

STABILITY OF VARIATIONAL EIGENVALUES FOR THE FRACTIONAL p -LAPLACIAN

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ABSTRACT. By virtue of Γ -convergence arguments, we investigate the stability of variational eigenvalues associated with a given topological index for the fractional p -Laplacian operator, in the singular limit as the nonlocal operator converges to the p -Laplacian. We also obtain the convergence of the corresponding normalized eigenfunctions in a suitable fractional norm.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview. Let $1 < p < \infty$, $s \in (0, 1)$ and let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a bounded domain with Lipschitz boundary $\partial\Omega$. Recently, the following nonlocal nonlinear operator was considered [7, 9, 20, 24–26, 29], namely

$$(1.1) \quad (-\Delta_p)^s u(x) := 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_\varepsilon(x)} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^{p-2} (u(x) - u(y))}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dy, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

For $p = 2$, this definition coincides (up to a normalization constant depending on N and s , see [8]) with the linear fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^s$, defined by

$$(-\Delta)^s = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \circ \mathcal{M}_s \circ \mathcal{F},$$

where \mathcal{F} is the Fourier transform operator and \mathcal{M}_s is the multiplication by $|\xi|^{2s}$.

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Many efforts have been devoted to the study of problems involving the fractional p -Laplacian operator, among which we mention eigenvalue problems [7, 20, 24, 29], regularity theory [14, 20, 25, 27, 28] and existence of solutions within the framework of Morse theory [26]. For the motivations that lead to the study of such operators, we refer the reader to the contribution [9] of Caffarelli.

In this paper, we are concerned with Dirichlet eigenvalues of $(-\Delta_p)^s$ on the set Ω . These are the real (positive) numbers λ admitting nontrivial solutions to the following problem

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta_p)^s u = \lambda |u|^{p-2} u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0, & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

It is known that it is possible to construct an infinite sequence of such eigenvalues diverging to $+\infty$. This is done by means of variational methods similar to the so-called *Courant minimax principle*, that we briefly recall below. Then our main concern is the study of the singular limit of these *variational eigenvalues* as $s \nearrow 1$, in which case the limiting problem of (1.2) is formally given by

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta_p u = \lambda |u|^{p-2} u, & \text{in } \Omega, \\ u = 0, & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta_p u = \operatorname{div}(|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u)$ is the familiar p -Laplace operator.

In order to neatly present the subject, we first need some definitions. The natural setting for equations involving the operator $(-\Delta_p)^s$ is the space $W_0^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, defined as the completion of $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with respect to the standard Gagliardo semi-norm

$$(1.4) \quad [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} := \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Furthermore, in order to take the Dirichlet condition $u = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ into account, we consider the space

$$\widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega) = \left\{ u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} < +\infty \text{ and } u = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega \right\},$$

endowed with (1.4). Since Ω is Lipschitz, the latter coincides with the space used in [6, 7] and defined as the completion of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ with respect to $[\cdot]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}$. Then equation (1.2) has to be intended in the following weak sense:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^{p-2} (u(x) - u(y)) (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y))}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy = \lambda \int_{\Omega} |u|^{p-2} u \varphi dx,$$

for every $\varphi \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$. Let us introduce

$$\mathcal{S}_{s,p}(\Omega) = \{u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega) : \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{S}_{1,p}(\Omega) = \{u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) : \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1\}.$$

The m -th (variational) eigenvalues of (1.2) and (1.3) can be obtained as

$$(1.5) \quad \lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega) := \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_{m,p}^s(\Omega)} \max_{u \in K} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p,$$

and

$$\lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega) := \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_{m,p}^1(\Omega)} \max_{u \in K} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p.$$

In the previous formulas, we noted for $0 < s \leq 1$

$$\mathcal{W}_{m,p}^s(\Omega) = \{K \subset \mathcal{S}_{s,p}(\Omega) : K \text{ symmetric and compact, } i(K) \geq m\},$$

and $i(K)$ denotes the *Krasnosel'skiĭ genus* of K . We recall that for every nonempty and symmetric subset $A \subset X$ of a Banach space, its Krasnosel'skiĭ genus is defined by

$$(1.6) \quad i(A) = \inf \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N} : \exists \text{ a continuous odd map } f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{k-1} \right\},$$

with the convention that $i(A) = +\infty$, if no such an integer k exists. For completeness, we also mention that for $m = 1$ and $m = 2$ the previous definitions coincide with

$$\lambda_{1,p}^s(\Omega) = \min_{u \in \mathcal{S}_{s,p}(\Omega)} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p, \quad \text{global minimum,}$$

and

$$\lambda_{2,p}^s(\Omega) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Gamma(u_1, -u_1)} \max_{u \in \gamma([0,1])} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p, \quad \text{mountain pass level,}$$

where u_1 is a minimizer associated with $\lambda_{1,p}^s(\Omega)$ and $\Gamma(u_1, -u_1)$ is the set of continuous paths on $\mathcal{S}_{s,p}(\Omega)$ connecting u_1 and $-u_1$ (see [11] for the local case, [7] for the nonlocal one).

Remark 1.1. For the limit problem (1.3), the continuity with respect to p of the (variational) eigenvalues $\lambda_{m,p}^1$ has been first studied by Lindqvist [30] and Huang [23] in the case of the first and second eigenvalue, respectively. Then the problem has been tackled in more generality in [10, 31, 34]. We also cite the recent paper [13] where some generalizations (presence of a weight function, unbounded set Ω) have been considered.

1.2. Main result. In order to motivate the investigation pursued in the present paper, it is useful to observe that based upon the results by Bourgain, Brezis and Mironescu [3, 4], we have that if $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$

$$(1.7) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = K(p, N) \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p,$$

(see Proposition 2.2 below). The constant $K(p, N)$ is given by

$$(1.8) \quad K(p, N) := \frac{1}{p} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{N-1}} |\langle \sigma, \mathbf{e} \rangle|^p d\mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\sigma), \quad \mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}.$$

It is not difficult to see that, due to symmetry reasons, the definition of $K(p, N)$ is indeed independent of the direction $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$.

Formula (1.7) naturally leads to argue that the nonlocal variational eigenvalues $\lambda_{m,p}^s$ could converge (once properly renormalized) to the local ones $\lambda_{m,p}^1$. This is the content of the main result of the paper. Observe that we can also assure convergence of the eigenfunctions in suitable (fractional) Sobolev norms.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open and bounded Lipschitz set. For any $1 < p < \infty$ and $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$*

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) \lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega) = K(p, N) \lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega).$$

Moreover, if u_s is an eigenfunction of (1.2) corresponding to the variational eigenvalue $\lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega)$ and such that $\|u_s\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1$, then there exists a sequence $\{u_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \{u_s\}_{s \in (0,1)}$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} [u_{s_k} - u]_{W^{t,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 0, \quad \text{for every } p \leq q < \infty \text{ and every } 0 < t < \frac{p}{q},$$

where u is an eigenfunction of (1.3) corresponding to the variational eigenvalue $\lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega)$, such that $\|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1$.

Remark 1.3 (The case $p = 2$). To the best of our knowledge this result is new already in the linear case $p = 2$, namely for the fractional Laplacian operator $(-\Delta)^s$. In the theory of stochastic partial differential equations this corresponds to the case of a stable *Lévy process*. The kernel corresponding to $(-\Delta)^s$ determines the probability distribution of jumps in the value of the stock price, assigning less probability to big jumps as s increases to 1. Therefore, since the parameter s has to be determined through empirical data, the stability of the spectrum with respect to s allows for more reliable models of random jump-diffusions, see [2] for more details.

It is also useful to recall that for $p = 2$, problems (1.2) and (1.3) admit only a discrete set of eigenvalues, whose associated eigenfunctions give an Hilbertian basis of $L^2(\Omega)$ (once properly renormalized). Then we have that these eigenvalues coincide with those defined by (1.5), see Theorem A.2 below.

As one of the main ingredients of the proof of Theorem 1.2, we need a Γ -convergence result for Gagliardo semi-norms, proven in Theorem 3.1 below. Namely, by defining the family of functionals $\mathcal{E}_{s,p} : L^p(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ as

$$\mathcal{E}_{s,p}(u) := \begin{cases} (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}, & \text{if } u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega), \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and $\mathcal{E}_{1,p} : L^p(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$\mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) := \begin{cases} K(p, N)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}, & \text{if } u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega), \\ +\infty & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

we prove that for $s_k \nearrow 1$ we have

$$(1.9) \quad \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) = \left(\Gamma - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{s_k,p} \right)(u), \quad \text{for all } u \in L^p(\Omega),$$

where $\Gamma - \lim$ denotes the Γ -limit of functionals, with respect to the norm topology of $L^p(\Omega)$. We refer to [12] for the relevant definitions and facts needed about Γ -convergence.

Remark 1.4. We point out that a related Γ -convergence result can be found in the literature, see [35, Theorem 8] by A. Ponce. While his result is for the semi-norms $(1-s)[\cdot]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}$ on a bounded set Ω , ours is for the semi-norms $(1-s)[\cdot]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}$ on the whole \mathbb{R}^N . Moreover, the techniques used in the proofs are slightly different, indeed for the $\Gamma - \liminf$ inequality we follow the one used in [1] for the *s-perimeter functional*. Such a proof exploits a blow-up technique, introduced by Fonseca and Müller in the context of lower-semicontinuity for quasi-convex functionals, see [19]. As a byproduct of the method, we obtain a variational characterization of the constant $K(p, N)$ appearing in the limit (see Lemma 3.8 below), which is quite typical of the blow-up procedure.

Remark 1.5. In Theorem 1.2 the variational eigenvalues are defined by means of the Krasnosel'skiĭ genus, but the same result still holds by replacing it with a general index i having the following properties:

- (i) $i(K) \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ is defined whenever $K \neq \emptyset$ is a compact and symmetric subset of a topological vector space, such that $0 \notin K$;
- (ii) if X is a topological vector space and $\emptyset \neq K \subseteq X \setminus \{0\}$ is compact and symmetric, then there exists $U \subset X \setminus \{0\}$ open set such that $K \subseteq U$ and $i(\widehat{K}) \leq i(K)$ for any compact, symmetric and nonempty $\widehat{K} \subseteq U$;

- (iii) if X, Y are two topological vector spaces, $\emptyset \neq K \subseteq X \setminus \{0\}$ is compact and symmetric and $\pi : K \rightarrow Y \setminus \{0\}$ is continuous and odd, then $i(\pi(K)) \geq i(K)$.

Apart from the Krasnosel'skii genus, other examples are the \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomological index [17] and the *Ljusternik-Schnirelman Category* [36, Chapter 2].

1.3. Plan of the paper. In Section 2, we collect various preliminary results, such as sharp functional inequalities and convergence properties in the singular limit $s \nearrow 1$. We point out that even if most of the results of this section are well-known, we need to prove them in order to carefully trace the sharp dependence on the parameter s in all the estimates. In Section 3, we prove the Γ -convergence (1.9). For completeness, we also include a convergence result for dual norms, in the spirit of Bourgain-Brezis-Mironescu's result. Then the main result Theorem 1.2 is proven in Section 4. An Appendix on the case $p = 2$ closes the paper and contributes to make it self-contained.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. From nonlocal to local. We will systematically use the following result from [3].

Theorem 2.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open bounded set with Lipschitz boundary. Then, for every $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we have*

$$(2.1) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p = K(p, N) \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p,$$

where $K(p, N)$ is defined in (1.8).

More precisely, we will need the following extension of Theorem 2.1.

Proposition 2.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open bounded set with Lipschitz boundary. Assume that $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then we have*

$$(2.2) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = K(p, N) \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p,$$

where $K(p, N) > 0$ is defined in (1.8).

Proof. Let $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we observe that $u \in W_0^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for all $s \in (0, 1)$ thanks to Corollary 2.4 below. Furthermore, since Ω is a bounded set, by virtue of Theorem 2.1 we have

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p = K(p, N) \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p.$$

Let us first prove that (2.2) holds for $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Recalling that $u = 0$ outside Ω , we have

$$(1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p + 2(1-s) \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dx dy.$$

This yields

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = K(p, N) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx + 2 \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dy dx.$$

Since $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, we have $\text{dist}(\partial K, \partial \Omega) > 0$ where K is the support of u . It follows that

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dy \right) dx \leq \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{1}{\delta_K(y)^{N+sp}} dy,$$

where we set $\delta_K(y) = \text{dist}(y, \partial K)$. Hence, there exists a constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$, such that if $R = \text{dist}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \partial K) > 0$, then we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{1}{\delta_K(y)^{N+sp}} dy \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B(0, R)} \frac{1}{|y|^{N+sp}} dy = \frac{C}{s} R^{-sp}.$$

It follows that

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dy \right) dx = 0,$$

and the claim is proved for $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$.

Assume now that $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then there exists a sequence $\{\phi_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $\|\phi_j - u\|_{W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \rightarrow 0$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$. In turn, by inequality (2.13) below we have

$$(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\phi_j - u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \|\nabla(\phi_j - u)\|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$

with C independent of s and j . Thus for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ independent of s such that

$$(2.3) \quad \left| \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} - \|\nabla \phi_j\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \right| \leq \|\nabla \phi_j - \nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq \varepsilon,$$

and consequently

$$\left| (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\phi_j]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} - (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right| \leq (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\phi_j - u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \varepsilon,$$

for every $j \geq j_0$. Then for every $j \geq j_0$

$$(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\phi_j]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} - \varepsilon \leq (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\phi_j]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} + \varepsilon,$$

for every $j \geq j_0$. By using the first part of the proof we thus get for every $j \geq j_0$

$$K(p, N)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \phi_j\|_{L^p(\Omega)} - \varepsilon \leq \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq K(p, N)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\nabla \phi_j\|_{L^p(\Omega)} + \varepsilon.$$

If we now use (2.3) and exploit the arbitrariness of $\varepsilon > 0$, we get (2.2) for a general $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. \square

2.2. Some functional inequalities. At first, we present an interpolation inequality.

Proposition 2.3 (Interpolation inequality). *For every $t \in (0, 1)$ and $1 < p \leq q < r \leq +\infty$, we set*

$$\alpha := t \frac{p}{q} \frac{r-q}{r-p}.$$

Then, for every $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and every $0 < s < \alpha$, we have

$$(2.4) \quad s^{\frac{1}{q}} [u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-s} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{(1-\theta)(1-\frac{s}{\alpha})} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{\frac{s}{\alpha}(1-\theta)}.$$

where $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$ and $\theta = \theta(p, q, r) \in [0, 1)$ is defined by¹

$$(2.5) \quad \theta = \frac{r}{r-p} \frac{q-p}{q}.$$

In the limit case $t = 1$, the previous holds in the form

$$(2.6) \quad s^{\frac{1}{q}} [u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha-s} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{(1-\theta)(1-\frac{s}{\alpha})} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\theta} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\frac{s}{\alpha}(1-\theta)},$$

Proof. We first consider the case $t \in (0, 1)$. Let $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, then we have

$$[u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q = \int_{\{|h|>1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh + \int_{\{|h|\leq 1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh.$$

The first integral is estimated by

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{|h|>1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh &\leq 2^{q-1} \int_{\{|h|>1\}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|u(x+h)|^q + |u(x)|^q) dx \right) \frac{dh}{|h|^{N+sq}} \\ &= 2^q \int_{\{|h|>1\}} \frac{dh}{|h|^{N+sq}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^q dx \right) \\ &\leq \frac{N \omega_N 2^q}{s q} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\theta \in [0, 1)$ is determined by scaling invariance and is given precisely by (2.5). In conclusion,

$$(2.7) \quad \int_{\{|h|>1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh \leq \frac{N \omega_N 2^q}{s q} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta}.$$

For the other term, for every $\ell > s$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{|h|\leq 1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh &= \int_{\{|h|\leq 1\}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{\ell q}} dx \right) \frac{dh}{|h|^{N+(s-\ell)q}} \\ &\leq \int_{\{|h|\leq 1\}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^p}{|h|^{\frac{\ell}{1-\theta} p}} dx \right)^{q \frac{1-\theta}{p}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(x+h) - u(x)|^r dx \right)^{q \frac{\theta}{r}} \frac{dh}{|h|^{N+(s-\ell)q}}. \end{aligned}$$

We choose

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{\ell}{1-\theta} = t, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \ell = t \frac{p}{q} \frac{r-q}{r-p} = \alpha,$$

and use [6, Lemma A.1], i.e.

$$(2.9) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^p}{|h|^{tp}} dx \leq C (1-t) [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p,$$

for some $C = C(N, p) > 0$. On the other hand, we have

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(x+h) - u(x)|^r dx \right)^{q \frac{\theta}{r}} \leq 2^{q\theta} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^r dx \right)^{q \frac{\theta}{r}}.$$

¹For $r = +\infty$, α and θ are defined accordingly by $\alpha = t \frac{p}{q}$ and $\theta = \frac{q-p}{q}$.

Thus we get

$$(2.10) \quad \int_{\{|h| \leq 1\}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^q}{|h|^{N+sq}} dx dh \leq \frac{C}{\alpha - s} 2^{q\theta} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{q(1-\theta)},$$

where $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$. By combining (2.7) and (2.10), we get

$$[u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q \leq \frac{C}{s} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} + \frac{C}{\alpha - s} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{q(1-\theta)},$$

possibly with a different $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$. We now use the previous inequality with $u_\chi(x) = u(x\chi^{-1/q})$ and optimize in $\chi > 0$. We get

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \chi^{\alpha-s} [u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q - \frac{C\chi^\alpha}{s} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} \\ \leq \frac{C}{\alpha - s} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{q(1-\theta)}, \end{aligned}$$

still for some constant $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$. Observe that by hypothesis on s we have $\alpha - s > 0$. The left-hand side of (2.11) is maximal for

$$\chi_0 = \left(\frac{\alpha - s}{\alpha} \frac{s}{C} \frac{[u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^q}{\|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta}} \right)^{\frac{1}{s}}.$$

Thus we get

$$\left(\frac{\alpha - s}{\alpha} \frac{s}{C} \right)^{\frac{\alpha-s}{s}} \frac{s}{\alpha} \frac{[u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\frac{\alpha}{s}}}{\|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q(1-\theta)\frac{\alpha-s}{s}} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta\frac{\alpha-s}{s}}} \leq \frac{C}{\alpha - s} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{q\theta} \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{q(1-\theta)},$$

that is

$$[u]_{W^{s,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \left(\frac{C}{s} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - s} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{(1-\theta)(1-\frac{s}{\alpha})} \|u\|_{L^r(\mathbb{R}^N)}^\theta \left((1-t)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{t,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{\frac{s}{\alpha}(1-\theta)},$$

with $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$.

In order to prove (2.6), it is sufficient to repeat the previous proof, this time replacing the choice (2.8) by

$$\ell = \frac{p}{q} \frac{r-q}{r-p}, \quad \text{so that} \quad \frac{\ell}{1-\theta} = 1,$$

and then using that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^p}{|h|^p} dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla v|^p dx,$$

in place of (2.9), which follows from basic calculus and invariance by translations of the L^p norm. \square

Corollary 2.4. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1)$. Then, for every $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have*

$$(2.12) \quad s(1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq C \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{(1-s)p} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{sp},$$

for some constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$. In particular, if $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is an open bounded set with Lipschitz boundary, then we have $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega) \subset W_0^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and

$$(2.13) \quad s(1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq C (\lambda_{1,p}^1(\Omega))^{s-1} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p, \quad u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega),$$

where $C = C(N, p) > 0$.

Proof. In order to prove (2.12), it is sufficient to use (2.6) with $q = p$ and observe that in this case $\alpha = 1$ and $\theta = 0$.

For $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, by inequality (2.12) we get

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq \frac{C}{s(1-s)} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{(1-s)p} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{sp}.$$

If we now apply the Poincaré inequality for $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ on the right-hand side, we obtain inequality (2.13) for functions in $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. By using density of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ in the space $W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, we get the desired conclusion. \square

We also recall the following result by Maz'ya and Shaponishkova, see [33, Theorem 1].

Theorem 2.5 (Sobolev inequality). *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ be such that $sp < N$. Then for the sharp Sobolev constant we have*

$$(2.14) \quad T_{N,p,s} := \sup_{u \in W_0^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \left\{ \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^{\frac{Np}{N-sp}} dx \right)^{\frac{N-sp}{N}} : [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} = 1 \right\} \leq \mathcal{T} s(1-s),$$

for some $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{T}(N, p) > 0$.

Theorem 2.6 (Hardy inequality for convex sets). *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ with $sp > 1$. Then for any convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ and every $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ we have*

$$(2.15) \quad \left(\frac{sp-1}{p} \right)^p \mathcal{C}_{N,p} \left\| \frac{u}{\delta_\Omega^s} \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p.$$

with $\delta_\Omega(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$ and $\mathcal{C}_{N,p}$ a constant depending on N and p only.

Proof. For a proof of Hardy inequality without sharp constant we refer to [15, Theorem 1.1]. The sharp constant for convex sets was obtained in [32, Theorem 1.2], where it is proven

$$\mathcal{D}_{N,p,s} \left\| \frac{u}{\delta_\Omega^s} \right\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p.$$

The optimal constant $\mathcal{D}_{N,p,s}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{D}_{N,p,s} = 2\pi^{\frac{N-1}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1+sp}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{N+sp}{2})} \int_0^1 \frac{\left(1 - r^{\frac{sp-1}{p}}\right)^p}{(1-r)^{1+sp}} dr.$$

We claim that

$$(2.16) \quad \mathcal{D}_{N,p,s} \geq \left(\frac{sp-1}{p} \right)^p \frac{\mathcal{C}_{N,p}}{1-s}.$$

Indeed, by concavity of the map $\tau \mapsto \tau^{(sp-1)/p}$ we have

$$1 - r^{\frac{sp-1}{p}} \geq \frac{sp-1}{p} (1-r), \quad r \geq 0.$$

Thus we get

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\left(1 - r^{\frac{sp-1}{p}}\right)^p}{(1-r)^{1+sp}} dr \geq \left(\frac{sp-1}{p} \right)^p \int_0^1 (1-r)^{p-1-sp} dr = \left(\frac{sp-1}{p} \right)^p \frac{1}{p(1-s)}.$$

On the other hand, from the definition of Γ we also have

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1+sp}{2}\right) \geq \int_0^1 t^{\frac{sp-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt \geq \int_0^1 t^{\frac{p-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt := c_1(p) > 0,$$

and also

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{N+sp}{2}\right) \leq \int_0^1 t^{\frac{N-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{\frac{N-2+p}{2}} e^{-t} dt := c_2(p) > 0.$$

By using these estimates, we get (2.16). \square

The next result is a Poincaré inequality for Gagliardo semi-norms. This is classical, but as always we have to carefully trace the sharp dependence on s of the constants concerned.

Proposition 2.7 (Poincaré inequalities). *Let $s \in (0, 1)$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open and bounded set. Then*

$$(2.17) \quad \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq C \operatorname{diam}(\Omega)^{sp} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p, \quad u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

for a constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$. Moreover, if Ω is convex and $sp > 1$, then

$$(2.18) \quad \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^p \leq \frac{C}{(sp-1)^p} \operatorname{diam}(\Omega)^{sp} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p, \quad u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

possibly with a different constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$, still independent of s .

Proof. Since Ω is bounded, we have $\Omega \subset B_R(x_0)$, with $2R = \operatorname{diam}(\Omega)$ and $x_0 \in \Omega$. Let $h \in \mathbb{R}^N$ be such that $|h| > 2R$, so that

$$x+h \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega.$$

Then for every $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^p dx &= \int_{\Omega} |u(x+h) - u(x)|^p dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(x+h) - u(x)|^p dx \\ &= |h|^{sp} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x+h) - u(x)|^p}{|h|^{sp}} dx \\ &\leq |h|^{sp} C_{N,p} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last estimate we used [6, Lemma A.1]. By taking the infimum on the admissible h , we get (2.17).

Let us now suppose that Ω is convex and $sp > 1$. In order to prove (2.18), we proceed as in the proof of [6, Proposition B.1]. For every $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ we have

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p + 2 \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dx dy.$$

In order to estimate the last term, we first observe that, if $\delta_{\Omega}(x) = \operatorname{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dx dy &\leq \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_{\delta_{\Omega}(x)}(x)} \frac{1}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dy \right) |u(x)|^p dx \\ &= N \omega_N \int_{\Omega} \left(\int_{\delta_{\Omega}(x)}^{+\infty} \varrho^{-1-sp} d\varrho \right) |u(x)|^p dx \leq N \omega_N \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^p}{\delta_{\Omega}^{sp}} dx, \end{aligned}$$

where we also used that $sp > 1$. We can now use Hardy inequality (2.15), so to obtain

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^p}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \leq N \omega_N \left(\frac{p}{sp-1} \right)^p \frac{1-s}{C_{N,p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p.$$

By also using that $1-s < 1$, we finally get

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq \left[1 + 2N \omega_N \left(\frac{p}{sp-1} \right)^p \frac{1}{C_{N,p}} \right] [u]_{W^{s,p}(\Omega)}^p.$$

By combining this, (2.17) and observing that $p/(sp-1) > 1$, we get (2.18). \square

Remark 2.8. Observe that the constant in (2.18) degenerates as sp goes to 1. This is in accordance with the fact that for $sp \leq 1$ a Poincaré inequality like (2.18) is not possible (see [7, Remark 2.7]).

2.3. Dual spaces. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be as always an open and bounded set with Lipschitz boundary. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1]$, we set $p' = p/(p-1)$ and

$$W^{-s,p'}(\Omega) = \left\{ F : \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} : F \text{ linear and continuous} \right\}.$$

The following is the dual version of (2.13).

Lemma 2.9. *Let $F \in W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)$, then we have*

$$(2.19) \quad \|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)} \leq \left(\frac{C}{s(1-s)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\lambda_{1,p}^1(\Omega))^{\frac{s-1}{p}} \|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)}.$$

Proof. By (2.13) we have

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \left(\frac{C}{s(1-s)} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\lambda_{1,p}^1(\Omega))^{\frac{s-1}{p}} \|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}, \quad u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega),$$

thus for every $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \setminus \{0\}$ we have

$$\frac{|\langle F, u \rangle|}{[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}} \geq \left(\frac{s(1-s)}{C} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\lambda_{1,p}^1(\Omega))^{\frac{1-s}{p}} \frac{|\langle F, u \rangle|}{\|\nabla u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}}.$$

By taking the supremum over u , the conclusion follows from the definition of dual norm. \square

If $F \in W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)$, by a simple homogeneity argument (i.e. replacing u by tu and then optimizing in t) we have

$$\max_{u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)} \left\{ \langle F, u \rangle - (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \right\} = \left(\frac{1}{p} \right)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \frac{1}{p'} \left(\frac{\|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)}}{(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \right)^{p'} ,$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ here denotes the relevant duality product. In particular we get

$$(2.20) \quad \frac{\|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)}}{(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}}} = p^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(-p' \min_{u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)} \left\{ (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p - \langle F, u \rangle \right\} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} .$$

2.4. A bit of regularity. We conclude this section with a regularity result. Once again, our main concern is the dependence on s of the constants entering in the relevant estimates.

L^∞ bound for eigenfunctions. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ be such that $sp \neq N$. If $u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$ is an eigenfunction of $(-\Delta_p)^s$ with eigenvalue λ , then we have:*

- if $sp < N$

$$(2.21) \quad \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \left[C s (1-s) \lambda \right]^{\frac{N}{sp^2}} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$

for a constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$;

- if $sp > N$

$$(2.22) \quad |u(x) - u(y)| \leq \left[C (1-s) \lambda \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} |x - y|^{s - \frac{N}{p}}, \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

and in particular

$$(2.23) \quad \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \left[C (1-s) \lambda \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \text{diam}(\Omega)^{s - \frac{N}{p}},$$

still for a constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$.

Proof. In the subconformal case $sp < N$, it is sufficient to use the Maz'ya-Shaposhnikova result (2.14) in conjunction with [6, Theorem 3.3 & Remark 3.4] and [7, Remark 3.2].

For $sp > N$, we already know that $\widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^{0, s-N/p}$, but of course we need to estimate the embedding constant in terms of s . We take $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $R > 0$. We consider the ball $B_R(x_0)$ having radius R centered at x_0 , then we have

$$\int_{B_R(x_0)} \left| u - \fint_{B_R(x_0)} u \, dz \right|^p dx \leq \int_{B_R(x_0)} \fint_{B_R(x_0)} |u(x) - u(z)|^p dz dx$$

We now observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_R(x_0)} \fint_{B_R(x_0)} |u(x) - u(z)|^p dz dx &\leq \int_{B_R(x_0)} \left(\fint_{B_{2R}(x)} |u(x) - u(z)|^p dz \right) dx \\ &= \int_{B_R(x_0)} \left(\fint_{B_{2R}(0)} |u(x) - u(x+h)|^p dh \right) dx, \end{aligned}$$

so that by exchanging the order of integration in the last integral

$$\int_{B_R(x_0)} \left| u - \fint_{B_R(x_0)} u \, dz \right|^p dx \leq C (2R)^{sp} \sup_{0 < |h| < 2R} \int_{B_R(x_0)} \frac{|u(x) - u(x+h)|^p}{|h|^{sp}} dx,$$

for $C = C(N) > 0$. If we now divide by R^N and use once again [6, Lemma A.1], we get

$$\left(\fint_{B_R(x_0)} \left| u - \fint_{B_R(x_0)} u \, dz \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C (2R)^{s - \frac{N}{p}} (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}.$$

By arbitrariness of R and x_0 , we obtain that u is in $C^{0, s-N/p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by Campanato's Theorem (see [21, Theorem 2.9]), with the estimate

$$(2.24) \quad |u(x) - u(y)| \leq C (1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} |x - y|^{s - \frac{N}{p}},$$

where $C = C(N, p) > 0$. The last estimate is true for every $u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$. On the other hand, if $u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$ is an eigenfunction with eigenvalue λ , then we also have

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} = \lambda^{\frac{1}{p}} \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}.$$

By inserting this estimate in (2.24), we get (2.22). Finally, the estimate (2.23) follows from (2.22) by taking $y \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$. \square

Remark 2.10. Though we will not need it here, for the conformal case $sp = N$ a global L^∞ estimate can be found in [6, Theorem 3.3].

3. A Γ -CONVERGENCE RESULT

In this section we will prove the following result.

Theorem 3.1 (Γ -convergence). *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open and bounded set, with Lipschitz boundary. We consider $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of strictly increasing positive number, such that s_k goes to 1 as k goes to ∞ . Then*

$$(3.1) \quad \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) = \left(\Gamma - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{s_k,p} \right)(u), \quad \text{for all } u \in L^p(\Omega).$$

This Γ -convergence result will follow from Propositions 3.10 and 3.3 below. Before proceeding further with the proof of this result, let us highlight that by combining Theorem 3.1 and [12, Proposition 6.25], we get the following.

Corollary 3.2. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 3.1, we also consider a sequence of functions $\{F_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^p(\Omega)$ weakly converging in $L^p(\Omega)$ to F . If we introduce the functionals defined on $L^p(\Omega)$ by*

$$(3.2) \quad \mathcal{F}_{s_k,p}(u) := \mathcal{E}_{s_k,p}(u)^p + \int_{\Omega} F_{s_k} u \, dx \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_{1,p}(u) := \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u)^p + \int_{\Omega} F u \, dx,$$

then we also have

$$\mathcal{F}_{1,p}(u) = \left(\Gamma - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{F}_{s_k,p} \right)(u), \quad \text{for all } u \in L^p(\Omega).$$

3.1. The Γ - lim sup inequality.

Proposition 3.3 (Γ - lim sup inequality). *Let $u \in L^p(\Omega)$ and let $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of strictly increasing positive numbers, such that s_k converges to 1 as k goes to ∞ . Then there exists a sequence $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset W_0^{s_k,p}(\Omega)$ such that*

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{s_k,p}(u_k)^p \leq \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u)^p.$$

Proof. If $u \notin W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, there is nothing to prove, thus let us take $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. If we take the constant sequence $u_k = u$ and then apply the modification of Bourgain-Brezis-Mironescu result of Proposition 2.2, we obtain

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = K(p, N) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p \, dx,$$

concluding the proof. \square

In order to prove the Γ – lim inf inequality, we need to find a different characterization of the constant $K(p, N)$. The rest of this subsection is devoted to this issue.

In what follows, we note by $Q = (-1/2, 1/2)^N$ the N –dimensional cube of side length 1. Given $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$, we define the linear function $\Psi_a(x) = \langle a, x \rangle$. For every $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, we define the constant

$$(3.3) \quad \Gamma(p, N; a) := \inf \left\{ \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p : u_s \rightarrow \Psi_a \text{ in } L^p(Q) \right\}.$$

On such a constant, a few remarks are in order.

Remark 3.4. If $a \in \mathbb{R}^N$ with $|a| \neq 0$, then we have

$$(3.4) \quad \inf \left\{ \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p : u_s \rightarrow \Psi_a \text{ in } L^p(Q) \right\} = |a|^p \Gamma \left(p, N; \frac{a}{|a|} \right).$$

Remark 3.5. For every $1 < p < \infty$ and every $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ we have

$$(3.5) \quad \Gamma(p, N; a) \leq K(p, N),$$

where $K(p, N)$ is the constant defined in (1.8). Indeed, by definition of $\Gamma(p, N; a)$, if we take the constant sequence $u_s = \Psi_a$ and use the Bourgain-Brezis-Mironescu result, we get

$$\Gamma(p, N; a) \leq \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p = K(p, N) \int_Q |\nabla \Psi_a|^p dx.$$

This proves (3.5), since $\nabla \Psi_a$ has unit norm in $L^p(Q)$.

We are going to prove that indeed $K(p, N) = \Gamma(p, N; a)$ for every $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$. To this aim, we first need a couple of technical results. In what follows, by $W_0^{s,p}(Q)$ we note the completion of $C_0^\infty(Q)$ with respect to the semi-norm

$$[u]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} := \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Lemma 3.6. For every $1 < p < \infty$ and every $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ we have

$$(3.6) \quad \Gamma(p, N; a) = \inf \left\{ \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [v_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p : v_s \rightarrow \Psi_a \text{ in } L^p(Q), v_s - \Psi_a \in W_0^{s,p}(Q) \right\}.$$

Proof. Of course, we already know that

$$\Gamma(p, N; a) \leq \inf \left\{ \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [v_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p : v_s \rightarrow \Psi_a \text{ in } L^p(Q), v_s - \Psi_a \in W_0^{s,p}(Q) \right\}.$$

In order to prove the reverse inequality, let us take a sequence $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $0 < s_k < 1$ and $s_k \nearrow 1$. Then we take $\{v_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$(1 - s_k) [v_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(Q)} < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|v_k - \Psi_a\|_{L^p(Q)} = 0.$$

Without loss of generality, we can assume that $s_k p > 1$, so that for the space $W_0^{s_k,p}(Q)$ we have the Poincaré inequality (2.18). We introduce a smooth cut-off function $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ such that

$$\eta \equiv 1, \text{ on } \tau Q, \quad \eta = 0 \text{ on } \partial Q, \quad |\nabla \eta| \leq \frac{4}{1 - \tau},$$

for a parameter $0 < \tau < 1$. Then we define the sequence $\{w_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ by

$$w_k := v_k \eta + \Psi_a (1 - \eta).$$

We observe that by construction we have $w_k - \Psi_a \in W_0^{s,p}(Q)$. Moreover we have

$$\int_Q |w_k - \Psi_a|^p dx = \int_Q \eta^p |v_k - \Psi_a|^p dx \leq \int_Q |v_k - \Psi_a|^p dx,$$

thus w_k still converges in $L^p(Q)$ to Ψ_a . We now have to estimate the Gagliardo semi-norm of w_k . To this aim, we first observe that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.7) \quad & v_k(x) \eta(x) + \Psi_a(x) (1 - \eta(x)) - \left(v_k(y) \eta(y) + \Psi_a(y) (1 - \eta(y)) \right) \\ &= \eta(x) \left(v_k(x) - v_k(y) \right) + (1 - \eta(x)) \left(\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y) \right) \\ &+ \left(\eta(x) - \eta(y) \right) \left(v_k(y) - \Psi_a(y) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us set

$$V(x, y) = \eta(x) \frac{v_k(x) - v_k(y)}{|x - y|^{\frac{N}{p} + s_k}} \quad \Pi(x, y) = (1 - \eta(x)) \frac{\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)}{|x - y|^{\frac{N}{p} + s_k}},$$

and

$$Z(x, y) = \frac{\eta(x) - \eta(y)}{|x - y|^{\frac{N}{p} + s_k}} \left(v_k(y) - \Psi_a(y) \right).$$

Then by definition of w_k , (3.7) and Minkowski inequality we have

$$\begin{aligned} [w_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(Q)} &= \|V + \Pi + Z\|_{L^p(Q \times Q)} \leq \|V\|_{L^p(Q \times Q)} + \|\Pi\|_{L^p(Q \times Q)} + \|Z\|_{L^p(Q \times Q)} \\ &= \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{|v_k(x) - v_k(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p}} \eta(x)^p dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &+ \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p}} (1 - \eta(x))^p dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &+ \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\eta(x) - \eta(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p}} |v_k(y) - \Psi_a(y)|^p dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

By using the properties of η , we have obtained

$$\begin{aligned} (3.8) \quad [w_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(Q)} &\leq [v_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(Q)} + \left(\int_Q \int_{Q \setminus \tau Q} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &+ \frac{C}{1 - \tau} \left(\int_Q \left(\int_Q \frac{dx}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p - p}} \right) |v_k(y) - \Psi_a(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

We have to estimate the last two integrals. By recalling that $\Psi_a(x) = \langle a, x \rangle$, we have²

$$\int_Q \int_{Q \setminus \tau Q} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p}} dx dy \leq \int_Q \int_{Q \setminus \tau Q} \frac{1}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p - p}} dx dy \leq \frac{C}{1 - s_k} |Q \setminus \tau Q|.$$

²We use that

$$\int_Q \frac{1}{|x - y|^{N + s_k p - p}} dy = \int_{x+Q} \frac{1}{|y|^{N + s_k p - p}} dy \leq \int_{B_{\sqrt{N}/2}} \frac{1}{|y|^{N + s_k p - p}} dy = \frac{C}{1 - s_k},$$

with $C = C(N, p) > 0$

For the other integral, we have

$$\left(\int_Q \left(\int_Q \frac{dx}{|x-y|^{N+s_k p-p}} \right) |v_k(y) - \Psi_a(y)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{C}{(1-s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|v_k - \Psi_a\|_{L^p(\Omega)},$$

with $C = C(N, p) > 0$. By collecting all these estimates and using them in (3.8), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1-s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}} [w_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(Q)} &\leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1-s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}} [v_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(Q)} \\ &\quad + \frac{C}{1-\tau} \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|v_k - \Psi_a\|_{L^p(Q)} + C |Q \setminus \tau Q| \\ &= \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1-s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}} [v_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(Q)} + C |Q \setminus \tau Q|. \end{aligned}$$

By arbitrariness of $0 < \tau < 1$, this finally proves the desired result. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Let $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ and let $\Psi_a(x) = \langle a, x \rangle$. For every $1 < p < \infty$ and $s \in (0, 1)$ such that $sp > 1$, we define u_s as the unique solution of*

$$(3.9) \quad \min_{v \in W^{s, p}(Q)} \{ [v]_{W^{s, p}(Q)} : v - \Psi_a \in W_0^{s, p}(Q) \}.$$

Then, u_s converges to Ψ_a in $L^p(\Omega)$ as s goes to 1. Moreover, we have

$$(3.10) \quad K(p, N) = \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [\Psi_a]_{W^{s, p}(Q)}^p = \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s) [u_s]_{W^{s, p}(Q)}^p$$

Proof. Since we are interested in the limit as s goes to 1, without loss of generality we can further assume that $s > (p-1)/p$ as well, i.e.

$$s > \max \left\{ \frac{1}{p}, \frac{p-1}{p} \right\}.$$

The existence of a (unique by strict convexity) solution u_s follows by the Direct Methods, since coercivity of the functional $u \mapsto [u]_{W^{s, p}(Q)}$ can be inferred thanks to Poincaré inequality (2.18) (here we use the assumption $sp > 1$). Let $\varphi \in W_0^{s, p}(Q)$, by minimality of u_s , there holds

$$(3.11) \quad \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|u_s(x) - u_s(y)|^{p-2} (u_s(x) - u_s(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy = 0.$$

By minimality of u_s , we also get

$$(3.12) \quad [u_s]_{W^{s, p}(Q)} \leq [\Psi_a]_{W^{s, p}(Q)},$$

since Ψ_a is admissible for the variational problem. On the other hand, the linear function Ψ_a is “almost” a solution of problem (3.9). To see this, we first observe that

$$\int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus 2Q} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-1}}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} dx dy < +\infty,$$

provided that $s > (p-1)/p$, thus for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(Q)$ the double integral

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy,$$

is well-defined and absolutely convergent (remember we are assuming $s > (p-1)/p$). Most importantly, by symmetry reasons

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|\langle a, x-y \rangle|^{p-2} \langle a, x-y \rangle}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} \varphi(x) dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(x) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|\langle a, z \rangle|^{p-2} \langle a, z \rangle}{|z|^{N+sp}} dz \right) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \\ &= - \int_Q \int_{Q^c} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \\ &\quad - \int_{Q^c} \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \\ &= -2 \int_Q \int_{Q^c} \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} \varphi(x) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Thus we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \right| \\ & \leq 2 \int_Q \int_{Q^c} \frac{|\varphi(x)|}{|x-y|^{N+sp-p+1}} dx dy \leq 2 \int_Q \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_{\delta_Q(x)}(x)} \frac{|\varphi(x)|}{|x-y|^{N+sp-p+1}} dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

where as before we set $\delta_Q(x) = \text{dist}(x, \partial Q)$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \right| \\ & \leq 2 N \omega_N \int_Q \left(\int_{\delta_Q(x)}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varrho^{2+sp-p}} d\varrho \right) |\varphi(x)| dx \\ & = \frac{2 N \omega_N}{1+sp-p} \int_Q \frac{|\varphi|}{\delta_Q^{1+sp-p}} dx \\ & \leq \frac{2 N \omega_N}{1+sp-p} \left(\int_Q \frac{|\varphi|^p}{\delta_Q^{sp}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_Q \delta_Q^{p(1-s)} dx \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \leq C \left(\int_Q \frac{|\varphi|^p}{\delta_Q^{sp}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since we are assuming $s > 1/p$, we can apply Hardy inequality (2.15) to the last term and obtain

$$(3.13) \quad \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^{p-2} (u(x) - u(y))}{|x-y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \leq \frac{C}{sp-1} [\varphi]_{W^{s,p}(Q)},$$

for some constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$ (observe that we used that $1 - s < 1$). From (3.11) and (3.13) we finally obtain for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(Q)$

$$(3.14) \quad \int_Q \int_Q \frac{|\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)|^{p-2} (\Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)) - |u_s(x) - u_s(y)|^{p-2} (u_s(x) - u_s(y))}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} (\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) dx dy \leq C[\varphi]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}$$

By density, the previous estimate is still true for every $\varphi \in W_0^{s,p}(Q)$, thus we can use (3.14) with $\varphi = \Psi_a - u_s$. We distinguish two cases.

Case $p \geq 2$. We use the basic inequality $(|s|^{p-2}s - |t|^{p-2}t)(s - t) \geq 2^{2-p}|s - t|^p$ in order to obtain from (3.14)

$$[\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \leq C [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)},$$

for a constant $C = C(N, p) > 0$. This implies

$$(3.15) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s) [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p = 0.$$

Case $1 < p < 2$. We use the inequality

$$(|s|^{p-2}s - |t|^{p-2}t)(s - t) \geq (p - 1) \frac{|s - t|^2}{(|s|^2 + |t|^2)^{\frac{2-p}{2}}}$$

which gives

$$|s - t|^p \leq \left(\frac{1}{p - 1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left[(|s|^{p-2}s - |t|^{p-2}t)(s - t) \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} (|s|^2 + |t|^2)^{\frac{2-p}{2} \frac{p}{2}}.$$

We set for notational simplicity $U_s(x, y) = u_s(x) - u_s(y)$ and $U(x, y) = \Psi_a(x) - \Psi_a(y)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p &\leq \left(\frac{1}{p - 1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_Q \int_Q \frac{\left[(|U|^{p-2}U - |U_s|^{p-2}U_s)(U - U_s) \right]^{\frac{p}{2}} (|U|^2 + |U_s|^2)^{\frac{2-p}{2} \frac{p}{2}}}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \\ &\leq \left(\frac{1}{p - 1} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{(|U|^{p-2}U - |U_s|^{p-2}U_s)(U - U_s)}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_Q \int_Q \frac{(|U|^2 + |U_s|^2)^{\frac{p}{2}}}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{2-p}{2}} \\ &\leq C ([\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)})^{\frac{p}{2}} \left([u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p + [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \right)^{\frac{2-p}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we used Hölder inequality with exponents $2/p$ and $2/(2 - p)$, relation (3.14) and the subadditivity of the function $t \mapsto t^{p/2}$. The previous estimate and (3.12) imply

$$[\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \leq C [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^{2-p},$$

that is

$$(1 - s) [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \leq C (1 - s)^{p-1} \left((1 - s) [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \right)^{2-p}.$$

Since $2 - p < 1$ and $(1 - s) [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p$ is uniformly bounded as s goes to 1 (thanks to Theorem 2.1), it thus follows that

$$(3.16) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} = 0,$$

for $1 < p < 2$ as well. Observe that as a byproduct of (3.15) and (3.16), we also get

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} \left| (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} - (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} \right| \leq \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\Psi_a - u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} = 0.$$

This shows that

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [\Psi_a]_{W^{s,p}(Q)} = \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)},$$

thus (3.10) is proved.

Finally, since $u_s - u \in W_0^{s,p}(Q)$, Q is a convex set and we are assuming $sp > 1$, we can use Poincaré inequality (2.18) in conjunction with (3.15) or (3.16). In both cases we have

$$\lim_{s \nearrow 1} \|u_s - u\|_{L^p(Q)}^p \leq \lim_{s \nearrow 1} \frac{C}{sp - 1} (1 - s) [u_s - u]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p = 0,$$

where $C = C(N, p) > 0$. This concludes the proof. \square

Finally, we can prove an equivalent characterization of $K(p, N)$.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $a \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, then we have*

$$K(p, N) = \Gamma(p, N; a).$$

In particular, $\Gamma(p, N; a)$ does not depend on the direction a .

Proof. By (3.5) we know that $K(p, N) \geq \Gamma(p, N; a)$. In order to prove the reverse inequality, we define the linear function $\Psi_a(x) = \langle a, x \rangle$. Let $v_s \in W^{s,p}(Q)$ be a sequence converging to Ψ_a in $L^p(Q)$ and such that $v_s - \Psi_a \in W_0^{s,p}(Q)$. By using the definition (3.9) of u_s and (3.10) we thus get

$$\liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s) [v_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p \geq \liminf_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(Q)}^p = K(p, N).$$

By appealing to the equivalent definition (3.6) of $\Gamma(p, N; a)$, we get $\Gamma(p, N; a) = K(p, N)$. \square

3.2. The Γ – lim inf inequality. At first, we need a technical result which will be used various times.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $s_0 \in (0, 1)$. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be an open and bounded set with Lipschitz boundary. For every family of functions $\{u_s\}_{s \in (s_0, 1)}$ such that $u_s \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$ and*

$$(3.17) \quad (1 - s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq L,$$

there exist an increasing sequence $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset (s_0, 1)$ converging to 1 and a function $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 0.$$

Proof. By Poincaré inequality (2.17), the estimate (3.17) implies

$$(3.18) \quad \|u_s\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq C_1, \quad \text{for every } s_0 < s < 1,$$

for some $C_1 = C_1(N, p, \text{diam}(\Omega), L) > 0$. Moreover, again by [6, Lemma A.1] and (3.17) there exists a constant $C_2 = C_2(N, p, L) > 0$ such that

$$(3.19) \quad \sup_{0 < |\xi| < 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u_s(x + \xi) - u_s(x)|^p}{|\xi|^{sp}} dx \leq C_2, \quad \text{for every } s_0 < s < 1.$$

Since $s > s_0$, from the previous estimate, we can also infer

$$(3.20) \quad \sup_{0 < |\xi| < 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u_s(x + \xi) - u_s(x)|^p}{|\xi|^{\frac{p}{2}}} dx \leq C_2, \quad \text{for every } s_0 < s < 1.$$

Estimates (3.18) and (3.20) and the fact that $u_s \equiv 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ enables us to use the Riesz-Fréchet-Kolmogorov Compactness Theorem for L^p . Thus, there exists a sequence $\{u_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 0.$$

In order to conclude, we need to prove that $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Up to a subsequence, we can suppose that u_{s_k} converges almost everywhere. This implies that $u \equiv 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$. Moreover, thanks to Fatou Lemma we can pass to the limit in (3.19) and obtain

$$\sup_{0 < |\xi| < 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x + \xi) - u(x)|^p}{|\xi|^p} dx \leq C_2.$$

This implies that the distributional gradient of u is in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Thus $u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and it vanishes almost everywhere in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$. Since Ω is Lipschitz, this finally implies that $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ by [5, Propostion IX.18]. \square

The following result will complete the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Proposition 3.10 (Γ – lim inf inequality). *Given $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{R}$ an increasing sequence converging to 1 and $\{u_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^p(\Omega)$ converging to u in $L^p(\Omega)$, we have*

$$(3.21) \quad \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u)^p \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{s_k,p}(u_k)^p.$$

Proof. The proof follows [1, Lemma 7]. We start observing that if

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = +\infty,$$

there is nothing to prove. Thus, let us suppose that

$$\liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p < +\infty,$$

this implies that for k sufficiently large we have

$$u_k \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s_k,p}(\Omega) \quad \text{and} \quad (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq L,$$

for some uniform constant $L > 0$. By Lemma 3.9, we get that $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

We now continue the proof of (3.21). For every measurable set $A \subset \Omega$ we define the absolutely continuous measure

$$\mu(A) = \int_A |\nabla u|^p dy,$$

and we observe that, by Lebesgue's Theorem

$$(3.22) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\mu(x+rQ)}{r^N} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^N} \int_{x+rQ} |\nabla u|^p dy = |\nabla u(x)|^p \quad \text{for a. e. } x \in \Omega.$$

For a Borel set $E \subset \Omega$ we define

$$\alpha_k(E) := (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(E)}^p \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha(E) := \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_k(E).$$

For $x \in \Omega$, set $C_r(x) := x + rQ$. We claim that

$$(3.23) \quad \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(C_r(x))}{\mu(C_r(x))} \geq K(p, N), \quad \text{for } \mu - \text{a. e. } x \in \Omega.$$

In order to prove (3.23), for every measurable function v , we introduce the notation

$$v_{r,x}(y) := \frac{v(ry+x) - u(x)}{r}, \quad y \in Q.$$

We will prove (3.23) at any point $x \in \Omega$ such that

$$(3.24) \quad \lim_{r \searrow 0} \|u_{r,x} - \Psi_a\|_{L^p(Q)} = 0, \quad \text{where } a = \nabla u(x),$$

and such that (3.22) holds. We recall that (3.24) is true at almost every $x \in \Omega$ by [16, Theorem 2, page 230]. Therefore we need to show that

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(C_r(x))}{r^N} \geq K(p, N) |\nabla u(x)|^p.$$

To this aim, let $r_j \rightarrow 0$ be a sequence such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha(C_{r_j}(x))}{r_j^N} = \liminf_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(C_r(x))}{r^N}.$$

For any $j \in \mathbb{N}$ we can choose $k = k(j)$ so large that

- i) $\alpha_{k(j)}(C_{r_j}(x)) \leq \alpha(C_{r_j}(x)) + r_j^{N+1}$;
- ii) $r_j^{(1-s_{k(j)})p} \geq 1 - 1/j$;
- iii) $r_j^{-N-p} \|u_{k(j)} - u\|_{L^p(C_{r_j}(x))}^p < 1/j$.

Then, by using i), the definitions of α_k and $(u_k)_{r,x}$ and ii) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha(C_{r_j}(x))}{r_j^N} &\geq \frac{\alpha_{k(j)}(C_{r_j}(x))}{r_j^N} - r_j = \frac{(1 - s_{k(j)}) r_j^{N-s_{k(j)}p} r_j^p \left[(u_{k(j)})_{r_j,x} \right]_{W^{s_{k(j)}, p}(Q)}^p}{r_j^N} - r_j \\ &\geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{j}\right) (1 - s_{k(j)}) \left[(u_{k(j)})_{r_j,x} \right]_{W^{s_{k(j)}, p}(Q)}^p - r_j. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand by iii) we have

$$\left\| (u_{k(j)})_{r_j,x} - u_{r_j,x} \right\|_{L^p(Q)} < \frac{1}{j},$$

and

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{r_j,x} - \Psi_a\|_{L^p(Q)} = 0.$$

Thus we get that $(u_{k(j)})_{r_j, x}$ converges to Ψ_a in $L^p(Q)$ with $a = \nabla u(x)$. This implies

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\alpha(C_{r_j}(x))}{r_j^N} &\geq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{j}\right) (1 - s_{k(j)}) \left[(u_{k(j)})_{r_j, x} \right]_{W^{s_{k(j)}, p}(Q)}^p - r_j \right] \\ &\geq \Gamma \left(p, N; \frac{\nabla u(x)}{|\nabla u(x)|} \right) |\nabla u(x)|^p = K(p, N) |\nabla u(x)|^p, \quad \text{for } \mu\text{-a. e. } x \in \Omega, \end{aligned}$$

thanks to the definition (3.3) of $\Gamma(p, N; a)$, property (3.4) and Lemma 3.8. This proves (3.23).

The conclusion is exactly as in [1, Lemma 7]. Let us consider for $\varepsilon > 0$ the following family of closed cubes

$$\mathcal{F} := \left\{ \overline{C_r(x)} \subset \Omega : (1 + \varepsilon) \alpha(\overline{C_r(x)}) \geq K(p, N) \mu(\overline{C_r(x)}) \right\}.$$

By observing that

$$\alpha(\overline{C_r(x)}) = \alpha(C_r(x)) \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(\overline{C_r(x)}) = \mu(C_r(x)),$$

and using (3.23), we get that \mathcal{F} is a *fine Morse cover* (see [18, Definition 1.142]) of μ -almost all of Ω , then we can apply a suitable version of Besicovitch Covering Theorem (see [18, Corollary 1.149]) and extract a countable subfamily of disjoint cubes $\{C_i\}_{i \in I}$ such that $\mu(\Omega \setminus \cup_{i \in I} C_i) = 0$. This yields

$$\begin{aligned} K(p, N) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx &= K(p, N) \mu \left(\bigcup_{i \in I} C_i \right) = K(p, N) \sum_{i \in I} \mu(C_i) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \sum_{i \in I} \alpha(C_i) \\ &\leq (1 + \varepsilon) \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i \in I} \alpha_k(C_i) \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

By the arbitrariness of ε we get

$$K(p, N) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^p dx \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} (1 - s_k) [u_k]_{W^{s_k, p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p.$$

This concludes the proof. \square

3.3. A comment on dual norms. By using Theorem 3.1, we can prove a dual version of the Bourgain-Brezis-Mironescu result. The result of this section is not needed for the proof of Theorem 1.2 and is placed here for completeness.

Proposition 3.11. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, for every $F \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$ we have*

$$(3.25) \quad \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1 - s)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|F\|_{W^{-s, p'}(\Omega)} = K(p, N)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|F\|_{W^{-1, p'}(\Omega)}.$$

Proof. We are going to use the variational characterization (2.20) for dual norms. By Corollary 3.2, the family of functionals

$$(3.26) \quad \mathcal{E}_{s, p}(u)^p - \int_{\Omega} F u dx, \quad u \in L^p(\Omega),$$

Γ -converges to

$$\mathcal{E}_{1, p}(u)^p - \int_{\Omega} F u dx, \quad u \in L^p(\Omega).$$

We now observe that the functionals (3.26) are equi-coercive on $L^p(\Omega)$. Indeed, if

$$(3.27) \quad \mathcal{E}_{s, p}(u)^p - \int_{\Omega} F u dx \leq M,$$

this of course implies that $u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$. Moreover, by Young inequality and (2.19) we have

$$\begin{aligned} M &\geq (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p - \langle F, u \rangle \\ &\geq (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p - \frac{1}{p'} \left(\frac{\|F\|_{W^{-s,p}(\Omega)}}{(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \right)^{p'} - \frac{1-s}{p} [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \\ &\geq \frac{1}{p'} (1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p - C \|F\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)}, \end{aligned}$$

for a constant $C = C(N, p, \Omega) > 0$ independent of s . Thus from (3.27) we get

$$(1-s) [u]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq M p' + C p' \|F\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)}.$$

The desired equicoercivity in $L^p(\Omega)$ now follows from Lemma 3.9. In conclusion, from (2.20) and the Γ -convergence we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \nearrow 1} \frac{\|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)}}{(1-s)^{\frac{1}{p}}} &= \lim_{s \nearrow 1} p^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(-p' \min_{u \in L^p(\Omega)} \mathcal{E}_{s,p}(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} = p^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(-p' \min_{u \in L^p(\Omega)} \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \\ &= \frac{\|F\|_{W^{-1,p}(\Omega)}}{K(p, N)^{\frac{1}{p}}}, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Remark 3.12. We recall the following dual characterization of $\|\cdot\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)}$ from [6, Section 8]

$$\|F\|_{W^{-s,p'}(\Omega)} = \min_{\varphi \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \left\{ \|\varphi\|_{L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} : R_{s,p}^*(\varphi) = F \text{ in } \Omega \right\},$$

where $R_{s,p}^*$ is the adjoint of the linear and continuous operator $R_{s,p} : \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ defined by

$$R_{s,p}(u)(x, y) = \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{\frac{N}{p} + s}}, \quad \text{for every } u \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega).$$

This is the nonlocal analog of the well-known duality formula

$$\|F\|_{W^{-1,p'}(\Omega)} = \min_{V \in L^{p'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)} \left\{ \|V\|_{L^{p'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)} : -\operatorname{div} V = F \text{ in } \Omega \right\}.$$

Then we end this section with the following curious convergence result.

Corollary 3.13. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $F \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{s \nearrow 1} (1-s)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \min_{\varphi \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} \left\{ \|\varphi\|_{L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^N)} : R_{s,p}^*(\varphi) = F \text{ in } \Omega \right\} \\ = K(p, N)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \min_{V \in L^{p'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)} \left\{ \|V\|_{L^{p'}(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)} : -\operatorname{div} V = F \text{ in } \Omega \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

4.1. Convergence of the variational eigenvalues. By Theorem 3.1, we already know that

$$\mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) = \left(\Gamma - \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{s_h,p} \right)(u), \quad \text{for all } u \in L^p(\Omega).$$

For every $1 < p < \infty$, let us define the functional $g_p : L^p(\Omega) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ by

$$g_p(u) := \|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}.$$

We now observe that for every increasing sequence h_n and for any sequence $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset L^p(\Omega)$ such that

$$M := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{E}_{s_{h_n}, p}(u_n) < +\infty,$$

there exists a subsequence $\{u_{n_j}\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} g_p(u_{n_j}) = g_p(u).$$

Indeed, this is a consequence of Lemma 3.9. Then the functionals $\mathcal{E}_{s,p}$ and g_p satisfy all the assumptions in [13, Corollary 4.4], which implies

$$(4.1) \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \left(\inf_{K \in \mathcal{K}_{m,p}(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{s_h, p}(u) \right) = \inf_{K \in \mathcal{K}_{m,p}(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u),$$

where

$$\mathcal{K}_{m,p}(\Omega) = \left\{ K \subset \{u \in L^p(\Omega) : g_p(u) = 1\} : K \text{ compact and symmetric, } i(K) \geq m \right\}.$$

In order to conclude, we only need to show that the minimax values with respect to the $\widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$ -topology are equal to those with respect to the weaker topology $L^p(\Omega)$. Observe now that, for every $b \in \mathbb{R}$, the restriction of g_p to $\{u \in L^p(\Omega) : \mathcal{E}_{s,p}(u) \leq b\}$ is continuous (for the strong L^p topology) by Lemma 3.9. Whence, [13, Corollary 3.3] yields

$$(4.2) \quad \inf_{K \in \mathcal{K}_{m,p}(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u) = \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_{m,p}^1(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(u),$$

$$(4.3) \quad \inf_{K \in \mathcal{K}_{m,p}(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{s_h, p}(u) = \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_{m,p}^{s_h}(\Omega)} \sup_{u \in K} \mathcal{E}_{s_h, p}(u).$$

By using (4.2) and (4.3) in (4.1), the assertion follows by definition of $\lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega)$ and $\lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega)$.

4.2. Convergence of the eigenfunctions. For every $s \in (0, 1)$, let $u_s \in \widetilde{W}_0^{s,p}(\Omega)$ be an eigenfunction corresponding to the variational eigenvalue $\lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega)$, normalized by $\|u_s\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1$. Then it verifies

$$(1-s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p = (1-s) \lambda_{m,p}^s(\Omega).$$

Convergence of the eigenvalues implies that

$$(4.4) \quad (1-s) [u_s]_{W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)}^p \leq K(p, N) \lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega) + 1,$$

up to choosing $1-s$ sufficiently small. By appealing again to Lemma 3.9, this in turn implies that there exists a sequence $\{s_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $s_k \nearrow 1$ such that the corresponding sequence of eigenfunctions $\{u_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges strongly in L^p to a function $u \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$. By strong convergence, we still have $\|u\|_{L^p(\Omega)} = 1$.

In order to prove that u is an eigenfunction of the local problem, let us notice that each u_{s_k} weakly solves

$$(-\Delta_p)^{s_k} u = \lambda_{m,p}^{s_k}(\Omega) |u_{s_k}|^{p-2} u_{s_k}, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0, \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega.$$

Thus it is the unique minimizer of the following strictly convex problem

$$\min_{v \in L^p(\Omega)} \left\{ \mathcal{E}_{s_k, p}(v)^p + p \int_{\Omega} F_{s_k} v \, dx \right\}, \quad \text{where } F_{s_k} = -(1-s_k) \lambda_{m,p}^{s_k}(\Omega) |u_{s_k}|^{p-2} u_{s_k} \in L^{p'}(\Omega).$$

Observe that the sequence $\{F_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges strongly in $L^{p'}(\Omega)$ to the function

$$(4.5) \quad F = -K(p, N) \lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega) |u|^{p-2} u,$$

thanks to the strong convergence of $\{u_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and to the first part of the proof. By appealing to the Γ -convergence result of Corollary 3.2, we thus get that u is a solution (indeed the unique, again by strict convexity) of the limit problem

$$\min_{v \in L^p(\Omega)} \left\{ \mathcal{E}_{1,p}(v)^p + p \int_{\Omega} F v dx \right\},$$

with $F \in L^{p'}(\Omega)$ defined in (4.5). As a solution of this problem, u has to satisfy the relevant Euler-Lagrange equation, i.e. u weakly solves

$$-\Delta_p u = \lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega) |u|^{p-2} u, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

This proves that the renormalized eigenfunctions $\{u_{s_k}\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges strongly in $L^p(\Omega)$ to an eigenfunction u corresponding to $\lambda_{m,p}^1(\Omega)$ having unit norm.

In order to improve the convergence in $W^{t,q}(\Omega)$ for every $p \leq q < \infty$ and every $t < p/q$, it is now sufficient to use the interpolation inequality of Proposition 2.3 with $r = +\infty$ so that $\alpha = s_k p/q$. Observe that since s_k is converging to 1, if $t < p/q$ we can always suppose that

$$t < s_k \frac{p}{q},$$

up to choosing k large enough. This yields for a constant $C = C(N, p, q) > 0$ which varies from a line to another

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t^{\frac{1}{q}} [u_{s_k} - u]_{W^{t,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} &\leq C \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^p(\Omega)}^{\frac{p}{q} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k}\right)} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)}^{\left(1 - \frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k}\right)} \\ &\quad \times \left((1 - s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u_{s_k} - u]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{\frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)} \\ &\leq C \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\frac{p}{q} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k}\right)} \left(\|u_{s_k}\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|u\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \right)^{\left(1 - \frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k}\right)} \\ &\quad \times \left((1 - s_k)^{\frac{1}{p}} [u_{s_k}]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} + (1 - s_k) [u]_{W^{s_k,p}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \right)^{\frac{q}{p} \frac{t}{s_k} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p}\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

If we use (2.21) (if $p \leq N$) or (2.23) (if $p > N$) to bound the L^∞ norms, (4.4) and Proposition 2.2 to bound the Gagliardo semi-norm, we finally get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} t^{\frac{1}{q}} [u_{s_k} - u]_{W^{t,q}(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|u_{s_k} - u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)}^{\frac{p}{q} \left(1 - \frac{q}{p} t\right)} = 0,$$

as desired.

Remark 4.1 (Pushing the convergence further). In the previous result, we used that the initial convergence in L^p norm can be “boosted” by combining suitable interpolation inequalities and regularity estimates exhibiting the correct scaling in s . Thus, should one obtain that eigenfunctions are more regular with good a priori estimates, the previous convergence result could still be improved. Though it is known that eigenfunctions are continuous for every $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < s < 1$ (see [25, 27]), unfortunately the above mentioned results do not provide estimates with an explicit dependence on s and thus we can not directly use them.

In the linear case $p = 2$, regularity estimates of this type can be found in [8, Lemma 4.4] for bounded solutions of the equation in the whole space

$$(-\Delta)^s u = f(u) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where f is a (smooth) nonlinearity. For such an equation, the authors prove Schauder-type estimates for the solutions, with constant independent of s (provided $s > s_0 > 0$).

APPENDIX A. COURANT VS. LJUSTERNIK-SCHNIRELMANN

Here we prove that for $p = 2$ the variational eigenvalues defined by the Ljusternik-Schnirelman procedure (1.5) coincide with the usual eigenvalues coming from Spectral Theory (see Theorem A.2 below). Thus in particular for $p = 2$ definition (1.5) give *all* the eigenvalues. This fact seems to belong to the folklore of Nonlinear Analysis, but since we have not been able to find a reference in the literature, we decided to include this Appendix.

Let $H_1 \subset H_2$ be two separable infinite dimensional Hilbert spaces, endowed with scalar products $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{H_i}$ and norms

$$\|u\|_{H_i} = \sqrt{\langle u, u \rangle_{H_i}}, \quad u \in H_i, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

On the space H_1 is defined a symmetric bilinear form $\mathcal{Q} : H_1 \times H_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. We assume the following:

1. the inclusion $\mathcal{I} : H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ is a continuous and compact linear operator;
2. \mathcal{Q} is continuous and coercive, i.e. for $C \geq 1$

$$\frac{1}{C} \|u\|_{H_1}^2 \leq \mathcal{Q}[u, u], \quad \mathcal{Q}[u, v] \leq C \|u\|_{H_1} \|v\|_{H_1} \quad u, v \in H_1.$$

Thus \mathcal{Q} defines a scalar product on H_1 , whose associated norm is equivalent to $\|\cdot\|_{H_1}$.

We set

$$\mathcal{S} = \{u \in H_1 : \|u\|_{H_2} = 1\}.$$

Then the restriction of the functional $u \mapsto \mathcal{Q}[u, u]$ to \mathcal{S} has countably many critical values $0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_m \leq \dots \nearrow +\infty$, with associated a sequence of critical points $\{\varphi_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{S}$ defining a Hilbertian basis of H_2 .³ The critical point φ_i satisfies

$$\mathcal{Q}[\varphi_i, u] = \lambda_i \langle \varphi_i, u \rangle_{H_2}, \quad \text{for every } \varphi \in H_1,$$

so in particular

$$\mathcal{Q}[\varphi_i, \varphi_j] = \lambda_i \delta_{ij}, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}.$$

These critical points have a variational characterization: indeed, if we introduce for every $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$

$$\mathcal{E}_m = \{E \subset H_1 : E \text{ vector space with } \dim(E) \geq m\},$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}_m = \{F \subset \mathcal{S} : F = E \cap \mathcal{S} \text{ for some } E \in \mathcal{E}_m\},$$

then we have

$$\lambda_m = \min_{F \in \mathcal{F}_m} \max_{u \in F} \mathcal{Q}[u, u].$$

A minimizer for the previous problem is given by

$$(A.1) \quad F_m := \text{Span}\{\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_m\}.$$

³These are indeed the inverses of the eigenvalues of the *resolvent operator* $\mathcal{R} : H_2 \rightarrow H_2$ defined by:

$$\text{for } f \in H_2, \quad \mathcal{R}(f) \in H_1 \subset H_2 \text{ is the unique solution of}$$

$$\mathcal{Q}[\mathcal{R}(f), u] = \langle f, u \rangle_{H_2}, \quad \text{for every } u \in H_1.$$

The hypotheses above guarantee that \mathcal{R} is a well-defined compact, positive and self-adjoint linear operator. Then discreteness of the spectrum follows from the Spectral Theorem, see for example [22, Theorem 1.2.1].

Lemma A.1. *Let $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, we define*

$$\mathcal{W}_m = \{K \subset \mathcal{S} : K \text{ compact and symmetric, } i(K) \geq m\},$$

where i is the Krasnosel'skiĭ genus, see definition (1.6). Then for every $K \in \mathcal{W}_m$ we have

$$(A.2) \quad K \cap F_{m-1}^\perp \neq \emptyset.$$

Proof. We proceed by contradiction. Let us assume that there exists $K \in \mathcal{W}_m$ such that (A.2) is not true, this implies that

$$(A.3) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \langle u, \varphi_j \rangle_{H_2}^2 \neq 0, \quad \text{for every } u \in K.$$

We can now define the following map $\Phi : K \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^{m-2}$ by

$$u \mapsto \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \mathbf{e}_j \langle u, \varphi_j \rangle_{H_2} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{m-1} \langle u, \varphi_j \rangle_{H_2}^2 \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

where \mathbf{e}_j is the j -th versor of the canonical basis. Thanks to (A.3), the previous map is well-defined, continuous and odd. This contradicts the fact that K has genus greater or equal than m and thus (A.2) holds true. \square

Theorem A.2. *For every $m \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, we have*

$$(A.4) \quad \lambda_m = \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_m} \max_{u \in K} \mathcal{Q}[u, u].$$

Proof. The inequality

$$\lambda_m \geq \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_m} \max_{u \in K} \mathcal{Q}[u, u],$$

easily follows the fact that $\mathcal{F}_m \subset \mathcal{W}_m$ (see [36, Chapter 2, Proposition 5.2]).

In order to prove the reverse inequality, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ let $K_\varepsilon \in \mathcal{W}_m$ be such that

$$\max_{u \in K_\varepsilon} \mathcal{Q}[u, u] \leq \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_m} \max_{u \in K} \mathcal{Q}[u, u] + \varepsilon.$$

By Lemma A.1, K_ε is such that $K_\varepsilon \cap F_{m-1}^\perp \neq \emptyset$. In particular, there exists $v \in K_\varepsilon$ such that

$$v = \sum_{j=m}^{\infty} \alpha_j \varphi_j, \quad \text{with } \sum_{j=m}^{\infty} \alpha_j^2 = 1.$$

We have

$$\max_{u \in K_\varepsilon} \mathcal{Q}[u, u] \geq \mathcal{Q}[v, v] = \sum_{j=m}^{\infty} \alpha_j^2 \lambda_j \geq \lambda_m.$$

This in turn implies

$$\lambda_m \leq \inf_{K \in \mathcal{W}_m} \max_{u \in K} \mathcal{Q}[u, u] + \varepsilon,$$

and by the arbitrariness of ε we get the conclusion. \square

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