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TRACE THEORY FOR SOBOLEV MAPPINGS INTO A MANIFOLD

PETRU MIRONESCU AND JEAN VAN SCHAFTINGEN

ABSTRACT. We review the current state of the art concerning the characterization of traces of the spaces $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N})$ of Sobolev mappings with values into a compact manifold \mathcal{N} . In particular, we exhibit a new analytical obstruction to the extension, which occurs when $p < m$ is an integer and the homotopy group $\pi_p(\mathcal{N})$ is non trivial. On the positive side, we prove the surjectivity of the trace operator when the fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is finite and $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$. We present several open problems connected to the extension problem.

1. INTRODUCTION

The classical trace theory characterizes the boundary values of functions in the linear Sobolev spaces $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R})$, with $m \geq 2$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. These spaces are defined as

$$W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R}) \triangleq \{U : \mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; U \in L^p \text{ and } DU \in L^p\}.$$

The characterization of the traces involves the *fractional Sobolev–Slobodeckii space* $W^{1-s/p,p}(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R})$. Recall that, when $0 < s < 1$, the fractional spaces $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R})$ are defined as

$$W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R}) \triangleq \{u : \mathbb{R}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; u \in L^p \text{ and } \mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u) < \infty\},$$

where the *fractional Gagliardo energy* $\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u)$ of a measurable function $u : \mathbb{R}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u) \triangleq \iint_{\mathbb{R}^\ell \times \mathbb{R}^\ell} \frac{|u(y) - u(x)|^p}{|y - x|^{\ell+sp}} dy dx.$$

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The fractional spaces $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R})$ can also be characterized as interpolated spaces of $L^p(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R})$ and $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathbb{R})$ [20, Théorème VI.2.1] (see also [1, Theorem 7.39]).

The central result in classical trace theory, due to E. GAGLIARDO [16] (see also [15, §10.17–10.18 and Proposition 17.1; 21, §10.1.1]), asserts that, when $p > 1$, there exists a unique linear continuous surjective trace operator $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1}, \mathbb{R})$, extending the (pointwise) trace on $\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times \{0\}$ of smooth maps $U \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times [0, 1], \mathbb{R}) \cap W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R})$. Moreover, the operator $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times \{0\}}$ has a linear continuous right inverse. The harmonic extension (convolution with the Poisson kernel), the heat semigroup (convolution with the heat kernel) or, more generally, the convolution with appropriate families of mollifiers are explicit examples of such right inverses. For example, if $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1}, \mathbb{R})$, then its harmonic extension U to $\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, \infty)$, restricted to $\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, \infty)$, is an extension of u in the sense that it belongs to $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R})$ and has trace u on $\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$.

When $p = 1$, the trace operator is a *linear continuous surjection* on $L^1(\mathbb{R}^{m-1})$ [16] that has *no linear continuous right inverse* (J. PEETRE [27]).

Trace theory has local versions, in which the whole Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^{m-1} is replaced by a Lipschitz domain. For simplicity, we focus on the case of the unit ball \mathbb{B}^{m-1} . With $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $0 < s < 1$, the adapted Sobolev spaces and fractional energies are

$$\begin{aligned} W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R}) &\triangleq \{U : \mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; U \in L^1_{\text{loc}} \text{ and } DU \in L^p\}, \\ W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathbb{R}) &\triangleq \{u : \mathbb{R}^\ell \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; u \text{ is measurable and } \mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u) < \infty\}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}^{s,p}(u) \triangleq \iint_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \mathbb{B}^\ell} \frac{|u(y) - u(x)|^p}{|y - x|^{\ell+sp}} dy dx.$$

In this framework, when $p > 1$, the trace operator

$$\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} : W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathbb{R})$$

is a linear continuous surjection that has a linear continuous right inverse. Again, explicit extensions of maps in $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathbb{R})$ can be obtained via convolutions with appropriate mollifiers.

The previous considerations extend readily to the case where the target space \mathbb{R} is replaced by a finite-dimensional Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^ν , where $\nu \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

When $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathbb{R}^\nu$ is an embedded compact Riemannian submanifold[†], we consider the corresponding Sobolev spaces of mappings into the manifold \mathcal{N} , defined, for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $0 < s < 1$, as

$$\begin{aligned} W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N}) &\triangleq \{U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathbb{R}^\nu); U \in \mathcal{N} \\ &\text{almost everywhere in } \mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N}) \triangleq \{u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell); u \in \mathcal{N} \text{ almost everywhere in } \mathbb{B}^\ell\}.$$

[†]By Nash's embedding theorem [26], such an embedding exists for any abstract Riemannian manifold.

The classical linear theory readily implies that

$$(1.1) \quad \text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}}(W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \mathcal{N})) \subseteq W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$$

(with the convention $W^{0,1}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N}) = L^1(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$).

The basic question of the trace and extension theory for Sobolev mappings with values into manifolds is to determine whether equality holds in the inclusion (1.1); the linear trace theory merely provides an extension taking its values into the ambient Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^ν and the problem is to determine whether *every* map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has a $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ extension with values into \mathcal{N} . If this holds, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the *extension property*.

Let us start by noting a harmless condition in order to study the extension property: the manifold \mathcal{N} will be connected. Indeed, if $U \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \mathcal{N})$, then the essential range of the map U is connected [13, Theorem 7.5], and thus the mapping U takes values into a connected component of \mathcal{N} ; therefore, so does its trace. When $p < 2$, there exists a map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ that take constant values on smooth subsets of \mathbb{B}^{m-1} , and therefore *we have to assume* that the manifold \mathcal{N} is necessarily connected. On the other hand when $p \geq 2$, the essential range of any map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ is connected and there is thus *no loss of generality* to work with a connected target manifold \mathcal{N} . We assume henceforth that the *manifold \mathcal{N} is connected*.

In the case of subcritical dimensions $m \leq p$, the answer to the trace and extension problem is positive.

Theorem 1. *If $m \leq p$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property.*

Theorem 1 is due to F. BETHUEL and F. DEMENGEL [7, Theorems 1 & 2]. Its proof relies on the fact that, when $m \geq p$, an extension by convolution of a map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ takes, in a neighborhood of $\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}$, its values in a small tubular neighborhood of \mathcal{N} . This important observation has roots in the seminal work of R. SCHOEN and K. UHLENBECK [30, §3; 31, §4] on H^1 maps with values into manifolds; see also H. BREZIS and L. NIRENBERG [14] for far-reaching consequences of properties of this type in connection with the degree theory for VMO maps with values into manifolds.

In higher dimensions $m > p$, the answer to the trace problem is also positive provided the integrability exponent p is small.

Theorem 2. *If $1 \leq p < 2$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property.*

Theorem 2 is due to R. HARDT and F.H. LIN [17, Theorem 6.2].[†]

In particular, when $m = 2$, the whole range of integrability exponents $1 \leq p < \infty$ is covered by the combination of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. A hint to the absence of any topological condition beyond connectedness of the manifold \mathcal{N} is the fact that, when

[†]Strictly speaking, the case $p = 1$, which is an exceptional case for trace theory, is not specifically considered in [17]. However, Theorem 2 with $p = 1$ and Theorem 7.2. are proved exactly as the corresponding results for $1 < p < 2$. The initial ingredient is the existence, for each measurable map $u : \mathbb{B}^{m-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$, of some extension $U \in W^{1,1}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ such that

$$\|\nabla U\|_{L^1} \leq C \left\| u - \int_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}} u \right\|_{L^1}.$$

$0 < sp < 1$, the space $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathbb{R}^\nu)$ contains characteristic functions of smooth sets and hence topological obstructions cannot arise in these spaces. (A similar phenomenon arises for the lifting problem when $0 < sp < 1$ [5, 8].)

However, when $2 \leq p < m$, one encounters some obstructions in the extension problem. A first example is provided by the *topological obstruction*.

Theorem 3. *If $2 \leq p < m$ and if $\pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \not\cong \{0\}^\dagger$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ does not have the extension property.*

Theorem 3 is due to R. HARDT and F.H. LIN [17, §6.3] and F. DEMENGEL and F. BETHUEL [7, Theorem 4]. An equivalent formulation of the above topological obstruction is the following: there exists a map $f \in C^1(\mathbb{S}^{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}, \mathcal{N})$ that cannot be extended continuously to the ball $\mathbb{B}^{\lfloor p \rfloor}$. Given such an f , an explicit example of a map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ with no extension $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N})$ is given by

$$(1.2) \quad u(x', x'') \triangleq f(x'/|x'|), \quad \forall (x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^{\lfloor p \rfloor} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1-\lfloor p \rfloor} \text{ such that } (x', x'') \in \mathbb{B}^{m-1}.$$

By the above, in the range $2 \leq p < m$, a necessary condition for the extension property to hold is $\pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$. When $2 \leq p < 3 \leq m$, this condition becomes $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, i.e. \mathcal{N} has to be simply connected. It turns out that this condition is also sufficient.

Theorem 4. *If $2 \leq p < 3 \leq m$ and if $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property.*

Theorem 4 is due to R. HARDT and F.H. LIN [17, Theorem 6.2].

Besides the topological obstruction, the extension problem encounters some *analytical obstructions*.

Theorem 5. *Assume $2 \leq p < m$. If*

- a) *either $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ is infinite for some $\ell \in \{1, \dots, \lfloor p-1 \rfloor\}$*
- b) *or $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N}) \not\cong \{0\}$,*

then there exists some smooth map $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ that has no extension $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N})$.

In particular, $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ does not have the extension property.

Theorem 5 a) is due to F. DEMENGEL and F. BETHUEL when $\ell = 1$ [7, Theorem 4] and to F. BETHUEL for a general ℓ [4][‡]. Theorem 5 b) is one of the contributions of the present work (see Section 2 below).

The map u given in Theorem 5 is not smooth up to the boundary. However, it is the strong limit of maps smooth up to the boundary, obtained from u by suitable dilations of the domain. Note the difference in nature with the counterexample in (1.2); there, u has strong interior singularities in the set $\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \cap (\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^{m-1-\lfloor p \rfloor})$.

When p is an integer, Theorem 5 b) implies that the assumption that $\pi_{p-1}(\mathcal{N})$ is trivial plays, in the extension problem, a role even for the strong limits of smooth maps (and is not only required just to have the strong density of smooth maps [10, 12]).

[†]Here and in what follows, $\lfloor t \rfloor \in \mathbb{Z}$ denotes the integer part of the real number $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

[‡]The triviality of the groups $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}), \dots, \pi_{\ell-1}(\mathcal{N})$ and the non-triviality of $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ (which are the only explicit assumptions in [4]) do not imply that $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ is infinite; see Proposition 4.1. However, the latter property is used in the construction of maps with arbitrary large topological energy [4, Lemma 2.2].

On the positive side, we have the following result.

Theorem 6. *If $3 \leq p < m$, if $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is finite and if $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor} \simeq \{0\}$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property.*

Theorem 6 is due to R. HARDT and F.H. LIN [17, Theorem 6.2] when $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is trivial. In full generality, it is proved in the present work (see Section 3 below). The proof strongly relies on an idea of F. BETHUEL [4, Theorem 1.5 (iii)] and uses a very recent result on the lifting over compact covering spaces [24].

Combining Theorems 2 to 6, we obtain the following.

Corollary 1.1. *Assume $m \geq p$.*

1. *If $1 \leq p < 2$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property.*
2. *If $2 \leq p < 3$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property if and only if $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$.*
3. *If $3 \leq p < 4$, then $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ has the extension property if and only if $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is finite and $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$.*

What happens when $4 \leq p < m$ (assuming the necessary conditions for the extension property imposed by Theorem 3 and Theorem 5) is *terra incognita*.

Open problem 1. Assume $4 \leq p < m$, $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}), \dots, \pi_{\lfloor p-2 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N})$ finite and $\pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N})$ trivial. Does $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ have the extension property?

F. BETHUEL and F. DEMENGEL have conjectured that the answer to Open problem 1 is positive [7, Conjecture 2]. Let us note that there exist manifolds satisfying the assumptions of Open problem 1 (see Proposition 4.1).

We next turn to the *quantitative form* of the extension problem, more specifically the existence of U whose energy is controlled in terms of the one of u . Given $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$, a natural *extension energy* is

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u) \triangleq \inf \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1)} |DU|^p; U \text{ is an extension of } u \right\}.$$

The next result shows that, under the topological assumptions in Theorem 2, Theorem 4 or Theorem 6, the extension energy is controlled linearly.

Theorem 7. 1. *If*

- a) *either $1 < p < 2$,*
 - b) *or $2 \leq p < 3$ and $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$,*
 - c) *or $3 \leq p < \infty$, $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is finite and $\pi_2(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \cdots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$,*
- then there exists a constant $C = C(p, m, \mathcal{N})$ such that, for every mapping $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$,*

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u) \leq C \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u).$$

2. *If $p = 1$, then*

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,1}(u) \leq C \left\| u - \int_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}} u \right\|_{L^1}.$$

Theorem 7 is a direct consequence of the estimates resulting from the proofs of Theorems 2, 4 and 6. Note that we do not require $p < m$. In the range $1 < p < m$, Theorem 7 follows without any calculation from the existence results in the above theorems and an abstract nonlinear uniform boundedness principle due to A. MONTEIL and J. VAN SCHAFTINGEN [25, Theorem 1.1].

Theorem 8. *Assume that $\ell \in \{1, \dots, m-1\}$. Let $b \in \mathcal{N}$. If*

- a) *either $\ell < p-1$ and $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ is infinite,*
- b) *or $\ell = p-1$ and $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ is nontrivial,*

then there exists a sequence $(u_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C_b^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}}, \mathcal{N})^\dagger$ such that

$$(1.4) \quad \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p, p}(u_j) > 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1, p}(u_j)}{\mathcal{E}^{1-1/p, p}(u_j)} = \infty.$$

Open problem 2. If $p \geq 4$, and $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}), \dots, \pi_{\lfloor p-2 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N})$ are finite and if $\pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N})$ is trivial, does there exist a constant C such that for every $u \in W^{1-1/p, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$, one has

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1, p}(u) \leq C \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p, p}(u)?$$

In the cases where the trace operator is not surjective, a natural question is to describe the elements in the trace space, in a similar fashion to what has been done in many cases for the strong approximation by smooth maps of Sobolev mappings [2, 6, 28].

Open problem 3. Characterize the trace space $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}}(W^{1, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N}))$.

When either $1 \leq p < 2$ or $p \geq m$, then by Theorems 1 and 2 the trace space is the fractional Sobolev space $W^{1-1/p, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$. When $2 \leq p < 3$, a map u is in the trace space if and only if u has a $W^{1-1/p, p}$ lifting in the universal covering of \mathcal{N} .[‡] (This assertion can be established by adapting the proof of Theorem 3 in [4]; see also Section 3.) However, currently there is no tractable characterization of the mappings having this property.

A partial result in this direction has been obtained by B. WHITE [33, Theorem 4.1], who characterized maps in $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}}(W^{1, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N}))$ that are in addition Lipschitz-continuous.

When $p \in \mathbb{N}$, the trace spaces can be characterized by a topological condition on generic skeletons and the boundedness of families of Ginzburg–Landau energies remaining bounded when the order parameter goes to 0 [9, 19]; it would be desirable to have a more intrinsic criterion, probably relying on the behaviour of the map on $\lfloor p-2 \rfloor$ -dimensional skeletons. In view of the quantitative obstructions to the extension problem [4], the condition should be quantitative, in contrast with the more qualitative criteria for the strong approximation by smooth maps.

[†]Here and in what follows, the subscript b denotes classes of maps with trace b on the boundary.

[‡]More precisely, let $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ be the universal covering of \mathcal{N} and $\pi : \tilde{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ the corresponding covering map. Then $u \in \text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}}(W^{1, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N}))$ if and only if there exists some $\varphi \in W^{1-1/p, p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \tilde{\mathcal{N}})$ such that $u = \pi \circ \varphi$.

Up to this point, we have considered the problem of traces on $\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}$ of maps on $\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)$. More generally, one can consider a manifold \mathcal{M} with a boundary $\partial\mathcal{M}$ and traces on \mathcal{M} .

Open problem 4. When do we have $\text{tr}_{\partial\mathcal{M}}(W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})) = W^{1-1/p,p}(\partial\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$?

R. HARDT and F.H. LIN have proved that this is the case when $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \dots \simeq \pi_{\lfloor p-1 \rfloor}(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$ [17, Theorem 6.2]. On the other hand, if $\text{tr}_{\partial\mathcal{M}}(W^{1,p}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})) = W^{1-1/p,p}(\partial\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$, then \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} have to satisfy the following topological property: For some arbitrary[†] triangulation \mathcal{T} of the manifold \mathcal{M} , every \mathcal{N} -valued continuous map on the $\lfloor p-1 \rfloor$ -skeleton of $\mathcal{T} \cap \partial\mathcal{M}$ admits a continuous \mathcal{N} -valued extension to the $\lfloor p \rfloor$ -skeleton of \mathcal{T} (T. ISOBE [19]; see also [7, Theorem 5]).

The linear trace theory extends to weighted spaces [32] (see also [23]): if one sets

$$\begin{aligned} W_\gamma^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)) \\ = \left\{ U \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)); \iint_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1)} |DU(x, t)|^p t^\gamma dt dx < \infty \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

then, for $0 < s < 1$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$, we have

$$\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} W_{(1-s)p-1}^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)) = W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}).$$

Open problem 5. Assume $0 < s < 1$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. Characterize the manifolds for which one has

$$\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} W_{(1-s)p-1}^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1)) = W^{s,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N}).$$

Finally, if one considers higher-order Sobolev spaces, the derivatives also have traces. It is known for instance that, for $1 \leq p < \infty$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{(\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} U, \text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} \partial_m U); U \in W^{2,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1))\} \\ = W^{2-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^m) \times W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^m). \end{aligned}$$

Open problem 6. Characterize the manifolds \mathcal{N} such that

$$\begin{aligned} \{(\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} U, \text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} \partial_m U); U \in W^{2,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N})\} \\ = W^{2-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^m, \mathcal{N}) \times W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^m, \mathcal{N}). \end{aligned}$$

2. OBSTRUCTIONS AND NON-ESTIMATES

We first prove Theorem 8 about the obstruction to linear bounds on the extension energy $\mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}$.

Towards the proof of Theorem 8. A fundamental lower bound when $p > \ell+1$. We explain the main idea in [4], that we adapt to the context of our topological assumptions. For the convenience of the reader, we first consider maps defined on a cylinder, then we adapt the proof to the case of maps defined on half-balls.

[†]A homotopy equivalence argument shows that the condition does not depend on the triangulation.

Given mappings $u, v \in C(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$ we consider the following relative homotopy equivalence: $v \sim u$ if and only if there exists some $H \in C(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell} \times [0, 1], \mathcal{N})$ such that $H(\cdot, 0) = u$, $H(\cdot, 1) = v$ and $H(x, t) = u(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$.

We consider some $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell \times (0, 1), \mathcal{N})$ such that $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1} \times (0, 1)} U = b^\dagger$. Identifying U with its continuous representative[‡], we may assume that $U \in C(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell} \times [0, 1], \mathcal{N})$. Set $u(x) \triangleq U(x, 0)$, $\forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}$. By standard trace theory, we have $U(\cdot, t) = b$ on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$, and

$$\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \{0\}} U = U \upharpoonright_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \{0\}} \simeq u.$$

It follows that

$$(2.1) \quad U(\cdot, \tau) \sim u, \quad \forall \tau \in [0, 1]$$

(through the homotopy $[0, 1] \ni t \mapsto U(\cdot, (1-t)\tau)$).

We next deduce a lower bound for the energy of U as above. By the Sobolev-Morrey embedding, we have

$$(2.2) \quad W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N}) \subset W^{1-1/p, p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N}) \subset C^{0, 1-(\ell+1)/p}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N}).$$

On the other hand, by standard trace theory the above u satisfies $u \in W^{1-1/p, p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$. By (2.2), the quantity

$$\mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u) \triangleq \inf\{\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(v); v \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N}) \text{ and } v \sim u\}$$

is meaningful. Combining (2.1) with the fact that $U(\cdot, s) \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$ for almost every $\tau \in (0, 1)$, we find that

$$(2.3) \quad \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(U(\cdot, s)) \geq \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u) \quad \text{for almost every } \tau \in (0, 1).$$

We next present an analogue of the above on a half-ball. Set $\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1} \triangleq \mathbb{B}^{\ell+1} \cap \mathbb{R}_+^{\ell+1}$. We define similarly \mathbb{S}_+^ℓ , and set

$$S_+(0, r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{\ell+1}; |x| = r \text{ and } x_{\ell+1} > 0\}.$$

Let S be the South pole of \mathbb{S}^ℓ and let Ψ denote the stereographic projection with vertex S of $\mathbb{S}^\ell \setminus \{S\}$ on $\mathbb{R}^\ell \times \{0\} \simeq \mathbb{R}^\ell$. Thus Ψ maps \mathbb{S}_+^ℓ onto \mathbb{B}^ℓ and leaves invariant $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1} \times \{0\} \simeq \mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$. Moreover, Ψ is a bi-Lipschitz homeomorphism from $\overline{\mathbb{S}_+^\ell}$ to $\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}$.

Let $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{N})$. As above, we may assume that $U \in C(\overline{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}}, \mathcal{N})$. We set $u(x) \triangleq U(x, 0)$, $\forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}$ and, for $0 < r \leq 1$, $U^r(x) \triangleq U(r\Psi^{-1}(x))$, $\forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{B}_+^\ell}$, so that $U^r \in C(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$. Assume that the map u has the property that

$$(2.4) \quad u(x) = b \text{ for } \rho \leq |x| \leq 1.$$

We claim that

$$(2.5) \quad U^r \sim u, \quad \forall \rho \leq r \leq 1.$$

Indeed, on the one hand we have $U^1 \sim u \simeq U(\cdot, 0)$ through the homotopy

$$H(t, x) = U(t\Psi^{-1}(x) + t(x, 0)), \quad \forall x \in \overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \quad \forall t \in [0, 1].$$

[†]Recall that $b \in \mathcal{N}$ is a fixed point.

[‡]This is possible, by the Morrey embedding, since $p > \ell + 1$.

On the other hand, we have, for $\rho \leq r, r' \leq 1$, $U^r \sim U^{r'}$ through $H(\cdot, t) = U^{tr+(1-t)r'}$, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$.[†] Combining this with the definition of U^r , we obtain the following analogue of (2.3):

$$(2.6) \quad \int_{S_+(0,r)} |\nabla_T U|^p \geq C_1 r^{\ell-p} \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u), \text{ for almost every } \rho < r < 1;$$

here, $C_1 > 0$ is an absolute constant, and ∇_T stands for the tangential gradient on the sphere $S_+(0, r)$.

Integrating the estimate (2.6), we find that

$$(2.7) \quad \int_{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}} |DU|^p \geq C_1 \int_{\rho}^1 r^{\ell-p} dr \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u).$$

Taking into account the fact that $\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1} \subset \mathbb{B}^{\ell} \times (0, 1)$, (2.7) leads to the following fundamental lower bound.

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u) \geq C_1 \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u) \int_{\rho}^1 r^{\ell-p} dr, \quad \forall u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{\ell}, \mathcal{N}) \text{ satisfying (2.4)}. \quad \square$$

Proof of Theorem 8 when $p > \ell + 1$ and $m = \ell + 1$. Since the homotopy group $\pi_{\ell}(\mathcal{N})$ is infinite, there exists a sequence $(v_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^{\infty}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$ such that each v_j is constant on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$ and v_j is not homotopic with v_k if $j \neq k$. Since \mathcal{N} is connected and v_j is constant on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$, we may assume with no loss of generality that $v_j = b$ on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$, $\forall j$. Consider now some map $w_j \in C_b^{\infty}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$ such that $w_j \sim v_j$ and

$$(2.9) \quad \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(w_j) \leq 2 \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(v_j) = 2 \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(w_j).$$

This is clearly possible, from the definition of $\mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}$ and the density of $C_b^{\infty}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$ in $W_b^{1,p}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$.[‡] We claim that

$$(2.10) \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(w_j) = \infty.$$

Indeed, argue by contradiction and assume that (2.10) does not hold. Using the Morrey type embedding $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^{\ell}) \subset C^{0,1-(\ell+1)/p}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}})$, we find that, up to a subsequence, the sequence $(w_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges uniformly on $\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}$, and thus for large j and k we have $w_j \sim w_k$, which is impossible.

We next modify w_j by setting

$$u_j(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} w_j(2x), & \text{if } |x| \leq 1/2, \\ b, & \text{if } |x| > 1/2, \end{cases}$$

and note that $u_j \sim w_j \sim v_j$. From the above, u_j satisfies (2.4) with $\rho = 1/2$ and, in addition,

$$(2.11) \quad \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u_j) \leq C_2 \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u_j)$$

[†]Here, we use (2.4).

[‡]Recall that $p > \ell$ and thus $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{\ell}, \mathcal{N}) \subset C(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$. Using this, the density of $C_b^{\infty}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell}}, \mathcal{N})$ in $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{\ell}, \mathcal{N})$ is straightforward; see e.g. [3, Introduction], and also the proof of Theorem 8 when $p = \ell + 1$.

and

$$(2.12) \quad \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u_j) = \infty.$$

To summarize, if $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N})$ is infinite and $p > \ell + 1$, then there exists a sequence $(u_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C_b^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$ satisfying (2.11), (2.12) and (2.4) with $\rho = 1/2$.

We next invoke the following fractional Gagliardo–Nirenberg type inequality

$$(2.13) \quad \mathcal{E}^{1,1-1/p}(u) \leq C_3[\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u)]^{1-1/p} \|u\|_{L^\infty}^{1/p} \leq C_4[\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(u)]^{1-1/p}, \quad \forall u \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$$

(see e.g. [11, Corollary 3.2; 22; 29, Lemma 2.1]). Combining (2.8), (2.11) and (2.13), we obtain the following *superlinear lower bound*

$$(2.14) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u_j) \geq C_5[\mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u_j)]^{p/(p-1)}, \quad \forall j.$$

We obtain the conclusion of the theorem from (2.14) and (2.12). (Strictly speaking, the mapping u_j is only Lipschitz-continuous. However, using a standard approximation procedure, we obtain a sequence $(u_j) \subset C_b^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$ such that (2.14) and (2.12) hold.) \square

Proof of Theorem 8 when $p > \ell + 1$ and $m > \ell + 1$. The main idea is to proceed to a dimensional reduction. To illustrate this, consider the maps $f_j(y, z) \triangleq u_j(y)$, $\forall (y, z) \in \mathbb{B}^\ell \times (0, 1)^{m-\ell-1}$ (with u_j as above). Via a Fubini type argument, it is easy to see that

$$(2.15) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(f_j) \geq \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u_j).$$

On the other hand, by a direct calculation we have

$$(2.16) \quad C_6 \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u_j) \leq \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(f_j) \leq C_7 (\mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u_j) + 1).$$

Combining (2.15)–(2.16) with the properties of u_j , we find that f_j satisfies (1.4).

However, this f_j does not equal b on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$. In order to obtain a map with this additional property, we replace, in the above construction, $(0, 1)^{m-\ell-1}$ with a convenient sphere. The main ingredient is the existence of some $\Phi \in C^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell} \times \mathbb{S}^{m-\ell-1}, \mathbb{B}^{m-1})$ such that Φ is a diffeomorphism into its image V . Taking this for granted, we argue as follows. Let u_j be as above, and set $g_j(y, z) \triangleq u_j(y)$, $\forall y \in \overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}$, $\forall z \in \mathbb{S}^{m-\ell-1}$, and

$$h_j(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} g_j(\Phi^{-1}(x)), & \text{if } x \in V \\ b, & \text{if } x \in \overline{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}} \setminus V. \end{cases}$$

Then $h_j \in C_b^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}}, \mathcal{N})$. By adapting the arguments leading to (2.15) and (2.16), we find that $(h_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ has the required properties.

It remains to prove the existence of Φ . Consider, for $z \in \mathbb{S}^{m-\ell-1}$, the following vectors in \mathbb{R}^{m-1} :

$$X_1 \triangleq (z/|z|, 0), \quad X_2 \triangleq e_{m-\ell+1} \dots, \quad X_\ell \triangleq e_{m-1}.^\dagger$$

Then, for sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$, the mapping

$$\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell} \times \mathbb{S}^{m-\ell-1} \ni (y, z) \mapsto \Phi(y, z) \triangleq \frac{1}{2}(z, 0) + \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} y_k X_k \in \mathbb{R}^{m-1}$$

has the required properties. \square

[†]Here, (e_1, \dots, e_{m-1}) is the canonical base of \mathbb{R}^{m-1} .

Proof of Theorem 8 when $p = \ell + 1$. As explained above, it suffices to consider the case $m = \ell + 1$.

If we examine the proof of (2.8), we see that the following lower bound is valid for any p . If

$$(2.17) \quad u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N}) \cap C_b(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$$

satisfies (2.4), then then

$$(2.18) \quad \int_{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}} |DU|^p \geq C_1 \int_\rho^1 r^{\ell-p} dr \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(u), \quad \forall U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{N}) \cap C(\overline{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}}, \mathcal{N})$$

such that $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \{0\}} U \simeq u$.

The key observation is that, when $p = \ell + 1$ and u is, in addition, Lipschitz-continuous, (2.18) holds even if U is not supposed continuous, i.e.,

$$(2.19) \quad \int_{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}} |DU|^{\ell+1} \geq C_1 \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,\ell+1}(u) \int_\rho^1 r^{-1} dr, \quad \forall U \in W^{1,\ell+1}(\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{N})$$

such that $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \{0\}} U \simeq u$.

This is obtained by proving that (under these assumptions on p and u) for any map $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{N})$ such that $\text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \{0\}} U \simeq u$ there exists a sequence $(U_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ of mappings in $C^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}}, \mathcal{N})$ such that $U_j \rightarrow U$ strongly in $W^{1,p}$, $U_j(\cdot, 0) \sim u$ for large j and $U_j(x, 0) = b$ if $\rho \leq |x| \leq 1$.

Here is a sketch of proof of this fact, well-known to experts and reminiscent from the theory of vanishing mean oscillation (VMO) maps with values into manifolds (see H. BREZIS and L. NIRENBERG [14]). First, we extend U to $\mathbb{B}^{\ell+1} \setminus \mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}$ by setting $U(x, t) = u(x)$ if $t \leq 0$. Next, we extend U by reflexion across \mathbb{S}^ℓ . We may thus assume that $U \in W^{1,\ell+1}(B(0, 3/2), \mathcal{N})$. We next consider $V_j(x, t) \triangleq U((1 + 1/j)x, t - 1/j)$. For large j , V_j is defined in $B(0, 4/3)$ and satisfies $V_j(x, t) = u((1 + 1/j)x)$ if $|x| \leq 5/4$ and $|t| \leq 1/j$. In addition, we have $V_j(x, t) = b$ if $\rho/(1 + 1/j) \leq |x| \leq 1 + 1/j$ and $|t| \leq 1/j$. Consider now a standard mollifier $\zeta \in C_c^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^{\ell+1}}, \mathbb{R})$ and let Π denote the nearest point projection on \mathcal{N} . Then $\Pi(V_j * \zeta_\varepsilon) \rightarrow V_j$ in $W^{1,\ell+1}(\mathbb{B}_+^{\ell+1}, \mathcal{N})$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ [14][†]. We easily find that, for a suitable sequence $\varepsilon_j \rightarrow 0$, $U_j \triangleq \Pi(V_j * \zeta_{\varepsilon_j})$ has all the required properties.

We complete the case $p = \ell + 1$ and $m = \ell + 1$ as follows. Since $\pi_\ell(\mathcal{N}) \not\subset \{0\}$, there exists a map $v \in C_b^\infty(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell}, \mathcal{N})$ which such $v = b$ that near $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$ and $v \not\sim b$. We claim that

$$(2.20) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{top}}^{1,p}(v) > 0.$$

Indeed, argue by contradiction and assume that there exists a sequence of maps $(v_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $W_b^{1,\ell+1}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$ such that $v_j \sim v$, $\forall j$ and $\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(v_j) \rightarrow 0$. By the Morrey embedding $W^{1,\ell+1}(\mathbb{B}^\ell) \subset C^{0,1-\ell/(\ell+1)}(\overline{\mathbb{B}^\ell})$ and the fact that $v_j = b$ on $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}$, we find that $v_j \rightarrow b$ uniformly, and thus, for large j , $v \sim v_j \sim b$, a contradiction.

[†]Here, we use the embedding $W^{1,\ell+1}(\mathbb{R}^{\ell+1}) \subset \text{VMO}(\mathbb{R}^{\ell+1})$

We define for $\rho \in (0, 1)$ the map $u_\rho \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$ by

$$u_\rho(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} v(x/\rho), & \text{if } |x| \leq \rho \\ b, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases},$$

whose restriction to \mathbb{B}^ℓ , still denoted u_ρ , satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/(\ell+1), \ell+1}(u_\rho) &= \iint_{\mathbb{B}^\ell \times \mathbb{B}^\ell} \frac{|u_\rho(y) - u_\rho(x)|^{\ell+1}}{|y-x|^{2\ell}} dy dx \\ (2.21) \quad &\leq \iint_{\mathbb{R}^\ell \times \mathbb{R}^\ell} \frac{|u_\rho(y) - u_\rho(x)|^{\ell+1}}{|y-x|^{2\ell}} dy dx \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^\ell \times \mathbb{R}^\ell} \frac{|u(y) - u(x)|^{\ell+1}}{|y-x|^{2\ell}} dy dx = C_8 < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we clearly have

$$(2.22) \quad \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/(\ell+1), \ell+1}(u_\rho) = C_8.$$

Since $u_\rho \sim v$, we obtain, from (2.19)–(2.21), that

$$(2.23) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1, \ell+1}(u_\rho) \geq C_9 \ln \frac{1}{\rho} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/(\ell+1), \ell+1}(u_\rho).$$

We complete the proof of the theorem in this case via (2.22) and (2.23). \square

We now deduce Theorem 5 from Theorem 8.

Proof of Theorem 5. By Theorem 8 and an extension argument for fractional Sobolev spaces, there exists a sequence of mappings $(u_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ such that for every $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $u_j = b$ on $\mathbb{R}^{m-1} \setminus \mathbb{B}^{m-1}$,

$$(2.24) \quad \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p, p}(u_j) \geq C_{10} \text{ and } \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1, p}(u_j \upharpoonright_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1}}) \geq 2^j \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p, p}(u_j)$$

for some constant $C_{10} > 0$. We fix the radii $r_j > 0$ by the condition

$$(2.25) \quad r_j^{m-p} \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1, p}(u_j) = 1.$$

Since, by assumption $p < m$, we have $r_j \leq C_{11} 2^{-j/(m-p)}$, so that, in particular,

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} r_j^{m-1} < \infty.$$

Therefore, we may find some $0 < \lambda < \infty$ and a sequence of points $(a_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbb{B}^{m-1} converging to a point of $a_* \in \mathbb{S}^{m-1}$ such that the balls $B(a_j, \lambda r_j)$ are mutually disjoint and contained in \mathbb{B}^{m-1} . We then define the map $u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{B}^{m-1}, \mathcal{N})$ by setting, for $x \in \mathbb{B}^{m-1}$,

$$u(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} u_j(1/(\lambda r_j)(x - a_j)), & \text{if } x \in B(a_j, \lambda r_j) \text{ for some } j \\ b, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

By the superadditivity of the extension energy and (2.25), we have

$$(2.26) \quad \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u) \geq \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (\lambda r_j)^{m-p} \mathcal{E}_{\text{ext}}^{1,p}(u_j) \geq \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda^{m-p} = \infty.$$

On the other hand, we have, by the almost subadditivity property for Sobolev mappings having disjoint supports [25, Lemma 2.3], (2.24) and (2.25):

$$(2.27) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u) &\leq C_{12} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} (\lambda r_j)^{m-p+1} \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u_j) \leq C_{12} \lambda^{m-p+1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-j} r_j \\ &\leq C_{12} \lambda^{m-p+1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{-j} < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.26) and (2.27), u is a $W^{1-1/p,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$ map with no $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^\ell, \mathcal{N})$ extension. \square

3. CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSION

We explain how Theorem 6 and Theorem 7 follow from existing results on extension for simply-connected manifolds through a lifting argument; this important observation is due to F. BETHUEL [4].

Proof of the new cases in Theorem 6 and Theorem 7. Let $\pi : \widetilde{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be the universal covering of the manifold \mathcal{N} . Since the fundamental group $\pi_1(\mathcal{N})$ is finite, the universal covering space $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is compact; in view of the fractional lifting theorem for compact covering spaces [24], for every $u \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\partial\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$ there exists a map $\tilde{u} \in W^{1-1/p,p}(\partial\mathcal{M}, \widetilde{\mathcal{N}})$ such that $\pi \circ \tilde{u} = u$ in \mathcal{M} and

$$\mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(\tilde{u}) \leq C_1 \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u),$$

for some constant C_1 independent on the mapping u .

Since $\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is the universal covering of \mathcal{N} , it is simply-connected (that is, $\pi_1(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}) \simeq \{0\}$) and it has the same higher-order homotopy groups as \mathcal{N} : for every $j \in \{2, \dots, \lfloor p-1 \rfloor\}$, we have $\pi_j(\widetilde{\mathcal{N}}) \simeq \pi_j(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$ (see for example [18, Proposition 4.1]). By Theorem 4 and Theorem 7 1 (applied to the old case where $\pi_1(\mathcal{N}) \simeq \{0\}$), there exists a mapping $\tilde{U} \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \widetilde{\mathcal{N}})$ with trace \tilde{u} and such that

$$\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(\tilde{U}) \leq C_2 \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(\tilde{u}).$$

We conclude by defining $U \triangleq \pi \circ \tilde{U}$. Since the covering map π is a local isometry, we have $u = \pi \circ \tilde{u}$ on \mathbb{B}^{m-1} and $u = \text{tr}_{\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times \{0\}} U$, $U \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{B}^{m-1} \times (0,1), \mathcal{N})$ and

$$\mathcal{E}^{1,p}(U) = \mathcal{E}^{1,p}(\tilde{U}) \leq C_2 \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(\tilde{u}) \leq C_2 C_1 \mathcal{E}^{1-1/p,p}(u). \quad \square$$

4. MANIFOLDS ON WHICH THE PROBLEM IS OPEN

The next proposition shows the existence of compact manifolds with finitely many prescribed homotopy groups. This is a straightforward and probably well-known variant of the product of Eilenberg–McShane spaces giving CW complexes with an arbitrary sequence of homotopy groups [18, §4.2]. The interest of the next proposition is that the resulting space is a compact finite-dimensional manifold.

Proposition 4.1. *If $\ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and G_1, \dots, G_ℓ are finitely generated groups, and if G_2, \dots, G_n are abelian, then there exists a $2(\ell + 1)$ -dimensional compact manifold \mathcal{N} such that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, $\pi_j(\mathcal{N}) = G_j$.*

Proof. We define

$$X \triangleq K(G_1, 1) \times \cdots \times K(G_\ell, \ell),$$

where the Eilenberg-McLane space $K(G_j, j)$ is a CW-complex of finite type whose only non-trivial homotopy group is $\pi_j(K(G_j, j)) = G_j$ [18, §4.2]. We then have $\pi_j(X) = G_j$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. Let $X_{\ell+1}$ be the component of X consisting of cells of dimensions at most $\ell + 1$. It follows then that $\pi_j(X_{\ell+1}) = G_j$ for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. Since X is of finite type, $X_{\ell+1}$ is a finite CW-complex, that can be realized as a simplicial complex K of dimension $\ell + 1$. We embed K in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^ν with $\nu = 2\ell + 3$ and we let $\mathcal{N} \triangleq \partial\mathcal{U}$, where \mathcal{U} is a smooth neighborhood of K that retracts on K and such that $\mathcal{U} \setminus K$ retracts on \mathcal{N} . Since K is of dimension $\ell + 1$, it follows that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, any continuous map $f : \mathbb{B}^{j+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ such that $f|_{\mathbb{S}^j}$ takes its values in \mathcal{N} is homotopic to a map with values in $\mathcal{U} \setminus K$, and thus $\pi_j(\mathcal{N}) = \pi_j(K) = \pi_j(X_{\ell+1}) = G_j$. \square

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