

A remark on the Hölder continuity of the solution for a certain elliptic equation with irregular coefficients

By

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§0. A solution for an elliptic equation, even it may satisfy the equation in a weak sense, is expected to have certain regularity properties in the interior of the domain in question. In this paper we treat the elliptic equation of the following form

$$(0.1) \quad -\Delta u + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j(x) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} + c(x)u = f(x),$$

where Δ denotes the Laplace operator in R^n . We denote by $B(x, r)$ the ball in R^n with the center x and radius r , and $B_R = B(0, R)$ in abbreviation. Since we are interested in the interior regularity properties of the solution u , we may confine our considerations within a neighborhood B_{R_0} of the origin. We impose the following conditions on b_j , c and f .

c and f belong to $L^1(B_{R_0})$, b_j 's belong to $L^2(B_{R_0})$ and there exist constants B, C, F and θ ($0 < \theta \leq 1$) such that the following inequalities hold

$$(0.2) \quad \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{B(x,r) \cap B_{R_0}} |b_j(y)|^2 dy \leq B^2 r^{n-2+\theta}, & \int_{B(x,r) \cap B_{R_0}} |c(y)| dy \leq C r^{n-2+\theta} \\ \int_{B(x,r) \cap B_{R_0}} |f(y)| dy \leq F r^{n-2+\theta} & \text{for every ball } B(x, r) \text{ in } R^n. \end{cases}$$

We say that $u \in H^1(B_{R_0})$ (the L^2 -Sobolev space of order 1) is a weak solution of (0.1) in B_{R_0} , when u satisfies

$$\int_{B_{R_0}} \nabla u \cdot \nabla \varphi + \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \varphi + cu \varphi dx = \int_{B_{R_0}} f \varphi dx$$

for all $\varphi \in C_0^1(B_{R_0})$. Since $b_j(\partial u / \partial x_j)$ and cu^2 are integrable under the conditions (see Lemma 1.2), the above definition makes sense.

Now we state our main result in this paper.

Theorem. *Under the condition (0.2), if a function $u \in H^1(B_{R_0})$ is a weak solution of (0.1), then u is equivalent to a Hölder continuous function with*