A Note on Mappings of Finite Distortion: The Sharp Modulus of Continuity

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1. Introduction

We consider Sobolev mappings $f \in W^{1,1}_{loc}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$, where Ω is a connected, open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and $n \ge 2$. Thus, for almost every $x \in \Omega$, we can speak of the linear transform $Df(x) \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$, called the differential of f at the point x. The Jacobian determinant J(x, f) is the determinant of the matrix $Df(x) \colon J(x, f) =$ det Df(x). We say that a mapping $f \colon \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^n$ has finite distortion if the following three conditions are satisfied:

(i)
$$f \in W^{1,1}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n);$$

- (ii) the Jacobian determinant J(x, f) of f is locally integrable; and
- (iii) there is a measurable function $K_0 = K_0(x) \ge 1$, finite almost everywhere, such that *f* satisfies the distortion inequality

$$|Df(x)|^n \le K_O(x)J(x,f) \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \Omega.$$
(1)

Here we have used the operator norm of the differential matrix, defined by

$$|Df(x)| = \sup\{|Df(x)h| : |h| = 1\}.$$

We arrive at the usual definition of a mapping of bounded distortion, also called a quasiregular mapping, when we additionally require that $K_0 \in L^{\infty}(\Omega)$. This class of mappings can be traced back to the work of Reshetnyak [12]. Mappings of bounded distortion are a natural generalization of analytic functions to higher dimensions. Undoubtedly, the theory of conformal mappings, or more generally of analytic functions, has also expanded in many other different directions.

In [12] Reshetnyak studied the continuity of mappings of bounded distortion. He proved that they are locally Hölder continuous with the exponent 1/K, where K is the L^{∞} -norm of K_O . Here and in what follows, continuity for a Sobolev function f means that f can be modified in a set of Lebesgue measure zero to be continuous. For each constant $K \ge 1$, the radial stretching mapping

$$f(x) = x|x|^{1/K-1}$$

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