phi\|_{p,a}^\# \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi) \|f\|_{p,a}^\#$$

where ρ_a is defined in (6).

Remark 1. In the light of the John-Nirenberg inequality, it is not surprising that the required “extra” factor $\rho_a(K_\phi)$ does not depend on the exponent $p \in [1, \infty)$.

We will require the following well-known lemma (at least for BMO):

Lemma 2. Let $f \in BMO_p$ and B be a ball in \mathbb{R}^d which contains $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, then for all $\lambda > 1$

$$|\text{Avg}_B(f) - \text{Avg}_{\lambda B}(f)| \lesssim \rho_a(\lambda) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#.$$

For readability and the sake of completeness, we will provide the proof.

Proof. First we remark that, using the doubling property of the Euclidean measure,

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Avg}_B(f) - \text{Avg}_{2B}(f)| &\leq \text{Avg}_B |f - \text{Avg}_{2B}(f)| \lesssim \text{Avg}_{2B} |f - \text{Avg}_{2B}(f)| \\ &\lesssim (\text{Avg}_{2B} |f - \text{Avg}_{2B}(f)|^p)^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

So it follows that

$$|\text{Avg}_B(f) - \text{Avg}_{2B}(f)| \lesssim 2^a |B|^{a/n} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#$$

which corresponds to the desired result for $\lambda = 2$.

We iterate this argument k_0 times, where k_0 is such that $2^{k_0} \leq \lambda < 2^{k_0+1}$, and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Avg}_B(f) - \text{Avg}_{2^{k_0}B}(f)| &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{k_0-1} |\text{Avg}_{2^k B}(f) - \text{Avg}_{2^{k+1}B}(f)| \\ &\lesssim \sum_{k=0}^{k_0-1} 2^{a(1+k)} |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \lesssim \rho(2^{k_0}) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#. \end{aligned}$$

To conclude, it remains for us to estimate the following term:

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Avg}_{2^{k_0}B}(f) - \text{Avg}_{\lambda B}(f)| &\lesssim \text{Avg}_{2^{k_0}B} |f - \text{Avg}_{\lambda B}(f)| \\ &\lesssim \text{Avg}_{\lambda B} |f - \text{Avg}_{\lambda B}(f)| \\ &\lesssim \lambda^a |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \lesssim \rho_a(\lambda) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#, \end{aligned}$$

where we have one more time used the doubling property. □

We can now prove Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 2. Fix $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ and let B be a ball in \mathbb{R}^d containing x . We wish to estimate

$$I := (\text{Avg}_B |f \circ \phi - \text{Avg}_B(f \circ \phi)|^p)^{1/p}$$

and with this in mind, using the measure-preserving property of ϕ , we see that

$$I = \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int_{\phi(B)} |f(z) - \text{Avg}_{\phi(B)}(f)|^p dz \right)^{1/p}.$$

Now we would like to compare $\phi(B)$ with the ball

$$\tilde{B} := B(\phi(x), r).$$

We claim that we have the following inequality

$$(9) \quad II := \left(\text{Avg}_{\phi(B)} |f - \text{Avg}_{\tilde{B}}(f)|^p \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#.$$

Let us first deduce the theorem from (9).

We have

$$\left| \text{Avg}_{\phi(B)}(f) - \text{Avg}_{\tilde{B}}(f) \right| \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#,$$

hence

$$I \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#,$$

where we have used (9) a second time and so we deduce the desired result.

It remains for us to prove (9). To achieve this we use the collection $(O_k)_k$ given by Lemma 1:

- The collection $(2O_k)_k$ is a bounded covering of $\phi(B)$
- The collection $(O_k)_k$ is disjoint
- By writing r_{O_k} the radius of O_k , then for all $p \in [1, \infty)$

$$(10) \quad \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k |O_k| \rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k})^p \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi).$$

So we have

$$II = \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k \int_{2O_k} |f - \text{Avg}_{\tilde{B}}(f)|^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

Let us first remark that since ϕ is measure preserving then $|O_k| \leq |\phi(B)| = |B|$ so $r_{O_k} \leq r_B$.

As a consequence, we see that $2O_k \subset 2K_\phi \tilde{B}$ and so

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \text{Avg}_{2O_k}(f) - \text{Avg}_{\tilde{B}}(f) \right| &\leq \left| \text{Avg}_{2O_k}(f) - \text{Avg}_{2K_\phi \tilde{B}}(f) \right| + \left| \text{Avg}_{2K_\phi \tilde{B}}(f) - \text{Avg}_{\tilde{B}}(f) \right| \\ &\lesssim \left| \text{Avg}_{2O_k}(f) - \text{Avg}_{2K_\phi \tilde{B}}(f) \right| + \rho_a(2K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \left| \text{Avg}_{2O_k} \left(f - \text{Avg}_{2K_\phi \tilde{B}}(f) \right) \right| + \rho_a(2K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \left| \text{Avg}_{B(x_{O_k}, 4K_\phi r_B)} \left(f - \text{Avg}_{2O_k}(f) \right) \right| + \rho_a(2K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \left| \text{Avg}_{B(x_{O_k}, 4K_\phi r_B)} f - \text{Avg}_{2O_k}(f) \right| + \rho_a(2K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \left[\rho_a(2K_\phi r_B/r_{O_k}) |O_k|^{a/d} + \rho_a(2K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \right] \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \left[\rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k}) + \rho_a(K_\phi) \right] |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \end{aligned}$$

where we have used Lemma 2 once and then a second time with the fact that $B(x_{O_k}, 4K_\phi r_B)$ is a dilation of $2O_k$ by a factor $2K_\phi r_B/r_{O_k}$. Consequently (using that $(2O_k)_k$

is a bounded covering of $\phi(B)$ and that the measure is preserved), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} II &\lesssim \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k \left[\int_{2O_k} |f - \text{Avg}_{\mathcal{G}_{2O_k}}(f)|^p + |O_k| \left([\rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k}) + \rho_a(K_\phi)] |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \right)^p \right] \right)^{1/p} \\ &\lesssim \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k |O_k| (\rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k}) + \rho_a(K_\phi))^p \right)^{1/p} |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# \\ &\lesssim \rho_a(K_\phi) |B|^{a/n} \|f\|_{p,a}^\# + \left(|B|^{-1} \left[\sum_k |O_k| \rho_a(r_B/r_{O_k})^p \right] \right)^{1/p} |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that $\sum_k |O_k| \simeq |B|$. The proof is also achieved by invoking property (10) to compute the remaining sum and estimate it by the expected quantity $\rho_a(K_\phi) |B|^{a/d} \|f\|_{p,a}^\#$. \square

2.2. Optimality of the logarithmic growth. We begin by observing that a measure preserving function that is Lipschitz is, in fact, bi-Lipschitz.

Lemma 3. *If $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ preserves the Lebesgue measure then*

$$\log(K_\phi) \simeq \log \left(\sup_{x,y} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}{|x - y|} \right) \simeq \log \left(\sup_{x,y} \frac{|x - y|}{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|} \right).$$

Proof. By symmetry between ϕ and ϕ^{-1} , it remains for us to check that

$$(11) \quad \log(K(\phi)) \lesssim \log \left(\sup_{x,y} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}{|x - y|} \right).$$

The map ϕ is bi-Lipschitz and almost everywhere differentiable, with a derivative $D\phi$ whose determinant is equal to the constant 1. For each of these points x ,

$$\|D\phi(x)^{-1}\| \leq \max_{\lambda \in \Sigma} |\lambda|^{-1} \leq \left[\max_{\lambda \in \Sigma} |\lambda| \right]^{d-1} \leq \|D\phi(x)\|^{d-1},$$

where Σ is the spectrum of $\sqrt{D\phi(x)^* D\phi(x)}$. In this way, we see that

$$\log(K(\phi)) \lesssim \log \left(\sup_{x,y} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}{|x - y|} + \left[\sup_{x,y} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|}{|x - y|} \right]^{d-1} \right)$$

which yields (11). \square

Our argument for the optimality of the logarithmic growth relies on properties of quasi-conformal mappings. Given that we can restrict our attention to bi-Lipschitz functions, we can take as our definition of $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ being K -quasi-conformal that it satisfies the inequality

$$\|D\phi(x)\|_{L^\infty}^d \leq K \det(D\phi)(x)$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$. If ϕ is also measure preserving, then the above inequality reduces to

$$(12) \quad \|D\phi\|_{L^\infty}^d \leq K,$$

so in this context, K -quasiconformality is simply that the size of the Lipschitz constant of ϕ is bounded by $K^{1/d}$. We will use the following theorem by H.M. Riemann [3, Thm. 3].

Theorem 3. *Assume that $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ is orientation preserving. If the induced map $f \mapsto f \circ \phi$ is a bijective isomorphism of BMO and satisfies*

$$(13) \quad \|f \circ \phi\|_{p,0}^\# \leq k \|f\|_{p,0}^\#$$

for all $f \in \text{BMO}$ then ϕ is a K -quasiconformal mapping with $K = e^{(d-1)(Ck-1)}$, for a fixed $C > 0$ depending only on the dimension d .

To show the optimality of the logarithmic growth in Theorem 1, take $\phi \in \mathcal{L}$ which is measure preserving and orientation preserving. We know that ϕ is K -quasi-conformal and (12) holds. By Theorem 1 we have that there exists a constant k such that (13) holds and so, from Theorem 3, $K = e^{(d-1)(Ck-1)}$. Combining these two facts, we see that

$$\|D\phi\|_{L^\infty}^d \leq e^{(d-1)(Ck-1)}.$$

Rearranging this and applying Lemma 3 we see that

$$\log(K_\phi) \lesssim k$$

and so Theorem 1 gives the optimal behaviour of the constant in K_ϕ when $a = 0$.

2.3. The behavior of some Carleson measures. Let μ be a measure on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d$ a Carleson measure :

$$\|\mu\|_C := \sup_{\text{ball } B \subset \mathbb{R}^d} |B|^{-1} \mu(T(B)) < \infty$$

where $T(B)$ is the Carleson box over the ball B defined by

$$T(B) := \{(x, t), x \in B, 0 < t \leq r_B\} = B \times (0, r_B].$$

Definition 1. Let μ be a Carleson measure and consider ϕ a bi-Lipschitz measure-preserving map on \mathbb{R}^d . We denote $\mu^\# \phi$ the pull-back measure, defined by

$$\mu^\# \phi(I \times A) = \mu(I \times \phi^{-1}(A)),$$

for every time interval I and measurable set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

Definition 2. Let β be a measurable map from $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and we define the measure

$$\mu := \mu_\beta = |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dtdx}{t}.$$

Consequently, it comes

$$d\mu^\# \phi(t, x) = |\beta(t, \phi(x))|^2 \frac{dtdx}{t}$$

so $\mu^\# \phi = \mu_{\beta^\phi}$ with $\beta^\phi(t, x) = \beta(t, \phi(x))$.

Theorem 4. Let ϕ a bi-Lipschitz measure-preserving map on \mathbb{R}^d and $\mu = \mu_\beta$ be a Carleson measure associated to some $\beta \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d)$. Then there exists an implicit constant (only dependent on n) such that $\mu^\# \phi$ is a Carleson measure with

$$\|\mu^\# \phi\|_C \lesssim \|\mu\|_C + \log(K_\phi) \|\beta\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d)}^2.$$

Proof. Let consider $B = B(x_0, r)$ a ball of \mathbb{R}^d and its Carleson box $T(B)$. We have to estimate

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^{\sharp\phi}(T(B)) &= \int_{[0,r] \times B} |\beta(t, \phi(x))|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t} \\ &= \int_{[0,r] \times \phi(B)} |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t}.\end{aligned}$$

Aiming that, we use the collection (O_k) given by Lemma 1 to cover $\phi(B)$ (with $p = 1$):

- The collection $(2O_k)_k$ is a bounded covering of $\phi(B)$
- The collection $(O_k)_k$ is disjoint
- By writing r_{O_k} the radius of O_k , then for all $p \in [1, \infty)$

$$(14) \quad \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_k |O_k| \log(r_B/r_{O_k}) \lesssim \log(K_\phi).$$

Then (we remember that as previously we have $r_{O_k} \leq r$), it follows

$$\begin{aligned}\mu^{\sharp\phi}(T(B)) &= \sum_k \int_{[0,r] \times 2O_k} |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t} \\ &\leq \sum_k \int_{[0,r_{O_k}] \times 2O_k} |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t} + \sum_k \int_{[r_{O_k}, r] \times 2O_k} |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t} \\ &\leq \sum_k \mu(T(2O_k)) + \|\beta\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d)}^2 \sum_k |O_k| \log\left(\frac{r}{r_{O_k}}\right) \\ &\lesssim \|\mu\|_C \left(\sum_k |O_k| \right) + \|\beta\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d)}^2 \log(K_\phi) |B| \\ &\lesssim \left(\|\mu\|_C + \log(K_\phi) \|\beta\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d)}^2 \right) |B|,\end{aligned}$$

where we used the doubling property of the Euclidean measure, the disjointness of the balls $(O_k)_k$ and the property (14). The proof is also concluded. \square

Corollary 2. Let define SC the class of Carleson measure $d\mu = |\beta(t, x)|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t}$ satisfying $\|\beta\|_{L^\infty} \lesssim \|\mu\|_C$, equipped with the norm $\|\mu\|_{SC} := \|\mu\|_C$. Then we have

$$\|\mu^{\sharp\phi}\|_{SC} \lesssim \log(K_\phi) \|\mu\|_{SC}.$$

Example. We know that for some standard "approximations of unity" kernels (K_t) , for a L^1_{loc} function g we can build the measure

$$d\mu_g(t, x) = \left| \int K_t(x, y) g(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt dx}{t}.$$

Then it is well-known that $d\mu_g$ is a Carleson measure if and only if $g \in BMO$ (see [2]). Moreover, it is easy to check that such measures belong to SC .

3. APPLICATIONS TO SOME PDES

3.1. The Transport equation by a free-divergence vector field. Let $v : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ be a divergence free¹ Lipschitz vector field and consider the transport equation:

$$(15) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u - v \cdot \nabla(u) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0, \end{cases}$$

with an initial data u_0 . Then it is well-known that a smooth solution is constant along the characteristics given by the vector field. Indeed, consider the flow $\phi : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, solution of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \phi = v(\phi) \\ \phi(0, x) = x, \end{cases}$$

then the divergence free assumption on v yields that $\phi(t, \cdot)$ is a Lebesgue measure preserving diffeomorphism, for every $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Moreover, any smooth solution u of the transport equation is unique and is given by

$$u(t, x) = u_0(\phi_t^{-1}(x)).$$

It is well-known by using Gronwall Lemma that

$$K(\phi(t, \cdot)) \lesssim e^{\|v\|_{\text{Lip}} t},$$

where $\|v\|_{\text{Lip}}$ is the Lipschitz constant of the vector field.

As a consequence, the previous Theorem and Corollary imply the following

Theorem 5. *Let u be the unique solution of (15).*

(1) *If $u_0 \in BMO$, then $u \in L_{loc}^\infty(BMO)$ and*

$$\|u(t)\|_{BMO} \lesssim [1 + \|v\|_{\text{Lip}} t] \|u_0\|_{BMO}, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

(2) *If $u_0 \in Lip_p(a)$ (for some $a \in (0, 1]$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$), then $u \in L_{loc}^\infty(Lip_p(a))$ and*

$$\|u(t)\|_{Lip_p(a)} \lesssim e^{a\|v\|_{\text{Lip}} t} \|u_0\|_{Lip_p(a)}, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

3.2. The perturbed transport equation. Consider the following transport equation with a linear Riesz-type second member term

$$(16) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t \omega + (u \cdot \nabla)\omega = \mathcal{R}\omega \\ \omega|_{t=0} = \omega_0, \end{cases}$$

where \mathcal{R} is a Riesz operator. This type of equation naturally arises when one considers for example the perturbed 2D Euler equations which is obtained by adding a zero order term to the incompressible 2D Euler system. Let us for example consider the following system

$$(17) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t u + (u \cdot \nabla)u = -\nabla p + Au \\ \text{div}(u) = 0 \\ u|_{t=0} = u_0, \end{cases}$$

with $Au = (u^1, 0)$. Then the vorticity $\omega := \text{curl}(u) = \partial_1 u^2 - \partial_2 u^1$ satisfies the following equation

$$\partial_t \omega + u \cdot \nabla \omega = \partial_{22} \Delta^{-1} \omega.$$

¹That means $\nabla \cdot v = 0$.

The continuity of Riesz operator on L^p for every $1 < p < \infty$, the divergence free condition and Gronwall inequality imply together

$$(18) \quad \|\omega(t)\|_{L^p} \leq \|\omega_0\|_{L^p} e^{C_p t}, \quad \forall t \geq 0.$$

Here $C_p = \|\mathcal{R}\|_{\mathcal{L}(L^p, L^p)} \simeq \frac{p^2}{p-1}$. However, it is not clear at all how one can obtain an L^∞ estimates since the Riesz operator $\partial_{22}\Delta^{-1}$ is not continuous on that space. A natural idea is to replace the space L^∞ by another space with similar "scaling" but stable for \mathcal{R} (such that BMO for example). However, in this case a problem of composition arises: an extra term depending of the Lipschitz norm of u appears and the estimate is no longer closable. Theorem 3 shows that we cannot avoid the constants generated by the composition with the flow (nor even to improve them). A bound for the BMO -norm similar to (18) cannot be obtained directly: indeed with the best constants, we already have a quadratic estimate which is not *Gronwallisable*. However, Theorem 1 can be applied in order to get sharper *a priori* estimates. In fact, consider u be a smooth solution of (16) and the corresponding flow $\phi : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, solution of

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \phi = u(t, \phi) \\ \phi(0, x) = x. \end{cases}$$

Hence by Gronwall Lemma and using the BMO -boundedness of the Riesz transform, it comes

$$\|\omega(t, \phi(t, \cdot))\|_{BMO} \lesssim \|\omega_0\|_{BMO} \exp(ct),$$

for some numerical constant $c > 0$, and so by Theorem 1

$$\|\omega(t, \cdot)\|_{BMO} \lesssim \|\omega_0\|_{BMO} (1 + \|u\|_{L_t^1 \text{Lip}}) \exp(ct).$$

If the vector-field satisfies

$$\|u\|_{L_t^1 \text{Lip}} \leq \exp(\alpha t),$$

for some $\alpha > 0$, then one has a similar estimate than all the L^p norm. It is worthy of noticing that a rough estimate (involving $K(\phi)$ instead of $\log K(\phi)$) gives

$$\|\omega(t, \cdot)\|_{BMO} \lesssim \|\omega_0\|_{BMO} \exp(\|u\|_{L_t^1 \text{Lip}}) \exp(ct).$$

The merit of the next result is only the improvement of the estimate of the growth of the BMO norm of the solution.

Proposition 1. *Let u be a divergence free vector fields and ω a smooth solution of (16). If $\omega_0 \in BMO$, then*

$$\|\omega(t)\|_{BMO} \lesssim \|\omega_0\|_{BMO} (1 + \|u\|_{L_t^1 \text{Lip}}) \exp(ct),$$

for all $t \geq 0$.

Acknowledgment: The authors are thankful to Carlos Perez for having given the reference [3] to prove the optimality of the logarithmic growth and to David Rule for valuable advices to improve this paper.

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CNRS - UNIVERSITÉ DE NANTES, LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES JEAN LERAY, 2, RUE DE LA HOUSSINIÈRE F-44322 NANTES CEDEX 03, FRANCE

E-mail address: frederic.bernicot@univ-nantes.fr

UFR DE MATHÉMATIQUES, UNIVERSITÉ DE LILLE 1, 59655 VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ CEDEX, FRANCE

E-mail address: sahbi.keraani@univ-lille1.fr