

NONLOCAL FIRST-ORDER HAMILTON-JACOBI EQUATIONS MODELLING DISLOCATIONS DYNAMICS

GUY BARLES & OLIVIER LEY

LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES ET PHYSIQUE
THÉORIQUE (UMR CNRS 6083)
FACULTÉ DES SCIENCES ET TECHNIQUES
UNIVERSITÉ DE TOURS
PARC DE GRANDMONT, 37200 TOURS, FRANCE

ABSTRACT. We study nonlocal first-order equations arising in the theory of dislocations. We prove the existence and uniqueness of the solutions of these equations in the case of positive and negative velocities, under suitable regularity assumptions on the initial data and the velocity. These results are based on new L^1 -type estimates on the viscosity solutions of first-order Hamilton-Jacobi Equations appearing in the so-called “level-sets approach”. Our work is inspired by and simplifies a recent work of Alvarez, Cardaliaguet and Monneau.

1. INTRODUCTION

The starting point of this work and its main motivation is the study of the following type of nonlocal equations arising in dislocations’ theory [15]

$$(1) \quad u_t = c[\mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}] |Du| \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T),$$

where $T > 0$, the solution u is a real-valued function, u_t and Du stand respectively for its time and space derivatives and $\mathbf{1}_A$ is the indicator function of A for any $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$. For all $\rho \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ or $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $c[\rho]$ is defined by

$$c[\rho](x, t) = (c_0 * \rho)(x, t) + c_1(x, t) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T),$$

where c_0, c_1 are given functions, satisfying suitable assumptions which are described later on and “*” stands for the usual convolution in \mathbb{R}^N with respect to the space variable x .

At first glance, equation (1) looks like equations arising in the so-called “level-sets approach” to describe the evolution of moving interfaces or domains. We recall that the level-set approach was first introduced by Osher and Sethian [14] for numerical computations and then developed from a theoretical point of view by Evans and Spruck [11] for motion by mean curvature and by Chen, Giga and Goto [8] for general normal velocities. We also refer the reader to Barles, Soner and

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Souganidis [5] and Souganidis [19, 18] for different presentations and other results on the level-sets approach.

But, in fact, (1) is not really a level-sets equation, and this for two main reasons : first, in order to apply completely viscosity solutions' theory, one would need some monotonicity with respect to the non-local dependence in the equation and this would lead here to assume that $c_0 \geq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T)$ and this assumption is not natural in the dislocations' framework.

Moreover, in the spirit of the level-sets approach, all the level-sets have to be treated in the same way and it was remarked by Slepčev [17] that, in order to do so, the nonlocal term has to depend typically on sets of the form $\{u(\cdot, t) \geq u(x, t)\}$; this is not the case here where the 0-level set plays a particular role.

Finally we point out that the key difficulty in equations like (1) is that, in general, one does not expect the indicator function to be continuous as a function of time in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$: this is a by-product of the well-known "non-empty interior difficulty" in the level-sets approach. In particular, to solve (1) by approximation turns out either to be very difficult or to lead to very weak formulations. Of course, uniqueness is even a more difficult issue and is probably wrong in general.

To the best of our knowledge, the first existence and uniqueness results for (1) in the non-monotone framework were obtained by Alvarez, Hoch, Le Bouar and Monneau [2] : they proved small time results which are mainly valid for graphs but hold without restrictive assumptions on c_0 and c_1 . Then a major breakthrough was made by Alvarez, Cardaliaguet and Monneau [1] who remarked that, in the situation where $c[\rho]$ is positive for any indicator functions (which does not imply that c_0 is positive), the existence and uniqueness can be proved for any time interval. In order to do so, they use very fine geometrical properties of the moving front $\Gamma_t = \{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$: in particular, they show that, if this front satisfies the interior ball condition at time $t = 0$, then this property remains true for all time. It gives as a by-product a one-side bound on the curvatures of the front and this bound allows to control both the perimeter of Γ_t and the volume of enlarged sets.

Our aim is to simplify the arguments of [1] by using a different approach, closer to the spirit of the level-set approach: the first step, as in [1], is to obtain fine properties of the solution of the standard level-sets equation

$$(2) \quad u_t = c(x, t)|Du| \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T),$$

where c is a continuous function, satisfying suitable assumptions and in particular $c(x, t) \geq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T)$. At this point, it is worth pointing out that we can treat as well the case $c(x, t) \leq 0$, with suitable (and straightforward) adaptations of our arguments and results; we provide at the end of Section 2 all the needed arguments to do it.

The key result is a L^1 - estimates on the measure of sets like $\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}$ where $-\bar{\delta} \leq a < b \leq \bar{\delta}$ for some small enough $\bar{\delta}$. The key difference with [1] is that we use here the classical level-sets approach with continuous (and even Lipschitz continuous) solutions u while, in [1], just indicator functions are used. In fact, the classical level-sets solution carries more informations and, roughly speaking, we replace the fine geometrical estimates of [1] on the, eventually non-smooth, sets $\{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$ by (almost) classical estimates on u and its derivatives.

To do so, the two key results are the lower bound estimate on $|Du|$ of Ley [12] and the more classical semiconvex property of the solution of (2). As we mention it above, these two estimates carry the necessary informations on the front; maybe

we do not obtain as fine estimates as in [1] but we obtain them in a far simpler way and they are more than enough to study (1), since, in particular they imply that $t \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}$ is continuous in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

Our paper is organized as follows : in Section 2, we provide all the necessary results on (2), by recalling the classical results and showing the new L^1 -estimate. In Section 3, we describe the application to (1) which is obtained by using a classical fixed point arguments for a suitable contraction mapping. Several variants exist, either by using a Schauder's fixed point approach and/or an approximation argument : each of these approaches has advantages and disadvantages, we made a choice in this paper to present one of them, the others will be used in forthcoming works. Finally, in the Appendix, we relate in a more precise way the estimates on u we use with some of the geometrical properties obtained in [1] : this allows the reader to compare more easily the two different approaches and see that they are almost equivalent.

2. PRELIMINARIES ON THE CLASSICAL HJ EQUATION: LOWER-BOUND GRADIENT ESTIMATE, SEMICONVEXITY AND FRONT PROPAGATION

We consider the first-order Hamilton-Jacobi equation

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} u_t = c(x, t)|Du| & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases}$$

where $c : \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $u_0 : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are given continuous functions, u_t and Du stand, respectively, for the time and space derivative of u and $|\cdot|$ is the standard Euclidean norm.

We introduce some assumptions.

(H1) There exist $L_1, L'_1 > 0$ such that, for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^N$, for all $t \in [0, T]$,

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} |c(x, t) - c(y, t)| &\leq L_1|x - y|, \\ |c(x, t)| &\leq L'_1. \end{aligned}$$

(H2) For all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N, t \in [0, T]$, $c(x, t) \geq 0$.

(H3) There exists $\eta_0 > 0$ such that,

$$-|u_0(x)| - |Du_0(x)| + \eta_0 \leq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \text{ in the viscosity sense.}$$

We make some comments about the assumptions. Note that **(H2)** implies that $p \in \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto c(x, t)|p|$ is convex for every $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$ which is a key assumption here. When u_0 is C^1 , **(H3)** expresses that the gradient of u_0 does not vanish on the set $\{u_0 = 0\}$. When u_0 is not smooth, *in the viscosity sense* (see [12]) means that u_0 is a viscosity subsolution of equation $-|v(x)| - |Dv(x)| + \eta_0 \leq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N or equivalently that, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $p \in D^+u_0(x)$,

$$|u_0(x)| + |p| \geq \eta_0,$$

where $D^+u_0(x)$ (respectively $D^-u_0(x)$) denotes the Fréchet super-differential (respectively sub-differential) of u_0 at x . For viscosity solutions, we refer the reader to [3] and [4].

We say that a function $v : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *semiconvex* with constant $C > 0$ if, for all $x, h \in \mathbb{R}^N$,

$$(5) \quad v(x+h) - 2v(x) + v(x-h) \geq -C|h|^2.$$

We refer to [7] for properties of semiconcave and semiconvex functions. In particular, a semiconvex function is locally Lipschitz continuous and, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $p \in D^-v(x)$,

$$(6) \quad v(x+h) \geq v(x) + \langle p, h \rangle - \frac{C}{2}|h|^2 \quad \text{for all } h \in \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Moreover, a semiconvex function is twice differentiable everywhere

$$(7) \quad D^2v(x) \geq -CIId \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^N,$$

where Id is the identity matrix in \mathbb{R}^N .

(H4) $x \in \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto c(x, t)$ is semiconvex with constant L_2 , uniformly for all $t \in [0, T]$.

In the sequel, we denote the essential supremum of $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by $|f|_\infty$.

Theorem 2.1. ([12])

- (i) Under assumption **(H1)**, Equation (3) has a unique continuous viscosity solution u . If u_0 is Lipschitz continuous, then u is Lipschitz continuous and, for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $t \in [0, T]$,

$$|Du(x, t)| \leq e^{L_1 T} |Du_0|_\infty, \quad |u_t(x, t)| \leq L'_1 e^{L_1 T} |Du_0|_\infty.$$

- (ii) Assume that u_0 is Lipschitz continuous and that **(H1)**, **(H2)** and **(H3)** hold. Then there exist $\gamma = \gamma(L_1, L'_1, \eta_0) > 0$, $\eta = \eta(L_1, L'_1, \eta_0) > 0$ such that the viscosity solution u of (3) satisfies in the viscosity sense

$$(8) \quad -|u(x, t)| - \frac{e^{\gamma t}}{4} |Du(x, t)|^2 + \eta \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T].$$

- (iii) Assume that u_0 is semiconvex and that **(H1)**, **(H2)**, **(H4)** hold. Then u is semiconvex in the x -variable uniformly with respect to $t \in [0, T]$.

We refer to [12] for proofs of (i)-(ii) and [13] for the proof of (iii). We remark that, in (ii), u is Lipschitz continuous because the assumptions of (i) are satisfied. Therefore u is differentiable a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$ and (8) holds a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$. Part (ii) gives a lower-bound gradient estimate for u near the front $\{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T] : u(x, t) = 0\}$. Indeed, if $|u(x, t)| < \eta/2$, then

$$(9) \quad -|Du(x, t)| \leq -\sqrt{2\eta} e^{-\gamma t/2} < 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$$

in the viscosity sense hence (9) holds a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$.

We continue by giving an upper-bound for the difference of two solutions with different velocity c .

Lemma 2.2. For $i = 1, 2$, let $u_i \in C(\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T])$ be a solution of

$$\begin{cases} (u_i)_t = c_i(x, t) |Du_i| & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T], \\ u_i(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases}$$

where c_i satisfies **(H1)** and u_0 is Lipschitz continuous. Then, for any $t \in [0, T]$,

$$|(u_1 - u_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty \leq |Du_0|_\infty e^{L_1 t} \int_0^t |(c_1 - c_2)(\cdot, s)|_\infty ds.$$

Proof of Lemma 2.2. We prefer to focus on the main ideas and so, part of this proof is formal. All arguments can be made rigorous using standard properties of viscosity solutions. Because of Theorem 2.1 (i), we have

$$|Du_i(x, t)| \leq e^{L_1 T} |Du_0|_\infty \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2,$$

and therefore in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$

$$(u_1)_t = c_1(x, t)|Du_1| \leq c_2(x, t)|Du_1| + |(c_1 - c_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty e^{L_1 t} |Du_0|_\infty.$$

It follows that

$$\tilde{u}_1(x, t) := u_1(x, t) - \int_0^t |(c_1 - c_2)(\cdot, s)|_\infty e^{L_1 s} |Du_0|_\infty ds$$

is a viscosity subsolution of the u_2 -equation and therefore, by a standard comparison result, $\tilde{u}_1 \leq u_2$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$, which yields to

$$u_1(x, t) - u_2(x, t) \leq e^{L_1 t} |Du_0|_\infty \int_0^t |(c_1 - c_2)(\cdot, s)|_\infty ds.$$

The result then follows by exchanging the roles of u_1 and u_2 . \square

We turn to an *increase principle* for functions satisfying **(H3)** (see [9] and [12, Lemma 4.1] for similar results). In the sequel, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $r > 0$, $B(x, r)$ denotes the open Euclidean ball of center x and radius r and $\bar{B}(x, r)$ its closure.

Lemma 2.3. *Suppose that v satisfies **(H3)**. Let $\delta < \eta_0/2$ and $x_0 \in \{-\delta \leq v \leq \delta\}$. Then*

$$(10) \quad \sup_{y \in \bar{B}(x_0, 2\delta/\eta_0)} v(y) \geq v(x_0) + \delta.$$

Proof of Lemma 2.3. Set $\bar{\eta} = \eta_0/2$. Suppose that (10) is false. Therefore there exists $0 < \tilde{\delta} < \delta$ such that

$$(11) \quad \sup_{y \in \bar{B}(x_0, \delta/\bar{\eta})} v(y) < v(x_0) + \tilde{\delta}.$$

Take $\hat{\delta}, \theta > 0$ such that $0 < \tilde{\delta} < \hat{\delta} < \delta$ and $(1 + \theta)\hat{\delta} < \delta$ and set $f(y) = v(y) - \hat{\delta}(\bar{\eta}|y - x_0|/\delta)^{1+\theta}$. If $y \in \partial B(x_0, \delta/\bar{\eta})$, using (11), we have

$$f(y) = v(y) - \hat{\delta} < v(x_0) + \tilde{\delta} - \hat{\delta} < f(x_0).$$

Therefore the maximum of f is achieved at \bar{y} lying in the open ball $B(x_0, \delta/\bar{\eta})$. Moreover, since $-\delta \leq v(x_0) \leq \delta$, for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, \bar{y} belongs to the open set $\{-\delta - \varepsilon < v < \delta + \varepsilon\}$ in which v is a viscosity subsolution of $-|Dv| + \bar{\eta} \leq 0$ by **(H3)**. It follows

$$\bar{\eta} \leq |D(\hat{\delta} \left(\frac{\bar{\eta}|\cdot - x_0|}{\delta} \right)^{1+\theta})(\bar{y})| \leq (1 + \theta) \frac{\hat{\delta}}{\delta} \bar{\eta} < \bar{\eta}$$

from the choice of $\hat{\delta}$ and θ . It leads to a contradiction which proves (10). \square

The following lemmas take place in the context of the level-set approach to front propagation. We refer the reader to [11], [8], [5] and [19, 18] for details. In few words, in front propagation, we are interested in the evolution of the set $\Gamma_t = \{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$ which is called the front, and where u is the continuous viscosity solution of (3). In our case, at least formally, each point x of the front evolves with a normal velocity proportional to $c(x, t)$. The level-set approach makes rigorous

this evolution even when Γ_t is singular. This approach is based on the main and surprising result stating that $\{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$ and $\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}$ depend only on $\Gamma_0 = \{u_0 = 0\}$ and $\{u_0 \geq 0\}$ (the initial front) and not on the whole function u_0 . Since (3) has a “finite speed of propagation” property (see [12, Theorem 6.1]), we have some bounds of the size of the front:

Lemma 2.4. *Assume (H1). Suppose u_0 is Lipschitz continuous and there exists $R_0 > 0$ such that $\{u_0 \geq 0\} \subset \overline{B}(0, R_0)$. Let u be the viscosity solution of (3) with initial condition u_0 . Then, for all $t \in [0, T]$,*

$$\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\} \subset \overline{B}(0, R_0 + L'_1 t),$$

where L'_1 is defined in (4).

Proof of Lemma 2.4. The function u is a subsolution of the equation

$$u_t \leq L'_1 |Du| \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T],$$

but, for this equation, the Oleinik-Lax formula provides the unique solution and by a standard comparison result, we have

$$u(x, t) \leq \max_{|y-x| \leq L'_1 t} u_0(y).$$

If x does not belong to $\overline{B}(0, R_0 + L'_1 t)$, then all point y such that $|y - x| \leq L'_1 t$ lies in the complementary of the ball $\overline{B}(0, R_0)$ and therefore in the set $\{u_0 < 0\}$. Hence $u(x, t) < 0$ and the result is proved. \square

Moreover, using the lower-bound gradient estimate of Theorem 2.1, we obtain that the front has 0 Lebesgue measure \mathcal{L}^N . In the sequel, $\mathbf{1}_A$ denotes the indicator function of any measurable set A .

Corollary 2.5. ([12, Corollary 5.1]) *Assume (H1) and (H2). Suppose that u_0 is Lipschitz continuous, that (H3) holds and that $\{u_0 \geq 0\}$ is a compact subset. Then, for every $t \in [0, T]$, $\mathcal{L}^N(\{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}) = 0$ and the function $t \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}$ from $[0, T]$ to $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is continuous.*

Proof of Lemma 2.5. As we noticed in (9), if $|u(x, t)| < \eta/2$, we have $-|Du(x, t)| \leq -\sqrt{2\eta}e^{-\gamma t/2} < 0$ in the viscosity sense. This property is true in \mathbb{R}^N for any fixed $t \in (0, T)$ and therefore also almost everywhere in \mathbb{R}^N . Indeed since the viscosity inequality in $\mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T)$ does not involve any time-derivative, it is easy to show that it holds in \mathbb{R}^N for any t , just by remarking that, for any smooth function ϕ , any (strict) local maximum point of $x \mapsto u(x, t) - \phi(x)$ is approximated by a local maximum point of $(x, s) \mapsto u(x, s) - \phi(x) - (t - s)^2/\varepsilon$ where $\varepsilon > 0$ is a small parameter devoted to tend to 0.

Then, for a fixed $t \in (0, T)$, applying the celebrated Stampacchia’s result (see e.g. [10, p.84]), we know that $Du(\cdot, t) = 0$ almost everywhere on $\{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$, implying that necessarily this set has a zero-Lebesgue measure.

The continuity of the indicator function follows immediately from this property ; let $(x_0, t_0) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$. If $u(x_0, t_0) > 0$ (respectively $u(x_0, t_0) < 0$), then, by continuity of u , $u(x_0, t) > 0$ (respectively $u(x_0, t) < 0$) for t close enough to t_0 . It follows that $\mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}(x_0) \rightarrow \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t_0) \geq 0\}}(x_0)$ as $t \rightarrow t_0$ for every x_0 such that $u(x_0, t_0) \neq 0$. But $\{u(\cdot, t_0) = 0\}$ has a zero-Lebesgue measure and therefore $\mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t_0) \geq 0\}}$ a.e. in \mathbb{R}^N as $t \rightarrow t_0$. And we conclude by the dominated convergence theorem. \square

We conclude this section by mentioning the changes in the above results if, instead of assuming $c \geq 0$, we assume $c \leq 0$. First we point out that Theorem 2.1 (i), Lemma 2.2 and 2.4 holds even if c changes sign and therefore these results are independent of the sign of c .

Next, if $c \leq 0$, **(H3)** and **(H4)** have to be replaced respectively by

(H3') There exists $\eta_0 > 0$ such that,

$$|u_0(x)| + |Du_0(x)| - \eta_0 \geq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \text{ in the viscosity sense.}$$

(H4') $x \in \mathbb{R}^N \mapsto c(x, t)$ is semiconcave with constant L_2 , uniformly for all $t \in [0, T]$.

And under these new assumptions, then, in Theorem 2.1, (8) is changed into

$$|u(x, t)| + \frac{e^{\gamma t}}{4} |Du(x, t)|^2 - \eta \leq 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T],$$

while, if u_0 is semiconcave, then u is semiconcave with respect to the x -variable, uniformly with respect to $t \in [0, T]$.

Finally, the *increase principle* of Lemma 2.3 is changed into a *decrease principle* which is formulated in [12, Lemma 4.1], while Corollary 2.5 remains true as a consequence of the new version of Theorem 2.1 (ii).

In the next section, our estimates rely, roughly and formally speaking, on the fact that the quantity

$$\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{c(x, t) Du}{|Du|} \right),$$

is bounded from above if (x, t) is close enough to the front, i.e. if $u(x, t)$ is small enough. This is based on the results (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 2.1 in the case $c \geq 0$. It is easy to check that, in the case $c \leq 0$, this property is preserved since u is now semiconcave, and the change of sign of D^2u compensates the change of sign of c .

3. ESTIMATES ON THE MEASURE OF SMALL LEVEL-SETS OF THE SOLUTION OF THE HJ EQUATION

For every $a < b$ and $\epsilon > 0$, we consider a smooth function $\varphi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $\varphi = 0$ on $(-\infty, a - \epsilon]$, φ is increasing on $(a - \epsilon, a)$, $\varphi = 1$ on $[a, b]$, φ is decreasing on $(b, b + \epsilon)$ and $\varphi = 0$ on $[b + \epsilon, +\infty)$. We choose $\epsilon \ll b - a$ and φ decreasing with respect to ϵ such that $\varphi \downarrow \mathbf{1}_{[a, b]}$ when $\epsilon \downarrow 0$. Here $\mathbf{1}_{[a, b]}$ denotes the indicator function of $[a, b]$. Note that we omit to write the dependence of φ with respect to a, b and ϵ for the sake of simplicity of notations.

Proposition 3.1. *Assume **(H1)**, **(H2)**, **(H3)**, **(H4)** and suppose that u_0 is Lipschitz continuous, semiconvex with constant L_3 and $\{u_0 \geq 0\}$ is a compact subset. Let $-\eta/2 < a - \epsilon < b + \epsilon < \eta/2$ where η is defined in (8) and let u be the continuous viscosity solution of (3). Then there exists $L_4 = L_4(L_1, L'_1, L_2, L_3, \eta_0, T)$ such that, for all $t \in [0, T]$,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u(x, t)) dx \leq e^{L_4 t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_0(x)) dx.$$

In particular,

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}) \leq e^{L_4 t} \mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u_0 \leq b\}).$$

Proof of Lemma 3.1. The assumptions of Theorem 2.1 hold. Therefore the solution u is Lipschitz continuous (with constant L) in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$, is semiconvex (with constant $C = C(L_1, L_2, L_3)$) in the x -variable and (3), (7), (8) and (9) hold a.e. in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$.

To emphasize the main ideas of the proof, we first provide a formal calculation which is justified latter. We have

$$(12) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u(x, t)) dx \right) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi'(u(x, t)) u_t(x, t) dx$$

for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$. Using Equation (3), it follows

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi'(u) u_t dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi'(u) c(x, t) |Du| dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle \varphi'(u) Du, \frac{c(x, t) Du}{|Du|} \rangle dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle D\varphi(u), \frac{c(x, t) Du}{|Du|} \rangle dx \end{aligned}$$

since, from $-\eta/2 < a - \epsilon < b + \epsilon < \eta/2$, and (9), we have $|Du| > \sqrt{2\eta} e^{-\gamma T/2}$ for almost every (x, t) such that $\varphi(u(x, t)) \neq 0$. Using an integration by parts, we obtain

$$(13) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle D\varphi(u), \frac{c(x, t) Du}{|Du|} \rangle dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u) \operatorname{div}(c(x, t) \frac{Du}{|Du|}) dx.$$

Applying the lower-bound gradient estimate again and (7), we have, for almost every $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$ such that $\varphi(u(x, t)) \neq 0$,

$$(14) \quad -\operatorname{div}\left(\frac{Du}{|Du|}\right) = -\frac{1}{|Du|} \operatorname{trace} \left[\left(Id - \frac{Du \otimes Du}{|Du|^2} \right) \nabla^2 u \right] \leq \frac{e^{\gamma T/2} C}{\sqrt{2\eta}}.$$

It gives

$$\begin{aligned} -\operatorname{div}(c(x, t) \frac{Du}{|Du|}) &= -\langle Dc, \frac{Du}{|Du|} \rangle - c \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{Du}{|Du|}\right) \\ (15) \quad &\leq L_1 + \frac{e^{\gamma T/2} L'_1 C}{\sqrt{2\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, setting $L_4 = L_1 + e^{\gamma T/2} L'_1 C / \sqrt{2\eta}$, we obtain, for a.e. $t \in [0, T]$,

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u(x, t)) dx \right) \leq L_4 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u(x, t)) dx$$

which yields the result through a classical Gronwall's argument.

It remains to justify (12), (13) and the estimates which follow. From Lemma 2.4 and since $\{u_0 \geq 0\}$ is bounded, $\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}$ belongs to a fixed compact subset for $0 \leq t \leq T$. Moreover, since u satisfies (8), from Lemma 2.3, there exists a compact subset $K \in \mathbb{R}^N$ such that, for every $t \in [0, T]$,

$$(16) \quad \{-\eta/2 \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq \eta/2\} \subset K.$$

Since $-\eta/2 < a - \epsilon < b + \epsilon < \eta/2$, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $0 \leq s, t \leq T$, $s \neq t$, we then have

$$\left| \frac{\varphi(u(x, t)) - \varphi(u(x, s))}{t - s} \right| \leq \mathbf{1}_K(x) C_{a, b, \epsilon} L,$$

where $C_{a,b,\epsilon}$ is the Lipschitz constant of φ and L is the Lipschitz constant of u . Therefore, we can apply the dominated convergence theorem to obtain (12) when $s \rightarrow t$.

The proof of the end of the formal calculation relies on approximation arguments. We set, for any function $f : \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\alpha > 0$ and $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$,

$$f_\alpha(x, t) = (f * \rho_\alpha)(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} f(y, t) \rho_\alpha(x - y) dy$$

where ρ_α is a standard mollifier. Now u_α and c_α are C^∞ in space for every $t \in [0, T]$ and $u_\alpha(\cdot, t), c_\alpha(\cdot, t) \rightarrow u(\cdot, t), c(\cdot, t)$ as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, uniformly on compact subsets of \mathbb{R}^N . In particular, from (16) and since $-\eta/2 < a - \epsilon < b + \epsilon < \eta/2$, for $\alpha > 0$ small enough,

$$\{a - \epsilon \leq u_\alpha(\cdot, t) \leq b + \epsilon\} \subset K$$

and therefore $\varphi(u_\alpha)$ has a compact support independent of α and $t \in [0, T]$. For all $\beta > 0$, we have

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle D\varphi(u_\alpha), \frac{c_\alpha(x, t) Du_\alpha}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}} \rangle dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_\alpha) \operatorname{div}(c_\alpha(x, t) \frac{Du_\alpha}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}}) dx.$$

From the very definition (5), we see that, if $u(\cdot, t)$ is semiconvex with constant C then $u_\alpha(\cdot, t)$ is still semiconvex with the same constant. Therefore, a similar calculation as (15) gives

$$-\operatorname{div}(c_\alpha(x, t) \frac{Du_\alpha}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}}) \leq |Dc_\alpha(x, t)| + \frac{C|c_\alpha(x, t)|}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}}.$$

It follows

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle D\varphi(u_\alpha), \frac{c_\alpha(x, t) Du_\alpha}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}} \rangle dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_\alpha) (|Dc_\alpha(x, t)| + \frac{C|c_\alpha(x, t)|}{\sqrt{|Du_\alpha|^2 + \beta}}) dx.$$

Now, since u and c are Lipschitz continuous with respect to x (uniformly with respect to $t \in [0, T]$), $|Du(\cdot, t)|, |Dc(\cdot, t)| \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Thus, $|Du_\alpha(\cdot, t)| \rightarrow |Du(\cdot, t)|$ and $|Dc_\alpha(\cdot, t)| \rightarrow |Dc(\cdot, t)|$ in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ as $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ (see [10]). Sending α to 0, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \langle D\varphi(u), \frac{c(x, t) Du}{\sqrt{|Du|^2 + \beta}} \rangle dx &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u) (L_1 + \frac{CL'_1}{\sqrt{|Du|^2 + \beta}}) dx \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u) (L_1 + \frac{CL'_1}{\sqrt{2\eta e^{-\gamma T} + \beta}}) dx \end{aligned}$$

and, letting β go to 0, we conclude as in the formal calculation.

Finally we point out that the second part of the result follows easily by letting ϵ tends to 0. \square

Proposition 3.2. *Under the same assumptions as in Proposition 3.1, for $-\eta/2 < a < b < \eta/2$, there exists $L_5 = L_5(L_4, T)$ such that, for all $t \in [0, T]$,*

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}) \leq \frac{L_5(b - a)}{\eta} \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1))$$

where R_0 is such that $\{u_0 \geq 0\} \subset B(0, R_0)$, u is the solution of (3) and L_4 is given by Proposition 3.1.

Proof of Lemma 3.2. Using Proposition 3.1 and the definition of φ , we have

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u(x, t)) dx \leq e^{L_A t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_0(x)) dx.$$

Now we estimate the right-hand side of the previous inequality proceeding as in Proposition 3.1. Since $-\eta/2 < a < b < \eta/2$, we can take $\epsilon > 0$ such that $-\eta/2 < a - \epsilon < b + \epsilon < \eta/2$. From Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{a - \epsilon \leq u_0 \leq b + \epsilon\} &\subset \{u_0 \geq 0\} + \frac{2\max\{0, -a + \epsilon\}}{\eta} \overline{B}(0, 1) \\ &\subset B(0, R_0 + 1). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\varphi(u_0) = 0$ outside the ball $B(0, R_0 + 1)$. The calculation which follows is formal and can be justified as in Proposition 3.1. So we skip the complete proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_0) dx &= \int_{B(0, R_0 + 1)} \varphi(u_0) dx \\ &\leq \int_{B(0, R_0 + 1)} \varphi(u_0) \frac{|Du_0|}{\eta} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\eta} \int_{B(0, R_0 + 1)} \langle \varphi(u_0) Du_0, \frac{Du_0}{|Du_0|} \rangle dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{\eta} \int_{B(0, R_0 + 1)} \Phi(u_0) \operatorname{div}\left(\frac{Du_0}{|Du_0|}\right) dx, \end{aligned}$$

where Φ is the primitive of φ which is 0 at $-\infty$. From the definition of φ , we have $\Phi(r) \leq b - a + 2\epsilon$ for all $r \geq a - \epsilon$. From (14) (at $t = 0$), we get

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \varphi(u_0) dx \leq \frac{C_0(b - a + 2\epsilon)}{\eta} \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1)),$$

where C_0 is the semiconvex constant of u_0 . Finally we obtain

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}) \leq \frac{C_0 e^{L_A t} (b - a + 2\epsilon)}{\eta} \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1)),$$

which gives the result sending ϵ to 0. \square

4. APPLICATION TO NONLOCAL HJ MODELLING DISLOCATION DYNAMICS

In this section, we are going to prove the existence and uniqueness of the solution of the dislocation equation (1) by a classical fixed point argument using a suitable contraction map. As we mention in the introduction, other types of arguments to prove the existence will be described in a forthcoming paper.

To do so, we consider the Banach space $X = C([0, T], L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ endowed with the norm $|\rho|_X = \sup_{t \in [0, T]} |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1}$. We recall that we are given two continuous functions $c_0, c_1 : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and define, for any $\rho \in X$,

$$c[\rho](x, t) = (c_0 * \rho)(x, t) + c_1(x, t)$$

where $(c_0 * \rho)(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} c_0(y - x, t) \rho(y, t) dy$ (note that the convolution is done in space only). We aim at solving the nonlocal HJ equation

$$(17) \quad \begin{cases} u_t = c[\mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}](x, t) |Du| & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases}$$

The main assumption we will use is

(H5) $c_0 \in X$ and, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $t \in [0, T]$, $c_1(x, t) \geq |c_0(\cdot, t)|_{L^1}$.

We state some regularity properties of $c[\rho]$.

Lemma 4.1.

(i) $c[\rho]$ is well-defined for any $\rho \in X$ and continuous in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$.

(ii) Suppose that c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H1)**. Then, for any $\rho \in X$, $x, x' \in \mathbb{R}^N$, and $t \in [0, T]$,

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} |c[\rho](x, t) - c[\rho](x', t)| &\leq L_1(1 + |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1})|x - x'|, \\ |c[\rho](x, t)| &\leq L'_1(1 + |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1}). \end{aligned}$$

If $c_0 \in X$, then $|c[\rho](x, t)| \leq |c_0|_T |\rho(\cdot, t)|_\infty + L'_1$.

In particular, if **(H5)** holds and $|\rho(x, t)| \leq 1$ for a.e. $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$, then

$$(19) \quad |c[\rho](x, t)| \leq |c_0|_T + L'_1.$$

(iii) For any $\rho \in X$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $t \in [0, T]$, $c[\rho](x, t) \geq c_1(x, t) - L'_1 |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1}$. If $c_0 \in X$, then $c[\rho](x, t) \geq c_1(x, t) - |c_0(\cdot, t)|_{L^1} |\rho(\cdot, t)|_\infty$.

In particular, if **(H5)** holds and $|\rho(x, t)| \leq 1$ for a.e. $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$, then **(H2)** holds for $c[\rho]$.

(iv) If c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H4)**, then $c[\rho]$ is semiconvex in x for any $\rho \in X$. More precisely, for any $x, h \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $t \in [0, T]$,

$$c[\rho](x - h, t) - 2c[\rho](x, t) + c[\rho](x + h, t) \geq -C(1 + |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1})|h|^2,$$

where C is a semiconvex constant for c_0 and c_1 .

The proof of this lemma is straightforward so we skip it.

Now, we can state our main result which is equivalent to [1, Theorem 4.3].

Theorem 4.2. Suppose that c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H1)**, **(H4)** and **(H5)**. Assume that u_0 is Lipschitz continuous, semiconvex, satisfies **(H3)** and $\{u_0 \geq 0\}$ is a compact subset. Then (17) has a unique continuous viscosity solution in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, T]$.

Proof of Lemma 4.2. We follow the ideas of the proof of [1, Theorem 4.3] which relies on a fixed-point theorem. The main difference is that we work with continuous viscosity solution instead of discontinuous ones.

First notice that, if c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H1)**, then from Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 2.1, for any $\rho \in X$,

$$(20) \quad \begin{cases} u_t = c[\rho](x, t) |Du| & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \times (0, T), \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N, \end{cases}$$

has a unique continuous viscosity solution. Moreover, we have

Lemma 4.3. *Suppose c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H1)** and **(H5)** and u_0 is Lipschitz continuous satisfying **(H3)**. Let $\rho \in X$ and u be the unique continuous viscosity solution of (20). Then $t \in [0, T] \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is continuous.*

Proof of Lemma 4.3. Since c_0, c_1 satisfy **(H5)**, **(H2)** holds for $c[\rho]$. Under **(H1)** and **(H2)** for $c[\rho]$ and **(H3)** for u_0 , the results of Theorem 2.1 (i)-(ii), Lemma 2.4 and Corollary 2.5 hold true, providing all the informations needed to prove the result. \square

Next we introduce the following set of functions : for $0 \leq \theta \leq \tau \leq T$, $v \in C(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we denote by $X^{\theta, \tau, v}$ the set of functions $\rho \in C([\theta, \tau], L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ such that $0 \leq \rho(x, t) \leq 1$ a.e. in \mathbb{R}^N for any $t \in [\theta, \tau]$, $\rho(x, t) = 0$ a.e. for $x \notin \bar{B}(0, R_0 + \bar{c}t)$ where \bar{c} is defined later on, and $\rho(\cdot, \theta) = \mathbf{1}_{\{v \geq 0\}}$. This set is clearly a subset of a Banach space of the X -type which is endowed with the norm

$$|\rho|_{\theta, \tau} = \sup_{t \in [\theta, \tau]} |\rho(\cdot, t)|_{L^1}.$$

We first define

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi : X^{0, \tau, u_0} &\longrightarrow X^{0, \tau, u_0} \\ \rho &\longmapsto (t \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}})_{t \in [0, \tau]}, \end{aligned}$$

where u is the unique viscosity solution of (20).

We first show that Ψ is well-defined. The fact that $t \mapsto \mathbf{1}_{\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}} \in C([0, \tau], L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ follows directly from Lemma 4.3. Moreover, by assumption, there exists $R_0 > 0$ such that $\{u_0 \geq 0\} \subset \bar{B}(0, R_0)$. From **(H5)** and Lemma 4.1, for all $\rho \in X^{0, \tau, u_0}$, we have the estimate $|c[\rho]| \leq \bar{c} := |c_0|_T + L'_1$, which is independent of ρ . By Lemma 2.4,

$$\{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\} \subset \bar{B}(0, R_0 + \bar{c}t) \quad \text{for all } t \in [0, \tau],$$

which is the property required in X^{0, τ, u_0} . It is worth pointing out that this prevents the front from blowing-up in finite time (see Remark 4.1 below). In the sequel we denote by $M := \mathcal{L}^N(\bar{B}(0, R_0 + \bar{c}T))$.

Next we aim at showing that Ψ is a contraction provided τ is small enough.

Let $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in X^{0, \tau, u_0}$ and let denote by u_1, u_2 the viscosity solutions of (20) associated respectively to ρ_1, ρ_2 by Ψ . We fix $\bar{\delta} < \eta/2$, and first choose τ small enough in order that $\sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} |(u_1 - u_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty \leq \bar{\delta}$. From Lemma 2.2, it suffices to

take τ such that

$$\begin{aligned} &|Du_0|_\infty e^{L_1(1+M)T} \int_0^\tau |(c[\rho_1] - c[\rho_2])(\cdot, s)|_\infty ds \\ (21) \quad &\leq 2|Du_0|_\infty e^{L_1(1+M)T} |c_0|_T \tau < \bar{\delta}. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\delta = \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} |(u_1 - u_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty$. For all $0 \leq t \leq \tau$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |(\Psi(\rho_1) - \Psi(\rho_2))(\cdot, t)|_{L^1} &= |\mathbf{1}_{\{u_1(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}} - \mathbf{1}_{\{u_2(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}}|_{L^1} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^N(\{u_1(\cdot, t) \geq 0, u_2(\cdot, t) < 0\}) \\ &\quad + \mathcal{L}^N(\{u_1(\cdot, t) < 0, u_2(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}). \end{aligned}$$

But, if $x \in \{u_1(\cdot, t) \geq 0, u_2(\cdot, t) < 0\}$, then

$$-\delta \leq -(u_1 - u_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty + u_1(x, t) \leq u_2(x, t) \leq 0.$$

Therefore

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{u_1(\cdot, t) \geq 0, u_2(\cdot, t) < 0\}) \leq \mathcal{L}^N(\{-\delta \leq u_2(\cdot, t) < 0\}).$$

Similarly

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{u_1(\cdot, t) < 0, u_2(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}) \leq \mathcal{L}^N(\{-\delta \leq u_1(\cdot, t) < 0\})$$

and we obtain, using Proposition 3.2,

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\Psi(\rho_1) - \Psi(\rho_2))(\cdot, t)|_{L^1} \\ & \leq \mathcal{L}^N(\{-\delta \leq u_1(\cdot, t) < 0\}) + \mathcal{L}^N(\{-\delta \leq u_2(\cdot, t) < 0\}) \\ & \leq 2 \frac{L_5 \delta}{\eta} \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1)) \\ & \leq 2 \frac{L_5}{\eta} \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1)) \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} |(u_1 - u_2)(\cdot, t)|_\infty \end{aligned}$$

where L_5 is given by Proposition 3.2 replacing L_1 by $L_1(1 + M)$.

We apply Lemma 2.2 with $c_i = c[\rho_i]$, $i = 1, 2$. It follows

$$\begin{aligned} & |(\Psi(\rho_1) - \Psi(\rho_2))(\cdot, t)|_{L^1} \\ & \leq \frac{2L_5 e^{L_1(1+M)\tau}}{\eta} |Du_0|_\infty \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, R_0 + 1)) \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \int_0^t |(c[\rho_1] - c[\rho_2])(\cdot, s)|_\infty ds \\ & \leq C(L_1, L'_1, T, \eta, u_0, M) \sup_{t \in [0, \tau]} \int_0^t |(\rho_1 - \rho_2)(\cdot, s)|_{L^1} \\ & \leq C(L_1, L'_1, T, \eta, u_0, M) \tau |\rho_1 - \rho_2|_{0, \tau}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, taking τ satisfying (21) and $\tau \leq (2C(L_1, L'_1, T, \eta, u_0, M))^{-1}$, we obtain $|\Psi(\rho_1) - \Psi(\rho_2)|_{0, \tau} \leq 2^{-1} |\rho_1 - \rho_2|_{0, \tau}$ which proves that Ψ is a contraction. Applying the fixed point theorem, we obtain that (17) has a unique solution \bar{u} in $\mathbb{R}^N \times [0, \tau]$.

Then we repeat the same arguments on the time interval $[\tau, 2\tau]$ by using $X^{\tau, 2\tau, \bar{u}(\cdot, \tau)}$. It is worth pointing out that even if, in the above computations, τ seems to depend on the initial data (here $\bar{u}(\cdot, \tau)$), all the estimates can be shown to be uniform (they depend only on u_0 and R_0): indeed a solution on the time interval $[\tau, 2\tau]$ can be seen as a solution on $[0, 2\tau]$ by using the already computed solution on $[0, \tau]$ (it is easy to see that there is no problem for $t = \tau$) and therefore all the constants appearing in the upper and lower gradient bounds, the semiconvexity constant and the fixed ball $\bar{B}(0, R_0 + \bar{c}T)$ which contains the front depend only on the properties of c_0 , c_1 and u_0 through Lemma 4.1 and the results of Section 2.

In order to conclude, we argue by induction, repeating successively the same arguments on $[k\tau, (k+1)\tau]$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, till we reach T , thus providing a continuous solution on the whole time interval. \square

Remark 4.1. If we do not have a bound for $|c_0|_{L^1}$, then the only bound for the speed is (18). This bound is not sufficient to avoid blow-up phenomenon for the front in finite time. Indeed, consider Equation (17) with $c_0 \equiv 1 \notin X$ and $c_1 \equiv 0$. This case corresponds to an evolution of $\Gamma_t := \{u(\cdot, t) = 0\}$ with a normal velocity proportional to the volume of $\Omega_t := \{u(\cdot, t) \geq 0\}$. Starting with $\Omega_0 = B(0, R_0)$ and $\Gamma_0 = \partial\Omega_0$, a straightforward computation shows that $\Omega_t = B(0, R(t))$ and $\Gamma_t = \partial\Omega_t$

where $R(t)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$\dot{R}(t) = C_N R(t)^N \quad \text{for } t \geq 0,$$

with $C_N = \mathcal{L}^N(B(0, 1))$. If $N = 1$, then the evolution is defined for all $t \geq 0$ by $R(t) = R_0 e^{C_N t}$. But, when $N \geq 2$, the evolution is well defined only for $0 \leq t < t^*$ by

$$R(t) = \frac{R_0}{(1 - t/t^*)^{1/(N-1)}} \quad \text{with } t^* = \frac{1}{(N-1)C_N R_0^{N-1}}.$$

There is a blow-up at t^* .

A. SEMICONVEXITY, LOWER-BOUND GRADIENT ESTIMATE AND SETS WITH INTERIOR BALL CONDITION

A closed set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ satisfies the *interior ball property* of radius $r > 0$ if, at each point x of the boundary ∂E of E , there exists $p \in S^1 = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^N : |\xi| = 1\}$ such that

$$\overline{B}(x - rp, r) \subset E.$$

Note that it is equivalent to say that there exists $E_0 \subset E$ and $r > 0$ such that

$$E = E_0 + r\overline{B}(0, 1) = \{x + rp : x \in E_0, p \in \overline{B}(0, 1)\}.$$

The link between, on the one hand, the interior ball property and, on the another hand, semiconvexity and lower-bound gradient is the following:

Lemma 4.4. *Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a closed set. Then E satisfies the interior ball property of radius $r > 0$ if and only if there exists a semiconvex function $v : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with semiconvex constant C and $\eta_0 > 0$ such that v satisfies **(H3)** and*

$$(22) \quad \text{int}(E) = \{v > 0\}, \quad \partial E = \{v = 0\}.$$

Moreover we have $r \geq \eta_0/C$.

Proof of Lemma 4.4. Suppose that E satisfies the interior ball property of radius $r > 0$. Then

$$E = E_0 + r\overline{B}(0, 1) \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad E = \bigcup_{x \in E_0} x + r\overline{B}(0, 1).$$

For every $y \in E$, we define $\phi_y(x) = r^2 - |x - y|^2$. Then ϕ_y is semiconvex with constant 2. (Note we can modify ϕ_y for $|x - y| \geq 2$ in order to keep ϕ_y semiconvex with constant 2 and to obtain a Lipschitz continuous function with constant 2.) We set

$$v(x) = \sup_{y \in E_0} \phi_y(x) \leq r^2.$$

Then v is semiconvex with constant 2 as the supremum of semiconvex functions with constant 2. Clearly (22) holds. Moreover, ϕ_y is a subsolution of $-|w| - |Dw| + \min\{2r, r^2\} \leq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N . Therefore **(H3)** holds for v with $\eta_0 = \min\{2r, r^2\} > 0$ since v is a supremum of subsolutions.

We turn to the proof of the inverse implication. Let $x \in \partial E$. Since v is semiconvex, v is differentiable a.e. in \mathbb{R}^N ; thus, there exists a sequence $x_n \rightarrow x$ such

that v is differentiable at x_n and, from **(H3)**, $\lim|Dv(x_n)| \geq \eta_0$. From the upper-semicontinuity of $y \mapsto D^-v(y)$ (see [7]), it follows that there exists $p \in D^-v(x)$ such that $|p| \geq \eta_0$. Set

$$B = B\left(x + \frac{p\eta_0}{C|p|}, \frac{\eta_0}{C}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi = y - x - \frac{p\eta_0}{C|p|} \quad \text{for all } y \in B.$$

Note that $|\xi| \leq \eta_0/C$. Using (6) and the fact that $v(x) = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} v(y) = v(x + y - x) &\geq v(x) + \langle p, y - x \rangle - \frac{C}{2}|y - x|^2 \\ &\geq \langle p, \xi \rangle + \frac{\eta_0|p|}{C} - \frac{C}{2} \left(|\xi|^2 + 2\langle \xi, \frac{\eta_0 p}{C|p|} \rangle + \frac{\eta_0^2}{C^2} \right) \\ &\geq \langle p, \xi \rangle \left(1 - \frac{\eta_0}{|p|} \right) + \frac{\eta_0|p|}{C} - \frac{\eta_0^2}{2C} - \frac{C|\xi|^2}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $|p| \geq \eta_0$ and $|\xi| \leq \eta_0/C$, it follows

$$v(y) \geq -|p||\xi| \left(1 - \frac{\eta_0}{|p|} \right) + \frac{\eta_0^2}{C} \left(\frac{|p|}{\eta_0} - 1 \right) \geq 0$$

which proves that $B \subset E = \{v \geq 0\}$ and ends the proof. \square

Remark 4.2. The heuristic idea for the above lemma comes from (14). Indeed, if v is sufficiently regular, $-\operatorname{div}(Dv(x_0)/|Dv(x_0)|)$ gives the sum of the principal curvatures of the hypersurface $\{v = v(x_0)\}$.

Remark 4.3. The kind of equivalence we prove in the lemma was already noticed in earlier articles, see for instance Sinestrari [16]. Using this equivalence, Theorem 2.1 gives another proof of the preservation of the interior ball property for attainable sets of control systems (see [1, Lemma 4.1] for details or Cannarsa and Frankowska [6]).

B. A MORE PRECISE ESTIMATE IN TERMS OF PERIMETER OF LEVEL-SETS

For any set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, we define the perimeter $\operatorname{per}(E)$ by $\operatorname{per}(E) = \mathcal{H}^{N-1}(\partial E)$ where \mathcal{H}^{N-1} is the $(N-1)$ -Hausdorff measure.

Using a result of [1] on sets with interior ball property, we obtain a refinement of Proposition 3.2.

Proposition 4.5. *Under the assumptions of Proposition 3.1, suppose that $-\bar{\eta} < a < b < \bar{\eta}$ where $\bar{\eta} = \min\{\eta/2, \eta_0/2, \eta_0^2/(4C_0)\}$ with η_0 given by **(H3)**, η given by (8) and C_0 the semiconvex constant of u_0 . Then, for all $t \in [0, T]$,*

$$\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u(\cdot, t) \leq b\}) \leq \frac{3^N e^{L_4 t} (b-a)}{\eta_0} \operatorname{per}(\{u_0 \geq b\})$$

where u is the solution of (3) and L_4 is given by Proposition 3.1.

Proof of Lemma 4.5. From Proposition 3.1, it is enough to find an upper estimate for $\mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u_0 \leq b\})$. From Lemma 2.3, for every $x_0 \in \{-\eta_0/2 < a \leq u_0 \leq b < \eta_0/2\}$, there exists $\bar{y} \in \bar{B}(x_0, 2(b-a)/\eta_0)$ such that $u_0(\bar{y}) \geq b$. Hence $\{a \leq u_0 \leq b\} \subset \{b \leq u_0\} + 2(b-a)\bar{B}(0, 1)/\eta_0$. From Lemma 4.4, the set $\{b \leq u_0\}$ satisfies

the interior ball property of radius $\eta_0/(2C_0)$ since $-|Du_0| + \eta_0/2 \leq 0$ on $\{u_0 = b\}$. Applying [1, Lemmas 2.4 and 2.5], we obtain that $\text{per}(\{u_0 \geq b\}) < +\infty$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^N(\{a \leq u_0 \leq b\}) &\leq \mathcal{L}^N\left(\left\{\{b \leq u_0\} + \frac{2(b-a)}{\eta_0}\overline{B}(0,1)\right\} \setminus \{b \geq u_0\}\right) \\ &\leq \frac{\eta_0 \text{per}(\{u_0 \geq b\})}{2C_0 N} \left(1 + \frac{4(b-a)C_0}{\eta_0^2}\right)^N - 1 \\ &\leq \frac{2 \cdot 3^{N-1}(b-a)}{\eta_0} \text{per}(\{u_0 \geq b\}) \end{aligned}$$

since $4(b-a)C_0/\eta_0^2 < 2$ because of the choice of $\bar{\eta}$. \square

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