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REGULARITY RESULTS AND LARGE TIME BEHAVIOR FOR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS WITH COERCIVE HAMILTONIANS.

GUY BARLES, SHIGEAKI KOIKE, OLIVIER LEY, AND ERWIN TOPP

ABSTRACT. In this paper we obtain regularity results for elliptic integro-differential equations driven by the stronger effect of coercive gradient terms. This feature allows us to construct suitable strict supersolutions from which we conclude Hölder estimates for bounded subsolutions. In many interesting situations, this gives way to a priori estimates for subsolutions. We apply this regularity results to obtain the ergodic asymptotic behavior of the associated evolution problem in the case of superlinear equations. One of the surprising features in our proof is that it avoids the key ingredient which are usually necessary to use the Strong Maximum Principle: linearization based on the Lipschitz regularity of the solution of the ergodic problem. The proof entirely relies on the Hölder regularity.

1. INTRODUCTION.

In [13], Capuzzo-Dolcetta, Leoni and Porretta prove a surprising regularity result for *subsolutions* of superquadratic second-order elliptic equations which can be described in the following way. We consider the model equation

$$(1.1) \quad \lambda v - \text{Tr}(A(x)D^2v(x)) + b(x)|Dv(x)|^m = f(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^N , A, b, f are continuous functions in Ω , A taking values in the set of nonnegative matrices and b, f are real valued, with $b(x) \geq b_0 > 0$ in Ω , $m > 2$ and $\lambda \geq 0$. The function $v : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a real-valued solution and Dv, D^2v denote its gradient and Hessian matrix. In [13], the authors prove that, if $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a bounded viscosity subsolution of (1.1) then u is locally Hölder continuous with exponent $\alpha := (m-2)(m-1)^{-1}$ and the local Hölder seminorm depends only on the datum (L^∞ bounds on A, f and b_0) but not on any L^∞ bound nor oscillation of u . Actually this result provides, in many interesting situations, an estimate on the L^∞ norm of u .

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The starting point of the present work was to investigate how such a result could be extended to the case of nonlocal elliptic equations like

$$(P) \quad \lambda u(x) - I_x(u, x) + H(x, Du(x)) = 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where $\lambda \geq 0$ and $H : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous nonlinearity having the same properties as $b(x)|p|^m - f(x)$ above. The term I_x is a nonlocal operator playing the role of the diffusion, defined as follows: for $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\phi : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a bounded continuous function which is C^2 in a neighborhood of y , we write

$$(1.2) \quad I_x(\phi, y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\phi(y+z) - \phi(y) - \mathbf{1}_B \langle D\phi(y), z \rangle] \nu_x(dz),$$

where B denotes the unit ball and $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ is a family of Lévy measures, see (M1)-(M2) below for precise assumptions. An important example of such nonlocal operator is the case when $\nu_x = \nu$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, with

$$\nu(dz) = C_{N,\sigma} |z|^{-(N+\sigma)} dz,$$

where $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and $C_{N,\sigma}$ is a normalizing constant. In that case, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $-I_x = (-\Delta)^{\sigma/2}$ is the fractional Laplacian of order σ (see [22]). By the form of I_x in (1.2), we point out that subsolutions of (P) must be defined on \mathbb{R}^N or at least in a large enough domain (depending on ν_x) in order that the nonlocal operator is well-defined.

In [13] and even more in the simplified version given in [4], the authors take advantage of the superquadratic gradient term to construct *locally* a strict supersolution to (1.1) using power-like functions. The power profile of such supersolutions gives the (local) Hölder regularity for bounded *subsolutions* of the equation. This proof is based on the leading effect of the gradient term more than on the ellipticity, resembling the behavior of first-order coercive equations (see [3]). The Hölder exponent $(m-2)(m-1)^{-1}$ just comes from a simple balance of powers in (1.1) and this Hölder regularity can be extended up to the boundary of the domain if it is regular enough (see also [4]).

All these arguments seem extendable to the nonlocal framework, and in particular, if we think the nonlocal term as an operator of order $\sigma \in (0, 2)$. But here is a key difference which is going to play a double role : first, depending on the support of the measure $\nu_x(dz)$, the operator may use values of u outside Ω . This arises, typically, when equation (P) is complemented by an exterior Dirichlet condition (see [8]). Of course, and this is very natural in the case of exterior Dirichlet condition, these outside values cannot be controlled by the equation. Hence, in that case, it is clearly impossible to have results which are independent of the L^∞ norm or oscillation of u .

On the contrary, this analysis shows that, in principle, this could be possible in the case when the support of the measure is such that the integral of $I_x(u, y)$ only takes into account points such that $y+z \in \Omega$, typically when

$$(1.3) \quad I_x(\phi, y) = C_{N,\sigma} \int_{y+z \in \Omega} [\phi(y+z) - \phi(y) - \mathbf{1}_B \langle D\phi(y), z \rangle] |z|^{-(N+\sigma)} dz .$$

These type of operators are related to “censored processes” in the probabilistic literature : in this context, it means that the jumps processes cannot jump from Ω to Ω^c . We refer to e.g. [11, 23, 24, 25, 30, 29] for more details on such processes. In [11, 25], the censored fractional Laplacian appears in connection with Dirichlet forms; they also appear in the analysis literature as regional Laplacians ([27]) and very naturally in the study of Neumann boundary conditions ([7]). We therefore call *censored operators (with respect to Ω)* the operators which satisfy

$$x + \text{supp}\{\nu_x\} \subset \Omega, \quad \text{for all } x \in \Omega.$$

Actually, we remark that we can always reduce to the case of a censored operator by incorporating the integral over the complement of Ω into the right-hand side f (see Lemma 2.4 below and/or [36]). This “censoring” procedure modifies the right-hand side into a function which blows up at the boundary of Ω with a rate which is controlled in terms of the singularity of the measure (the σ in the fractional Laplacian case) and the oscillation of u . Thus, as it can be seen in [13], the presence of these unbounded ingredients in the equation restricts the expected values of the Hölder exponent if we wish a result which holds up to the boundary. Moreover, the same effect arises even for nonlocal operators which are originally censored, since the proof of the Hölder regularity consists in localizing, typically in some ball included in Ω and, at this step also, the values of u outside the ball creates essentially the same difficulty as the one described above : if we want to write the nonlocal equation as a censored equation in the ball, then this mechanically changes the “natural” Hölder exponent because of the right-hand side which blows up at the boundary of the ball.

All these difficulties explain all the different formulations we give for some results but also the nature of the Hölder exponent we obtain. To be more specific, we consider the basic model equation

$$(1.4) \quad \lambda u(x) + a(x)(-\Delta)^{\sigma/2}u(x) + b(x)|Du(x)|^m = f(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

where λ, b, f are as in (1.1) and a is a continuous real-valued function with $a \geq 0$ in Ω . The role of the superquadraticity in (1.1) is played by a *super-fractional growth condition on the gradient*, which is encoded by m in (1.4) through the assumption

$$(1.5) \quad m > \sigma,$$

and the strict positivity requirement on b . The difficulties we mention above on the nonlocality have a price and this price is a “less natural” Hölder exponent $(m - \sigma)/m$ for subsolutions to (1.4). Nevertheless, we can get interior Hölder regularity results with “more natural” exponents $(m - \sigma)/(m - 1)$ if $\sigma > 1$, Lipschitz continuity if $\sigma < 1$, and any exponent in $(0, 1)$ for $\sigma = 1$, since localization arguments are unnecessary in this situation. Finally, we point out that in the case of censored operators (here if $(-\Delta)^{\sigma/2}$ is replaced

by the operator given by (1.3)), we recover a complete control on the oscillation of u on $\overline{\Omega}$ as a consequence of the form of the estimates (see Corollary 2.9 below).

It is worth pointing out that our results share (with some limitations we described above) the same interesting consequence as the ones of [13], namely a control on the oscillation of (sub)solutions to (1.1) inside Ω (i.e. at least locally) which is stable as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$. This feature has important applications on the study of large time behavior for associated parabolic problems and homogenization because of the importance of the ergodic problem.

We are able to provide *global* oscillation bounds satisfying this stability property for some class of problems (P) as, for example, equations associated to censored operators and obviously for equations set in the whole space \mathbb{R}^N . This contrasts with the results obtained by Cardaliaguet and Rainer [15] (see also [14]), where the authors obtain very interesting regularity results for (parabolic) superquadratic integro-differential equations using a probabilistic approach, but where their Hölder estimates depend on the L^∞ norm of the solution.

In the second part of this paper, we present an application of our regularity results to the study of the large time behavior for Cauchy problems

$$(CP) \quad \partial_t u(x, t) - I_x(u(\cdot, t), x) + H(x, Du(x, t)) = 0 \quad \text{in } Q,$$

where $Q = \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, +\infty)$. The asymptotic behavior of the nonlocal evolution problem is also motivated by its second-order parallel, as the model equation

$$(1.6) \quad \partial_t u(x, t) - \text{Tr}(A(x)D^2u(x, t)) + b(x)|Du(x, t)|^m = f(x) \quad \text{in } Q.$$

In the superquadratic case $m > 2$, this evolution equation is also influenced by the stronger effect of the first-order term. This can be seen in the paper of Barles and Souganidis [10], where the authors study general equations including (1.1) and (1.6), obtain Lipschitz bounds for the solutions and prove that, in the periodic setting, the solution approaches to the solution of the so-called *ergodic problem* as $t \rightarrow +\infty$. This ergodic problem is solved by passing to the limit as $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$ in equation (1.1), which is possible by the compactness given by the Lipschitz bounds which are independent of λ . A second key ingredient in the analysis of the ergodic problem and the large time behavior of (1.6) is the Strong Maximum Principle ([2]).

Similar methods and results to [10] are obtained in [35] in the context of Cauchy-Dirichlet second-order evolution problems in bounded domains. In the nonlocal context, analogous ergodic large time behavior for evolution problems are available. For instance, in [6] the authors follow the arguments of [10], using the Lipschitz regularity results given in [5], which allows to “linearize” the equation in order to apply the Strong Maximum Principle of [17].

In this paper we also follow the lines of [10] to prove the ergodic asymptotic behavior. However, contrarily to [10] or [6], we do not use the Strong Maximum Principle in the same way : we do not perform any “linearization”

of the equation (which would have required Lipschitz bounds) and therefore we are able to provide results which just use the Hölder regularity of the solutions. This proof requires slightly stronger assumptions on the nonlocal operator since we have to be able to use the Strong Maximum Principle à la Coville [18, 19] and to do so, we need the support of the measure defining the nonlocal operator to satisfy an “iterative covering property”. Though a restriction, this property allows us to study the large time behavior for equations associated to very degenerate x -dependent nonlocal operators and x -dependent Hamiltonians with a higher degree of coercivity.

Of course, comparison principles are of main importance in this method and for this reason we should focus on a particular class of x -dependent nonlocal operators in *Lévy-Ito* form (see (2.43)). We refer to [9] for comparison results associated to these operators.

The paper is organized as follows: Section 2 is entirely devoted to the regularity results for the stationary problem. In section 3 we provide the comparison principle and well-posedness of the evolution problem. Finally, the large time behavior for this problem is presented in section 4, where the mentioned version of the strong maximum principle is established.

Basic Notation. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $r > 0$, we denote $B_r(x)$ as the open ball centered at x with radius r . We just write B_r for $B_r(0)$ and B for $B_1(0)$.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. We denote as d_Ω the signed distance function to $\partial\Omega$ which is nonnegative in $\bar{\Omega}$. For $\delta > 0$, we also denote $\Omega^\delta = \{x \in \Omega : d_\Omega(x) > \delta\}$. For any $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the oscillation of u over Ω is defined by

$$\text{osc}_\Omega u = \sup_\Omega u - \inf_\Omega u.$$

For $x, \xi, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ and ϕ a bounded function, we define

$$(1.7) \quad I_\xi[A](\phi, x, p) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \cap A} [\phi(x+z) - \phi(x) - \mathbf{1}_B\langle p, z \rangle] \nu_\xi(dz).$$

We write in a simpler way $I_\xi[A](\phi, x) = I_\xi[A](\phi, x, D\phi(x))$ when $\phi \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap C^2(B_\delta)$ for some $\delta > 0$, $I_\xi(\phi, x, p) = I_\xi[\mathbb{R}^N](\phi, x, p)$ when $A = \mathbb{R}^N$ and $I = I_\xi$ if $\nu_\xi = \nu$ does not depend on ξ . Note that with these notations, $I_x(\phi, x) = I_x[\mathbb{R}^N](\phi, x, D\phi(x))$ for ϕ bounded and smooth at x (see (1.2)).

This paper is based on the viscosity theory to get the results. We refer to [20, 3, 31] for the definition and main results of the classical theory, and to [9, 8, 1, 33, 34] for the nonlocal setting. Following the definition introduced in the mentioned references, we always assume a viscosity subsolution is upper semicontinuous and a viscosity supersolution is lower semicontinuous in the set where the equation takes place.

2. REGULARITY.

2.1. Assumptions and Main Regularity Results. Let $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ fixed. Recalling I_x defined in (1.2), we assume the following conditions over the family $\{\nu_x\}_x$

(M1) For all $R > 0$ and $\alpha \in [0, 2]$, there exists a constant $C_R > 0$ such that, for all $\delta > 0$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in \bar{B}_R} \int_{B_\delta^c} \min\{1, |z|^\alpha\} \nu_x(dz) \leq C_R h_{\alpha, \sigma}(\delta),$$

where $h_{\alpha, \sigma}(\delta)$ is defined for $\delta > 0$ as

$$(2.1) \quad h_{\alpha, \sigma}(\delta) = \begin{cases} \delta^{\alpha - \sigma} & \text{if } \alpha < \sigma \\ |\ln(\delta)| + 1 & \text{if } \alpha = \sigma \\ 1 & \text{if } \alpha > \sigma, \end{cases}$$

and where we use the convention $|z|^\alpha = 1, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$ when $\alpha = 0$.

(M2) For all $R > 0$ and $\alpha \in (\sigma, 2]$ there exists a constant $C_R > 0$ such that, for all $\delta \in (0, 1)$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in \bar{B}_R} \int_{B_\delta} |z|^\alpha \nu_x(dz) \leq C_R \delta^{\alpha - \sigma}.$$

Assumptions (M1) and (M2) say the nonlocal operator I_x is at most of order σ , locally in $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Concerning this last fact, we remark that in the case ν_x is symmetric and $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, I_x defined in (1.2) can be written as

$$(2.2) \quad I_x(\phi, y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\phi(y+z) - \phi(y)] \nu_x(dz),$$

for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and ϕ bounded and C^1 in a neighborhood of y . Since our interest is to keep I_x as a nonlocal operator of order σ , we adopt this formula as a definition for I_x in the case $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, even if ν_x is not symmetric.

In order to expand the application of our results, we consider an open set $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ not necessarily bounded, and H satisfying the growth condition

$$(2.3) \quad H(x, p) \geq b_0 |p|^m - A(d_\Omega(x)^{-\theta} + 1), \quad \text{for } x \in \Omega, p \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where $b_0, A > 0$ and $0 \leq \theta < m$.

We first concentrate in regularity results in the **superlinear** case

$$m > \max\{1, \sigma\},$$

which encodes the coercivity of the Hamiltonian, see Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 below. Note that, in Section 2.5, we state also a result in the sublinear case and, in Section 2.6, we extend our results in the superlinear case to Lévy-Ito operators.

Over the exponent θ , we assume $0 \leq \theta < m$ in order to state the blow-up behavior at the boundary of the right-hand side. Thus, our arguments rely over the (more general) equation

$$(P') \quad -I_x(u, x) + b_0 |Du(x)|^m = A(d_\Omega(x)^{-\theta} + 1), \quad x \in \Omega.$$

In principle, due to the nonlocal nature of I_x , the function u satisfying the above equation should be defined not only in Ω but on the set

$$(2.4) \quad \Omega_\nu = \Omega \cup \bigcup_{x \in \bar{\Omega}} \{x + \text{supp}\{\nu_x\}\},$$

which, loosely speaking, represents the reachable set from Ω through ν .

The following result states the regularity up to the boundary for *subolutions* of problem (P').

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain, $A, b_0 > 0$ and $\sigma \in (0, 2)$. Let $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ be a family of measures satisfying (M1)-(M2) relative to σ , and I_x defined as in (1.2) if $\sigma \geq 1$ and as (2.2) if $\sigma < 1$, associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$, $\theta \in [0, m)$, and define*

$$(2.5) \quad \gamma_0 = \min\{(m - \sigma)/m, (m - \theta)/m\}.$$

Then, any bounded viscosity subsolution $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the problem (P') is locally Hölder continuous in Ω with Hölder exponent γ_0 as in (2.5), and Hölder seminorm depending on Ω , the data and $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)$, with Ω_ν defined as in (2.4).

Moreover, if Ω has a $C^{1,1}$ boundary, then u can be extended to $\bar{\Omega}$ as a Hölder continuous function of exponent γ_0 .

A second result states interior Hölder regularity for subsolutions of (P') with a Hölder exponent which is more natural to the balance between the order of the nonlocal operator and the Hamiltonian.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain, $A, b_0 > 0$ and $\sigma \in (0, 2)$. Let $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ be a family of measures satisfying (M1)-(M2) relative to σ , and I_x defined as in (1.2) if $\sigma \geq 1$ and as (2.2) if $\sigma < 1$, associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$ and $\theta \in [0, m)$. Define*

$$(2.6) \quad \tilde{\gamma}_0 = \tilde{\gamma}_0(\sigma, m) = \begin{cases} (m - \sigma)/(m - 1) & \text{if } \sigma > 1 \\ \in (0, 1) & \text{if } \sigma = 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } \sigma < 1, \end{cases}$$

and consider

$$(2.7) \quad \gamma_0 = \min\{\tilde{\gamma}_0, (m - \theta)/m\}.$$

Then, any bounded viscosity subsolution $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the equation (P') is locally Hölder continuous in Ω with exponent γ_0 given by (2.7), and Hölder seminorm depending on the data, Ω and $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)$, where Ω_ν is defined as in (2.4).

Note that for the same data, γ_0 defined in (2.7) is always bigger or equal than γ_0 defined in (2.5), and therefore, the interior Hölder exponent given by Theorem 2.2 is better than the one given by Theorem 2.1.

Remark 2.3. *Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 can be extended to unbounded domains. In fact, if Ω is unbounded, arguing over a bounded set $\Omega' \subset \Omega$ we can apply the method used in the above theorems to conclude the corresponding local*

Hölder regularity results for Ω . Moreover, if $\partial\Omega$ has uniform $C^{1,1}$ bounds, and if (M1)-(M2) hold with C_R independent of R , then we have global Hölder estimates for bounded subsolutions to (P'), in the flavour of Theorem 2.1.

Since our aim is to include in our regularity results nonlocal operators of censored nature, we provide here a more accurate definition of such an operator. Recalling definition (2.4), we say that I_x is of censored nature relative to Ω if the family $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ defining I_x satisfies the condition

$$(2.8) \quad \Omega_\nu = \Omega.$$

The idea is to set up the problem to provide an unified proof of Theorem 2.1 for censored and noncensored operators. This is possible after a ‘‘censoring’’ procedure we explain now. Let $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ a family of Lévy measures and $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ an open set. For each $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we define the *censored measure respect to Ω and ξ* as

$$(2.9) \quad \tilde{\nu}_\xi(dz) = \mathbf{1}_{\Omega-\xi}(z)\nu_\xi(dz).$$

For $\xi, x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\delta > 0$ and a bounded function $\phi \in C^2(\bar{B}_\delta(x))$, we define

$$(2.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{I}_\xi(\phi, x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [\phi(x+z) - \phi(x) - \mathbf{1}_B \langle D\phi(x), z \rangle] \tilde{\nu}_\xi(dz) \\ &= \int_{\Omega-\xi} [\phi(x+z) - \phi(x) - \mathbf{1}_B \langle D\phi(x), z \rangle] \nu_\xi(dz). \end{aligned}$$

Of special interest is the *censored operator I_Ω* defined as

$$(2.11) \quad I_\Omega(\phi, x) = \tilde{I}_x(\phi, x), \quad x \in \bar{\Omega},$$

from whose definition we note that $I_\Omega(\phi, x) = I_x[\mathbf{1}_\Omega - x](\phi, x)$.

Note that if $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfies (M1) and (M2), then $\{\tilde{\nu}_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfies (M1) and (M2) with the same constants C_R . Thus, the next lemma allows us to reduce general nonlocal equations like (P') to the censored case.

Lemma 2.4. (Censoring the Equation) *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ open and bounded, $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ a family of measures satisfying (M1)-(M2) related to σ . Let I_x be as in (1.2), (2.2) associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $m > \sigma, \beta_0 > 0$ and for $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ locally bounded, let $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a bounded viscosity subsolution to*

$$(2.12) \quad -I_x(u, x) + \beta_0 |Du(x)|^m = f(x), \quad x \in \Omega.$$

Then, there exists $C > 0$ (depending on Ω and β_0) such that the function u restricted to Ω satisfies, in the viscosity sense, the inequality

$$-I_\Omega(u, x) + \frac{\beta_0}{2} |Du(x)|^m \leq f(x) + C(\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) + 1)d_\Omega(x)^{-\sigma}, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

where I_Ω is defined in (2.11) and Ω_ν is defined in (2.4).

Proof: For simplicity, we present the proof for classical subsolutions. The rigorous proof follows easily by using classical viscosity techniques (for instance, see [36]). We also focus on the case $\sigma \geq 1$.

Using (2.12), for each $x \in \Omega$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & -I_\Omega(u, x) + \beta_0 |Du(x)|^m \\ & \leq f(x) + \int_{\Omega^c - x} (u(x+z) - u(x)) \nu_x(dz) + |Du(x)| \int_{B \cap (\Omega^c - x)} |z| \nu_x(dz) \\ & \leq f(x) + C \left(\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) d_\Omega(x)^{-\sigma} + |Du(x)| h_{1,\sigma}(d_\Omega(x)) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $C > 0$ comes from the application of (M1) and depends only on Ω . Now, by Young's inequality, there exists $C(\beta_0)$ such that

$$|Du(x)| d_\Omega(x)^{1-\sigma} \leq \frac{\beta_0}{2} |Du(x)|^m + C(\beta_0) h_{1,\sigma}(d_\Omega(x))^{m/(m-1)}.$$

At this point, we note that since $m > \sigma$ we have $m(1-\sigma)/(m-1) \geq -\sigma$. Then, if $\sigma > 1$, using (2.1) we can write

$$h_{1,\sigma}(d_\Omega(x))^{m/(m-1)} = d_\Omega(x)^{m(1-\sigma)/(m-1)} \leq d_\Omega(x)^{-\sigma},$$

meanwhile if $\sigma = 1$, we get

$$h_{1,\sigma}(d_\Omega(x))^{m/(m-1)} = (|\log(d_\Omega(x))| + 1)^{m/(m-1)} \leq C d_\Omega(x)^{-\sigma},$$

where $C > 0$ depends only on m . Thus, using these estimates we conclude the result for the case $\sigma \geq 1$.

The case $\sigma < 1$ follows the same ideas but with easier computations because of the first order finite difference of the integrand defining I_x , see (2.2). \square

2.2. Key Technical Lemmas. We start with some notation: for $r > 0$ and $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, define

$$(2.13) \quad d_0(x) = |x - x_0| \quad \text{and} \quad d_r(x) = r - d_0(x),$$

that is, for $x \in B_r(x_0)$, $d_0(x)$ represents the distance of x to the center of the ball, meanwhile $d_r(x) = d_{B_r(x_0)}(x)$ is the distance of x to the boundary of the ball. We define w as

$$(2.14) \quad w = w_1 + w_2,$$

where, for $C_1, \gamma > 0$ and $C_2 \geq 0$ we consider

$$(2.15) \quad \begin{aligned} w_1(x) &= \begin{cases} C_1 d_0(x)^\gamma & x \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \\ C_1 r^\gamma & x \in \bar{B}_r^c(x_0) \end{cases} \\ w_2(x) &= \begin{cases} C_1 (r^\gamma - d_r(x)^\gamma) & x \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \\ C_1 r^\gamma + C_2 & x \in \bar{B}_r^c(x_0). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

We note that w_1 and w_2 (when $C_2 = 0$) are Hölder continuous in \mathbb{R}^N with exponent γ . If $C_2 > 0$, w_2 is γ -Hölder in $B_r(x_0)$ and it has a discontinuity on $\partial B_r(x_0)$. In any case, both w_1 and w_2 (for any $C_2 \geq 0$) are smooth in $B_r(x_0) \setminus \{0\}$.

For $x \in B_r(x_0)$ consider ϱ defined as

$$(2.16) \quad \varrho(x) = \frac{1}{4} \min\{d_0(x), d_r(x)\}.$$

Of course, w depends on the particular choice of γ, r, x_0, C_1, C_2 , meanwhile ϱ depends on r and x_0 , but we omit these dependences for simplicity of the notation.

We remark that if $|x - x_0| \leq r/2$ then $\varrho(x) = d_0(x)/4$, meanwhile if $|x - x_0| > r/2$ we have $\varrho(x) = d_r(x)/4$.

The goal is to prove that w is a supersolution of (P'). The following key lemma gives us a first useful estimate for the nonlocal term applied to w .

Lemma 2.5. *Let $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and a family of measures $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfying (M1), (M2) relative to σ . Let I_x as in (1.2), (2.2) associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $r \in (0, 1)$, $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, $C_1 > 0$, $C_2 \geq 0$, and consider w as in (2.14) and ϱ as in (2.16) associated to these parameters. Then, there exists a constant $C > 0$ (not depending on r, C_1 and C_2) such that*

$$(2.17) \quad \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} \leq C \begin{cases} C_1 \varrho^{\gamma-1}(x) h_{1,\sigma}(\varrho(x)) & \text{if } C_2 = 0, \sigma \geq 1 \\ C_1 h_{\gamma,\sigma}(\varrho(x)) & \text{if } C_2 = 0, \sigma < 1 \\ (C_1 + C_2) \varrho(x)^{-\sigma} & \text{if } C_2 > 0 \end{cases},$$

for each $x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$.

Proof: Denote $R = |x_0| + 1$. We remark that C_R in the arguments to come is a generic constant depending on R through the constants arising in (M1) and (M2). The constant C arising in the proof is a positive constant independent of x, R, r, C_1 or C_2 .

Consider $x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$. For each $\xi \in B_1(x)$, by definition of w we can write

$$I_\xi(w, x) = I_\xi(w_1, x) + I_\xi(w_2, x),$$

where w_i , $i = 1, 2$ are defined in (2.15). In what follows, we are going to estimate the integrals in the right-hand side of the above expression.

1.- *Estimate for $I_\xi(w_1, x)$.* We can split this integral term as

$$I_\xi(w_1, x) = I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_1, x) + I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x).$$

Note that for each $z \in B_{\varrho(x)}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_1(x+z) - w_1(x) &= \langle Dw_1(x+tz), z \rangle, \\ w_1(x+z) - w_1(x) - \langle Dw_1(x), z \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \langle D^2 w_1(x+sz)z, z \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

for some $s, t \in (0, 1)$. We recall that the first equality is used in the integral defining $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_1, x)$ when $\sigma < 1$, and the second is used in the case $\sigma \geq 1$. Now, direct computations on the derivatives of w_1 drives us to

$$\begin{aligned} \langle D^2 w_1(x+sz)z, z \rangle &\leq C_1 \gamma d_0(x)^{\gamma-2} |z|^2 \\ \langle Dw_1(x+tz), z \rangle &\leq C_1 \gamma d_0(x)^{\gamma-1} |z|. \end{aligned}$$

for all $z \in B_{\varrho(x)}$, $s, t \in (0, 1)$. Thus, using these inequalities on the corresponding form of $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_1, x)$, using that $\varrho(x) \leq d_0(x)$ and applying (M2), we arrive at

$$(2.18) \quad I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_1, x) \leq C_R C_1 \varrho(x)^{\gamma-\sigma}.$$

Concerning the estimate of $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x)$, we write

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x) \leq \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}^c} [w_1(x+z) - w_1(x)] \nu_\xi(dz) + |Dw_1(x)| \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz),$$

and we suppress the last integral term in the case $\sigma < 1$. Using the definition of w_1 we get from the above inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x) &\leq \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} [w_1(x+z) - w_1(x)] \nu_\xi(dz) + C_1 r^\gamma \int_{B^c} \nu_\xi(dz) \\ &\quad + C_1 \gamma d_0(x)^{\gamma-1} \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz), \end{aligned}$$

where, as before, the last integral does not exist if $\sigma < 1$. Since w_1 is γ -Hölder continuous we have $w_1(x+z) - w_1(x) \leq C_1 |z|^\gamma$. Using this together with (M1) (see (2.1)) we can write

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x) \leq C_R C_1 \left(h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)) + r^\gamma + d_0(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)) \right),$$

where the last term inside the parentheses is suppressed if $\sigma < 1$. Noting that $\varrho(x) \leq d_0(x) < r < 1$, we conclude that

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x) \leq C_R C_1 \begin{cases} h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)) + \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma \geq 1 \\ h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma < 1. \end{cases}$$

At this point, we note that if $\sigma \geq 1$ and $\gamma \in (0, 1]$, we always have $h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho) \leq \varrho^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho)$, for all $\varrho \in (0, 1)$. Taking this into account we get

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_1, x) \leq C_R C_1 \begin{cases} \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma \geq 1 \\ h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma < 1. \end{cases}$$

and joining this last inequality and (2.18) we conclude that

$$(2.19) \quad I_\xi(w_1, x) \leq C_R C_1 \begin{cases} \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma \geq 1 \\ h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma < 1. \end{cases}$$

2.- *Estimate for $I_\xi(w_2, x)$.* Analogously as the previous estimate, we write

$$I_\xi(w_2, x) = I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) + I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x).$$

We start with $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x)$. By recalling (2.15), direct computations drive us to

$$\begin{aligned} Dw_2(x) &= C_1 \gamma d_r^{\gamma-1}(x) Dd_0(x), \\ D^2 w_2(x) &= C_1 \gamma d_r(x)^{\gamma-2} d_0(x)^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \left(d_r(x) I_N + [(1-\gamma)d_0(x) - d_r(x)] Dd_0(x) \otimes Dd_0(x) \right), \end{aligned}$$

and therefore, using the above computations as a Taylor expansion of the finite difference in the integral defining $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x)$, we claim that

$$(2.20) \quad I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) \leq C_R C_1 \varrho(x)^{\gamma-\sigma}.$$

In fact, when $\sigma < 1$, using (2.2) and the above expression for Dw_2 , we have

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) = C_1\gamma \int_0^1 \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} d_r^{\gamma-1}(x+sz) \langle Dd_0(x+sz), z \rangle \nu_\xi(dz) ds,$$

but for all $s \in (0, 1)$ and $z \in B_{\varrho(x)}$, we have $d_r(x+sz) \geq \varrho(x)$. Thus, we have

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) \leq CC_1\varrho^{\gamma-1}(x) \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz),$$

and applying (M1) we conclude (2.20).

Now we deal with the case $\sigma \geq 1$. Since in this case

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} \langle D^2w_2(x+sz)z, z \rangle \nu(dz) ds,$$

using the explicit form of D^2w_2 we get

$$(2.21) \quad \begin{aligned} & I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) \\ & \leq CC_1r \int_0^1 \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} d_r(x+sz)^{\gamma-2} d_0(x+sz)^{-1} |z|^2 \nu_\xi(dz) ds, \end{aligned}$$

and we estimate this last integral by cases. If $d_0(x) \geq r/2$ we have $\varrho(x) = d_r(x)/4$. Then, for $z \in B_{\varrho(x)}$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ we have $3\varrho(x) \leq d_r(x+sz)$ and $r/4 \leq d_0(x+sz)$. Using these estimates into (2.21), we conclude

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) \leq CC_1\varrho(x)^{\gamma-2} \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} |z|^2 \nu_\xi(dz) \leq C_R C_1 \varrho(x)^{\gamma-\sigma},$$

where we have used (M2). On the other hand, if $d_0(x) < r/2$ we have $\varrho(x) = d_0(x)/4$. Then, for $z \in B_{\varrho(x)}$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ we have $r/4 \leq d_r(x+sz)$ and $3\varrho(x) \leq d_0(x+sz)$. Using these estimates into (2.21), we get

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}](w_2, x) \leq CC_1r^{\gamma-1}\varrho(x)^{-1} \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}} |z|^2 \nu_\xi(dz) \leq C_R C_1 \varrho(x)^{\gamma-\sigma},$$

where we have used that $\varrho(x) \leq r$ and (M2). This concludes (2.20).

Concerning the estimate of $I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x)$, we should be careful with the fact that C_2 may be strictly positive.

At one hand, if $C_2 = 0$, then as in the computations relative to w_1 , we have

$$w_2(x+z) - w_2(x) \leq C_1|z|^\gamma \quad \text{for all } z \in B_{\varrho(x)}^c,$$

and therefore, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \\ & \leq \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}^c} [w_2(x+z) - w_2(x)] \nu_\xi(dz) + |Dw_2(x)| \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz) \\ & \leq C_1 \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}^c} |z|^\gamma \nu_\xi(dz) + C_1 d_r(x)^{\gamma-1} \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz), \end{aligned}$$

where the last integral is suppressed if $\sigma < 1$. Thus, applying (M1) and using that $r < 1$, we obtain from the above inequality that

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \leq C_R C_1 \left(h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)) + d_r(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)) \right),$$

where the last term does not exist if $\sigma < 1$. Finally, since $\varrho(x) \leq d_r(x)$ we conclude

$$(2.22) \quad I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \leq C_R C_1 \begin{cases} \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma \geq 1 \\ h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma < 1. \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, if $C_2 > 0$, then we have the inequality

$$w_2(x+z) - w_2(x) \leq C_1 + C_2 \quad \text{for all } z \in B_{\varrho(x)}^c.$$

Using this, now we can write

$$\begin{aligned} & I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \\ & \leq \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}^c} [w_2(x+z) - w_2(x)] \nu_\xi(dz) + |Dw_2(x)| \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz) \\ & \leq (C_1 + C_2) \int_{B_{\varrho(x)}^c} \nu_\xi(dz) + C_1 d_r(x)^{\gamma-1} \int_{B \setminus B_{\varrho(x)}} |z| \nu_\xi(dz), \end{aligned}$$

where the last integral is suppressed if $\sigma < 1$. Applying (M1) and using that $\varrho(x) \leq d_r(x)$ we conclude in this case that

$$I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \leq C_R (C_1 + C_2) \varrho(x)^{-\sigma} + C_R C_1 \varrho^{\gamma-1}(x) h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)),$$

where the last term does not exist if $\sigma < 1$. Thus, since $\gamma > 0$ we get

$$(2.23) \quad I_\xi[B_{\varrho(x)}^c](w_2, x) \leq C_R (C_1 + C_2) \varrho(x)^{-\sigma}.$$

In summary, when $C_2 = 0$, joining (2.22) and (2.20) we have

$$(2.24) \quad I_\xi(w_2, x) \leq C_R C_1 \begin{cases} \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1} h_{1, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma \geq 1 \\ h_{\gamma, \sigma}(\varrho(x)), & \text{if } \sigma < 1, \end{cases}$$

meanwhile, when $C_2 > 0$, using (2.23) and (2.20) we conclude that

$$(2.25) \quad I_\xi(w_2, x) \leq C_R (C_1 + C_2) \varrho(x)^{-\sigma}.$$

3.- *Conclusion.* The estimate (2.17) comes from (2.19) and (2.24) when $C_2 = 0$, and from (2.19) and (2.25) when $C_2 > 0$. The proof is complete. \square

Using the last lemma we are able to prove w is a strict supersolution for a problem ad-hoc to (P'). This is established in the following two lemmas, whose main difference is whether C_2 is strictly positive or not.

Lemma 2.6. (Strict Supersolution, Case $C_2 > 0$) *Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ a family of measures satisfying (M1), (M2) relative to σ . Consider I_x as in (1.2), (2.2) associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$, $\theta \in [0, m)$ and γ_0 given in (2.5).*

Then, for each $A, b_0, C_2 > 0$, there exists $C_1 > 0$ large enough such that, for all $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\gamma \in (0, \gamma_0]$, the function w defined in (2.14) (relative to x_0, γ, C_1, C_2 and r) satisfies the inequality

$$(2.26) \quad - \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq A \varrho(x)^{-\theta} \quad \text{for } x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\},$$

where ϱ defined in (2.16) is associated to x_0 and r .

Proof: Let $x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$. Direct computations over w_1, w_2 defined in (2.15) give us the expression

$$Dw(x) = C_1 \gamma (d_0(x)^{\gamma-1} + d_r(x)^{\gamma-1}) \frac{x - x_0}{|x - x_0|},$$

concluding that

$$|Dw(x)| = C_1 \gamma (d_0(x)^{\gamma-1} + d_r(x)^{\gamma-1}) \geq CC_1 \varrho(x)^{\gamma-1}.$$

Using this together with the estimates given by Lemma 2.5 for the nonlocal term in the case $C_2 > 0$, we obtain the existence of an universal constant $\bar{C} > 0$ such that for all C_1, C_2 and b_0 , and for all $x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$ we have

$$(2.27) \quad \begin{aligned} & - \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \\ & \geq \bar{C} \left(b_0 C_1^m \varrho(x)^{m(\gamma-1)} - (C_1 + C_2) C_R \varrho(x)^{-\sigma} \right). \end{aligned}$$

But since $\gamma_0 = \min\{m - \sigma, m - \theta\}/m$ and $\gamma \leq \gamma_0$ we have $m(\gamma - 1) \leq \min\{-\sigma, -\theta\}$. Then, we conclude from (2.27) that

$$- \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq \bar{C} \varrho(x)^{m(\gamma-1)} \left(b_0 C_1^m - (C_1 + C_2) C_R \right).$$

Hence, we arrive at (2.26) by taking

$$C_1 = (4A(\bar{C}b_0)^{-1})^{1/m} + (4C_2 C_R b_0^{-1})^{1/m} + (2C_R b_0^{-1})^{1/(m-1)},$$

that is, we should take C_1 satisfying

$$(2.28) \quad C_1 \geq C(A^{1/m} + C_2^{1/m} + 1),$$

where $C > 0$ is a constant not depending on C_2 or A . □

Next lemma deals with the case $C_2 = 0$.

Lemma 2.7. (Strict Supersolution, Case $C_2 = 0$) Let $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ a family of measures satisfying (M1), (M2) relative to σ . Consider I_x as in (1.2), (2.2) associated to $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$. Let $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$, $\theta \in [0, m)$ and γ_0 defined in (2.7). Assume $C_2 = 0$.

Then, for each $A, b_0 > 0$, there exists $C_1 > 0$ large enough such that, for all $r \in (0, 1)$ and $\gamma \in (0, \gamma_0]$, the function w defined in (2.14) (relative to x_0, γ, C_1 and r) satisfies the inequality (2.26).

The proof of this lemma follows exactly as Lemma 2.6 using the estimate given by Lemma 2.5 in the case $C_2 = 0$ and the definition of γ_0 given in (2.7).

Remark 2.8. *As we mentioned in the introduction, the power profile of w gives us the Hölder regularity for subsolutions to (P'). The different uses of Lemmas 2.6 and 2.7 can be described as follows: as it can be seen in the proof of Theorem 2.1 below, the application of Lemma 2.6 under a correct choice of $C_2 > 0$ allows us to localize the arguments to obtain an interior Hölder regularity with a Hölder seminorm (cast by C_1) which is independent of the distance to the boundary, a key fact to conclude the regularity up to the boundary. However, the discontinuity of w due to $C_2 > 0$ implies a “worse” bound for $I_x(w)$ (see Lemma 2.5), restricting the values of the Hölder exponent if we look for regularity up to the boundary, no matter the nonlocal operator has censored nature or not.*

On the other hand, Lemma 2.7 is used in the proof of Theorem 2.2, where no localization is needed. Thus, the “better” bounds for $I_x(w)$ given by Lemma 2.5 allows to obtain interior Hölder regularity with “more natural” exponents.

2.3. Proofs of the Main Theorems. We start with the regularity result up to the boundary.

Proof of Theorem 2.1: Applying Lemma 2.4, we see that u satisfies the censored equation

$$-I_\Omega(u, x) + \frac{b_0}{2}|Du|^m \leq A(d_\Omega(x)^{-\theta} + 1) + C(\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) + 1)d_\Omega(x)^{-\sigma}, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

where $C > 0$ is the constant given in Lemma 2.4. If we define $\eta = \max\{\sigma, \theta\}$, in particular we see that u satisfies the viscosity inequality

$$(2.29) \quad -I_\Omega(u, x) + \frac{b_0}{2}|Du|^m \leq \tilde{A}d_\Omega(x)^{-\eta}, \quad x \in \Omega,$$

where

$$(2.30) \quad \tilde{A} = A(1 + \text{diam}(\Omega)^\eta) + C(\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) + 1).$$

From this point, we will argue over equation (2.29).

Let $x_0 \in \Omega$ and denote $R = |x_0| + 1$. Consider γ_0 as in (2.5), and for $C_1, C_2 > 0$ to be fixed later and $r = \min\{1, d_\Omega(x_0)\}/4$, consider w as in (2.14) (with $\gamma = \gamma_0$) associated to these parameters.

Denote

$$M := \sup\{u(x) - u(x_0) - w(x) : x \in \bar{\Omega}\}.$$

The aim is to prove that for suitable $C_1 > 0$ we get $M \leq 0$, which implies easily the Hölder continuity of u . We argue by contradiction, assuming that $M > 0$. Choosing

$$(2.31) \quad C_2 \geq \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u),$$

by definition of w , for each $x \in \bar{\Omega} \setminus \bar{B}_r(x_0)$ we have

$$u(x) - u(x_0) - w(x) \leq \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) - (2C_1r^\gamma + \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)) < 0.$$

Hence, by the upper semicontinuity of $u - w$, it follows that the supremum defining M is attained in $\bar{B}_r(x_0)$. Moreover, since $w(x_0) = 0$, the point attaining the maximum in M is in $\bar{B}_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$.

Let $A_0 > 0$ be fixed later. By Lemma 2.6, we can consider C_1 large enough in order to have

$$(2.32) \quad - \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{\tilde{I}_\xi(w, x)\} + \frac{b_0}{2} |Dw(x)|^m \geq A_0 \varrho(x)^{-\eta}, \quad x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\},$$

in fact, by (2.28) it is sufficient to take

$$(2.33) \quad C_1 \geq C(A_0^{1/m} + C_2^{1/m} + 1)$$

for some universal constant $C > 0$. Doubling variables and penalizing, we consider

$$M_\epsilon := \sup\{\Phi(x, y) : (x, y) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \bar{\Omega}\},$$

where $\Phi(x, y) = u(x) - u(x_0) - w(y) - \epsilon^{-2}|x - y|^2$.

By classical arguments in the viscosity theory, we have $M_\epsilon \geq M > 0$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ and the supremum in M_ϵ is attained at $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \in \bar{\Omega} \times \bar{\Omega}$ with $\bar{y} \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$, which in addition satisfies the following properties

$$(2.34) \quad \epsilon^{-2}|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2 \rightarrow 0; \quad \bar{x}, \bar{y} \rightarrow x^*; \quad u(\bar{x}) \rightarrow u(x^*), \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0,$$

where $x^* \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$ attains the supremum defining M . In particular, $\bar{y} \neq x_0$ for all $\epsilon > 0$. Moreover, note that the function

$$-\Phi(\bar{x}, \cdot) : y \mapsto w(y) - (u(\bar{x}) - u(x_0) - \epsilon^{-2}|\bar{x} - y|^2)$$

has a global minimum point at $\bar{y} \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$ for all $\epsilon > 0$. We claim that this fact implies $\bar{y} \notin \partial B_r(x_0)$ for each $\epsilon > 0$. Otherwise, denoting $\xi = (x_0 - \bar{y})/|x_0 - \bar{y}|$ we have $\bar{y} + s\xi \in B_r(x_0)$ for each $0 < s < r$. Therefore $-\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \leq -\Phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y} + s\xi)$, which implies by definition of w in (2.14)

$$0 \leq s^{-1}(w(\bar{y}) - w(\bar{y} + s\xi)) \leq \epsilon^{-2}(-2\langle \bar{x} - \bar{y}, \xi \rangle + s)$$

and

$$0 \leq C_1(s^{-1}(r^\gamma - (r - s)^\gamma) + s^{\gamma-1}) \leq \epsilon^{-2}(-2\langle \bar{x} - \bar{y}, \xi \rangle + s).$$

Making $s \rightarrow 0$ we arrive at a contradiction, concluding the claim. Hence, for all $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $r_\epsilon \in (0, r)$ such that $r_\epsilon < |\bar{y} - x_0| < r - r_\epsilon$.

On the other hand, using that (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) is a maximum point for Φ , denoting $h = x - y$ and $\bar{h} = \bar{x} - \bar{y}$ we have

$$u(h + y) - w(y) - \epsilon^{-2}|h|^2 \leq u(\bar{h} + \bar{y}) - w(\bar{y}) - \epsilon^{-2}|\bar{h}|^2,$$

for each $y \in \bar{\Omega}$ and h such that $y + h \in \bar{\Omega}$. Hence, we conclude

$$\bar{u}(y) - w(y) \leq \bar{u}(\bar{y}) - w(\bar{y}) \quad \text{for all } y \in \Omega - \bar{h},$$

where $\bar{u}(y) := u(\bar{h} + y)$ for each $y \in \Omega - \bar{h}$. In particular, \bar{y} is a maximum point for $\bar{u} - w$ in $\Omega - \bar{h}$. Now, a simple translation argument over equation (2.29) allows us to prove that \bar{u} satisfies the equation

$$-\tilde{I}_{x+\bar{h}}(\bar{u}, x) + \frac{b_0}{2}|D\bar{u}(x)|^m \leq \tilde{A}d_{\Omega}^{-\eta}(x + \bar{h}), \quad x \in \Omega - \bar{h},$$

in the viscosity sense. Since $|\bar{h}| \rightarrow 0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, for all ϵ small enough we have $\bar{y} \in B_r(x_0) \subset \Omega - \bar{h}$. Recalling w is smooth at \bar{y} we can use it as a test function for \bar{u} at \bar{y} , concluding the inequality

$$-\tilde{I}_{\bar{y}+\bar{h}}(w, \bar{y}) + \frac{b_0}{2}|Dw(\bar{y})|^m \leq \tilde{A}d_{\Omega}^{-\eta}(\bar{y} + \bar{h}),$$

but since $\bar{y} + \bar{h} \in B_1(\bar{y})$ for ϵ small enough, using (2.32) we get

$$A_0\varrho^{-\eta}(\bar{y}) \leq \tilde{A}d_{\Omega}^{-\eta}(\bar{y} + \bar{h}).$$

Note that for each $x \in B_r(x_0)$ we have $\varrho(x) \leq d_{\Omega}(x)$ and since $\eta \geq 0$, we get from the above inequality that

$$A_0d_{\Omega}^{-\eta}(\bar{y}) \leq \tilde{A}d_{\Omega}^{-\eta}(\bar{y} + \bar{h}).$$

At this point, recalling $\bar{h} \rightarrow 0$ and $\bar{y} \rightarrow x^* \in \bar{B}_r(x_0)$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, taking limits in the above inequality we arrive at a contradiction previously fixing

$$(2.35) \quad A_0 \geq \tilde{A} + 1.$$

Thus, for each $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $r \leq d_{\Omega}(x_0)/4$, we have

$$|u(x) - u(y)| \leq C_1|x - y|^{\gamma_0} \quad \text{for all } x, y \in B_r(x_0),$$

from which we conclude the local Hölder continuity. In the case the boundary is $C^{1,1}$, from the above inequality we note that for each $B_r(x_0) \subset \Omega$, the Hölder exponent and seminorm of u in $B_r(x_0)$ does not depend on r , and applying the method used by Barles in [4] (see also [13]) we can extend the Hölder regularity up to the boundary.

Finally, we recall that by (2.35), (2.30), (2.33) and the choice of C_2 in (2.31), the constant C_1 leading to the contradiction has the form

$$(2.36) \quad C_1 \geq C(A^{1/m} + \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)^{1/m} + 1),$$

for some constant $C > 0$ depending on the data. \square

A very important consequence of the previous result is the following control of the oscillation.

Corollary 2.9. (Oscillation Bound) *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be open and bounded with a $C^{1,1}$ boundary, and assume the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 hold. Assume further the nonlocal operator has a censored nature, that is, the family of measures $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfies the censored condition (2.8). Then, there exists $K > 0$ such that, for each bounded viscosity subsolution u of (P'), we have*

$$\text{osc}_{\Omega}(u) \leq K.$$

Proof: The choice of C_1 given by (2.36) in Theorem 2.1 leads us to

$$|u(x) - u(y)| \leq C(A^{1/m} + \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)^{1/m} + 1)|x - y|^{\gamma_0}, \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \bar{\Omega},$$

where γ_0 is given by (2.5). Now, by (2.8) we have $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) = \text{osc}_\Omega(u)$ and by compactness of $\bar{\Omega}$, there exists $\underline{x}, \bar{x} \in \bar{\Omega}$ such that $\text{osc}_\Omega(u) = u(\bar{x}) - u(\underline{x})$. Then, we can write

$$\text{osc}_\Omega(u) \leq C(A^{1/m} + \text{osc}_\Omega(u)^{1/m} + 1),$$

from where we obtain the result since $m > 1$. \square

Note that for noncensored problems, we can provide global oscillation bounds as in the last corollary if we a priori know that $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u) = \text{osc}_\Omega(u)$.

Proof of Theorem 2.2: Let $x_0 \in \Omega$, denote $R = |x_0| + 1$ and fix $r = \min\{1, d_\Omega(x_0)\}/4$. Consider γ_0 as in (2.7) and for $C_1 > 0$ to be fixed later, define w as in (2.14) (with $\gamma = \gamma_0$) associated to these parameters.

Since the proof follows the same lines of Theorem 2.1, we will be sketchy in the current proof bringing light on its contrasts. The first difference is that this time we do not censorize the equation (since it would restrict the Hölder exponent, see Lemma 2.4).

Denote

$$(2.37) \quad M := \sup\{u(x) - u(x_0) - w(x) : x \in \mathbb{R}^N\}.$$

The aim is to prove that for suitable $C_1 > 0$ we get $M \leq 0$. We argue by contradiction, assuming that $M > 0$. Note that choosing

$$(2.38) \quad C_1 r^{\gamma_0} \geq \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u),$$

and by the upper semicontinuity of $u - w$ we have the supremum defining M is attained in $\bar{B}_r(x_0)$.

Let $A_0 > 0$ be fixed later. Enlarging C_1 if it is necessary, by Lemma 2.7 we can write

$$(2.39) \quad - \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq A_0 \varrho(x)^{-\theta}, \quad x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}.$$

Doubling variables and penalizing, we consider

$$M_\epsilon := \sup\{\Phi(x, y) : (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N\},$$

where $\Phi(x, y) = u(x) - u(x_0) - w(y) - \epsilon^{-2}|x - y|^2$. By classical arguments in the viscosity theory, we have $M_\epsilon \geq M > 0$ for all $\epsilon > 0$ and the supremum in M_ϵ is attained at (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) with $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with $\bar{y} \in \bar{B}_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$, which in addition satisfies (2.34) where $x^* \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$ attains the supremum in (2.37).

If $\gamma_0 < 1$, then we can prove that $\bar{y} \notin \partial B_r(x_0)$ in the same way as in Theorem 2.1 using that w satisfies a state constraint problem on $\partial B_r(x_0)$. If $\gamma_0 = 1$ (which is the case of $\theta = 0$ and $\sigma < 1$), then we consider w with $\gamma < \gamma_0$ and continue with the proof, taking into account that the Hölder seminorm does not change as $\gamma \rightarrow \gamma_0$.

From this point, we follow the remaining lines of Theorem 2.1, taking A_0 large in terms of A arising in (P') . \square

2.4. Examples. In this section we provide some examples of nonlocal terms and Hamiltonians for which our results hold.

We start with the assumptions over the nonlocal term. As we mentioned before, assumptions (M1) and (M2) are intended as a restriction on the order of the operator, which is less or equal than σ . In the case of x -independent operators, that is the case when there exists a measure ν such that the family $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ defining I_x satisfies $\nu_x = \nu$ for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, the operator may range from zero order operators (when ν is finite, see [16]) to the fractional Laplacian of order s for $s \leq \sigma$, passing through operators which are not uniformly elliptic in the sense of Caffarelli and Silvestre [12], as it is the case of measures with the form

$$\nu(dz) = \mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{H}_+}(z)|z|^{-(N+s)}dz,$$

where $0 < s \leq \sigma$ and $\mathbb{H}_+ = \{(z', z_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N : z_N > 0\}$. Another interesting example of such non-uniformly elliptic operators is given by operators with “orthogonal diffusion”, for example in the case ν has the form

$$(2.40) \quad \nu(dz) = |z_2|^{-(N+s_2)}dz_2 \otimes \delta_0(z_1)dz_1 + |z_1|^{-(N+s_1)}dz_1 \otimes \delta_0(z_2)dz_2$$

where $z = (z_1, z_2)$ with $z_i \in \mathbb{R}^{d_i}$, $i = 1, 2$ and $N = d_1 + d_2$, and $0 < s_1, s_2 \leq \sigma$. Here δ_0 denotes the Dirac measure supported at 0 and \otimes denotes the measure product. In this case, such a measure gives rise to an operator which is the sum of fractional Laplacians in each direction z_i , $i = 1, 2$.

Concerning x -dependent nonlocal operators, the classical example comes from measures ν_x with the form

$$\nu_x(dz) = K(x, z)\nu(dz),$$

where ν is an x -independent Lévy measure and $K : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a nonnegative function such that $K(\cdot, z) \in L_{loc}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and $K(x, \cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. As a particular case we have the weighted fractional Laplacian

$$-I_x(u, x) = K(x)(-\Delta)^\sigma u(x),$$

where K is bounded and nonnegative.

We highlight that in view of Lemma 2.4, the regularity results apply to censored operators defined in (2.11), where we recall that the measures defining them has the form (2.9).

Concerning H , we note that the structure of the Hamiltonian is encoded by the inequality (2.3). Thus, given σ and $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$, our results apply to H with the form

$$(2.41) \quad H(x, p) = b(x)|p|^m + a_1(x)|p|^l + \langle a_2(x), p \rangle - f(x),$$

where $x, p \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $b \geq b_0 > 0$, $0 < l < m$ and a_1, a_2, f bounded. In the case $m \leq 1$ we can consider

$$(2.42) \quad H(x, p) = b(x)|p|^m + a_1(x)|p|^l - f(x),$$

with b, a_1, l and f as above. Of course, we can replace the main power $|p|^m$ by $\phi(x, p)|p|^m$, where the function $\phi : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $\phi \geq \phi_0$ for some constant $\phi_0 > 0$.

2.5. Regularity Results for the Sublinear Case. In this subsection we provide a regularity results in the case $\sigma < m \leq 1$.

Theorem 2.10. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain and $\sigma \in (0, 1)$. Let I_x as in (2.2) associated to a family of measures $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfying (M1), (M2) relative to σ . Let $m \in (\sigma, 1]$, $\theta \in [0, m)$ and γ_0 as in (2.5).*

Then, for each $b_0, A > 0$ and $\gamma < \gamma_0$, any bounded viscosity subsolution $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the equation (P') is locally Hölder continuous in Ω with Hölder exponent γ . If Ω has $C^{1,1}$ boundary, then u is γ -Hölder continuous in Ω and can be extended as a Hölder continuous function on $\bar{\Omega}$.

The Hölder seminorm depends on the data and $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)$, where Ω_ν is defined in (2.4).

Proof: As in Theorem 2.1, we start with the analogous of Lemma 2.6. Let $r > 0$, consider $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, define d_0, d_r as in (2.13) and ϱ as in (2.16). Let w defined in (2.14) associated to these parameters and $\gamma < \gamma_0$. Let $A, b_0 > 0$. Performing the same computations as in Lemma 2.6 we arrive at inequality (2.27), that is

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \\ & \geq \bar{C} \left(b_0 C_1^m \varrho(x)^{m(\gamma-1)} - (C_1 + C_2) C_R \varrho(x)^{-\sigma} \right), \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}$. Since this time $m(\gamma - 1) < -\sigma$ and $\varrho(x) \leq r$ for each $x \in B_r(x_0)$, we can take $r = r(C_1, C_2, b_0)$ small such that

$$- \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq \frac{\bar{C} b_0 C_1^m}{2} \varrho(x)^{m(\gamma-1)}, \quad x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\}.$$

By the choice of $\gamma < \gamma_0$, we see that $m(\gamma - 1) \leq -\theta$, and therefore w satisfies

$$- \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq \bar{C} C_1^m \varrho(x)^{-\eta}, \quad x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\},$$

with $\eta = \max\{\sigma, \theta\}$. From this point, we proceed exactly as in the proof of Theorem 2.1, where the last inequality plays the role of (2.32), concluding the result by taking C_1 large in terms of A . \square

Remark 2.11. *Since $m \leq 1$, the parameter r depends on C_2 in the proof of Theorem 2.10 and therefore we have a Hölder seminorm which does not give a control of the oscillation in the general case.*

Interior regularity results for the sublinear case in the flavour of Theorem 2.2 can be obtained in the same way as the previous theorem.

Theorem 2.12. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain. Let $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, I_x as in (2.2) associated to a family of measures $\{\nu_x\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfying (M1), (M2) relative to σ . Let $m \in (\sigma, 1]$, $\theta \in [0, m)$ and γ_0 as in (2.7).*

Then, for each $b_0, A > 0$ and $\gamma < \gamma_0$, any bounded viscosity subsolution $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the equation (P') is locally Hölder with Hölder exponent γ . Moreover, for each $\delta > 0$, the Hölder seminorm of u in Ω^δ depends on the data and $\text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu}(u)\delta^{-\gamma}$.

2.6. Extension to Lévy-Ito Operators. We present an important extension of our regularity results over equations associated to nonlocal operators in Lévy-Ito form: for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and a bounded function $\phi \in C^2(\bar{B}_\delta(x))$ for some $\delta > 0$, we consider I_x^j defined as

$$(2.43) \quad I_x^j(u, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [u(x + j(x, z)) - u(x) - \mathbf{1}_B \langle Du(x), j(x, z) \rangle] \nu(dz),$$

where ν is a positive regular measure in \mathbb{R}^N . The function $j : \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ should be understood as a *jump function*, whose basic assumption concerns the following bound for the jumps, which is uniform in x .

(J1) There exists $C_j > 0$ such that, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$

$$|j(x, z)| \leq C_j |z|.$$

We remark that given ν and j as above, it is possible to define the associated x -dependent measure ν_x^j as the push forward of the measure ν through the function $j(x, \cdot)$. That is, ν_x^j is defined as

$$(2.44) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(y) \nu_x^j(dy) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(j(x, z)) \nu(dz),$$

for each measurable function f satisfying $|f(z)| \leq C \min\{1, |z|^2\}$ for some $C > 0$. It is important to remark that if ν satisfies (M1), (M2) and j satisfies (J1), then $\{\nu_x^j\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ satisfies (M1), (M2) too, where the associated constants now depend on C_j .

We also notice that in the case the family of measures $\{\nu_x^j\}_x$ satisfies (M1)-(M2) with $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, then we do not need to compensate the integrand and I_x^j is defined as

$$(2.45) \quad I_x^j(u, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [u(x + j(x, z)) - u(x)] \nu(dz).$$

For sake of shortness, from this point we mainly argue over I_x^j with the form (2.43), but all the results are valid for I_x^j with the form (2.45) when $\sigma \in (0, 1)$.

The following result states the regularity result up to the boundary for Lévy-Ito problems.

Theorem 2.13. *Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain, $A, b_0 > 0$, $\sigma \in (0, 2)$, a measure ν satisfying (M1)-(M2) relative to σ , and a jump function j satisfying (J1). Let I_x^j as in (2.43), (2.45) associated to ν and j . Let $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$ and $\theta \in [0, m)$.*

Then, any bounded viscosity subsolution $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to the problem

$$(2.46) \quad -I_x^j(u, x) + b_0 |Du(x)|^m \leq Ad_\Omega(x)^{-\theta}, \quad x \in \Omega$$

is locally Hölder continuous in Ω with Hölder exponent γ_0 given in (2.5), and Hölder seminorm depending on Ω , the data and $\text{osc}_{\Omega_{\nu^j}}(u)$, where Ω_{ν^j} is defined as in (2.4) relative to the family of measures $\{\nu_x^j\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ given by (2.44).

Moreover, if Ω has a $C^{1,1}$ boundary, then u can be extended as a Hölder continuous function to $\bar{\Omega}$ with Hölder exponent γ_0 .

Proof: This proof follows the lines of Theorem 2.1 and therefore we provide only a sketch of the proof in order to show how to treat the Lévy-Ito form.

1.- *Technical lemmas in the Lévy-Ito context.* Under the current assumptions, considering $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $C_1, C_2, r > 0$ and γ_0 as in (2.5), w defined in (2.14) (with $\gamma = \gamma_0$) satisfies the inequality

$$\sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi^j(w, x)\} \leq C(C_1 + C_2)\varrho^{-\sigma}(x), \quad \text{for all } x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\},$$

where ϱ is defined in (2.16) and this time the constant C depends also on C_j arising in (J1). This is accomplished replacing ϱ by

$$\tilde{\varrho}(x) = \min\{d_0(x), d_r(x)\}/(4C_j),$$

in the proof of Lemma 2.5. Once we get this estimate, taking $C_1 > 0$ as in (2.36) (with C now depending on C_j) we conclude

$$- \sup_{\xi \in B_1(x)} \{I_\xi^j(w, x)\} + b_0 |Dw(x)|^m \geq A\tilde{\varrho}^{-\theta}(x) \quad \text{for } x \in B_r(x_0) \setminus \{x_0\},$$

following directly the arguments given in Lemma 2.6.

2.- *Censored Lévy-Ito operators.* Let u be a bounded subsolution to (2.46). Arguing as in Lemma 2.4, the Lévy-Ito analogous to inequality (2.29) reads as

$$-I_\Omega^j(u, x) + \frac{b_0}{2} |Du|^m \leq Ad_\Omega(x)^{-\theta} + C(\text{osc}_{\Omega_{\nu^j}}(u) + 1)d_\Omega^{-\sigma}(x), \quad x \in \Omega,$$

where C depends on C_j and the censored Lévy-Ito operator I_Ω^j is defined as

$$I_\Omega^j(u, x) = \int_{x+j(x,z) \in \Omega} [u(x+j(x,z)) - u(x) - 1_B \langle Du(x), j(x,z) \rangle] \nu(dz).$$

3.- *Conclusion.* Once we localize the equation inside Ω , we follow exactly the same lines of the proof of Theorem 2.1. The corresponding inequality (2.36)

this time reads as

$$(2.47) \quad C_1 \geq C(A^{1/m} + \text{osc}_{\Omega_\nu^j}(u) + 1),$$

where C depends on C_j . \square

The immediate consequence of this theorem is the corresponding control of the oscillation. Its proof follows the same lines of the one of Corollary 2.9 by using the above theorem.

Corollary 2.14. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ open and bounded, and assume the hypotheses of Theorem 2.13 hold. Assume further the nonlocal operator has a censored nature, that is, the family of measures $\{\nu_x^j\}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^N}$ defined in (2.44) satisfies the censored condition (2.8). Then, there exists $K > 0$ such that, for each bounded viscosity solution of (2.46) we have*

$$\text{osc}_\Omega(u) \leq K.$$

Following the directions given in Theorem 2.13, it is possible to provide an interior regularity result in the flavour of Theorem 2.2, as well as regularity results for sublinear Hamiltonians in the flavour of Theorems 2.10 and 2.12, both in the Lévy-Ito framework. Additionally, we can provide extensions for the mentioned results associated to Lévy-Ito operators when the domain is unbounded (see Remark 2.3). We omit the details.

3. WELL-POSEDNESS FOR THE CAUCHY PROBLEM IN LÉVY-ITO FORM.

The x -dependence of the nonlocal term represents a serious difficulty in the statement of the comparison principle for integro-differential equations (see [9]), and this comparison principle is a key tool in the study of the large time behavior of evolution equations. However, we are able to prove it in the interesting case of nonlocal operators in *Lévy-Ito* form defined in (2.43) and (2.45). It is why, from now on, we consider the Cauchy problem in Lévy-Ito form

$$(3.1) \quad \partial_t u(x, t) - I_x^j(u(\cdot, t), x) + H(x, Du(x, t)) = 0 \quad (x, t) \in Q,$$

$$(3.2) \quad u(\cdot, 0) = u_0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where we recall that $Q = \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, \infty)$.

We start with the assumptions. Over ν we require the classical assumption

(M) There exists $C_\nu > 0$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \min\{1, |z|^2\} \nu(dz) \leq C_\nu.$$

We also require the following compatibility condition among j and ν .

(J2) For each $\delta > 0$, there exists $C_\delta > 0$ such that, for each $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have

$$\int_{B_\delta} |j(x, z) - j(y, z)|^2 \nu(dz) \leq C_\delta |x - y|^2,$$

$$\int_{B \setminus B_\delta} |j(x, z) - j(y, z)| \nu(dz) \leq C_\delta |x - y|.$$

Concerning the Hamiltonian we assume the following conditions.

(H1) There exists $m > 1$ and moduli of continuity ζ_1, ζ_2 such that, for all $x, y, p, q \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we have

$$H(y, p + q) - H(x, p) \leq \zeta_1(|x - y|)(1 + |p|^m) + \zeta_2(|q|)|p|^{m-1}.$$

(H2) Let m be as in (H1). There exists $A, b_0 > 0$ such that for all $\mu \in (0, 1)$ we have

$$H(x, p) - \mu H(x, \mu^{-1}p) \leq (1 - \mu) \left(b_0(1 - m)|p|^m + A \right).$$

Note that a measure ν satisfying (M1)-(M2) satisfies (M).

Concerning (J1)-(J2), let us give an example. Consider

$$(3.3) \quad j(x, z) = g(x)z \quad \text{for all } x, z \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

If $g : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded then (J1) holds but (J2) may fail. If, in addition, g is Lipschitz continuous and the measure $|z|\nu(dz)$ is finite away from the origin, then (J2) holds.

If $m > 1$, assumption (H2) implies (2.3). Examples of Hamiltonians satisfying (H1) and (H2) are provided in subsection 2.4, see (2.41), (2.42).

Remark 3.1. *In this section we will argue over nonlocal operators I_x^j with the form (2.43) (that is, nonlocal operators of order $\sigma \geq 1$). However, the same arguments can be used to get the results related to I_x^j with the form (2.45), replacing (M) by the condition*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \min\{1, |z|\} \nu(dz) \leq C_\nu < +\infty.$$

Our comparison principle reads as follows

Proposition 3.2. *Let ν be a Lévy measure satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) and both satisfying (J2). Let I_x^j defined as in (2.43) associated to ν and j . Assume H satisfies (H1), (H2) and $u_0 \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$.*

For each $T > 0$, denote $Q_T = \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T]$. Let $u, v \in L^\infty(\bar{Q}_T)$ for each $T > 0$ be respective viscosity sub and supersolution to (3.1)-(3.2). Then, $u \leq v$ in \bar{Q} .

We would like to mention that comparison principles for problem (3.1)-(3.2) for the sublinear case (that is $m \leq 1$ in (H1)) are proven in [9] and for this reason we concentrate only in the superlinear case.

The following lemma states the initial condition for viscosity sub and supersolutions is satisfied in the classical sense.

Lemma 3.3. *Let I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) and H satisfying (H1). Let u, v be respectively a viscosity sub and supersolution to problem (3.1)-(3.2), satisfying local boundedness in Q . Then, $u(x, 0) \leq u_0(x) \leq v(x, 0)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$.*

We refer to [21] for a proof of the corresponding result in the second-order setting. The proof for the current case can be obtained by adjusting the arguments showed in [21] to the nonlocal framework.

We prove Proposition 3.2 in a rather indirect way by using the following lemma, which will be also used to prove a version of the Strong Maximum Principle valid for our problem in Section 4.1.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and let I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) and both satisfying (J2). Assume further that $j(\cdot, z) \in C(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for each $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Let H satisfying (H1), (H2). Let $u, v \in L^\infty(\bar{Q}_T)$ for all $T > 0$ be respectively a sub and supersolution to (CP). Then, there exists $\bar{c} > 0$ such that, for each $\mu \in (0, 1)$, the function*

$$\omega(x, t) := \mu u(x, t) - v(x, t)$$

satisfies, in the viscosity sense, the equation

$$(3.4) \quad \partial_t \omega - I_x^j(\omega(\cdot, t), x) - \bar{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\omega|)^m}{(1-\mu)^{m-1}} \leq CA(1-\mu) \quad \text{in } Q,$$

where $A > 0$ appears in (H2), ζ_2 appears in (H1), $\bar{c} = (m^m b_0^{m-1})^{-1}$ and $C > 0$ is an universal constant.

Proof: We start noting that if u is a viscosity subsolution to (3.1), denoting $\bar{u} = \mu u$ we have

$$(3.5) \quad \partial_t \bar{u} - I_x^j(\bar{u}, x) + \mu H(x, \mu^{-1} D\bar{u}) \leq 0 \quad \text{in } Q,$$

in the viscosity sense.

Let $(x_0, t_0) \in Q$ and ϕ a smooth function such that $\omega - \phi$ has a strict maximum point at (x_0, t_0) . Let $\epsilon > 0$. Doubling variables we consider the function

$$\Phi(x, y, s, t) := \bar{u}(x, s) - v(y, t) - \tilde{\phi}(x, y, s, t),$$

where $\tilde{\phi}(x, y, s, t) = \phi(y, t) + \epsilon^{-2}|x - y|^2 + \epsilon^{-2}(s - t)^2$. By its upper semi-continuity, Φ attains its maximum over the set

$$\mathcal{K} := \bar{B}_{2C_j}(x_0) \times \bar{B}_{2C_j}(x_0) \times [0, t_0 + 1] \times [0, t_0 + 1]$$

at a point $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t})$. Moreover, classical argument in the viscosity theory allows us to get that, as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{x}, \bar{y} &\rightarrow x_0; \quad \bar{s}, \bar{t} \rightarrow t_0; \quad \epsilon^{-2}|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2, \quad \epsilon^{-2}(\bar{s} - \bar{t})^2 \rightarrow 0; \\ \bar{u}(\bar{x}, \bar{s}) &\rightarrow \bar{u}(x_0, t_0), \quad v(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) \rightarrow v(x_0, t_0), \end{aligned}$$

concluding that for all ϵ suitably small, $\bar{s}, \bar{t} \in (0, t_0 + 1)$ and $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \bar{B}_{2C_j}(x_0)$. Hence, using that $(x, s) \mapsto \Phi(x, \bar{y}, s, \bar{t})$ has a local maximum point at (\bar{x}, \bar{s}) and $(y, t) \mapsto \Phi(\bar{x}, y, \bar{s}, t)$ has a local minimum point at (\bar{y}, \bar{t}) , we can subtract the viscosity inequality for v at (\bar{y}, \bar{t}) to the viscosity inequality for \bar{u} (given by (3.5)) at (\bar{x}, \bar{s}) to conclude, for each $\delta' > 0$, the inequality

$$(3.7) \quad \mathcal{A} - I^{\delta'} \leq 0,$$

where for $\delta' > 0$ we denote

$$\begin{aligned} I^{\delta'} &= I_{\bar{x}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](\bar{u}(\cdot, \bar{s}), \bar{x}, \bar{p}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](v(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}, \bar{q}) \\ &\quad + I_{\bar{x}}^j[B_{\delta'}](\tilde{\phi}(\cdot, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t}), \bar{x}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}](-\tilde{\phi}(\bar{x}, \cdot, \bar{s}, \bar{t}), \bar{y}), \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p} &:= D_x \tilde{\phi}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t}) = 2\epsilon^{-2}(\bar{x} - \bar{y}), \\ \bar{q} &:= -D_y \tilde{\phi}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t}) = \bar{p} - D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{A} = (\partial_t \tilde{\phi} - \partial_s \tilde{\phi})(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t}) + \mu H(\bar{x}, \mu^{-1} \bar{p}) - H(\bar{y}, \bar{q}).$$

We estimate each term of the inequality (3.7) to get the result. We start with \mathcal{A} , noting that taking $\epsilon = \epsilon(\mu)$ small enough, we have

$$(1 - \mu)(m - 1)b_0 - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|) > 0.$$

Then, from (H1),(H2) we get

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu H(\bar{x}, \mu^{-1} \bar{p}) - H(\bar{y}, \bar{q}) \\ &\geq \mu H(\bar{x}, \mu^{-1} \bar{p}) - H(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) + H(\bar{x}, \bar{p}) - H(\bar{y}, \bar{q}) \\ &\geq (1 - \mu)(m - 1)b_0 |\bar{p}|^m - A(1 - \mu) - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|)(1 + |\bar{p}|^m) - \zeta_2(|D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t})|) |\bar{p}|^{m-1} \\ &\geq \inf_{\theta \geq 0} \left\{ \left((1 - \mu)(m - 1)b_0 - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|) \right) \theta^{m/(m-1)} - \zeta_2(|D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t})|) \theta \right\} \\ &\quad - A(1 - \mu) - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|), \end{aligned}$$

that is, denoting $\tilde{c} = (m - 1)^{m-1}/m^m$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mu H(\bar{x}, \mu^{-1} \bar{p}) - H(\bar{y}, \bar{q}) &\geq -\tilde{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t})|)^m}{((1 - \mu)(m - 1)b_0 - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|))^{m-1}} \\ &\quad - A(1 - \mu) - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|), \end{aligned}$$

from which we conclude

$$(3.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} &\geq \partial_t \phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) - \tilde{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t})|)^m}{((1 - \mu)(m - 1)b_0 - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|))^{m-1}} \\ &\quad - A(1 - \mu) - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|). \end{aligned}$$

Now we address the estimate for $I^{\delta'}$ in (3.7). Using the smoothness of ϕ , (M) and (J1) we clearly have

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} & I_{\bar{x}}^j[B_{\delta'}](\tilde{\phi}(\cdot, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t}), \bar{x}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}](\tilde{\phi}(\bar{x}, \cdot, \bar{s}, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) \\ & \leq I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}](\phi(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) + \epsilon^{-2} o_{\delta'}(1). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{s}, \bar{t})$ is a maximum point for Φ in \mathcal{K} , and since $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \rightarrow x_0$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, for all ϵ small enough, by (J1) we have the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} & \bar{u}(\bar{x} + j(\bar{x}, z), \bar{s}) - v(\bar{y} + j(\bar{y}, z), \bar{t}) - (\bar{u}(\bar{x}, \bar{s}) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{t})) \\ & \leq \phi(\bar{y} + j(\bar{y}, z), \bar{t}) - \phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) + \epsilon^{-2} (|\bar{x} - \bar{y} + j(\bar{x}, z) - j(\bar{y}, z)|^2 - |\bar{x} - \bar{y}|^2), \end{aligned}$$

for each $z \in B_1$. Hence, for each $0 < \delta' < \delta < 1$, using this inequality we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & I_{\bar{x}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](\bar{u}(\cdot, \bar{s}), \bar{x}, \bar{p}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](v(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}, \bar{q}) \\ & \leq J^\delta - \int_{B \setminus B_\delta} \langle \bar{p}, j(\bar{x}, z) - j(\bar{y}, z) \rangle \nu(dz) \\ & \quad + I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta'}](\phi(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) + 2\epsilon^{-2} \int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta'}} |j(\bar{x}, z) - j(\bar{y}, z)|^2 \nu(dz), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} J^\delta = & \int_{B_\delta^c} \left[\bar{u}(\bar{x} + j(\bar{x}, z), \bar{s}) - v(\bar{y} + j(\bar{y}, z), \bar{t}) - (\bar{u}(\bar{x}, \bar{s}) - v(\bar{y}, \bar{t})) \right. \\ & \left. - \mathbf{1}_B \langle D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}), j(\bar{y}, z) \rangle \right] \nu(dz). \end{aligned}$$

Fixing $\delta > 0$ and using (J2) together with (3.6), we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} & I_{\bar{x}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](\bar{u}(\cdot, \bar{s}), \bar{x}, \bar{p}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_{\delta'}^c](v(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}, \bar{q}) \\ & \leq J^\delta + I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta'}](\phi(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) + C_\delta o_\epsilon(1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, joining the last inequality and (3.9) in the definition of $I^{\delta'}$, we conclude that for all $0 < \delta' < \delta$

$$I^{\delta'} \leq J^\delta + I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_\delta](\phi(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) + C_\delta o_\epsilon(1) + \epsilon^{-2} o_{\delta'}(1),$$

with J^δ defined in (3.10). Replacing the last inequality and (3.8) into (3.7), we conclude that

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \partial_t \phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t}) - I_{\bar{y}}^j[B_\delta](\phi(\cdot, \bar{t}), \bar{y}) - J^\delta - \tilde{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\phi(\bar{y}, \bar{t})|)^m}{((1-\mu)(m-1)b_0 - \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|))^{m-1}} \\ & \leq (1-\mu)A + C_{j,\delta} o_\epsilon(1) + \epsilon^{-2} o_{\delta'}(1) + \zeta_1(|\bar{x} - \bar{y}|). \end{aligned}$$

But by (J2), the continuity assumption over j , the semicontinuity and boundedness of \bar{u}, v in each \bar{Q}_T , by using (3.6) we apply Fatou's Lemma

concluding that for each $\delta > 0$ fixed, we get

$$\limsup_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} J^\delta \leq I_{x_0}^j[B_\delta^c](\omega(\cdot, t_0), x_0, D\phi(x_0, t_0)).$$

Hence, letting $\delta' \rightarrow 0$ and $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (3.11), and recalling (3.6) we conclude the desired viscosity inequality leading to (3.4). \square

We also require the following

Lemma 3.5. *Let I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M) and j satisfying (J1). Let $\psi \in C_b^2(\mathbb{R}^d)$ satisfying $\|\psi\|_{C^2(\mathbb{R}^d)} \leq \Lambda$ for some $\Lambda > 0$. For $\beta > 0$, define the function*

$$(3.12) \quad \psi_\beta(x) = \psi(\beta^2 x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Then, ψ_β satisfies

$$\|D\psi_\beta\|_\infty \leq \Lambda\beta^2, \quad \|D^2\psi_\beta\|_\infty \leq \Lambda\beta^4, \quad \|I_x^j(\psi_\beta, \cdot)\|_\infty \leq \Lambda o_\beta(1),$$

where $o_\beta(1) \rightarrow 0$ as $\beta \rightarrow 0$.

Proof: The estimates concerning $D\psi_\beta, D^2\psi_\beta$ are direct. Concerning the estimate of the nonlocal term, for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ we have

$$I^j(\psi_\beta, x) \leq \Lambda\beta^4 \int_B |j(x, z)|^2 \nu(dz) + \Lambda\beta^2 \int_{B_{1/\beta} \setminus B} |j(x, z)| \nu(dz) + 2\Lambda \int_{B_{1/\beta}^c} \nu(dz).$$

Hence, using (M) and (J1) in the right-hand side of the last inequality, we get

$$I_x^j(\psi_\beta, x) \leq C_j^2 C_\nu \Lambda\beta^4 + C_j \Lambda\beta^2 \int_{B_{1/\beta} \setminus B} |z| \nu(dz) + 2\Lambda o_\beta(1).$$

Finally, using that $|z| \leq 1/\beta$ in the integral term of the last inequality and applying (M), we conclude the estimate for the nonlocal term. \square

Using the last three lemmas we are in position to prove the comparison principle for (3.1)-(3.2).

Proof of Proposition 3.2: Let $T > 0$. We will argue over the finite horizon problem

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t u - I_x^j(u, x) + H(x, Du) = 0 & \text{in } Q_T \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & x \in \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases}$$

from which the general result follows by the fact that T is arbitrary.

We assume by contradiction that

$$(3.13) \quad M := \sup_{Q_T} \{u - v\} > 0.$$

Denote $R = 2(\|u\|_{L^\infty(\bar{Q}_T)} + \|v\|_{L^\infty(\bar{Q}_T)})$ and consider $\psi \in C_b^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ a nonnegative function with $\psi = 0$ in B , $R \leq \psi \leq 2R$ in B_2^c and satisfying $\|D\psi\|_\infty, \|D^2\psi\|_\infty \leq \Lambda$ for some $\Lambda > 0$. For this function ψ and $\beta > 0$, consider ψ_β as in (3.12).

Now, for $\eta, \mu \in (0, 1)$, consider the function

$$\bar{\omega}(x, t) = \mu u(x, t) - v(x, t) - \eta t, \quad (x, t) \in Q.$$

Noting that $\bar{\omega} - \psi_\beta \rightarrow u - v$ locally uniform in \bar{Q}_T as $\eta, \beta \rightarrow 0$ and $\mu \rightarrow 1$, by (3.13) we see that $\bar{\omega} - \psi_\beta$ is strictly positive at some point in \bar{Q}_T for all η, β close to 0 and μ close to 1. Hence, by construction of ψ_β , $\bar{\omega} - \psi_\beta$ attains its maximum in \bar{Q}_T at some point (x^*, t^*) , and by Lemma 3.3, taking η, β smaller and μ larger if it is necessary, we have $t^* > 0$ for all such as parameters. At this point, we fix $\eta > 0$ satisfying the above facts.

Now, by Lemma 3.4, $\bar{\omega}$ is a viscosity subsolution of

$$\partial_t \bar{\omega} - I_x^j(\bar{\omega}(\cdot, t), x) - \bar{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\bar{\omega}|)^m}{(1-\mu)^{m-1}} \leq CA(1-\mu) - \eta \quad \text{in } Q_T,$$

and therefore we can use ψ_β as a test function for $\bar{\omega}$ at (x^*, t^*) , concluding that

$$-I_x^j(\psi_\beta, x^*) - \bar{c} \frac{\zeta_2(|D\psi_\beta(x^*)|)^m}{(1-\mu)^{m-1}} \leq CA(1-\mu) - \eta.$$

Using Lemma 3.5, we conclude from the above inequality that

$$-(1 + \bar{c}(1-\mu)^{1-m})o_\beta(1) \leq CA(1-\mu) - \eta.$$

Letting $\beta \rightarrow 0$ and then $\mu \rightarrow 1$, we get the contradiction with the fact that $\eta > 0$. \square

As it is classical in the viscosity solution's theory, Proposition 3.2 allows the application of Perron's method to conclude the existence. In this task, we introduce the additional assumption

(H0) *There exists a constant $H_0 > 0$ such that $\|H(\cdot, 0)\|_\infty \leq H_0$.*

This assumption allows us to build sub and supersolutions for (3.1). The existence result is the following

Corollary 3.6. *Let I_x^j defined as in (2.43), with ν satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) and both satisfying (J2). Assume $H \in C(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies (H0)-(H2). Let $u_0 \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then, there exists a unique viscosity solution $u \in C(\bar{Q}) \cap L^\infty(\bar{Q}_T)$ for all $T > 0$ to problem (3.1)-(3.2).*

A priori bounds for the solution given in Corollary 3.6 can be derived from the application of comparison principle. Using ad-hoc sub and supersolutions, if u is the solution of (3.1)-(3.2), then

$$(3.14) \quad \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq H_0 t + \|u_0\|_\infty,$$

which means that for fixed time t , the function $x \mapsto u(x, t)$ is globally bounded in \mathbb{R}^N .

Similar results can be given for the stationary problem (P) in the Lévy-Ito setting, namely equations with the form

$$(3.15) \quad \lambda u - I_x^j(u, x) + H(x, Du) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Proposition 3.7. *Let $\lambda > 0$, I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) and both satisfying (J2). Assume H satisfies (H0)-(H2). Let u, v be bounded viscosity sub and supersolution to equation (3.15). Then, $u \leq v$ in \mathbb{R}^N .*

Moreover, if in addition we assume (H0), then there exists a unique viscosity solution $u \in C_b(\mathbb{R}^N)$ to equation (3.15), which satisfies

$$(3.16) \quad \|u\|_\infty \leq \lambda^{-1} H_0.$$

4. APPLICATION TO PERIODIC EQUATIONS: LARGE TIME BEHAVIOR.

In this section we provide the large time behavior result for the problem (3.1)-(3.2) in the case the data are \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic. Hence, we will argue over the problem

$$(4.1) \quad \partial_t u - I_x^j(u(\cdot, t), x) + H(x, Du) = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{Q} := \mathbb{T}^N \times (0, +\infty),$$

$$(4.2) \quad u(\cdot, 0) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^N,$$

where I_x^j is a nonlocal operator in Lévy-Ito form defined in (2.43) (replacing \mathbb{R}^N by \mathbb{T}^N). Of course, the results obtained in this section can be readily extended to the case the Lévy-Ito operator has the form (2.45), provided the measure ν is such that I_x^j has order strictly less than 1 (see Remark 3.1).

Since problem (4.1)-(4.2) is a particular case of (3.1)-(3.2), comparison principle, existence and uniqueness hold for this problem under the conditions on the data given in the statement of Proposition 3.2. In particular, for the solution u of (4.1)-(4.2) we have the a priori estimate (3.14).

4.1. Strong Maximum Principle. We need some notation for the statement of the Strong Maximum Principle: let ν, j in the definition of I_x^j and for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ we define inductively

$$X_0(x) = \{x\}, \quad X_{n+1}(x) = \bigcup_{\xi \in X_n(x)} \{\xi + j(\xi, \text{supp}\{\nu\})\}, \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

and

$$(4.3) \quad \mathcal{X}(x) = \overline{\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n}.$$

The Strong Maximum Principle presented here relies in the nonlocality of the operator under the “iterative covering property”

$$(4.4) \quad \mathcal{X}(x) = \mathbb{T}^N, \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{T}^N.$$

We can provide three interesting examples where this condition clearly holds. Of course, (4.4) depends on both ν and j , but we mainly focus on the structure of ν for which this condition is valid, and therefore we assume in the following examples that $j(x, z) = z$ for all $x, z \in \mathbb{R}^N$. In this context, the most basic example is the case where there exists $r > 0$ such that

$$B_r \subset \text{supp}\{\nu\}.$$

A second example where the previous property does not hold, but (4.4) remains valid, is when ν has the form (2.40), namely

$$\nu(dz) = |z_2|^{-(N+\sigma)} dz_2 \otimes \delta_0(z_1) dz_1 + |z_1|^{-(N+\sigma)} dz_1 \otimes \delta_0(z_2) dz_2,$$

where δ_0 is the Dirac measure supported at 0 and \otimes is the measure product.

The third example strongly takes into account the topology of the torus. In (say) \mathbb{T}^2 , consider $L \subset \mathbb{T}^2$ a line of irrational slope, that is, $L : z_2 = \alpha z_1$, with α irrational. Let $\tilde{\nu}$ be the 1-dimensional Hausdorff measure in \mathbb{T}^2 and let $l \subset L$ with $\tilde{\nu}(l) > 0$. Then, the measure $\nu = \mathbf{1}_l(z) \tilde{\nu}(dz)$ satisfies the assumption (4.4).

The strong maximum principle is stated through the following

Proposition 4.1. *Let $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and let I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M), j satisfying (J1) with $j(\cdot, z) \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$ for each $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and ν, j satisfying (J2) and (4.4). Consider H satisfying (H0)-(H2), with ζ_2 in (H1) such that $\zeta_2(s) = c|s|$ for some $c > 0$. Let u be a \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic viscosity subsolution to (4.1), and v a \mathbb{Z}^N -periodic viscosity supersolution to (4.1), such that there exists $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathcal{Q}$ satisfying*

$$(u - v)(x_0, t_0) = \sup_{\mathcal{Q}} \{u - v\}.$$

Then, the function $u - v$ is constant in $\mathbb{T}^n \times [0, t_0]$. Moreover, we have

$$(u - v)(x, t) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}^N} \{u(x, 0) - v(x, 0)\}, \quad \text{for all } (x, t) \in \bar{\mathcal{Q}}.$$

The following lemma is a consequence of the comparison principle, see [10].

Lemma 4.2. *Assume assumptions of Proposition 3.2 hold. Let u, v be locally bounded sub and supersolution to equation (4.1) and for $t \in [0, +\infty)$, define*

$$(4.5) \quad \kappa(t) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}^N} \{u(x, t) - v(x, t)\}.$$

Then, for all $0 \leq s \leq t$, we have $\kappa(t) \leq \kappa(s)$.

Now we are in position to prove the strong maximum principle.

Proof of Propostion 4.1: We divide the proof in several parts.

1.- *Preliminaries.* Under the definition of κ in (4.5), we must prove that for each $(x, t) \in \mathbb{T}^N \times [0, t_0]$

$$(u - v)(x, t) = \kappa(0).$$

However, since $\kappa(t_0)$ is a global maximum value of κ in $[0, +\infty)$, by Lemma 4.2 we have $\kappa(t) = \kappa(0)$ for all $t \in [0, t_0]$. Hence, it is sufficient to prove that for each $\tau \in (0, t_0)$ we have

$$u(x, \tau) - v(x, \tau) = \kappa(\tau), \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{T}^N,$$

which implies the result up to $\tau = 0$ and $\tau = t_0$ by upper-semicontinuity.

We fix $\tau \in (0, t_0)$ and define the set

$$\mathcal{M}_\tau = \{x \in \mathbb{T}^N : (u - v)(x, \tau) = \kappa(\tau)\},$$

which is nonempty by upper-semicontinuity of $u - v$. Hence, with the above facts the proof follows by proving that $\mathcal{M}_\tau = \mathbb{T}^N$.

2.- *Localization on time τ .* For $\eta > 0$ we consider the function

$$(x, t) \mapsto \tilde{W}(x, t) := u(x, t) - v(x, t) - \eta(t - \tau)^2.$$

Note that for each $(x, t) \in \mathcal{Q}$, we have

$$\tilde{W}(x, t) \leq \kappa(t) - \eta(t - \tau)^2 \leq \kappa(\tau) = (u - v)(x_1, \tau) = \tilde{W}(x_1, \tau),$$

for some $x_1 \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$, and therefore the supremum of \tilde{W} in \mathcal{Q} is achieved, and each such as maximum point has the form (x, τ) for some $x \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$. Hence, we clearly have

$$\kappa(\tau) = \sup_{(x, t) \in \mathcal{Q}} \tilde{W}(x, t).$$

3.- *Localization around a point in \mathcal{M}_τ .* From this point we fix $x_\tau \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$ and introduce a function $\psi \in C_b^2(\mathbb{R})$ with $\psi(0) = 0$, $\psi > 0$ in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ and $\psi(x) = 4R$ if $|x| \geq 1$, with

$$R = \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T}^N \times [0, t_0 + 1])}.$$

For $\epsilon > 0$, $x \in \mathbb{T}^N$ define $\psi_\epsilon(x) = \psi(|x - x_\tau|/\epsilon)$. We remark that $\psi_\epsilon \in C_b^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$, $\psi_\epsilon(x_\tau) = 0$, $\psi_\epsilon > 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{x_\tau\}$ and for each $\epsilon > 0$ its first and second derivatives are bounded, depending on ϵ .

We take $0 < \mu < 1$, denote $\bar{u} = \mu u$ and $\omega_\mu = \bar{u} - v$ as in Lemma 3.4, and consider the function

$$(x, t) \mapsto W_\mu(x, t) := \omega_\mu(x, t) - \eta|t - \tau|^2 - (1 - \mu)\psi_\epsilon(x).$$

By upper-semicontinuity of W_μ , there exists $(x_\mu, t_\mu) \in \mathbb{T}^N \times [0, t_0 + 1]$ such that

$$W_\mu(x_\mu, t_\mu) = \sup_{\mathbb{T}^N \times [0, t_0 + 1]} W_\mu,$$

and since $W_\mu \rightarrow \tilde{W}$ locally uniform on $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}$ as $\mu \rightarrow 1$ we have, up to subsequences, $(x_\mu, t_\mu) \rightarrow (x^*, \tau)$ as $\mu \rightarrow 1$, where $x^* = x^*(\epsilon) \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$.

In fact, since (x_μ, t_μ) is maximum for W_μ , for all $(x, t) \in \mathbb{T}^N \times [0, t_0 + 1]$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} W_\mu(x_\mu, t_\mu) &= (u - v)(x_\mu, t_\mu) + (\mu - 1)(u + \psi_\epsilon)(x_\mu, t_\mu) - \eta(t_\mu - \tau)^2 \\ &\geq (u - v)(x, t) + (\mu - 1)(u + \psi_\epsilon)(x, t) - \eta(t - \tau)^2. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, taking the point $(x, t) = (x_\tau, \tau)$ in the right-hand side we obtain

$$(4.6) \quad (u - v)(x_\mu, t_\mu) + (\mu - 1)(u + \psi_\epsilon)(x_\mu, t_\mu) \geq \kappa(\tau) + (\mu - 1)u(x_\tau, \tau).$$

Now, since $t_\mu \in [0, t_0 + 1]$ for all μ close to 1, we have

$$(u - v)(x_\mu, t_\mu) \leq \kappa(t_\mu) \leq \kappa(\tau),$$

and replacing this into (4.6) we get

$$u(x_\mu, t_\mu) + \psi(|x_\mu - x_\tau|/\epsilon) \leq u(x_\tau, \tau),$$

that is $\psi(|x_\mu - x_\tau|/\epsilon) \leq 2R$. By the choice of ψ we conclude that $x_\mu \in B_\epsilon(x_\tau)$ for all μ close to 1. Since $x_\mu \rightarrow x^* \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$, we conclude $x^* \in \bar{B}_\epsilon(x_\tau)$.

4.- *Using the viscosity inequality for ω_μ .* From the above facts, we see that the function $(x, t) \mapsto \phi(x, t) := (1 - \mu)\psi_\epsilon(x) + \eta(t - \tau)^2$ is a test function for ω_μ at (x_μ, t_μ) . Then, by Lemma 3.4, for each $\delta, \epsilon > 0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} 2\eta(t_\mu - \tau) - I_{x_\mu}^j[B_\delta^c](\omega_\mu(\cdot, t_\mu), x_\mu) - I_{x_\mu}^j[B_\delta]((1 - \mu)\psi_\epsilon, x_\mu) \\ - \bar{c}(1 - \mu)|D\psi_\epsilon(x_\mu)|^m \leq CA(1 - \mu), \end{aligned}$$

but by (M) and (J1) we have

$$I_{x_\mu}^j[B_\delta](\psi_\epsilon, x_\mu) \leq C_j|D^2\psi_\epsilon|_\infty.$$

From this, it follows that

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{aligned} 2\eta(t_\mu - \tau) - I_{x_\mu}^j[B_\delta^c](\omega_\mu(\cdot, t_\mu), x_\mu) \\ - (1 - \mu)\left(C_j|D^2\psi_\epsilon|_\infty + \bar{c}|D\psi_\epsilon(x_\mu)|^m + CA\right) \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for all $\epsilon > 0$, by the smoothness of ψ_ϵ the term in parenthesis in (4.7) remains bounded as $\mu \rightarrow 1$, meanwhile $t_\mu \rightarrow \tau$. On the other hand, by the continuity of j and (M), by Dominated Convergence Theorem we get

$$I_{x_\mu}^j[B_\delta^c](\omega_\mu(\cdot, t_\mu), x_\mu) \rightarrow I_{x^*}^j[B_\delta^c]((u - v)(\cdot, \tau), x^*) \quad \text{as } \mu \rightarrow 1,$$

where $x^* \in \mathcal{M}_\tau$ is such that $x^* \in \bar{B}_\epsilon(x_\tau)$. Recalling that $(u - v)(x^*, \tau) = \kappa(\tau)$, letting $\mu \rightarrow 1$ in (4.7) we arrive at

$$\int_{B_\delta^c} [(u - v)(x^* + j(x^*, z), \tau) - \kappa(\tau)]\nu(dz) = 0,$$

and since $x^* \in \bar{B}_\epsilon(x_\tau)$, letting $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ we finally conclude

$$(4.8) \quad \int_{B_\delta^c} [(u - v)(x_\tau + j(x_\tau, z), \tau) - \kappa(\tau)]\nu(dz) = 0.$$

5.- *Conclusion.* Since $\delta > 0$ is arbitrary, we conclude $(u - v)(x, \tau) = \kappa(\tau)$ for all $x \in X_1(x_\tau)$. Hence, we can proceed in the same way as above, concluding by induction that $(u - v)(x, \tau) = \kappa(\tau)$ for all $x \in \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n(x_\tau)$. Finally, by upper-semicontinuity of $u - v$ and (4.4) we conclude the result. \square

Remark 4.3. *In Proposition 4.1, the assumption on the continuity of j can be dropped. For instance, it is used to pass to the limit in (4.8). In this direction, note that if $g \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$ we can write*

$$|g(x^* + j(x^*, z)) - g(x_\tau + j(x_\tau, z))| \leq \zeta(x^* + j(x^*, z) - x_\tau - j(x_\tau, z)),$$

where ζ is the modulus of continuity of g . However, it is known that a modulus of continuity may be assumed to satisfy that $\zeta(t) \leq \zeta(\rho) + \rho^{-1}t$ for each $t, \rho > 0$ (see [26]). Using this, we conclude

$$|g(x^* + j(x^*, z)) - g(x_\tau + j(x_\tau, z))| \leq \zeta(\rho) + \rho^{-1}(|x^* - x_\tau| - |j(x^*, z) - j(x_\tau, z)|)$$

for all $\rho > 0$. Hence, using (J1) we can make $x^* \rightarrow x_\tau$ and then letting $\rho \rightarrow 0$ to get the desired convergence without asking continuity on j .

Additionally, instead of assuming $\zeta_2(s) = c|s|$, it is enough to ask that

$$\zeta_2(s)s^{(1-m)/m} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } s \rightarrow 0.$$

4.2. The Ergodic Problem. Roughly speaking, solving the ergodic problem means pass to the limit as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ in the stationary periodic problem

$$(4.9) \quad \lambda u - I_x^j(u, x) + H(x, Du) = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{T}^N,$$

whose existence and uniqueness for $\lambda > 0$ holds by Proposition 3.7. Hence, the required compactness of the family of solutions $\{u_\lambda\}$ is typically obtained by regularity results which are independent of λ .

Proposition 4.4. *Let $\sigma \in (0, 2)$ and I_x^j defined in (2.43) with ν satisfying (M1), (M2) associated to σ , j satisfying (J1) with $j(\cdot, z) \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$ for each $z \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and that ν, j satisfy (J2) and (4.4). Assume H satisfies (H0)-(H2), with $m > \max\{1, \sigma\}$ in (H1). Then, there exists a unique constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$ for which the stationary ergodic problem*

$$(4.10) \quad -I_x^j(u, x) + H(x, Du) = -c, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^N$$

has a solution $w \in C^{(m-\sigma)/m}(\mathbb{T}^N)$. Moreover, w is the unique continuous solution of (4.10), up to an additive constant.

Proof: Let $\lambda > 0$ and consider the periodic stationary problem (4.9). By Proposition 3.7 we have the existence and uniqueness of a solution u_λ to this problem which, by (3.16), satisfies the estimate $\|u_\lambda\|_\infty \leq \lambda^{-1}H_0$. Thus, by Theorem 2.13 we show that $u_\lambda \in C^{(m-\sigma)/m}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ with Hölder seminorm independent of λ or $\|u_\lambda\|_\infty$.

Now, denote $w_\lambda = u_\lambda - u_\lambda(0)$ which satisfies the equation

$$(4.11) \quad \lambda u - \mathcal{I}_x^j(u, x) + H(x, Du) = -\lambda u_\lambda(0), \quad \text{in } \mathbb{T}^N.$$

Using Theorem 2.13 we see that the family $\{w_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in (0,1)}$ is uniformly bounded and that this family is equi-Hölder with exponent $(m-\sigma)/m$. Hence, by Arzela-Ascoli Theorem, there exists $w \in C^{(m-\sigma)/m}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ such that $w_\lambda \rightarrow w$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, uniformly on \mathbb{T}^N . Additionally, we have the existence of a constant $c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\lambda u_\lambda(0) \rightarrow c$ as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$. By standard stability results for viscosity solutions (see [9], [1] and [20]), we have the pair (w, c) found above is a (viscosity) solution to (4.10).

If (w_i, c_i) , $i = 1, 2$ are two solutions for (4.10), then we see that $v_i(x, t) = w_i(x, t) + c_i t$, $i = 1, 2$ are two solutions to the Cauchy problem (4.1) with initial data w_i . Hence, by comparison principle we conclude that

$$v_1(x, t) - \|w_1 - w_2\|_\infty \leq v_2(x, t), \quad \text{for all } (x, t) \in \mathcal{Q},$$

and therefore, we obtain $(c_1 - c_2)t \leq 2\|w_1 - w_2\|_\infty$. Dividing by t and letting $t \rightarrow +\infty$ we obtain that $c_1 \leq c_2$. Exchanging the roles of w_1 and w_2 , we get $c_1 = c_2 = c$ and therefore c is unique. Moreover, for each $t \in [0, +\infty)$ we have

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}^N} \{v_1(x, t) - v_2(x, t)\} = \sup_{\mathcal{Q}} \{v_1 - v_2\} = \sup_{\mathbb{T}^N} \{w_1 - w_2\} =: m,$$

and therefore, by Proposition 4.1 we conclude that for each $x \in \mathbb{T}^N$

$$w_1(x) = w_2(x) + m,$$

concluding the proof. \square

4.3. Large Time Behavior. The main result of this section is the following

Theorem 4.5. *Assume assumptions of Proposition 4.4 hold. Let u be the unique solution to problem (4.1)-(4.2). Then, there exists a pair (w, c) solution to (4.10) such that*

$$u(x, t) - ct - w(x) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow +\infty,$$

uniformly in \mathbb{T}^N .

Proof: Here we follow closely the arguments given in [10],[35] in the local framework and [6] in the nonlocal one.

We assume first that $u_0 \in C^2(\mathbb{T}^N)$. In this case, by using comparison principle it is possible to prove that u is Lipschitz in t (see [35]), with Lipschitz constant

$$C^* = \| -I_x^j(u_0, \cdot) + H(\cdot, Du_0) \|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T}^N)} < \infty.$$

Now, by recalling that (H2) implies (2.3), for each $t \in (0, +\infty)$ the function $x \mapsto u(x, t)$ is a viscosity subsolution to the problem

$$-I_x^j(u, x) + b_0 |Du|^m \leq C^* + H_0,$$

with H_0 given by (H0). Using Theorem 2.13 we conclude the unique solution to u of problem (4.1)-(4.2) is in $C^{\gamma_0, 1}(\mathcal{Q})$, with γ_0 defined in (2.5).

Note that u and the function $(x, t) \mapsto w(x) + ct$ are solutions to (4.1). Hence, by comparison principle we have

$$(4.12) \quad \|u(\cdot, t) - w - ct\|_\infty \leq \|u_0 - w\|_\infty,$$

meanwhile, if we define

$$(4.13) \quad \kappa(t) = \max_{\mathbb{T}^N} \{u(\cdot, t) - w - ct\},$$

by Lemma 4.2 we see that κ is nonincreasing. Since in addition it is bounded there exists $\bar{\kappa} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\kappa(t) \rightarrow \bar{\kappa}$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

Now, define the function $(x, t) \mapsto v(x, t) := u(x, t) - ct$. Using (4.12) we obtain

$$\|v(\cdot, t)\|_\infty \leq \|w\|_\infty + \|u_0 - w\|_\infty, \quad \text{for each } t \geq 0,$$

and by the fact that the family $\{v(\cdot, t)\}_t$ is equi-Hölder (with exponent γ_0), by Arzela-Ascoli we can extract a subsequence $\{v(\cdot, t_k)\}_k$ with $t_k \rightarrow \infty$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$v(\cdot, t_k) \rightarrow \bar{v}, \quad \text{uniformly in } \mathbb{T}^N \text{ as } k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Define $v_k(x, t) = v(x, t + t_k)$. Recalling that v_k is solution to

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v_k - I_x^j(v_k(\cdot, t), x) + H(x, Dv_k) &= -c & \text{in } \mathcal{Q} \\ v_k(x, 0) &= v(x, t_k) & x \in \mathbb{T}^N, \end{cases}$$

and using comparison principle we conclude $\{v_k\}_k$ satisfies the inequality

$$(4.14) \quad \|v_k - v_{k'}\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{Q})} \leq \|v(\cdot, t_k) - v(\cdot, t_{k'})\|_\infty,$$

for all $t \geq 0$ and $k, k' \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence, $\{v_k\}_k$ is an uniformly bounded Cauchy sequence in $C(\mathcal{Q})$ and therefore, up to a subsequence, we conclude $v_k \rightarrow \tilde{v}$ in $C(\mathcal{Q})$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, where \tilde{v} solves

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \tilde{v} - I_x^j(\tilde{v}(\cdot, t), x) + H(x, D\tilde{v}) &= -c & \text{in } \mathcal{Q} \\ \tilde{v}(x, 0) &= \bar{v} & x \in \mathbb{T}^N, \end{cases}$$

Using the definition of κ given in (4.13), for each $t \geq 0$ we obtain

$$\kappa(t + t_k) = \max_{\mathbb{T}^N} \{v_k(\cdot, t) - w\},$$

and since $\{v_k\}_k$ is uniformly convergent, we can pass to the limit as $k \rightarrow \infty$ concluding that

$$\bar{\kappa} = \max_{\mathbb{T}^N} \{\tilde{v}(\cdot, t) - w\} \quad \text{for each } t \in [0, +\infty),$$

and applying Proposition 4.1, for each $(x, t) \in \mathcal{Q}$ we have

$$\tilde{v}(x, t) = w(x) + \bar{\kappa},$$

and therefore we have $\bar{v} = w + \bar{\kappa}$ in \mathbb{T}^N . This implies that $v(x, t) \rightarrow w + \bar{\kappa}$. But by using the definition of v we have

$$\|u(\cdot, t) - ct - w - \bar{\kappa}\|_\infty = \|v(\cdot, t) - v - \bar{\kappa}\|_\infty \rightarrow 0$$

as $t \rightarrow \infty$. Replacing w by $w + \bar{\kappa}$, we conclude the result in the case the initial data is smooth.

The general result for $u_0 \in C(\mathbb{T}^N)$ follows by an approximation argument using a sequence of smooth initial data u_0^ϵ satisfying $u_0^\epsilon \rightarrow u_0$ uniformly in \mathbb{T}^N as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. We refer to [35] for details. \square

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