On the propagation of singularities of semi-convex functions


<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=ASNSP_1993_4_20_4_597_0>
On the Propagation of Singularities of
Semi-convex Functions

L. AMBROSIO - P. CANNARSA(*) - H.M. SONER(**)

0. - Introduction

In a recent paper [1], upper bounds on the dimension of singular sets of
semi-convex functions were derived by measure-theoretic arguments.

To briefly describe these upper bounds, let \( u : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a semi-convex
function (Definition 1.2 below). Define

\[
S^k(u) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \dim(\partial u(x)) = k \},
\]

where \( k \in [0, n] \) is an integer and \( \partial u(x) \) denotes, as usual, the subdifferential
of \( u \). Clearly, \( \{ S^k(u) \}_{k=0}^n \) is a partition of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( S^0(u) \) is the set of all points
of differentiability of \( u \). Since we are interested in first-order singularities, we
call a point \( x \) singular for \( u \) if \( x \in S^k(u) \) for some \( k \geq 1 \).

In [1] it is proved that \( S^k(u) \) is countably \( \mathcal{H}^{n-k} \)-rectifiable. In particular,

\[
\mathcal{H}^{n-k}(S^k(u)) \leq n - k,
\]

where \( \mathcal{H} \) – \( \dim \) is the Hausdorff dimension.

The purpose of the present work is to obtain lower bounds on the
dimension of \( S^k(u) \). More precisely, we will describe the structure of \( S^k(u) \)
in a neighborhood of \( x \), knowing the geometry of \( \partial u(x) \).

A motivating application of these results concerns the analysis of
singularities of solutions to the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation

\[
H(x, u, \nabla u) = 0.
\]

(*) Partially supported by the Italian National Project MURST “Equazioni di Evoluzione
e Applicazioni Fisico-Matematiche” and by the Army Research Office through the Center for
Nonlinear Analysis.

(**) Partially supported by NSF Grant DMS-9200801 and by the Army Research Office
through the Center for Nonlinear Analysis.

In fact, if the data are smooth, viscosity solutions of such PDE's (and, in particular, the solutions that are relevant to optimal control) enjoy well-known semi-concavity properties (see for instance [12], [13], [15] on [16]).

The present work is related to [4] and [5], in which viscosity solutions of (1) are shown not to have any isolated singularity if \( H \) is strictly convex with respect to \( p \). In [4] and [5], however, no attention is paid to the dimension of \( \partial u \) at such singular points, and no attempt is made to estimate the Hausdorff measure of the singular sets.

Different approaches to the analysis of singularities of Hamilton-Jacobi equations are obtained for the one-dimensional case in [14] and, using characteristics, in [21].

Semi-convexity was the only property used in [1] to prove upper bounds on singular sets. On the contrary, to obtain lower bounds we need additional information. This fact is the essential difference between [1] and the present paper. In order to understand the nature of the additional information, let us consider the set of reachable subgradients

\[
\nabla_* u(x) = \{ \lim_{h \to +\infty} \nabla u(x_h) : x_h \in S^0(u) \setminus \{x\}, \ x_h \to x \},
\]

where \( \nabla u \) denotes the gradient of \( u \).

The above set is a set of generators of \( \partial u(x) \) in the sense of convex analysis. Then, we show that the strict inclusion

\[
(2) \quad \nabla_* u(x) \subset \neq \partial u(x)
\]

is a sufficient condition for the propagation of any singularity \( x \in S^k(u), \ 1 \leq k < n \) (see Example 2.1 below). Inclusion (2) is satisfied by any viscosity solution of (1) with a strictly convex Hamiltonian, as \( \nabla_* u(x) \) is contained in the zero-level set of \( H(x, u(x), \cdot) \).

Moreover, if \( x \) is an isolated singularity, by adapting a variational argument of Tonelli (see the proof of the implicit function theorem in [20]), we show that \( \nabla_* u(x) \) coincides with \( \partial u(x) \), see Theorem 2.1 below.

Furthermore, inserting non-smooth analysis into this procedure, we obtain a more detailed description of the singular sets. In Theorem 2.2 we prove that singularities propagate along directions related to the geometry of \( \partial u(x) \). These directions are orthogonal to the exposed faces of \( \partial u(x) \). In Theorem 2.3 we give a lower bound on the maximum integer \( m \leq k \) such that \( x \) is a cluster point of

\[
\Sigma^m(u) = \bigcup_{i=m}^n S^i(u),
\]

and in (2.7) we estimate from below the Hausdorff \((n-k)\)-dimensional measure of \( \Sigma^m(u) \). Roughly speaking, the computation of \( m \) takes into account how many vectors in \( \nabla_* u(x) \) are necessary to generate \( \partial u(x) \).

We conclude with an outline of the paper. The first section contains preliminary material on Hausdorff measures, semi-convex functions, and the
estimates of [1]. In Section 2 we develop our main results on propagation of singularities of semi-convex functions. The last section is devoted to applications to Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equations and to the discussion of some examples.

1. - Notation and preliminaries

We briefly introduce some notation. We denote by \( B_\rho(x) \) the open ball in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) centered in \( x \) with radius \( \rho \), and we abbreviate \( B_\rho = B_\rho(0) \).

For any set \( A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) we denote by \( \text{co}(A) \) the convex hull of \( A \). Moreover, the following sets of convex combinations of points of \( A \) will be often used in the sequel.

\[
I_j(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{j} \lambda_i p_i : p_i \in A, \; \lambda_i \geq 0, \; \sum_{i=1}^{j} \lambda_i = 1 \right\}
\]

for any integer \( j \geq 1 \). We also define

\[
m(A) = \max \{ j \geq 0 : I_j(A) \neq \text{co}(A) \}.
\]

Clearly \( I_1(A) = A \), hence \( m(A) = 0 \) if and only if \( A \) is a convex set. Moreover, by Carathéodory’s Theorem (see for example [18, p. 155]) we know that \( I_{k+1}(A) = \text{co}(A) \), where \( k \) is the dimension of \( \text{co}(A) \). Therefore \( m(A) \leq \dim[\text{co}(A)] \). However, the integer \( m(A) \) does not depend just on the dimension of \( \text{co}(A) \). For example, if \( A \) is a finite set of affinely independent points, then \( m(A) \) equals the dimension of \( \text{co}(A) \). On the other hand, if \( A \) is the boundary of a \( k \)-dimensional ball, then \( m(A) = 1 \).

For any set \( S \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) we define

\[
S^\perp = \{ p \in \mathbb{R}^n : q \mapsto \langle q, p \rangle \text{ is constant on } S \},
\]

and

\[
T(S, x) = \left\{ r \theta : r \geq 0, \; \theta = \lim_{h \to +\infty} \frac{x_h - x}{|x_h - x|}, \; x_h \in S \setminus \{x\}, \; x_h \to x \right\}.
\]

The set \( T(S, x) \) defined above is the so-called contingent cone to \( S \) at \( x \) ([3], [6]). The contingent cone is also known as Whitney’s normal cone.

For any real number \( r \in [0, n] \) we denote by \( \mathcal{H}^r(B) \) the Hausdorff \( r \)-dimensional measure of \( B \subset \mathbb{R}^n \), defined by

\[
\mathcal{H}^r(B) = \frac{\omega_r}{2^r} \sup_{\delta > 0} \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{diam}(B_i))^r : B \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i, \; \text{diam}(B_i) < \delta \right\},
\]

where \( \omega_r \) is the Lebesgue measure of the unit ball in \( \mathbb{R}^r \) if \( r \) is an integer, any positive constant otherwise. We also denote by \( \mathcal{H}^0(B) \) the cardinality of \( B \). The
Hausdorff dimension of $B$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{H} - \dim(B) = \inf\{r > 0 : \mathcal{H}^r(B) = 0\}.$$ 

For an introduction to the properties of Hausdorff measures see for example [10] and [17]. We merely recall that $\mathcal{H}^r$ is a Borel regular measure in $\mathbb{R}^n$, and

$$\begin{align*}
\mathcal{H}^r(B) < +\infty \iff \mathcal{H}^m(B) = 0 \quad \forall m > r.
\end{align*}$$

We now recall the definition of semi-convexity and the main properties of semi-convex functions.

**Definition 1.2.** Let $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open convex set, and $u : Q \to \mathbb{R}$. We say that $u$ is semi-convex in $Q$ if there is a non-decreasing upper semicontinuous function $\omega : [0, +\infty) \to [0, +\infty]$ such that $\omega(0) = 0$ and

$$tu(x_1) + (1 - t)u(x_2) - u(x_t) \geq -t(1 - t)|x_1 - x_2|\omega(|x_1 - x_2|)$$

$$(1.2) \quad x_t = tx_1 + (1 - t)x_2, \quad x_1, x_2 \in Q, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

We call semi-convexity modulus of $u$ the least function $\omega$ satisfying (1.2). If $u : Q \to \mathbb{R}$ is semi-convex and $x \in Q$, we say that $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is a subgradient of $u$ at $x$ if

$$\lim_{y \to x} \inf \frac{u(y) - u(x) - \langle p, y - x \rangle}{|y - x|} \geq 0.$$ 

Borrowing the notation of convex analysis, we denote by $\partial u(x)$ the set of subgradients of $u$ at $x$, call it the subdifferential of $u$ at $x$. It is easy to see that $\partial u(x)$ is a compact, nonempty, convex set. Moreover,

$$(1.3) \quad p \in \partial u(x) \iff u(y) - u(x) - \langle p, y - x \rangle \geq -|y - x|\omega(|y - x|), \quad \forall y \in Q.$$

It can also be shown that $\partial u(x)$ is a singleton if an only if $u$ is differentiable at $x$. Hence, the set of non-differentiability points of $u$ can be classified according to the dimension of the subdifferential at the singular point.

**Definition 1.3.** Let $x \in Q$, and let $k \in \{0, \ldots, n\}$ be an integer. We define

$$S^k(u) = \{x \in Q : \dim(\partial u(x)) = k\},$$

and

$$\Sigma^k(u) = \bigcup_{i=k}^n S^i(u) = \{x \in Q : \dim(\partial u(x)) \geq k\}.$$ 

In order to find sufficient conditions for the propagation of singularities, it will be useful to consider the set $\nabla_u(x)$ of reachable subgradients.

**Definition 1.4.** Let $u : Q \to \mathbb{R}$ be a semi-convex function, and let $x \in Q$. We define

$$\nabla_u(x) = \{ \lim_{h \to +\infty} \nabla u(x_h) : x_h \in S^0(u), \ x_h \to x \}. $$
Then, it is known that \( \partial u(x) \) is the convex hull of \( \nabla_* u(x) \) (see e.g. [4]).

In the following theorem we list some basic properties of semi-convex functions. We recall (see [3]) that a set-valued map \( S(x) \) is said to be upper semicontinuous if the following implication holds:

\[
p_h \in S(x_h), \quad x_h \to x, \quad p_h \to p \quad \implies \quad p \in S(x).
\]

**THEOREM 1.1.** Let \( u : \Omega \to \mathbb{R} \) be a semi-convex function. Then,

1. \( u \) is locally Lipschitz continuous in \( \Omega \) and

\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}(x) = \lim_{t \to 0^+} \frac{u(x + t\theta)u(x)}{t} = \max\{ \langle p, \theta \rangle : p \in \partial u(x) \}
\]

for any \( x \in \Omega \) and any \( \theta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \).

2. The set-valued maps \( \partial u(x) \) and \( \nabla_* u(x) \) are upper semicontinuous at \( x \).

3. If \( x \in S^k(u) \), then \( I_{k+1}(\nabla_* u(x)) = \partial u(x) \).

4. For any \( k \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \) and any \( \rho > 0 \) we have

\[
T(S^k(u), x) \subset [\partial u(x)]^{\perp} \quad \forall x \in S^k(u),
\]

where \( S^k(u) \) denotes the set of all points \( x \in S^k(u) \) such that \( \partial u(x) \) contains a \( k \)-dimensional ball of radius \( \rho \).

5. For any integer \( k \in \{0, \ldots, n\} \) the set \( S^k(u) \) is countably \( \mathcal{H}^{n-k} \)-rectifiable, that is it can be covered, up to a \( \mathcal{H}^{n-k} \)-negligible set, with a countable sequence of \( C^1 \) submanifolds \( \Gamma_h \subset \mathbb{R}^n \) of dimension \( (n - k) \), i.e.

\[
\mathcal{H}^{n-k} \left( S^k(u) \setminus \bigcup_{h=1}^{\infty} \Gamma_h \right) = 0.
\]

Moreover,

\[
\int_{S^k(u) \cap \Omega} \mathcal{H}^k(\partial u(x)) d\mathcal{H}^{n-k}(x) < +\infty
\]

for any open set \( \Omega' \subset \subset \Omega \).

**PROOF.** (1) See [1] and [4].

(2) The upper semicontinuity of the map \( \partial u(x) \) easily follows by (1.3), and the upper semicontinuity of \( \nabla_* u(x) \) follows directly from its definition.

(3) Since \( \nabla_* u(x) \) is closed and its convex hull equals \( \partial u(x) \), the assertion follows by Carathéodory's Theorem.

(4) See [1], Theorem 3.1.

(5) See [1], Theorem 4.1.
REMARK 1.1. Note that (5) provides an upper bound on the Hausdorff dimension of $S^k(u)$, which is not greater than $(n-k)$. It is easy to see that this bound is optimal. Indeed, let

$$u(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = |x_1| + \ldots + |x_k|.$$  

Then, $S^k(u)$ is the $(n-k)$-plane of all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $x_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

2. - Exposed faces and reachable subgradients

We want to study the structure of the singular set $\Sigma^1(u)$ in the neighborhood of a singular point $x$.

DEFINITION 2.1. We define the singularity degree of $x \in \Sigma^1(u)$ as the unique integer $k$ such that $x \in S^k(u)$. We say that $x$ is an isolated singularity of degree $k$ if $0$. We say that a singularity propagates if

$$T(\Sigma^1(u), x) \neq \emptyset.$$  

Moreover, all vectors $\theta \in T(\Sigma^1(u), x) \cap \partial B_1$ are called directions of propagation of the singularity at $x$.

Clearly, a convex function may well have an isolated singularity of degree $n$. Indeed, if $x \in S^n_\rho(u)$ for some $\rho > 0$, then $\partial u(x)$ contains an $n$-dimensional ball. Hence, by Theorem 1.1, $x$ is not a cluster point of $S^n_\rho(u)$. In other words, $S^n_\rho(u)$ is a discrete set for any $\rho > 0$. Moreover, there are convex functions with isolated singularities of degree $n$.

EXAMPLE 2.1. Let

$$u(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = \sqrt{(x_1^2 + \ldots + x_k^2) + (x_{k+1}^2 + \ldots + x_n^2)}.$$  

Then, $u$ is a convex function in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $u \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$. On the other hand, denoting by $B^k_1$ the $k$-dimensional unit ball, we have that $\partial u(0) = B^k_1 \times \{0\}^{n-k}$. So, $0$ is the only point in $S^k(u)$.

Note that, in the above example $\partial u(0) = \nabla^* u(0)$. More generally, we will show that a sufficient condition for the propagation of a singularity of degree $k < n$ at $x$ is the strict inclusion $\nabla^* u(x) \subset \partial u(x)$. In particular, this condition is satisfied for solutions of some Hamilton-Jacobi equations, see Section 3.

In the remainder of this paper we always assume that $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is a convex open set, $u : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ is a semi-convex function and $\omega(t)$ is the semi-convexity modulus of $u$. Since our statements are local, we assume that $u$ is Lipschitz continuous in $\Omega$ and we denote by $[u]_{\text{Lip}}$ its Lipschitz semi-norm.
We will see that the directions of propagation of singularities are related to the geometry of the subdifferential $\partial u(x)$ at the starting point $x$. To analyze the singular directions we introduce the following sets.

**Definition 2.2.** Let $x \in \Omega$ and $\theta \in \partial B_1$; we set

$$\partial u(x, \theta) = \left\{ p \in \partial u(x) : \langle p, \theta \rangle = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}(x) = \max_{q \in \partial u(x)} \langle q, \theta \rangle \right\},$$

$$\nabla_* u(x, \theta) = \left\{ \lim_{h \to +\infty} \nabla u(x_h) : x_h \in S^0(u) \setminus \{x\}, \ x_h \to x, \ \frac{x_h - x}{|x_h - x|} \to \theta \right\}.$$

The collection $\{\partial u(x, \theta) : \theta \in \partial B_1\}$ consists of all the exposed faces of the convex set $\partial u(x)$. The following theorem is the basis of our singularity propagation argument (see Theorem 2.2 and Theorem 2.3).

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $x \in \Omega$, $p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and sequences $x_h \to x$, $\partial u(x_h) \ni p_h \to p$ be given. Suppose that

$$(2.1) \quad \lim_{h \to +\infty} \frac{x_h - x}{|x_h - x|} = \theta.$$  

Then, $p \in \partial u(x, \theta)$. In particular,

$$\nabla_* u(x, \theta) \subset \partial u(x, \theta).$$

Conversely, for any $p \in \partial u(x, \theta)$ there are sequences $x_h \to x$ satisfying (2.1), and $\partial u(x_h) \ni p_h \to p$.

**Proof.** We have to show that $\partial_* u(x, \theta) = \partial u(x, \theta)$, where

$$\partial_* u(x, \theta) = \left\{ \lim_{h \to +\infty} p_h : p_h \in \partial u(x_h), \ x_h \neq x, \ x_h \to x, \ \frac{x_h - x}{|x_h - x|} \to \theta \right\}.$$

Let $p_h, x_h$ be as in the definition of $\partial_* u(x, \theta)$ and set

$$t_h = |x_h - x|, \quad p = \lim_{h \to +\infty} p_h.$$

We know, by the upper semicontinuity of $\partial u(x)$, that $p \in \partial u(x)$. We will now show that $p \in \partial u(x, \theta)$. Indeed, by the semi-convexity of $u$ we have

$$u(x) - u(x_h) - \langle p_h, x - x_h \rangle \geq -t_h \omega(t_h).$$

Divide both sides by $t_h$ to obtain

$$\frac{\langle p_h, \frac{x_h - x}{t_h} \rangle}{t_h} \geq \frac{u(x + t_h \theta) - u(x)}{t_h} + \frac{u(x_h) - u(x + t_h \theta)}{t_h} - \omega(t_h).$$
Since
\[ \frac{|u(x_h) - u(x + t_h \theta)|}{t_h} \leq [u]_{\text{Lip}} \left| \frac{x_h - x}{t_h} - \theta \right| \to 0, \]
by letting \( h \to +\infty \) we get
\[ \langle p, \theta \rangle \geq \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}(x). \]

Thus, \( p \in \partial u(x, \theta) \) and \( \partial_u'(x, \theta) \subset \partial u(x, \theta) \).

Next, we proceed to show the reverse inclusion. Let us denote by \( d \) the dimension of \( \partial u(x, \theta) \). Since \( \theta \) is orthogonal to \( \partial u(x, \theta) \), \( d \) is strictly less than \( n \).

We may assume that \( d > 0 \), the inclusion being trivial if \( \partial u(x, \theta) \) is a singleton.

Since \( \partial_u'(x, \theta) \) is compact, it suffices to show that \( p \in \partial_u'(x, \theta) \) for any \( p \in \text{Int}(\partial u(x, \theta)) \), the relative interior of \( \partial u(x, \theta) \).

Let \( \theta_i, \ 1 \leq i \leq (n - d) \) be an orthonormal basis of \([\partial u(x, \theta)]^\perp\), i.e.,
\[ \langle \theta_i, \theta_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}, \quad \langle (p - q), \theta_i \rangle = 0 \quad \forall p, \ q \in \partial u(x, \theta). \]

We can also take \( \theta_1 \) to be equal to \( \theta \). For \( r, t > 0 \) satisfying the condition \( t \sqrt{1 + r^2} < \text{dist}(x, \partial \Omega) \), let \( y(r, t) \) be a minimizer of the function
\[ u(x + t(\theta_1 + y)) - t(p, y) \]
in the compact set \( K_r \) defined by
\[ K_r = \{ y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle y, \theta_i \rangle = 0 \ \forall i = 1, \ldots, (n - d), \ |y| \leq r \}. \]

We claim that for any \( r > 0 \) there is \( r > 0 \) (depending on \( r \)) such that for \( t < r \) any minimizer \( y(r, t) \) satisfies the condition \( |y(r, t)| < r \). Indeed, if the claim was not true it would be possible to find \( r > 0 \) and a sequence of minimizers \( y_h = y(r, t_h) \in K_r \cap \partial B_r \), corresponding to an infinitesimal sequence \( t_h \). Passing to a subsequence, we may assume that \( y_h \) converges to \( y \in K_r \cap \partial B_r \). Since \( y_h \) is a minimizer, we have
\[ u(x + t_h(\theta_1 + y_h)) - t_h(p, y_h) \leq u(x + t_h \theta_1). \]

Hence,
\[ \frac{u(x + t_h(\theta_1 + y_h)) - u(x)}{t_h} - \frac{u(x + t_h \theta_1) - u(x)}{t_h} \leq (p, y_h). \]

Recalling that
\[ \left| \frac{u(x + t_h(\theta_1 + y_h)) - u(x + t_h(\theta_1 + y))}{t_h} \right| \leq [u]_{\text{Lip}} |y_h - y| \to 0, \]
we obtain
\[ (2.2) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial (\theta_1 + y)}(x) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta_1}(x) \leq (p, y). \]
On the other hand, since the map \( \langle \cdot, \theta_1 \rangle \) is constant on \( \partial u(x, \theta_1) \), we have that 
\[
\frac{\partial u}{\partial (\theta_1 + y)}(x) \geq \langle p + c y, \theta_1 + y \rangle = \langle p, \theta_1 \rangle + (p, y) + \varepsilon r^2
\]
for \( |\varepsilon| \) sufficiently small. We thus obtain a contradiction with (2.2), and the claim is proved.

Now, let \( r > 0 \) and let \( r(r) > 0 \) be given by the claim. Returning to the definition of \( y(r, t) \), by the non-smooth Lagrange multiplier rule (see for instance [6], 6.1.1) we conclude that for any \( t \in ]0, r(r)[ \) we can find \( \lambda_i(r, t) \in \mathbb{R} \) satisfying
\[
0 \in t \{ \partial u(x + t(\theta_1 + y(r, t))) - p \} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-d} \lambda_i(r, t) \theta_i,
\]
or, equivalently,
\[
(2.3) \quad p + \sum_{i=1}^{n-d} \lambda_i(r, t) \theta_i \in \partial u(x + t(\theta_1 + y(r, t))).
\]
Let \( (r_h) \subset ]0, +\infty[ \) and \( t_h \in ]0, r(r_h)[ \) be two sequences converging to 0. By taking scalar products in (2.3) with \( \theta_i \) it is easy to see that \( |\lambda_i(r_h, t_h)|/t_h \) is not greater than \( 2|u|_{Lip} \). Hence, by passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume that \( \lambda_i(r_h, t_h)/t_h \) converges to \( \bar{\lambda}_i \) as \( h \to +\infty \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, (n - d) \).

Then, by letting \( h \to +\infty \) in (2.3) we get
\[
p + \sum_{i=1}^{n-d} \bar{\lambda}_i \theta_i \in \partial u(x, \theta_1),
\]
as \( |y(r_h, t_h)| < r_h \). Moreover,
\[
\lim_{h \to +\infty} \frac{\theta_1 + y(r_h, t_h)}{|\theta_1 + y(r_h, t_h)|} = \theta_1.
\]
On the other hand, since the vectors \( \theta_i \) are orthogonal to \( \partial u(x, \theta) \), all \( \bar{\lambda}_i \)'s are equal to 0. Thus, \( p \in \partial u(x, \theta_1) \) and the proof of the theorem is complete.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let \( x \in \Omega, \theta \in \partial B_1 \) and an integer \( m \in [1, n] \) be given. Then,
\[
I_m(\nabla u(x, \theta)) \neq \partial u(x, \theta) \implies \theta \in \text{Tan}(\Sigma^m(u), x).
\]
Moreover, \( \partial u(x, \theta) = \text{co}(\nabla u(x, \theta)) \).

**Remark 2.1.** In particular, if \( \nabla u(x, \theta) \neq \partial u(x, \theta) \), then \( \theta \) is a direction of propagation of the singularity at \( x \). Moreover, (2.4) provides a lower bound on
the degree of the singularity near $x$. Indeed, in view of definition 1.1, (2.4) implies that \( \theta \in T(\Sigma^m(u), x) \), where \( m = m(\nabla u(x, \theta)) \). Hence, there are singular points of degree $m$ near $x$, along the direction $\theta$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.2. Let $p \in \partial u(x, \theta) \setminus I_m(\nabla u(x, \theta))$. We argue by contradiction. So, suppose that $\theta \notin T(\Sigma^m(u), x)$. By Theorem 2.1, there are a sequence $(x_h) \subset \Omega \setminus \{x\}$, and vectors $p_h$ such that $p_h \in \partial u(x_h)$ and

\[
\lim_{h \to +\infty} p_h = p, \quad \lim_{h \to +\infty} x_h = x, \quad \lim_{h \to +\infty} \frac{x_h - x}{|x_h - x|} = \theta.
\]

By our assumption, for $h$ large enough, $x_h$ does not belong to $\Sigma^m(u)$. Hence, the dimension of $\partial u(x_h)$ does not exceed $m - 1$. By Theorem 1.1(3), there are vectors $p_{i,h} \in \nabla u(x_h)$ and non-negative real numbers $\lambda_{i,h}$ such that

\[
(2.5) \quad p_h = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i,h} p_{i,h}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_{i,h} = 1.
\]

By passing to a subsequence, we may assume that for any $i$ the $m$-tuples $\lambda_{i,h}$ converge as $h \to +\infty$ to $\lambda_i$ and $p_{i,h}$ converge to $p_i$ as $h \to +\infty$. Since $p_{i,h} \in \nabla u(x_h)$ a diagonal argument shows that $p_i \in \nabla u(x, \theta)$. Now, let $h \to +\infty$ in (2.5) to obtain

\[
p = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i = 1.
\]

Hence, $p \in I_m(\nabla u(x, \theta))$ and the contradiction proves (2.4).

Finally, a similar argument (with $m = n + 1$) shows that each vector $p \in \partial u(x, \theta)$ is the convex combination of at most $(n + 1)$ points of $\nabla u(x, \theta)$.

Note that (2.4) implies that $x$ is only a cluster point of $\Sigma^m(u)$. However, we will show that, under suitable assumptions, there is a whole continuum of singular points near $x$, whose size can be estimated from below.

Let $S$ be any plane in $\mathbb{R}^n$ passing through the origin, and let $\pi_S$ be the orthogonal projection on $S$. For any $\gamma > 0$ we denote by $C_{\gamma}(S)$ the cone

\[
C_{\gamma}(S) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\pi_S(x)| \leq \gamma |\pi_S(x)| \}.
\]

We note that $C_{\gamma}(S) \supset S^\perp$ and $C_{\gamma}(S)$ approaches $S^\perp$ as $\gamma \to 0^+$.

THEOREM 2.3. Let $x \in S^k(u)$ with $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ be given. Set $m = m(\nabla u(x))$. Then,

\[
T(\Sigma^m(u), x) \supset [\partial u(x)]^\perp.
\]

In addition, we have

\[
\liminf_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\mathcal{H}^{n-k}(\Sigma^m(u) \cap B_\rho(x) \cap [x + C_{\gamma}(S))]}{\omega_{n-k} \rho^{n-k}} \geq 1
\]
for any $\gamma > 0$, where $S$ is the $k$-plane parallel to $\partial u(x)$ and containing 0.

**Proof.** Observe that $\partial u(x, \theta)$ equals $\partial u(x)$ and $\nabla_* u(x, \theta) \subset \nabla_* u(x)$ for any $\theta \in (\partial u(x))^\perp$. Hence, (2.6) follows from the previous theorem.

In order to simplify our proof of (2.7), we assume that $x = 0$. Since $\Sigma^m(u) = \Omega$ if $m = 0$, we may also assume that $m > 0$. Let us denote by $S^\perp$ the unit sphere in $S^\perp$.

Let us pick a vector $p$ in the set $\partial u(0) \setminus I_m(\nabla_* u(0))$, which is not empty. For any $z \in S^\perp$ and any $r, t > 0$ we denote by $y(r, t, z)$ a minimizer of the function $u(tz + ty) - t\langle p, y \rangle$ in the set

$$K_r = \{y \in S : |y| \leq r\}.$$

We claim that for every $r > 0$ there is $\tau(r) > 0$ such that for any $t \in [0, \tau(r)]$ and any $z \in S^\perp$ any minimizer $y(r, t, z)$ belongs to the (essential) interior of $K_r$. This claim can be proved as in Theorem 2.1. Indeed, suppose that the claim is not true. Then, there exist $r > 0$ and a sequence of minimizers $y_h = y(r, t_h, z_h) \in K_r \cap \partial B_r$ corresponding to a sequence $t_h \to 0$. Passing to a subsequence, we may assume that $y_h$ converges to $y \in K_r \cap \partial B_r$ and $z_h$ converges to $z \in S^\perp$. Since $y_h$ is a minimizer, we infer

$$u(t_hz_h + t_hy_h) - t_h\langle p, y_h \rangle \leq u(t_hz_h).$$

Hence,

$$\frac{u(t_hz_h + t_hy_h) - u(0)}{t_h} - \frac{u(t_hz_h) - u(0)}{t_h} \leq \langle p, y_h \rangle.$$

Recalling that

$$\left| \frac{u(t_hz_h + t_hy_h) - u(t_hz + t_hy)}{t_h} \right| \leq [u]_{\text{Lip}}(|z_h - z| + |y_h - y|) \to 0,$$

and

$$\left| \frac{u(t_hz_h) - u(t_hz)}{t_h} \right| \leq [u]_{\text{Lip}}|z_h - z| \to 0,$$

we obtain

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (z + y)}(0) - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(0) \leq \langle p, y \rangle.$$

On the other hand, since the map $\langle \cdot, z \rangle$ is constant on $\partial u(0)$, we have that

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}(0) = \langle p, z \rangle.$$

Also, since $p \in \text{Int}(\partial u(0))$,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial (z + y)}(0) \geq \langle p + \epsilon y, z + y \rangle = \langle p, z \rangle + \langle p, y \rangle + \epsilon r^2.$$
for $|\epsilon|$ sufficiently small. We thus obtain a contradiction with (2.8), and the claim is proved.

Next, we claim that there is $\delta > 0$ such that if $r < \delta$ and $t < \inf\{\tau(r), \delta\}$, then for any $z \in S^\perp$, any minimizer $\gamma(r, t, z)$ satisfies the condition

$$tz + ty(r, t, z) \in \Sigma^m(u).$$

Indeed, let us assume that the claim is not true. Then, by the variational argument used in the proof of Theorem 2.1, we construct a sequence of minimizers $y_h = y(r_h, t_h, z_h) \in K_{r_h}$ corresponding to sequences $r_h, t_h \to 0$ and real constants $\lambda_{h,1}, \ldots, \lambda_{h,n-k}$ such that

$$p_h := p + \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} \lambda_{h,i} \theta_i \in \partial u(t_h z_h + t_h y_h),$$

and

$$t_h z_h + t_h y_h \not\in \Sigma^m(u),$$

and

$$\lim_{h \to +\infty} z_h = z \in S^\perp, \quad \lim_{h \to +\infty} \lambda_{h,i} = \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall i = 1, \ldots, (n - k).$$

Passing to the limit as $h \to +\infty$ in (2.9) we get

$$p + \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} \lambda_i \theta_i \in \partial u(0).$$

Hence $\lambda_i = 0$ for any $i = 1, \ldots, (n - k)$ and $p_h$ converges to $p$ as $h \to +\infty$. Moreover, by (2.10) and Theorem 1.1(3) each vector $p_h$ belongs to the convex hull of at most $m$ vectors of $\nabla_* u(x_h)$. Repeating the argument of Theorem 2.2 we obtain a set $A \subset \nabla_* u(0)$ consisting of at most $m$ points, such that $p \in \text{co}(A)$. Hence, $p \in I_m(\nabla_* u(0))$, and this contradiction proves the second claim.

Finally, let $\delta > 0$ be given by the second claim. For any fixed $\gamma > 0$ let $r < \inf\{\gamma, \delta\}$. Then,

$$\Sigma^m(u) \cap C_\gamma(S) \cap B_\rho \supset \left\{ tz + ty(r, t, z) : z \in S^\perp, \, 0 \leq t < \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 + r^2}} \right\}$$

provided $\rho < \sqrt{1 + r^2} \inf\{\tau(r), \delta\}$. Since $\pi_{S^\perp}$ does not increase the Hausdorff measure (see for instance [17], Proposition 3.5), by the inclusion

$$\pi_{S^\perp}(\Sigma^m(u) \cap C_\gamma(S) \cap B_\rho) \supset \left\{ z \in S^\perp : |z| < \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{1 + r^2}} \right\}$$

we infer

$$\liminf_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\gamma^{n-k}(\Sigma^m(u) \cap B_\rho \cap C_\gamma(S))}{\omega_{n-k} \rho^{n-k}} \geq (1 + r^2)^{(k-n)/2}.$$
By letting $r \to 0$, we complete the proof.

REMARK 2.2. By (1.1) and Theorem 1.1(5) we infer that $1^{n-k}(S^i(u)) = 0$ for any $i \geq k + 1$. Hence, (2.7) can be written in the equivalent form: for any $x \in S^k(u)$

$$\liminf_{\rho \to 0^+} \sum_{i=m}^k \frac{1^{n-k}(S^i(u) \cap B_\rho(x) \cap [x + C_\gamma(S)])}{\omega_{n-k}\rho^{n-k}} \geq 1,$$

where $m = m(\nabla u(x))$. In particular, if $I_k(\nabla u(x)) \neq \partial u(x)$ (i.e., $m = k$), we get

$$\liminf_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{1^{n-k}(S^k(u) \cap B_\rho(x) \cap [x + C_\gamma(S)])}{\omega_{n-k}\rho^{n-k}} \geq 1,$$

and coupling this estimate with Theorem 1.1(5) we conclude that $\mathcal{H} = \dim(S^k(u)) = (n - k)$.

3. - Hamilton-Jacobi equations

In this section we will apply the general results on the singularities of semi-convex functions to solutions of the Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equation

$$(3.1) \quad F(y, u(y), \nabla u(y)) = 0, \quad y \in \Omega$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is an open domain. We will assume that

$$(3.2) \quad F : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N \to \mathbb{R} \text{ is continuous;}$$

$$(3.3) \quad p \mapsto F(y, s, p) \text{ is convex in } \mathbb{R}^N \forall (y, s) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R};$$

$$(3.4) \quad u \text{ is semi-concave (i.e. } -u \text{ is semi-convex);}$$

$$(3.5) \quad (3.1) \text{ holds at any differentiability point of } u.$$

We note that, for a semi-concave function $u$, the interesting semidifferential is the so-called superdifferential, defined as

$$\partial^+ u(y) = \left\{ p \in \mathbb{R}^N : \limsup_{z \to y} \frac{u(z) - u(y) - \langle p, z - y \rangle}{|z - y|} \leq 0 \right\}.$$ 

Equivalently, $\partial^+ u(y) = -\partial(-u)(y)$. Hence, $\partial^+ u(y) \neq \emptyset$ for any $y \in \Omega$ and the following implication holds

$$(3.6) \quad \partial u(y) \neq \emptyset \implies u \text{ is differentiable at } y.$$

Accordingly, the definitions 1.2 and 2.2 will be modified as follows for a semi-
concave function $u$:

$$S^k(u) = \{ x \in \Omega : \dim(\partial^+ u(x)) = k \},$$

$$\Sigma^k(u) = \bigcup_{i=k}^n S^i(u) = \{ x \in \Omega : \dim(\partial^+ u(x)) \geq k \},$$

$$\partial^+ u(x, \theta) = \left\{ p \in \partial^+ u(x) : \langle p, \theta \rangle = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}(x) = \min_{q \in \partial^+ u(x)} \langle q, \theta \rangle \right\}.$$  

**Remark 3.1.** From (3.2)-(3.5) it follows that $u$ is a viscosity solution in the sense of [8] (see also [7]). Indeed, (3.2) and (3.5) yield

$$F(y, u(y), p) = 0 \quad \forall p \in \nabla u(y)$$

for any $y \in \Omega$, and so (3.3) implies that

$$F(y, u(y), p) \leq 0 \quad \forall p \in \partial^+ u(y).$$

The converse inequality on the elements of $\partial u(y)$ trivially follows by (3.6).

**Remark 3.2.** Semi-concavity is a natural property to expect on viscosity solutions of Hamilton-Jacobi-Bellman equations. Indeed, several existence and uniqueness results were first obtained in classes of semi-concave functions (see [15]). More recently, H-J equations have been studied in the framework of viscosity solutions (see [8] and [7]). Under suitable regularity assumptions on $F$ and on the (Dirichlet) boundary data, viscosity solutions to (3.1) are known to be semi-concave (see [16] and [12]). Similar results are also available for viscosity solution of second order H-J equations, see [13]; hence the result of Section 2 apply to these equations as well. For the sake of simplicity we confine our statements to first-order equations.

For any compact convex set $C \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ we denote by $\mathrm{Ext}(C)$ the set of extreme points of $C$. We say that a set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ is extremal if no $p \in A$ can be written as a convex combination of other points of $A$, i.e.

$$p \not\in \mathrm{co}(A \setminus \{p\}) \quad \forall p \in A.$$ 

Our terminology is motivated by the following result.

**Lemma 3.1.** Any compact extremal set $A$ coincides with $\mathrm{Ext}(\mathrm{co}(A))$.

**Proof.** Let $C = \mathrm{co}(A)$ and let $p \in \mathrm{Ext}(C)$. By Carathéodory’s Theorem, we can represent $p$ as a convex combination of $(N+1)$ points $p_i \in A$:

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i p_i, \quad \lambda_i > 0.$$
Since $p$ is an extreme point of $C$, $p = p_i$ for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, N+1\}$, hence $p \in A$.

Conversely, let $p \in A$. By the Krein-Milman theorem (see for instance [18], p. 167) we can represent $p$ as a convex combination of at most $(N+1)$ points $p_i \in \text{Ext}(C)$:

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i p_i, \quad \lambda_i > 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i = 1.$$ 

In turn, each $p_i$ can be represented as a convex combination of at most $(N+1)$ points $p_{ij} \in A$:

$$p_i = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \lambda_{ij} p_{ij}, \quad \lambda_{ij} > 0, \quad \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} \lambda_{ij} = 1,$$

so that

$$p = \sum_{i,j=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i \lambda_{ij} p_{ij}.$$ 

Since $A$ is extremal, $p = p_{ij}$ for any $i, j$ and hence $p = p_i \in \text{Ext}(C)$.

The main result of this section is the following.

**Theorem 3.2.** Assume (3.2), (3.3), (3.4), (3.5) and let $y \in S^k(u)$ be a singular point. Let us further assume that

\begin{align*}
\{p \in \mathbb{R}^N : F(y, u(y), p) = 0\} & \text{ is extremal.}
\end{align*}

Then

(1) $\nabla_\ast u(y) = \text{Ext}(\partial^+ u(y))$, and if $k < N$ the singularity propagates. Moreover $m = m(\nabla_\ast u(y)) \geq 1$, and

\begin{align*}
(3.9) & \quad T(\Sigma^m(u), y) \supset [\partial^+ u(y)]^1, \\
& \liminf_{\rho \to 0^+} \frac{\gamma^{N-k}(\Sigma^m(u) \cap B_\rho(y))}{\omega_{N-k} \rho^{n-k}} \geq 1.
\end{align*}

(2) Let $\theta \in \partial B_1$ and let us assume that $\partial^+ u(y, \theta)$ is not a singleton. Then, $\nabla_\ast u(y, \theta)$ coincides with $\text{Ext}(\partial^+ u(y, \theta))$, $m = m(\nabla_\ast u(y, \theta)) \geq 1$ and $\theta \in T(\Sigma^m(u), y)$.

**Proof.** (1) By (3.7) and (3.8), $\nabla_\ast u(y)$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 3.1, so that $\nabla_\ast u(y) = \text{Ext}(\partial^+ u(y))$. To show (3.9), we only need to apply Theorem 2.3 to $-u$.

(2) As in (1), Lemma 3.1 yields $\nabla_\ast u(y, \theta) = \text{Ext}(\partial^+ u(y, \theta))$. The other statements follow from Theorem 2.2 and Remark 2.1.
REMARK 3.3. The extremality condition (3.8) cannot be dropped. In fact, let \( N = 2 \) and \( u(y_1, y_2) = -\sqrt{y_1^2 + y_2^4} \), as in Example 2.1. Then, \( u \) is concave in \( \mathbb{R}^2 \), and has an isolated singularity at \((0, 0)\). Moreover, \( u \) is a viscosity solution of the equation

\[
\sqrt{y_2^2 u_y^2 + \frac{1}{4} u_{y_1}^2} = |y_2|.
\]

REMARK 3.4. Condition (3.8) is trivially satisfied if

\[
p \mapsto F(y, s, p) \text{ is strictly convex in } \mathbb{R}^N \quad \forall (y, s) \in \Omega \times \mathbb{R}.
\]

Theorem 3.2 also applies to non-stationary H-J equations with strictly convex Hamiltonian. In fact, let \( N = n + 1 \), \( y = (t, x) \) with \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \), and \( p = (p_t, p_x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \). Let

\[
H((t, x), s, p_x) : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}
\]

be a continuous function, strictly convex in \( p_x \). Then

\[
F(y, s, p) = p_t + H((t, x), s, p_x)
\]

satisfies (3.2) and (3.3), and any semi-concave function \( u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) satisfying (3.5) is a viscosity solution of the equation

\[
(3.10) \quad u_t + H(t, x, u, \nabla u) = 0.
\]

Finally, for any \( y \in \Omega \) and any \( s \in \mathbb{R} \)

\[
Z(y, s) = \{(p_t, p_x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n : p_t + H(y, s, p_x) = 0\}
\]

is extremal, because of the strict convexity of \( H \). Indeed, let

\[
Z(y, s) \ni p = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i p_i
\]

with \( p_i \in Z(y, s) \), \( \lambda_i > 0 \) and \( \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \lambda_i = 1 \), and let us show that \( p_i = p \) for any \( i \). Since

\[
p_t + H(y, s, p_x) < \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} (\lambda_i p_{it} + \lambda_i H(y, s, p_{ix})) = 0
\]
unless \( p_x = p_{ix} \) for any \( i \in \{1, \ldots, N + 1\} \), we have

\[
p_{it} = -H(y, s, p_{ix}) = -H(y, s, p_x) = p_t \quad \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, N + 1\}
\]

and, in particular, \( p = p_t \) for any \( i \).

More generally, the same argument of Theorem 3.2 shows that singularities propagate in the direction \( \theta \) if \( \partial^+u(y, \theta) \) is not a singleton and if the restriction of \( F(y, u(y), \cdot) \) to \( \partial^+u(y, \theta) \) is strictly convex, so that \( m(\nabla_+u(y, \theta)) \geq 1 \).

**Remark 3.5.** In Theorem 3.2(1) it is necessary to assume that \( x \) is not a singularity of degree \( N \). In fact, \( u(y) = -|y| \) is a solution of the eikonal equation \( |\nabla u(y)|^2 - 1 = 0 \), and the singularity in the origin does not propagate.

However, propagation of singularities of any degree has been proved for non-stationary H-J equations with strictly convex Hamiltonian (see [4]). Due to the special structure of the equation it has been shown in [5] that for any singularity \( y \) there is at least a direction \( \theta \in \partial B_1 \) such that \( \partial u(y, \theta) \) is not a singleton. Note that, once the existence of such a direction has been proved, the propagation of the singularity would follow by Theorem 3.2(2).

In [5] it is also shown that viscosity solutions of (3.10) with strictly convex \( H \) are such that any \( p \in \nabla_+u(y) \) is exposed, i.e., there exists \( \theta \in \partial B_1 \) such that \( \partial^+u(y, \theta) = \{p\} \). This condition is stronger than extremality.

**Remark 3.6.** We note that the lower bound in Theorem 3.2 on the maximum degree of the singularity near \( y \) depends only on the geometry of \( \partial^+u(y) \). To illustrate this phenomenon, we now discuss three examples. In the first example the subdifferential \( \partial^+u(y) \) is a triangle in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) and the singularity propagates in singularities of degree two, as implied by Theorem 3.2.

In the second example we show that a singularity \( y \) of degree \( k \) may well propagate in singularities of degree \( m < k \) when \( m(\nabla_+u(y)) < k \).

Finally, the third example shows that Theorem 3.2 provides only a sufficient condition for the propagation of singularities of high degree.

**Example 3.1.** Let \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 \) and let

\[
u(t, x, z) = \min\{t, x, z\}.
\]

Then, \( u \) is a viscosity solution of the equation \(-u_t + H(\nabla u) = 0\), where

\[
H(p_x, p_z) = (p_x - p_z)^2 + 2(p_x + p_z - 1)^2 - 1
\]

is strictly convex. We note that \( S^2(u) \) is equal to the line spanned by \((1, 1, 1)\)
and
\[ \nabla_s u(s, s, s) = \{(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)\} \quad \forall s \in \mathbb{R}. \]

In this case \( m(\nabla_s u(0, 0, 0)) = 2 \). We note that \( S^1(u) \) consists of three half-planes intersecting each other in the above singular line, with directions orthogonal to the triangle generated by \( \nabla_s u(0, 0, 0) \). This example describes the typical situation analyzed in Theorem 3.2.

**EXAMPLE 3.2.** Let \( u : \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R} \) be the function
\[ u(t, x, z) = -\sqrt{x^2 + (|z| + t^2)^2}. \]

The equality
\[ \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \sup\{a\alpha + b\beta : a \geq 0, \ b \geq 0, \ a^2 + b^2 < 1\} \quad \alpha, \beta \geq 0 \]
implies that \( \sqrt{\phi^2 + \psi^2} \) is a convex function whenever \( \phi \) and \( \psi \) are non-negative convex functions. In particular, \( u \) is a concave function. The origin belongs to \( S^2(u) \) and
\[ \partial^+ u(0, 0, 0) = \{0\} \times \overline{B}_1, \quad m(\{0\} \times \partial B_1) = 1. \]

The singularity in the origin propagates in singularities of degree 1. In fact, the origin is the only point in \( S^2(u) \), \( S^1(u) = \{(t, x, 0) : t \neq 0\} \) and
\[ \partial^+ u(t, x, 0) = \left\{ \left( \frac{-2t^3}{u(t, x, 0)}, \frac{-x}{u(t, x, 0)}, \frac{t^2 \rho}{u(t, x, 0)} \right) : |\rho| \leq 1 \right\} \quad \forall (t, x, 0) \in S^1(u). \]

Finally, we note that
\[ \nabla u(t, x, z) = \left( \frac{-2t(|z| + t^2)}{u(t, x, z)}, \frac{-x}{u(t, x, z)}, \frac{-y(|z| + t^2)}{|z|u(t, x, z)} \right) \quad \forall (x, z, t) \in S^0(u), \]
so that \( u \) is a solution of equation (3.1) with
\[ F(t, x, z, p_t, p_x, p_z) = -p_t + |p_x|^2 + |p_z|^2 - 1 + \frac{2t(|z| + t^2)}{\sqrt{x^2 + (|z| + t^2)^2}}. \]

The function \( F \) satisfies (3.2), (3.3) and the extremality condition (3.8).

**EXAMPLE 3.3.** Let \( \Omega = \mathbb{R}^3 \), \( y = (t, x) \) with \( t \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( x \in \mathbb{R}^2 \). The function
\[ u(t, x) = \begin{cases} \frac{t/2 - |x| - 1}{2(2 - t)} & \text{if } |x| + 2 \geq t \\ \frac{|x|^2}{2(2 - t)} & \text{if } |x| + 2 < t \end{cases} \]
is a viscosity solution of the equation \(-u_t + |\nabla u|^2/2 = 0\). We note that
\( (2, 0) \in S^3(u) \), and
\[
\nabla_* u(2, 0) = \left\{ (p_t, p_x) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2 : |p_x| \leq 1, \ p_t = \frac{|p_x|^2}{2} \right\}.
\]
Moreover, \( S^2(u) \) is the half-line \((t, 0)\) with \( t < 2 \). The unit vector \( \theta = (-1, 0) \) belongs to \( T(S^2(u), (2, 0)) \) even though \( m(\nabla_* u((2, 0), \theta)) = 1 \).

REFERENCES


Dipartimento di Matematica
Università di Roma Tor Vergata
00133 Roma, Italy

Carnegie Mellon University
Department of Mathematics
Pittsburgh, PA 15213