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Local boundedness of minimizers of anisotropic functionals

by

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ABSTRACT. – The local boundedness of minimizers of functionals is proved under growth conditions depending on the full gradient. © 2000 Éditions scientifiques et médicales Elsevier SAS

1. INTRODUCTION

We are concerned with the local boundedness of local minimizers of integral functionals having the form

$$J(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} f(x, u, Du) dx, \quad (1.1)$$

where Ω is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n ($n \geq 2$) and $f : \Omega \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Carathéodory function.

In the classical theory of regularity (see e.g. [5,8,11,14]), as well as in more recent developments (including [1–3,6,7,10,12,13,15,16,18–25]), the integrand f is usually assumed to satisfy growth conditions

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depending on the gradient Du only through its length $|Du|$, or through the sum of functions of the single partial derivatives u_{x_i} , $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The main novelty in the present paper is that bounds on f are allowed involving functions (not necessarily of polynomial type) of the whole Du . An example of the functionals, not falling within the classes considered in the papers mentioned above, which we are able to deal with is

$$\bar{J}(u, \Omega) = \int_{\Omega} [|u_{x_i}|^{p_1} + |u_{x_1} - u_{x_2}|^{p_2} + g(u_{x_1}, u_{x_2})] dx_1 dx_2, \quad (1.2)$$

where $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, $p_1, p_2 \geq 1$ and g is any bounded continuous function. The local boundedness of (possible) local minimizers of \bar{J} can be discussed via Theorem 1, Section 2—see Example 3. Theorem 1 is a special case of the main result of this paper, which is contained in Theorem 2 of the same section. Let us point out that, even in standard situations, Theorem 2 slightly refines some of the results already available in the literature, in that it enables to include also certain borderline cases (Examples 1, 2, 4).

2. MAIN RESULTS

Our assumption on the integrand f in (1.1) reads as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} A(\xi) - b(x)B(|s|) - a(x) &\leq f(x, s, \xi) \\ &\leq c(A(\xi) + b(x)B(|s|) + a(x)) \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

for $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and a.e. $x \in \Omega$. Here, $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is a convex function such that

$$A(0) = 0, \quad \lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow +\infty} A(\xi) = +\infty \quad (2.2)$$

and

$$A(\xi) = A(-\xi) \quad \text{for every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n; \quad (2.3)$$

$B: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is an increasing function; a and b are locally integrable nonnegative functions on Ω ; c is a constant ≥ 1 . Both A and B are required to satisfy the so-called Δ_2 -condition; namely, we assume that

$$A(2\xi) \leq kA(\xi) \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$B(2s) \leq k B(s) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0, \tag{2.5}$$

for some positive constant k .

A precise definition of a local minimizer of the functional J in (1.1) involves the function $A_M : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ associated with A by

$$A_M(s) = \max_{|\xi|=s} A(\xi) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0. \tag{2.6}$$

In other words, $A_M(|\xi|)$ is the smallest radial function which dominates $A(\xi)$. It is easily verified that A_M is a Young function, i.e., a convex function vanishing at zero. Notice also that A_M satisfies the Δ_2 -condition whenever A does.

A weakly differentiable function $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ will be called a local minimizer of J if

$$\int_{\Omega'} A_M(|u|) + A(Du) \, dx < \infty \tag{2.7}$$

for every open set $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$ and

$$J(u, \text{supp}(\phi)) \leq J(u + \phi, \text{supp}(\phi)) \tag{2.8}$$

for every weakly differentiable function ϕ such that $\text{supp}(\phi) \Subset \Omega$ and $\int_{\Omega} A_M(|\phi|) + A(D\phi) \, dx < \infty$.

As shown by the counterexamples of [9,17] and [12], regularity of minimizers of J cannot be expected, even in the simplest situation where f is independent of x and s , if A is subject to the sole assumptions (2.2)–(2.4). Those counterexamples and the results of [7] suggest that a suitable additional assumption for minimizers to be locally bounded should amount to a bound for A in terms of its Sobolev conjugate. An optimal Sobolev conjugate of A is the function A_n defined as follows (see [4]). Let $A_\star : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be the increasing continuous function such that

$$|\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A(\xi) \leq t\}| = |\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A_\star(|\xi|) \leq t\}| \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0,$$

where $|\cdot|$ stands for Lebesgue measure; namely,

$$A_\star(s) = \sup\{t : |\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A(\xi) \leq t\}| < C_n s^n\} \quad \text{for } s \geq 0, \tag{2.9}$$

where C_n is the measure of the n -dimensional unit ball. Then $A_n : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is defined as

$$A_n = A_\star \circ H^{-1}, \quad \text{where } H(t) = \left(\int_0^t \left(\frac{r}{A_\star(r)} \right)^{n'-1} dr \right)^{1/n'} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0, \tag{2.10}$$

$n' = n/(n - 1)$ and H^{-1} is the left-continuous inverse of H . Note that, by the Brunn–Minkowski inequality, $|\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A(\xi) \leq t\}|^{1/n}$ is a concave function of t . Thus A_\star is a Young function and, since H is concave and vanishes only at 0, A_n is a Young function as well.

In what follows we may always assume, without loss of generality, that the integral in the definition of H in (2.10) is convergent—see Remark 2 below. Moreover, we shall suppose that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{s}{A_\star(s)} \right)^{n'-1} ds = +\infty \tag{2.11}$$

Indeed, if the integral in (2.11) converges, then any function u satisfying (2.7) is automatically locally bounded—see Lemma 2, Section 2.

We are now in a position to state our regularity result. Because of its transparency, we give a separate statement in the basic case where the estimates in (2.1) are independent of x and s , i.e., when

$$A(\xi) - c \leq f(x, s, \xi) \leq c(A(\xi) + 1) \tag{2.12}$$

for $s \in \mathbb{R}$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and a.e. $x \in \Omega$.

THEOREM 1. — *Assume that condition (2.12) is fulfilled for some A satisfying the above hypotheses. If a constant $k > 0$ exists such that*

$$A(\xi) \leq A_n(k|\xi|) + k \quad \text{for every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \tag{2.13}$$

then any local minimizer of J is locally bounded in Ω .

In the general case, a balance has to be imposed between the degrees of summability of a and b , and the growths of A , B and A_n . Such a balance involves the lower index at infinity of the functions A_\star and $A_M + B$. Recall that such an index is defined for an increasing function $\Phi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ as

$$i_\infty(\Phi) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\Phi(\lambda s)}{\Phi(s)})}{\log \lambda}. \tag{2.14}$$

THEOREM 2. – Assume that condition (2.1) is fulfilled for some A and B satisfying the above hypotheses. Suppose that:

- (i) $b \in L_{loc}^\beta(\Omega)$ for some $\beta \in (1, \infty]$ such that $\beta > n/i_\infty(A_M + B)$ and

$$(A(\xi) + B(|\xi|))^{\beta'} \leq A_n(k|\xi|) + k \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (2.15)$$

for some positive constant k ;

- (ii) $a \in L_{loc}^\alpha(\Omega)$ for some $\alpha > n/i_\infty(A_*)$.

Then any local minimizer of J is locally bounded in Ω .

Remark 1. – Assumption (2.11) implies, in particular, that $i_\infty(A_*) \leq n$ (see Proposition 1, Section 3).

Remark 2. – Given any radial convex function A vanishing at 0 and satisfying the Δ_2 -condition, we may assume, without loss of generality, that $A(\xi) = \Lambda(\xi)$ if $|\xi|$ is small enough. Actually, it is not difficult to see that there exist positive constants c_1, c_2, s_0 and t_0 such that, if $\bar{A}(\xi)$ is the function which equals $\Lambda(\xi)$ for $|\xi| \leq s_0$, agrees with $c_1 A(\xi) - c_2$ in $\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A(\xi) > t_0\}$ and is extended by convexity otherwise, then \bar{A} is a convex function fulfilling (2.2)–(2.4) and

$$\frac{1}{c_1}(\bar{A}(\xi) + c_2) - t_0 \leq A(\xi) \leq \frac{1}{c_1}(\bar{A}(\xi) + c_2) + t_0 \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Thus, f satisfies (2.1) with $A(\xi)$ replaced by $\bar{A}(\xi)/c_1$ and with $a(x)$ replaced by $\bar{a}(x) = a(x) + t_0 + c_2/c_1$; moreover, conditions (i)–(ii) of Theorem 2 with A and a replaced by \bar{A}/c_1 and \bar{a} , respectively, are equivalent to the original ones.

Example 1. – Consider the classical case where $A(\xi) = |\xi|^p$ and $B(s) = s^q$. In this case, $A_n(s)$ is equivalent to s^{p^*} , where $p^* = np/(n - p)$, if $1 \leq p < n$, and is equivalent near infinity to $\exp(s^{n'}) - 1$ if $p = n$. Recall that two functions $\Phi_1, \Phi_2 : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ are called equivalent if there exist positive constants c_1 and c_2 such that $\Phi_1(c_1 s) \leq \Phi_2(s) \leq \Phi_1(c_2 s)$, for $s \geq 0$, and are called equivalent near infinity if the same inequalities hold for large s . Thus, when $1 \leq p < n$, Theorem 2 tells us that any local minimizer of J is locally bounded, provided that $0 < q \leq p^*$, $b \in L_{loc}^\beta(\Omega)$ with $\beta = p^*/(p^* - q)$ or $\beta > n/p$ according to whether $p < q$ or $p \geq q$, and $a \in L_{loc}^\alpha(\Omega)$ for some $\alpha > n/p$. If $p = n$, the same conclusion is true for every $q > 0$, provided that $b \in L_{loc}^\beta(\Omega)$

and $a \in L^{\alpha}_{\text{loc}}(\Omega)$ for some $\beta, \alpha > 1$. This reproduces the result of [10] and shows that the limiting values $q = p^*$ and $\beta = p^*/(p^* - q)$ are allowed.

Example 2. – Assume, more generally, that A is just radial, so that $A(\xi) = A_{\star}(|\xi|) = A_M(|\xi|)$. Since H^{-1} grows more than linearly at infinity, condition (2.13) is always fulfilled; thus, the results on boundedness contained in [21,22] are recovered by Theorem 1 and extended by Theorem 2. The latter also improves a result from [16].

Example 3. – Let us take into account the functional \bar{J} defined by (1.2). An estimate of type (2.12) obviously holds with

$$A(\xi) = |\xi_1|^{p_1} + |\xi_1 - \xi_2|^{p_2},$$

where $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. The straight lines $\xi_1 = \pm t^{1/p_1}$ and $\xi_2 = \xi_1 \pm t^{1/p_2}$ are tangent to the (convex) level set $\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2: A(\xi) \leq t\}$ for every $t \geq 0$. Consequently,

$$2t^{1/p_1+1/p_2} \leq |\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^2: A(\xi) \leq t\}| \leq 4t^{1/p_1+1/p_2} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0.$$

Thus, $A_{\star}(s)$ is equivalent to $s^{2p_1p_2/(p_1+p_2)}$, so that $A_n(s)$ is equivalent to $s^{2p_1p_2/(p_1+p_2-p_1p_2)}$ if $p_1p_2 < p_1 + p_2$, and is equivalent near infinity to $\exp(s^2) - 1$ if $p_1p_2 = p_1 + p_2$. Theorem 1 (and the remark about condition (2.11)) tell us that the local minimizers of \bar{J} are locally bounded either if $p_1p_2 \geq p_1 + p_2$ or if $p_1p_2 < p_1 + p_2$ and $\min\{p_1, p_2\} \geq \max\{p_1, p_2\}/(1 + \max\{p_1, p_2\})$.

Consider now the special case where A has the form

$$A(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n A_i(|\xi_i|), \tag{2.16}$$

where $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ and A_i are Young functions. In this case, A_{\star} is equivalent to the function $\bar{A}: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ whose (right-continuous) inverse is defined by

$$\bar{A}^{-1}(t) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n A_i^{-1}(t) \right)^{1/n} \quad \text{for } t \geq 0.$$

Indeed, since $\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n: A(\xi) \leq t\}$ is a convex set containing the points $(0, \dots, 0, \pm A_i^{-1}(t), 0, \dots, 0)$ and contained in the parallelepiped

bounded by the hyperplanes $\xi_i = \pm A_i^{-1}(t)$, then

$$\frac{2^n}{n!} \prod_{i=1}^n A_i^{-1}(r) \leq |\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : A(\xi) \leq t\}| \leq 2^n \prod_{i=1}^n A_i^{-1}(r).$$

Hence the equivalence of A_\star and \bar{A} follows. Moreover, the function A_n is easily seen to be equivalent to the function \bar{A}_n defined as in (2.10), but with A_\star replaced by \bar{A} . Notice also that $A_M(s)$ is equivalent to $\max_i A_i(s)$ (and to $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i(s)$). Theorem 2, combined with these considerations, yields the following corollary.

COROLLARY. – Assume that condition (2.1) is fulfilled for some A having the form (2.16) and that the Young functions A_i and the function B satisfy the Δ_2 -condition. Suppose that:

- (i) $b \in L_{\text{loc}}^\beta(\Omega)$ for some $\beta \in (1, \infty]$ such that $\beta > n/i_\infty(B + \max_i A_i)$ and

$$\left(\max_i A_i(|\xi_i|) + B(|\xi|)\right)^{\beta'} \leq \bar{A}_n(k|\xi|) + k \quad \text{for } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad (2.17)$$

for some positive constant k ;

- (ii) $a \in L_{\text{loc}}^\alpha(\Omega)$ for some $\alpha > n/i_\infty(\bar{A})$.

Then any local minimizer of J is locally bounded in Ω .

Obviously, $\max_i A_i$ can be replaced by $\sum_{i=1}^n A_i$ in assumption (i) of the Corollary.

Let us mention that a result in the same direction as the Corollary is contained in [13].

Example 4. – Let $A_i(s) = s^{p_i}$ for some $p_i \geq 1$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $B(s) = s^q$. Then $\bar{A}(s) = s^{\bar{p}}$, where $1/\bar{p} = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^n (1/p_i)$, so that $\bar{A}_n(s)$ is equivalent to $s^{\bar{p}^*}$ if $\bar{p} < n$, and is equivalent near infinity to $\exp(s^{n'}) - 1$ if $\bar{p} = n$. Set $m = \max\{p_1, \dots, p_n, q\}$. When $\bar{p} < n$, the Corollary yields the local boundedness of local minimizers of J if $m \leq \bar{p}^*$, $b \in L_{\text{loc}}^\beta(\Omega)$ with $\beta = \bar{p}^*/(\bar{p}^* - m)$ or $\beta > n/\bar{p}$ according to whether $\bar{p} < m$ or $\bar{p} \geq m$, and $a \in L_{\text{loc}}^\alpha(\Omega)$ for some $\alpha > n/\bar{p}$. When $\bar{p} = n$, the same conclusion holds for every $q > 0$, provided that $b \in L_{\text{loc}}^\alpha(\Omega)$ and $a \in L_{\text{loc}}^\alpha(\Omega)$ for some $\beta, \alpha > 1$. This example includes Theorem 3.1 of [7], where $b(x)$ was taken $\equiv 1$.

3. SOBOLEV AND CACCIOPPOLI INEQUALITIES

Basic tools in the proof of Theorem 2 are a general anisotropic version of the Sobolev inequality and a Caccioppoli type inequality for local minimizers of J .

The Sobolev inequality we allude to is stated in the following theorem.

THEOREM. – *Let A be any convex function satisfying (2.2)–(2.3) and making the integral in (2.10) converge. Then there exists a constant $c(n)$, depending only upon n , such that*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} A_n \left(\frac{|u(x)|}{c(n) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} A(Du) dy \right)^{1/n}} \right) dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} A(Du) dx \quad (3.1)$$

for every real-valued weakly differentiable function u on \mathbb{R}^n decaying to 0 at infinity, in the sense that $|\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |u(x)| > t\}| < +\infty$ for every $t > 0$. The function A_n is optimal, in the sense that if (3.1) holds with A_n replaced by any Young function A_0 for every A satisfying (2.2)–(2.3) and with prescribed A_* , then the integral in (2.10) must converge and there exists $c > 0$ such that $A_0(s) \leq A_n(cs)$ for $s \geq 0$.

A proof of this theorem can be found in [4]. We shall need the consequences contained in Lemmas 1 and 2 below.

LEMMA 1. – *Let A be any convex function satisfying (2.2)–(2.3) and making the integral in (2.10) converge. Let $\Phi, \Psi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be increasing functions such that*

$$\Phi(\lambda s) \leq \Psi(\lambda) \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } \lambda, s \geq 0. \quad (3.2)$$

Assume that

$$\Phi(s) \leq A_n(s) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0. \quad (3.3)$$

Then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(k|u(x)|) dx \leq \Psi \left(kc(n) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} A(Du) dx \right)^{1/n} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} A(Du) dx \quad (3.4)$$

for every $k > 0$ and every real-valued weakly differentiable function u on \mathbb{R}^n decaying to 0 at infinity. Here, $c(n)$ is the constant appearing in (3.1).

The derivation of Lemma 1 from inequality (3.1) is straightforward. Let us notice that the existence of a function Ψ rendering (3.2) true

is equivalent to the Δ_2 -condition for Φ . This is a consequence of Proposition 1 below containing standard results relating the growth of an increasing function $\Phi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ with its indices $i(\Phi)$, $I(\Phi)$, $i_\infty(\Phi)$ and $I_\infty(\Phi)$. Here, $i_\infty(\Phi)$ is the number defined by (2.14); $I_\infty(\Phi)$ is defined similarly, but with $\liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty}$ replaced by $\limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty}$; $i(\Phi)$ and $I(\Phi)$ are defined as $i_\infty(\Phi)$ and $I_\infty(\Phi)$, save that $\liminf_{s \rightarrow +\infty}$ and $\limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty}$ are replaced by $\inf_{s > 0}$ and $\sup_{s > 0}$, respectively. Obviously, $0 \leq i(\Phi) \leq i_\infty(\Phi) \leq I_\infty(\Phi) \leq I(\Phi) \leq +\infty$; in particular, if Φ is a Young function, then 0 can be replaced by 1 in these inequalities.

PROPOSITION 1. – Let $\Phi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ be any increasing function.

(i) Φ satisfies the Δ_2 -condition if and only if $I(\Phi) < \infty$. In this case, for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{C} \min \{ \lambda^{i(\Phi)-\delta}, \lambda^{I(\Phi)+\delta} \} \Phi(s) \\ & \leq \Phi(\lambda s) \leq C \max \{ \lambda^{i(\Phi)-\delta}, \lambda^{I(\Phi)+\delta} \} \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } \lambda, s > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

(ii) If $I_\infty(\Phi) < \infty$, then for every $\delta > 0$ there exist positive constants C and s_0 such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{C} \lambda^{i_\infty(\Phi)-\delta} \Phi(s) \\ & \leq \Phi(\lambda s) \leq C \lambda^{I_\infty(\Phi)+\delta} \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } s \geq s_0 \text{ and } \lambda \geq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

In what follows, B_R will denote a ball of radius R in \mathbb{R}^n .

LEMMA 2. – Let A be any convex function fulfilling (2.2)–(2.4) and let u be any weakly differentiable function on Ω such that $\int_{\Omega'} A_M(|u|) + A(Du) \, dx < \infty$ for every open set $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$.

(i) If $\int^{+\infty} (s/A_*(s))^{n'-1} \, ds < +\infty$, then u is locally bounded.

(ii) If $\int^{+\infty} (s/A_*(s))^{n'-1} \, ds = +\infty$, then

$$\int_{B_R} A_n(k|u(x)|) \, dx < +\infty \quad (3.7)$$

for every $k > 0$ and every ball $B \Subset \Omega$.

Proof. – Let k be any positive number. Fix any ball $B_R \Subset \Omega$ and let $B_{\bar{R}}$ be a ball, concentric with B_R , such that $B_R \Subset B_{\bar{R}} \Subset \Omega$. Let η be any real-valued smooth function on \mathbb{R}^n such that $0 \leq \eta(x) \leq 1$ for

every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\eta \equiv 1$ in B_R , $\eta \equiv 0$ outside $B_{\bar{R}}$ and $|D\eta| \leq 2/(\bar{R} - R)$ everywhere. Given any $t > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{B_R} A_n(k|u|) \, dx &\leq \int_{B_{\bar{R}}} A_n(k|u|\eta) \, dx \\
 &= \int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_n(k|u|\eta) \, dx + \int_{\{|u|\eta\leq t\}} A_n(k|u|\eta) \, dx \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_n(2k(|u|\eta - t)) \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_n(2kt) \, dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{\{|u|\eta\leq t\}} A_n(k|u|\eta) \, dx, \tag{3.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

since A_n is convex. The convexity of A , our assumptions on η and Proposition 1 applied to A_M easily imply that there exists a positive constant C (independent of u and t), such that

$$\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(D[|u|\eta]) \, dx \leq C \left(\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(Du) \, dx + \int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_M(|u|) \, dx \right).$$

By (2.7), the right-hand side of the last inequality is finite. Thus, t can be chosen so large that

$$2kc(n) \left(\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(D[|u|\eta]) \, dx \right)^{1/n} \leq 1, \tag{3.9}$$

where $c(n)$ is the constant of inequality (3.1). Since A_n is a Young function, $A_n(\lambda s) \leq \lambda A_n(s)$ for $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $s \geq 0$. Thus, inequalities (3.1) and (3.9) imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_n(2k(|u|\eta - t)) \, dx \\
 &\leq 2kc(n) \left(\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(D[|u|\eta]) \, dx \right)^{1/n} \\
 &\quad \times \int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A_n \left(\frac{|u(x)|\eta(x) - t}{c(n) \left(\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(D[|u(y)|\eta(y)]) \, dy \right)^{1/n}} \right) \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq 2kc(n) \left(\int_{\{|u|\eta>t\}} A(D[|u|\eta]) \, dx \right)^{1+1/n} < +\infty. \tag{3.10}$$

Now, if

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{s}{A_\star(s)} \right)^{n'-1} \, ds < +\infty,$$

then there exists $s_0 > 0$ such that $A_n(s) = +\infty$ for $s \geq s_0$. Hence, inequality (3.10) tells us that $|u| \leq (s_0/2k) + t$ in B_R .

If, on the contrary,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{s}{A_\star(s)} \right)^{n'-1} \, ds = +\infty,$$

then A_n is everywhere finite, so that the last two integrals in (3.8) are finite. Thus, inequality (3.7) follows from (3.8) and (3.10). \square

The Caccioppoli inequality for a local minimizer u of J is contained in the next lemma. In the statement, given any ball $B_R \subset \Omega$ and any $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $E_{t,R}$ will denote the set defined by

$$E_{t,R} = \{x \in B_R: u(x) > t\}. \tag{3.11}$$

LEMMA 3. – *Let A and B satisfy assumptions (2.2)–(2.5). Let $F: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be an increasing function satisfying the Δ_2 -condition. Suppose that a number $s_0 \geq 0$ exists such that*

$$A(\xi) + B(|\xi|) \leq F(|\xi|) \quad \text{for } |\xi| \geq s_0. \tag{3.12}$$

Let u be any local minimizer of J . Then, given any positive numbers δ , R_0 and t_1 , there exists a constant $C > 0$, depending only on $I(F)$, δ , R_0 , s_0 and t_1 , such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_{t,\rho}} A(Du) \, dx \leq C & \left(\frac{1}{(R-\rho)^{I(F)+\delta}} \int_{E_{t,R}} (1+b(x)) F(u-t) \, dx \right. \\ & \left. + F(t) \int_{E_{t,R}} b(x) \, dx + \int_{E_{t,R}} (1+a(x)) \, dx \right) \end{aligned} \tag{3.13}$$

for every $0 < \rho < R \leq R_0$ and every $t \geq t_1$.

Proof. – All the balls considered throughout the proof will be centered at a fixed point of Ω . Moreover, all the constants will be allowed to depend on the same quantities as the constant C in (3.13).

Let $\rho < \tau \leq \sigma \leq R \leq R_0$ and let η be any real-valued smooth function on \mathbb{R}^n such that $0 \leq \eta(x) \leq 1$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\eta \equiv 1$ in B_τ , $\eta \equiv 0$ outside B_σ and $|D\eta| \leq 2/(\sigma - \tau)$ everywhere. Fix any $t \geq t_1$ and choose

$$\phi = -\eta^{I(F)+\delta}(u - t)_+$$

in (2.8). Here, subscript $+$ denotes positive part. Let us set $v = u + \phi$. Since ϕ vanishes outside $E_{t,\sigma}$, inequality (2.8) and assumption (2.1) imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A(Du) \, dx &\leq c_1 \left(\int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A(Dv) \, dx + \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) [B(|u|) + B(|v|)] \, dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} a(x) \, dx \right) \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

for a suitable constant $c_1 > 0$. Consider the first integral on the right-hand side of (3.14). We have

$$\begin{aligned} Dv &= (1 - \eta^{I(F)+\delta})Du \\ &\quad + (I(F) + \delta)\eta^{I(F)+\delta} \frac{D\eta}{\eta}(t - u) \quad \text{for } x \in E_{t,\sigma}. \end{aligned}$$

By the convexity of A , by our assumptions on η and by Proposition 1 applied to A_M , there exists a constant $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A(Dv) \, dx &\leq \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} (1 - \eta^{I(F)+\delta})A(Du) \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} \eta^{I(F)+\delta} A\left((I(F) + \delta) \frac{D\eta}{\eta}(t - u)\right) \, dx \\ &\leq \int_{E_{t,\sigma} \setminus E_{t,\tau}} A(Du) \, dx \\ &\quad + c_2 \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A_M\left(\frac{2}{\sigma - \tau}(u - t)\right) \, dx. \end{aligned} \tag{3.15}$$

On the other hand, assumption (3.12) and Proposition 1 ensure that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A_M \left(\frac{2}{\sigma - \tau} (u - t) \right) dx \\
& \leq \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} F \left(\frac{2}{\sigma - \tau} (u - t) \right) dx + A_M(s_0) |E_{t,\sigma}| \\
& \leq \frac{c_3}{(\sigma - \tau)^{I(F)+\delta}} \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} F(u - t) dx + A_M(s_0) |E_{t,\sigma}| \quad (3.16)
\end{aligned}$$

for some positive constant c_3 . Combining (3.15) and (3.16) yields

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{E_{t,\sigma}} A(Dv) dx & \leq \int_{E_{t,\sigma} \setminus E_{t,\tau}} A(Du) dx + \frac{c_2 c_3}{(\sigma - \tau)^{I(F)+\delta}} \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} F(u - t) dx \\
& \quad + c_2 A_M(s_0) |E_{t,\sigma}|. \quad (3.17)
\end{aligned}$$

Let us now take into account the second integral on the right-hand side of (3.14). Since $|u| \leq |u - t| + t$ and $|v| \leq |u| + |u - t| \leq t + 2|u - t|$, we have by (3.12)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) [B(|u|) + B(|v|)] dx \\
& \leq 2 \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) B(t + 2(u - t)) dx \\
& \leq 2 \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) F(t + 2(u - t)) dx + 2B(s_0) \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) dx \\
& \leq 2 \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) F(4(u - t)) dx + 2(F(2t) \\
& \quad + B(s_0)) \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) dx. \quad (3.18)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, a constant $c_4 > 0$ exists such that

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) [B(|u|) + B(|v|)] dx & \leq c_4 \left(\frac{1}{(\sigma - \tau)^{I(F)+\delta}} \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) F(u - t) dx \right. \\
& \quad \left. + F(t) \int_{E_{t,\sigma}} b(x) dx \right). \quad (3.19)
\end{aligned}$$

From (3.14), (3.17) and (3.19) we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{E_{t,\tau}} A(Du) \, dx \\ & \leq c_5 \left(\int_{E_{t,\sigma} \setminus E_{t,\tau}} A(Du) \, dx + \frac{1}{(\sigma - \tau)^{I(F)+\delta}} \int_{E_{t,R}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t) \, dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + F(t) \int_{E_{t,R}} b(x) \, dx + \int_{E_{t,R}} (1 + a(x)) \, dx \right) \end{aligned} \tag{3.20}$$

for some $c_5 > 0$. Summing up the quantity $c_5 \int_{E_{t,\tau}} A(Du) \, dx$ to both sides of (3.20), dividing through by $(1 + c_5)$ and applying a standard iteration argument (see, e.g., Lemma 3.1, Chapter 5 of [8]) yield (3.13). \square

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

Our approach is related to that of [5,7,10]. By Remark 1 we may assume, without loss of generality, that

$$A(\xi) = |\xi|^{i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon} \quad \text{for small } |\xi|. \tag{4.1}$$

Here, $r_\varepsilon = \varepsilon$ or $r_\varepsilon = 0$ according to whether $i_\infty(A_\star) > 1$ or $i_\infty(A_\star) = 1$, and ε is a positive number to be chosen later. To begin with, we require that ε is so small that

$$i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon \geq 1 \tag{4.2}$$

and

$$\varepsilon < i_\infty(A_M + B). \tag{4.3}$$

Set

$$\gamma = \max \{ (i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^* / \beta', i_\infty(A_M + B) - \varepsilon \} \tag{4.4}$$

and let $F : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be any increasing function such that

$$F(s) = \begin{cases} s^\gamma & \text{for small } s, \\ A_M(s) + B(s) & \text{for large } s. \end{cases}$$

Let us fix a ball $B_R \Subset \Omega$ with which every ball considered throughout the proof will be concentric. For every nonnegative integer h we set

$$\rho_h = \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2^{h+1}}, \quad \bar{\rho}_h = \frac{\rho_h + \rho_{h+1}}{2}$$

and, given $t \geq 1$,

$$t_h = t(1 - 2^{-(h+1)}).$$

Clearly, ρ_h decreases to $R/2$ and t_h increases to t as h goes to $+\infty$.

Let u be any local minimizer of J . We set

$$\begin{aligned} J_h &= \int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t_h) \, dx \\ &\quad + \int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x))(u - t_h)^{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon} \, dx, \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

where E_{t_h, ρ_h} is defined as in (3.11). We claim that $J_h < +\infty$ for every h . Indeed, by Hölder’s inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t_h) \, dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} F(u - t_h)^{\beta'} \, dx \right)^{1/\beta'} \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x))^\beta \, dx \right)^{1/\beta}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

with the usual modification if $\beta = \infty$. Owing to (4.1) and (4.4), there exists a constant c_1 such that $F(s)^{\beta'} \leq c_1 A_n(s)$ if s is sufficiently small and $F(s)^{\beta'} = (A_M(s) + B(s))^{\beta'}$ if s is sufficiently large. Hence, by (2.15), there exists $c_2 > 0$ such that

$$F(s)^{\beta'} \leq A_n(c_2 s) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0. \tag{4.7}$$

Thus, by Lemma 2 and assumption (i), the first integral on the right-hand side of (4.5) is finite. As far as the second integral is concerned, if ε is so small that

$$i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon < (i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*, \tag{4.8}$$

then, by Hölder’s inequality again, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x))(u - t_h)^{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon} dx \\
 & \leq \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (u - t_h)^{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*} dx \right)^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}} \\
 & \quad \times \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x))^{\left(\frac{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}\right)'} dx \right)^{1/\left(\frac{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}\right)'}. \tag{4.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

Observe now that a positive constant c_3 exists such that

$$s^{i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon} \leq c_3 A_\star(s) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0. \tag{4.10}$$

Inequality (4.10) follows from (4.1) and Proposition 1 if $i_\infty(A_\star) > 1$, and from (4.1) and the convexity of A_\star if $i_\infty(A_\star) = 1$. Inequality (4.10) implies that a constant $c_4 > 0$ exists such that

$$s^{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*} \leq c_4 A_n(s) \quad \text{for } s \geq 0. \tag{4.11}$$

Thus, the first integral on the right-hand side of (4.9) is finite by Lemma 2. The second is also finite, provided that ε is chosen so small that

$$\left(\frac{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon} \right)' < \alpha. \tag{4.12}$$

Such a choice of ε is possible thanks to assumption (ii). The finiteness of J_h is proved.

Inequalities (4.6) and (4.9) ensure that, if R_0 is any positive number and $R \leq R_0$, then a constant c_5 exists such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_h \leq c_5 \left\{ \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} F(u - t_h)^{\beta'} dx \right)^{1/\beta'} \right. \\
 \left. + \left(\int_{E_{t_h, \rho_h}} (u - t_h)^{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*} dx \right)^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}} \right\} \tag{4.13}
 \end{aligned}$$

for every h . Fix now any smooth function $\omega : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\omega(s) = 1$ if $s \in [0, 1/2]$, $\omega(s) = 0$ if $s \geq 3/4$ and $|d\omega/ds| \leq 4$ for every

$s \in [0, +\infty)$. On setting

$$\omega_h(x) = \omega\left(\frac{2^{h+1}}{R}\left(|x| - \frac{R}{2}\right)\right),$$

one has $\omega_h = 1$ in $B_{\rho_{h+1}}$, $\omega_h = 0$ outside $B_{\bar{\rho}_h}$ and $|D\omega_h| \leq 2^{h+3}/R$ everywhere. Inequalities (4.13), (4.7), (4.11) and Lemma 1 yield

$$\begin{aligned} J_{h+1} &\leq c_5 \left\{ \left(\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} F((u - t_{h+1})\omega_h)^{\beta'} dx \right)^{1/\beta'} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} ((u - t_{h+1})\omega_h)^{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*} dx \right)^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}{(i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon)^*}} \right\} \\ &\leq c_6 \left\{ \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) dx \right. \\ &\quad \times \Psi \left(c_2 c(n) \left(\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) dx \right)^{1/n} \right)^{1/\beta'} \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) dx \right)^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}{i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon}} \right\} \quad (4.14) \end{aligned}$$

for some $c_6 > 0$, where $\Psi : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ is any function such that $F^{\beta'}(\lambda s) \leq \Psi(\lambda) F^{\beta'}(s)$. Since $i_\infty(F^{\beta'}) = \beta' i_\infty(F) = \beta' i_\infty(A_M + B)$, $I(F^{\beta'}) = \beta' I(F)$ and $A_M + B$ satisfies the Δ_2 -condition, Eq. (4.4) and Proposition 2 below ensure that one can take

$$\Psi(\lambda) = c_7 \left(\lambda^{\beta'(i_\infty(A_M + B) - \varepsilon)} + \lambda^{\beta'(I(F) + \varepsilon)} \right) \quad (4.15)$$

in (4.14), where c_7 is a suitable positive number. Notice now that

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) dx \\ &\leq c_8 \left(\int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(Du) dx + \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A_M(2^h(u - t_{h+1})) dx \right) \quad (4.16) \end{aligned}$$

for some constant c_8 independent of h . One can make use of the Caccioppoli inequality (3.13) to estimate the former integral on the right-hand side of (4.16), and exploit the fact that $A_M(s) \leq F(s) + c_9$ for $s \geq 0$ for some $c_9 > 0$ and Proposition 1 to estimate the latter. So doing, we deduce that, for every $\delta > 0$, a constant c_{10} , independent of h , exists such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) \, dx \\ & \leq c_{10} \left(2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t_{h+1}) \, dx \right. \\ & \quad \left. + F(t) \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} b(x) \, dx + \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x)) \, dx \right). \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

We have

$$J_h \geq \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t_{h+1}) \, dx. \quad (4.18)$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} J_h & \geq \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) F(u - t_h) \, dx \\ & \geq F(t_{h+1} - t_h) \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) \, dx \\ & = F(t 2^{-(h+2)}) \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + b(x)) \, dx \\ & \geq c_{11} F(t) 2^{-(h+2)(I(F)+\delta)} \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} b(x) \, dx \end{aligned} \quad (4.19)$$

for some $c_{11} > 0$. Similarly, since $t \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} J_h & \geq \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x)) (u - t_h)^{i_\infty(A_*) + \varepsilon} \, dx \\ & \geq (t 2^{-(h+2)})^{i_\infty(A_*) + \varepsilon} \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x)) \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq 2^{-(h+2)(i_\infty(A_\star)+\varepsilon)} \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \rho_h}} (1 + a(x)) \, dx. \tag{4.20}$$

From (4.17)–(4.20) we deduce that, if δ is sufficiently large, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{E_{t_{h+1}, \bar{\rho}_h}} A(D[(u - t_{h+1})_+ \omega_h]) \, dx \\ & \leq c_{12} (2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h + 2^{h(i_\infty(A_\star)+\varepsilon)} J_h) \\ & \leq c_{12} 2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h, \end{aligned} \tag{4.21}$$

where c_{12} is a positive constant independent of h . Owing to (4.14), (4.15) and (4.21), one has

$$\begin{aligned} J_{h+1} & \leq c_{13} \left\{ 2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h \left[2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h \right]^{\beta'(i_\infty(A_M+B)-\varepsilon)} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + [2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h]^{\beta'(I(F)+\varepsilon)} \right]^{1/n} \Big\}^{1/\beta'} + (2^{h(I(F)+\delta)} J_h)^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star)+\varepsilon}{i_\infty(A_\star)-r_\varepsilon}} \\ & \leq c_{14} 2^{hd} \left\{ J_h^{\frac{1}{\beta'} + \frac{i_\infty(A_M+B)-\varepsilon}{n}} + J_h^{\frac{i_\infty(A_\star)+\varepsilon}{i_\infty(A_\star)-r_\varepsilon}} \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{4.22}$$

where c_{13}, c_{14} are constants independent of h , and

$$d = (I(F) + \delta) \max \left\{ \frac{1}{\beta'} + \frac{I(F) + \varepsilon}{n}, \frac{i_\infty(A_\star) + \varepsilon}{i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon} \right\}.$$

Notice that in (4.22) we have made use of the fact that $i_\infty(A_M + B) = i_\infty(F) \leq I(F)$ and that $J_h \leq J_0$ for every h . Assumption (i) ensures that we can choose ε so small that

$$\frac{1}{\beta'} + \frac{i_\infty(A_M + B) - \varepsilon}{n} > 1. \tag{4.23}$$

Thus, if ε is chosen so small that inequalities (4.2), (4.3), (4.8), (4.12) and (4.23) are satisfied, then (4.22) and the inequality $J_h \leq J_0$ again imply that

$$J_{h+1} \leq c_{15} 2^{hd} J_h^{1+\theta},$$

where c_{15} is a constant independent of h , and θ is the (positive) number defined by

$$\theta = \min \left\{ \frac{i_\infty(A_M + B) - \varepsilon}{n} - \frac{1}{\beta'}, \frac{\varepsilon + r_\varepsilon}{i_\infty(A_\star) - r_\varepsilon} \right\}.$$

Now, if t is so large that $J_0 \leq c_{15}^{-1/\theta} 2^{-d/\theta^2}$, then, by Lemma 4.7, Chapter 2 of [14], $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} J_h = 0$, whence

$$u \leq t \quad \text{in } B_{R/2}.$$

This proves that u is locally bounded from above. The local boundedness from below follows from the fact that $-u$ is a local minimizer of the functional obtained on replacing $f(x, s, \xi)$ by $f(x, -s, -\xi)$, an integrand still satisfying (2.1). \square

PROPOSITION 2. – *Let γ and s_0 be positive numbers and let $\Phi : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ be an increasing function such that $\Phi(s) = s^\gamma$ for $s \leq s_0$. Assume that*

$$I_\infty(\Phi) < +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad i_\infty(\Phi) - \delta \leq \gamma$$

for some $\delta \in (0, i_\infty(\Phi))$. Then $I(\Phi) < +\infty$ and there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\Phi(\lambda s) \leq C \max \{ \lambda^{i_\infty(\Phi) - \delta}, \lambda^{I(\Phi) + \delta} \} \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } \lambda, s > 0. \quad (4.24)$$

Proof. – By Proposition 1 there exist positive numbers c_1 and s_1 such that $\Phi(2s) \leq c_1 \Phi(s)$ for $s \geq s_1$. On the other hand, $\Phi(2s) = 2^\gamma \Phi(s)$ for $s \leq s_0/2$. Since $\Phi(2s) \leq (2/s_0)^\gamma \Phi(2s_1) \Phi(s)$ if $s_0/2 < s < s_1$, then Φ satisfies the Δ_2 -condition, whence $I(\Phi) < +\infty$.

Consider now inequality (4.24). Proposition 1 ensures that there exists a constant $c_1 > 0$ such that

$$\Phi(\lambda s) \leq c_1 \lambda^{I(\Phi) + \delta} \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } \lambda \geq 1, s > 0.$$

Thus, it suffices to show that

$$\Phi(\lambda s) \leq c_2 \lambda^{i_\infty(\Phi) - \delta} \Phi(s) \quad \text{for } 0 < \lambda \leq 1, s < 0, \quad (4.25)$$

for some $c_2 > 0$. By Proposition 1, there exists $s_2 > 0$ such that (4.25) is true for $s \geq s_2$. Since $\gamma \geq i_\infty(\Phi) - \delta$, (4.25) is trivially true (with $c_2 = 1$) also for $s \leq s_0$. It is then easily verified that (4.25) holds for every $s > 0$. \square

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