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A THIN FILM APPROXIMATION OF THE MUSKAT PROBLEM WITH GRAVITY AND CAPILLARY FORCES

PHILIPPE LAURENÇOT AND BOGDAN-VASILE MATIOC

ABSTRACT. Existence of nonnegative weak solutions is shown for a thin film approximation of the Muskat problem with gravity and capillary forces taken into account. The model describes the space-time evolution of the heights of the two fluid layers and is a fully coupled system of two fourth order degenerate parabolic equations. The existence proof relies on the fact that this system can be viewed as a gradient flow for the 2-Wasserstein distance in the space of probability measures with finite second moment.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULT

The Muskat problem is a free boundary problem describing the motion of two immiscible fluids with different densities and viscosities in a porous medium (such as intrusion of water into oil). It gives the space and time evolution of the heights $f \geq 0$ and $g \geq 0$ of the two fluid layers, with the first layer, of height f , located on a impermeable horizontal bottom and the second one, of height g , on top of it, as well as that of the pressure fields inside the fluids. As it involves four unknowns and two free boundaries, one separating the lower and the upper fluid and one separating the upper fluid and the air, it is a complex problem. Recently, using a lubrication approximation, see, e.g., [14, Chapter 5.B], a thin film approximation to the Muskat problem has been derived in [10] which retains only the heights f and g of the two fluid layers as unknowns and reads

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t f = \operatorname{div} [f (-A\nabla\Delta f - B\nabla\Delta g + a\nabla f + b\nabla g)], \\ \partial_t g = \operatorname{div} [g (-\nabla\Delta f - \nabla\Delta g + c\nabla f + c\nabla g)], \end{cases} \quad (t, x) \in (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (1.1a)$$

together with initial conditions

$$(f, g)(0) = (f_0, g_0), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (1.1b)$$

The parameters (A, B, a, b, c) involved in (1.1a) depend on the densities, viscosities, and surface tensions of the fluids and are assumed to satisfy

$$(a, b, c) \in [0, \infty)^3, \quad cB = b, \quad \text{and} \quad A > B > 0. \quad (1.2)$$

Let us recall that the second order terms in (1.1a) account for gravity forces while the fourth order terms result from capillary forces in the original Muskat problem.

The problem (1.1a) is a fourth order degenerate parabolic system with a full diffusion matrix. Its parabolicity has been exploited in [11] to show the local existence and uniqueness of positive strong solutions to (1.1a) in a bounded interval $(0, L)$ with no slip boundary conditions. Global existence for initial data close to a positive flat steady state is also proved when $\pi^2(A - B)/L^2 + (a - b) > 0$ as

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well as the stability of this steady state. The existence and stability of flat and non-flat stationary solutions are also discussed according to the values of the parameters. Nonnegative global solutions have also been constructed either when only gravity is taken into account ($A = B = 0$) and (1.1) is considered in a bounded interval with homogeneous Neumann boundary conditions [9] or in \mathbb{R} [13], or when gravity forces are discarded ($a = b = c = 0$) and (1.1) is considered in a bounded interval with no slip boundary conditions [16]. An important tool in the above mentioned works is the availability of two Liapunov functionals for (1.1), one being the functional \mathcal{E} defined by

$$\mathcal{E}(f, g) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [(A - B)|\nabla f|^2 + B|\nabla(f + g)|^2 + (a - b)f^2 + b(f + g)^2] dx \quad (1.3)$$

for $(f, g) \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ which decreases along the trajectories of (1.1) according to

$$\frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{E}(f, g) = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left[f |\nabla \Delta(Af + Bg) - \nabla(af + bg)|^2 + Bg |\nabla \Delta(f + g) - b\nabla(f + g)|^2 \right] dx.$$

It turns out that there is an underlying structure in (1.1) which allows us to view it as a gradient flow for the energy \mathcal{E} defined in (1.3) with respect to the 2–Wasserstein distance in $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2) \times \mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Recall that $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is the set of Borel probability measures on \mathbb{R}^2 with finite second moment and that, given two Borel probability measures μ and ν in $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, the 2–Wasserstein distance $W_2(\mu, \nu)$ on $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is defined by

$$W_2^2(\mu, \nu) := \inf_{\pi \in \Pi(\mu, \nu)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} |x - y|^2 d\pi(x, y),$$

where $\Pi(\mu, \nu)$ is the set of all probability measures $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^4)$ which have marginals μ and ν , that is, $\pi[U \times \mathbb{R}^2] = \mu[U]$ and $\pi[\mathbb{R}^2 \times U] = \nu[U]$ for all measurable subsets U of \mathbb{R}^2 .

This gradient flow structure was actually uncovered in [13] in the simplified case where the capillary forces are neglected ($A = B = 0$) and shown to provide a convenient setting to construct weak solutions to (1.1). This is thus the approach we shall use in this paper to prove the existence of nonnegative weak solutions to (1.1), showing additionally the convergence of the variational approximation. It is worth noticing at this point that, if $g = 0$, the system (1.1) reduces to the single equation

$$\partial_t f = \operatorname{div} [f (-A\nabla \Delta f + a\nabla f)],$$

which also has a gradient flow structure with respect to the 2–Wasserstein distance as already shown in [18, 19] for $A = 0$ and [17] for $a = 0$. Let us recall that, since the pioneering works [12, 18, 19], several parabolic equations have been interpreted as gradient flows for Wasserstein distances, including the Fokker-Planck equation [12], the porous medium equation [19], second order nonlocal and/or degenerate parabolic equations [1, 3, 4], some kinetic equations [6, 8], and fourth order degenerate parabolic equations [15, 17]. Besides (1.1) there does not seem to be many systems of parabolic partial differential equations endowed with a similar structure with the exception of the parabolic-parabolic chemotaxis Keller-Segel system which has a mixed Wasserstein- L_2 gradient flow structure [5, 7].

Before stating the main result of this paper, we introduce some notations: let \mathcal{K} be the convex subset of $\mathcal{P}_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ defined by

$$\mathcal{K} := \{h \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, (1 + |x|^2)dx) \cap H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) : h \geq 0 \text{ a.e. and } \|h\|_1 = 1\},$$

and set $\mathcal{K}_2 := \mathcal{K} \times \mathcal{K}$. We next recall that the functional H defined by

$$H(h) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h \ln(h) dx \quad (1.4)$$

is well-defined for $h \in \mathcal{K}$, see Lemma A.3.

The main result of this paper is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Assume that (1.2) is satisfied and let $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$. Given $\tau \in (0, 1)$, we define $(f_\tau^0, g_\tau^0) := (f_0, g_0)$ and consider for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the minimization problem*

$$\inf_{(u,v) \in \mathcal{K}_2} \mathcal{F}_\tau^n(u, v), \quad (1.5)$$

where

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau^n(u, v) := \frac{1}{2\tau} [W_2^2(u, f_\tau^n) + B W_2^2(v, g_\tau^n)] + \mathcal{E}(u, v), \quad (u, v) \in \mathcal{K}_2.$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the minimization problem (1.5) has a solution $(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^{n+1})$, which is unique if $a \geq b$. Defining the interpolation functions (f_τ, g_τ) by $(f_\tau, g_\tau)(t) := (f_\tau^n, g_\tau^n)$ for $t \in [n\tau, (n+1)\tau)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exist a sequence $\tau_k \searrow 0$ and functions $(f, g) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_2$ such that

$$(f_{\tau_k}, g_{\tau_k})(t) \rightarrow (f, g)(t) \quad \text{in} \quad L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2) \quad (1.6)$$

for all $t \geq 0$. Moreover,

$$(i) \quad (f, g) \in L_\infty(0, t; H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)) \cap L_2(0, t; H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)),$$

$$(ii) \quad (f, g) \in C([0, \infty), L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)) \text{ and } (f, g)(0) = (f_0, g_0),$$

and the pair (f, g) is a weak solution of (1.1) in the sense that

$$\begin{cases} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f(t) - f_0) \xi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f \nabla \xi) + f \nabla(a f + b g) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds = 0 \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (g(t) - g_0) \xi dx + \int_0^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f + g) \operatorname{div}(g \nabla \xi) + c g \nabla(f + g) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

for all $t > 0$ and $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Finally, (f, g) satisfies the following estimates:

$$H(f(t)) + BH(g(t)) + \int_0^t D_H(f(s), g(s)) ds \leq H(f_0) + BH(g_0), \quad (1.8)$$

$$\mathcal{E}(f(t), g(t)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t (\|w_f(s)\|_2^2 + B \|w_g(s)\|_2^2) ds \leq \mathcal{E}(f_0, g_0) \quad (1.9)$$

for all $t > 0$, where

$$D_H(f, g) := (A - B) \|\Delta f\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta(f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2,$$

and w_f and w_g are two vector fields in $L_2((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ defined as follows: introducing the vector fields (j_f, j_g) defined by

$$j_f := -\nabla(f \Delta(Af + Bg)) + \Delta(Af + Bg) \nabla f + f \nabla(a f + b g) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2), \quad (1.10)$$

$$j_g := -\nabla(g \Delta(f + g)) + \Delta(f + g) \nabla g + c g \nabla(f + g)$$

they actually both belong to $L_2(0, \infty; L_{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ and

$$j_f = \sqrt{f} w_f \quad \text{and} \quad j_g = \sqrt{g} w_g \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (1.11)$$

Notice that Theorem 1.1 provides not only the existence of a weak solution to (1.1) but also the convergence of subsequences of solutions to the variational scheme (1.5) to a solution to (1.1). The proof of Theorem 1.1 thus relies strongly on the study of the minimization problem (1.5) which is performed in Section 2. The availability of the second Liapunov functional $H(f) + BH(g)$ (which is really a Liapunov functional only if $a \geq b$) plays an important role here as it allows us to show by an argument from [17] that the minimizers of (1.5) are actually in $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. This additional regularity is actually at the heart of the identification of the Euler-Lagrange equation satisfied by the minimizers, see Section 3. The convergence of the scheme and the existence of weak solutions to (1.1) are established in the last section, some care being needed to handle the fourth order terms. Indeed, as indicated in (1.10) and (1.11), due to the degenerate character of the equations, we have to deal with expressions that correspond to the fourth order terms in (1.1a) and are not functions.

Remark 1.2. (1) In contrast to the dissipation of the energy \mathcal{E} , the dissipation $D_H(f, g)$ of the functional $H(f) + BH(g)$ need not be nonnegative and this occurs when $a < b$, see (1.8). It is yet unclear what information on the dynamics may be retrieved from (1.8) in that case.

(2) For simplicity, we have restricted the analysis to initial data (f_0, g_0) satisfying $\|f_0\|_1 = \|g_0\|_1 = 1$. A similar result holds true for arbitrary nonnegative and integrable initial data $(f_0, g_0) \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ with finite second moment and may be proved analogously to Theorem 1.1. Introducing $(F, G) := (f/\|f_0\|_1, g/\|g_0\|_1)$, this new unknown solves a system with the same structure as (1.1), but with different parameters (depending on $\|f_0\|_1$ and $\|g_0\|_1$).

(3) Theorem 1.1 is also valid for the one dimensional version of (1.1).

Throughout the paper we use the following notation: $x = (x_1, x_2)$ denotes a generic point of \mathbb{R}^2 and the partial derivative with respect to x_i is denoted by ∂_i , $i = 1, 2$. For a sufficiently smooth function h , $\nabla h := (\partial_1 h, \partial_2 h)$ denotes its gradient and $D^2 h := (\partial_i \partial_j h)_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2}$ its Hessian matrix. Finally, $D\xi$ denotes the gradient of a vector field $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and is given by $D\xi := (\partial_i \xi_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2}$, the divergence of ξ being the trace of $D\xi$, that is, $\operatorname{div}(\xi) = \partial_1 \xi_1 + \partial_2 \xi_2$.

2. THE MINIMIZATION PROBLEM

In this section, we show that, given $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ and $\tau > 0$, the minimization problem

$$\inf_{(u, v) \in \mathcal{K}_2} \mathcal{F}_\tau(u, v) \quad (2.1)$$

with the functional \mathcal{F}_τ defined by

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau(u, v) := \frac{1}{2\tau} (W_2^2(u, f_0) + B W_2^2(v, g_0)) + \mathcal{E}(u, v), \quad (u, v) \in \mathcal{K}_2, \quad (2.2)$$

has at least one solution and we study the regularity of the minimizers. Since $a - b$ might be negative, which is the case when the more dense fluid lies on top of the less dense one, cf. [11], the first step is to prove that \mathcal{E} is bounded from below.

Lemma 2.1. *The energy functional \mathcal{E} satisfies*

$$\mathcal{E}(f, g) \geq -C_1 + \frac{B}{2} \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 + \frac{A - B}{4} \|\nabla f\|_2^2 \quad \text{for all } (f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2, \quad (2.3)$$

where C_1 is a positive constant depending only A , B , a , b , and c .

Proof. According to the Gagliardo–Nirenberg–Sobolev inequality there is a positive constant $C_2 > 0$ such that

$$\|h\|_2 \leq C_2 \|h\|_1^{1/2} \|\nabla h\|_2^{1/2} \quad \text{for all } h \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2). \quad (2.4)$$

By the definition of \mathcal{K} , this inequality yields

$$\|h\|_2^2 \leq C_2^2 \|\nabla h\|_2 \quad \text{for all } h \in \mathcal{K}. \quad (2.5)$$

Owing to (2.5) and Young's inequality, we find, for $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$,

$$\begin{aligned} 2\mathcal{E}(f, g) &= (A - B) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 + B \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b) \|f\|_2^2 + b \|f + g\|_2^2 \\ &\geq B \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 + (A - B) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 - C_2^2(b - a)_+ \|\nabla f\|_2 \\ &\geq B \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 + \frac{A - B}{2} \|\nabla f\|_2^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{A - B}{2} \left(\|\nabla f\|_2 - \frac{C_2^2(b - a)_+}{A - B} \right)^2 - \frac{C_2^4(b - a)_+^2}{2(A - B)}, \end{aligned}$$

whence (2.3). □

We now show the existence of a minimizer to (2.1).

Lemma 2.2. *Given $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ and $\tau > 0$, there exists a minimizer $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ of (2.1) which is unique if $a \geq b$. Moreover, f and g both belong to $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} &(A - B) \|\Delta f\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta(f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\tau} [H(f_0) - H(f) + B(H(g_0) - H(g))], \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

the functional H being defined in (1.4).

Proof. Pick a minimizing sequence $(u_k, v_k)_{k \geq 1}$ of \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 . Invoking (2.3) and (2.5) we see that

$$\|u_k\|_{H^1} + \|v_k\|_{H^1} \leq C, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (2.7)$$

$$W_2(u_k, f_0) + W_2(v_k, g_0) \leq C, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (2.8)$$

and the estimate (2.8) implies that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (u_k + v_k)(x)(1 + |x|^2) dx \leq C, \quad k \geq 1, \quad (2.9)$$

by classical properties of the Wasserstein distance W_2 , see, e.g., [12, Eq. (17)]. The compactness of the embedding of $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2; |x|^2 dx)$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ (which is recalled in Lemma A.1 below) ensures that there are non-negative functions f and g in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, (1 + |x|^2) dx)$ and a subsequence of $(u_k, v_k)_{k \geq 1}$ (not relabeled) having the property that

$$(u_k, v_k) \rightarrow (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2) \text{ and a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2, \quad (2.10)$$

$$(u_k, v_k) \rightharpoonup (f, g) \quad \text{in } H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2).$$

Furthermore, it readily follows from (2.7), (2.9), and the Dunford-Pettis theorem that $(u_k)_{k \geq 1}$ and $(v_k)_{k \geq 1}$ are weakly sequentially compact in $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. This property, together with (2.10) and the Vitali theorem imply the strong convergence of $(u_k)_{k \geq 1}$ and $(v_k)_{k \geq 1}$ in $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, namely,

$$(u_k, v_k) \rightarrow (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (2.11)$$

Since $(u_k, v_k)_{k \geq 1}$ belongs to \mathcal{K}_2 for each $k \geq 1$, we conclude from (2.9), (2.10), and (2.11) that $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$. That (f, g) is a minimizer of \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 follows from (2.10), (2.11), the weak lower semicontinuity of \mathcal{E} , and the fact that the 2-Wasserstein metric W_2 is lower semicontinuous with respect to the narrow convergence of probability measures in each of its arguments, the latter convergence being guaranteed by (2.11). This completes the proof of the existence of a minimizer to \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 .

Next, when $a \geq b$, the uniqueness of the minimizer follows from the convexity of \mathcal{K}_2 and W_2^2 and the strict convexity of \mathcal{E} .

We finish off the proof by showing that any minimizer (f, g) of \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 actually belongs to $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$, the proof relying on a technique developed in [17]. More precisely, denoting the heat semigroup by $(G_s)_{s \geq 0}$ which is defined by

$$(G_s h)(x) := \frac{1}{4\pi s} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \exp\left(-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4s}\right) h(y) dy, \quad (s, x) \in [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2,$$

for $h \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, classical properties of the heat semigroup ensure that $(G_s f, G_s g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ for all $s \geq 0$ since $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$. Consequently, $\mathcal{F}_\tau(f, g) \leq \mathcal{F}_\tau(G_s f, G_s g)$ and we deduce that

$$\mathcal{E}(f, g) - \mathcal{E}(G_s f, G_s g) \leq \frac{1}{2\tau} [(W_2^2(G_s f, f_0) - W_2^2(f, f_0)) + B (W_2^2(G_s g, g_0) - W_2^2(g, g_0))] \quad (2.12)$$

for all $s \geq 0$. On the one hand, an explicit computation gives for $s > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{E}(G_s f, G_s g) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [(A - B) \nabla G_s f \partial_s (\nabla G_s f) + B \nabla G_s (f + g) \partial_s (\nabla G_s (f + g))] \\ &\quad + (a - b) G_s f \partial_s G_s f + b G_s (f + g) \partial_s G_s (f + g)] dx \\ &= - (A - B) \|\Delta G_s f\|_2^2 - B \|\Delta G_s (f + g)\|_2^2 \\ &\quad - (a - b) \|\nabla G_s f\|_2^2 - b \|\nabla G_s (f + g)\|_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

which yields, after integration with respect to time,

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{s} \int_0^s [(A - B) \|\Delta G_\sigma f\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta G_\sigma (f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b) \|\nabla G_\sigma f\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla G_\sigma (f + g)\|_2^2] d\sigma \\ &= \frac{\mathcal{E}(f, g) - \mathcal{E}(G_s f, G_s g)}{s}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\sigma \mapsto \|\Delta G_\sigma h\|_2$ and $\sigma \mapsto \|\nabla G_\sigma h\|_2$ are non-increasing functions for all $h \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, we end up with

$$\begin{aligned} &(A - B) \|\Delta G_s f\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta G_s (f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b)_+ \|\nabla G_s f\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla G_s (f + g)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \frac{\mathcal{E}(f, g) - \mathcal{E}(G_s f, G_s g)}{s} + (b - a)_+ \|\nabla f\|_2^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

for all $s > 0$. On the other hand, since the heat equation is the gradient flow of the entropy functional H defined by (1.4) for the 2-Wasserstein distance W_2 , see, e.g., [2, 12, 19, 21], it follows from [2, Theorem 11.1.4] that, for all $(h, \tilde{h}) \in \mathcal{K}_2$,

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} W_2^2(G_s h, \tilde{h}) + H(G_s h) \leq H(\tilde{h}) \quad \text{for a.e. } s \geq 0. \quad (2.14)$$

With the choices $(h, \tilde{h}) = (f, f_0)$ and $(h, \tilde{h}) = (g, g_0)$ in (2.14), we obtain

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{ds} [W_2^2(G_s f, f_0) + B W_2^2(G_s g, g_0)] \leq H(f_0) - H(G_s f) + B (H(g_0) - H(G_s g))$$

for a.e. $s \geq 0$. Integrating the above inequality with respect to time and using the time monotonicity of $s \mapsto H(G_s f)$ and $s \mapsto H(G_s g)$ lead us to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2s} [W_2^2(G_s f, f_0) - W_2^2(f, f_0) + B (W_2^2(G_s g, g_0) - W_2^2(g, g_0))] \\ & \leq [H(f_0) - H(G_s f) + B (H(g_0) - H(G_s g))] . \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

Combining (2.12), (2.13), and (2.15), we find

$$\begin{aligned} & (A - B) \|\Delta G_s f\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta G_s(f + g)\|_2^2 + (a - b)_+ \|\nabla G_s f\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla G_s(f + g)\|_2^2 \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\tau} [H(f_0) - H(G_s f) + B (H(g_0) - H(G_s g))] + (b - a)_+ \|\nabla f\|_2^2 \end{aligned} \quad (2.16)$$

for $s > 0$. Since $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$, classical properties of the heat semigroup and the functional H entail that $(H(G_s f), H(G_s g))$ converges towards $(H(f), H(g))$ as $s \rightarrow 0$. This convergence, (2.16), and the positivity of $A - B$ and B readily imply that $(\Delta G_s f)_{s>0}$ and $(\Delta G_s(f + g))_{s>0}$ are bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Since they converge towards Δf and $\Delta(f + g)$, respectively, in the sense of distributions as $s \rightarrow 0$, we deduce that both Δf and $\Delta(f + g)$ belong to $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $(\Delta G_s f, \Delta G_s(f + g))_{s>0}$ converges weakly to $(\Delta f, \Delta(f + g))$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ as $s \rightarrow 0$. As a consequence, recalling that $(f, g) \in \mathcal{K}_2$, we conclude that f and $f + g$ belong to $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and so does g . It remains to pass to the limit $s \rightarrow 0$ in (2.16) to obtain (2.6). \square

3. THE EULER-LAGRANGE EQUATIONS

We now identify the Euler-Lagrange equation satisfied by the minimizers of the functional \mathcal{F}_τ , defined in (2.2), in \mathcal{K}_2 .

Lemma 3.1. *Consider $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ and $\tau > 0$. If (f, g) is a minimizer of \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 , it satisfies*

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f - f_0) \xi \, dx + \tau \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f \nabla \xi) + f \nabla(a f + b g) \cdot \nabla \xi] \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|D^2 \xi\|_\infty}{2} W_2^2(f, f_0) \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (g - g_0) \xi \, dx + \tau \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f + g) \operatorname{div}(g \nabla \xi) + c g \nabla(f + g) \cdot \nabla \xi] \, dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|D^2 \xi\|_\infty}{2} W_2^2(g, g_0) \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

for $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$, where $D^2 \xi$ denotes the Hessian matrix of ξ .

Proof. By Brenier's theorem [21, Theorem 2.12], there are two measurable functions $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $(f, g) = (T \# f_0, S \# g_0)$ and

$$W_2^2(f, f_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |x - T(x)|^2 f_0(x) \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad W_2^2(g, g_0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |x - S(x)|^2 g_0(x) \, dx. \quad (3.3)$$

We pick now two test functions $\eta = (\eta_1, \eta_2)$ and $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and define

$$\begin{aligned} (T_\varepsilon, S_\varepsilon) &:= (\text{id} + \varepsilon\xi, \text{id} + \varepsilon\eta), \\ (f_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon) &:= ((T_\varepsilon \circ T) \# f_0, (S_\varepsilon \circ S) \# g_0) = (T_\varepsilon \# f, S_\varepsilon \# g), \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

for each $\varepsilon \in [0, 1]$, where id is the identity function on \mathbb{R}^2 . Clearly, there is $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$ small enough (depending on both ξ and η) such that, for $\varepsilon \in [0, \varepsilon_0]$, T_ε and S_ε are C^∞ -diffeomorphisms from \mathbb{R}^2 onto \mathbb{R}^2 with positive Jacobi determinants

$$\begin{aligned} J_\varepsilon^\xi &:= \det(DT_\varepsilon) = 1 + \varepsilon \operatorname{div}(\xi) + \varepsilon^2 \det(D\xi), \\ J_\varepsilon^\eta &:= \det(DS_\varepsilon) = 1 + \varepsilon \operatorname{div}(\eta) + \varepsilon^2 \det(D\eta). \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

By (3.4), we have the identities

$$f_\varepsilon = \frac{f \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}}{J_\varepsilon^\xi \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}} \quad \text{and} \quad g_\varepsilon = \frac{g \circ S_\varepsilon^{-1}}{J_\varepsilon^\eta \circ S_\varepsilon^{-1}}, \quad \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0], \quad (3.6)$$

from which we deduce that f_ε and g_ε both belong to $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and satisfy $\|f_\varepsilon\|_1 = \|f\|_1 = \|g_\varepsilon\|_1 = \|g\|_1 = 1$. Additionally, we compute

$$\|f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{f^2(x)}{J_\varepsilon^\xi(x)} dx \quad \text{and} \quad \|g_\varepsilon\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{g^2(x)}{J_\varepsilon^\eta(x)} dx. \quad (3.7)$$

For further use, we now study the behaviour of $(f_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ and $(g_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. To begin with, we notice that, given a test function $\vartheta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$, it follows from (3.5) and (3.6) that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_\varepsilon \vartheta dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f (\vartheta \circ T_\varepsilon) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f \vartheta dx \quad (3.8)$$

and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{f_\varepsilon - f}{\varepsilon} \vartheta dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f \frac{\vartheta \circ T_\varepsilon - \vartheta}{\varepsilon} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f \nabla \vartheta \cdot \xi dx, \quad (3.9)$$

while (3.5), (3.7), and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem entail that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 = \|f\|_2^2. \quad (3.10)$$

Thanks to (3.8) and (3.10) on the one hand and to (3.9) and Lemma A.2 on the other hand, we conclude that

$$f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f \text{ in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{f_\varepsilon - f}{\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup -\operatorname{div}(f\xi) \text{ in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.11)$$

Similarly, we get

$$g_\varepsilon \rightarrow g \text{ in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{g_\varepsilon - g}{\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup -\operatorname{div}(g\eta) \text{ in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.12)$$

We next turn to the convergence properties of $(\nabla f_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ and $(\nabla g_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$. Differentiating (3.6) and using (3.5), we find

$$\nabla f_\varepsilon \circ T_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^2} \nabla f + \varepsilon V_\varepsilon(f, \xi) - \varepsilon^2 \frac{f}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^3} R_\varepsilon(\xi), \quad (3.13)$$

where $V_\varepsilon(f, \xi) := (V_{1,\varepsilon}(f, \xi), V_{2,\varepsilon}(f, \xi))$, $R_\varepsilon(\xi) := (R_{1,\varepsilon}(\xi), R_{2,\varepsilon}(\xi))$,

$$V_{1,\varepsilon}(f, \xi) := \frac{\nabla f \cdot (\partial_2 \xi_2, -\partial_1 \xi_2)}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^2} - \frac{f \partial_1 \operatorname{div}(\xi)}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^3},$$

$$V_{2,\varepsilon}(f, \xi) := \frac{\nabla f \cdot (-\partial_2 \xi_1, \partial_1 \xi_1)}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^2} - \frac{f \partial_2 \operatorname{div}(\xi)}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi)^3},$$

and

$$R_{1,\varepsilon}(\xi) := \partial_1 \det(D\xi) + \partial_1 \operatorname{div}(\xi) \partial_2 \xi_2 - \partial_2 \operatorname{div}(\xi) \partial_1 \xi_2 + \varepsilon (\partial_1 \det(D\xi) \partial_2 \xi_2 - \partial_2 \det(D\xi) \partial_1 \xi_2),$$

$$R_{2,\varepsilon}(\xi) := \partial_2 \det(D\xi) + \partial_2 \operatorname{div}(\xi) \partial_1 \xi_1 - \partial_1 \operatorname{div}(\xi) \partial_2 \xi_1 + \varepsilon (\partial_2 \det(D\xi) \partial_1 \xi_1 - \partial_1 \det(D\xi) \partial_2 \xi_1).$$

Let us now draw several consequences of (3.13): first, we have

$$\|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\nabla f_\varepsilon \circ T_\varepsilon|^2 J_\varepsilon^\xi dx,$$

and, since $f \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $J_\varepsilon^\xi \rightarrow 1$ in $L_\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by (3.5), it readily follows from (3.13) and the previous identity that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 = \|\nabla f\|_2^2. \quad (3.14)$$

In particular, $(\nabla f_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ is bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and, since $f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by (3.11), we conclude that $(\nabla f_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ converges weakly towards ∇f in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$. This convergence and (3.14) then guarantee that

$$\nabla f_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup \nabla f \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.15)$$

Next, owing to (3.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \nabla(f_\varepsilon - f) &= \left[\frac{1 - J_\varepsilon^\xi \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}}{\varepsilon} \right] \frac{\nabla f \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1})^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\frac{\nabla f \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}}{J_\varepsilon^\xi \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}} - \nabla f \right] \\ &\quad + V_\varepsilon(f, \xi) \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1} - \varepsilon \frac{f \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}}{(J_\varepsilon^\xi \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1})^3} R_\varepsilon(\xi) \circ T_\varepsilon^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The properties of J_ε^ξ , T_ε , f , and the definitions of $V_\varepsilon(f, \xi)$ and $R_\varepsilon(\xi)$ readily ensure that the first, third and fourth terms on the right-hand side of the above identity are bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ while the boundedness in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ of the second one follows from Lemma A.2 since $f \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by Lemma 2.2. Consequently, $(\nabla(f_\varepsilon - f)/\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ is bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and, recalling that $((f_\varepsilon - f)/\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ converges weakly to $-\operatorname{div}(f\xi)$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ by (3.11), we conclude that

$$\frac{\nabla(f_\varepsilon - f)}{\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup -\nabla \operatorname{div}(f\xi) \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.16)$$

Similar computations give

$$\nabla g_\varepsilon \rightarrow \nabla g \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\nabla(g_\varepsilon - g)}{\varepsilon} \rightharpoonup -\nabla \operatorname{div}(g\eta) \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.17)$$

After this preparation, we can start the proof of (3.1) and (3.2). Recalling that $(f_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ for all $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$, the minimizing property of (f, g) entails that $\mathcal{F}_\tau(f, g) \leq \mathcal{F}_\tau(f_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon)$, that is,

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2\tau} [W_2^2(f_\varepsilon, f_0) - W_2^2(f, f_0) + B(W_2^2(g_\varepsilon, g_0) - W_2^2(g, g_0))] + \mathcal{E}(f_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon) - \mathcal{E}(f, g). \quad (3.18)$$

Since $(T_\varepsilon \circ T)\#f_0 = f_\varepsilon$ by (3.4), we infer from (3.3) that

$$W_2^2(f_\varepsilon, f_0) \leq W_2^2(f, f_0) - 2\varepsilon \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\text{id} - T) \cdot (\xi \circ T) f_0 dx + \varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\xi \circ T|^2 f_0 dx.$$

A similar inequality being valid with $(g_\varepsilon, g_0, g, S_\varepsilon, S, \eta)$ instead of $(f_\varepsilon, f_0, f, T_\varepsilon, T, \xi)$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left\{ \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} [W_2^2(f_\varepsilon, f_0) - W_2^2(f, f_0) + B (W_2^2(g_\varepsilon, g_0) - W_2^2(g, g_0))] \right\} \\ & \leq - \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\text{id} - T) \cdot (\xi \circ T) f_0 dx + B \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\text{id} - S) \cdot (\eta \circ S) g_0 dx \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.19)$$

We next show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} [(a-b) \|f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 + b \|f_\varepsilon + g_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - (a-b) \|f\|_2^2 - b \|f + g\|_2^2] \\ & = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left[a \frac{f^2}{2} \text{div}(\xi) + b \frac{g^2}{2} \text{div}(\eta) + b f \text{div}(g\eta) + b g \text{div}(f\xi) \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.20)$$

Indeed, we write

$$(a-b) \|f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 + b \|f_\varepsilon + g_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - (a-b) \|f\|_2^2 - b \|f + g\|_2^2 = a I_1^\varepsilon + b I_2^\varepsilon + b I_3^\varepsilon,$$

with

$$I_1^\varepsilon := \|f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - \|f\|_2^2, \quad I_2^\varepsilon := \|g_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - \|g\|_2^2, \quad I_3^\varepsilon := 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_\varepsilon g_\varepsilon - f g)(x) dx.$$

It readily follows from (3.11) that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_1^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(f_\varepsilon + f)(f_\varepsilon - f)}{2\varepsilon} dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f \text{div}(f\xi) dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f^2 \text{div}(\xi) dx. \quad (3.21)$$

Similarly, (3.12) guarantees that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_2^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{(g_\varepsilon + g)(g_\varepsilon - g)}{2\varepsilon} dx = - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g^2 \text{div}(\eta) dx. \quad (3.22)$$

We next write I_3^ε as

$$I_3^\varepsilon := \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [(f_\varepsilon + f)(g_\varepsilon - g) + (g_\varepsilon + g)(f_\varepsilon - f)] dx,$$

and deduce from (3.11) and (3.12) that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_3^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [f \text{div}(g\eta) + g \text{div}(f\xi)] dx. \quad (3.23)$$

Combining (3.21), (3.22), and (3.23) gives the claim (3.20).

Finally, we show that

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} [(A-B) \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 + B \|\nabla(f_\varepsilon + g_\varepsilon)\|_2^2 - (A-B) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 - B \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2] \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [(A\Delta f + B\Delta g) \text{div}(f\xi) + B\Delta(f + g) \text{div}(g\eta)] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

To this end, we write

$$(A-B) \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 + B \|\nabla(f_\varepsilon + g_\varepsilon)\|_2^2 - (A-B) \|\nabla f\|_2^2 - B \|\nabla(f + g)\|_2^2 = A L_1^\varepsilon + B L_2^\varepsilon + B L_3^\varepsilon,$$

with

$$L_1^\varepsilon := \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - \|\nabla f\|_2^2, \quad L_2^\varepsilon := \|\nabla g_\varepsilon\|_2^2 - \|\nabla g\|_2^2, \quad L_3^\varepsilon := 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\nabla f_\varepsilon \cdot \nabla g_\varepsilon - \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) dx.$$

Thanks to (3.15) and (3.16), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_1^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\nabla(f + f_\varepsilon)}{2} \cdot \frac{\nabla(f_\varepsilon - f)}{\varepsilon} dx \\ &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \nabla f \cdot \nabla \operatorname{div}(f\xi) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Delta f \operatorname{div}(f\xi) dx, \end{aligned} \quad (3.25)$$

and similarly, by (3.17),

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_2^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{\nabla(g + g_\varepsilon)}{2} \cdot \frac{\nabla(g_\varepsilon - g)}{\varepsilon} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \Delta g \operatorname{div}(g\eta) dx. \quad (3.26)$$

Finally,

$$L_3^\varepsilon = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\nabla(f_\varepsilon + f) \cdot \nabla(g_\varepsilon - g) + \nabla(f_\varepsilon - f) \cdot \nabla(g_\varepsilon + g)] dx,$$

and we infer from (3.15), (3.16), and (3.17) that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{L_3^\varepsilon}{2\varepsilon} &= - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\nabla f \cdot \nabla \operatorname{div}(g\eta) + \nabla \operatorname{div}(f\xi) \cdot \nabla g] dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta f \operatorname{div}(g\eta) + \Delta g \operatorname{div}(f\xi)] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (3.27)$$

Combining (3.25), (3.26), and (3.27) gives the claim (3.24).

We now divide (3.18) by ε and take the limsup as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, using (3.19), (3.20), and (3.24). The resulting inequality being also valid for $(-\xi, -\eta)$, we obtain, by choosing successively $\xi = 0$ and $\eta = 0$, that

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\operatorname{id} - T) \cdot \xi \circ T f_0 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \xi] dx, \quad (3.28)$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (\operatorname{id} - S) \cdot \eta \circ S g_0 dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f + g) \operatorname{div}(g\xi) + c f \nabla(f + g) \cdot \xi] dx. \quad (3.29)$$

Consider finally $\Xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and take $\xi = \nabla \Xi$ in (3.28). Since

$$|\Xi(x) - \Xi(T(x)) - \nabla \Xi(T(x)) \cdot (x - T(x))| \leq \frac{\|D^2 \Xi\|_\infty |x - T(x)|^2}{2}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ by the mean value theorem, we find after multiplying the above relation by f_0 and thereafter integrating over \mathbb{R}^2 and using (3.3) that

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Xi(x) - \Xi(T(x)) - \nabla \Xi(T(x)) \cdot (x - T(x))] f_0(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{\|D^2 \Xi\|_\infty W_2^2(f, f_0)}{2}.$$

Combining the above inequality with (3.28) gives (3.1). The inequality (3.2) next follows from (3.29) in a similar way. \square

In order to present the next result, we introduce first some notations. Given a nonnegative and continuous function h and $\delta > 0$, we define the open sets \mathcal{P}_δ^h and \mathcal{P}^h by

$$\mathcal{P}_\delta^h := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : h(x) > \delta\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}^h := \bigcup_{\delta > 0} \mathcal{P}_\delta^h.$$

Lemma 3.2. *Given $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ and $\tau > 0$, any minimizer (f, g) of \mathcal{F}_τ in \mathcal{K}_2 is such that $Af + Bg \in H_{loc}^3(\mathcal{P}^f)$ and $f + g \in H_{loc}^3(\mathcal{P}^g)$. Moreover, the functions j_f , w_f , j_g , and w_g defined by*

$$w_f := \begin{cases} \sqrt{f} (-\nabla \Delta(Af + Bg) + \nabla(af + bg)) & \text{a.e. in } \mathcal{P}^f, \\ 0 & \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f, \end{cases}, \quad j_f := \sqrt{f} w_f, \quad (3.30)$$

and

$$w_g := \begin{cases} \sqrt{g} (-\nabla \Delta(f + g) + c \nabla(f + g)) & \text{a.e. in } \mathcal{P}^g, \\ 0 & \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^g, \end{cases}, \quad j_g := \sqrt{g} w_g, \quad (3.31)$$

belong to $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and satisfy

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \xi] dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_f \cdot \xi dx, \quad (3.32)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f + g) \operatorname{div}(g\xi) + c g \nabla(f + g) \cdot \xi] dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_g \cdot \xi dx, \quad (3.33)$$

for all $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$. In addition, we have the following estimates:

$$\tau \|w_f\|_2 \leq W_2(f, f_0) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau \|w_g\|_2 \leq W_2(g, g_0). \quad (3.34)$$

Proof. Since $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is embedded in $C(\mathbb{R}^2)$, Lemma 2.2 guarantees that $(f, g) \in C(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ so that \mathcal{P}^f and \mathcal{P}^g are indeed open subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 . Next, recalling (3.28), we use once more the embedding of $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in $C(\mathbb{R}^2)$ as well as (3.3) to obtain that, for $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \xi] dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\tau} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\operatorname{id} - T|^2 f_0 dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\xi \circ T|^2 f_0 dx \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\xi|^2 f dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} \|f\|_{H^2}^{1/2} \|\xi\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

We may thus extend the functional

$$\xi \longmapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \xi] dx$$

to a continuous linear functional on $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$. Consequently, there exists a unique function $j_f \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ having the property that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \xi] dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_f \cdot \xi dx \quad \text{for all } \xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.35)$$

Since $(f, g) \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ by Lemma 2.2, a density argument ensures that the relation (3.35) is actually true for all $\xi \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$.

Consider now $\delta > 0$ and $\Xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathcal{P}_\delta^f; \mathbb{R}^2)$. Clearly $\Xi/f \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and we infer from (3.35) with $\xi = \Xi/f$ that

$$\left| \int_{\mathcal{P}_\delta^f} \Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(\Xi) dx \right| \leq \|\Xi\|_{L_2(\mathcal{P}_\delta^f)} \|\nabla(af + bg)\|_2 + \|\Xi\|_{L_2(\mathcal{P}_\delta^f)} \frac{\|j_f\|_2}{\delta}. \quad (3.36)$$

A duality argument then gives that $\Delta(Af + Bg) \in H^1(\mathcal{P}_\delta^f)$ for all $\delta > 0$. Consequently, we get that $Af + Bg \in H_{\text{loc}}^3(\mathcal{P}^f)$ and together with (3.35) we deduce

$$j_f = -f \nabla \Delta(Af + Bg) + f \nabla(af + bg) \quad \text{a.e. in } \mathcal{P}^f. \quad (3.37)$$

We next prove (3.34), adapting an argument from [18, Proposition 2] and [13, Corollary 2.3]. Let $\chi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ be a non-negative function with $\|\chi\|_1 = 1$ and set $\chi_m(x) := m^2 \chi(mx)$ for $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $m \geq 1$. Since $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is embedded in $C(\mathbb{R}^2)$, we have

$$Y_m := \frac{1}{m} + \|\chi_m * f - f\|_\infty^{1/2} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } m \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.38)$$

Given $\vartheta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$, the vector field $\vartheta/\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}$ belongs to $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ too, and, by (3.3), (3.28), and (3.35) with the choice $\xi = \vartheta/\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{j_f \cdot \vartheta}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} dx \right| &\leq \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\vartheta|^2 \frac{f}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} dx \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} \left\| \frac{f}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} \right\|_\infty^{1/2} \|\vartheta\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

A duality argument then ensures that, for each $m \geq 1$, $j_f/\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}$ belongs to $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ with the estimate

$$\left\| \frac{j_f}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} \right\|_2 \leq \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} \left\| \frac{f}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} \right\|_\infty^{1/2}.$$

Observing that

$$0 \leq \frac{f}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} = \frac{f - \chi_m * f + \chi_m * f}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} \leq \frac{\|f - \chi_m * f\|_\infty}{Y_m} + 1 \leq 1 + Y_m,$$

we actually have the estimate

$$\left\| \frac{j_f}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} \right\|_2 \leq \frac{W_2(f, f_0)}{\tau} (1 + Y_m). \quad (3.39)$$

Several consequences can be drawn from (3.39): first, since $Y_m \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ by (3.38), the sequence $(j_f/\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f})_m$ is bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and there are thus a subsequence of $(j_f/\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f})_m$ (not relabeled) and $w_f \in L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ such that

$$\frac{j_f}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} \rightharpoonup w_f \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (3.40)$$

A simple consequence of (3.38), (3.39), and (3.40) is that

$$\tau \|w_f\|_2 \leq W_2(f, f_0). \quad (3.41)$$

In addition, since $(\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f})_m$ converges towards \sqrt{f} uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^2 , we readily deduce from (3.40) that

$$j_f = \sqrt{f} w_f \quad \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (3.42)$$

Next, since $f = 0$ a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f$, it follows from (3.39) that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f} |j_f|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f} \frac{|j_f|^2}{Y_m + \chi_m * f} (Y_m + \chi_m * f - f) dx \\ &\leq \left\| \frac{j_f}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} \right\|_2^2 (Y_m + \|\chi_m * f - f\|_\infty) \\ &\leq \frac{W_2^2(f, f_0)}{\tau^2} (1 + Y_m)^3 Y_m \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} 0, \end{aligned}$$

whence, additionally to (3.37),

$$j_f = 0 \quad \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f. \quad (3.43)$$

Finally, owing to (3.40) and (3.43), we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f} |w_f|^2 dx = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f} w_f \cdot \frac{j_f}{\sqrt{Y_m + \chi_m * f}} dx = 0,$$

and thus $w_f = 0$ a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^f$. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.2 for f . The statements (3.33) and (3.34) for g are proved by similar arguments. \square

4. CONVERGENCE OF THE TIME DISCRETIZATION

We pick now $\tau > 0$ and $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$. For each integer $n \geq 1$, we define $(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^{n+1}) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ as a solution to the minimization problem

$$\inf_{(u,v) \in \mathcal{K}_2} \mathcal{F}_\tau^n(u, v),$$

where $(f_\tau^0, g_\tau^0) := (f_0, g_0)$ and

$$\mathcal{F}_\tau^n(u, v) := \frac{1}{2\tau} (W_2^2(u, f_\tau^n) + B W_2^2(v, g_\tau^n)) + \mathcal{E}(u, v), \quad (u, v) \in \mathcal{K}_2.$$

Recall that $(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^{n+1})$ is well-defined and belongs to $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ for all $n \geq 1$ by Lemma 2.2. We next let $(f_\tau, g_\tau) : [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_2$ be the function obtained by the method of piecewise constant interpolation in \mathcal{K}_2 as follows: $(f_\tau, g_\tau)(t) := (f_\tau^n, g_\tau^n)$ for all $t \in [n\tau, (n+1)\tau)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

The next lemma collects estimates which allow us to perform the limit $\tau \rightarrow 0$ and construct in this way a weak solution of (1.1).

Lemma 4.1. *There is $C_3 > 0$ depending only on A, B, a, b, c, f_0 , and g_0 such that, for all $T \geq 0$ and $\tau \in (0, 1)$, we have*

$$(i) \quad \|f_\tau(T)\|_1 = \|g_\tau(T)\|_1 = 1, \quad (4.1)$$

$$(ii) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [W_2^2(f_\tau^{n+1}, f_\tau^n) + W_2^2(g_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^n)] \leq C_3 \tau, \quad (4.2)$$

$$(iii) \quad \mathcal{E}(f_\tau(T), g_\tau(T)) \leq \mathcal{E}(f_0, g_0), \quad (4.3)$$

$$(iv) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [f_\tau(T, x) + g_\tau(T, x)] (1 + |x|^2) dx \leq C_3 (1 + T), \quad (4.4)$$

$$(v) \quad \int_{\tau}^{\max\{T, \tau\}} [\|\Delta f_\tau(s)\|_2^2 + \|\Delta g_\tau(s)\|_2^2] ds \leq C_3 (1 + T), \quad (4.5)$$

$$(vi) \quad \int_{\tau}^{\infty} [\|w_{f_\tau}\|_2^2 + \|w_{g_\tau}\|_2^2] ds \leq C_3, \quad (4.6)$$

where

$$w_{f_\tau} := \begin{cases} \sqrt{f_\tau} (-\nabla \Delta (A f_\tau + B g_\tau) + \nabla (a f_\tau + b g_\tau)) & \text{a.e. in } \mathcal{P}^{f_\tau}, \\ 0 & \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^{f_\tau}, \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

and

$$w_{g_\tau} := \begin{cases} \sqrt{g_\tau} (-\nabla \Delta (f_\tau + g_\tau) + c \nabla (f_\tau + g_\tau)) & \text{a.e. in } \mathcal{P}^{g_\tau}, \\ 0 & \text{a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathcal{P}^{g_\tau}. \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

Proof. The assertion (4.1) follows from the fact that $(f_\tau^n, g_\tau^n) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\tau > 0$. We next observe that, since $\mathcal{F}_\tau^n(f_\tau^n, g_\tau^n) \geq \mathcal{F}_\tau^n(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^{n+1})$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2\tau} [W_2^2(f_\tau^{n+1}, f_\tau^n) + B W_2^2(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^n)] + \mathcal{E}(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^{n+1}) \leq \mathcal{E}(f_\tau^n, g_\tau^n),$$

and therefore, for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\frac{1}{2\tau} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} [W_2^2(f_\tau^{n+1}, f_\tau^n) + B W_2^2(f_\tau^{n+1}, g_\tau^n)] + \mathcal{E}(f_\tau^N, g_\tau^N) \leq \mathcal{E}(f_0, g_0). \quad (4.9)$$

Recalling that the functional \mathcal{E} is bounded from below by Lemma 2.1, we obtain (4.2) after letting $N \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.9). Moreover, given $T \geq 0$, we choose $N \geq 1$ such that $T \in [N\tau, (N+1)\tau)$ in (4.9) and arrive at (4.3). Next, the bound (4.4) follows readily from (4.2) and the property $(f_0, g_0) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ in a similar manner as (2.9).

In order to deduce (4.5), we infer from Lemma 2.2 that, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & (A - B) \|\Delta f_\tau^{n+1}\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta (f_\tau^{n+1} + g_\tau^{n+1})\|_2^2 + (a - b)_+ \|\nabla f_\tau^{n+1}\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla (f_\tau^{n+1} + g_\tau^{n+1})\|_2^2 \\ & \leq \frac{1}{\tau} [H(f_\tau^n) - H(f_\tau^{n+1}) + B (H(g_\tau^n) - H(g_\tau^{n+1}))] + (b - a)_+ \|\nabla f_\tau^{n+1}\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Summation from $n = 0$ to $n = N - 1$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} \left[(A - B) \|\Delta f_{\tau}(s)\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta(f_{\tau} + g_{\tau})(s)\|_2^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + (a - b)_+ \|\nabla f_{\tau}(s)\|_2^2 + b \|\nabla(f_{\tau} + g_{\tau})(s)\|_2^2 \right] ds \\ & \leq [H(f_0) - H(f_{\tau}^N) + B(H(g_0) - H(g_{\tau}^N))] + (b - a)_+ \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} \|\nabla f_{\tau}(s)\|_2^2 ds. \end{aligned} \quad (4.10)$$

We now use Lemma 2.1, Lemma A.3, and the estimates (4.3) and (4.4) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} \left[(A - B) \|\Delta f_{\tau}(s)\|_2^2 + B \|\Delta(f_{\tau} + g_{\tau})(s)\|_2^2 \right] ds \\ & \leq C_H + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_0(x) (1 + |x|^2) dx + \|f_0\|_2^2 + C_H + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{\tau}^N(x) (1 + |x|^2) dx \\ & \quad + B \left(C_H + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g_0(x) (1 + |x|^2) dx + \|g_0\|_2^2 + C_H + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} g_{\tau}^N(x) (1 + |x|^2) dx \right) \\ & \quad + \frac{4(b - a)_+}{A - B} \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} (\mathcal{E}(f_{\tau}(s), g_{\tau}(s)) + C_1) ds \leq C (1 + T), \end{aligned}$$

for $T \in [N\tau, (N + 1)\tau)$, hence (4.5). Finally, (4.6) follows from (3.34) and (4.2). \square

Using uniform estimates from Lemma 4.1, we now establish the time equicontinuity of the family $(f_{\tau}, g_{\tau})_{\tau}$. This step is one of the arguments needed to prove the compactness of $(f_{\tau}, g_{\tau})_{\tau}$.

Lemma 4.2. *There exists a positive constant C_4 such that, for all $t \in [0, \infty)$, $s \in [0, \infty)$, and $\tau \in (0, 1)$ we have*

$$\|f_{\tau}(t) - f_{\tau}(s)\|_{H^{-4}} + \|g_{\tau}(t) - g_{\tau}(s)\|_{H^{-4}} \leq C_4 \sqrt{|t - s| + \tau}. \quad (4.11)$$

Proof. Let $0 \leq s < t$ with $s \in [\nu\tau, (\nu + 1)\tau)$, $\nu \geq 0$, and $t \in [N\tau, (N + 1)\tau)$, $N \geq \nu$, be given. By virtue of (3.1), (3.30), and (3.32) we have for $\xi \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $n \geq 1$,

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau}^n - f_{\tau}^{n-1}) \xi dx \right| \leq \tau \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_{f_{\tau}^n} \nabla \xi dx \right| + \frac{\|D^2 \xi\|_{\infty} W_2^2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1})}{2}.$$

Using (3.34), (4.1), and Hölder's inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau}^n - f_{\tau}^{n-1}) \xi dx \right| & \leq \tau \|f_{\tau}^n\|_1^{1/2} \|w_{f_{\tau}^n}\|_2 \|\nabla \xi\|_{\infty} + \|D^2 \xi\|_{\infty} W_2^2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1}) \\ & \leq \|\nabla \xi\|_{\infty} W_2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1}) + \|D^2 \xi\|_{\infty} W_2^2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1}), \end{aligned}$$

whence, owing to the continuous embedding of $H^4(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in $W_{\infty}^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$,

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau}^n - f_{\tau}^{n-1}) \xi dx \right| \leq C [W_2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1}) + W_2^2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1})] \|\xi\|_{H^4}.$$

Therefore, by (4.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_\tau(t) - f_\tau(s)) \xi \, dx \right| &\leq \sum_{n=\nu+1}^N \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_\tau^n - f_\tau^{n-1}) \xi \, dx \right| \\
&\leq C \|\xi\|_{H^4} \sum_{n=\nu+1}^N [W_2(f_\tau^n, f_\tau^{n-1}) + W_2^2(f_\tau^n, f_\tau^{n-1})] \\
&\leq C \|\xi\|_{H^4} \left[\sqrt{N-\nu} \left(\sum_{n=\nu+1}^N W_2^2(f_\tau^n, f_\tau^{n-1}) \right)^{1/2} + C_3 \tau \right] \\
&\leq C \left[\sqrt{(N-\nu)\tau} + \sqrt{\tau} \right] \|\xi\|_{H^4} \leq C \sqrt{t-s+\tau} \|\xi\|_{H^4},
\end{aligned}$$

which yields (4.11) for f_τ . A similar computation based on (3.2), (3.31), and (3.33) gives (4.11) for g_τ . \square

We are now in a position to study the compactness properties of $(f_\tau, g_\tau)_\tau$ as $\tau \rightarrow 0$.

Lemma 4.3. *There exist nonnegative functions f and g in $C([0, \infty), L_2(\mathbb{R}^2))$ and a subsequence $(\tau_k)_{k \geq 1}$ which converges to zero such that, for all $t \geq 0$,*

$$(f_{\tau_k}(t), g_{\tau_k}(t)) \rightarrow (f(t), g(t)) \quad \text{in } L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2), \quad (4.12)$$

$$(f_{\tau_k}, g_{\tau_k}) \rightarrow (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_2(0, t; H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)), \quad (4.13)$$

and $(f(t), g(t)) \in \mathcal{K}_2$. Moreover, we have $(f, g) \in L_2(0, t; H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ and

$$(f_{\tau_k}, g_{\tau_k}) \rightharpoonup (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_2(\delta, t; H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)) \quad (4.14)$$

for all $t > 0$ and $\delta \in (0, t)$.

Proof. On the one hand, we remark that (2.5) together with the estimate (4.3) and Lemma 2.1 imply that

$$(f_\tau)_{\tau \in (0,1)} \text{ and } (g_\tau)_{\tau \in (0,1)} \text{ are bounded in } L_\infty(0, \infty; H^1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)). \quad (4.15)$$

By interpolation, we have the inequality

$$\|h\|_2 \leq \|h\|_{H^1}^{4/5} \|h\|_{H^{-4}}^{1/5}, \quad h \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2),$$

which gives, together with (4.11) and (4.15),

$$\|f_\tau(t) - f_\tau(s)\|_2 + \|g_\tau(t) - g_\tau(s)\|_2 \leq C(|t-s| + \tau)^{1/10} \quad (4.16)$$

for all $\tau \in (0, 1)$, $t \geq 0$, and $s \geq 0$. On the other hand, for each $t \geq 0$, the sequence $(f_\tau(t), g_\tau(t))_{\tau \in (0,1)}$ lies in a compact subset of $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ by (4.4), (4.15), and Lemma A.1. Owing to these two properties, we can invoke [2, Proposition 3.3.1] to conclude that there exists a function $(f, g) \in C([0, \infty), L_2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ and a subsequence $\tau_k \in (0, 1)$, $\tau_k \rightarrow 0$, such that (4.12) holds true. In addition, we deduce from (4.12), (4.15), and the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem that

$$(f_{\tau_k}, g_{\tau_k}) \rightarrow (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_2((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^2) \quad \text{for all } T > 0. \quad (4.17)$$

We improve now this convergence. Given $t \geq 1$ and $\delta \in (0, 1)$, the estimates (4.4), (4.5), and (4.15) ensure that

$$\int_{\delta}^t [\|f_{\tau}(s)\|_{H^2}^2 + \|g_{\tau}(s)\|_{H^2}^2] ds + \sup_{s \in (\delta, t)} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau} + g_{\tau})(s, x) (1 + |x|^2) dx \right\} \leq C (1 + t). \quad (4.18)$$

By Lemma A.1, $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, (1 + |x|^2) dx)$ is compactly embedded in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, which in turn is continuously embedded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and we infer from [20, Lemma 9] that

$$(f_{\tau_k}, g_{\tau_k}) \rightarrow (f, g) \quad \text{in } L_2(\delta, t; H^1(\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^2)),$$

which can be improved to (4.13) by using (4.15). Observing next that the right-hand side of (4.18) does not depend on δ , we realize that it follows from (4.18) that, after possibly extracting a subsequence and using a diagonal process, we may assume that $(f, g) \in L_2(0, t; H^2(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ and that (4.14) holds true.

It remains to check that $(f(t), g(t))$ belongs to \mathcal{K}_2 for all $t \geq 0$. Owing to (4.12) and (4.15), we readily obtain that $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ are both nonnegative and in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. In addition, (4.12) and (4.18) imply that $(f_{\tau_k}(t), g_{\tau_k}(t))_{k \geq 1}$ converges towards $(f(t), g(t))$ in $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ from which we deduce that $\|f(t)\|_1 = \|g(t)\|_1 = 1$. Using once more (4.18), this convergence also guarantees that both $f(t)$ and $g(t)$ belong to $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, (1 + |x|^2) dx)$. Consequently, $(f(t), g(t)) \in \mathcal{K}_2$ for all $t \geq 0$ and the proof of Lemma 4.3 is complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let us first check that the functions (f, g) constructed in Lemma 4.3 enjoy the regularity (i) and (ii) stated in Theorem 1.1. The boundedness and integrability properties (i) follow at once from (4.15) and (4.18) by Lemma 4.3. We next use (4.12) to pass to the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.16) and obtain

$$\|f(t) - f(s)\|_2 + \|g(t) - g(s)\|_2 \leq C|t - s|^{1/10} \quad \text{for all } (s, t) \in [0, \infty)^2, \quad (4.19)$$

which gives the assertion (ii) of Theorem 1.1.

We now identify the equations solved by (f, g) . For that purpose, we use relations (3.1) and (3.2) to obtain, for $N \geq 1$, $t \in [N\tau, (N + 1)\tau)$, and $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau}(t) - f_0) \xi dx + \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau} + Bg_{\tau}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau} \nabla \xi) + f_{\tau} \nabla(a f_{\tau} + b g_{\tau}) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|D^2 \xi\|_{\infty}}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N W_2^2(f_{\tau}^n, f_{\tau}^{n-1}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (g_{\tau}(t) - g_0) \xi dx + \int_{\tau}^{(N+1)\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f_{\tau} + g_{\tau}) \operatorname{div}(g_{\tau} \nabla \xi) + c g_{\tau} \nabla(f_{\tau} + g_{\tau}) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq \frac{\|D^2 \xi\|_{\infty}}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N W_2^2(g_{\tau}^n, g_{\tau}^{n-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

Let now $t > 0$ be fixed. Before passing to the limit $\tau \rightarrow 0$ in (4.20) and (4.21), let us point out that, owing to (4.15) and (4.18), we have for all integers $\nu \geq 1$ and $\tau > 0$ with $(\nu + 1)\tau \leq t + 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\nu\tau}^{(\nu+1)\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_\tau + Bg_\tau) \operatorname{div}(f_\tau \nabla \xi) + f_\tau \nabla(a f_\tau + b g_\tau) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq \int_{\nu\tau}^{(\nu+1)\tau} [(A \|\Delta f_\tau\|_2 + B \|\Delta g_\tau\|_2) \|f_\tau\|_{H^1} \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2} \\ & \quad + \|f_\tau\|_2 \|\nabla \xi\|_\infty (a \|\nabla f_\tau\|_2 + b \|\nabla g_\tau\|_2)] ds \\ & \leq C(1+t) \sqrt{\tau} \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2} \end{aligned} \tag{4.22}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\nu\tau}^{(\nu+1)\tau} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(f_\tau + g_\tau) \operatorname{div}(g_\tau \nabla \xi) + c g_\tau \nabla(f_\tau + g_\tau) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq \int_{\nu\tau}^{(\nu+1)\tau} [(\|\Delta f_\tau\|_2 + \|\Delta g_\tau\|_2) \|g_\tau\|_{H^1} \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2} \\ & \quad + c \|g_\tau\|_2 \|\nabla \xi\|_\infty (\|\nabla f_\tau\|_2 + \|\nabla g_\tau\|_2)] ds \\ & \leq C(1+t) \sqrt{\tau} \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.23}$$

We fix $\delta \in (0, t)$. For each $k \geq 1$, there are integers N_k and ν_k such that $t \in [N_k \tau_k, (N_k + 1)\tau_k)$ and $\delta \in [\nu_k \tau_k, (\nu_k + 1)\tau_k)$. In virtue of (4.2), (4.20), and (4.22) we obtain that, for $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f_{\tau_k}(t) - f_{\tau_k}(\delta)) \xi dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_\delta^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau_k} \nabla \xi) + f_{\tau_k} \nabla(a f_{\tau_k} + b g_{\tau_k}) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq \|D^2 \xi\|_\infty \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} W_2^2(f_{\tau_k}^p, f_{\tau_k}^{p-1}) \\ & \quad + \left| \int_\delta^{(\nu_k+1)\tau_k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau_k} \nabla \xi) + f_{\tau_k} \nabla(a f_{\tau_k} + b g_{\tau_k}) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \int_t^{(N_k+1)\tau_k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau_k} \nabla \xi) + f_{\tau_k} \nabla(a f_{\tau_k} + b g_{\tau_k}) \cdot \nabla \xi] dx ds \right| \\ & \leq C_3 \tau_k \|D^2 \xi\|_\infty + C(1+t) \sqrt{\tau_k} \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2} \\ & \leq C(1+t) \|\xi\|_{W_\infty^2} \sqrt{\tau_k}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.24}$$

Let us now pass to the limit $\tau_k \rightarrow 0$ in (4.24). We note that the convergences (4.13) and (4.14) guarantee that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \nabla f_{\tau_k} & \rightharpoonup \Delta(Af + Bg) \nabla f \quad \text{in } L_1((\delta, t) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2), \\ \Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) f_{\tau_k} & \rightharpoonup \Delta(Af + Bg) f \quad \text{in } L_1((\delta, t) \times \mathbb{R}^2), \end{aligned} \tag{4.25}$$

while (4.13) implies

$$f_{\tau_k} \nabla(af_{\tau_k} + bg_{\tau_k}) \longrightarrow f \nabla(af + bg) \quad \text{in } L_1((0, t) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (4.26)$$

We then let $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.24) and use (4.12), (4.25), and (4.26) to conclude that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (f(t) - f(\delta)) \xi \, dx + \int_{\delta}^t \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f \nabla \xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \nabla \xi] \, dx \, ds = 0$$

for all $\xi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$. By Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem and (4.19) we may let $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and thus obtain the first identity of (1.7). The second identity of (1.7) follows in a similar way, starting from (4.21) and (4.23).

Let us now prove (1.8). We fix $t > 0$, $\delta \in (0, t)$ and take $k \geq 1$ sufficiently large so that $\tau_k \leq \delta$ and $n_k \geq 1$ such that $t \in [n_k \tau_k, (n_k + 1) \tau_k)$. It follows from (4.10) and (4.15) that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\delta}^t D_H(f_{\tau_k}(s), g_{\tau_k}(s)) \, ds &\leq \int_{\tau_k}^{(n_k+1)\tau_k} [D_H(f_{\tau_k}(s), g_{\tau_k}(s)) + (b-a) \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}(s)\|_2^2] \, ds \\ &\quad + (a-b) \int_{\delta}^t \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}(s)\|_2^2 \, ds \\ &\leq H(f_0) - H(f_{\tau_k}(t)) + B(H(g_0) - H(g_{\tau_k}(t))) \\ &\quad + |b-a| \left(\int_{\tau_k}^{\delta} \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}(s)\|_2^2 \, ds + \int_t^{(n_k+1)\tau_k} \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}(s)\|_2^2 \, ds \right) \\ &\leq H(f_0) - H(f_{\tau_k}(t)) + B(H(g_0) - H(g_{\tau_k}(t))) + C |b-a| \delta. \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

Now, on the one hand, we infer from (4.13) and (4.14) that

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^t D_H(f_{\tau_k}(s), g_{\tau_k}(s)) \, ds &= \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\delta}^t [D_H(f_{\tau_k}(s), g_{\tau_k}(s)) + (b-a) \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}\|_2^2] \, ds \\ &\quad + \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (a-b) \int_{\delta}^t \|\nabla f_{\tau_k}(s)\|_2^2 \, ds \\ &\geq \int_{\delta}^t [D_H(f(s), g(s)) + (b-a) \|\nabla f\|_2^2] \, ds \\ &\quad + (a-b) \int_{\delta}^t \|\nabla f(s)\|_2^2 \, ds = \int_{\delta}^t D_H(f(s), g(s)) \, ds. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, it follows from (4.4), (4.12), and (4.15) by classical arguments that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} H(f_{\tau_k}(t)) + BH(g_{\tau_k}(t)) = H(f(t)) + BH(g(t)).$$

see [13] for instance. Thanks to these two properties, we can pass to the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.27) and obtain

$$\int_{\delta}^t D_H(f(s), g(s)) \, ds \leq H(f_0) - H(f(t)) + B(H(g_0) - H(g(t))) + C |b-a| \delta \quad (4.28)$$

for all $\delta < t$. By the monotone convergence theorem and the assertion (i) of Theorem 1.1 we may let $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in (4.28) and end up with (1.8).

In order to obtain the last estimate (1.9), we deduce from (3.34) and (4.9) that, if $t > \delta > 0$ and k is sufficiently large (so that $\tau_k < \delta$), then

$$2\mathcal{E}(f_0, g_0) \geq \int_{\delta}^t \left(\|w_{f_{\tau_k}}\|_2^2 + B \|w_{g_{\tau_k}}\|_2^2 \right) ds + 2\mathcal{E}(f_{\tau_k}(t), g_{\tau_k}(t)), \quad (4.29)$$

the functions $w_{f_{\tau_k}}$ and $w_{g_{\tau_k}}$ being defined in (4.7) and (4.8), respectively. Since \mathcal{E} is bounded from below by Lemma 2.1, we infer from (4.29) that $(w_{f_{\tau_k}})_k$ and $(w_{g_{\tau_k}})_k$ are bounded in $L_2((\delta, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ for all $\delta > 0$. Therefore, after possibly extracting a subsequence and using a diagonal process, we find vector fields V_f and V_g in $L_2((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ such that

$$\left(w_{f_{\tau_k}}, w_{g_{\tau_k}} \right) \rightharpoonup (V_f, V_g) \quad \text{in } L_2((\delta, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2) \text{ for all } \delta > 0. \quad (4.30)$$

Owing to (4.12), (4.15), and (4.30), we can first perform the liminf $k \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.29), then take the limit as $\delta \rightarrow 0$ with the help of the monotone convergence theorem in the resulting inequality, and thus arrive at

$$2\mathcal{E}(f_0, g_0) \geq \int_0^t (\|V_f\|_2^2 + B\|V_g\|_2^2) ds + 2\mathcal{E}(f(t), g(t)) \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0. \quad (4.31)$$

It remains to identify the terms V_f and V_g . To this end, we remark first that (4.15) ensures that $(\sqrt{f_{\tau_k}})_k$ and $(\sqrt{g_{\tau_k}})_k$ are bounded in $L_{\infty}(0, \infty; L_4(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$, which implies, together with (4.29), that the sequences $(j_{f_{\tau_k}})_k$ and $(j_{g_{\tau_k}})_k$ defined by $j_{f_{\tau_k}} = \sqrt{f_{\tau_k}} w_{f_{\tau_k}}$ and $j_{g_{\tau_k}} = \sqrt{g_{\tau_k}} w_{g_{\tau_k}}$, $k \geq 1$, are bounded in $L_2(\delta, \infty; L_{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ for all $\delta > 0$. Since $L_2(\delta, \infty; L_{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ is a reflexive space, there are vector fields I_f and I_g in $L_2(0, \infty; L_{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2))$ and a subsequence of $(\tau_k)_k$ (not relabeled) such that

$$\left(j_{f_{\tau_k}}, j_{g_{\tau_k}} \right) \rightharpoonup (I_f, I_g) \quad \text{in } L_2(\delta, \infty; L_{4/3}(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)) \text{ for all } \delta > 0. \quad (4.32)$$

Combining (4.12), (4.30), and (4.32) gives

$$I_f = \sqrt{f} V_f \quad \text{and} \quad I_g = \sqrt{g} V_g \quad \text{a.e. in } (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2. \quad (4.33)$$

Consider now a test function $\Xi \in C_0^{\infty}((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$. For each $k \geq 1$ and $n \geq 1$, we choose as test function

$$\xi(x) = \int_{n\tau_k}^{(n+1)\tau_k} \Xi(s, x) ds, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

in (3.32) for $(f_{\tau_k}^n, g_{\tau_k}^n)$ and find, since (f_{τ_k}, g_{τ_k}) is constant on $[n\tau_k, (n+1)\tau_k)$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{n\tau_k}^{(n+1)\tau_k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau_k} \Xi) + f_{\tau_k} \nabla \cdot (Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \cdot \Xi] dx ds \\ &= \int_{n\tau_k}^{(n+1)\tau_k} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_{f_{\tau_k}} \cdot \Xi dx ds. \end{aligned}$$

Summing up the previous identity with respect to $n \geq 1$ gives

$$\int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \operatorname{div}(f_{\tau_k} \Xi) + f_{\tau_k} \nabla \cdot (Af_{\tau_k} + Bg_{\tau_k}) \cdot \Xi] dx ds = \int_0^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} j_{f_{\tau_k}} \cdot \Xi dx ds$$

for k large enough (such that $\text{supp}(\Xi) \subset (\tau_k, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2$). Due to (4.13), (4.14), and (4.32), we can pass to the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ in the above equality and find

$$\int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} [\Delta(Af + Bg) \operatorname{div}(f\Xi) + f \nabla(af + bg) \cdot \Xi] dx ds = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} I_f \cdot \Xi dx ds,$$

that is,

$$I_f = -\nabla(f\Delta(Af + Bg)) + \Delta(Af + Bg)\nabla f + f\nabla(af + bg) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (4.34)$$

A similar argument allows us to deduce from (3.33), (4.13), (4.14), and (4.32) that

$$I_g = -\nabla(g\Delta(f + g)) + \Delta(f + g)\nabla g + cg\nabla(f + g) \quad \text{in } \mathcal{D}'((0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2). \quad (4.35)$$

Collecting (4.31), (4.33), (4.34), and (4.35) gives the last assertion of Theorem 1.1 and completes its proof. \square

APPENDIX A. AUXILIARY RESULTS

It is well-known that $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is not compactly embedded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ due to the non-compactness of \mathbb{R}^2 but that compactness can be restored by an additional decay at infinity as in the following lemma:

Lemma A.1. *The spaces $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$ and $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$ are compactly embedded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, respectively.*

Proof. Let $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ be a bounded sequence in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that there is a function $h \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ such that $h_k \rightharpoonup h$ in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Furthermore, the Rellich theorem guarantees that $(h_k|_{\mathbb{D}_N})_{k \geq 1}$ is relatively compact in $L_2(\mathbb{D}_N)$ for all integers $N \geq 1$, where \mathbb{D}_N is the open disc centered in zero and of radius N and $h_k|_{\mathbb{D}_N}$ the restriction of h_k to \mathbb{D}_N . We may then extract a subsequence, denoted again by $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$, such that $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ converges (strongly) towards h in $L_2(\mathbb{D}_N)$ for all $N \geq 1$.

First, for each $N \geq 1$, we have that

$$\sup_{k \geq 1} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h_k(x)| |x|^2 dx \right\} \geq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |h_k(x)| |x|^2 dx = \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |h(x)| |x|^2 dx,$$

so that $h \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$. Next, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|h_k - h\|_2^2 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |h_k(x) - h(x)|^2 dx + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathbb{D}_N} |(h_k - h)(x)|^2 dx \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |(h_k - h)(x)|^2 dx + \frac{1}{N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \mathbb{D}_N} |(h_k - h)(x)|^2 |x| dx \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |(h_k - h)(x)|^2 dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{N} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |(h_k - h)(x)| |x|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \|h_k - h\|_3^{3/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is continuously embedding in $L_3(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and the function h belongs to $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$, there exists a constant C such that

$$\|h_k - h\|_2^2 \leq \int_{\mathbb{D}_N} |(h_k - h)(x)|^2 dx + \frac{C}{N} \quad \text{for all } k \geq 1 \text{ and } N \geq 1.$$

Letting first $k \rightarrow \infty$ and then $N \rightarrow \infty$, we conclude that $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ converges towards h in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and thus that $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$ is compactly embedded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Consider now a bounded sequence $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ in $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$. Owing to the previous result, there exist a subsequence, denoted again by $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$, and a function $h \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^2) \cap L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, |x|^2 dx)$ such that $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ converges towards h strongly in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and weakly in $H^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Since

$$\|w\|_{H^1} \leq C \|w\|_{H^2}^{1/2} \|w\|_2^{1/2}, \quad w \in H^2(\mathbb{R}^2),$$

a simple interpolation argument then gives that $(h_k)_{k \geq 1}$ converges towards h strongly in $H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and completes the proof. \square

The next result was used in the identification of the Euler-Lagrange equation for the minimizers of the minimization problem (2.1).

Lemma A.2. *Consider $h \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $\zeta = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2; \mathbb{R}^2)$ and, for ε small enough, define $\zeta_\varepsilon := \text{id} + \varepsilon \zeta$, $j_\varepsilon := \det(D\zeta_\varepsilon)$, and $h_\varepsilon := (h \circ \zeta_\varepsilon^{-1}) / (j_\varepsilon \circ \zeta_\varepsilon^{-1})$. Then, there is $\varepsilon_\zeta > 0$ such that $((h_\varepsilon - h) / \varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_\zeta)}$ is bounded in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$.*

Proof. Let us first consider the case $h \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Then, for ε small enough,

$$\begin{aligned} \|h_\varepsilon - h\|_2^2 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h_\varepsilon \circ \zeta_\varepsilon - h \circ \zeta_\varepsilon|^2 j_\varepsilon dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left| \frac{h}{j_\varepsilon} - h \circ \zeta_\varepsilon \right|^2 j_\varepsilon dx \\ &\leq 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h|^2 \frac{(1 - j_\varepsilon)^2}{j_\varepsilon} dx + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h - h \circ \zeta_\varepsilon|^2 j_\varepsilon dx. \end{aligned}$$

Recalling that $j_\varepsilon = 1 + \varepsilon \operatorname{div} \zeta + o(\varepsilon)$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq j_\varepsilon \leq 2 \quad \text{and} \quad |1 - j_\varepsilon| \leq 2 \|\zeta\|_{W_\infty^1} \varepsilon \tag{A.1}$$

for ε small enough, and we realize that

$$2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h|^2 \frac{(1 - j_\varepsilon)^2}{j_\varepsilon} dx \leq 16 \|\zeta\|_{W_\infty^1}^2 \|h\|_2^2 \varepsilon^2.$$

Next, using once more (A.1),

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |h - h \circ \zeta_\varepsilon|^2 j_\varepsilon dx &\leq 4\varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\int_0^1 |\nabla h(x + \varepsilon s \zeta(x)) \cdot \zeta(x)| ds \right)^2 dx \\ &\leq 4\varepsilon^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\zeta(x)|^2 \int_0^1 |\nabla(h \circ \zeta_{s\varepsilon})(x)|^2 ds dx \\ &\leq 4\varepsilon^2 \|\zeta\|_\infty^2 \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{|\nabla h|^2}{j_{\varepsilon s} \circ \zeta_{\varepsilon s}^{-1}} dy ds \\ &\leq 8\varepsilon^2 \|\zeta\|_\infty^2 \|\nabla h\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

for sufficiently small ε . Combining the above inequalities gives the claimed boundedness of $(h_\varepsilon - h)/\varepsilon$ in $L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for ε small enough.

The general case $h \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ next follows by a density argument. \square

We finally recall some well-known estimates for the functional H defined in (1.4), see, e.g., [13, Lemma A.1].

Lemma A.3. *Let h be a nonnegative function in $L_1(\mathbb{R}^2, (1+x^2) dx) \cap L_2(\mathbb{R}^2)$. Then $h \ln h \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and there exists a positive constant C_H such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h(x) |\ln h(x)| dx \leq C_H + \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h(x)(1 + |x|^2) dx + \|h\|_2^2, \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$H(h) \geq -C_H - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} h(x)(1 + |x|^2) dx. \quad (\text{A.3})$$

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