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GRADIENT ESTIMATES FOR A NONLINEAR ELLIPTIC EQUATION ON A SMOOTH METRIC MEASURE SPACE

XIAOSHAN WANG^A, LINFEN CAO^B

ABSTRACT. Let $(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$ be a smooth metric measure space. We consider local gradient estimates for positive solutions to the following elliptic equation

$$\Delta_f u + au \log u + bu = 0$$

where a, b are two real constants and f be a smooth function defined on M . As an application, we obtain a Liouville type result for such equation in the case $a < 0$ under the m -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we study the local gradient estimate for the positive solution to the following weighted nonlinear elliptic equation

$$\Delta_f u + au \log u + bu = 0 \tag{1.1}$$

on a smooth metric measure space $(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$, where a, b are two real constants and f be a smooth function defined on M . The motivation to study (1.1) comes from understanding the Ricci flow. Moreover, the (1.1) is closely related to the famous Gross Logarithmic Sobolev inequality, see [2]. It is well known that Yau has proved in [14] that every positive or bounded harmonic function is constant if M has nonnegative Ricci curvature by establishing gradient estimates for the solutions to Laplacian equation, see also [6, 8, 11].

It is natural to consider similar Liouville type results for positive solutions to the nonlinear elliptic equation (1.1). In [10], Qian considered positive solutions to

$$\Delta u + au \log u = 0 \tag{1.2}$$

and proved the following

Theorem 1.1. (*B. Qian*) *Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional complete Riemannian manifold with the Ricci curvature $\text{Ric}(B(x, R)) \geq -K$, where*

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$K \geq 0$ is a constant. Let u be a positive solution to (1.2) on $B(x, R)$, then for any $\alpha > 0$,

$$\sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} \frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq C(n) \sqrt{(1 + \alpha) \left((a + K) + \frac{(1 + \alpha)}{R^2} \right) + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha}} |a|} L(x, R), \quad (1.3)$$

where $L(x, R) = \sup_{y \in B(x, R)} |\log u| < \infty$ and $C(n)$ is a constant depending only on the dimension n .

In particular, by letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (1.3), we obtain the following gradient estimates on complete noncompact Riemannian manifolds:

$$\frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq C(n) \sqrt{(1 + \alpha)(a + K) + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \alpha}{\alpha}} |a|} L, \quad (1.4)$$

where $L = \sup_M |\log u|$.

Remark 1.1. Clearly, from 1.4, it is easy to see that if $a + K < 0$ and $a < 0$, then any bounded positive solution to (1.2) must be a constant $u \equiv 1$. On the other hand, in [5], Huang and Ma also obtained the similar Liouville type result by a different method.

Let (M, g) be an n -dimensional complete Riemannian manifold and f be a smooth function defined on M . In general, the triple $(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$ is called a smooth metric measure space. The f -Laplacian operator is defined by

$$\Delta_f = e^f \operatorname{div}(e^{-f} \nabla) = \Delta - \nabla f \nabla,$$

which is symmetric in $L^2(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$.

It is well-known that the m -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature associated with the f -Laplacian is defined by (see [3, 4, 13])

$$\operatorname{Ric}_f^m = \operatorname{Ric} + \nabla^2 f - \frac{df \otimes df}{m - n},$$

where $m \geq n$ is a constant and $m = n$ if and only if f is a constant. Define

$$\operatorname{Ric}_f = \operatorname{Ric} + \nabla^2 f.$$

Then Ric_f can be seen as ∞ -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature. Recently, the ∞ -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature has become an important object of study in Riemannian geometry. The equation $\operatorname{Ric}_f = \rho \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ for some constant ρ is just the gradient Ricci soliton equation, which plays an important role in the study of Ricci flow (see [1]).

The aim of this paper is to generalize the results of Qian in [10] to the weighted nonlinear elliptic equation (1.1) under the assumption that the m -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature is bounded from blow. Our main results are as follows:

Theorem 1.2. *Let $(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$ be an n -dimensional complete smooth metric measure space with m -dimensions Bakry-Émery Ricci curvature*

$Ric_f^m(B(x, R)) \geq -K$, where $K \geq 0$ is a constant. Let u be a positive solution to the nonlinear equation (1.1) on $B(x, R)$, then there exists a constant $C = C(m)$, such that

$$\sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} \frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq C \sqrt{a + K + \frac{1}{R^2} + |b| + |a|L}. \quad (1.5)$$

where $L(x, R) := \sup_{y \in B(x, R)} |\log u| < \infty$.

In particular, by letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (1.5), we obtain the following gradient estimates on complete noncompact Riemannian manifolds:

$$\frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq C \sqrt{a + K + |b| + |a|L}, \quad (1.6)$$

where $L = \sup_M |\log u|$.

From (1.6), it is easy to obtain the following results:

Corollary 1.3. *Let $(M, g, e^{-f} dv)$ be an n -dimensional complete smooth metric measure space with $Ric_f^m \geq -K$. If u is a bounded positive solution to (1.1) with $a + K < 0$ and $a < 0$, then $u \equiv 1$. Furthermore, if $Ric_f^m \geq 0$ and $a \leq 0$, then any bounded positive solution to (1.1) must be $u \equiv 1$.*

Remark 1.2. When $m = n$ in Theorem 1.2, we have $Ric_f^m = Ric$ and $\Delta_f = \Delta$. Hence, in this case, our Theorem 1.2 becomes Theorem 1.1 of Qian. That is, our results of this paper generalize those of Qian in [10].

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

Lemma 2.1. *Let u be a bounded positive solution to the nonlinear equation (1.1), then we have,*

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u| &\geq \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m} - (au \log u + bu)^2 + Ric_f^m(\nabla u, \nabla u) \\ &\quad - (a + a \log u + b)|\nabla u|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

Proof. Since we have the Bochner-weitzenböck formula with respect to f -Laplacian, for any $u \in C^2(M)$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2} \Delta_f |\nabla u|^2 = |\nabla^2 u|^2 + Ric_f(\nabla u, \nabla u) + (\nabla u, \nabla \Delta_f u).$$

On the other hand,

$$\Delta_f |\nabla u|^2 = 2|\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u| + 2|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2,$$

hence

$$|\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u| = |\nabla^2 u|^2 + Ric_f(\nabla u, \nabla u) + (\nabla u, \nabla \Delta_f u) - |\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2.$$

Since u is a solution to (1.1), we obtain

$$|\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u| = |\nabla^2 u|^2 + Ric_f(\nabla u, \nabla u) - (a + a \log u + b)|\nabla u|^2 - |\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2.$$

If we consider a local normal chart at x in which $u_1(x) = |\nabla u|(x)$ and $u_j(x) = 0$ for $j \geq 2$, then $\nabla_i(|\nabla u|) = u_{1i}$, hence $|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2 = \sum_{i \geq 2} u_{1i}^2$. Since u is a solution to (1.1), in the above local chart we have at x

$$\sum_{i \geq 2} u_{ii} = -u_{11} - au \log u - bu + \nabla f \cdot \nabla u.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla^2 u|^2 - |\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2 &= \sum_{i \geq 1, j \geq 1} u_{ij}^2 - \sum_{j \geq 1} u_{1j}^2 = \sum_{i \geq 2, j \geq 1} u_{ij}^2 \geq \sum_{i \geq 2} u_{i1}^2 + \sum_{i \geq 2} u_{ii}^2 \\ &\geq \sum_{i \geq 2} u_{i1}^2 + \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\sum_{i \geq 2} u_{ii} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 2} u_{i1}^2 + \frac{1}{n-1} (-u_{11} - au \log u - bu + \nabla f \cdot \nabla u)^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{(n-1)(1+\alpha)} \sum_{i \geq 1} u_{i1}^2 - \frac{1}{(n-1)\alpha} (au \log u + bu - \nabla f \cdot \nabla u)^2 \\ &\geq -\frac{1}{(n-1)\alpha} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}\right) (au \log u + bu)^2 + (1+\epsilon) (\nabla f \cdot \nabla u)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(n-1)(1+\alpha)} \sum_{i \geq 1} u_{i1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i \geq 1} u_{i1}^2 - (au \log u + bu)^2 - \frac{(\nabla f \cdot \nabla u)^2}{m-n}, \end{aligned}$$

where we use the elementary inequality (see [12]) $(a+b)^2 \geq \frac{1}{1+\alpha} a^2 - \frac{1}{\alpha} b^2$ and $(a+b)^2 \leq (1+\epsilon)a^2 + (1+\frac{1}{\epsilon})b^2$ which holds for any $\alpha > 0$, $\epsilon > 0$. The last equality we choose $\alpha = \frac{m-n+1}{n-1}$ and $\epsilon = \frac{1}{m-n}$.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u| &\geq \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m} - (au \log u + bu)^2 - \frac{(\nabla f \cdot \nabla u)^2}{m-n} \\ &\quad + Ric_f(\nabla u, \nabla u) - (a + a \log u + b) |\nabla u|^2 \\ &= \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m} - (au \log u + bu)^2 + \left(Ric_f - \frac{df \otimes df}{m-n} \right) u_i u_j \quad (2.2) \\ &\quad - (a + a \log u + b) |\nabla u|^2 \\ &= \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m} - (au \log u + bu)^2 + Ric_f^m(\nabla u, \nabla u) \\ &\quad - (a + a \log u + b) |\nabla u|^2. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the prove of Lemma 2.1. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2.

Proof. Denote $\psi = |\nabla \log u| = \frac{|\nabla u|}{u}$, i.e.,

$$|\nabla u| = \psi u.$$

Direct computation gives

$$\nabla \psi = \frac{\nabla(|\nabla u|)}{u} - \frac{|\nabla u| \nabla u}{u^2}. \quad (2.3)$$

At the point where $\nabla u \neq 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f |\nabla u| &= \Delta_f (\psi u) = u \Delta_f \psi + \psi \Delta_f u + 2 \nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u \\ &= u \Delta_f \psi - \psi (a u \log u + b u) + 2 \nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u. \end{aligned}$$

This yields

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f \psi &= \frac{\Delta_f |\nabla u|}{u} + \psi (a \log u + b) - 2 \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} \\ &= \frac{|\nabla u| \Delta_f |\nabla u|}{|\nabla u| u} + \psi (a \log u + b) - 2 \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.1, we can derive,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f \psi &\geq \frac{\frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m} - (a u \log u + b u)^2 + Ric_f^m(\nabla u, \nabla u) - (a + a \log u + b) |\nabla u|^2}{|\nabla u| u} \\ &\quad + \psi (a \log u + b) - 2 \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} \\ &\geq \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{m |\nabla u| u} - \frac{(a \log u + b)^2}{\psi} - (a + K) \psi - 2 \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

For any $\delta > 0$, by (2.3)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} &= (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \delta \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} \\ &= (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \delta \frac{\nabla u}{u} \left(\frac{\nabla(|\nabla u|)}{u} - \frac{|\nabla u| \nabla u}{u^2} \right) \\ &= (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \delta \frac{\nabla(|\nabla u|) \cdot \nabla u}{u^2} - \delta \psi^3 \\ &\leq (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \delta \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)| \cdot |\nabla u|}{u^2} - \delta \psi^3 \\ &\leq (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \frac{\delta}{2} \left(\frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{|\nabla u| u} + \frac{|\nabla u|^3}{u^3} \right) - \delta \psi^3 \\ &= (2 - \delta) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \frac{\delta}{2} \frac{|\nabla(|\nabla u|)|^2}{|\nabla u| u} - \frac{\delta}{2} \psi^3. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\delta = \frac{2}{m}$ and substituting into (2.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_f \psi \geq & -(a + K)\psi - \left(2 - \frac{2}{m}\right) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{u} + \frac{\psi^3}{m} \\ & - \frac{(a \log u + b)^2}{\psi}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

Now we define

$$F(y) := (R^2 - d^2(x, y)) \frac{|\nabla u|(y)}{u(y)} = (R^2 - d^2)\psi(y),$$

and

$$\psi(y) = \frac{|\nabla u|(y)}{u(y)}, \quad y \in B(x, R).$$

Since $F|_{\partial B(x, R)} = 0$, if $\nabla u = 0$, then F can only achieve its maximum at some point $x_0 \in B(x, R)$, if $|\nabla u|(x_0) = 0$, the desired result holds. Then, without loss of generality, we can suppose $|\nabla u|(x_0) \neq 0$. Assume $x_0 \notin \text{cut}(x)$, by the maximum principle we have $\Delta_f F(x_0) \leq 0$ and $\nabla F(x_0) = 0$. It yields, at x_0 ,

$$\nabla F = -\psi \nabla d^2 + (R^2 - d^2) \nabla \psi = 0.$$

It holds,

$$\frac{\nabla \psi}{\psi} = \frac{\nabla d^2}{R^2 - d^2} = \frac{2d \nabla d}{R^2 - d^2} \quad (2.6)$$

and

$$\Delta_f F = \Delta_f((R^2 - d^2)\psi) = (R^2 - d^2)\Delta_f \psi - \psi \Delta_f d^2 - 2\nabla d^2 \nabla \psi \leq 0. \quad (2.7)$$

Hence, dividing by $(R^2 - d^2)\psi$ to both sides of (2.7) and combining (2.6), we have at x_0 ,

$$0 \geq \frac{\Delta_f \psi}{\psi} - \frac{\Delta_f d^2}{R^2 - d^2} - \frac{8d^2}{(R^2 - d^2)^2}.$$

By the f -Laplacian comparison theorem in [12] (see also [7] or [9]), we have

$$\Delta_f d^2 \leq C\sqrt{K}d \coth(\sqrt{K}d) \leq C\sqrt{K}d,$$

where C only depends on m . Together with (2.5), we have at x_0 ,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \geq & -(a + K) - \left(2 - \frac{2}{m}\right) \frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{\psi u} + \frac{\psi^2}{m} \\ & - \frac{(a \log u + b)^2}{\psi^2} - \frac{C\sqrt{K}d}{R^2 - d^2} - \frac{8d^2}{(R^2 - d^2)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

By (2.6),

$$\frac{\nabla \psi \cdot \nabla u}{\psi u} = \frac{2d}{R^2 - d^2} \frac{\nabla d \cdot \nabla u}{u} \leq \frac{2d\psi}{R^2 - d^2},$$

then multiplying both sides of (2.8) by $\psi^2(R^2 - d^2)^4$, combining with $\psi = \frac{F}{R^2 - d^2}$, we can derive

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq \frac{1}{m}F^4 - \frac{4(m-1)}{m}dF^3 - (R^2 - d^2)^4(a \log u + b)^2 \\ &\quad - ((a+K)(R^2 - d^2)^2 + 8d^2 + C\sqrt{K}d(R^2 - d^2))F^2 \\ &\geq \frac{1}{m}F^4 - 4RF^3 - ((a+K)R^2 + C\sqrt{K}R + 8)R^2F^2 \\ &\quad - R^8(a \log u + b)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\frac{1}{2m}F^4 - 4RF^3 \geq -8mR^2F^2$, it holds

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2m}F^4 - ((a+K)R^2 + C\sqrt{K}R + C)R^2F^2 \\ - R^8(a \log u + b)^2 \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

It follows

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{y \in B(x, R)} (R^2 - d^2(x, y)) |\nabla \log u| &\leq F(x_0) \\ &\leq \sqrt{2m((a+K)R^2 + C\sqrt{K}R + C)R^2 + \sqrt{2m}(|b| + |a|L)R^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Restricting on the ball $B(x, \frac{R}{2})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} \frac{3R^2}{4} |\nabla \log u| &\leq \sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} (R^2 - d^2(x, y)) |\nabla \log u| \leq F(x_0) \\ &\leq \sqrt{2m((a+K)R^2 + C\sqrt{K}R + C)R^2 + \sqrt{2m}(|b| + |a|L)R^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we can derive

$$\sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} \frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq \sqrt{4m(a+K + C\frac{\sqrt{K}}{R} + \frac{C}{R^2}) + \sqrt{8m}(|b| + |a|L)}.$$

Then use the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we obtain

$$\sup_{y \in B(x, \frac{R}{2})} \frac{|\nabla u|}{u} \leq C\sqrt{a+K + \frac{1}{R^2} + |b| + |a|L}.$$

Now let $R \rightarrow \infty$, this yields, for any $x \in M$,

$$\psi(x) \leq \psi(x_0) \leq C\sqrt{a+K + |b| + |a|L}.$$

This completes the prove of theorem 1.2. \square

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