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OPTIMAL FUNCTION SPACES FOR CONTINUITY OF THE HESSIAN DETERMINANT AS A DISTRIBUTION

ERIC BAER AND DAVID JERISON

ABSTRACT. We establish optimal continuity results for the action of the Hessian determinant on spaces of Besov type into the space of distributions on \mathbb{R}^N . In particular, inspired by recent work of Brezis and Nguyen on the distributional Jacobian determinant, we show that the action is continuous on the Besov space of fractional order $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$, and that all continuity results in this scale of Besov spaces are consequences of this result.

A key ingredient in the argument is the characterization of $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ as the space of traces of functions in the Sobolev space $W^{2,N}(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})$ on the subspace \mathbb{R}^N of codimension 2. The most delicate and elaborate part of the analysis is the construction of a counterexample to continuity in $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, p)$ with $p > N$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Fix $N \geq 2$ and consider the class of scalar-valued functions u on \mathbb{R}^N . The goal of this paper is to identify when the Hessian determinant $\det(D^2u)$ makes sense as a distribution on \mathbb{R}^N . In the case $N = 2$, it is a well known consequence of integration by parts identities that the Hessian determinant is well defined and continuous on $W^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ (see [I]). For $N \geq 3$, spaces of integer order no longer suffice for optimal results — in fact, we will show below that $u \mapsto \det(D^2u)$ is well defined and continuous from a function space of fractional order $2 - \frac{2}{N}$ into the space of distributions.

In particular, we consider the scale of Besov spaces on \mathbb{R}^N , which we denote by $B(s, p) = B_s^{p,p}$, with norm defined below in (1.1), and we characterize the spaces in this scale on which the Hessian determinant acts continuously. Indeed, continuity of the operator corresponds to a single master theorem in the space $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$: the action is continuous on this space, and consequently on every $B(s, p)$ satisfying $B(s, p) \subseteq B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$.¹ Moreover, the action is not continuous on any other space in the scale.

Our theorem is inspired by a recent theorem of Brezis and Nguyen [BN1] characterizing the spaces $B(s, p)$ of vector-valued maps $f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ on which the Jacobian determinant $\det(Df)$ acts continuously (see also [Mi]). They show that the Jacobian determinant is continuous from the space $B(1 - \frac{1}{N}, N)$ into the space of distributions, and that continuity fails for any space in this scale for which the inclusion $B(s, p) \subseteq B_{\text{loc}}(1 - \frac{1}{N}, N)$ does not hold (note that in [BN1] the Besov space $B(1 - \frac{1}{N}, N)$ is denoted by $W^{1-\frac{1}{N}, N}$).

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¹Here, $B_{\text{loc}}(s, p)$ denotes the space of all f such that $\chi f \in B(s, p)$ for all $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

We now give a formal statement of our main results. For $1 < s < 2$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$, let $B(s, p)$ be the function space defined via the norm

$$\|u\|_{s,p} := \|u\|_{W^{1,p}} + \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|Du(x) - Du(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{N+\sigma p}} dx dy \right)^{1/p} \quad (1.1)$$

where $\sigma = s - 1$ satisfies $0 < \sigma < 1$. Our first result establishes $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ stability of the Hessian determinant.

Theorem 1.1. *Fix $N \geq 3$. Then for all $u_1, u_2, \varphi \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ one has*

$$\left| \int \left(\det(D^2 u_1) - \det(D^2 u_2) \right) \varphi dx \right| \leq C \|u_1 - u_2\|_{2 - \frac{2}{N}, N} (\|u_1\|_{2 - \frac{2}{N}, N}^{N-1} + \|u_2\|_{2 - \frac{2}{N}, N}^{N-1}) \|D^2 \varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)}. \quad (1.2)$$

Standard approximation arguments give the following corollary, which asserts existence of the Hessian determinant as a distribution for functions in the Besov space $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$.

Corollary 1.2. *The operator $u \mapsto \det(D^2 u) : C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}'$ can be extended uniquely as a continuous mapping denoted $u \mapsto \mathcal{H}(u)$ from the space $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ to the space of distributions $\mathcal{D}'(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Moreover, for $u_1, u_2 \in B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$, the estimate (1.2) holds with the left side replaced by*

$$|\langle \mathcal{H}(u_1) - \mathcal{H}(u_2), \varphi \rangle|.$$

As we mentioned above, the analogues of Theorem 1.1 and Corollary 1.2 are well known in the case $N = 2$, when the regularity index becomes an integer, in which case the appropriate function space is the usual Sobolev space $W^{1,2}$.

Having established our positive results concerning continuity of the Hessian determinant, we next address the question of optimality.

Theorem 1.3 (Optimality in the scale $B(s, p)$). *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 < s < 2$ be such that $B(s, p) \not\subset B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$. Then there exist $u_k \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and a test function $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that*

$$\|u_k\|_{s,p} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty, \quad (1.3)$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 u_k) \varphi dx \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow \infty. \quad (1.4)$$

Since complete characterizations of the parameters s and p for which $B(s, p) \subset B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ are well known (see Remark 1.4 below), the assertions of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3 correspond to an explicit characterization of the continuity properties in the scale $B(s, p)$.

Having stated our main results, let us now describe the structure of the arguments involved. The proof of Theorem 1.1, given in Section 2, is inspired by [BN1], in which the analogous theorem for the Jacobian determinant is proved using an extension of $f : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ to a function on \mathbb{R}^{N+1} and a corresponding restriction or trace theorem. It turns out that the optimal results for the Hessian require an extension of the scalar function u to \mathbb{R}^{N+2} (see Lemma 2.1). Indeed, we can identify the space $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ as a natural candidate for a single ‘‘master function space’’ by looking at known optimal continuity results in the scale of spaces $W^{1,q} \cap W^{2,r}$

(see [FM] and [DM]). In retrospect, one can also predict the numerology from the work of P. Olver [O] concerning higher order operators and integer-order function spaces.

In analogy with [BN1], the statement of Theorem 1.1 immediately gives several corollaries; in particular, an appeal to interpolation inequalities shows that continuity in $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ implies that the Hessian determinant, interpreted as a distribution, is continuous in each of the spaces $W^{1,q}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap W^{2,r}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, with $1 < q, r < \infty$, $\frac{2}{q} + \frac{N-2}{r} = 1$, $N \geq 3$. Indeed, such results were already known, with attention also paid to the cases in which various notions of weak convergence suffice; see [DM, FM, I, DGG] and the references cited therein. Note that endpoint issues can be somewhat delicate: in particular, the result of Theorem 1.1 does not establish continuity in the space $W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^3) \cap W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R}^3)$ — however, the relevant continuity result does hold at this endpoint by arguments of [DM] and [FM].

We now turn to the proof of the $B(s, p)$ optimality result, Theorem 1.3, which is contained in sections 3, 4, and 5. The analogous example of failure of continuity in the work of Brezis-Nguyen is the result of an elaborate construction: a sum of well-chosen atoms, scaled at lacunary frequencies. Our construction is even more involved: we begin by identifying a suitable class of atoms of the form

$$u(x) = x_N \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} g(x_i), \quad g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

for which the Hessian determinant has a uniform sign on $\{x : x_N > 0\}$. We then consider a sum of these atoms rescaled at lacunary frequencies, and our task is to establish blowup for the Hessian determinant of the sum in the sense of distributions. It is in this step that the essential complications arise. To estimate the Hessian determinant appropriately, we must bound interactions between terms in the sum, and this means that we must keep track of cancellation and reinforcement of Fourier modes in N -multilinear expressions. Indeed, to obtain the cancellations required to complete the argument, we must use a lacunary sequence that is much more sparse than exponential (see (5.1)).

Remark 1.4. *To interpret the assertions of Theorem 1.1, Corollary 1.2, and Theorem 1.3, we recall the embedding properties of the scale of spaces $B(s, p)$ (with $1 < s < 2$, $1 < p < \infty$) into the space $B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ (see [S2, Tr, BN1]):*

- (a) *for $s + \frac{2}{N} > 1 + \max\{1, \frac{N}{p}\}$, the embedding $B(s, p) \subset B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ holds;*
- (b) *for $s + \frac{2}{N} < 1 + \max\{1, \frac{N}{p}\}$, the embedding fails;*
- (c) *for $s + \frac{2}{N} = 1 + \max\{1, \frac{N}{p}\}$, there are two sub-cases:*
 - (i) *if $p \leq N$, then the embedding $B(s, p) \subset B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ holds; while*
 - (ii) *if $p > N$, the embedding fails.*

In [BN1], Brezis and Nguyen obtain several additional results for the Jacobian determinant (see also [IM]). In our analogous context, we have obtained results which (i) recover classical weak convergence results in the spaces $W^{1,q} \cap W^{2,r}$ for suitable $1 \leq q, r \leq \infty$ in a quantitative form, and (ii) address the question of how weak the norm can be taken on the difference $u_1 - u_2$. We plan to return to this issue in a subsequent work [BJ2].

In [O], P. Olver considers higher-order notions of Jacobian determinants and the associated minors, and studies stability properties with respect to weak convergence

on (integer-order) Sobolev spaces for these operators. Olver defines the notion of an m th order Jacobian determinant of degree r on the space $W^{m-\lfloor \frac{m}{r} \rfloor, \gamma} \cap W^{m-\lfloor \frac{m}{r} \rfloor-1, \delta}$, for suitable choices of $1 \leq \gamma, \delta \leq \infty$. We expect that there are fractional versions of his results, for instance that the m th order Jacobian determinant of degree r should be continuous from the space $B(m - \frac{m}{r}, r)$ into the space of distributions. Other generalized notions of the Hessian determinant are considered in [FM, F, Je, JJ, Ju].

1.1. Organization of the paper. We conclude this introduction by outlining the structure of the remainder of the paper. In Section 2, we give the proof of Theorem 1.1, the positive result concerning distributional stability of the Hessian determinant. We then turn to the question of optimality in Sections 3, 4 and 5. In Section 3 we use scaling arguments to establish Theorem 1.3 in the case $p \geq N$ with $s + \frac{2}{N} < 1 + \frac{N}{p}$. In Section 4, we establish Theorem 1.3 in the case $p > N$, $s < 2 - \frac{2}{N}$ by constructing an explicit example, which we call an atom. In Section 5, which comprises the bulk of the paper, we establish Theorem 1.3 in the remaining case $p > N$, $s = 2 - \frac{2}{N}$, using a lacunary sum of atoms. The atoms are the same as in Section 4. In Appendix A, we recall some divergence and integration by parts formulas required in our proof. In Appendix B we review the proof of the appropriate codimension two Besov extension lemma we require. In Appendix C we give a more direct and explicit proof of the cancellations needed in the lacunary construction in dimension $N = 3$.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We begin the proof with a lemma expressing the action of the Hessian determinant as a distribution in terms of an extension.

Lemma 2.1. *Fix $N \geq 2$ and let $u, \varphi \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be given. Then there exists a collection*

$$(p_{i,j} : 1 \leq i, j \leq N+2)$$

of homogeneous polynomials of degree N in $(N+2)^2$ variables (arranged in an $(N+2) \times (N+2)$ matrix) such that for every pair of extensions

$$U \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, 1) \times [0, 1)) \quad \text{of } u$$

and

$$\Phi \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, 1) \times [0, 1)) \quad \text{of } \varphi$$

we have the identity

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 u) \varphi \, dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N+2} \sum_{j=1}^{N+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N+2}} p_{i,j}(D^2 U(\tilde{x})) (\partial_{i,j} \Phi)(\tilde{x}) \, d\tilde{x}. \quad (2.1)$$

where $\tilde{x} = (x, x_{N+1}, x_{N+2}) \in \mathbb{R}^{N+2}$.

Proof. Denote $\partial_i = (\partial/\partial x_i)$ and row vectors of length N ,

$$\widehat{\nabla}_i U := (\partial_1 U, \partial_2 U, \dots, \partial_{i-1} U, \partial_{i+1} U, \dots, \partial_{N+1} U); \quad R_m(i) := \partial_m \widehat{\nabla}_i U \quad (2.2)$$

The result of [BN1, Lemma 3], applied to the vector-valued function $\nabla_x u \in C^1(\Omega; \mathbb{R}^N)$ gives the identity

$$\int_{\Omega} \det(D^2 u)(x) \varphi(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (-1)^{N-i} \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)} \det(R(i)) (\partial_i \Phi) \Big|_{x_{N+2}=0} dx dx_{N+1}, \quad (2.3)$$

where, for each $\tilde{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{N+2}$ and $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N+1\}$, and the matrix $R(i) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ has rows $R_m(i)$, $m = 1, \dots, N$, defined by (2.2). (For completeness, (2.3) is proved in Appendix A.)

Applying the fundamental theorem of calculus, we write the right-hand side of (2.3) as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (-1)^{N+1-i} A(i), \quad (2.4)$$

with

$$A(i) := \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \partial_{N+2} \left[\det(R(i)) (\partial_i \Phi)(\tilde{x}) \right] d\tilde{x}.$$

Hence,

$$A(i) = \sum_{j=1}^N A_j(i) + \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(R(i)) (\partial_{i, N+2} \Phi) d\tilde{x}. \quad (2.5)$$

where, for each $1 \leq i \leq N+1$ and $1 \leq j \leq N$, we have defined

$$A_j(i) := \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(B_j^*(i)) (\partial_i \Phi) d\tilde{x},$$

with $B_j^*(i)$ as the $N \times N$ matrix having rows given by

$$(B_j^*(i))_m = \begin{cases} \partial_{N+2} R_j(i) & \text{if } m = j, \\ R_m(i) & \text{if } m \neq j, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq N.$$

Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, N+1\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. Using the integration by parts formula (A.2) in the expression $A_j(i)$ with respect to the variable x_j , we therefore obtain

$$A_j(i) = - \left(\sum_{\substack{k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \\ k \neq j}} \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(C_{j,k}^*(i)) (\partial_i \Phi) d\tilde{x} \right) - \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(D_j^*(i)) (\partial_{i,j} \Phi) d\tilde{x},$$

where $C_{j,k}^*(i)$ is the $N \times N$ matrix with rows given by

$$(C_{j,k}^*(i))_m = \begin{cases} \partial_{N+2} \widehat{\nabla}_i U & \text{if } m = j, \\ \partial_j R_k(i) & \text{if } m = k, \\ R_m(i) & \text{if } m \notin \{j, k\}, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq N$$

and where $D_j^*(i)$ is the $N \times N$ matrix with rows given by

$$(D_j^*(i))_m = \begin{cases} \partial_{N+2} \widehat{\nabla}_i U & \text{if } m = j \\ R_m(i) & \text{if } m \neq j \end{cases} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq N.$$

Taking the sum in j , we get

$$\begin{aligned}
A(i) = & - \left(\sum_{\substack{(j,k) \in \{1, \dots, N\}^2 \\ j \neq k}} \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(C_{j,k}^*(i)) (\partial_i \Phi) d\tilde{x} \right) \\
& - \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(D_j^*(i)) (\partial_{i,j} \Phi) d\tilde{x} \right) \\
& + \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \det(R(i)) (\partial_{i,N+2} \Phi) d\tilde{x}. \tag{2.6}
\end{aligned}$$

Now, note that for each $(j, k) \in \{1, \dots, N\}^2$ with $j \neq k$ the definition of $R_j(i)$ and $R_k(i)$ in (2.2) implies $\partial_j R_k(i) = \partial_k R_j(i)$. Combining this equality with the alternating property of the determinant, we obtain

$$\det(C_{j,k}^*(i)) = -\det(C_{k,j}^*(i)), \quad j \neq k,$$

and the first summation on the right-hand side of (2.6) is equal to zero.

Taking the sum in i (and recalling (2.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.3) = & \int_{\Omega \times (0,1)^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (-1)^{N+1-i} \left\{ \left(- \sum_{j=1}^N \det(D_j^*(i)) (\partial_{i,j} \Phi) \right) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \det(R(i)) (\partial_{i,N+2} \Phi) \right\} \right] d\tilde{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

The right-hand side has the desired form, completing the proof of Lemma 2.1. \square

Now we can finish the proof of Theorem 1.1. By a well known theorem of E. M. Stein, there is a bounded linear extension operator

$$E : B^{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow B^{2, N}(\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, 1)^2).$$

See Appendix B for details.

Let $u_1, u_2 \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be given along with $\varphi \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and set

$$U_i = Eu_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \quad \text{and } \Phi = E\varphi.$$

We then have, using Proposition B.1 in Appendix B,

$$\|D^2 U_i\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^N \times (0,1) \times (0,1))} \leq C \|u_i\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}, \quad i = 1, 2, \tag{2.7}$$

and

$$\|D^2 \Phi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N \times (0,1) \times (0,1))} \leq C \|D^2 \varphi\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)}. \tag{2.8}$$

Applying Lemma 2.1 and invoking the bound

$$|p(A) - p(B)| \leq C(|A| + |B|)^{N-1} |A - B|, \quad A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{(N+2) \times (N+2)},$$

which is valid for any fixed homogeneous polynomial p of degree N , we find that the left-hand side of (1.2) is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=1}^{N+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times (0,1) \times (0,1)} |p_{i,j}(D^2 U_1) - p_{i,j}(D^2 U_2)| |\partial_{i,j} \Phi| d\tilde{x} \\
& \leq \sum_{i,j=1}^{N+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times (0,1) \times (0,1)} C(|D^2 U_1| + |D^2 U_2|)^{N-1} |D^2(U_1 - U_2)| |\partial_{i,j} \Phi| d\tilde{x}.
\end{aligned}$$

Estimating the right-hand side of the expression above using Hölder's inequality and (2.7)–(2.8), we obtain (1.2). This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

3. OPTIMALITY RESULTS I ($p \leq N$): SCALING ANALYSIS.

In this section we establish the optimality results of Theorem 1.3 in the cases $p \leq N$. By Remark 1.4, the inclusion $B(s, p) \subset B_{\text{loc}}(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N)$ fails whenever $s + \frac{2}{N} < 1 + \frac{N}{p}$. Thus we shall see that continuous dependence fails for reasons of homogeneity.

Proposition 3.1. *Fix $N \geq 3$, $1 < p \leq N$, and $0 < s < 2$ satisfying $s + \frac{2}{N} < 1 + \frac{N}{p}$. Then there exist $u_k \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and a test function $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfying the conditions (1.3) and (1.4) of Theorem 1.3.*

Proof. Let $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with $\text{supp } g \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : |x| < 1\}$, and consider $g_\epsilon : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$g_\epsilon(x) = \epsilon^\sigma g\left(\frac{x}{\epsilon}\right), \quad 0 < \epsilon < 1,$$

where $\sigma > 0$ is a fixed parameter specified later. For $0 < \epsilon < 1$,

$$\|g_\epsilon\|_{s,p} \leq \|g_\epsilon\|_{L^p}^{1-\frac{s}{2}} \|D^2 g_\epsilon\|_{L^p}^{\frac{s}{2}} = \epsilon^{\sigma+\frac{N}{p}-s} \|g\|_{L^p}^{1-\frac{s}{2}} \|D^2 g\|_{L^p}^{\frac{s}{2}}$$

To establish (1.4), we start by showing that g can be chosen so that, in addition,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g) |x|^2 dx \neq 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Indeed, define

$$g(x) = \int_0^{|x|} h(s) ds \text{ for } x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

for some $h \in C_c^\infty((0, 1))$ satisfying

$$\int_0^1 h(r) dr = 0, \quad \int_0^1 h(r)^N r dr \neq 0.$$

The first condition implies that g is compactly supported in the unit ball. Furthermore, $\det(D^2 g) = (h(r)r)^{N-1} h'(r)$. (See [DM], p. 59, where this identity was used for similar purposes.) Therefore,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g) |x|^2 dx = C_N \int_0^\infty h(r)^{N-1} h'(r) r^2 dr = -\frac{2C_N}{N} \int_0^1 h(r)^N r dr \neq 0.$$

In other words, the second condition on h implies (3.1).

Let $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be such that $\varphi(x) = |x|^2 + O(|x|^3)$ as $x \rightarrow 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g_\epsilon) \varphi dx &= \epsilon^{(\sigma-2)N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det((D^2 g)(x/\epsilon)) \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \epsilon^{(\sigma-1)N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g(x)) \varphi(\epsilon x) dx \\ &= \epsilon^{(\sigma-1)N+2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g(x)) |x|^2 dx + O(\epsilon^{(\sigma-1)N+3}). \end{aligned}$$

Whenever $s + \frac{2}{N} < 1 + \frac{N}{p}$, we may choose σ so that

$$s - \frac{N}{p} < \sigma < 1 - \frac{2}{N}.$$

It follows that

$$\|g_\epsilon\|_{s,p} \leq C\epsilon^{\sigma + \frac{N}{p} - s} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 g_\epsilon) \varphi dx \right| \geq c\epsilon^{(\sigma-1)N+2} \rightarrow \infty \quad \text{as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

□

4. OPTIMALITY RESULTS II ($p > N$, $s < 2 - \frac{2}{N}$): CONSTRUCTION OF ATOMS.

A fundamental tool in the rest of our analysis is a formula due to B.Y. Chen [C] for the Hessian determinant of functions $F : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given as a tensor product

$$F(x) = \prod_{i=1}^N f_i(x_i), \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Writing $F(x) = \exp(\log(f_1) + \dots + \log(f_N))$, an application of [C, identity (3.1) on pg. 31] gives

$$\det(D^2 F) = F(x)^{N-2} \left\{ \left(\prod_{i=1}^N g_i(x_i) \right) + \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\prod_{i \neq j} g_i(x_i) \right) [f'_j(x_j)]^2 \right\} \quad (4.1)$$

with

$$g_i(x) = f''_i(x) f_i(x) - [f'_i(x)]^2, \quad 1 \leq i \leq N.$$

Proposition 4.1. *Fix $N \geq 3$, $N < p < \infty$, and $0 < s < 2 - \frac{2}{N}$. Let $\Omega \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : x_N > 0\}$ be a nonempty open set, and let $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be a smooth cutoff function with $\chi = 1$ on Ω . For each $k \geq 1$, define $u_k : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$*

$$u_k = k^{-\alpha} \chi(x) x_N \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin^2(kx_i)$$

with $s < \alpha < 2 - \frac{2}{N}$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$. Then for any $\Omega' \subset\subset \Omega$ and $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ with $\varphi \geq 0$, and $\varphi = 1$ on Ω' , the functions u_k satisfy the conditions (1.3) and (1.4) of Theorem 1.3.

Proof. We begin by showing (1.3). This follows by writing

$$\|u_k\|_{s,p} \leq C \|u_k\|_{L^p}^{1-\frac{s}{2}} \|u_k\|_{W^{2,p}}^{\frac{s}{2}} \leq C k^{s-\alpha},$$

where the second inequality follows from the bounds

$$\|u_k\|_{L^p} \leq C \|u_k\|_{L^\infty} \leq C k^{-\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad \|D^2 u_k\|_{L^p} \leq C \|D^2 u_k\|_{L^\infty} \leq C k^{2-\alpha}$$

with constants depending on the measure of $\text{supp } \chi$. The desired convergence (1.3) now follows immediately from the condition $s < \alpha$.

On the other hand, by using (4.1) we obtain, for $x \in \Omega$,

$$\det(D^2 u_k)(x) = -(-2)^N k^{2(N-1)-N\alpha} x_N^{N-2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin(kx_i) \right)^{2(N-1)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \cos^2(kx_j) \right).$$

Thus $\det(D^2 u_k)$ does not change sign in Ω , and

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 u_k) \varphi dx \right| \geq \left| \int_{\Omega'} \det(D^2 u_k) dx \right|$$

$$= k^{2N-2-N\alpha} \int_{\Omega'} x_N^{N-2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin(kx_i) \right)^{2(N-1)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \cos^2(kx_j) \right) dx. \quad (4.2)$$

Finally, the right-hand side of (4.2) is bounded from below by a multiple of $k^{2N-2-N\alpha}$, and, by hypothesis, $2N - 2 - N\alpha > 0$. Therefore, we have (1.4), completing the proof of the proposition. \square

Note that if N is even, the argument of this section works equally well with the simpler choice

$$u_k = k^{-\alpha} x_N \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin(kx_i), \quad k \geq 1,$$

whose Hessian determinant is

$$\det(D^2 u_k) = (-1)^{\frac{N}{2}} k^{2(N-1)-N\alpha} x_N^{N-2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin(kx_i) \right)^{N-2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \cos^2(kx_i) \right).$$

5. OPTIMALITY RESULTS III ($p > N$, $s = 2 - \frac{2}{N}$): INTERACTIONS OF ATOMS.

In this section, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.3 by establishing the result in the remaining case, when $p > N$ and $s = 2 - \frac{2}{N}$. In this case, we will need a highly lacunary sum of atoms.

For each $k \geq 1$, fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $k \geq 2$ and define n_ℓ by²

$$n_\ell = k^{(N^{3\ell})}, \quad \ell = 1, 2, \dots \quad (5.1)$$

Define $w_k : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$w_k(x) = \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{n_\ell^{2-(2/N)} \ell^{1/N}} g_\ell(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with $g_\ell : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$g_\ell(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin^2(n_\ell x_i), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Finally define $u_k : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$u_k(x) = \chi(x) w_k(x) x_N \quad (5.2)$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, where $\chi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is a smooth cutoff function satisfying $\chi(x) = 1$ for $x \in (0, 2\pi)^N$.

Proposition 5.1. *Fix $N \geq 3$, $N < p < \infty$, and $s = 2 - \frac{2}{N}$. Then, there exists $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with*

$$\varphi(x) = \prod_{i=1}^N \varphi_i(x_i), \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

²Our methods can be tightened somewhat to yield slightly better growth rates, but even with sharper estimates in place the ordinary exponential growth of lacunary-type sequences of the form $n_\ell \sim C^\ell$ does not suffice.

and $\text{supp } \varphi \subset (0, 2\pi)^N$, and there exist $c > 0$ and K_0 such that u_k defined by (5.2) satisfies

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \|u_k\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, p} < \infty \quad (5.3)$$

and

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 u_k)(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \geq c(\log k) - K_0, \quad k \geq 1. \quad (5.4)$$

Note that the case $p > N$, $s = 2 - \frac{2}{N}$ of Theorem 1.3 follows by setting

$$\tilde{u}_k := \frac{u_k}{\sqrt{\log(k)}}$$

for any sequence $k \rightarrow \infty$. Furthermore, in light of Remark 1.4, Proposition 5.1 completes the proof of the remaining cases of Theorem 1.3.

Proof of boundedness (5.3) in Proposition 5.1. The argument is nearly the same as the argument in [BN1] and does not require super-exponential lacunarity. Standard estimates for products in fractional order spaces show that it suffices to estimate $\|w_k\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, p}$ on \mathbb{T}^N . Moreover, the Littlewood-Paley characterization of the Besov space $B^{2-\frac{2}{N}, p}(\mathbb{T}^N)$ (see, e.g. [Tr]) implies

$$\|w\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, p} \leq C \left(\|w\|_{L^p([0, 2\pi]^N)}^p + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{(2-\frac{2}{N})jp} \|P_R(w)\|_{L^p([0, 2\pi]^N)}^p \right)^{1/p} \quad (5.5)$$

for suitable³ operators $P_j : L^p \rightarrow L^p$ such that there exists $C > 0$ with

$$\|P_j f\|_{L^p} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p}, \quad j \geq 1$$

and

$$\text{supp } (\widehat{P_j f}) \subset \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^N : 2^{j-1} < |n| < 2^{j+2}\}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots$$

We then have

$$\|P_j(w_k)\|_{L^p} \leq \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{(n_\ell)^{2-(2/N)\ell^{1/N}}} \|P_j(g_\ell)\|_{L^p} \quad (5.6)$$

To bound $P_j g_\ell$, write g_ℓ in exponential form,

$$g_\ell(x) = \sum_{\varepsilon \in \{-1, 0, 1\}^{N-1}} a_\varepsilon e^{2n_\ell i \varepsilon \cdot \hat{x}} \quad (5.7)$$

for $\hat{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1}$ and $x = (\hat{x}, x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and with $|a_\varepsilon| \leq 1$ for each ε . Define

$$S(j, \ell) = \{\varepsilon \in \{-1, 0, 1\}^{N-1} : 2^{j-1} \leq 2n_\ell |\varepsilon| < 2^{j+2}\},$$

and

$$\tilde{\chi}(j, \ell) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } S(j, \ell) \neq \emptyset \\ 0 & \text{if } S(j, \ell) = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

³The operators P_j are defined by

$$P_j(\sum \alpha_\ell e^{i\ell \cdot x}) = \sum_{2^j \leq |\ell| < 2^{j+1}} \left(\rho\left(\frac{|\ell|}{2^{j+1}}\right) - \rho\left(\frac{|\ell|}{2^j}\right) \right) \alpha_\ell e^{i\ell \cdot x}$$

for $j \geq 1$, where $\rho \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ is a suitably chosen bump function.

Noting that there are at most 3^{N-1} terms in the summation in (5.7),

$$\|P_j(g_\ell)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T}^N)} \leq C_N \tilde{\chi}(j, \ell) \quad (5.8)$$

Next, observe that if $S(j, \ell) \neq \emptyset$, then

$$\frac{2^{j-2}}{\sqrt{N-1}} \leq n_\ell < 2^{j+1}. \quad (5.9)$$

The lacunary property of the sequence n_ℓ implies that for each fixed j , $\tilde{\chi}(j, \ell) \neq 0$ for at most one value of ℓ . Indeed, if $S(j, \ell_1) \neq \emptyset$ and $\ell_2 > \ell_1$, then

$$\frac{2^{j-2}}{\sqrt{N}} < n_{\ell_1} \implies n_{\ell_2} = k^{(N^{3\ell_2} - N^{3\ell_1})} n_{\ell_1} \geq 2^{(N^6 - N^3)} n_{\ell_1} \geq 8\sqrt{N} n_{\ell_1} > 2^{j+1},$$

which implies that $S(j, \ell_2) = \emptyset$. Thus, applying (5.6), (5.8), and the fact that the sum has a single term at the value of ℓ for which n_ℓ is comparable to 2^j , we have

$$\|P_j w_k\|_{L^p}^p \leq \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{C_N \tilde{\chi}(j, \ell)}{n_\ell^{(2-2/N)\ell^{1/N}}} \right)^p \leq C \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{\tilde{\chi}(j, \ell)}{2^{(2-2/N)j p \ell^{p/N}}}. \quad (5.10)$$

Combining (5.10) with (5.5), we find

$$(5.5) \leq C \left(\|w_k\|_{L_x^p}^p + \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{\ell^{p/N}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \tilde{\chi}(j, \ell) \right) \right)^{1/p}.$$

The constraint (5.9) also implies that there are only finitely many terms depending only on dimension in the sum $\sum_j \tilde{\chi}(j, \ell)$ for each fixed ℓ . Moreover, the sum over ℓ of $\ell^{-p/N}$ is bounded independent of k because $p > N$. Finally, the factor $1/n_\ell^{2-2/N}$ in the series defining w_k shows that $\|w_k\|_{L^p}$ is uniformly bounded in k . In all, (5.5) is bounded independent of k , and this completes the proof of (5.3). \square

Having established (5.3), it remains to show (5.4), the distributional blow-up of $\det(D^2 u_k)$. For notational convenience, we introduce $f_\ell : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, given by

$$f_\ell(x) = x_N g_\ell(x) = x_N \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin^2(n_\ell x_i), \quad (5.11)$$

for $\ell \geq 1$. Fix $k \geq 1$ and note that it follows from our hypotheses on the cutoff function χ that

$$u_k(x) = \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{n_\ell^{2-(2/N)\ell^{1/N}}} f_\ell(x), \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)^N.$$

Using multilinearity of the determinant we obtain

$$\det(D^2 u_k) = \sum_{\boldsymbol{\ell}} C_{\boldsymbol{\ell}} \det(H_{\boldsymbol{\ell}}(x)) \quad (5.12)$$

where the sum is over $\boldsymbol{\ell} = (\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_N) \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}^N$, and we have set

$$C_{\boldsymbol{\ell}} = \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{n_{\ell_i}^{2-(2/N)(\ell_i)^{1/N}}} \quad (5.13)$$

and, for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, the $N \times N$ matrix $H_{\boldsymbol{\ell}} = H_{\boldsymbol{\ell}}(x)$ is given by

$$H_{\boldsymbol{\ell}} = \left(\partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_i} \right)_{(i,j) \in \{1, \dots, N\}^2}. \quad (5.14)$$

When $\ell = (\ell, \ell, \dots, \ell)$, H_ℓ is the Hessian matrix of f_ℓ . On the other hand, when the indices of ℓ are not equal, the matrix involves different functions in different rows. We separate these two types of terms, and write

$$\det(D^2 u_k) = \sum_{\ell=1}^k C_{(\ell, \ell, \dots, \ell)} \det(H_{(\ell, \ell, \dots, \ell)})(x) + \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}} C_\ell \det(H_\ell)(x)$$

where \mathcal{L} denotes the collection of all N -tuples $\ell = (\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N) \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}^N$ such that there exist $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ with $\ell_i \neq \ell_j$. This gives

$$\left| \int \det(D^2 u_k) \varphi(x) dx \right| \geq (I) - (II) \quad (5.15)$$

with

$$(I) := \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^k C_{(\ell, \ell, \dots, \ell)} \int \det(H_{(\ell, \ell, \dots, \ell)})(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \quad (5.16)$$

and

$$(II) := \left| \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}} C_\ell \int \det(H_\ell)(x) \varphi(x) dx \right|. \quad (5.17)$$

The term (I) is the main term contributing to blowup on the right-hand side of (5.15), while (II) will be interpreted as an error term. Indeed, arguing as in Section 4 above, the quantity (I) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{n_\ell^{2(N-1)}} \int \det(D^2 f_\ell) \varphi(x) dx \right| \\ &= 2^N \sum_{\ell=1}^k \frac{1}{\ell} \int x_N^{N-2} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \sin(n_\ell x_i) \right)^{2(N-1)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N-1} \cos^2(n_\ell x_j) \right) \varphi(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

and we therefore obtain

$$(I) \geq c \log(k) \quad (5.18)$$

for some $c > 0$.

To estimate (II) , we will prove the following proposition.

Proposition 5.2. *Let $N \geq 3$. Let the sequences (C_ℓ) and (H_ℓ) be as in (5.13)–(5.14). Then there exists a dimensional constant $C > 0$ such that for all $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ and $\varphi \in C_c^\infty((0, 2\pi)^N)$ we have*

$$C_\ell \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(H_\ell)(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{C^2}}{k^{2N}}. \quad (5.19)$$

To complete the proof of Proposition 5.1, note that Proposition 5.2 implies

$$(II) \leq \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}} C_\ell \left| \int \det(H_\ell)(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \sum_{\ell \in \mathcal{L}} \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{C^2}}{k^{2N}} \leq C \|\varphi\|_{C^2}$$

since \mathcal{L} has fewer than k^N elements. The desired conclusion (5.4) now follows immediately from (5.15).

All that remains is to prove Proposition 5.2. The main tool we use is the Laplace expansion for the determinant. To formulate it, we introduce some notations.

Denote by $C(m)$ the set of subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, \dots, N\}$ with m elements. For an $N \times N$ matrix H and $I, J \in C(m)$,

$$H^{(I,J)}$$

denotes the $m \times m$ matrix whose rows are indexed by I and whose columns are indexed by J . We also write $\#I$ for the number of elements m of I and

$$\sigma(I) := \left(\sum_{i \in I} i \right) - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$$

Lemma 5.3 (Laplace expansion). *Let $H \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ be a square matrix. Then for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $I \in C(m)$, we have*

$$\det(H) = (-1)^{\sigma(I)} \sum_{J \in C(m)} (-1)^{\sigma(J)} \det(H^{(I,J)}) \det(H^{(I',J')}),$$

where $I' = \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \setminus I$ and $J' = \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \setminus J$.

For a textbook treatment of Lemma 5.3, see Section 3.7 in [E] (see also Section I.2 of [MM]).

We isolate the rows corresponding to the largest frequency, as follows. For a fixed N -tuple $\ell = (\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N) \in \mathcal{L}$, denote

$$\ell_* = \max\{\ell_i : i = 1, \dots, N\}. \quad (5.20)$$

Define

$$I_\ell := \{i : \ell_i = \ell_*\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, N\}, \quad (5.21)$$

We will abbreviate by $I = I_\ell$ and $H = H_\ell$ when there is no potential for confusion. Lemma 5.3 applies to this matrix H and index set I with $\#I = m$, giving

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| C_\ell \int \det(H_\ell(x)) \varphi(x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| C_\ell \sum_{J \in C(m)} \int (-1)^{\sigma(J)} \det(H^{(I,J)}) \det(H^{(I',J')}) \varphi dx \right| \end{aligned} \quad (5.22)$$

Note that since not all ℓ_i are equal, $m \leq N - 1$. Furthermore, we have separated the frequencies into two groups: $\det(H^{(I,J)})$ involves only frequencies of the highest order n_{ℓ_*} or zero, while $\det(H^{(I',J')})$ involves only frequencies of lower order n_{ℓ_i} with $\ell_i \leq \ell_* - 1$. In fact, all of our estimates will be given in terms of n_{ℓ_*} and n_{ℓ_*-1} .

We begin with the observation that for all $J \in C(m)$,

$$|\det(H^{(I,J)})| \leq C n_{\ell_*}^{2m} \quad \text{and} \quad |\det(H^{(I',J')})| \leq C n_{\ell_*-1}^{2(N-m)}.$$

These estimates follow from degree considerations: each entry in the $m \times m$ matrix $H^{(I,J)}$ is controlled by $n_{\ell_*}^2$, while each entry of $H^{(I',J')}$ (a square matrix of size $N - m$) is controlled by $n_{\ell_*-1}^2$.

Taking $J = I$, a stronger bound holds for $\det(H^{(I,I)})$ in the case $N \in I$; in this case, one row and one column of $H^{(I,I)}$ each consist of entries controlled by n_{ℓ_*} , while all other entries are controlled by $n_{\ell_*}^2$. This gives

$$|\det(H^{(I,I)})| \leq C n_{\ell_*}^{2m-2} \quad \text{if } N \in I. \quad (5.23)$$

Since we have the bound $C_\ell \leq n_{\ell_*}^{-(2-(2/N))^m}$, (5.23) and $m \leq N - 1$ lead to

$$\begin{aligned} \left| C_\ell \int \det(H^{(I,I)}) \det(H^{(I',I')}) \varphi dx \right| &\leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \frac{(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2(N-m)}}{(n_{\ell_*})^{2-(2m/N)}} \\ &\leq C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty} \frac{(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2N}}{(n_{\ell_*})^{2/N}} \\ &\leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}}{k^{2N}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.24)$$

where we have used the definition of n_ℓ given in (5.1) to obtain the last inequality.

This estimates the contribution of the term $J = I$ to (5.22) in the case $N \in I$. To handle the contribution of the remaining terms, we are required to identify additional cancellations in $\det(H^{I,J})$. Before proceeding, we condense notations further. When ℓ and ℓ_* are fixed, we will use the abbreviation

$$n = n_{\ell_*}.$$

Moreover, with this convention in mind and in view of the particular structure of the matrix H , it will be useful to introduce the notation

$$\widehat{S}_A = \prod_{i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\} \setminus A} \sin^2(nx_i) \text{ for } A \subset \{1, 2, \dots, N-1\}, \quad (5.25)$$

and use the abbreviation $\widehat{S}_{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k} = \widehat{S}_{\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k\}}$.

Lemma 5.4. *Fix $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$ and suppose that $I = I_\ell \in C(m)$ is as in (5.21). Then for each $J \in C(m)$ with*

$$\#(I \cap J) \leq m - 2$$

we have

$$\det(H^{(I,J)}) = 0. \quad (5.26)$$

Proof. We exhibit a dependence relation between two rows in $H^{(I,J)}$ corresponding to distinct indices $i_1, i_2 \in I \setminus J$. In particular, let $i_1, i_2 \in I \setminus J$ be given with $i_1 \neq i_2$, set $f := f_n = f_{n_{\ell_*}}$, and, for and $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, let

$$v_k(x) = \left(\partial_{i_k, j} f \right)_{j \in J} \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad k = 1, 2,$$

denote the rows of $H^{(I,J)}$ corresponding to indices i_1 and i_2 . We consider three cases:

Case 1: $N \notin \{i_1, i_2\} \cup J$.

In this case, we obtain

$$v_1(x) = \left(n^2 x_N \sin(2nx_{i_1}) \sin(2nx_j) \widehat{S}_{i_1, j} \right)_{j \in J} \quad (5.27)$$

and

$$v_2(x) = \left(n^2 x_N \sin(2nx_{i_2}) \sin(2nx_j) \widehat{S}_{i_2, j} \right)_{j \in J}. \quad (5.28)$$

Direct calculation now shows that we have the identity

$$\left(\sin(2nx_{i_2}) \sin^2(nx_{i_1}) \right) v_1(x) - \left(\sin(2nx_{i_1}) \sin^2(nx_{i_2}) \right) v_2(x) = 0 \quad (5.29)$$

which immediately gives (5.26), completing the proof of the Lemma in Case 1.

Case 2: $N \in \{i_1, i_2\}$.

In this case, we have $N \notin J$. Assume without loss of generality that $i_1 = N$. We then get the identity

$$v_1(x) = \left(n \sin(2nx_j) \widehat{S}_j \right)_{j \in J}.$$

Moreover, since $i_2 \neq N$ (recall that i_1 and i_2 are distinct), v_2 satisfies the equality given in (5.28). This leads to

$$\left(nx_N \sin(2nx_{i_2}) \right) v_1(x) - \left(\sin^2(nx_{i_2}) \right) v_2(x) = 0,$$

which completes the proof of the lemma in this case.

Case 3: $N \in J$.

In this case, we note that $i_1, i_2 \in I \setminus J$ implies $i_1 \neq N$ and $i_2 \neq N$. Assume without loss of generality that $a_m = N$. We then obtain

$$v_k(x) = \left(v_{k,j}(x) \right)_{j \in J} \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2,$$

where, for each $j \in J$, the quantity $v_{k,j}(x)$ is given by

$$v_{k,j}(x) = \begin{cases} n^2 x_N \sin(2nx_{i_k}) \sin(2nx_j) \widehat{S}_{i_k,j}, & \text{if } j \neq N, \\ n \sin(2nx_{i_k}) \widehat{S}_{i_k}, & \text{if } j = N. \end{cases}$$

The identity (5.29) now follows as in Case 1 above, which completes the proof of Lemma 5.4 in Case 3. \square

Having shown Lemma 5.4, it remains to estimate the contributions of $J \in C(m)$ to (5.22) with $\#(I \cap J) = m$ and $\#(I \cap J) = m - 1$.

Remark 5.5. For all $J \in C(m)$ there exists an integer $\alpha \leq m$ and a sequence of coefficients $(c_z) \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\det(H^{(I,J)}) = \sum_{z \in \Lambda} c_z e^{2n_{\ell_*} iz \cdot \widehat{x}} (x_N)^\alpha, \quad (5.30)$$

with $\widehat{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{N-1})$ and

$$\Lambda = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{Z}^{N-1} : |z_i| \leq N - 1 \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, N - 1 \right\}, \quad (5.31)$$

and with

$$|c_z| \leq C n_{\ell_*}^{2m} \text{ for all } z \in \Lambda. \quad (5.32)$$

Proof. Let $J \in C(m)$, and fix $1 \leq j \leq N - 1$. Each entry in the matrix $H^{(I,J)}$ is a polynomial of degree 1 in the pair of expressions $e^{\pm 2inx_j}$. It follows that for every such j , $\det(H^{(I,J)})$ is a polynomial of degree at most m in $e^{\pm 2inx_j}$. Because $m \leq N - 1$, we obtain a sum over the set Λ .

We can likewise characterize the degree of each entry of $\det(H^{(I,J)})$ in the variable x_N . The full matrix H has the factor x_N in each entry except in the last row and column, where there is no factor of x_N . It follows that x_N appears in $\det(H^{(I,J)})$ to the power $\alpha = m - 2$, $m - 1$, or m , depending on whether the N th column is present in both of I and J , one of them, or neither.

Finally, since each entry in $\det(H^{(I,J)})$ is controlled by $(n_{\ell_*})^2$, one obtains $|\det(H^{(I,J)})| \leq (n_{\ell_*})^{2m}$. This implies $|c_z| \leq C(n_{\ell_*})^{2m}$ as desired. \square

The next lemma shows that the constant Fourier coefficient vanishes for the remaining contributions to (5.22).

Lemma 5.6. *Let N , I and m be as above, and let $J \in C(m)$ be given. If either of the conditions*

- (a) $I = J$ and $N \notin I$, or
- (b) $\#(I \cap J) = m - 1$,

are satisfied, then $c_{(0,0,\dots,0)} = 0$.

Proof. We will show that each of the conditions (a) and (b) imply the equality

$$\int_{[0,2\pi]^{N-1}} \det(H^{(I,J)}) d\hat{x} = 0. \quad (5.33)$$

Suppose that condition (a) holds, i.e. $I = J$ and $N \notin I \cap J = I$. We then have

$$\det(H^{(I,J)}) = \det(H^{(I,I)}) = (\widehat{S}_I x_N)^m \det(G),$$

where G is the Hessian matrix of the function $h : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined on the m variables $x_I = (x_i)_{i \in I}$ by

$$h(x_I) = \widehat{S}_I = \prod_{i \in I} \sin^2(nx_i).$$

Using the formula (4.1), we therefore obtain

$$\det(G) = (-2n^2)^m \left(\prod_{i \in I} \sin(nx_i) \right)^{2(m-1)} \left(1 - 2 \sum_{j \in I} \cos^2(nx_j) \right).$$

To conclude the argument in this case, we compute

$$\int_{[0,2\pi]^m} \left(\prod_{i \in I} \sin(nx_i) \right)^{2(m-1)} \left(1 - 2 \sum_{j \in I} \cos^2(nx_j) \right) dx_I = 0. \quad (5.34)$$

Indeed, (5.34) follows immediately from the multiplicative structure of the integrand and the identity

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2(m-1)}(nx) \cos^2(nx) dx = \frac{1}{2m} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2(m-1)}(nx) dx,$$

which is the result of an elementary computation using integration by parts. The equality (5.33) therefore holds as desired.

We now turn to the case of condition (b). Let i_* be the singleton element of $I \setminus J$ and j_* be the singleton element of $J \setminus I$. It follows from $i_* \neq j_*$ that at least one of the two indices i_* and j_* is not equal to N . Suppose without loss of generality that $j_* \neq N$. We may then write, for some sequence $(\sigma_i) \subset \{-1, 1\}$,

$$\det(H^{(I,J)}) = \sum_{i \in I} \sigma_i h_i$$

with

$$h_i := (\partial_{i,j_*} f_{\ell_*}) \det(H^{(I \setminus \{i\}, J \setminus \{j_*\})}), \quad i \in I.$$

Note that we have $i \neq j_*$ for all $i \in I$. Then, recalling that $j_* \neq N$ by hypothesis, for each $i \in I$ we have

$$\det(H^{(I \setminus \{i\}, J \setminus \{j_*\})}) = \sin^{2m-2}(nx_{j_*})g(x)$$

for some function $g : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ independent of the variable x_{j_*} .

Recalling the definition (5.11) of f_{ℓ_*} we therefore have, for every $i = 1, \dots, m$,

$$h_i = \left(\sin(2nx_{j_*}) \sin^{2m-2}(nx_{j_*}) \right) \tilde{g}(x)$$

where $\tilde{g} : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is independent of the variable x_{j_*} . It now follows that each h_i is an odd function in the variable x_{j_*} , so that since $i \in I$ was arbitrary, the equality (5.33) is satisfied. This completes the proof of Lemma 5.6. \square

Having established Lemma 5.4 and Lemma 5.6, we can now conclude the proof of Proposition 5.2. In view of 5.6, all remaining contributions to (5.22) can be estimated by integration by parts.

Proof of Proposition 5.2. Recall that we have fixed k , and that \mathcal{L} is the set of all N -tuples $(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_N) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^N$ with not all of the ℓ_i equal. We have also fixed $\ell = (\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_N) \in \mathcal{L}$, defined ℓ_* and $I = I_\ell$ in (5.20) and (5.21), and set $m = \#I$. With this notation in hand, we have

$$(5.22) \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{n_{\ell_i}^{2-(2/N)}} \right) \sum_{J \in C(m)} \left| \int \det(H^{(I, J)}) \det(H^{(I', J')}) \varphi dx \right|$$

Collecting (5.24), Lemma 5.4, Remark 5.5, and Lemma 5.6, the right-hand side of this expression is bounded by

$$\frac{C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}}{k^{2N}} + C(n_{\ell_*})^{2m/N} \left(\sup_{\substack{J \in C(m) \\ z \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}}} \left| \int e^{2n_{\ell_*} iz \cdot \hat{x}}(x_N)^\alpha \det(H^{(I', J')}) \varphi dx \right| \right). \quad (5.35)$$

where $C > 0$ is a dimensional constant, and where we have again used the bound $C_\ell \leq C(n_{\ell_*})^{-(2-(2/N))m}$.

We estimate each of the integrals in the supremum. Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_{N-1}) \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ be given, and choose $j \in \{1, \dots, N-1\}$ such that $z_j \neq 0$. Integrating by parts two times in the x_j variable, we obtain the identity

$$\begin{aligned} & \int e^{2n_{\ell_*} iz \cdot \hat{x}}(x_N)^\alpha \det(H^{(I', J')}) \varphi dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{4(n_{\ell_*})^2(z_j)^2} \int e^{2n_{\ell_*} iz \cdot \hat{x}}(x_N)^\alpha \partial_j^2 \left[\det(H^{(I', J')}) \varphi \right] dx. \end{aligned} \quad (5.36)$$

To bound the right-hand side of (5.36), we note that

$$|\partial_{x_j}^2 \det(H^{(I', J')})| \leq C(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2(N-m)+2} \leq C(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2N}$$

(here and elsewhere, C is a dimensional constant, which may vary from line to line). It follows that

$$|(5.36)| \leq \frac{C(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2N}}{(n_{\ell_*})^2} \quad (5.37)$$

This estimate then leads to

$$(5.35) \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}}{k^{2N}} + \frac{C(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2N}}{(n_{\ell_*})^{2-2m/N}} \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}}{k^{2N}} + \frac{C(n_{\ell_*-1})^{2N}}{(n_{\ell_*})^{2/N}} \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{C^2}}{k^{2N}},$$

completing the proof of Proposition 5.2 and hence of Proposition 5.1 and Theorem 1.3. \square

APPENDIX A. DIVERGENCE IDENTITIES

In this appendix, we review some well known identities for the Jacobian and Hessian determinants. We begin by recalling two formulas involving derivatives of the determinant. The first formula is an instance of the product rule: given N functions $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^N; \mathbb{R}^N)$, one has

$$\partial_{x_i} \det(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_N) = \sum_{j=1}^N \det(f_1, \dots, f_{j-1}, \partial_{x_i} f_j, f_{j+1}, \dots, f_N) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

for each $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$.

The second formula is a closely related expression for integration by parts. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$. Multiplying both sides of (A.1) by $\psi \in C_c^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, integrating in the x_i variable, and using integration by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \det(f_1, \dots, f_N) (\partial_{x_i} \psi) dx_i \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}} \det(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{j-1}, \partial_{x_i} f_j, f_{j+1}, \dots, f_N) \psi dx_i. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Next, recall that if $f = (f_1, \dots, f_k) : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, then

$$\det(Df) dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_k = df_1 \wedge df_2 \wedge \dots \wedge df_k \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$= (-1)^{i+1} d\left(f_i (df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{df_i} \wedge \dots \wedge df_k)\right) \quad (\text{A.4})$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, in which the second equality follows from the product/Leibniz rule for differential forms and $d^2 = 0$. Integrating (A.4) against a test function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ then gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \det(Df) \phi dx &= (-1)^{i+1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \phi d\left(f_i (df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{df_i} \wedge \dots \wedge df_k)\right) \\ &= (-1)^i \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} f_i d\phi \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \widehat{df_i} \wedge \dots \wedge df_k. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.5})$$

Morrey's identity [Mo, §4.4]. Let $f : \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, then

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \partial_j [C_{ij}(Df)] = 0 \quad (\text{A.6})$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, k$, where $C_{ij} = C_{ij}(Df)$ denotes the (i, j) th cofactor of the matrix $Df \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times k}$ with entries $(Df)_{ij} = \partial_j f_i$.

In the interest of completeness, we record the compact proof of this identity, given in [AFP, Lemma 2.15]. Fix, i and define

$$\eta_i = df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_{i-1} \wedge df_{i+1} \wedge \dots \wedge df_k,$$

and

$$\omega_j = dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{j-1} \wedge dx_{j+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_k, \quad 1 \leq j \leq k.$$

Then,

$$\eta_i = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{i+j} C_{ij} \omega_j.$$

Taking the exterior derivative of both sides (and noting that $d^2 = 0$ implies $d\eta_i = 0$, as well as $d\omega_j = 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq k$), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{i+j} dC_{ij} \wedge \omega_j = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{i+j} (\partial_j C_{ij}) dx_j \wedge \omega_j \\ &= (-1)^i \sum_{j=1}^k (\partial_j C_{ij}) dx_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_k. \end{aligned}$$

giving (A.6) as desired.

The Brezis-Nguyen extension identity. We now use the discussion of the previous section to establish the identity (2.3). Recall that this is precisely the statement of [BN1, Lemma 3]; we repeat their proof here for completeness.

Let $u \in C_c^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and let U be its extension to \mathbb{R}^{N+1} as in the statement of Lemma 2.1. Set $g_i = \partial_i u$ and $G_i = \partial_i U$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$. Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(Dg)(x) \varphi(x) dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \times (0,1)} \partial_{x_{N+1}} [\det(D_x G) \Psi] dx dx_{N+1},$$

and

$$\partial_{x_{N+1}} [\det(DG) \Psi] = \partial_{N+1} \det(DG) \Psi + \det(DG) \partial_{N+1} \Psi.$$

Moreover, defining $F : \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N+1}$ by $F(x) = (G_1(x), \dots, G_N(x), 1)$ and applying (A.6) with $i = k = N + 1$, one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{N+1} \det(DG) &= \partial_{N+1} C_{N+1, N+1}(DF) \\ &= - \sum_{j=1}^N \partial_j [C_{N+1, j}(DF)] = \sum_{j=1}^N (-1)^{N-j} \partial_j \det(R(j)), \end{aligned}$$

where we have defined $R(j) : \mathbb{R}^{N+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$, $1 \leq j \leq N$, in terms of its rows as $(R(j))_m = \widehat{\nabla}_j G_m$ for $1 \leq m \leq N$, using the notation $\widehat{\nabla}_i$ established in the proof of Lemma 2.1 (see (2.2) and the surrounding discussion). Subsequent applications of integration by parts on each term then establish (2.3) as desired.

Hessian identity. We conclude this appendix by giving an integration by parts identity for the Hessian determinant. Let $h, \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be given. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \det(D^2 h) \varphi dx \\ &= - \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in S_N} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \operatorname{sgn}(\tau) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\partial_{\sigma(1)} h) (\partial_{\tau(1)} h) (\partial_{\sigma(2), \tau(2)} \varphi) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cdot (\partial_{\sigma(3), \tau(3)} h) \cdots (\partial_{\sigma(N), \tau(N)} h) dx \right). \end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

Taking $f = \nabla h$, this identity is proved from (A.5) by a second application of integration by parts, combined with symmetry considerations which lead to the “canonicalized” form given here. It was used to define an earlier generalized notion of the Hessian determinant operator in [I] (in integer-order Sobolev spaces); see also [FM] and the references cited there.

APPENDIX B. BOUNDEDNESS OF THE EXTENSION OPERATOR

In this appendix we establish $B(2 - \frac{2}{N}, N) \rightarrow W^{2,N}(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})$ bounds for the extension operator E defined in (B.1). Such bounds are due to E. M. Stein (see [S1, S2]). We present the bounds here for completeness, noting, in particular, that because more than one derivative is involved, one must impose a vanishing moment condition on the approximate identity ϕ .

Define

$$(Ef)(x, \xi) = \eta(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) dy \quad (\text{B.1})$$

for $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2$, where $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ and $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ are given such that

- (1) $0 \leq \eta(\xi) \leq 1$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2$,
- (2) $\text{supp } \eta \subset B(0; 1)$, $\eta(0) = 1$, and
- (3) $\int \phi dx = 1$, $\text{supp } \phi \subset B(0; 1)$ and $\int x\phi(x) dx = 0$.

To simplify notation, we will write $(x, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^{N+2}$ with the conventions $x_{N+1} = \xi_1$ and $x_{N+2} = \xi_2$. We obtain the following estimates:

Proposition B.1. *Fix $N \geq 3$ and, for each $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, let Ef be defined by (B.1). Then there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\max_{|\alpha| \leq 2} \|D^\alpha Ef\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq C \|f\|_{2 - \frac{2}{N}, N}.$$

where the maximum is taken over all multi-indices α with $|\alpha| \leq 2$.

Proof. In what follows, we give estimates for the quantities $\|Ef\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})}$ and $\|\partial_{x_i}^2 Ef\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})}$ for $i = 1, \dots, N+2$. Inspection of the arguments shows that the estimates for all $D^\alpha Ef$, $|\alpha| \leq 2$, follow from identical considerations. Alternatively, one can appeal to standard interpolation inequalities and Calderón-Zygmund theory to show that the estimates on the zeroth and pure second derivatives of Ef suffice to establish the claim.

To estimate the L^N norm of Ef itself, we apply Minkowski’s integral inequality and Fubini’s theorem to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|Ef\|_{L^N} &= \left\| \eta(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) dy \right\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \\ &\leq \|\eta\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^2)} \|f\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|\phi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

We now proceed to the pure second derivative estimates. Fix $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$. Then, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i^2 Ef(x, \xi) &= \eta(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\partial_i^2 f)(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) dy \\ &= \frac{\eta(\xi)}{|\xi|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (\partial_i f)(x - |\xi|y) (\partial_i \phi)(y) dy \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Since ϕ has compact support, integration by parts gives $\int \partial_i \phi dy = 0$. We therefore obtain (with $f_i = \partial_i f$, $\phi_i = \partial_i \phi$)

$$\begin{aligned}
|\partial_i^2 E f(x, \xi)| &\leq \frac{1}{|\xi|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |(f_i(x - |\xi|y) - f_i(x))\phi_i(y)| dy \\
&= \frac{1}{|\xi|^{N+1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |(f_i(x - y) - f_i(x))\phi_i(y/|\xi|)| dy \\
&\leq \frac{1}{|\xi|^{1+N}} \|f_i(x - y) - f_i(x)\|_{L^N(\{y: |y| < |\xi|\})} \|\phi_i(\frac{\cdot}{|\xi|})\|_{L^{\frac{N}{N-1}}} \\
&\leq \frac{C}{|\xi|^2} \|f_i(x - y) - f_i(x)\|_{L^N(\{y: |y| < |\xi|\})}. \tag{B.4}
\end{aligned}$$

Integrating $|\partial_i^2 E f|^N$ with respect to x and ξ , an application of Fubini's theorem gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\partial_i^2 E f\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})}^N &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left(\int_{|\xi| \geq |y|} |\xi|^{-2N} d\xi \right) |f_i(x - y) - f_i(x)|^N dx dy \\
&\leq C \|f\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}^N. \tag{B.5}
\end{aligned}$$

It remains to bound the norm of $\partial_{\xi_i}^2 E f$ for $i = 1, 2$. By abuse of notation, we will abbreviate $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_\alpha}$ for $\alpha = 1$ and $\alpha = 2$ by ∂_α . Let $\alpha \in \{1, 2\}$ be given. We then have

$$\partial_\alpha^2 E f(x, \xi) = \sum_{j=1}^4 (E)_j$$

where we have set

$$\begin{aligned}
(E)_1 &:= \partial_\alpha^2 \eta(\xi) \int f(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) dy, \\
(E)_2 &:= \frac{2\xi_\alpha \partial_\alpha \eta(\xi)}{|\xi|} \sum_{j=1}^N \int (\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) y_j dy, \\
(E)_3 &:= \frac{(|\xi|^2 - (\xi_\alpha)^2) \eta(\xi)}{|\xi|^3} \sum_{j=1}^N \int (\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) y_j dy, \\
(E)_4 &:= \frac{(\xi_\alpha)^2 \eta(\xi)}{|\xi|^2} \sum_{j=1}^N \sum_{k=1}^N \int (\partial_{j,k} f)(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) y_j y_k dy.
\end{aligned}$$

The contributions of $(E)_1$ and $(E)_2$ are estimated as in (B.2) above, giving the bounds

$$\|(E)_1\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq \|D^2 \eta\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^2)} \|f\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|\phi\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}$$

and

$$\|(E)_2\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq C \|\nabla \eta\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^2)} \|\nabla f\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^N)} \|y \phi(y)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)},$$

respectively. Turning to the contribution of $(E)_3$, we write

$$\|(E)_3\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq \sum_{j=1}^N \left\| \frac{\eta(\xi)}{|\xi|} \int (\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) \phi(y) y_j dy \right\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \tag{B.6}$$

so that by making use of the moment condition $\int y\phi(y) dy = 0$ and arguing as in (B.4)–(B.5) we get

$$(B.6) \leq C \left\| \int \frac{(\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) - (\partial_j f)(x)}{|\xi|} y\phi(y) dy \right\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq C \|f\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N} \quad (B.7)$$

Finally,

$$\|(E)_4\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} = \left\| \frac{\eta(\xi)}{|\xi|} \sum_{j,k} \int (\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) \Phi_{j,k}(y) dy \right\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \quad (B.8)$$

where we have set $\Phi_{j,k}(y) = (\partial_k[y_j y_k \phi])(y)$ for $y \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Noting that $\int \Phi_{j,k}(y) dy = 0$, we obtain

$$(B.8) \leq C \left\| \int \frac{(\partial_j f)(x - |\xi|y) - (\partial_j f)(x)}{|\xi|} \Phi_{j,k}(y) dy \right\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \quad (B.9)$$

so that another application of the estimates in (B.4)–(B.5) gives the bound

$$(B.9) \leq C \|f\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}. \quad (B.10)$$

Combining the above estimates, we have shown

$$\|\partial_\alpha^2 E f\|_{L^N(\mathbb{R}^{N+2})} \leq C \|f\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}.$$

When taken together with the estimates $\|\partial_i^2 E f\|_{L^N} \leq C \|f\|_{2-\frac{2}{N}, N}$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$, and in view of the remarks at the beginning of the proof, this completes the proof of Proposition B.1. \square

APPENDIX C. THE THREE-DIMENSIONAL CASE OF PROPOSITION 5.2.

In this appendix, we give a different, more direct proof of Proposition 5.2 in the three-dimensional case.

Proposition C.1. *Fix $N = 3$. Let the sequences (C_ℓ) and (H_ℓ) be as in (5.13)–(5.14). Then there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $\ell \in \mathcal{L}$, we have*

$$C_\ell \left| \int \det(H_\ell)(x) \varphi(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_{C^1}}{k^6}. \quad (C.1)$$

Proof of (C.1). Let $(\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3) \in \mathcal{L}$ be given, and suppose, without loss of generality, that $\|\varphi\|_{C^1} \leq 1$. Because $\partial_{3,3} f_\ell = 0$ for all $1 \leq \ell \leq k$, we may write the left-hand side of (C.1) as

$$\sum_{\substack{\sigma \in S_3, \\ \sigma(3) \neq 3}} \frac{1}{(n_{\ell_1} n_{\ell_2} n_{\ell_3})^{4/3} (\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3)^{1/3}} \left| \langle h_\sigma, \varphi \rangle \right| \quad (C.2)$$

with

$$h_\sigma = (\partial_{1,\sigma(1)} f_{\ell_{\sigma(1)}}) (\partial_{2,\sigma(2)} f_{\ell_{\sigma(2)}}) (\partial_{3,\sigma(3)} f_{\ell_{\sigma(3)}}),$$

We estimate each term of the sum (C.2). Let $\sigma \in S_3$ be given with $\sigma(3) \neq 3$. Recalling (5.11), we obtain the following identities by direct computation:

(i) for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ and $i \neq j$,

$$(\partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_j}) = n_{\ell_j}^2 x_3 \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_1) \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_2)$$

(ii) for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ and $i = j$,

$$(\partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_j}) = 2n_{\ell_j}^2 x_3 \cos(2n_{\ell_j} x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_j} x_{i'})$$

where i' is the single element of $\{1, 2\} \setminus \{i\}$,

(iii) for $1 \leq i \leq 2, j = 3$,

$$(\partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_j}) = n_{\ell_j} \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_j} x_{i'})$$

where i' is the single element of $\{1, 2\} \setminus \{i\}$, and

(iv) for $i = 3, 1 \leq j \leq 2$,

$$(\partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_j}) = n_{\ell_j} \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_j} x_{j'}).$$

where j' is the single element of $\{1, 2\} \setminus \{j\}$.

Let j denote the single element of $\{1, 2\} \setminus \{\sigma(3)\}$. In view of the above identities, and recalling that $\varphi(x)$ has the form $\prod_{i=1}^3 \varphi_i(x_i)$ by hypothesis (with support contained in the cube $(0, 2\pi)^N$), we conclude that there exist trigonometric polynomials P_1 and P_2 satisfying

$$\sup_{x_1 \in [0, 2\pi]} |P_1(x_1)| \leq 1, \quad \sup_{x_2 \in [0, 2\pi]} |P_2(x_2)| \leq 1 \quad (\text{C.3})$$

and chosen so that the term in (C.2) corresponding to the permutation σ is bounded by

$$\frac{n_{\ell_j}^{2/3}}{(n_{\ell_3} n_{\ell_{\sigma(3)}})^{1/3} (\ell_1 \ell_2 \ell_3)^{1/3}} \left| \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} P_1(x_1) \varphi_1(x_1) dx_1 \right) \cdot \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} P_2(x_2) \varphi_2(x_2) dx_2 \right) \right| \|\varphi_3\|_{L^\infty}. \quad (\text{C.4})$$

Set $\ell_* = \max\{\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3\}$. We consider several cases:

Case 1: $\ell_j \neq \ell_*$.

In this case, the bounds in (C.3) imply that (C.4) is bounded by

$$\frac{n_{\ell_j}^{2/3}}{(n_{\ell_3} n_{\ell_{\sigma(3)}})^{1/3}} \leq \frac{n_{\ell_*-1}^{2/3}}{n_{\ell_*}^{1/3}} = k^\gamma$$

with

$$\gamma = \frac{2}{3}(3^{3(\ell_*-1)}) - \frac{1}{3}(3^{3\ell_*}) = -25(3^{3\ell_*-4}) \leq -6,$$

where to obtain the last inequality we have recalled that $\ell_* \geq 2$ holds by construction. This completes the proof of the proposition in this case.

Case 2: $\ell_j = \ell_*$ and $\sigma^{-1}(j) \neq j$.

Set $i = \sigma^{-1}(j)$ and note that the condition $i \neq 3$ follows from the definition of j . It now follows from $\sigma(3) \neq j$ (and $j \neq i$) that $\sigma(3) = i$, and consequently $\sigma(j) = 3$.

Computing the factors of h_σ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{i,\sigma(i)} f_{\ell_{\sigma(i)}} &= \partial_{i,j} f_{\ell_j} = n_{\ell_j}^2 x_3 \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_1) \sin(2n_{\ell_j} x_2), \\ \partial_{j,\sigma(j)} f_{\ell_{\sigma(j)}} &= \partial_{j,3} f_{\ell_3} = n_{\ell_3} \sin(2n_{\ell_3} x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_3} x_i) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\partial_{3,\sigma(3)}f_{\ell_{\sigma(3)}} = \partial_{3,i}f_{\ell_i} = n_{\ell_i} \sin(2n_{\ell_i}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_i}x_j).$$

Note that $(\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3) \in \mathcal{L}$ implies that at least one of the conditions $\ell_i \neq \ell_*$ or $\ell_3 \neq \ell_*$ holds. Suppose first that both of these conditions hold, i.e. $\ell_i \neq \ell_*$ and $\ell_3 \neq \ell_*$. In this case, we note that P_i is given by

$$P_i(x_i) = \sin(2n_{\ell_*}x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_i}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_3}x_i).$$

Integrating by parts with respect to x_i in (C.4), it follows that (C.4) is bounded by a multiple of

$$\frac{n_{\ell_i}^{2/3}}{(n_{\ell_3}n_{\ell_*})^{1/3}} + \frac{n_{\ell_3}^{2/3}}{(n_{\ell_i}n_{\ell_*})^{1/3}} \quad (\text{C.5})$$

Arguing as in Case 1 above, we obtain the bound

$$(\text{C.5}) \leq k^{-6}$$

as desired.

Suppose now that $\ell_i \neq \ell_*$ and $\ell_3 = \ell_*$. In this case, we have

$$P_i(x_i) = \sin(2n_{\ell_*}x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_i}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_*}x_i).$$

In view of the identity

$$\sin(2n_{\ell_*}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_*}x_i) = \frac{1}{2n_{\ell_*}} \frac{d}{dx_i} [\sin^4(n_{\ell_*}x_i)], \quad (\text{C.6})$$

integration by parts shows that (C.4) is bounded by a multiple of

$$\frac{n_{\ell_i}^{2/3}}{n_{\ell_*}^{2/3}} \leq \frac{n_{\ell_*-1}^{2/3}}{n_{\ell_*}^{2/3}} = k^\gamma, \quad \gamma = \frac{2}{3}(3^{3\ell_*-3} - 3^{3\ell_*}). \quad (\text{C.7})$$

The desired conclusion ($\gamma \leq -6$) then follows again from $\ell_* \geq 2$.

Similarly, if $\ell_i = \ell_*$ and $\ell_3 \neq \ell_*$, we have

$$P_j(x_j) = \sin(2n_{\ell_*}x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_*}x_j) \sin(2n_{\ell_3}x_j)$$

and thus, using integration by parts as above, (C.4) is bounded by a multiple of

$$(n_{\ell_3}^{2/3})/(n_{\ell_*}^{2/3}), \quad (\text{C.8})$$

which is again bounded by k^{-6} as desired.

Case 3: $\ell_j = \ell_*$ and $\sigma^{-1}(j) = j$.

Set $i = \sigma(3)$, and observe that $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$ with $i \neq j$. It then follows from $\sigma(j) = j$ and $\sigma(3) \neq j$ that $\sigma(j) = 3$ and $\sigma(3) = i$. As in our treatment of Case 2, we therefore identify the factors of h_σ as

$$\partial_{j,\sigma(j)}f_{\ell_{\sigma(j)}} = \partial_{j,j}f_{\ell_j} = n_{\ell_j}x_3 \cos(2n_{\ell_j}x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_j}x_j), \quad (\text{C.9})$$

$$\partial_{i,\sigma(i)}f_{\ell_{\sigma(i)}} = \partial_{i,3}f_{\ell_3} = n_{\ell_3} \sin(2n_{\ell_3}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_3}x_j), \quad (\text{C.10})$$

and

$$\partial_{3,\sigma(3)}f_{\ell_{\sigma(3)}} = \partial_{3,i}f_{\ell_i} = n_{\ell_i} \sin(2n_{\ell_i}x_i) \sin^2(n_{\ell_i}x_j). \quad (\text{C.11})$$

We again observe that $(\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3) \in \mathcal{L}$ implies that at least one of the frequencies ℓ_i or ℓ_3 is not equal to ℓ_* . If $\ell_i \neq \ell_*$ and $\ell_3 \neq \ell_*$, we use (C.9)–(C.11) to write

$$P_j = \cos(2n_{\ell_*} x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_3} x_j) \sin^2(n_{\ell_i} x_j)$$

Applying integration by parts, this bounds (C.4) by a multiple of

$$\max\{n_{\ell_3}^{2/3}, n_{\ell_i}^{2/3}\}/(n_{\ell_*}^{1/3}). \quad (\text{C.12})$$

In the case $\ell_i \neq \ell_*$, $\ell_3 = \ell_*$, we similarly have

$$P_i = \sin^2(n_{\ell_*} x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_3} x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_i} x_i)$$

which (in view of (C.6)) gives the bound

$$(\text{C.4}) \leq C(n_{\ell_i}^{2/3})/(n_{\ell_*}^{1/3}), \quad (\text{C.13})$$

while for $\ell_i = \ell_*$, $\ell_3 \neq \ell_*$, we have

$$P_i = \sin^2(n_{\ell_*} x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_3} x_i) \sin(2n_{\ell_*} x_i),$$

giving the bound

$$(\text{C.4}) \leq C(n_{\ell_3}^{2/3})/(n_{\ell_*}^{1/3}). \quad (\text{C.14})$$

Arguing as in Cases 1 and 2 above, each of the bounds (C.12)–(C.14) are controlled by k^{-6} . This completes the proof. \square

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