

Regularity theory for fully nonlinear elliptic equations

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(based on a joint work with E. Teixeira, UFC and ICMC-USP)

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The Problem and Some Motivation

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Notice that uniformly elliptic operators are **monotone increasing** and **Lipschitz**.

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Even worse: given $0 < \tau < 1$ it is possible to build up F_τ , uniformly elliptic such that solutions are not of class $C^{1,\tau}$.

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Our Result

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Notice that F , F^* and F_μ have the same ellipticity constants.

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Central the idea of the **geometric tangential methods**;

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Applications to regularity theory

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[Silvestre and Teixeira \(14\)](#): smoothness of solutions to

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In particular, the authors show that u is of class $C_{loc}^{1,Log-Lip}(B_1)$.

Result - a priori $W^{2,p}$ estimates

Theorem (P.-Teixeira): Let u be a viscosity solution of $F(D^2u) = f(x)$ with $\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} = 1$. Assume that the recession function F^* associated with F , has $C^{1,1}$ estimates and that $f \in L^p(B_1)$, for $d < p < \infty$. Then,

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2. $\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} + \|f\|_{L^p B_1} \right).$

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A few definitions

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$$\underline{G}_M(v, \Omega) \doteq \{x_0 \in \Omega \mid \exists P \text{ with } P(x_0) = v(x_0) \text{ and } P \leq v\};$$

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Critical step: to study the decay of $|A_t|$.

A priori regularity in $W^{2,\delta}(B_{1/2})$

Proposition, Lin (86) Let u be a viscosity solution of $F(D^2u) = f(x)$ in B_1 with $\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} = 1$ and $f \in L^p(B_1)$. Then, there exists $\delta > 0$, universal, so that $u \in W^{2,\delta}(B_{1/2})$ and

$$\|u\|_{W^{2,\delta}(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left(\|u\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} + \|f\|_{L^p(B_1)} \right).$$

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This inequality allows us to conclude the proof.

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In addition, our result yields that $S(\lambda, \Lambda, f) \cap W^{2,p}$ **is dense in** $S(\lambda, \Lambda, f)$;

Conjecture:

Summary and final remarks

Regularity theory: **rigid assumptions** yield remarkable results, whereas more general cases seem to be highly **pathological**;

Geometric tangential method: enable us to establish **a priori regularity theory** in $W^{2,p}$ under minimal assumptions on F ;

In addition, our result yields that $S(\lambda, \Lambda, f) \cap W^{2,p}$ **is dense in** $S(\lambda, \Lambda, f)$;

Conjecture: solutions are $p - BMO(B_{1/2})$.

Thank you all for coming!!

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Thank you Diogo!!