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A uniform continuity property of the winding number of self-mappings of the circle

Petru Mironescu⁽¹⁾_{fi}, Itai Shafrir^{(2),(3)}

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Dedicated to Haim Brezis, with friendship and admiration on his 75th birthday

Abstract

Let $u : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$. When u is continuous, it has a winding number $\deg u$, which satisfies $\deg u = \deg v$ if $u, v \in C^0(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ and $\|u - v\|_{L^\infty} < 2$. In particular, $u \mapsto \deg u$ is uniformly continuous for the sup norm.

The winding number $\deg u$ can be naturally defined, by density, when u is merely VMO. For such u 's, the winding number \deg is continuous with respect to the BMO norm.

Let $1 < p < \infty$. In view of the above and of the embedding $W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1) \hookrightarrow \text{VMO}$, maps in $W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ have a well-defined winding number, continuous with respect to the $W^{1/p,p}$ norm. However, an example due to Brezis and Nirenberg yields sequences $(u_n), (v_n) \subset W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ such that $\|u_n - v_n\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\deg u_n \neq \deg v_n, \forall n$. Thus \deg is not uniformly continuous with respect to the $W^{1/p,p}$ norm (and, a fortiori, with respect to the BMO norm).

The above sequences satisfy $\|u_n\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow \infty, \|v_n\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow \infty$. We prove that a similar phenomenon cannot occur for bounded sequences. More specifically, we prove the following uniform continuity result. Given $1 < p < \infty$ and $M > 0$, there exists some $\delta = \delta(p, M) > 0$ such that

$$[\|u\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \leq M, \|u - v\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \leq \delta] \implies \deg u = \deg v.$$

1 Introduction

If $u \in C^0(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$, then u has a winding number $\deg u$, which is continuous with respect to the uniform convergence, and in particular is a homotopic invariant. In fact, \deg is “better than just continuous”: it is uniformly continuous, since

$$[u, v \in C^0(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1), \|u - v\|_{L^\infty} < 2] \implies \deg u = \deg v. \quad (1.1)$$

The winding number can still be “naturally” defined (i.e., by density, starting from smooth maps) when u is slightly less than continuous, more specifically when $u \in \text{VMO}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$. This has been first noticed by Boutet de Monvel and Gabber [1, Appendix] for the space $H^{1/2}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$, and then extended and investigated in depth by Brezis and Nirenberg for maps $u \in \text{VMO}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ [3]. While, in this setting, the winding number is still continuous with respect to the norm

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convergence, and thus provides a homotopic invariant, there is no *global* analogue of (1.1), even if we replace the *BMO* norm by one of the *stronger* norms $W^{1/p,p}$, $1 < p < \infty$. More specifically, a construction from [3] yields two sequences of smooth maps $u_n, v_n : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ such that

$$\|u_n - v_n\|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \forall 1 < p < \infty, \text{ and } \deg u_n \neq \deg v_n, \forall n \quad (1.2)$$

(see [2, Lemma 6.4]). Here, $\| \cdot \|_{W^{1/p,p}} = \| \cdot \|_{L^p} + | \cdot |_{W^{s,p}}$, where $| \cdot |_{W^{s,p}}$ stands for the Gagliardo seminorm, given for $0 < s < 1$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ and Ω , an N -dimensional Lipschitz bounded domain or compact embedded manifold, by

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

(The fact that the $W^{1/p,p}$ norm is stronger than the *BMO* one on \mathbb{S}^1 follows from the embedding $W^{1/p,p} \hookrightarrow BMO$, valid in 1D.)

We prove that the above phenomenon can occur only when u_n, v_n “escape to infinity”, that is, we have uniform continuity of the degree on bounded sets:

Theorem 1. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $M > 0$. Then there exists some $\delta = \delta(p, M) > 0$ such that

$$[u, v \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1), |u|_{W^{1/p,p}} \leq M, |u - v|_{W^{1/p,p}} \leq \delta] \implies \deg u = \deg v. \quad (1.3)$$

This provides a partial (positive) answer to [2, Open Problem 3].

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2 Proof

We first recall some basic properties of the winding number. Given $p \in (1, \infty)$, $\deg u$ for $u \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ is defined as follows. To start with, $C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ is dense in $W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ [3, Lemmas A.11 and A.12], and the map $u \mapsto \deg u$, initially defined for smooth maps $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$, is continuous with respect to the *BMO* norm [3, Theorem 1]. In view of the embedding $W^{1/p,p} \hookrightarrow VMO$ in 1D, we find that \deg has a unique continuous extension to $W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$. In particular, it suffices to work in (1.3) with *smooth maps*.

For further use, let us note the property

$$\deg(uv) = \deg u + \deg v, \forall u, v \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1). \quad (2.1)$$

As a consequence of (2.1), we have

$$\deg \bar{u} = -\deg u, \forall u \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1). \quad (2.2)$$

These properties are well-known if u and v are smooth. The general case is obtained by density, using the continuity of the degree with respect to the $W^{1/p,p}$ norm and the following easy and standard fact (“ $W^{s,p} \cap L^\infty$ is an algebra”).

Lemma 1. Let $0 < s < 1$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. Let Ω be an N -dimensional Lipschitz bounded domain or compact embedded manifold. If $(u_n), (v_n) \subset W^{s,p}(\Omega; \mathbb{C})$ and $u, v \in W^{s,p}(\Omega; \mathbb{C})$ satisfy

$$|u_n - u|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0, |v_n - v|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.3)$$

$$u_n \rightarrow u \text{ and } v_n \rightarrow v \text{ a.e. as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\|u_n\|_{L^\infty} \leq C, \|v_n\|_{L^\infty} \leq C, \forall n, \quad (2.5)$$

then

$$|u_n v_n - uv|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.6)$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} |[(u_n - u)v](x) - [(u_n - u)v](y)|^p &\lesssim |(u_n - u)(x)|^p |v(x) - v(y)|^p \\ &\quad + |(u_n - u)(x) - (u_n - u)(y)|^p |v(y)|^p, \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} |u_n v - uv|_{W^{s,p}}^p &\lesssim \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|(u_n - u)(x)|^p |v(x) - v(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|(u_n - u)(x) - (u_n - u)(y)|^p |v(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty; \end{aligned}$$

here, we use dominated convergence for the first integral, and the facts that v is bounded and $|u_n - u|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ for the second integral. Thus $|u_n v - uv|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Similarly, $|u v_n - uv|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In view of the identity

$$u_n v_n - uv = (u_n v - uv) + (u v_n - uv) + (u_n - u)(v_n - v),$$

it remains to prove that $|(u_n - u)(v_n - v)|_{W^{s,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. This follows, by dominated convergence, from

$$\begin{aligned} |(u_n - u)(v_n - v)|_{W^{s,p}}^p &\lesssim \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|(u_n - u)(x)|^p |(v_n - v)(x) - (v_n - v)(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy \\ &\quad + \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|(u_n - u)(x) - (u_n - u)(y)|^p |(v_n - v)(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+sp}} dx dy. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 1. Given $u : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ measurable and bounded, we let $T_u : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denote its harmonic extension to the unit disc \mathbb{D} . We set

$$c'_p := \inf\{|u|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p; u \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1), T_u(0) = 0\}. \quad (2.8)$$

(Clearly, the inf is achieved in (2.8), but we will need this fact.) We have [4, Section 2, item 5]

$$c'_p > 0. \quad (2.9)$$

We will prove (1.3) by complete (strong) induction on the integer part L of $\frac{M^p}{c'_p}$.

Step 1. Proof of (1.3) when $L = 0$

Let $\delta > 0$ be such that $(M + \delta)^p := c < c'_p$. If u, v are smooth and as in (1.3), then $|u|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c$ and $|v|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c$, and therefore there exists some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $|T_u(x)| \geq \varepsilon, |T_v(x)| \geq \varepsilon, \forall x \in \mathbb{D}$ [4, Section 2, items 8 and 9]. Thus $u, v : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ are smooth functions with smooth non vanishing extensions to $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. It follows that $\deg u = \deg v = 0$.

Step 2. Proof of (1.3) for $L \geq 1$ (assuming that (1.3) holds for $0, \dots, L-1$)

Argue by contradiction. Then there exist $c < (L+1)c'_p$ and sequences $(u_n), (v_n) \subset C^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ such that $|u_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c$, $|v_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c$, $\deg u_n \neq \deg v_n$, $\forall n$, and $|u_n - v_n|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Since at least one of the integers $\deg u_n, \deg v_n$ is non zero, we may assume that $\deg u_n \neq 0, \forall n$. Therefore, T_{u_n} has to vanish at some point $a_n \in \mathbb{D}$.

Let $M_a(z) = \frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a}z}$, $\forall a \in \mathbb{D}, \forall z \in \bar{\mathbb{D}}$, denote the (normalized) Möbius transform vanishing at a .

a. Let $N_a : \mathbb{S}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^1$ be the restriction of M_a to \mathbb{S}^1 . We note the following properties, valid for each $a \in \mathbb{D}$ and each $u \in C^0(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ [4, Section 2, item 1].

$$\deg(u \circ N_a) = \deg u, \quad (2.10)$$

$$T_{u \circ N_a} = (T_u) \circ M_a, \quad (2.11)$$

$$T_{u \circ N_a}(0) = T_u(a). \quad (2.12)$$

In addition, we have [4, Section 2, item 2]

$$|f \circ N_a|_{W^{1/p,p}} = |f|_{W^{1/p,p}}, \quad \forall 1 < p < \infty, \forall f \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{C}). \quad (2.13)$$

We consider $U_n := u_n \circ N_{a_n}$ and $V_n := v_n \circ N_{a_n}$. By properties (2.10)–(2.13) above and by the assumptions on u_n and v_n , we have

$$|U_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c \text{ and } |V_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c, \quad (2.14)$$

$$T_{U_n}(0) = 0, \quad \forall n, \quad (2.15)$$

$$\deg U_n \neq \deg V_n, \quad \forall n, \quad (2.16)$$

$$|U_n - V_n|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (2.17)$$

and, possibly up to subsequences still denoted (U_n) and (V_n) ,

$$U_n \rightarrow U \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1) \text{ a.e. and weakly in } W^{1/p,p} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.18)$$

$$V_n \rightarrow V \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1) \text{ a.e. and weakly in } W^{1/p,p} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.19)$$

$$U - V = C \in \mathbb{C}, \quad (2.20)$$

$$T_U(0) = 0. \quad (2.21)$$

The last property follows, by dominated convergence, from (2.15), (2.18) and the fact that $T_v(0) = \int_{\mathbb{S}^1} v(x) dx$, $\forall v \in L^1(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{C})$.

Claim 1. We have $C = 0$, and thus

$$V_n \rightarrow U \text{ a.e. as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.22)$$

Granted Claim 1, we continue as follows. Since $U_n \rightarrow U$ and $V_n \rightarrow U$ a.e. as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have [4, Section 2, item 10]

$$|U_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p = |U|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p + |U_n \bar{U}|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p + o(1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.23)$$

$$|V_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p = |U|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p + |V_n \bar{U}|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p + o(1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.24)$$

Combining (2.21), the fact that $U \in W^{1/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^1; \mathbb{S}^1)$ and the definition (2.8) of c'_p , we obtain

$$|U|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \geq c'_p. \quad (2.25)$$

From (2.23)–(2.25), (2.1) and (2.2), we find that $\tilde{U}_n := U_n \overline{U}$ and $\tilde{V}_n := V_n \overline{U}$ satisfy

$$|\tilde{U}_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c - c'_p + o(1) \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.26)$$

$$|\tilde{V}_n|_{W^{1/p,p}}^p \leq c - c'_p + o(1), \quad (2.27)$$

$$\deg \tilde{U}_n = \deg U_n - \deg U \neq \deg V_n - \deg U = \deg \tilde{V}_n, \quad \forall n. \quad (2.28)$$

Claim 2. We have

$$|\tilde{U}_n - \tilde{V}_n|_{W^{1/p,p}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.29)$$

Granted Claim 2 and using (2.26)–(2.28) together with the fact that $c - c'_p < L c'_p$, we find that the sequences (\tilde{U}_n) , (\tilde{V}_n) contradict, for large n , the induction hypothesis.

In order to complete the proof of the theorem, it thus remains to justify Claims 1 and 2.

Proof of Claim 1. Since $|U| = 1$ and $|V| = 1$ a.e., (2.20) implies that U takes values, a.e., into the set $\mathbb{S}^1 \cap (C + \mathbb{S}^1)$. When $C \neq 0$, this set contains at most two points. Since the essential range of U is connected [3, Section I.5, Comment 2], we find that U is constant a.e. Thus T_U is a constant of modulus 1, which is impossible, by (2.21).

Proof of Claim 2. Let us note that $\overline{U} \in W^{1/p,p} \cap L^\infty$. Claim 2 is then a consequence of (2.22) and Lemma 1, applied with $u_n = U_n - V_n, v_n = \overline{U}, u = 0$ and $v = \overline{U}$. \square

Remark 1. When $p \leq 2$, it is possible to produce an *explicit* δ (in terms of M and p) in (1.3) [2, Proposition 7.9]. A similar explicit estimate eludes us when $p > 2$.

Remark 2. The analogue of Theorem 1 for maps $u \in W^{N/p,p}(\mathbb{S}^N; \mathbb{S}^N)$, $N \geq 2$, $p > N + 1$, is widely open. By contrast, we know that the corresponding result holds (with an explicit δ) when $p \leq N + 1$ [2, Proposition 7.9].

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