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KRUŽKOV'S ESTIMATES FOR SCALAR CONSERVATION LAWS REVISITED

F. BOUCHUT AND B. PERTHAME

ABSTRACT. We give a synthetic statement of Kružkov-type estimates for multi-dimensional scalar conservation laws. We apply it to obtain various estimates for different approximation problems. In particular we recover for a model equation the rate of convergence in $h^{1/4}$ known for finite volume methods on unstructured grids.

Les estimations de Kružkov pour les lois de conservation scalaires revisitées

Résumé Nous donnons un énoncé synthétique des estimations de type de Kružkov pour les lois de conservation scalaires multidimensionnelles. Nous l'appliquons pour obtenir d'estimations nombreuses pour problèmes différents d'approximation. En particulier, nous retrouvons pour une équation modèle la vitesse de convergence en $h^{1/4}$ connue pour les méthodes de volumes finis sur des maillages non structurés.

1. INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

This paper deals with error estimates for a multidimensional scalar conservation law

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \partial_t v + \operatorname{div} f(v) = 0 & \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N, \\ v(0, x) = v^0(x). \end{cases}$$

Here the flux function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is assumed to be Lipschitz continuous for simplicity. The equation has to be supplemented with the entropy inequalities, for any $S : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex and Lipschitz:

$$(1.2) \quad \partial_t S(v) + \operatorname{div} \eta(v) \leq 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with $\eta' = S'f'$. Throughout the paper, all partial differential equations and inequalities are understood in the usual sense of distributions. After the works of P.D. Lax [12], O.A. Oleinik [15], A.I. Vol'pert [20], S.N. Kružkov [10], it is well-known that for any $v^0 \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, there exists a unique solution $v \in C([0, \infty[, L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N))$ to (1.1)-(1.2).

We are given an approximate solution u and we wish to estimate the difference $u - v$. The famous method of S.N. Kružkov [10] has been used in many situations to obtain such estimates. It relies on a doubling of the variables and on a penalization

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procedure. When applied to numerical approximations (such as finite volumes or finite elements), following the ideas of N.N. Kuznetsov [11], it becomes extremely intricate because the technicalities due to the large number of variables are added to notational difficulties for the numerical approximation itself. This is especially true for unstructured grids.

In this context, the derivation of the rate of convergence for first-order finite volumes methods, in several dimensions and for unstructured grids, is still complicated. On the other hand the final result, a convergence rate in $h^{1/4}$ rather than $h^{1/2}$ in one space dimension (see R. Sanders [17]), is very easy to explain. This loss just comes from the BV estimate, which blows like $h^{-1/2}$ (while it is bounded in one dimension); see S. Champier, T. Gallouët, R. Herbin [3], B. Cockburn, F. Coquel, P. Le Floch [4][5], A. Szepessy [18], J.-P. Vila [19], B. Cockburn, P.-A. Gremaud [7], R. Eymard, T. Gallouët, R. Herbin [9]. For fluctuation splitting schemes this also applies; see B. Perthame [16].

In order to simplify these proofs, we propose to formalize Kružkov's method as follows. We assume that u solves the entropy inequalities with error terms which are partial derivatives. For $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \partial_t |u - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(u - k)[f(u) - f(k)] \\ & \leq \partial_t G_k + \operatorname{div} H_k + K_k + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \frac{\partial^2 L_k^{(ij)}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N, \end{aligned}$$

where $G_k, H_k^{(j)}, K_k, L_k^{(ij)}$ are local Radon measures, and satisfy, in the sense of measures,

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{aligned} |G_k(t, x)| &\leq \alpha_G(t, x), & |H_k^{(j)}(t, x)| &\leq \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x), \\ |K_k(t, x)| &\leq \alpha_K(t, x), & |L_k^{(ij)}(t, x)| &\leq \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x), \end{aligned}$$

with $\alpha_G, \alpha_H^{(j)}, \alpha_K, \alpha_L^{(ij)}$ are non-negative k -independent Radon measures.

Using Kružkov's method, we claim that one can estimate $\|u - v\|_{L^1}$ in terms of $\|\alpha_G\|_{\mathcal{M}_{t,x}}, \|\alpha_H\|_{\mathcal{M}_{t,x}}$, etc. And it is the very striking and fundamental idea behind all the error estimates that the right estimates are always of the type

$$\|u - v\|_{L^1} \leq C \sqrt{\left\| \sup_k |G_k| \right\|_{\mathcal{M}_{t,x}}} + C \sqrt{\left\| \sup_k |H_k| \right\|_{\mathcal{M}_{t,x}}} + \dots$$

(see the precise statement in Theorem 2.1). The derivatives in the error terms are paid, for the final estimate, only by a square root of the appropriate norm, which is taken in $\mathcal{M}_{t,x}(L_k^\infty)$. This is the main contribution of this paper, to indicate how to reduce the estimates to the form above.

More precisely, we claim that in many situations, it is not necessary to perform the doubling of variables explicitly—it is enough to use the abstract estimate of Theorem 2.1, and this greatly improves the understanding. This strategy was initiated in a paper by the authors and C. Bourdarias [2]. This approach is shown to be successful in the most classical situations, which we develop independently in §§3, 4, 5. Moreover, we are able to improve the corresponding results. For multidimensional monotone finite volume methods, it is also possible to write an equation of the form (1.3)—see the recent paper of R. Eymard, T. Gallouët, R. Herbin [9].

In §3, we study the following problem. We assume that u is an entropy solution of

$$(1.5) \quad \partial_t u + \operatorname{div} g(u) = 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with g another Lipschitz flux function. Then using Theorem 2.1, we are able to estimate $\|u - v\|_{L^1}$ in terms of $g - f$. We indeed recover the estimate in $\operatorname{lip}(g - f)$ that was used by C.M. Dafermos [8] and by B.J. Lucier [14] in the context of front tracking methods. But our formalism also enables to get a new estimate, in $\|g - f\|_{L^\infty}^{1/2}$. We refer to §3 for a precise statement.

In §4, we consider the nonlinear diffusion equation

$$(1.6) \quad \partial_t u + \operatorname{div} f(u) - \Delta \phi(u) = 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a Lipschitz and nondecreasing function. We refer to Ph. Benilan, R. Gariepy [1] for recent results on that equation. We here consider an entropy solution in the sense that for any $S : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ convex and Lipschitz,

$$(1.7) \quad \partial_t S(u) + \operatorname{div} \eta(u) - \Delta \nu(u) \leq 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N,$$

with $\eta' = S'f'$ and $\nu' = S'\phi'$. It is easy to see that it is equivalent to requiring that (1.7) holds for the entropies $S_k(\xi) = |\xi - k|$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$(1.8) \quad \partial_t |u - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(u - k)[f(u) - f(k)] - \Delta |\phi(u) - \phi(k)| \leq 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Notice also that the equation (1.6) is recovered by letting $k \rightarrow \pm\infty$.

Our approach allows us to recover the usual estimate of $\|u - v\|_{L^1}$ in “ $\varepsilon^{1/2}$ ”, i.e., $\operatorname{lip}(\phi)^{1/2}$ for $v, u \in L_t^\infty(BV(\mathbb{R}^N))$, and also the recent result of B. Cockburn, P.-A. Gremaud [6] which states that $v \in L_t^\infty(BV(\mathbb{R}^N))$ and only $u \in L_t^\infty(L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ is enough to get the same estimate. Moreover our result (see (ii) below) explains how the regularity of ϕ is involved in this matter, and we also give a new result for “irregular” diffusions ϕ . We have the following results.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume that $u \in L_{loc}^\infty([0, \infty[, L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ is right-continuous with values in $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and is an entropy solution in the sense of (1.8). Let v be an entropy solution of (1.1) with initial data $v^0 \in L^1 \cap BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then, for any $T \geq 0$, we have:*

(i) *If $TV(u(t, \cdot)) \leq V$ for any $t \geq 0$, then*

$$(1.9) \quad \|u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1} + C\sqrt{TV(v^0)V}\sqrt{T\operatorname{lip}(\phi)}.$$

(ii) *If $\|u(t, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq U$ for any $t \geq 0$, then, denoting $Q = \sup_{\xi \neq 0} |\phi(\xi) - \phi(0)|/|\xi|$,*

$$(1.10) \quad \|u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1} + C_N TV(v^0)^{2/3} (TQU)^{1/3}.$$

(iii) *The following inequality holds:*

$$(1.11) \quad \|u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1} + C TV(v^0) \sqrt{T\operatorname{lip}(\phi)}.$$

Here and throughout this paper, the total variation $TV(v^0)$ of a function $v^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is defined by

$$TV(v^0) = \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{\partial v^0}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

The letter C denotes various absolute constants, while C_N denotes a possible dependence in the dimension N .

Notice that if v is bounded, say $a \leq v \leq b$, then the Lipschitz constant of ϕ in (1.11) can be replaced by $\text{lip}(\phi)$ by using Appendix A2 (ii) instead of (i) in the proof (see §4).

For the sake of completeness, let us also recall that another classical analysis leading to local estimates in $\text{lip}(\phi)^{1/4}$ can be carried out when $\phi(\xi) = \sigma \xi$, $\sigma > 0$, by using the entropy dissipation equation (for $u^0 \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$)

$$\partial_t \frac{u^2}{2} + \text{div } \eta(u) - \Delta \left(\sigma \frac{u^2}{2} \right) = -\sigma |\nabla u|^2,$$

with $\eta'(\xi) = \xi f'(\xi)$ (see [3], [18], [4], [5], [19], [7], [9] and §5). To deal with a general ϕ , the inequalities (1.7) are not sufficient since the entropy dissipation is neglected.

In §5, we present a relaxation model towards piecewise constant functions. It does not involve notations as complicated as those of finite volumes, but leads to basically the same kind of theoretical difficulties. We show that error estimates can again be reduced to studying (1.3)-(1.4). We are given a general grid $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ of \mathbb{R}^N : I is a countable set; C_i is a Borel set for any $i \in I$; $|C_i \cap C_j| = 0$ for $i \neq j$; $\mathbb{R}^N = \mathcal{N} \cup \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$ with $|\mathcal{N}| = 0$; and

$$(1.12) \qquad h = \sup_{i \in I} \text{diam}(C_i) < \infty.$$

For technical reasons we assume that the following $L^1 - BV$ condition is satisfied: there exists a constant $K_h \geq 0$ such that

$$(1.13) \qquad \forall i \in I \quad \mathbb{I}_{C_i} \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N), \quad TV(\mathbb{I}_{C_i}) \leq K_h |C_i|.$$

Notice that this is not a “regularity” assumption on the grid since K_h is allowed to blow up very fast when $h \rightarrow 0$. It only means that there is no degeneracy at infinity. We define the piecewise constant projector $P^0 : L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N) \rightarrow L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ by

$$(1.14) \qquad (P^0 u)|_{C_i} = \frac{1}{|C_i|} \int_{C_i} u.$$

We consider for a given $\varepsilon > 0$ the unique solution $u \in C([0, \infty[, L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ of

$$(1.15) \qquad \begin{cases} \partial_t u + \text{div } f(u) = \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} & \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N, \\ u(0, \cdot) = u^0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N), \end{cases}$$

with the entropy inequalities

$$(1.16) \qquad \partial_t S(u) + \text{div } \eta(u) \leq S'(u) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N$$

for any S convex, Lipschitz and C^1 (or equivalently for any entropy $S_k(\xi) = |\xi - k|$). Again we may estimate the difference from the exact solution.

Theorem 1.2. *With the above notations and assumptions, if $u^0 \in L^1 \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ then*

$$(1.17) \qquad \iint_{]0, T[\times \omega} \left| \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{T|\omega|}{2\varepsilon}} \|u^0\|_{L^2}$$

for any $T > 0$ and any bounded subset ω of \mathbb{R}^N . Denoting by v an entropy solution of (1.1) with initial data $v^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we have for any $T > 0$, $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and

$R > 0$

$$(1.18) \quad \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \, dx \leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT+\sqrt{\widehat{R}}\ell} |u^0(x) - v^0(x)| \, dx \\ + C_N \sqrt{\ell} \left[TV(v^0) \sqrt{\widehat{R}} + \|u^0\|_{L^2} \widehat{R}^{N/4-1/2} (\widehat{R}^{N/4} + \ell^{N/4}) \right]$$

with $M = \text{lip}(f)$, $\widehat{R} = R + MT + h$ and $\ell = h\sqrt{T/\varepsilon}$.

In other words, the estimate is of order $h^{1/2}/\varepsilon^{1/4}$. When $\varepsilon \sim h$, which is similar to the limitation imposed by a CFL condition for finite volumes, we recover the usual rate in $h^{1/4}$. However, the estimate (1.18) is not really interesting because we have in mind to approximate the solution v by a piecewise constant function. Thus, it is more appropriate to estimate $P^0 u - v$. This can be performed by combining (1.17) and (1.18), and yields an estimate in $L^1([0, T] \times B(x_0, R))$.

Notice also that it is very natural to choose $u^0 = P^0 v^0$. Then, assuming that $v^0 \in L^1 \cap L^2 \cap BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the L^2 norm of u^0 in (1.18) can be majorized by $\|v^0\|_{L^2}$. Thus, if the grid is regular in the sense that C_i is open and convex, and

$$(1.19) \quad \text{diam}(C_i)^{N+1} \leq \kappa |C_i| h,$$

then the initial error can be estimated by

$$(1.20) \quad \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq C_N \kappa TV(v^0) h.$$

This is just a straightforward application of the Poincaré-Wirtinger inequality for a convex domain.

The paper is organized as follows. In §2 we state and prove our abstract version of Kružkov's estimates. In §§3, 4 and 5 we treat in detail the above independent applications. The appendix is devoted to two independent lemmas. The first deals with a special "inverse" of the "div" operator which furnishes the link between finite volumes and the formulation (1.3). It is needed for the proof of Theorem 1.2. The second deals with a general estimate on the gradient $\nabla[g(u)]$, where g is Lipschitz and $u \in BV$. It is used frequently in this paper.

2. AN ERROR ESTIMATE FOR PARTIAL DERIVATIVES IN THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE

This section is devoted to the main estimate of this paper, the reformulation of Kružkov type estimates. We give two versions of the result.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $u, v \in L_{loc}^\infty([0, \infty[, L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ be right-continuous with values in $L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Assume that u solves the entropy inequalities with right-hand side (1.3)-(1.4), and that v is an exact solution: for $k \in \mathbb{R}$*

$$(2.1) \quad \partial_t |v - k| + \text{div} \, \text{sgn}(v - k) [f(v) - f(k)] \leq 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N.$$

Moreover, assume that

$$(2.2) \quad \alpha_G \in L_{loc}^\infty([0, \infty[, L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^N)).$$

Then, for any $T \geq 0, x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N, R > 0, \Delta > 0, \delta > 0, \nu \geq 0$, denoting

$$(2.3) \quad M = \text{lip}(f), \quad B_t = B(x_0, R + M(T - t) + \Delta + \nu),$$

we have

$$(2.4) \quad \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \, dx \\ \leq \int_{B_0} |u(0, x) - v(0, x)| \, dx + C(E^t + E^x + E^G + E^H + E^K + E^L),$$

with C an absolute constant and

$$(2.5) \quad E^t = \sup_{\substack{0 \leq s-t < \delta \\ t=0 \text{ or } T}} \int_{B_t} |v(s, x) - v(t, x)| \, dx, \\ E^x = \sup_{\substack{|h| < \Delta \\ t=0 \text{ or } T}} \int_{B_t} |v(t, x+h) - v(t, x)| \, dx,$$

$$(2.6) \quad E^K = \iint_{\substack{x \in B_t \\ 0 < t \leq T}} \alpha_K(t, x), \quad E^H = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{\substack{x \in B_t \\ 0 < t \leq T}} \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x), \\ E^L = \frac{1}{\Delta^2} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \iint_{\substack{x \in B_t \\ 0 < t \leq T}} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x),$$

$$(2.7) \quad E^G = \left(1 + \frac{T}{\delta} + \frac{MT}{\Delta + \nu}\right) \sup_{0 < t < 2T} \int_{B_t} \alpha_G(t, x) \, dx.$$

Before we prove Theorem 2.1, some comments are in order.

1. If u is an exact solution, the right-hand side of (1.3) is zero. Hence, only the error terms E^t and E^x remain in (2.4). Therefore, we can choose $\nu = 0$ and let $\delta, \Delta \rightarrow 0$ so that by the assumed regularity of v we get $E^t, E^x \rightarrow 0$. We hence recover Kružkov's estimate [10]

$$(2.8) \quad \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \, dx \leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT} |u(0, x) - v(0, x)| \, dx.$$

When the right-hand side of (1.3) is not zero, we can use the well-known TVD property of the exact solution v . If $v^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we obtain

$$(2.9) \quad E^t \leq M TV(v^0) \delta, \quad E^x \leq TV(v^0) \Delta.$$

Then, we choose the time and space regularization parameters δ and Δ so as to minimize the error terms in (2.4). The parameter ν either is chosen to be 0 for a local estimate or tends to $+\infty$ for a global one.

2. Our assumption that u and v are L^1_{loc} right-continuous is motivated by numerical schemes; it is well suited for such problems. We refer to T.-P. Liu, M. Pierre

[13] for uniqueness results in one dimension when the initial data is recovered only in weak L^1 .

3. For numerical schemes, the assumption (2.2) on α_G is somehow related to an estimate on the time modulus of continuity of u . In fact, α_G is comparable with $\Delta t \partial_t u$, with Δt the time step (see [2]). However, when no such estimate is available, it is possible to get an estimate of $\|u - v\|_{L^1_{t,x}}$ with only the regularity of α_G stated in (1.4) and an estimate of α_G only for small t . In order to obtain this result, just average (2.4) with respect to T and then observe that when averaged, the last inequality of (2.28) in the proof below can be replaced by a suitable one since $|\chi'(t)| \leq Y'_\varepsilon(t) + Y'_\varepsilon(t - T)$. It is also possible to choose a different test function χ , see R. Eymard, T. Gallouët, R. Herbin [9].

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Let us introduce two test functions, $\Phi \in C_c^\infty([0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N)$, $\Phi \geq 0$, and $\zeta \in C_c^\infty([-\infty, 0[\times \mathbb{R}^N)$, $\zeta \geq 0$, to be chosen later on, and set

$$(2.10) \quad \varphi(t, x, s, y) = \Phi(t, x)\zeta(t - s, x - y).$$

This choice is slightly different from that of S.N. Kružkov in [10], and is inspired by that of N.N. Kuznetsov [11] (who takes $\Phi = \mathbb{I}_{0 < t < T}$). Notice that $\varphi \in C_c^\infty([0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N)^2$.

For each $(s, y) \in]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}$, let us take φ as a test function in (t, x) for (1.3). We get with (1.4)

$$(2.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & - \iint_{]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N} \left[|u - k| \partial_t \varphi + \operatorname{sgn}(u - k) [f(u) - f(k)] \cdot \nabla_x \varphi \right] (t, x) \, dt dx \\ & \leq \iint_{]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N} \left[-G_k \partial_t \varphi - H_k \cdot \nabla_x \varphi + K_k \varphi + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} L_k^{(ij)} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right] (t, x) \, dt dx \\ & \leq \iint_{]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N} \left[\alpha_G |\partial_t \varphi| + \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_H^{(j)} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j} \right| + \alpha_K \varphi + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \alpha_L^{(ij)} \left| \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right| \right] (t, x) \, dt dx. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for each $(t, x) \in]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N$ and $l \in \mathbb{R}$, we take φ as a test function in (s, y) for (2.1), and obtain

$$(2.12) \quad - \iint_{]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N} \left[|v - l| \partial_s \varphi + \operatorname{sgn}(v - l) [f(v) - f(l)] \cdot \nabla_y \varphi \right] (s, y) \, ds dy \leq 0.$$

Now we take $k = v(s, y)$ in (2.11) and integrate with respect to (s, y) ; then we take $l = u(t, x)$ in (2.12) and integrate with respect to (t, x) . By summing up the results we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.13) \quad & - \iiint \left[|u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \partial_t \Phi(t, x) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \operatorname{sgn}(u(t, x) - v(s, y)) [f(u(t, x)) - f(v(s, y))] \cdot \nabla_x \Phi(t, x) \right] \\
& \quad \zeta(t - s, x - y) ds dt dx dy \\
& \leq \iiint \left[\alpha_G(t, x) \left| \partial_t \Phi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) + \Phi(t, x) \partial_t \zeta(t - s, x - y) \right| \right. \\
& \quad + \sum_{j=1}^N \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x) \left| \partial_j \Phi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) + \Phi(t, x) \partial_j \zeta(t - s, x - y) \right| \\
& \quad + \alpha_K(t, x) \Phi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) \\
& \quad + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x) \left| \partial_{ij}^2 \Phi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) + \partial_i \Phi(t, x) \partial_j \zeta(t - s, x - y) \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \partial_j \Phi(t, x) \partial_i \zeta(t - s, x - y) + \Phi(t, x) \partial_{ij}^2 \zeta(t - s, x - y) \right| \Big] ds dt dx dy \\
& \equiv R^\alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

Let us now make the choice of Φ precise. Let $\theta > 0$ and set $Y_\theta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^t Y'_\theta(s) ds$ with $Y'_\theta(t) = \frac{1}{\theta} Y'_1(\frac{t}{\theta})$ and $Y'_1 \in C_c^\infty([0, 1])$, $Y'_1 \geq 0$ and $\int Y'_1 = 1$.

We introduce another parameter $\varepsilon > 0$ and a function $\chi \in C_c^\infty([0, T + \varepsilon])$, $\chi \geq 0$, to be chosen later. We define

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.14) \quad & \Phi(t, x) = \chi(t) \psi(t, x), \\
& \psi(t, x) = 1 - Y_\theta(|x - x_0| - R - \Delta/2 - M(T - t)) \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Then $\Phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^N)$ as soon as $M\varepsilon \leq R + \Delta/2$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.15) \quad & \partial_t \Phi(t, x) = \chi'(t) \psi(t, x) - M \chi(t) Y'_\theta(), \\
& \nabla_x \Phi(t, x) = -\chi(t) Y'_\theta() \frac{x - x_0}{|x - x_0|}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the Lipschitz condition on f we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.16) \quad & |u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \partial_t \Phi(t, x) \\
& \quad + \operatorname{sgn}(u(t, x) - v(s, y)) [f(u(t, x)) - f(v(s, y))] \cdot \nabla_x \Phi(t, x) \\
& = |u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \chi'(t) \psi(t, x) - \chi(t) Y'_\theta() \left[M |u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \operatorname{sgn}(u(t, x) - v(s, y)) [f(u(t, x)) - f(v(s, y))] \cdot \frac{x - x_0}{|x - x_0|} \right] \\
& \leq |u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \chi'(t) \psi(t, x).
\end{aligned}$$

Together with (2.13), this yields

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.17) \quad & - \iiint |u(t, x) - v(s, y)| \chi'(t) \psi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) ds dt dx dy \leq R^\alpha.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, by the triangle inequality we get

$$(2.18) \quad 0 \leq I + R^t + R^x + R^\alpha$$

with

$$(2.19) \quad \begin{aligned} I &= \iiint |u(t, x) - v(t, x)| \chi'(t) \psi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) ds dt dx dy, \\ R^t &= \iiint |v(t, y) - v(s, y)| |\chi'(t)| \psi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) ds dt dx dy, \\ R^x &= \iiint |v(t, x) - v(t, y)| |\chi'(t)| \psi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) ds dt dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

We now prescribe ζ to be a regularizing sequence

$$(2.20) \quad \begin{aligned} \zeta(t, x) &= \zeta^t(t) \zeta^x(x), \quad \zeta^t, \zeta^x \in C_c^\infty, \geq 0, \quad \int \zeta^t dt = \int \zeta^x dx = 1, \\ \zeta^t(t) &= \frac{1}{\delta} \zeta_1^t\left(\frac{t}{\delta}\right), \quad \text{supp } \zeta_1^t \subset]-1, 0[, \\ \zeta^x(x) &= \frac{1}{\Delta^N} \zeta_1^x\left(\frac{x}{\Delta}\right), \quad \text{supp } \zeta_1^x \subset B(0, 1/4). \end{aligned}$$

We also choose ζ^x to be a product $\zeta_1^x(x) = \prod_{j=1}^N \zeta_1^{x_j}(x_j)$. For χ we take

$$(2.21) \quad \chi(t) = Y_\varepsilon(t) - Y_\varepsilon(t - T)$$

so that $0 \leq \chi \leq 1$. We are going to take the $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$ in (2.18), θ fixed.

We notice that

$$(2.22) \quad \mathbb{I}_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2} \leq \psi(t, x) \leq \mathbb{I}_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2+\theta},$$

and obtain

$$R^t \leq \iiint_{|y-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+3\Delta/4+\theta} |v(t, y) - v(s, y)| (Y'_\varepsilon(t) + Y'_\varepsilon(t - T)) \zeta^t(t - s) ds dt dy.$$

Then by right continuity of v at 0 and T ,

$$(2.23) \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R^t \leq \sum_{t=0, T} \iint_{|y-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+3\Delta/4+\theta} |v(t, y) - v(s, y)| \zeta^t(t - s) ds dy \leq 2E^t$$

just by choosing $\theta = \Delta/4 + \nu$.

For the term R^x we have

$$R^x \leq \iiint_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2+\theta} |v(t, x) - v(t, y)| (Y'_\varepsilon(t) + Y'_\varepsilon(t - T)) \zeta^x(x - y) dt dx dy,$$

and by the same continuity property of v

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R^x &\leq \sum_{t=0, T} \iint_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2+\theta} |v(t, x) - v(t, y)| \zeta^x(x - y) dx dy \\ &\leq 2E^x. \end{aligned}$$

For I we have, using (2.22),

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iiint |u(t, x) - v(t, x)| [Y'_\varepsilon(t) - Y'_\varepsilon(t - T)] \psi(t, x) \, dt dx \\ &\leq \iint_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2+\theta} |u(t, x) - v(t, x)| Y'_\varepsilon(t) \, dt dx \\ &\quad - \iint_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2} |u(t, x) - v(t, x)| Y'_\varepsilon(t - T) \, dt dx, \end{aligned}$$

and by right continuity of u and v at 0 and T ,

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} I &\leq \int_{|x-x_0| < R+MT+\Delta/2+\theta} |u(0, x) - v(0, x)| \, dx \\ (2.25) \quad &\quad - \int_{|x-x_0| < R+\Delta/2} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

It now remains to estimate R^α defined in (2.13). Using the bounds

$$(2.26) \quad |\nabla_x \Phi(t, x)| \leq \frac{C}{\theta}, \quad |\partial_t \Phi(t, x)| \leq |\chi'(t)| + C \frac{M}{\theta},$$

and denoting by Ω the set

$$(2.27) \quad \Omega = \left\{ t, x; \quad 0 < t < T + \varepsilon, \quad |x - x_0| < R + M(T - t) + \Delta/2 + \theta \right\},$$

we get the estimates

$$\begin{aligned} (2.28) \quad &\iiint \alpha_K(t, x) \Phi(t, x) \zeta(t - s, x - y) \leq \iint_\Omega \alpha_K(t, x), \\ &\iiint \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x) \Phi(t, x) |\partial_j \zeta(t - s, x - y)| \leq \frac{C}{\Delta} \iint_\Omega \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x), \\ &\iiint \alpha_G(t, x) \Phi(t, x) |\partial_t \zeta(t - s, x - y)| \leq \frac{C}{\delta} \iint_\Omega \alpha_G(t, x), \\ &\iiint \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x) |\partial_j \Phi(t, x)| \zeta(t - s, x - y) \leq \frac{C}{\theta} \iint_\Omega \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x), \\ &\iiint \alpha_G(t, x) |\partial_t \Phi(t, x)| \zeta(t - s, x - y) \\ &\leq C(1 + M(T + \varepsilon)/\theta) \sup_{0 < t < T + \varepsilon} \int_{|x-x_0| < R+M(T-t)+\Delta/2+\theta} \alpha_G(t, x) \, dx. \end{aligned}$$

For the second-order terms of R^α , we notice that in the support of $\nabla_x \Phi(t, x)$ we have $|x - x_0| \geq R + \Delta/2 - M\varepsilon + C_0\theta \geq C_0\theta$ for some $C_0 > 0$. This yields

$$(2.29) \quad \left| \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \right| \leq \frac{C}{\theta^2}.$$

We hence get

$$(2.30) \quad \begin{aligned} \iiint \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x) \Phi(t, x) |\partial_{ij}^2 \zeta(t-s, x-y)| &\leq \frac{C}{\Delta^2} \iint_{\Omega} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x), \\ \iiint \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x) |\partial_i \Phi(t, x)| |\partial_j \zeta(t-s, x-y)| &\leq \frac{C}{\Delta \theta} \iint_{\Omega} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x), \\ \iiint \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x) |\partial_{ij}^2 \Phi(t, x)| \zeta(t-s, x-y) &\leq \frac{C}{\theta^2} \iint_{\Omega} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account that $\theta = \Delta/4 + \nu$, we obtain, by combining (2.28) and (2.30),

$$(2.31) \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} R^\alpha \leq C(E^G + E^H + E^K + E^L),$$

and the $\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0}$ in (2.18) together with the estimates (2.23), (2.14), (2.25) gives the result. \square

Notice that in Theorem 2.1 and its proof, we never use any specific property of the exact solution v . We only use the entropy inequalities (2.1) in the distributional sense for any $k \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore, our result actually contains Kružkov's uniqueness theorem with the stated regularity. Moreover, it is possible to modify the proof in order to also consider error terms for v . The result is the following.

Proposition 2.2. *We make the same assumptions as in Theorem 2.1, except that we replace the inequalities (2.1) on v by*

$$(2.32) \quad \begin{aligned} \partial_t |v - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(v - k)[f(v) - f(k)] \\ \leq \partial_t \bar{G}_k + \operatorname{div} \bar{H}_k + \bar{K}_k + \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{L}_k^{(ij)}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N, \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{G}_k, \bar{H}_k^{(j)}, \bar{K}_k, \bar{L}_k^{(ij)}$ are local measures, and

$$(2.33) \quad |\bar{G}_k| \leq \beta_G, \quad |\bar{H}_k^{(j)}| \leq \beta_H^{(j)}, \quad |\bar{K}_k| \leq \beta_K, \quad |\bar{L}_k^{(ij)}| \leq \beta_L^{(ij)},$$

with $\beta_G, \beta_H^{(j)}, \beta_K, \beta_L^{(ij)}$ being k -independent non-negative measures.

Then we have the same estimate (2.4), with the additional terms

$$(2.34) \quad C(E^{\bar{G}} + E^{\bar{H}} + E^{\bar{K}} + E^{\bar{L}}),$$

where

$$(2.35) \quad \begin{aligned} E^{\bar{K}} &= \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \beta_K(t, x), & E^{\bar{H}} &= \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \beta_H^{(j)}(t, x), \\ E^{\bar{L}} &= \frac{1}{\Delta^2} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \beta_L^{(ij)}(t, x), \end{aligned}$$

$$(2.36) \quad E^{\bar{G}} = \frac{1}{\delta} \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \beta_G(t, x).$$

Proof. The inequality (2.12) becomes

(2.37)

$$\begin{aligned} & - \int\int_{]0,\infty[\times\mathbb{R}^N} \left[|v-l|\partial_s\varphi + \operatorname{sgn}(v-l)[f(v)-f(l)]\cdot\nabla_y\varphi \right] (s,y)\,dsdy \\ & \leq \int\int_{]0,\infty[\times\mathbb{R}^N} \left[-\overline{G}_l\partial_s\varphi - \overline{H}_l\cdot\nabla_y\varphi + \overline{K}_l\varphi + \sum_{1\leq i,j\leq N} \overline{L}_l^{(ij)}\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial y_i\partial y_j} \right] (s,y)\,dsdy \\ & \leq \int\int_{]0,\infty[\times\mathbb{R}^N} \left[\beta_G|\partial_s\varphi| + \sum_{j=1}^N\beta_H^{(j)}\left|\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial y_j}\right| + \beta_K\varphi + \sum_{1\leq i,j\leq N}\beta_L^{(ij)}\left|\frac{\partial^2\varphi}{\partial y_i\partial y_j}\right| \right] (s,y)\,dsdy, \end{aligned}$$

and gives a new term in (2.13).

(2.38)

$$\begin{aligned} R^\beta = \int\int\int\int & \left[\beta_G(s,y)\Phi(t,x)|\partial_t\zeta(t-s,x-y)| \right. \\ & + \sum_{j=1}^N\beta_H^{(j)}(s,y)\Phi(t,x)|\partial_j\zeta(t-s,x-y)| \\ & + \beta_K(s,y)\Phi(t,x)\zeta(t-s,x-y) \\ & \left. + \sum_{1\leq i,j\leq N}\beta_L^{(ij)}(s,y)\Phi(t,x)\left|\partial_{ij}^2\zeta(t-s,x-y)\right| \right] dsdtdxdy. \end{aligned}$$

Since where $\Phi(t,x)\zeta(t-s,x-y)\neq 0$ we have $(s,y)\in\widetilde{\Omega}$, with

(2.39)

$$\widetilde{\Omega}=\left\{s,y;\quad 0<s<T+\varepsilon+\delta,\quad |y-x_0|<R+MT+3\Delta/4+\theta\right\},$$

we get

(2.40)

$$\begin{aligned} R^\beta & \leq \frac{C}{\delta}\int\int_{\widetilde{\Omega}}\beta_G(s,y) \\ & \quad + \frac{C}{\Delta}\sum_{j=1}^N\int\int_{\widetilde{\Omega}}\beta_H^{(j)}(s,y) + \int\int_{\widetilde{\Omega}}\beta_K(s,y) + \frac{C}{\Delta^2}\sum_{1\leq i,j\leq N}\int\int_{\widetilde{\Omega}}\beta_L^{(ij)}(s,y). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\limsup_{\varepsilon\rightarrow 0}R^\beta\leq C(E^{\overline{G}}+E^{\overline{H}}+E^{\overline{K}}+E^{\overline{L}})$, and we get the result. \square

3. ESTIMATES FOR TWO DIFFERENT FLUX FUNCTIONS

In this section we apply Theorem 2.1 to prove various estimates for the following problem. Given two globally Lipschitz flux functions $f,g:\mathbb{R}\rightarrow\mathbb{R}^N$ and $u^0,v^0\in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we consider the entropy solutions u and v of

(3.1) $\qquad \partial_tu+\operatorname{div}g(u)=0,\quad \partial_tv+\operatorname{div}f(v)=0\quad \text{in}\quad]0,\infty[\times\mathbb{R}^N$

with initial data u^0 and v^0 respectively. Then, what kind of estimate can we expect for $u-v$ in terms of $g-f$? We have the following result.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $v^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then, with the above notations, for any $T \geq 0$:*
 (i) *The following estimate holds:*

$$(3.2) \quad \|u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} + CTV(v^0)T \operatorname{lip}(g - f).$$

(ii) *Moreover,*

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} &\|u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \\ &\leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} + C_N (\|u^0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} TV(v^0)T Q(f, g))^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$(3.4) \quad Q(f, g) = \sup_{\xi \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}} |g(\xi) - f(\xi) - g(0) + f(0)|/|\xi|.$$

(iii) *If $g - f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, then for $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^N$ and $R > 0$*

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{|x-x_0| < R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| &\leq \int_{|x-x_0| < R+MT} |u^0(x) - v^0(x)| \\ &+ C_N \left((R+MT)^N \sup_{|x-x_0| < R+MT} TV(v^0)T \|g - f - (g - f)(0)\|_{L^\infty} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

with $M = \max(\operatorname{lip}(f), \operatorname{lip}(g))$.

The estimate (i) is known (see C.M. Dafermos [8], B.J. Lucier [14]), but the much stronger estimates (ii) and (iii) seem fairly new.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. For $k \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t |v - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(v - k)[f(v) - f(k)] &\leq 0, \\ \partial_t |u - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(u - k)[g(u) - g(k)] &\leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we can write

$$(3.6) \quad \partial_t |u - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(u - k)[f(u) - f(k)] \leq \operatorname{div} \gamma_k(u),$$

with

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma_k(\xi) &= \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - k)[(f - g)(\xi) - (f - g)(k)] \\ &\quad - \operatorname{sgn}(-k)[(f - g)(0) - (f - g)(k)] \\ &= \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - k)[(f - g)(\xi) - (f - g)(0)] \\ &\quad + [\operatorname{sgn}(\xi - k) - \operatorname{sgn}(-k)][(f - g)(0) - (f - g)(k)]. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\gamma_k \in \operatorname{lip}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^N)$.

(i) Assume that $u^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Then

$$\gamma_k(u) \in C([0, \infty[, L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)) \cap \mathcal{B}([0, \infty[, BV(\mathbb{R}^N))$$

(where $\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ denotes the set of bounded functions $X \rightarrow Y$), and by Appendix A2

$$(3.8) \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \gamma_k^{(j)}(u) \right| \leq \operatorname{lip}(\gamma_k^{(j)}) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right| \leq \operatorname{lip}(g - f) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right|.$$

Therefore, $K_k \equiv \operatorname{div} \gamma_k(u) \in L^\infty([0, \infty[, \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^N))$ with

$$|K_k| \leq \operatorname{lip}(g - f) \sum_{i=1}^N \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} \right| \equiv \alpha_K.$$

We estimate α_K by

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \alpha_K(t, dx) = \operatorname{lip}(g - f) TV(u(t, \cdot)) \leq \operatorname{lip}(g - f) TV(u^0).$$

Now, the inequalities (1.3)-(1.4) are satisfied with a single term K_k of order zero. Hence, we can apply Theorem 2.1. Then, we just let $\delta \rightarrow 0$, then $\Delta \rightarrow 0$ and finally $R \rightarrow \infty$ in (2.4), and we obtain

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u^0 - v^0| + CT \operatorname{lip}(g - f) TV(u^0).$$

The estimate (i) follows by exchanging u and v .

(ii) The right-hand side of (3.6) can also be viewed as $\operatorname{div} H_k$, with

$$(3.9) \quad H_k = \gamma_k(u).$$

We have

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} |\gamma_k(\xi)| &\leq |(f - g)(\xi) - (f - g)(0)| + 2 \mathbb{I}_{|k| \leq |\xi|} |(f - g)(0) - (f - g)(k)| \\ &\leq Q(f, g) |\xi| + 2 \mathbb{I}_{|k| \leq |\xi|} Q(f, g) |k| \\ &\leq 3 Q(f, g) |\xi|. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we get $|H_k| \leq 3Q(f, g)|u| \equiv \alpha_H$. Since $u^0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we find that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \alpha_H(t, x) dx = 3 Q(f, g) \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(t, x)| dx \leq 3 Q(f, g) \|u^0\|_{L^1}.$$

Now we can apply Theorem 2.1 with a single divergence term in the right-hand side. Since $v^0 \in BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$, we can use (2.9). We let $\delta \rightarrow 0$, and, for any $\Delta > 0$, we get

$$\int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, \cdot) - v(T, \cdot)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u^0 - v^0| + C_N \left(TV(v^0) \Delta + \frac{1}{\Delta} Q(f, g) \|u^0\|_{L^1} T \right).$$

Finally, we let R tend to ∞ , we choose the optimal Δ , and we obtain (ii).

(iii) This estimate is a localized version of (ii), but we have to be careful in order to get the right domain of dependence. Assume that $v^0 \in BV_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and let us denote $\hat{R} = R + MT$ and $\hat{B} = B(x_0, \hat{R})$. There exists an extension \hat{v}^0 of $v^0|_{\hat{B}}$ such that $\hat{v}^0 \in L^1 \cap BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$, $\operatorname{supp} \hat{v}^0 \subset B(x_0, 2\hat{R})$, and

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \|\hat{v}^0\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} &\leq C_N \|v^0\|_{L^1(\hat{B})}, \\ TV_{\mathbb{R}^N}(\hat{v}^0) &\leq C_N \left(TV_{\hat{B}}(v^0) + \frac{1}{\hat{R}} \|v^0\|_{L^1(\hat{B})} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us define

$$\hat{u}^0(x) = \begin{cases} u^0(x) & \text{if } x \in \hat{B}, \\ \hat{v}^0(x) & \text{if } x \notin \hat{B}, \end{cases}$$

and consider the entropy solutions \widehat{u} and \widehat{v} associated with the flux functions g and f , and with initial data \widehat{u}^0 and \widehat{v}^0 . Since $\text{supp } \widehat{u}^0 \subset B(x_0, 2\widehat{R})$, for any $t \geq 0$ we have

$$\text{supp } \widehat{u}(t, \cdot) \subset \overline{B}(x_0, 2\widehat{R} + t \text{ lip}(g)).$$

Therefore, for any $t \geq 0$

$$|\gamma_k(\widehat{u}(t, x))| \leq 3 \|g - f - (g - f)(0)\|_{L^\infty} \mathbb{I}_{\overline{B}(x_0, 2\widehat{R} + t \text{ lip}(g))}(x) \equiv \alpha_H(t, x).$$

Then we apply Theorem 2.1 to \widehat{u} and \widehat{v} with $H_k = \gamma_k(\widehat{u})$, and by letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$ we see that for any $\Delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |\widehat{u}(T, x) - \widehat{v}(T, x)| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\widehat{u}^0 - \widehat{v}^0| \\ &+ C_N \left[TV(\widehat{v}^0)\Delta + \frac{T}{\Delta} \left| \overline{B}(x_0, 2\widehat{R} + T \text{ lip}(g)) \right| \|g - f - (g - f)(0)\|_{L^\infty} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing the optimal Δ and taking into account the definition of \widehat{u}^0 and \widehat{v}^0 and the finite speed of propagation for \widehat{u} and \widehat{v} , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| &\leq \int_{|x-x_0|<\widehat{R}} |u^0 - v^0| + C_N \left[\widehat{R}^N TV(\widehat{v}^0)T \|g - f - (g - f)(0)\|_{L^\infty} \right]^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

It remains to estimate $TV_{\mathbb{R}^N}(\widehat{v}^0)$. By the Poincaré-Wirtinger inequality we have

$$\int_{\widehat{B}} \left| v^0 - \frac{1}{|\widehat{B}|} \int_{\widehat{B}} v^0 \right| \leq C_N \widehat{R} TV_{\widehat{B}}(v^0).$$

Therefore, by (3.11), the result holds as soon as $\int_{\widehat{B}} v^0 = 0$. If not, let $c = \int_{\widehat{B}} v^0 / |\widehat{B}|$. The functions $u - c$ and $v - c$ are entropy solutions associated to the flux functions $g(\xi + c) - g(0)$ and $f(\xi + c) - f(0)$, and have initial data $u^0 - c$ and $v^0 - c$. Since $\int_{\widehat{B}} (v^0 - c) = 0$, the result holds for these functions, and so it holds for u and v . \square

4. THE NONLINEAR DIFFUSION MODEL

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Let us prove (i). Since $u \in \mathcal{B}([0, \infty[, BV(\mathbb{R}^N))$ ($\mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ denotes the set of bounded functions $X \rightarrow Y$), we have $g(u) \in \mathcal{B}([0, \infty[, BV(\mathbb{R}^N))$ for any Lipschitz continuous function g by Appendix A2. Moreover, $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} g(u) \in L^\infty([0, \infty[, \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^N))$, and

$$(4.1) \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} g(u) \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

By choosing

$$(4.2) \quad g_k(\xi) = |\phi(\xi) - \phi(k)| - |\phi(0) - \phi(k)|,$$

we get

$$(4.3) \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} g_k(u) \right| \leq \text{lip}(\phi) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right| \equiv \alpha_H^{(j)}.$$

Now the error term in (1.8) can be written as

$$(4.4) \qquad \Delta |\phi(u) - \phi(k)| = \operatorname{div} H_k, \quad H_k = \nabla [g_k(u)],$$

and we have $|H_k^{(j)}| \leq \alpha_H^{(j)}$. Therefore we can apply Theorem 2.1 with this single error term. We choose $\nu = 0$ and we let $\delta \rightarrow 0$, so that $E^t \rightarrow 0$. Then E^x is estimated by (2.9), and

$$E^H \leq \frac{T}{\Delta} V \operatorname{lip}(\phi).$$

We hence obtain that for any $\Delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T,x) - v(T,x)| \, dx \\ & \leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT+\Delta} |u(0,x) - v(0,x)| \, dx + C \left(TV(v^0)\Delta + \frac{T}{\Delta} \operatorname{lip}(\phi)V \right). \end{aligned}$$

We then let $R \rightarrow \infty$, and by choosing the optimal value of Δ we get (1.9).

Now let us prove (ii). We consider the error term in (1.8) as

$$(4.5) \qquad \Delta |\phi(u) - \phi(k)| = \sum_{1 \leq i,j \leq N} \frac{\partial^2 L_k^{(ij)}}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}, \qquad L_k^{(ij)} = \delta_{ij} g_k(u),$$

with g_k defined in (4.2). Since we have

$$(4.6) \qquad \left| L_k^{(ij)} \right| \leq \delta_{ij} Q |u| \equiv \alpha_L^{(ij)},$$

we can apply Theorem 2.1. As above, we choose $\nu = 0$ and let $\delta \rightarrow 0$, so that $E^t \rightarrow 0$. We have

$$E^L \leq \frac{T}{\Delta^2} NQU,$$

and E^x is estimated by (2.9). Therefore we get that for any $\Delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T,x) - v(T,x)| \, dx \\ & \leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT+\Delta} |u(0,x) - v(0,x)| \, dx + C \left(TV(v^0)\Delta + \frac{T}{\Delta^2} NQU \right). \end{aligned}$$

We then let $R \rightarrow \infty$, and by choosing the optimal value of Δ we get (1.10).

In order to prove (iii) we need a preliminary result, which is another version of Theorem 2.1. It formalizes the method of B. Cockburn and P.-A. Gremaud [6] to replace the BV regularity of u by the BV regularity of v .

Proposition 4.1. *Under the same hypothesis as in Theorem 2.1, assume moreover that*

$$(4.7) \qquad H_k = H(t,x,k), \quad L_k^{(ij)} = L^{(ij)}(t,x,k)$$

are Borel functions satisfying

$$(4.8) \qquad \begin{aligned} & |H(t,x,k_1) - H(t,x,k_2)| \leq M_H |k_1 - k_2|, \\ & |L^{(ij)}(t,x,k_1) - L^{(ij)}(t,x,k_2)| \leq M_L^{(ij)} |k_1 - k_2|. \end{aligned}$$

Assume also that $v \in \mathcal{B}([0, \infty[_{loc}, BV_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^N))$.

Then, we can replace E^H and E^L in (2.4) by E_*^H and E_*^L , where

$$(4.9) \quad E_*^H = \frac{1}{\Delta + \nu} \sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{\substack{x \in B_t \\ 0 < t \leq T}} \alpha_H^{(j)}(t, x), \quad E_*^L = \frac{1}{\Delta(\Delta + \nu)} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \iint_{\substack{x \in B_t \\ 0 < t \leq T}} \alpha_L^{(ij)}(t, x),$$

provided that we add the term $C(E^{\partial H} + E^{\partial L})$, with

$$(4.10) \quad E^{\partial H} = M_H \sum_{j=1}^N \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(t, x) \right|, \quad E^{\partial L} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} M_L^{(ij)} \iint_{\substack{x \in B_0 \\ 0 < t \leq T + \delta}} \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(t, x) \right|.$$

Moreover, if $a \leq v \leq b$, it is sufficient that (4.8) holds for $a \leq k_1, k_2 \leq b$.

Notice that the only difference between E^H and E_*^H (respectively E^L and E_*^L) is that we replace a factor $1/\Delta$ by $1/(\Delta + \nu)$, which is bounded when $\Delta \rightarrow 0$. Then for a local estimate we choose for ν a finite positive value, and for a global estimate we just let $\nu \rightarrow \infty$. The result also holds when considering error terms for v as in Proposition 2.2.

Proof of Proposition 4.1. In the proof of Theorem 2.1, instead of using (1.4) in (2.11), we keep the terms $H(t, x, k)$ and $L^{(ij)}(t, x, k)$. Hence, the terms we have to estimate are

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} R^H &= \iiint\limits_{\substack{t \in [0, T] \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ y \in \mathbb{R}^d}} -H(t, x, v(s, y)) \cdot \nabla_x \varphi \, ds dt dx dy, \\ R^L &= \iiint\limits_{\substack{t \in [0, T] \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ y \in \mathbb{R}^d}} \sum_{ij} L^{(ij)}(t, x, v(s, y)) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} \, ds dt dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

They can be written $R^H = R^{\partial H} + R_*^H$, $R^L = R^{\partial L} + R_*^L$, with

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} R^{\partial H} &= \iiint\limits_{\substack{t \in [0, T] \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ y \in \mathbb{R}^d}} H(t, x, v(s, y)) \cdot \nabla_y \varphi \, ds dt dx dy, \\ R^{\partial L} &= \iiint\limits_{\substack{t \in [0, T] \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^d \\ y \in \mathbb{R}^d}} \sum_{ij} L^{(ij)}(t, x, v(s, y)) \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y_i \partial y_j} \, ds dt dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

and R_*^H, R_*^L take into account $\nabla_x \varphi + \nabla_y \varphi$ and $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y_i \partial y_j}$. Then we estimate R_*^H and R_*^L as in the proof of Theorem 2.1. The only difference is that we no longer have the terms corresponding to the maximal order of derivation for ζ . Therefore, in (2.28) and (2.30) we retain only terms in $1/\theta$ and $1/\Delta\theta$ respectively, instead of $1/\Delta$ and $1/\Delta^2$ as before. We hence get

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |R_*^H| \leq C E_*^H, \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |R_*^L| \leq C E_*^L.$$

Now, in order to estimate $R^{\partial H}$ and $R^{\partial L}$, we notice that for fixed s, t, x , the function $v(s, \cdot)$ belongs to BV_{loc} . By the Lipschitz conditions (4.8) and by Appendix A2, we obtain that $H(t, x, v(s, \cdot)) \in BV_{loc}$ and $L^{(ij)}(t, x, v(s, \cdot)) \in BV_{loc}$. Therefore, we

integrate by parts to get

$$\begin{aligned} R^{\partial H} &= \iiint\limits_t \int \int \int -\varphi \operatorname{div}_y \left[H(t, x, v(s, y)) \right], \\ (4.13) \quad R^{\partial L} &= \iiint\limits_t \int \int \int - \sum_{ij} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} \left[L^{(ij)}(t, x, v(s, y)) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Then, by Appendix A2 (i), or (ii) if $a \leq v \leq b$,

$$\begin{aligned} |R^{\partial H}| &\leq \iiint\limits_t \int \int \int \varphi \sum_{j=1}^N M_H \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(s, y) \right|, \\ (4.14) \quad |R^{\partial L}| &\leq \iiint\limits_t \int \int \int \sum_{ij} \left| \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_i} \right| M_L^{(ij)} \left| \frac{\partial v}{\partial x_j}(s, y) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

These terms are finally estimated as in the proof of Proposition 2.2, and we obtain

$$\limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |R^{\partial H}| \leq E^{\partial H}, \quad \limsup_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} |R^{\partial L}| \leq CE^{\partial L},$$

which ends the proof of Proposition 4.1. □

Proof of Theorem 1.1 (iii). We begin as in the proof of (ii). We notice that $L_k^{(ij)} = \delta_{ij} g_k(u)$ can be written $L_k^{(ij)} = L^{(ij)}(t, x, k)$, with

$$L^{(ij)}(t, x, k) = \delta_{ij} \left[|\phi(u(t, x)) - \phi(k)| - |\phi(0) - \phi(k)| \right].$$

Therefore, the Lipschitz condition (4.8) is fulfilled with $M_L^{(ij)} = 2\delta_{ij} \operatorname{lip}(\phi)$, and we can apply Proposition 4.1. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \\ &\leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT+\Delta+\nu} |u^0(x) - v^0(x)| + C(E^t + E^x + E^{\partial L} + E_*^L). \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$E_*^L \leq \frac{NQ}{\Delta(\Delta + \nu)} \iint_{[0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^N} |u(t, x)| \, dt dx, \quad E^{\partial L} \leq \frac{2(T + \delta)}{\Delta} \operatorname{lip}(\phi) TV(v^0),$$

and E^x is estimated by (2.9). By letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and $\nu \rightarrow \infty$ (so that $E_*^L \rightarrow 0$) we get for any $\Delta > 0$

$$\int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T, x) - v(T, x)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u^0(x) - v^0(x)| + C \left(TV(v^0) \Delta + \frac{T}{\Delta} \operatorname{lip}(\phi) TV(v^0) \right).$$

By choosing the optimal value of Δ and letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain (iii). □

5. A RELAXATION MODEL FOR FINITE VOLUME METHODS

In this section we use Theorem 2.1 to deduce an estimate in $h^{1/4}$ for the finite volume type model presented in the introduction. We first state an existence result.

Proposition 5.1. *With the notations of the introduction, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any $u^0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ there exists a unique solution $u \in C([0, \infty[, L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$ of (1.15) satisfying the entropy inequalities (1.16) for all convex, Lipschitz and C^1 functions S , or equivalently for all Kružkov entropies.*

Since this result uses very standard techniques, we only give a short sketch of the proof. First let us notice that for an arbitrary convex and Lipschitz S , $S'(u)$ is not well defined because of possible jumps of S' . That is why we require S to be C^1 . Then, if (1.16) holds for these C^1 test functions, it is easy to see that it also holds for the entropies S_k , with the convention that $S'_k(\xi) = \text{sgn}(\xi - k)$ and $\text{sgn}(0) = 0$.

The uniqueness is obtained by Kružkov's method. We actually get that for two solutions u, v of (1.16),

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \partial_t |u - v| + \text{div } \text{sgn}(u - v)[f(u) - f(v)] \\ & \leq \frac{|P^0(u - v)| - |u - v|}{\varepsilon} \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N, \end{aligned}$$

which yields the contraction property

$$(5.2) \quad \|u(t, \cdot) - v(t, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \leq \|u^0 - v^0\|_{L^1}.$$

For existence, we use the small diffusion approximation method. Here the $L^1 - BV$ hypothesis (1.13) on the grid is involved. It is actually equivalent to asserting that P^0 maps $L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ into $BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with

$$(5.3) \quad TV(P^0 w) \leq K_h \|w\|_{L^1}, \quad w \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N).$$

This yields the following a priori estimate for a solution u of (1.15)-(1.16) of initial data $u^0 \in L^1 \cap BV(\mathbb{R}^N)$:

$$(5.4) \quad \left\| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}(t, \cdot) \right\|_{\mathcal{M}} \leq e^{-t/\varepsilon} \left\| \frac{\partial u^0}{\partial x_j} \right\|_{\mathcal{M}} + (1 - e^{-t/\varepsilon}) K_h \|u^0\|_{L^1}.$$

This allows us to prove existence for $u^0 \in L^1 \cap BV$. Then by the contraction property (5.2) we obtain the existence of a solution for any $u^0 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$.

Now we can prove the convergence rate to the continuous solution.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. If $u^0 \in L^1 \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for some p , $1 \leq p < \infty$, we can actually choose $S(\xi) = |\xi|^p$ in (1.16). Integrating this inequality with respect to x , we get

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^p dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} S'(u) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} dx \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[.$$

Then, since $S'(P^0 u)$ is constant in each cell, and since the integral of $P^0 u - u$ on each cell vanishes, we have

$$(5.5) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} S'(u) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [S'(u) - S'(P^0 u)] \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \leq 0.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u|^p + \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} [S'(P^0 u) - S'(u)] \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \leq 0 \quad \text{in }]0, \infty[,$$

and for any $T \geq 0$

$$(5.6) \qquad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u(T, \cdot)|^p + \iint_{[0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^N} [S'(P^0 u) - S'(u)] \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |u^0|^p.$$

In the case where $u^0 \in L^1 \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)$ ($p = 2$), we find that

$$(5.7) \qquad \iint_{[0,\infty[\times \mathbb{R}^N} \frac{(P^0 u - u)^2}{\varepsilon} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u^0|^2}{2}.$$

The announced inequality (1.17) easily follows by Hölder’s inequality. Now we write the entropy inequalities, for $k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} (5.8) \qquad & \partial_t |u - k| + \operatorname{div} \operatorname{sgn}(u - k)[f(u) - f(k)] \\ & \leq \operatorname{sgn}(u - k) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \\ & = [\operatorname{sgn}(u - k) - \operatorname{sgn}(P^0 u - k)] \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} + \operatorname{sgn}(P^0 u - k) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} \\ & \leq \operatorname{sgn}(P^0 u - k) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the integral in each cell of the right-hand side vanishes (for a fixed t), we can invert the “div” operator as in Appendix A1, and therefore

$$(5.9) \qquad \operatorname{sgn}(P^0 u - k) \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon} = \operatorname{div} H_k$$

for some $H_k \in L^\infty([0, \infty[, L^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$, which can be bounded above by (A.7) and (1.17):

$$\iint_{[0,T] \times B(x_0,R)} |H_k(t,x)| \, dt dx \leq h \sqrt{\frac{T|B(x_0,R+2h)|}{2\varepsilon}} \|u^0\|_{L^2}.$$

By examining the proof in Appendix A1, it is easy to see that since the sign in (5.9) is bounded by 1, we have indeed

$$(5.10) \qquad |H_k(t,x)| \leq \alpha_H(t,x)$$

for some α_H independent of k , and which also satisfies

$$(5.11) \qquad \iint_{[0,T] \times B(x_0,R)} \alpha_H(t,x) \, dt dx \leq h \sqrt{\frac{T|B(x_0,R+2h)|}{2\varepsilon}} \|u^0\|_{L^2}.$$

Therefore, combining (5.8) and (5.9), we may apply Theorem 2.1 with the sole error term (5.9). By choosing $\nu = 0$ and letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$ (so that $E^t \rightarrow 0$) we obtain, using (2.9) for E^x and (5.11) for E^H , that for any $\Delta > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} (5.12) \qquad & \int_{|x-x_0|<R} |u(T,x) - v(T,x)| \, dx \leq \int_{|x-x_0|<R+MT+\Delta} |u^0(x) - v^0(x)| \, dx \\ & + C_N \left(TV(v^0)\Delta + \frac{h}{\Delta} \sqrt{\frac{T(R+MT+\Delta+h)^N}{\varepsilon}} \|u^0\|_{L^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we choose

$$(5.13) \quad \Delta = \sqrt{\widehat{R\ell}}$$

and we get the inequality (1.18). \square

Remark. It is an open problem to obtain an estimate in $h^{1/2}$ (except in one dimension see R. Sanders [17]). Notice that Proposition 4.1 cannot be applied, since the term H_k is not Lipschitz continuous in k . When all the cells are star-shaped, denoting by $H(t, x)$ the function obtained Appendix A1 such that

$$(5.14) \quad \operatorname{div} H = \frac{P^0 u - u}{\varepsilon},$$

we actually have, by the support property (A.4),

$$(5.15) \quad H_k = \operatorname{sgn}(P^0 u - k)H.$$

So in this case the bound (5.11) is obvious.

APPENDIX. INVERSION OF THE “DIV” OPERATOR; COMPOSITION OF LIPSCHITZ AND BV FUNCTIONS

A1. Inversion of the “div” operator. We consider a question arising from the finite volume type of approximations in §5. In this context, we need the result below in order to use the error estimates stated in §2.

Lemma A1.1. *Let $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ be a general grid of \mathbb{R}^N as described in the introduction. Assume that $m \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies*

$$(A.1) \quad \int_{C_i} m(x) dx = 0, \quad i \in I.$$

Then there exists a vector field $H(x)$ such that

$$(A.2) \quad \operatorname{div} H = m \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N,$$

$$(A.3) \quad \|H\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq h \|m\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}.$$

Remark A1.2. (1) If all the cells C_i are star-shaped (there is a point $x_i \in C_i$ such that for any $x \in C_i$ the segment $[x_i, x]$ is included in C_i), then the construction of H is purely local. More precisely,

$$(A.4) \quad H = \sum_{i \in I} H_i, \quad H_i = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus C_i,$$

with

$$(A.5) \quad \operatorname{div} H_i = m \mathbb{I}_{C_i},$$

$$(A.6) \quad \|H_i\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq h \|m \mathbb{I}_{C_i}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^N)}.$$

(2) The estimate (A.3) can be localized: for any bounded Borel set $\omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, we have

$$(A.7) \quad \|H\|_{L^1(\omega)} \leq h \|m\|_{L^1(\omega^h)},$$

$$(A.8) \quad \omega^h = \bigcup_{\operatorname{dist}(C_i, \omega) \leq h} C_i.$$

Actually, $H_i = 0$ in ω as soon as $\text{dist}(C_i, \omega) > h$, with H_i defined in the proof below.

Proof of Lemma A1.1. To solve (A.2) in the distributional sense means that we look for a function H such that, for all test functions $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & - \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} H(x) \cdot \nabla \varphi(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} m(x) \varphi(x) dx \\
 & = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{C_i} m(x) (\varphi(x) - \varphi(x_i)) dx \\
 \text{(A.9)} \quad & = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{C_i} m(x) \int_0^1 \nabla \varphi(x_i + \theta(x - x_i)) \cdot (x - x_i) d\theta dx \\
 & = \sum_{i \in I} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_0^1 (m \mathbb{I}_{C_i}) \left(x_i + \frac{y - x_i}{\theta} \right) \nabla \varphi(y) \cdot \frac{y - x_i}{\theta} d\theta \frac{dy}{\theta^N}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here x_i denotes an arbitrary point of C_i , but in the star-shaped case it should possess the property in Remark A1.2 (1). Therefore we choose

$$\text{(A.10)} \quad H = \sum_{i \in I} H_i,$$

$$\text{(A.11)} \quad H_i(y) = - \int_0^1 (m \mathbb{I}_{C_i}) \left(x_i + \frac{y - x_i}{\theta} \right) \frac{y - x_i}{\theta^{N+1}} d\theta.$$

We may majorize the L^1 norm of H_i ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |H_i(y)| dy & \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \int_0^1 (|m| \mathbb{I}_{C_i}) \left(x_i + \frac{y - x_i}{\theta} \right) \frac{|y - x_i|}{\theta^{N+1}} d\theta dy \\
 \text{(A.12)} \quad & = \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} (|m| \mathbb{I}_{C_i})(x) |x - x_i| dx d\theta \\
 & \leq \text{diam}(C_i) \int_{C_i} |m(x)| dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Adding these inequalities, we obtain the statement of Lemma A1.1. In the star-shaped case, we notice from formula (A.11) that if $H_i(y) \neq 0$, then $z_\theta = x_i + \frac{y - x_i}{\theta} \in C_i$ for some $\theta \in]0, 1[$. This means that $y = x_i + \theta(z_\theta - x_i)$ also belongs to C_i . This proves (A.4). The properties (A.5) and (A.6) are contained in the above proof. \square

A2. Composition of Lipschitz and BV functions. Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^N and consider a function $u \in BV_{loc}(\Omega)$, and $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Lipschitz continuous. The well-known theory of A.I. Vol'pert [20] allows us to compute the gradient of $g(u)$ provided that $g \in C^1$. However, for a general Lipschitz function g we have the following simple result.

Lemma A2.1. *With the above notations, $g(u)$ belongs to $BV_{loc}(\Omega)$ and:*

(i) *in the sense of measures,*

$$\text{(A.13)} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g(u)] \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

(ii) *if $a \leq u \leq b$, then*

$$\text{(A.14)} \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g(u)] \right| \leq \text{lip}_{[a,b]}(g) \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

Proof. Let us define $g_n = \rho_n * g$, $u_n = \rho_n * u$, where $\rho_n \geq 0$ is a standard smoothing sequence (in 1 or N dimensions). Since these functions are smooth, we have

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} g_n(u_n) \right| = \left| g'_n(u_n) \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j} \right| \leq \|g'_n\|_{L^\infty} \left| \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j} \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \left| \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

From the formula $\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j} = \rho_n * \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j}$ we get $\left| \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_j} \right| \leq \rho_n * \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|$, and hence

$$(A.15) \quad \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} g_n(u_n) \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \rho_n * \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|.$$

Therefore, for any test function $\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ we have

$$\left| \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g_n(u_n)], \varphi \right\rangle \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \left\langle \rho_n * \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|, |\varphi| \right\rangle,$$

and by letting $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$(A.16) \quad \left| \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g(u)], \varphi \right\rangle \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \left\langle \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|, |\varphi| \right\rangle.$$

Since the right-hand side is bounded by $C \|\varphi\|_{L^\infty}$, we get that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g(u)]$ is locally a measure, and hence $g(u) \in BV_{loc}(\Omega)$. Then by density (A.16) still holds for any $\varphi \in C_c(\Omega)$. By approximation in $L^1(|\partial_j [g(u)]| + |\partial_j u|)$, (A.16) is also true for any φ measurable and bounded with compact support in Ω . Therefore,

$$(A.17) \quad \left| \int_E \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [g(u)] \right| \leq \text{lip}(g) \int_E \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_j} \right|$$

for any Borel set E with compact closure in Ω , and (A.13) follows from the definition of the absolute value of a measure.

In order to prove (ii) we define

$$\tilde{g}(\xi) = \begin{cases} g(\xi) & \text{if } a \leq \xi \leq b, \\ g(a) & \text{if } \xi \leq a, \\ g(b) & \text{if } \xi \geq b. \end{cases}$$

Then $\text{lip}(\tilde{g}) = \text{lip}(g)$, and $\tilde{g}(u) = g(u)$. We get the result by applying (i) to \tilde{g} and u . □

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