

SEMILINEAR INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS, II: ONE-DIMENSIONAL AND SADDLE-SHAPED SOLUTIONS TO THE ALLEN-CAHN EQUATION

JUAN-CARLOS FELIPE-NAVARRO AND TOMÁS SANZ-PERELA

ABSTRACT. This paper, which is the follow-up to part I, concerns saddle-shaped solutions to the semilinear equation $L_K u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^{2m} , where L_K is a linear elliptic integro-differential operator with a radially symmetric kernel K , and f is of Allen-Cahn type. Saddle-shaped solutions are doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone $\{(x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m : |x'| = |x''|\}$, and vanish only in this set.

Following the setting established in part I for doubly radial odd functions, we show existence, asymptotic behavior, and uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution. For this, we prove, among others, a Liouville type result, the one-dimensional symmetry of positive solutions to semilinear problems in a half-space, and maximum principles in “narrow” sets.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, which is the second part of [43], we study saddle-shaped solutions to the semilinear equation

$$L_K u = f(u) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m}, \quad (1.1)$$

where L_K is a linear integro-differential operator of the form (1.2) and f is of Allen-Cahn type. These solutions (see Definition 1.1 below) are particularly interesting in relation to the nonlocal version of a conjecture by De Giorgi, with the aim of finding a counterexample in high dimensions. Moreover, this problem is related to the regularity theory of nonlocal minimal surfaces. For more comments on this, see Subsection 1.3 and the references therein.

Previous to this article and its first part [43], there are only three works devoted to saddle-shaped solutions to the equation (1.1) with L_K being the fractional Laplacian. In [26, 27], Cinti proved the existence of a saddle-shaped solution as well as some qualitative properties, such as asymptotic behavior, monotonicity properties, and instability in even dimensions $2m \leq 6$. In a previous paper by the authors [42], further properties of these solutions were proved, the main ones being uniqueness and, when $2m \geq 14$, stability. Concerning saddle-shaped solutions to the classical Allen-Cahn equation $-\Delta u = f(u)$, the same results were proved in [32, 62, 20, 21, 13]. The possible stability in dimensions 8, 10, and 12 is still an open problem (both in the local and fractional frameworks), as well as the possible minimality of this solution in dimensions $2m \geq 8$.

The present paper together with its first part [43] are the first ones in the literature studying saddle-shaped solutions for general integro-differential equations of the form (1.1). In the three previous papers [26, 27, 42], the extension problem for the fractional Laplacian (see [22]) was a key tool. This technique has the limitation that it cannot be carried out for general integro-differential operators other than the fractional Laplacian. Therefore, some purely nonlocal techniques were developed in the previous paper [43] to study saddle-shaped solutions, and we exploit them in the present one.

In part I [43], we established an appropriate setting to study solutions to (1.1) that are doubly radial and odd with respect to the Simons cone, a property that is satisfied by saddle-shaped solutions (see Subsection 1.1). In that paper we found an alternative and useful expression for the operator L_K when acting on doubly radial odd functions—see (1.6). This was used to establish some maximum principles for odd functions under certain convexity assumptions on the kernel K of the operator L_K . Moreover,

we proved an energy estimate for doubly radial and odd minimizers of the energy associated to the equation, as well as the existence of saddle-shaped solutions to (1.1).

In the current paper, we further study saddle-shaped solutions to (1.1) by using the results obtained in part I [43]. First, we prove existence of this type of solutions by using the monotone iteration method (as an alternative to the proof in [43] where we used variational methods). After this, we establish the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions, Theorem 1.4. To do it, we use two ingredients: a Liouville type theorem and a one-dimensional symmetry result, both for semilinear equations like (1.1) under some hypotheses on f . These are Theorems 1.6 and 1.7, respectively, proved in Section 4. The first result is obtained adapting the ideas of Berestycki, Hamel, and Nadirashvili [8] to the nonlocal framework, and requires a Harnack inequality and a parabolic maximum principle. The second one requires the sliding method and the moving planes argument, extended to a general integro-differential setting. In addition to the previous results, to study the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions we establish further properties of the so-called *layer solution* u_0 (see Section 5). Finally, we show the uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution by using a maximum principle for the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u)$ (Proposition 1.5).

As in part I [43], equation (1.1) is driven by a linear integro-differential operator L_K of the form

$$L_K w(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \{w(x) - w(y)\} K(x - y) dy. \quad (1.2)$$

The most canonical example of such operators is the fractional Laplacian, which corresponds to the kernel $K(z) = c_{n,\gamma}|z|^{-n-2\gamma}$, where $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ and $c_{n,\gamma}$ is a normalizing positive constant —see (5.2).

Throughout the paper, we assume that K is symmetric, i.e.,

$$K(z) = K(-z), \quad (1.3)$$

and that L_K is uniformly elliptic, that is,

$$\lambda \frac{c_{n,\gamma}}{|z|^{n+2\gamma}} \leq K(z) \leq \Lambda \frac{c_{n,\gamma}}{|z|^{n+2\gamma}}, \quad (1.4)$$

where λ and Λ are two positive constants. Conditions (1.3) and (1.4) are frequently adopted since they yield Hölder regularity of solutions (see [55, 63]). The family of linear operators satisfying these two conditions is the so-called $\mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ ellipticity class. For short we will usually write \mathcal{L}_0 and we will make explicit the parameters only when needed.

Following the previous article [43], when dealing with doubly radial functions we will assume that the operator L_K is rotation invariant, that is, K is radially symmetric. This extra assumption allows us to rewrite the operator in a suitable form when acting on doubly radial odd functions, as explained below.

1.1. Integro-differential setting for odd functions with respect to the Simons cone. In this subsection we recall the basic definitions and results established in part

I [43]. First, we present the Simons cone, which is a central object along this paper. It is defined in \mathbb{R}^{2m} by

$$\mathcal{C} := \{x = (x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m = \mathbb{R}^{2m} : |x'| = |x''|\}.$$

This cone is of importance in the theory of (local and nonlocal) minimal surfaces (see Subsection 1.3). We will use the letters \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{I} to denote each of the parts in which \mathbb{R}^{2m} is divided by the cone \mathcal{C} :

$$\mathcal{O} := \{x = (x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^{2m} : |x'| > |x''|\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{I} := \{x = (x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^{2m} : |x'| < |x''|\}.$$

Both \mathcal{O} and \mathcal{I} belong to a family of sets in \mathbb{R}^{2m} which are called of *double revolution*. These are sets that are invariant under orthogonal transformations in the first m variables, as well as under orthogonal transformations in the last m variables. That is, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ is a set of double revolution if $R\Omega = \Omega$ for every given transformation $R \in O(m)^2 = O(m) \times O(m)$, where $O(m)$ is the orthogonal group of \mathbb{R}^m .

We say that a function $w : \mathbb{R}^{2m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is *doubly radial* if it depends only on the modulus of the first m variables and on the modulus of the last m ones, i.e., $w(x) = w(|x'|, |x''|)$. Equivalently, $w(Rx) = w(x)$ for every $R \in O(m)^2$.

We recall now the definition of $(\cdot)^*$, an isometry that played a significant role in part I [43]. It is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} (\cdot)^* : \quad \mathbb{R}^{2m} = \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{2m} = \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m \\ x = (x', x'') &\mapsto x^* = (x'', x'). \end{aligned}$$

Note that this isometry is actually an involution that maps \mathcal{O} into \mathcal{I} (and vice versa) and leaves the cone \mathcal{C} invariant —although not all points in \mathcal{C} are fixed points of $(\cdot)^*$. Taking into account this transformation, we say that a doubly radial function w is *odd with respect to the Simons cone* if $w(x) = -w(x^*)$. Similarly, we say that a doubly radial function w is *even with respect to the Simons cone* if $w(x) = w(x^*)$.

With these definitions at hand we can precisely define saddle-shaped solutions.

Definition 1.1. We say that a bounded solution u to (1.1) is a *saddle-shaped solution* (or simply *saddle solution*) if

- (1) u is doubly radial.
- (2) u is odd with respect to the Simons cone.
- (3) $u > 0$ in $\mathcal{O} = \{|x'| > |x''|\}$.

Note that these solutions are even with respect to the coordinate axes and that their zero level set is the Simons cone $\mathcal{C} = \{|x'| = |x''|\}$.

Let us collect now the main results of the previous paper [43] that will be used in the present one. Recall that if K is a radially symmetric kernel we can rewrite the operator L_K acting on a doubly radial function w as

$$L_K w(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \{w(x) - w(y)\} \bar{K}(x, y) \, dy,$$

where \overline{K} is doubly radial in both variables and is defined by

$$\overline{K}(x, y) := \int_{O(m)^2} K(|Rx - y|) dR. \quad (1.5)$$

Here, dR denotes integration with respect to the Haar measure on $O(m)^2$, where $O(m)$ is the orthogonal group of \mathbb{R}^m (see Section 2 of [43] for the details). It is important to notice that, in contrast with $K = K(x - y)$, \overline{K} is no longer translation invariant (i.e., it is a function of x and y but not of the difference $x - y$).

If we consider doubly radial functions that are, in addition, odd with respect to the Simons cone, we can use the involution $(\cdot)^*$ to find that

$$L_K w(x) = \int_{\mathcal{O}} \{w(x) - w(y)\} \{\overline{K}(x, y) - \overline{K}(x, y^*)\} dy + 2w(x) \int_{\mathcal{O}} \overline{K}(x, y^*) dy. \quad (1.6)$$

Furthermore,

$$\frac{1}{C} \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{C})^{-2\gamma} \leq \int_{\mathcal{O}} \overline{K}(x, y^*) dy \leq C \text{dist}(x, \mathcal{C})^{-2\gamma}, \quad (1.7)$$

with $C > 0$ depending only on m, γ, λ , and Λ (see the details in part I [43]).

Note that the expression (1.6) has an integro-differential part plus a term of order zero with a positive coefficient. Thus, the most natural assumption to make in order to have an elliptic operator (when acting on doubly radial odd functions) is that the kernel of the integro-differential term is positive. That is, $\overline{K}(x, y) - \overline{K}(x, y^*) > 0$. One of the main results in part I [43], stated next, established a necessary and sufficient condition on the original kernel K for L_K to have a positive kernel when acting on doubly radial odd functions.

Theorem 1.2 ([43]). *Let $K : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ and consider the radially symmetric kernel $K(|x - y|)$ in \mathbb{R}^{2m} . Define $\overline{K} : \mathbb{R}^{2m} \times \mathbb{R}^{2m} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by (1.5).*

If

$$K(\sqrt{\tau}) \text{ is a strictly convex function of } \tau, \quad (1.8)$$

then L_K has a positive kernel in \mathcal{O} when acting on doubly radial functions which are odd with respect to the Simons cone \mathcal{C} . More precisely, it holds

$$\overline{K}(x, y) > \overline{K}(x, y^*) \quad \text{for every } x, y \in \mathcal{O}. \quad (1.9)$$

In addition, if $K \in C^2((0, +\infty))$, then (1.8) is not only a sufficient condition for (1.9) to hold, but also a necessary one.

1.2. Main results. Through all the paper we will assume that f , the nonlinearity in (1.1), is a C^1 function satisfying

$$f \text{ is odd, } f(\pm 1) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad f \text{ is strictly concave in } (0, 1). \quad (1.10)$$

It is easy to see that these properties yield $f > 0$ in $(0, 1)$, $f'(0) > 0$ and $f'(\pm 1) < 0$.

In some statements in this article, we will denote by $L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the space of measurable functions w satisfying

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|w(x)|}{1 + |x|^{n+2\gamma}} dx < +\infty.$$

This regularity will be required on a function w (in addition to C^α Hölder continuity, with $\alpha > 2\gamma$) to ensure that $L_K w$ is well-defined.

The first main result of this paper concerns the existence and uniqueness of saddle-shaped solution.

Theorem 1.3 (Existence and uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution). *Let f satisfy (1.10). Let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the convexity assumption (1.8) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(2m, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$.*

Then, for every even dimension $2m \geq 2$, there exists a unique saddle-shaped solution u to (1.1). In addition, u satisfies $|u| < 1$ in \mathbb{R}^{2m} .

The existence of saddle-shaped solutions was already proved in part I [43] using variational techniques. Here, we show that it can also be proved using, instead, the monotone iteration method. Let us remark that in both methods it is crucial to have the convexity assumption (1.8). To establish the uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution we will need two ingredients: the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions and a maximum principle for the linearized operator in \mathcal{O} . Both results will be described next.

The second main result of this paper is Theorem 1.4 below, on the asymptotic behavior of a saddle-shaped solution at infinity. To state it, let us introduce an important type of solutions in the study of the integro-differential Allen-Cahn equation: the layer solutions.

We say that a solution v to $L_K v = f(v)$ in \mathbb{R}^n is a *layer solution* if v is increasing in one direction, say $e \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ and $v(x) \rightarrow \pm 1$ as $x \cdot e \rightarrow \pm\infty$ (not necessarily uniform). When $n = 1$, a result of Cozzi and Passalacqua (Theorem 1 in [31]) establishes the existence and uniqueness (up to translations) of a layer solution to $L_{K_1} w = f(w)$ in \mathbb{R} . In addition, this solution is odd with respect to some point. They assume K_1 to be such that $L_{K_1} \in \mathcal{L}_0(1, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and f satisfying (1.10). In the case of the fractional Laplacian this result was proved in [19, 18] by using the extension problem.

In \mathbb{R}^n , a special case of layer solutions are the one-dimensional ones. Actually, in relation with the available results concerning a conjecture by De Giorgi, in low dimensions all layer solutions are one-dimensional (see Subsection 1.3). One-dimensional layer solutions in \mathbb{R}^n are in correspondence with the ones in \mathbb{R} as follows —see also [31]. Let v be a function defined in \mathbb{R}^n which depends only on one variable, say $v(x) = w(x_n)$, and let K be a translation invariant kernel in \mathbb{R}^n . Then, if K_1 is defined by

$$K_1(\tau) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\theta, \tau) d\theta = |\tau|^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\tau\sigma, \tau) d\sigma,$$

v is a layer solution to $L_K v = f(v)$ in \mathbb{R}^n if and only if w is a layer solution to $L_{K_1} w = f(w)$ in \mathbb{R} . For more details see Proposition 5.1 in Section 5 and [31].

The layer solution in \mathbb{R} that vanishes at the origin, denoted by u_0 , solves

$$\begin{cases} L_{K_1} u_0 = f(u_0) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}, \\ \dot{u}_0 > 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}, \\ u_0(x) = -u_0(-x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}, \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} u_0(x) = \pm 1, \end{cases} \quad (1.11)$$

and will play an important role to establish the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions. The importance of the layer solution u_0 in relation with saddle solutions lies in that the associated function

$$U(x) := u_0 \left(\frac{|x'| - |x''|}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \quad (1.12)$$

will describe the asymptotic behavior of saddle solutions at infinity. Note that $(|x'| - |x''|)/\sqrt{2}$ is the signed distance to the Simons cone (see Lemma 4.2 in [21]). Therefore, the function U consists of “copies” of the layer solution u_0 centered at each point of the Simons cone and oriented in the normal direction to the cone.

The precise statement on the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions at infinity is the following.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ satisfy (1.10). Let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the convexity assumption (1.8) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(2m, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$. Let u be a saddle-shaped solution to (1.1) and let U be the function defined by (1.12).*

Then,

$$\|u - U\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R)} + \|\nabla u - \nabla U\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R)} + \|D^2 u - D^2 U\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R)} \rightarrow 0$$

as $R \rightarrow +\infty$.

Let us now describe some of the main ingredients that are used to prove Theorems 1.3 and 1.4. Concerning the uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution, besides the asymptotic behavior described in Theorem 1.4 we also need to have on hand the following maximum principle in \mathcal{O} for the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u)$.

Proposition 1.5. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathcal{O}$ be an open set (not necessarily bounded) and let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the convexity assumption (1.8) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(2m, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$. Let u be a saddle-shaped solution to (1.1), and let $v \in L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^{2m})$ be a doubly radial function which is C^α in Ω and continuous up to the boundary, for some $\alpha > 2\gamma$. Assume that v satisfies*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v - f'(u)v - c(x)v \leq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus \Omega, \\ -v(x^*) = v(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m}, \\ \limsup_{x \in \Omega, |x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

with $c \leq 0$ in Ω .

Then, $v \leq 0$ in Ω .

To establish it, the key tool is to use a maximum principle in “narrow” sets, also proved in Section 6. Our proof of this result is much simpler than that of the analogue maximum principle for the classical Laplacian. This is an example of how the nonlocality of the operator can make some arguments easier and less technical (informally speaking, the reason would be that L_K “sees more”, or “further”, than the Laplacian). It is also interesting to notice that the proof of Proposition 1.5 is by far simpler than the one using the extension problem in the case of the fractional Laplacian (Proposition 1.4 in [42]). In the proof, it is crucial again the positivity condition (1.9) (guaranteed by the convexity of the kernel) together with the bounds (1.7).

Regarding the proof of Theorem 1.4, to establish the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions we use a compactness argument as in [21, 26, 27], together with two important results established in Section 4. The first one, Theorem 1.6, is a Liouville type principle for nonnegative solutions to a semilinear equation in the whole space. This result, in contrast with the previous ones, does not require the kernel K to be radially symmetric, but only to satisfy (1.3) and (1.4).

Theorem 1.6. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let v be a bounded solution to*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases} \quad (1.13)$$

with a nonlinearity $f \in C^1$ satisfying

- $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,
- $f'(0) > 0$,
- $f > 0$ in $(0, 1)$, and $f < 0$ in $(1, +\infty)$.

Then, $v \equiv 0$ or $v \equiv 1$.

Similar classification results have been proved for the fractional Laplacian in [25, 50] (either using the extension problem or not) with the method of moving spheres, which uses crucially the scale invariance of the operator $(-\Delta)^\gamma$. To the best of our knowledge, there is no similar result available in the literature for general kernels in the ellipticity class \mathcal{L}_0 (which are not necessarily scale invariant). Thus, we present here a proof based on the techniques introduced by Berestycki, Hamel, and Nadirashvili [8] for the local equation with the classical Laplacian. It relies on a maximum principle for a nonlinear heat equation, the translation invariance of the operator, a Harnack inequality, and a stability argument.

The second ingredient needed to prove the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions is a symmetry result for equations in a half-space, stated next. Here and in the rest of the paper we use the notation $\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{(x_H, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} : x_n > 0\}$.

Theorem 1.7. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let v be a bounded solution to one of the following two problems: either to*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n, \\ v > 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n, \\ v(x_H, x_n) = -v(x_H, -x_n) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases} \quad (\text{P1})$$

or to

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n, \\ v > 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n, \\ v = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}_+^n. \end{cases} \quad (\text{P2})$$

Assume that, in \mathbb{R}_+^n , the kernel K of the operator L_K is decreasing in the direction of x_n , i.e., it satisfies

$$K(x_H - y_H, x_n - y_n) \geq K(x_H - y_H, x_n + y_n) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+^n.$$

Suppose that $f \in C^1$ and

- $f(0) = f(1) = 0$,
- $f'(0) > 0$, and $f'(\tau) \leq 0$ for all $\tau \in [1 - \delta, 1]$ for some $\delta > 0$,
- $f > 0$ in $(0, 1)$, and
- f is odd in the case of (P1).

Then, v depends only on x_n and it is increasing in this direction.

The result for (P2) has been proved for the fractional Laplacian under some assumptions on f (weaker than the ones in Theorem 1.7) in [54, 38, 3, 4, 40]. Instead, no result was available for general integro-differential operators. To the best of our knowledge, problem (P1) on odd solutions with respect to a hyperplane has not been treated even for the fractional Laplacian. In our case, the fact that f is of Allen-Cahn type allows us to use rather simple arguments that work for both problems (P1) and (P2) —moving planes and sliding methods, similarly as done in [38]. Moreover, the fact that the kernel of the operator is $|\cdot|^{-n-2\gamma}$ or a general K satisfying uniform ellipticity bounds does not affect significantly the proof. Although (P2) will not be used in this paper, we include it here for future reference since the proof for this problem is analogous to the one for (P1).

1.3. Saddle-shaped solutions in the context of a conjecture by De Giorgi. To conclude this introduction, let us make some comments on the importance of problem (1.1) and its relation with the theory of (classical and nonlocal) minimal surfaces and a famous conjecture raised by De Giorgi.

A main open problem (even in the local case) is to determine whether the saddle-shaped solution is a minimizer of the energy functional associated to the equation, depending on the dimension $2m$. This question is deeply related to the regularity theory of local and nonlocal minimal surfaces, as explained next.

In the seventies, Modica and Mortola (see [52, 53]) proved that, considering an appropriately rescaled version of the (local) Allen-Cahn equation, the corresponding energy functionals Γ -converge to the perimeter functional. Thus, the blow-down sequence of minimizers of the Allen-Cahn energy converge to the characteristic function of a set of minimal perimeter. This same fact holds for the equation with the fractional Laplacian, though we have two different scenarios depending on the parameter $\gamma \in (0, 1)$. If $\gamma \geq 1/2$, the rescaled energy functionals associated to the equation Γ -converge to the classical perimeter (see [1, 47]), while in the case $\gamma \in (0, 1/2)$, they Γ -converge to the fractional perimeter (see [60]).

In the recent years there has been an increasing interest in developing a regularity theory for nonlocal minimal surfaces, although very few results are known for the moment. It is beyond the scope of this article to describe all of them in detail, and we refer the interested reader to [30, 10] and the references therein. Let us just make some comments on the scarce available results concerning the possible minimality of the Simons cone as a nonlocal minimal surface, since this is connected to our work on saddle-shaped solutions. Note first that, by all its symmetries, it is easy to check that the Simons cone \mathcal{C} is stationary for the fractional perimeter. If $2m = 2$, it cannot be a minimizer since in [61] Savin and Valdinoci proved that all minimizing nonlocal minimal cones in \mathbb{R}^2 are flat (indeed, dimension $n = 2$ is the only one where a complete classification of minimizing nonlocal minimal cones is available). In higher dimensions, the only available results regarding the possible minimality of \mathcal{C} appear in [33] and in our paper [42], but they concern stability, a weaker property than minimality.

A very interesting characterization of the stability of Lawson cones —a more general class of cones that includes \mathcal{C} — has been found by Dávila, del Pino, and Wei [33]. It consists of an inequality involving two hypergeometric constants which depend only on γ and the dimension n . This inequality is checked numerically in [33], finding that, in dimensions $n \leq 6$ and for γ close to zero, no Lawson cone with zero nonlocal mean curvature is stable. Numerics also show that all Lawson cones in dimension 7 are stable if γ is close to zero. These two results for small γ fit with the general belief that, in the fractional setting, the Simons cone should be stable (and even a minimizer) in dimensions $2m \geq 8$ (as in the local case), probably for all $\gamma \in (0, 1/2)$, though this is still an open problem.

In contrast with the numeric computations in [33], our proof in [42] establishing the stability of \mathcal{C} in dimensions $2m \geq 14$ is the first analytical proof of a stability result for the Simons cone in any dimension (in the nonlocal setting). This shows that the saddle-shaped solution does not only have its interest in the context of the Allen-Cahn equation, but it can also provide strategies to prove stability and minimality results in the theory of nonlocal minimal surfaces.

In addition to all this, saddle-shaped solutions are natural objects to build a counterexample to a famous conjecture raised by De Giorgi, as explained below. In 1978, De Giorgi [34] conjectured that bounded solutions to $-\Delta u = u - u^3$ in \mathbb{R}^n which are monotone in one direction, say $\partial_{x_n} u > 0$, are one-dimensional if $n \leq 8$. This was proved to be true in dimensions $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ (see [46, 2]), and in dimensions $4 \leq n \leq 8$ with the extra assumption

$$\lim_{x_n \rightarrow \pm\infty} u(x_H, x_n) = \pm 1 \quad \text{for all } x_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, \quad (1.14)$$

(see [57]). A counterexample to the conjecture in dimensions $n \geq 9$ was given in [35] by using the gluing method.

An alternative approach to the one of [35] to construct a counterexample to the conjecture was given by Jerison and Monneau in [49]. They showed that a counterexample in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} can be constructed with a rather natural procedure if there exists a

global minimizer of $-\Delta u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^n which is bounded and even with respect to each coordinate but is not one-dimensional. The saddle-shaped solution is of special interest in search of this counterexample, since it is even with respect to all the coordinate axis and it is canonically associated to the Simons cone, which in turn is the simplest nonplanar minimizing minimal surface. Therefore, by proving that the saddle solution to the classical Allen-Cahn equation is a minimizer in some dimension $2m$, one would obtain automatically a counterexample to the conjecture in \mathbb{R}^{2m+1} .

The corresponding conjecture in the fractional setting, where one replaces the operator $-\Delta$ by $(-\Delta)^\gamma$, has been widely studied in the last years. In this framework, the conjecture has been proven to be true for all $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ in dimensions $n = 2$ (see [19, 17, 65]) and $n = 3$ (see [14, 15, 36]). The conjecture is also true in dimension $n = 4$ in the case of $\gamma = 1/2$ (see [45]) and if $\gamma \in (0, 1/2)$ is close to $1/2$ (see [16]). Assuming the additional hypothesis (1.14), the conjecture is true in dimensions $4 \leq n \leq 8$ for $1/2 \leq \gamma < 1$ (see [58, 59]), and also for $\gamma \in (0, 1/2)$ if γ is close to $1/2$ (see [37]). A counterexample to the De Giorgi conjecture for the fractional Allen-Cahn equation in dimensions $n \geq 9$ for $\gamma \in (1/2, 1)$ has been very recently announced in [23].

Concerning the conjecture with more general operators like L_K , fewer results are known. In dimension $n = 2$ the conjecture is proved in [48, 9, 41], under different assumptions on the kernel K and even for more general nonlinear operators. Note also that the results of [37] also hold for a particular class of kernels in \mathcal{L}_0 .

A related issue to the conjecture by De Giorgi concerns the one-dimensional symmetry of minimizers to the Allen-Cahn equation. In the local case, a deep result of Savin [57] states that minimizers of the Allen-Cahn equation $-\Delta u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^n are one-dimensional if $n \leq 7$. On the other hand, Liu, Wang, and Wei [51] have constructed minimizers in dimensions $n \geq 8$ which are not one-dimensional. We should mention that the same question for stable solutions (instead of minimizers) is still largely open, only solved in dimension $n = 2$ (see [46, 6]).

Let us make a brief remark on the recent result of Liu, Wang, and Wei [51] concerning the existence of minimizers in \mathbb{R}^8 which are not one-dimensional. The authors proved that there exists an ordered family of solutions W_λ with their zero level set being asymptotic to the cone \mathcal{C} . From this ordering, they can establish that each solution W_λ is a minimizer of the Allen-Cahn equation. However, their construction only gives solutions W_λ for which $\{W_\lambda = 0\}$ is far from the origin of \mathbb{R}^8 (corresponding to λ large). Therefore, this family does not include the saddle-shaped solution —the arguments in [51] suggest that if the solutions W_λ could be built for all values of the parameter $\lambda \geq 0$, the saddle-shaped solution would be the one for the limiting case $\lambda = 0$.

Concerning the same issue on minimizers in the fractional setting, Savin [58, 59] extended his results for the Laplacian to the powers $\gamma \in [1/2, 1)$, by proving that minimizers of the equation $(-\Delta)^\gamma u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^n are one-dimensional if $n \leq 7$. In the case $\gamma \in (0, 1/2)$, Dipierro, Serra, and Valdinoci [37] proved that minimizers are one-dimensional provided that their level sets are asymptotically flat. Therefore, if one could prove a classification result for nonlocal minimal cones in some dimension

n , this would entail the one-dimensional symmetry of minimizers to $(-\Delta)^\gamma u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . As mentioned above, the classification of stable nonlocal minimal cones is still a fundamental open problem in dimensions $n \geq 3$. The one-dimensional symmetry of stable solutions is also largely open, only solved in dimension $n = 2$ (see [19, 18]) for all $\gamma \in (0, 1)$, and in dimension $n = 3$ for $\gamma = 1/2$ [45] and for γ sufficiently close to 1 [16].

1.4. Plan of the article. The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we present some preliminary results that will be used in the rest of the article. Section 3 contains the proof of the existence of a saddle-shaped solution —via the monotone iteration method—, as well as the proof of its uniqueness. In Section 4 we establish the Liouville type and symmetry results, Theorems 1.6 and 1.7. Section 5 is devoted to the layer solution u_0 of problem (1.1), and to the proof of the asymptotic behavior of saddle-shaped solutions, Theorem 1.4. Finally, Section 6 concerns the proof of a maximum principle in \mathcal{O} for the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u)$ (Proposition 1.5).

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we collect some preliminary results that will be used in the rest of this paper. First, we summarize the regularity results needed in the forthcoming sections. Then, we state a remark on stability that will be used later in this paper, and finally we recall the basic maximum principles for doubly radial odd functions proved in [43].

2.1. Regularity theory for nonlocal operators in the class \mathcal{L}_0 . In this subsection we present the regularity results that will be used in the paper. For further details, see [55, 63, 31] and the references therein.

We first give a result on the interior regularity for linear equations.

Proposition 2.1 ([55, 63]). *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let $w \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to $L_K w = h$ in B_1 . Then,*

$$\|w\|_{C^{2\gamma}(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left(\|h\|_{L^\infty(B_1)} + \|w\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right). \quad (2.1)$$

Moreover, let $\alpha > 0$ and assume additionally that $w \in C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then, if $\alpha + 2\gamma$ is not an integer,

$$\|w\|_{C^{\alpha+2\gamma}(B_{1/2})} \leq C \left(\|h\|_{C^\alpha(B_1)} + \|w\|_{C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right), \quad (2.2)$$

where C is a constant that depends only on n , γ , λ , and Λ .

Throughout the paper we consider u to be a saddle solution to (1.1) that satisfies $|u| \leq 1$ in \mathbb{R}^n . Hence, by applying (2.1) we find that for any $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{C^{2\gamma}(B_{1/2}(x_0))} &\leq C \left(\|f(u)\|_{L^\infty(B_1(x_0))} + \|u\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(1 + \|f\|_{L^\infty([-1,1])} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Note that the estimate is independent of the point x_0 , and thus since the equation is satisfied in the whole \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$\|u\|_{C^{2\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \left(1 + \|f\|_{L^\infty([-1,1])}\right).$$

Then, we use estimate (2.2) repeatedly and the same kind of arguments yield that, if $f \in C^k([-1,1])$, then $u \in C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all $\alpha < k + 2\gamma$. Moreover, the following estimate holds:

$$\|u\|_{C^\alpha(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C,$$

for some constant C depending only on $n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda, k$, and $\|f\|_{C^k([-1,1])}$.

Let us now state a result on the boundary regularity of solutions to a Dirichlet problem for an operator $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$.

Proposition 2.2 ([31, 55]). *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let $w \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to*

$$\begin{cases} L_K w = h & \text{in } \Omega, \\ w = \varphi & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

with $h \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $\varphi \in C^{2\gamma+\eta}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega)$ for some $\eta \in (0, 2 - 2\gamma)$. Assume that Ω is a bounded $C^{1,1}$ domain.

Then, there exists an $\alpha_0 \in (0, \gamma)$, depending only on $n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda$, and η , such that

$$\|w\|_{C^{\alpha_0}(\bar{\Omega})} \leq C \left(\|h\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} + \|\varphi\|_{C^{2\gamma+\eta}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega)} \right), \quad (2.3)$$

where C is a constant that depends only on $n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda, \eta$, and Ω .

Note that this result can be combined with the interior estimate (2.2) to prove that weak solutions are indeed classical solutions.

2.2. A remark on stability. Recall that we say that a bounded solution w to $L_K w = f(w)$ in $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is *stable* in Ω if the second variation of the energy at w is nonnegative. That is, if

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\xi(x) - \xi(y)|^2 K(x - y) dx dy - \int_{\Omega} f'(w) \xi^2 dx \geq 0$$

for every $\xi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$.

Here we prove that if $w \leq 1$ is a positive solution to $L_K w = f(w)$ in a set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, with f satisfying (1.10), then w is stable in Ω . We will use this in Sections 4 and 5. The proof of this fact is rather simple and we present it next. It is a consequence of the fact that, under these assumptions, w is a positive supersolution of the linearized operator $L_K - f'(w)$ (a more detailed discussion can be found in [48]).

On the one hand, since f is strictly concave in $(0, 1)$ and $f(0) = 0$, then $f'(w)w < f(w)$ in Ω (recall that w is positive there). On the other hand, the following inequality holds for all functions φ and ξ , with $\varphi > 0$:

$$(\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)) \left(\frac{\xi^2(x)}{\varphi(x)} - \frac{\xi^2(y)}{\varphi(y)} \right) \leq |\xi(x) - \xi(y)|^2. \quad (2.4)$$

Indeed, developing the square and the products, this last inequality is equivalent to $2\xi(x)\xi(y) \leq \xi^2(y)\varphi(x)/\varphi(y) + \xi^2(x)\varphi(y)/\varphi(x)$, which in turn is equivalent to

$$\left(\xi(x)\sqrt{\varphi(y)/\varphi(x)} - \xi(y)\sqrt{\varphi(x)/\varphi(y)} \right)^2 \geq 0.$$

Using these two facts and the symmetry of K , for every $\xi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} f'(w)\xi^2 \, dx &\leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{\xi^2}{w} f(w) \, dx = \int_{\Omega} \frac{\xi^2}{w} L_K w \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} (w(x) - w(y)) \left(\frac{\xi^2(x)}{w(x)} - \frac{\xi^2(y)}{w(y)} \right) K(x - y) \, dx \, dy \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |\xi(x) - \xi(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, w is stable in Ω .

2.3. Maximum principles for doubly radial odd functions. In this last subsection, we state the basic maximum principles for doubly radial odd functions. Note that in the following result we only need assumptions on the functions at one side of the Simons cone thanks to their symmetry. This was proved in part I [43] and follows readily from the expression (1.6) by using the key inequality (1.9) for the kernel \bar{K} .

Proposition 2.3 (Maximum principle for odd functions with respect to \mathcal{C} [43]). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathcal{O}$ be an open set and let L_K be an integro-differential operator with a radially symmetric kernel K satisfying the positivity condition (1.9). Let $w \in C^\alpha(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2m})$, with $\alpha > 2\gamma$, be a doubly radial function which is odd with respect to the Simons cone.*

(i) (Weak maximum principle) *Assume that*

$$\begin{cases} L_K w + c(x)w &\geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ w &\geq 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

with $c \geq 0$, and that either

$$\Omega \text{ is bounded} \quad \text{or} \quad \liminf_{x \in \mathcal{O}, |x| \rightarrow +\infty} w(x) \geq 0.$$

Then, $w \geq 0$ in Ω .

(ii) (Strong maximum principle) *Assume that $L_K w + c(x)w \geq 0$ in Ω , with c any continuous function, and that $w \geq 0$ in \mathcal{O} . Then, either $w \equiv 0$ in \mathcal{O} or $w > 0$ in Ω .*

Remark 2.4. Following the proof of this result in [43] it is easy to see that the interior regularity assumptions on w in the previous statement can be weakened. Indeed, we may allow $L_K w$ to take the value $+\infty$ at the points of Ω where w is not regular enough for $L_K w$ to be finite. This will be used later in the proof of Theorem 1.3 (see Remark 3.3 below): we will apply Proposition 2.3 with w being a function no more regular than C^{α_0} at some points in the interior of Ω , where α_0 is given by Proposition 2.2.

3. EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF THE SADDLE-SHAPED SOLUTION: MONOTONE ITERATION METHOD

In this section we prove the existence and uniqueness result of Theorem 1.3. The proof of the existence is based on the maximum principle and the first ingredient that we need is a version of the monotone iteration procedure for doubly radial functions which are odd with respect to the Simons cone \mathcal{C} . In order to prove the uniqueness we will use the asymptotic behavior result of Theorem 1.4 together with the maximum principle for the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u)$, given in Proposition 1.5; both results will be proved in the subsequent sections.

We next present the monotone iteration method for doubly radial odd functions. In this result and along the section, we will call odd sub/supersolutions to problem (3.2) the functions that are doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone, and satisfy the corresponding problem in (3.1).

Proposition 3.1. *Let $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ and let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the convexity assumption (1.8) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$. Assume that $\underline{v} \leq \bar{v}$ are two bounded functions which are doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone, and belonging to $C^{2\gamma+\varepsilon}(B_R)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Furthermore, assume that $\underline{v} \in C^\varepsilon(\overline{B_R})$ and that \underline{v} and \bar{v} satisfy respectively*

$$\begin{cases} L_K \underline{v} \leq f(\underline{v}) & \text{in } B_R \cap \mathcal{O}, \\ \underline{v} \leq \varphi & \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus B_R, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{cases} L_K \bar{v} \geq f(\bar{v}) & \text{in } B_R \cap \mathcal{O}, \\ \bar{v} \geq \varphi & \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus B_R, \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

with f a C^1 odd function and $\varphi \in C^{2\gamma+\varepsilon}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ a bounded doubly radial odd function.

Then, there exists a classical solution v to the problem

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } B_R, \\ v = \varphi & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus B_R, \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

such that $v \in C^{2\gamma+\tilde{\varepsilon}}(B_R) \cap C^{\tilde{\varepsilon}}(\overline{B_R})$ for some $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$, it is doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone, and $\underline{v} \leq v \leq \bar{v}$ in \mathcal{O} .

In the previous statement we required $C^{2\gamma+\varepsilon}$ regularity on \underline{v} and \bar{v} in order to L_K be finite when applied to them. In view of Remark 2.4, we can relax this assumption, since we do not need the operator to be finite in the whole set B_R when applied to a subsolution (respectively supersolution), it can take the value $-\infty$ (respectively $+\infty$) at some points. Note, however, that we cannot drop the assumption $\underline{v} \in C^\varepsilon(\overline{B_R})$ if we want v to have the desired regularity.

Proof of Proposition 3.1. The proof follows the classical monotone iteration method for elliptic equations (see for instance [39]). We just give here a sketch of the proof. First, let $M \geq 0$ be such that $-M \leq \underline{v} \leq \bar{v} \leq M$ and set

$$b := \max \left\{ 0, - \min_{[-M, M]} f' \right\} \geq 0.$$

Then one defines

$$\tilde{L}_K w := L_K w + b w \quad \text{and} \quad g(\tau) := f(\tau) + b \tau.$$

Therefore, our problem is equivalent to find a solution to

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}_K v = g(v) & \text{in } B_R, \\ v = \varphi & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus B_R, \end{cases}$$

such that v is doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone and $\underline{v} \leq v \leq \bar{v}$ in \mathcal{O} . Here the main point is that g is also odd but satisfies $g'(\tau) \geq 0$ for $\tau \in [-M, M]$. Moreover, since $b \geq 0$, \tilde{L}_K satisfies the maximum principle for odd functions in \mathcal{O} (as in Proposition 2.3).

We define $v_0 = \underline{v}$ and, for $k \geq 1$, let v_k be the solution to the linear problem

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{L}_K v_k = g(v_{k-1}) & \text{in } B_R, \\ v_k = \varphi & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus B_R. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see by induction and the regularity results from Proposition 2.1 that $v_k \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^{2\gamma+2\tilde{\varepsilon}}(B_R) \cap C^{2\tilde{\varepsilon}}(\overline{B_R})$ for some $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$. Moreover, given $\Omega \subset B_R$ a compact set, then $\|v_k\|_{C^{2\gamma+2\tilde{\varepsilon}}(\Omega)}$ is uniformly bounded in k .

Then, using the maximum principle it is not difficult to show by induction that

$$\underline{v} = v_0 \leq v_1 \leq \dots \leq v_k \leq v_{k+1} \leq \dots \bar{v} \quad \text{in } \mathcal{O},$$

and that each function v_k is doubly radial and odd with respect to \mathcal{C} . Finally, by the Arzelà-Ascoli theorem and the compact embedding of Hölder spaces we see that, up to a subsequence, v_k converges to the desired solution $v \in C^{2\gamma+\tilde{\varepsilon}}(B_R) \cap C^{\tilde{\varepsilon}}(\overline{B_R})$. \square

In order to construct a positive subsolution to (3.2) with zero exterior data, we also need a characterization and some properties of the first odd eigenfunction and eigenvalue for the operator L_K , which are presented next. This eigenfunction is obtained through a minimization of the Rayleigh quotient in the appropriate space, defined next.

Given a set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ and a translation invariant and positive kernel K , we define the space

$$\mathbb{H}_0^K(\Omega) := \left\{ w \in L^2(\Omega) : w = 0 \text{ a.e. in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus \Omega \text{ and } [w]_{\mathbb{H}^K(\mathbb{R}^{2m})}^2 < +\infty \right\},$$

where

$$[w]_{\mathbb{H}^K(\mathbb{R}^{2m})}^2 := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |w(x) - w(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy. \quad (3.3)$$

Recall also that when K satisfies the ellipticity assumption (1.4), then $\mathbb{H}_0^K(\Omega) = \mathbb{H}_0^\gamma(\Omega)$, which is the space associated to the kernel of the fractional Laplacian, $K(y) = c_{n,\gamma}|y|^{-n-2\gamma}$. We also define, for Ω doubly radial and symmetric with respect to \mathcal{C} , the space

$$\tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(\Omega) := \left\{ w \in \mathbb{H}_0^K(\Omega) : w \text{ is doubly radial a.e. and odd with respect to } \mathcal{C} \right\}.$$

Recall that when K is radially symmetric and w is doubly radial, we can replace the kernel $K(x - y)$ in the definition (3.3) by the kernel $\bar{K}(x, y)$. This is readily deduced

after a change of variables and taking the mean among all $R \in O(m)^2$ (see the details in Section 3 of [43]).

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2m}$ be a bounded set of double revolution and let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the positivity condition (1.9) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(2m, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$. Let us define*

$$\lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(\Omega, L_K) := \inf_{w \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(\Omega)} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |w(x) - w(y)|^2 \overline{K}(x, y) \, dx \, dy}{\int_{\Omega} w(x)^2 \, dx}.$$

Then, such infimum is attained at a function $\phi_1 \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(\Omega) \cap L^\infty(\Omega)$ which solves

$$\begin{cases} L_K \phi_1 &= \lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(\Omega, L_K) \phi_1 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \phi_1 &= 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

and satisfies that $\phi_1 > 0$ in $\Omega \cap \mathcal{O}$. We call this function ϕ_1 the first odd eigenfunction of L_K in Ω , and $\lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(\Omega, L_K)$, the first odd eigenvalue.

Moreover, in the case $\Omega = B_R$, there exists a constant C depending only on n, γ , and Λ , such that

$$\lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(B_R, L_K) \leq C R^{-2\gamma}.$$

Proof. The first two statements are deduced exactly as in Proposition 9 of [64], using the same arguments as in Lemma 3.4 of [43] to guarantee that ϕ_1 is nonnegative in \mathcal{O} . The fact that $\phi_1 > 0$ in $\Omega \cap \mathcal{O}$ follows from the strong maximum principle (see Proposition 2.3).

We show the third statement. Let $\tilde{w}(x) := w(Rx)$ for every $w \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(B_R)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & \min_{w \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(B_R)} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |w(x) - w(y)|^2 \overline{K}(x, y) \, dx \, dy}{\int_{B_R} w(x)^2 \, dx} \\ & \leq \min_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^K(B_1)} \frac{\frac{c_{n,\gamma}\Lambda}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |\tilde{w}(x/R) - \tilde{w}(y/R)|^2 |x - y|^{-n-2\gamma} \, dx \, dy}{\int_{B_R} \tilde{w}(x/R)^2 \, dx} \\ & = R^{-2\gamma} \min_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{0,\text{odd}}^s(B_1)} \frac{\frac{c_{n,\gamma}\Lambda}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2m}} |\tilde{w}(x) - \tilde{w}(y)|^2 |x - y|^{-n-2\gamma} \, dx \, dy}{\int_{B_1} \tilde{w}(x)^2 \, dx} \\ & = \lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(B_1, (-\Delta)^\gamma) \Lambda R^{-2\gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 3.3. Note that, by the regularity results for L_K stated in Section 2, we have that $\phi_1 \in C^{\alpha_0}(\overline{\Omega}) \cap C^{\alpha_0+2\gamma}(\Omega)$ for some $0 < \alpha_0 < \gamma$, and the regularity up to the boundary is optimal. Due to this and the fact that $\phi_1 > 0$ in $\Omega \cap \mathcal{O}$ while $\phi_1 = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus \Omega$, it is easy to check by using (1.6) that $-\infty < L_K \phi_1 < 0$ in $\mathcal{O} \setminus \overline{\Omega}$ and that $L_K \phi_1 = -\infty$ on $\partial\Omega \cap \mathcal{O}$.

With these ingredients, we can proceed with the proof of the existence statement in Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. We divide it into two parts.

i) Existence: The strategy is to build a suitable solution u_R of

$$\begin{cases} L_K u_R = f(u_R) & \text{in } B_R, \\ u_R = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m} \setminus B_R, \end{cases} \quad (3.4)$$

and then let $R \rightarrow +\infty$ to get a saddle-shaped solution.

Let $\phi_1^{R_0}$ be the first odd eigenfunction of L_K in $B_{R_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^{2m}$, given by Lemma 3.2, and let $\lambda_1^{R_0} := \lambda_{1,\text{odd}}(B_{R_0}, L_K)$. We claim that for R_0 big enough and $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $\underline{u}_R := \varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}$ is an odd subsolution of (3.4) for every $R \geq R_0$. To see this, note first that, without loss of generality, we can assume that $\|\phi_1^{R_0}\|_{L^\infty(B_{R_0})} = 1$. Now, since f is strictly concave in $(0, 1)$ and $f(0) = 0$, we have that $f'(\tau)\tau < f(\tau)$ for all $\tau > 0$. Thus, using that $\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0} > 0$ in $B_{R_0} \cap \mathcal{O}$, it follows that for every $x \in B_{R_0} \cap \mathcal{O}$,

$$\frac{f(\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}(x))}{\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}(x)} > f'(\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}(x)) \geq f'(0)/2$$

if ε is small enough, independently of x (recall that we assumed $|\phi_1| \leq 1$). Therefore, since $f'(0) > 0$, taking R_0 big enough so that $\lambda_1^{R_0} < f'(0)/2$ (this can be achieved thanks to the last statement of Lemma 3.2), we have that for every $x \in B_{R_0} \cap \mathcal{O}$, $f(\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}(x)) > \lambda_1^{R_0} \varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}(x)$. Thus,

$$L_K \underline{u}_R = \lambda_1^{R_0} \varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0} < f(\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0}) = f(\underline{u}_R) \quad \text{in } B_{R_0} \cap \mathcal{O}.$$

In addition, if $x \in (B_R \setminus B_{R_0}) \cap \mathcal{O}$, by Remark 3.3 we have that

$$L_K \underline{u}_R < 0 = f(0) = f(\underline{u}_R) \quad \text{in } (B_R \setminus B_{R_0}) \cap \mathcal{O}.$$

Note that in ∂B_{R_0} we have $L_K \underline{u}_R = -\infty$. Hence, the claim is proved.

Now, if we define $\overline{u}_R := \chi_{\mathcal{O} \cap B_R} - \chi_{\mathcal{I} \cap B_R}$, a simple computation shows that it is an odd supersolution to (3.4). Therefore, using the monotone iteration procedure given in Proposition 3.1 (taking into account Remarks 2.4 and 3.3 when using the maximum principle), we obtain a solution u_R to (3.4) such that it is doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone, and $\varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0} = \underline{u}_R \leq u_R \leq \overline{u}_R$ in \mathcal{O} . Note that, since $\underline{u}_R > 0$ in $\mathcal{O} \cap B_{R_0}$, the same holds for u_R .

Using a standard compactness argument as in [43], we let $R \rightarrow +\infty$ to obtain a sequence u_{R_j} converging on compacts in $C^{2\gamma+\eta}(\mathbb{R}^{2m})$ norm, for some $\eta > 0$, to a solution $u \in C^{2\gamma+\eta}(\mathbb{R}^{2m})$ of $L_K u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^{2m} . Note that u is doubly radial, odd with respect to the Simons cone and $0 \leq u \leq 1$ in \mathcal{O} . Let us show that $0 < u < 1$ in

\mathcal{O} , which will yield that u is a saddle-shaped solution. By the usual strong maximum principle it follows readily that $u < 1$ in \mathcal{O} . Moreover, since $u_R \geq \varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0} > 0$ in $\mathcal{O} \cap B_{R_0}$ for $R > R_0$, this holds also the limit, that is, $u \geq \varepsilon \phi_1^{R_0} > 0$ in $\mathcal{O} \cap B_{R_0}$. Therefore, by applying the strong maximum principle for odd functions (see Proposition 2.3) we obtain that $0 < u < 1$ in \mathcal{O} .

ii) Uniqueness: Let u_1 and u_2 be two saddle-shaped solutions. Define $v := u_1 - u_2$, which is a doubly radial function that is odd with respect to \mathcal{C} . Then,

$$L_K v = f(u_1) - f(u_2) \leq f'(u_2)(u_1 - u_2) = f'(u_2)v \quad \text{in } \mathcal{O},$$

since f is concave in $(0, 1)$. Moreover, by the asymptotic result (see Theorem 1.4), we have

$$\limsup_{x \in \mathcal{O}, |x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) = 0.$$

Then, by the maximum principle in \mathcal{O} for the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u_2)$ (see Proposition 1.5), it follows that $v \leq 0$ in \mathcal{O} , which means $u_1 \leq u_2$ in \mathcal{O} . Repeating the argument with $-v = u_2 - u_1$ we deduce $u_1 \geq u_2$ in \mathcal{O} . Therefore, $u_1 = u_2$ in \mathbb{R}^{2m} . \square

Remark 3.4. Since the saddle-shaped solution u is positive in \mathcal{O} , it follows that u is stable in this set, as explained in Section 2. This fact will be used in Section 5.

4. SYMMETRY AND LIOUVILLE TYPE RESULTS

This section is devoted to prove the Liouville type result of Theorem 1.6 and the one-dimensional symmetry result of Theorem 1.7. Both of them will be needed in the following section to establish the asymptotic behavior of the saddle-shaped solution.

4.1. A Liouville type result for positive solutions in the whole space. In the proof of Theorem 1.6 we will need two main ingredients, that we present next. The first one is a Harnack inequality for solutions to the semilinear problem (1.13). This inequality follows readily from the results of Cozzi in [28], although the precise result that we need is not stated there. For the reader's convenience and for future reference, we present the result here and indicate how to deduce it from the results in [28].

Proposition 4.1. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let w be a solution to (1.13) with f a Lipschitz nonlinearity such that $f(0) = 0$. Then, for every $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and every $R > 0$, it holds*

$$\sup_{B_R(x_0)} w \leq C \inf_{B_R(x_0)} w,$$

with $C > 0$ depending only on $n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda$, and R .

Proof. Following the notation of [28], since f is Lipschitz and $f(0) = 0$, we have

$$|f(u)| \leq d_1 + d_2 |u|^{q-1} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n,$$

with $d_1 = 0$, $d_2 = \|f\|_{\text{Lip}}$ and $q = 2$. With this choice of the parameters, we only need to repeat the proof of Proposition 8.5 in [28] (with $p = 2$ and $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$) in order to obtain that u belongs to the fractional De Giorgi class $\text{DG}^{\gamma, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n, 0, H, -\infty, 2\gamma/n, 2\gamma, +\infty)$ for

some constant $H > 0$ (see [28] for the precise definition of these classes). Therefore, the Harnack inequality follows from Theorem 6.9 in [28]. \square

The second ingredient that we need in the proof of Theorem 1.6 is the following parabolic maximum principle in the unbounded set $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let v be a bounded function, C^α with $\alpha > 2\gamma$ in space and C^1 in time, such that*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v + L_K v + c(x)v & \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty), \\ v(x, 0) & \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

with $c(x)$ a continuous and bounded function. Then,

$$v(x, t) \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, +\infty).$$

This result can be deduced from the usual parabolic maximum principle in a bounded (in space and time) set with a rather simple argument. Since we have not found a specific reference where such result is stated, let us present its proof with full detail for the sake of clarity. First of all, we present the usual parabolic maximum principle in a bounded set in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$. The proof for cylindrical sets $\Omega \times (0, T)$ can be found for instance in [5]. Although the argument for general bounded sets is essentially the same, we include here a short proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\Omega \subset B_R \times (0, T) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$ be a bounded open set. Let L_K be an integro-differential operator of the form (1.2) with a symmetric kernel satisfying (1.4), and let v be a bounded function, C^α with $\alpha > 2\gamma$ in space and C^1 in time, satisfying*

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t v + L_K v & \leq 0 & \text{in } \Omega \subset B_R \times (0, T), \\ v(x, 0) & \leq 0 & \text{in } \overline{\Omega} \cap \{t = 0\} \subset B_R, \\ v & \leq 0 & \text{in } (\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)) \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Then, $v \leq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$.

Proof. By contradiction, for every small $\varepsilon > 0$ assume that

$$M := \sup_{\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T-\varepsilon)} v > 0$$

By the sign of the initial condition and since $v \leq 0$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T)) \setminus \Omega$, v attains this positive value M at a point $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega$ with $t_0 \leq T - \varepsilon$. If $t_0 \in (0, T - \varepsilon)$, then (x_0, t_0) is an interior global maximum (in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, T - \varepsilon)$) and it must satisfy $v_t(x_0, t_0) = 0$ and $L_K v(x_0, t_0) > 0$, which contradicts the equation. If $t_0 = T - \varepsilon$, then $v_t(x_0, t_0) \geq 0$ and $L_K v(x_0, t_0) > 0$, which is also a contradiction with the equation. Thus, $v \leq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T - \varepsilon)$ and since this holds for $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrarily small, we deduce $v \leq 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T)$, and by continuity, in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [0, T]$. \square

To establish Proposition 4.2 from Lemma 4.3, we need to introduce an auxiliary function enjoying certain properties (see Lemma 4.5 below). Before presenting it, we need the following result.

Lemma 4.4. *There is no bounded solution to $L_K v = 1$ in \mathbb{R}^n for any $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$.*

Proof. Assume by contradiction that such solution exists. Then, by interior regularity (see Section 2) $v \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $|\nabla v| \leq C$ in \mathbb{R}^n . For every $i = 1, \dots, n$, we differentiate the equation with respect to x_i to obtain

$$\begin{cases} L_K v_{x_i} = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ |v_{x_i}| \leq C & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

By the Liouville theorem for the operator L_K (it is proved exactly as in [56], see also [63]), v_{x_i} is constant. Hence, ∇v is constant, and thus v is affine. But since v is bounded, v must be constant, and we arrive at a contradiction with $L_K v = 1$. \square

With this result we can introduce the auxiliary function that we will use to prove the parabolic maximum principle of Proposition 4.2.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$. Then, for every $R > 0$ there exists a constant $M_R > 0$ and a continuous function $\psi_R \geq 0$ solution to*

$$\begin{cases} L_K \psi_R = -1/M_R & \text{in } B_R, \\ \psi_R = 1 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R, \end{cases} \quad (4.1)$$

satisfying

$$\psi_R \rightarrow 0 \text{ pointwise and } M_R \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } R \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Proof. First, consider ϕ_R the solution to

$$\begin{cases} L_K \phi_R = 1 & \text{in } B_R, \\ \phi_R = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R. \end{cases}$$

Note that the existence of a weak solution to the previous problem is given by the Riesz representation theorem. Moreover, by standard regularity results (see Section 2.1), ϕ_R is in fact a classical solution and by the maximum principle, $\phi_R > 0$ in B_R .

Define $M_R := \sup_{B_R} \phi_R$. Since M_R is increasing (to check this, use the maximum principle to compare ϕ_R and $\phi_{R'}$ with $R > R'$), it must have a limit $M \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$. Assume by contradiction that $M < +\infty$ and consider the new function $\varphi_R := \phi_R/M_R$, which satisfies

$$\begin{cases} L_K \varphi_R = 1/M_R & \text{in } B_R, \\ \varphi_R = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R, \\ \varphi_R \leq 1. \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

By a standard compactness argument, we deduce that as $R \rightarrow +\infty$, φ_R converges (up to a subsequence) to a function φ that solves $L_K \varphi = 1/M$ in \mathbb{R}^n and satisfies $|\varphi| \leq 1$. This contradicts Lemma 4.4 and therefore, $M_R \rightarrow +\infty$ as $R \rightarrow +\infty$.

Define now $\psi_R := 1 - \phi_R/M_R = 1 - \varphi_R$, which solves trivially (4.1). Thus, it only remains to show that $\phi_R \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow +\infty$. We will see that $\varphi_R \rightarrow 1$ as $R \rightarrow +\infty$. Recall that φ_R solves problem (4.2), and by the previous arguments, by letting $R \rightarrow +\infty$ we have that a subsequence of φ_R converges uniformly in compact sets to a bounded function $\varphi \geq 0$ that solves $L_K \varphi = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^n . By the Liouville theorem, φ must be constant, and since its L^∞ norm is 1 and $\varphi \geq 0$, we conclude $\varphi \equiv 1$. \square

With these ingredients, we establish now the parabolic maximum principle in $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)$.

Proof of Proposition 4.2. First of all, note that with the change of function $\tilde{v}(x, t) = e^{-\alpha t} v(x, t)$ we can reduce the initial problem to

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \tilde{v} + L_K \tilde{v} \leq 0 & \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty), \\ \tilde{v} \leq 0 & \text{in } (\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)) \setminus \Omega, \\ \tilde{v}(x, 0) \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

if we take $\alpha > \|c\|_{L^\infty}$ and $\Omega := \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty) : v(x, t) > 0\}$.

Now, consider the function

$$w_R(x, t) := \|\tilde{v}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty))} \left(\psi_R + \frac{t}{M_R} \right),$$

where ψ_R and M_R are defined in Lemma 4.5. Then, it is easy to check that w_R satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t w_R + L_K w_R = 0 & \text{in } B_R \times (0, T), \\ w_R(x, 0) \geq 0 & \text{in } B_R, \\ w_R(x, t) \geq \|\tilde{v}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty))} & \text{in } (\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B_R) \times (0, T), \end{cases}$$

for every $T > 0$ and $R > 0$. Since $w_R \geq 0 \geq \tilde{v}$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty)) \setminus \Omega$, by the maximum principle in $(B_R \times (0, T)) \cap \Omega$ (see Lemma 4.3) we can easily deduce that $w_R \geq \tilde{v}$ in $B_R \times (0, T)$.

Finally, given an arbitrary point $(x_0, t_0) \in \Omega$, take $R_0 > 0$ and $T > 0$ such that $(x_0, t_0) \in B_{R_0} \times (0, T)$. Thus,

$$\tilde{v}(x_0, t_0) \leq w_R(x_0, t_0) = \|\tilde{v}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty))} \left(\psi_R(x_0) + \frac{t_0}{M_R} \right), \quad \text{for every } R \geq R_0.$$

Letting $R \rightarrow +\infty$ and using that $\psi_R(x_0) \rightarrow 0$ and $M_R \rightarrow +\infty$ (see Lemma 4.5), we conclude $\tilde{v}(x_0, t_0) \leq 0$, and therefore $v(x_0, t_0) = e^{\alpha t_0} \tilde{v}(x_0, t_0) \leq 0$. \square

By using the Harnack inequality and the parabolic maximum principle we can now establish Theorem 1.6. The proof follows the ideas of Berestycki, Hamel, and Nadirashvili from Theorem 2.2 in [8] but adapted to the whole space and with an integro-differential operator.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. Assume $v \not\equiv 0$. Then, by the strong maximum principle $v > 0$. Our goal is to show that $v \equiv 1$, and this will be accomplished in two steps.

Step 1: We show that $m := \inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} v > 0$.

By contradiction, we assume $m = 0$. Then, there exists a sequence $\{x_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $v(x_k) \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$.

On the one hand, by the Harnack inequality of Proposition 4.1, given any $R > 0$ we have

$$\sup_{B_R(x_k)} v \leq C_R \inf_{B_R(x_k)} v \leq C_R v(x_k) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (4.3)$$

Moreover, since $f(0) = 0$ and $f'(0) > 0$, it is easy to show that $f(t) \geq f'(0)t/2$ if t is small enough. Therefore, from this and (4.3) we deduce that there exists $M(R) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$L_K v - \frac{f'(0)}{2} v \geq 0 \quad \text{in } B_R(x_{M(R)}). \quad (4.4)$$

On the other hand, let us define

$$\lambda_R^{x_0} = \inf_{\substack{\varphi \in C_c^1(B_R(x_0)) \\ \varphi \neq 0}} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x)^2 \, dx},$$

which decreases to zero uniformly in x_0 as $R \rightarrow +\infty$ from being $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$ (see the proof of Lemma 3.2 and also Proposition 9 of [64]). Therefore, there exists $R_0 > 0$ such that $\lambda_R^x < f'(0)/2$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $R \geq R_0$. In particular, by choosing $x = x_{M(R_0)}$ there exists $w \in C_c^1(B_{R_0}(x_{M(R_0)}))$ such that $w \not\equiv 0$ and

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |w(x) - w(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy < \frac{f'(0)}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2 \, dx. \quad (4.5)$$

Finally, to get the contradiction, multiply (4.4) by $w^2/v \geq 0$ and integrate in \mathbb{R}^n . After symmetrizing the integral involving L_K we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{w^2}{v} L_K v \, dx - \frac{f'(0)}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \{v(x) - v(y)\} \left(\frac{w^2(x)}{v(x)} - \frac{w^2(y)}{v(y)} \right) K(x - y) \, dx \, dy - \frac{f'(0)}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2 \, dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |w(x) - w(y)|^2 K(x - y) \, dx \, dy - \frac{f'(0)}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} w^2 \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

which contradicts (4.5). Here we have used that the kernel is positive and symmetric and the inequality (2.4). Therefore, $\inf_{\mathbb{R}^n} v > 0$.

Step 2: We show that $v \equiv 1$.

Choose $0 < \xi_0 < \min\{1, m\}$, which is well defined by Step 1, and let $\xi(t)$ be the solution of the ODE

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\xi}(t) &= f(\xi(t)) \quad \text{in } (0, +\infty), \\ \xi(0) &= \xi_0. \end{cases}$$

Since $f > 0$ in $(0, 1)$ and $f(1) = 0$ we have that $\dot{\xi}(t) > 0$ for all $t \geq 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \xi(t) = 1$.

Now, note that both $v(x)$ and $\xi(t)$ solve the parabolic equation

$$\partial_t w + L_K w = f(w) \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, +\infty),$$

and satisfy

$$v(x) \geq m \geq \xi_0 = \xi(0).$$

Thus, by the parabolic maximum principle (Proposition 4.2) applied to $v - \xi$, taking $c(x) = -\{f(v) - f(\xi)\}/(v - \xi)$, we deduce that $v(x) \geq \xi(t)$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t \in (0, \infty)$. By letting $t \rightarrow +\infty$ we obtain

$$v(x) \geq 1 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

In a similar way, taking $\tilde{\xi}_0 > \|v\|_{L^\infty} \geq 1$, using $f < 0$ in $(1, +\infty)$, $f(1) = 0$ and the parabolic maximum principle, we obtain the upper bound $v \leq 1$. \square

4.2. A one-dimensional symmetry result for positive solutions in a half-space. In this subsection we establish Theorem 1.7. To do it, we proceed in three steps. First, we show that the solution is monotone in the x_n direction by using a moving planes argument (see Proposition 4.6 below). Once this is shown, we can deduce that the solution v has uniform limits as $x_n \pm \rightarrow \infty$. Finally, by using the sliding method (see Proposition 4.12 below), we deduce the one-dimensional symmetry of the solution.

We proceed now with the details of the arguments. As we have said, the first step is to show that the solution is monotone. We establish the following result.

Proposition 4.6. *Let v be a bounded solution to one of the problems (P1) or (P2), with $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$ such that the kernel K is nonincreasing in the direction of x_n in \mathbb{R}_+^n , that is,*

$$K(x_H - y_H, x_n - y_n) \geq K(x_H - y_H, x_n + y_n) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}_+^n.$$

Let f be a Lipschitz nonlinearity such that $f > 0$ in $(0, \|v\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^n)})$.

Then,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x_n} > 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n.$$

To prove this monotonicity result, we use a moving planes argument, and for this reason we need a maximum principle in “narrow” sets for odd functions with respect to a hyperplane (see Proposition 4.10). Recall that for a set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we define the quantity $R(\Omega)$ as the smallest positive R for which

$$\frac{|B_R(x) \setminus \Omega|}{|B_R(x)|} \geq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{for every } x \in \Omega. \quad (4.6)$$

If no such radius exists, we define $R(\Omega) = +\infty$. We say that a set Ω is “narrow” if $R(\Omega)$ is small depending on certain quantities.

An important result needed to establish the maximum principle in “narrow” sets is the following ABP-type estimate. It is proved in [54] for the fractional Laplacian, following the arguments in [11] (see also [12]). The proof for a general operator L_K does not differ significantly from the one for the fractional Laplacian. Nevertheless, we include it here for the sake of completeness.

Theorem 4.7. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $R(\Omega) < +\infty$. Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let $v \in L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^\alpha(\Omega)$, with $\alpha > 2\gamma$, such that $\sup_\Omega v < +\infty$ and satisfying*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v - c(x)v \leq h & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

with $c(x) \leq 0$ in Ω and $h \in L^\infty(\Omega)$.

Then,

$$\sup_\Omega v \leq CR(\Omega)^{2\gamma} \|h\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)},$$

where C is a constant depending on n, γ , and Λ .

The only ingredient needed to show Theorem 4.7 is the following weak Harnack inequality proved in [29].

Proposition 4.8 (see Corollary 4.4 of [29]). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $L_K \in (n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$. Let $w \in L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^\alpha(\Omega)$, with $\alpha > 2\gamma$, such that $w \geq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^n . Assume that w satisfies weakly $L_K w \geq h$ in Ω , for some $h \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. Then, there exists an exponent $\varepsilon > 0$ and a constant $C > 1$, both depending on n, γ and Λ , such that*

$$\left(\int_{B_{R/2}(x_0)} w^\varepsilon dx \right)^{1/\varepsilon} \leq C \left(\inf_{B_R(x_0)} w + R^{2\gamma} \|h\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \right)$$

for every $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $0 < R < \text{dist}(x_0, \partial\Omega)$.

With the previous weak Harnack inequality we can now establish the ABP estimate.

Proof of Theorem 4.7. First, note that it is enough to show it for $v > 0$ in Ω satisfying

$$\begin{cases} L_K v \leq h & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Indeed, if we consider $\Omega_0 = \{x \in \Omega : v > 0\}$, then since $c \leq 0$ we have $L_K v \leq L_K v - c(x)v \leq h$ in Ω_0 .

Define $M := \sup_\Omega v$. Then, for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a point $x_\delta \in \Omega$ such that $v(x_\delta) \geq M - \delta$. Consider now the function $w := M - v^+$. Note that $0 \leq w \leq M$, $w(x_\delta) \leq \delta$, and $w \equiv M$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$. If we extend h to be 0 outside Ω , we can easily verify that $L_K w \geq -h$ in $B_R(x_\delta)$.

Now, by choosing $R = 2R(\Omega)$, and using the weak Harnack inequality of Proposition 4.8, we get

$$\begin{aligned} M \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} &\leq \left(M^\varepsilon \frac{|B_{R/2}(x_\delta) \setminus \Omega|}{|B_{R/2}(x_\delta)|} \right)^{1/\varepsilon} = \left(\frac{1}{|B_{R/2}(x_\delta)|} \int_{B_{R/2}(x_\delta) \setminus \Omega} w^\varepsilon dx \right)^{1/\varepsilon} \\ &\leq \left(\int_{B_{R/2}(x_\delta)} w^\varepsilon dx \right)^{1/\varepsilon} \leq C \left(\inf_{B_R(x_\delta)} w + R^{2\gamma} \|h\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\delta + R^{2\gamma} \|h\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

The conclusion follows from letting $\delta \rightarrow 0$. \square

As a consequence of this result, one can deduce easily a general maximum principle in “narrow” sets.

Corollary 4.9. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with $R(\Omega) < +\infty$. Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ and let $v \in L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^\alpha(\Omega)$, with $\alpha > 2\gamma$, such that $\sup_\Omega v < +\infty$ and satisfying*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v + c(x)v & \leq 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ v & \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

with $c(x)$ bounded by below.

Then, there exists a number $\bar{R} > 0$ such that $v \leq 0$ in Ω whenever $R(\Omega) < \bar{R}$.

Proof. We write $c = c^+ - c^-$, and therefore $L_K v - (-c^+)v \leq c^- v^+$. By Theorem 4.7 we get

$$\sup_\Omega v \leq CR(\Omega)^{2\gamma} \|c^- v^+\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq CR(\Omega)^{2\gamma} \|c^-\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \sup_\Omega v.$$

Hence, if $CR(\Omega)^{2\gamma} \|c^-\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < 1$, we deduce that $v \leq 0$ in Ω . \square

The previous maximum principle in “narrow” sets is not suitable enough to apply the moving planes method, and we need to adapt it to the setting of odd functions with respect to a hyperplane (see Proposition 4.10 below, which will be deduced from Corollary 4.9). The reason why we need it is the following. In the moving the argument, we would want to use a maximum principle in a “narrow” band and applied to an odd function with respect to a hyperplane. However, odd functions cannot have a constant sign in the exterior of a band and in the hypotheses of Corollary 4.9 there is a prescribed constant sign of a function outside the set Ω . Thus, we need another version of a maximum principle in “narrow” sets that applies to odd functions and only requires a constant sign of the function at one side of a hyperplane (in the spirit of the maximum principles of Proposition 2.3). This is accomplished with the following result.

Proposition 4.10. *Let H be a half-space in \mathbb{R}^n , and denote by $x^\#$ the reflection of any point x with respect to the hyperplane ∂H . Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$ with a positive kernel K satisfying*

$$K(x - y) \geq K(x - y^\#), \quad \text{for all } x, y \in H. \quad (4.7)$$

Assume that $v \in L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap C^\beta(\Omega)$, with $\beta > 2\gamma$, satisfies

$$\begin{cases} L_K v & \geq c(x)v & \text{in } \Omega \subset H, \\ v & \geq 0 & \text{in } H \setminus \Omega, \\ v(x) & = -v(x^\#) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

with $c(x)$ bounded by below.

Then, there exist a number \bar{R} such that $v \geq 0$ in H whenever $R(\Omega) \leq \bar{R}$.

Proof. Let us begin by defining $\Omega_- = \{x \in \Omega : v < 0\}$. We shall prove that Ω_- is empty. Assume by contradiction that it is not empty. Then, we split $v = v_1 + v_2$, where

$$v_1(x) = \begin{cases} v(x) & \text{in } \Omega_-, \\ 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-, \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad v_2(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{in } \Omega_-, \\ v(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-. \end{cases}$$

We first show that $L_K v_2 \leq 0$ in Ω_- . To see this, take $x \in \Omega_-$ and thus

$$L_K v_2(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-} -v_2(y) K(x-y) dy = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-} v(y) K(x-y) dy.$$

Now, we split $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-$ into

$$A_1 = \Omega_-^\#, \quad \text{and} \quad A_2 = (H \setminus \Omega_-) \cup (H \setminus \Omega_-)^\#,$$

and we compute the previous integral in these two sets separately using that v is odd. On the one hand, $v \leq 0$ in Ω_- and $K \geq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^n , we have

$$- \int_{A_1} v(y) K(x-y) dy = - \int_{\Omega_-} v(y^\#) K(x-y^\#) dy = \int_{\Omega_-} v(y) K(x-y^\#) dy \leq 0.$$

On the other hand, by the kernel inequality (4.7)

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_{A_2} v(y) K(x-y) dy &= - \int_{H \setminus \Omega_-} v(y) K(x-y) dy - \int_{H \setminus \Omega_-} v(y^\#) K(x-y^\#) dy \\ &= - \int_{H \setminus \Omega_-} v(y) \{K(x-y) - K(x-y^\#)\} dy \leq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we get $L_K v_2 \leq 0$ in Ω_- .

Finally, since $L_K v_2 \leq 0$ in Ω_- , it holds

$$L_K v_1 = L_K v - L_K v_2 \geq L_K v \geq c(x) v = c(x) v_1 \quad \text{in } \Omega_-.$$

Therefore v_1 solves

$$\begin{cases} L_K v_1 \geq c(x) v_1 & \text{in } \Omega_-, \\ v_1 = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega_-, \end{cases}$$

and we can apply the usual maximum principle for “narrow” sets (Corollary 4.9) to v_1 in Ω_- . We deduce that $v_1 \geq 0$ in all \mathbb{R}^n whenever $R(\Omega) \leq \bar{R}$. This contradicts the definition of v_1 since we assumed that Ω_- was not empty. Thus, $\Omega_- = \emptyset$ and this yields $v \geq 0$ in Ω . \square

Remark 4.11. A maximum principle such as Proposition 4.10 was already proved for the fractional Laplacian in [24], but with the additional hypothesis that either Ω is bounded or $\liminf_{x \in \Omega, |x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) \geq 0$. In the proof of Theorem 3.1 in [54], Quaas and Xia use a suitable argument (the truncation used in the previous proof, previously used by Felmer and Wang in [44]) to avoid the requirement of such additional hypotheses on Ω or v .

With the maximum principle in “narrow” sets for odd functions with respect to a hyperplane we can use the moving plane argument. Now we establish Proposition 4.6.

Proof of Proposition 4.6. The proof is based on the moving planes method, and is exactly the same as the analogue proof of Theorem 3.1 in [54], where Quaas and Xia establish an equivalent result for the fractional Laplacian. For this reason, we give here just a sketch. As usual, for $\lambda > 0$ we define $w_\lambda(x) = v(x_H, 2\lambda - x_n) - v(x_H, x_n)$ (recall that $x_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$) and since the nonlinearity is Lipschitz, w_λ solves, in both cases —(P1) or (P2)—, the following problem:

$$\begin{cases} L_K w_\lambda = c_\lambda(x) w_\lambda & \text{in } \Sigma_\lambda \subset H_\lambda, \\ w_\lambda \geq 0 & \text{in } H_\lambda \setminus \Sigma_\lambda, \\ w_\lambda(x_H, 2\lambda - x_n) = -w_\lambda(x_H, x_n) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \end{cases}$$

where $\Sigma_\lambda := \{x = (x_H, x_n) : 0 < x_n < \lambda\}$ and $H_\lambda := \{x = (x_H, x_n) : x_n < \lambda\}$ and c_λ is a bounded function. Note that w_λ is odd with respect to ∂H_λ . Then, using the maximum principle in “narrow” sets for odd functions (Proposition 4.10) we deduce that, if λ is small enough, $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ .

To conclude the proof, we define

$$\lambda^* := \sup\{\lambda : w_\eta > 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\lambda \text{ for all } \eta < \lambda\}.$$

Note that λ^* is well defined (but may be infinite) by the previous argument. To conclude the proof, one has to show that $\lambda^* = \infty$. This can be done by proving that, if λ^* is finite, then there exists a small $\delta_0 > 0$ such that for every $\delta \in (0, \delta_0]$ we have

$$w_{\lambda^*+\delta}(x) > 0 \quad \text{in } \Sigma_{\lambda^*-\varepsilon} \setminus \Sigma_\varepsilon$$

for some small ε . This can be established using a compactness argument exactly as in Lemma 3.1 of [54] and thus we omit the details. In the argument a Harnack inequality is needed, one can use for instance Proposition 4.1. Finally, by the maximum principle in “narrow” sets we deduce that $w_{\lambda^*+\delta}(x) > 0$ in $\Sigma_{\lambda^*+\delta}$ if δ is small enough, contradicting the definition of λ^* . \square

Now, we present the other important ingredient needed in the proof of Theorem 1.7. It is the following symmetry result.

Proposition 4.12. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$ and let v be a bounded solution to one of the following problems:*

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ \lim_{x_n \rightarrow \pm\infty} v(x_H, x_n) = \pm 1 & \text{uniformly.} \end{cases} \quad (\text{P3})$$

$$\begin{cases} L_K v = f(v) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{x_n > 0\}, \\ v = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{x_n \leq 0\}, \\ \lim_{x_n \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H, x_n) = 1 & \text{uniformly.} \end{cases} \quad (\text{P4})$$

Assume that there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$f' \leq 0 \quad \text{in } [-1, -1 + \delta] \cup [1 - \delta, 1],$$

for problem (P3) and

$$f' \leq 0 \quad \text{in } [1 - \delta, 1]$$

for problem (P4).

Then, v depends only on x_n and is increasing in that direction.

Proof. It is based on the sliding method, exactly as in the proof of Theorem 1 in [7]. The idea is, as usual, to define $v^\tau(x) := v(x + \nu\tau)$ for every $\nu \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $|\nu| = 1$ and $\nu_n > 0$, and the aim is to show that $v^\tau(x) - v(x) \geq 0$ for all $\tau \geq 0$. Despite the fact that L_K is a nonlocal operator, the proof is exactly the same as the one in [7] —it only relies on the maximum principle, the translation invariance of the operator and the Liouville type result of Theorem 1.6. Therefore, we do not include here the details. \square

Finally, we can proceed with the proof of Theorem 1.7.

Proof of Theorem 1.7. Note that by Proposition 4.12 we only need to prove that

$$\lim_{x_n \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H, x_n) = 1$$

uniformly. Therefore we divide the proof in two steps: first, we prove that the limit exists and is 1, and then we prove that it is uniform.

Step 1: Given $x_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, then $\lim_{x_n \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H, x_n) = 1$.

By Proposition 4.6 we know that v is strictly increasing in the direction x_n . Since v is also bounded by hypothesis, we know that, given $x_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$, the one variable function $v(x_H, \cdot)$ has a limit as $x_n \rightarrow +\infty$, which we call $\bar{v}(x_H)$. Note that, since $v(x_H, 0) = 0$ and $v_{x_n} > 0$, it follows that $\bar{v}(x_H) > 0$.

Let x_n^k be any increasing sequence tending to infinity. Define $v_k(x_H, x_n) := v(x_H, x_n + x_n^k)$. By the regularity theory of the operator L_K (see Section 2) and a standard compactness argument, we see that, up to a subsequence, v_k converge uniformly on compact sets to a function v_∞ which is a classical solution to

$$\begin{cases} L_K v_\infty = f(v_\infty) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ v_\infty \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases} \quad (4.8)$$

By Theorem 1.6, either $v_\infty \equiv 0$ or $v_\infty \equiv 1$. But, by construction,

$$v_\infty(x_H, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} v_k(x_H, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H, x_n^k) = \bar{v}(x_H) > 0,$$

and therefore the only possibility is

$$\lim_{x_n \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H, x_n) = 1 \quad \text{for all } x_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}.$$

Step 2: The limit is uniform in x_H .

Let us proceed by contradiction. Suppose that the limit is not uniform. This means that given any $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, there exists a sequence of points (x_H^k, x_n^k) with $x_n^k \rightarrow +\infty$ such that $v(x_H^k, x_n^k) = 1 - \varepsilon$. Similarly as before, the sequence of functions $\tilde{v}_k(x_H, x_n) = v(x_H + x_H^k, x_n + x_n^k)$ converge uniformly on compact sets to a function \tilde{v}_∞ that also solves (4.8). By Theorem 1.6, either $\tilde{v}_\infty \equiv 0$ or $\tilde{v}_\infty \equiv 1$. But, by construction

$$\tilde{v}_\infty(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \tilde{v}_k(0, 0) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} v(x_H^k, x_n^k) = 1 - \varepsilon,$$

which is a contradiction for $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. Thus, the limit is uniform.

Finally, by applying Proposition 4.12, we get that v depends only on x_n and is increasing in that direction. \square

5. ASYMPTOTIC BEHAVIOR OF A SADDLE-SHAPED SOLUTION

In this section, we establish Theorem 1.4, concerning the asymptotic behavior of the saddle-shaped solution.

In order to study this behavior, it is important to relate the Allen-Cahn equation in \mathbb{R}^{2m} with the same equation in \mathbb{R} . In the local case, this is very easy, since if v is a solution to $-\ddot{v} = f(v)$ in \mathbb{R} , then $w(x) = v(x \cdot e)$ solves $-\Delta w = f(w)$ in \mathbb{R}^n for every unitary vector $e \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The same fact also happens for the fractional Laplacian, that is, if v is a solution to $(-\Delta)^\gamma v = f(v)$ in \mathbb{R} , then $w(x) = v(x \cdot e)$ solves the same equation in \mathbb{R}^n . We can easily see this relation via the local extension problem.

Nevertheless, for a general operator L_K this is not true anymore and we need a way to relate a solution to a one-dimensional problem with a one-dimensional solution to a n -dimensional problem. This is given in the next result. Some of its points appear in [31] with a different notation but we state and prove them here for completeness.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0(n, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$ be a symmetric and translation invariant integro-differential operator of the form (1.2) with kernel $K : \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$. Define the one dimensional kernel $K_1 : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ by*

$$K_1(\tau) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\theta, \tau) \, d\theta = |\tau|^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\tau\sigma, \tau) \, d\sigma. \quad (5.1)$$

- (i) *Let $v : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and consider $w : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $w(x) = v(x_n)$. Then, $L_K w(x) = L_{K_1} v(x_n)$. If we assume moreover that K is radially symmetric, then the same happens with $w(x) = v(x \cdot e)$ for every unitary vector $e \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$. That is, $L_K w(x) = L_{K_1} v(x \cdot e)$.*
- (ii) *If K is nonincreasing/decreasing in the x_n -direction in $\{x_n > 0\}$, then $K_1(\tau)$ is nonincreasing/decreasing in $(0, +\infty)$.*
- (iii) *$L_{K_1} \in \mathcal{L}_0(1, \gamma, \lambda, \Lambda)$, and moreover, if L_K is the fractional Laplacian in dimension n , then L_{K_1} is the fractional Laplacian in dimension 1.*

Proof. We start proving point (i). We write $y = (y_H, y_n)$, with $y_H \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} L_K w(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \{w(x) - w(y)\} K(x - y) \, dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \{v(x_n) - v(y_n)\} K(x_H - y_H, x_n - y_n) \, dy_H \, dy_n. \end{aligned}$$

Now we make the change of variables $\theta = x_H - y_H$. That is,

$$\begin{aligned} L_K w(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{v(x_n) - v(y_n)\} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\theta, x_n - y_n) \, d\theta \, dy_n \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \{v(x_n) - v(y_n)\} K_1(x_n - y_n) \, dy_n = L_{K_1} v(x_n). \end{aligned}$$

This shows the first equality in (5.1). The alternative expression of the kernel K_1 , that is useful in some cases, can be obtained from the change of variables $\theta = \tau\sigma$. Furthermore, in the case of K radially symmetric, the result is valid for $u(x) = v(x \cdot e)$ for every unitary vector $e \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ after a change of variables in the previous computations.

The proof of point (ii) follows directly from the first expression of the unidimensional kernel K_1 . That is,

$$K_1(\tau_2) - K_1(\tau_1) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \{K(\theta, \tau_2) - K(\theta, \tau_1)\} d\theta \geq 0 \quad \text{for any } \tau_2 > \tau_1 > 0.$$

We establish now point (iii). To do it, we bound the kernel K_1 using the ellipticity condition on K :

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(\tau) &= |\tau|^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} K(\tau(\sigma, 1)) d\sigma \geq |\tau|^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} c_{n,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|\tau|^{n+2\gamma} (|\sigma|^2 + 1)^{\frac{n+2s}{2}}} d\sigma \\ &= c_{n,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|\tau|^{1+2\gamma}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \frac{d\sigma}{(|\sigma|^2 + 1)^{\frac{n+2\gamma}{2}}} = c_{n,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|\tau|^{1+2\gamma}} \frac{2\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2})} \int_0^\infty \frac{r^{n-2}}{(r^2 + 1)^{\frac{n+2\gamma}{2}}} dr \\ &= c_{n,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|t|^{1+2\gamma}} \frac{\pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} + \gamma)}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + \gamma)} = c_{n,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|t|^{1+2\gamma}} \frac{c_{1,\gamma}}{c_{n,\gamma}} = c_{1,\gamma} \frac{\lambda}{|t|^{1+2\gamma}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the explicit value of the normalizing constant for the fractional Laplacian,

$$c_{n,\gamma} = \gamma \frac{2^{2\gamma} \Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + \gamma)}{\pi^{n/2} \Gamma(1 - \gamma)}, \quad (5.2)$$

and the definition of the Beta and Gamma functions. The upper bound for K_1 is obtained in the same way. Note that the previous computation is an equality with $\lambda = 1$ in the case of the fractional Laplacian. \square

In the proof of Theorem 1.4 we will use some properties of the layer solution, which are presented next. First, in [31] it is proved that there exists a constant C such that

$$|u_0(x) - \text{sign}(x)| \leq C|x|^{-2\gamma} \quad \text{and} \quad |\dot{u}_0(x)| \leq C|x|^{-1-2\gamma} \quad \text{for large } |x|. \quad (5.3)$$

In our arguments we need also to show that the second derivative of the layer goes to zero at infinity. This is the first statement of the following lemma.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $K_1 : \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow (0, +\infty)$ be a symmetric kernel satisfying (1.4) and assume that it is decreasing in $(0, +\infty)$. Let u_0 be the layer solution associated to the kernel K_1 , that is, u_0 solving (1.11). Then,*

- (i) $\ddot{u}_0(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$.
- (ii) $\ddot{u}_0(x) < 0$ in $(0, +\infty)$.

We prove here the first statement of this lemma, and we postpone the proof of the second one until the next section, since we need to use a maximum principle for the linearized operator $L_{K_1} - f'(u_0)$.

Proof of point (i) of Lemma 5.2. By contradiction, suppose that there exists an unbounded sequence $\{x_j\}$ satisfying $|\ddot{u}_0(x_j)| > \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Note that by the symmetry of u_0 we may assume that $x_j \rightarrow +\infty$. Now define $w_j(x) := \ddot{u}_0(x + x_j)$. By differentiating twice the equation of the layer solution, we see that \ddot{u}_0 solves

$$L_{K_1} \ddot{u}_0 = f''(u_0) \dot{u}_0^2 + f'(u_0) \ddot{u}_0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}.$$

Hence, as $x_j \rightarrow +\infty$ a standard compactness argument combined with the asymptotic behavior given by (5.3) yields that w_j converges on compact sets to a function w that solves

$$L_{K_1} w = f'(1)w \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}.$$

In addition, since $|\ddot{u}_0(x_j)| > \varepsilon$ we have $|w(0)| \geq \varepsilon$.

At this point we use Lemma 4.3 of [31] to deduce that, since $f'(1) < 1$, then $w \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$. Therefore, if w is not identically zero, it has either a positive maximum or a negative minimum, but this contradicts the maximum principle (recall that $f'(1) < 1$). We conclude that $w \equiv 0$ in \mathbb{R} , but this is a contradiction with $|w(0)| \geq \varepsilon$. \square

Now we have all the ingredients to establish the asymptotic behavior of the saddle-solution. The proof follows exactly the same compactness arguments used to prove the analogous result in the local case (see [21]) and for the fractional Laplacian using the extension problem (see [26, 27]). Thus we will omit some details. The main ingredients too establish this results are the translation invariance of the operator, the Liouville type and symmetry results of Theorems 1.6 and 1.7 and a stability argument (recall the comments in Section 2).

Proof of Theorem 1.4. By contradiction, assume that the result does not hold. Then, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ and an unbounded sequence $\{x_k\}$, such that

$$|u(x_k) - U(x_k)| + |\nabla u(x_k) - \nabla U(x_k)| + |D^2 u(x_k) - D^2 U(x_k)| > \varepsilon. \quad (5.4)$$

By the symmetry of u , we may assume without loss of generality that $x_k \in \overline{\mathcal{O}}$, and by continuity we can further assume $x_k \notin \mathcal{C}$.

Let $d_k := \text{dist}(x_k, \mathcal{C})$. We distinguish two cases:

Case 1: $\{d_k\}$ is an unbounded sequence. In this situation, we may assume that $d_k \geq 2k$. Define

$$w_k(x) := u(x + x_k),$$

which satisfies $0 < w_k < 1$ in $\overline{B_k}$ and

$$L_K w_k = f(w_k) \quad \text{in } B_k.$$

Letting $k \rightarrow +\infty$, by standard estimates for the operators of the class \mathcal{L}_0 (see Section 2) and the Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, we have that, up to a subsequence, w_k converges on compact sets to a function w which is a pointwise solution to

$$\begin{cases} L_K w = f(w) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n, \\ w \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n. \end{cases}$$

Then, by Theorem 1.6, either $w \equiv 0$ or $w \equiv 1$. First, note that w cannot be zero. Indeed, since w_k are stable with respect to perturbations supported in B_k (see the comments in Section 2 and Remark 3.4), w is stable in \mathbb{R}^n , which means that the linearized operator $L_K - f'(w)$ is a positive operator. Nevertheless, if $w \equiv 0$, then the linearized operator $L_K - f'(w) = L_K - f'(0)$ is negative for sufficiently large balls, since $f'(0) > 0$ and the first eigenvalue of L_K is of order $R^{-2\gamma}$ in balls of radius R (as in Lemma 3.2, see Proposition 9 of [64]). Therefore $w \equiv 1$.

On the other hand, since $d_k \rightarrow +\infty$ and $U(x_k) = u_0(d_k)$, we get by the properties of the layer solution that $U(x_k) \rightarrow 1$, $\nabla U(x_k) \rightarrow 0$ and $D^2 U(x_k) \rightarrow 0$ —see (5.3) and Lemma 5.2. From this and condition (5.4) we get

$$|u(x_k) - 1| + |\nabla u(x_k)| + |D^2 u(x_k)| > \varepsilon/2,$$

for k big enough. This yields that

$$|w_k(0) - 1| + |\nabla w_k(0)| + |D^2 w_k(0)| > \varepsilon/2,$$

and this contradicts $w \equiv 1$.

Case 2: $\{d_k\}$ is a bounded sequence. In this situation, at least for a subsequence, we have that $d_k \rightarrow d$. Now, for each x_k we define x_k^0 as its projection on \mathcal{C} . Therefore, we have that $\nu_k^0 := (x_k - x_k^0)/d_k$ is the unit normal to \mathcal{C} . Through a subsequence, $\nu_k^0 \rightarrow \nu$ with $|\nu| = 1$.

We define

$$w_k(x) := u(x + x_k^0),$$

which solves

$$L_K w_k = f(w_k) \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Similarly as before, by letting $k \rightarrow +\infty$, up to a subsequence w_k converges on compact sets to a function w which is a pointwise solution to

$$\begin{cases} L_K w = f(w) & \text{in } H := \{x \cdot \nu > 0\}, \\ w \geq 0 & \text{in } H, \\ w \text{ is odd with respect to } H. \end{cases}$$

For the details about the fact that $\mathcal{O} + x_k^0 \rightarrow H$, see [20].

As in the previous case, by stability w cannot be zero, and thus $w > 0$ in H (by the strong maximum principle for odd functions with respect to a hyperplane, see [24]). Hence, by Theorem 1.7, w only depends on $x \cdot \nu$ and is increasing. Finally, by the uniqueness of the layer solution, $w(x) = u_0(x \cdot \nu)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} u(x_k) &= w_k(x_k - x_k^0) = w(x_k - x_k^0) + o(1) \\ &= u_0((x_k - x_k^0) \cdot \nu) + o(1) = u_0((x_k - x_k^0) \cdot \nu_k^0) + o(1) \\ &= u_0(d_k |\nu_k^0|^2) + o(1) = u_0(d_k) + o(1) = U(x_k) + o(1), \end{aligned}$$

contradicting (5.4). The same is done for ∇u and $D^2 u$. \square

Remark 5.3. The previous result yields that, for $\varepsilon > 0$ the saddle-shaped solution satisfies $u \geq \delta$ in the set $\mathcal{O}_\varepsilon := \{(x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m : |x''| + \varepsilon < |x'|\}$, for some positive constant δ . That is, thanks to the asymptotic result, and since $U(x) \geq u_0(\varepsilon/\sqrt{2})$ for $x \in \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon$, there exists a radius $R > 0$ such that $u(x) \geq U(x)/2 \geq u_0(\varepsilon/\sqrt{2})/2$ if $x \in \mathcal{O}_\varepsilon \setminus B_R$. Moreover, since u is positive in the compact set $\overline{\mathcal{O}_\varepsilon} \cap \overline{B_R}$ it has a positive minimum in this set, say $m > 0$. Therefore, if we choose $\delta = \min\{m, u_0(\varepsilon/\sqrt{2})/2\}$ we obtain the desired result.

6. MAXIMUM PRINCIPLES FOR THE LINEARIZED OPERATOR

In this section we show that the linearized operator $L_K - f'(u)$ satisfies the maximum principle in \mathcal{O} . This, combined with the asymptotic result of Theorem 1.4, yields the uniqueness of the saddle-shaped solution.

In order to prove the maximum principle of Proposition 1.5, we need a maximum principle in “narrow” sets, stated next.

Proposition 6.1. *Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let*

$$\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon \subset \{(x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m : |x''| < |x'| < |x''| + \varepsilon\} \subset \mathcal{O}$$

be an open set (not necessarily bounded). Let K be a radially symmetric kernel satisfying the positivity condition (1.9) and such that $L_K \in \mathcal{L}_0$. Let $v \in C(\overline{\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon}) \cap C^\alpha(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon) \cap L_\gamma^1(\mathbb{R}^{2m})$, for some $\alpha > 2\gamma$, be a doubly radial function satisfying

$$\begin{cases} L_K v + c(x)v \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon, \\ v \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon, \\ -v(x^\star) = v(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^{2m}, \\ \limsup_{x \in \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon, |x| \rightarrow \infty} v(x) \leq 0, \end{cases} \quad (6.1)$$

with c a function bounded by below.

Under these assumptions there exists $\bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ depending only on λ, m, γ and $\|c_-\|_{L^\infty}$ such that, if $\varepsilon < \bar{\varepsilon}$, then $v \leq 0$ in \mathcal{N}_ε .

Proof. Assume, by contradiction, that

$$M := \sup_{\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon} v > 0.$$

Under the assumptions (6.1), M must be attained at an interior point $x_0 \in \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon$. Then,

$$0 \geq L_K v(x_0) + c(x_0)v(x_0) \geq L_K v(x_0) - \|c_-\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon)} M. \quad (6.2)$$

Now, we compute $L_K v(x_0)$. Since v is doubly radial and odd with respect to the Simons cone, we can use the expression (1.6) to write

$$\begin{aligned} L_K v(x_0) &= \int_{\mathcal{O}} (M - v(y)) (\overline{K}(x_0, y) - \overline{K}(x_0, y^\star)) dy + 2M \int_{\mathcal{O}} \overline{K}(x_0, y^\star) dy \\ &\geq 2M \int_{\mathcal{O}} \overline{K}(x_0, y^\star) dy, \end{aligned}$$

where the inequality follows from being M the supremum of v in \mathcal{O} and the kernel inequality (1.9). Combining this last inequality with (6.2), we obtain

$$0 \geq L_K v(x_0) + c(x_0)v(x_0) \geq M \left\{ 2 \int_{\mathcal{O}} \bar{K}(x_0, y^*) dy - \|c_-\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon)} \right\}.$$

Finally, if we use the lower bound of (1.7) and the fact that $\text{dist}(x_0, \mathcal{C}) \leq \varepsilon/\sqrt{2}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq M \left\{ 2 \int_{\mathcal{O}} \bar{K}(x_0, y^*) dy - \|c_-\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon)} \right\} \geq M \left(\frac{1}{C} \text{dist}(x_0, \mathcal{C})^{-2\gamma} - \|c_-\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon)} \right) \\ &\geq M \left(\frac{1}{C} \varepsilon^{-2\gamma} - \|c_-\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{N}_\varepsilon)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for ε small enough, we arrive at a contradiction that follows from assuming that the supremum is positive. \square

Remark 6.2. Proposition 6.1 can be extended to general doubly radial “narrow” sets — in the sense of (4.6)— and without requiring any assumption at infinity, just repeating the exact same arguments as in the proof of Proposition 4.10. Indeed, we only need to replace symmetry with respect to a hyperplane by symmetry with respect to the Simons cone and use the kernel inequality (1.9). Nevertheless, we preferred to present the result for sets that are contained in an ε -neighborhood of the Simons cone, since we are only going to use the maximum principle in such sets. In addition, the crucial fact that the sets are contained in $\{(x', x'') \in \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^m : |x''| < |x'| < |x''| + \varepsilon\}$ makes the argument rather simple.

Once this maximum principle in “narrow” sets is available, we can proceed with the proof of Proposition 1.5.

Proof of Proposition 1.5. For the sake of simplicity, we will denote

$$\mathcal{L}w := L_K w - f'(u)w - cw.$$

A crucial point in this proof is that u is a positive supersolution of the operator \mathcal{L} . Indeed, since f is strictly concave in $(0, 1)$ and $f(0) = 0$, then $f'(\tau)\tau < f(\tau)$ for all $\tau > 0$, and thus

$$\mathcal{L}u = L_K u - f'(u)u - cu \geq f(u) - f'(u)u > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \subset \mathcal{O}, \quad (6.3)$$

where in the first inequality we have used that $u > 0$ in \mathcal{O} and that $c \leq 0$.

By contradiction, assume that there exists $x_0 \in \Omega$ such that $v(x_0) > 0$. We will show next that, if we assume this, we deduce $v \leq 0$ in Ω , arriving at a contradiction.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that the maximum principle of Proposition 6.1 is valid and define the following sets:

$$\Omega_\varepsilon := \Omega \cap \{|x'| > |x''| + \varepsilon\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon := \Omega \cap \{|x''| < |x'| < |x''| + \varepsilon\}.$$

Define also, for $\tau \geq 0$,

$$w := v - \tau u.$$

First, we claim that $w \leq 0$ in Ω if τ is big enough. To see this, note first that by the asymptotic behavior of the saddle-shaped solution, we have

$$u \geq \delta > 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{\Omega}_\varepsilon, \quad (6.4)$$

for some $\delta > 0$ (see Remark 5.3). Therefore, $w < 0$ in $\overline{\Omega}_\varepsilon$ if τ is big enough. Moreover, since $v \leq 0$ in $\mathcal{O} \setminus \Omega$, we have

$$w \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \mathcal{O} \setminus \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon.$$

Furthermore, it also holds

$$\limsup_{x \in \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon, |x| \rightarrow \infty} w(x) \leq 0$$

and, by (6.3),

$$\mathcal{L}w = \mathcal{L}v - \tau \mathcal{L}u \leq 0 \text{ in } \mathcal{N}_\varepsilon.$$

Thus, since w is odd with respect to \mathcal{C} , we can apply Proposition 6.1 in \mathcal{N}_ε to deduce that

$$w \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

if τ is big enough.

Now, define

$$\tau_0 := \inf \{ \tau > 0 : v - \tau u \leq 0 \text{ in } \Omega \}.$$

By the previous claim, τ_0 is well defined. Moreover, it is easy to see that $\tau_0 > 0$. Indeed, it is obvious $v - \tau_0 u \leq 0$ in Ω and thus, since $v(x_0) > 0$, we have $-\tau_0 u(x_0) < v(x_0) - \tau_0 u(x_0) \leq 0$. Using that $u(x_0) > 0$, it follows that $\tau_0 > 0$.

We claim that $v - \tau_0 u \not\equiv 0$. Indeed, if $v - \tau_0 u \equiv 0$ then $v = \tau_0 u$ and thus, by using (6.3), the equation for v , and the fact that $\tau_0 > 0$, we get

$$0 \geq \mathcal{L}v(x_0) = \tau_0 \mathcal{L}u(x_0) > 0,$$

which is a contradiction.

Then, since $v - \tau_0 u \not\equiv 0$, the strong maximum principle for odd functions (see Proposition 2.3) yields

$$v - \tau_0 u < 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Therefore, by continuity, the assumption on v at infinity and (6.4), there exists $0 < \eta < \tau_0$ such that

$$\tilde{w} := v - (\tau_0 - \eta)u < 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{\Omega}_\varepsilon.$$

Note that here we used crucially (6.4), and this is the reason for which we needed to introduce the sets Ω_ε and \mathcal{N}_ε . Using again the maximum principle in “narrow” sets with \tilde{w} in \mathcal{N}_ε , we deduce that

$$v - (\tau_0 - \eta)u \leq 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

and this contradicts the definition of τ_0 . Hence, $v \leq 0$ in Ω and, as we said, this contradicts our initial assumption on the existence of a point x_0 where $v(x_0) > 0$. \square

Note that if in the previous result we assume that $\partial\Omega \cap \mathcal{C}$ is empty, then Ω is at a positive distance to the cone and the lower bound on u in (6.4) holds in Ω . In this case no maximum principle in “narrow” sets is required in the previous argument. Instead, if we want to consider sets with $\partial\Omega \cap \mathcal{C} \neq \emptyset$, we need to introduce the set Ω_ε to have the uniform lower bound (6.4) and be able to carry out the proof.

The same argument used in the previous proof can be used to establish the remaining statement of Lemma 5.2.

Proof of point (ii) of Lemma 5.2. Let $v = \ddot{u}_0$. First we show that $v \leq 0$ in $(0, +\infty)$. To see this, note that since f is concave and by point (i) of Lemma 5.2, we have that

$$\begin{cases} L_{K_1}v - f'(u_0)v \leq 0 & \text{in } (0, +\infty), \\ v(x) = -v(-x) & \text{for every } x \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} v(x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Now, we follow the proof of Proposition 1.5 but with the previous problem, replacing u by u_0 and using that

$$L_{K_1}u_0 - f'(u_0)u_0 > 0 \quad \text{in } (0, +\infty).$$

All the arguments are the same, using the maximum principle of Proposition 4.10 in the set $(0, \varepsilon)$, and yield that $v \leq 0$ in $(0, +\infty)$.

The fact that $\ddot{u}_0 = v < 0$ in $(0, +\infty)$ can be readily deduced from the strong maximum principle for odd functions in \mathbb{R} , as follows. Suppose by contradiction that there exists a point $x_0 \in (0, +\infty)$ such that $v(x_0) = 0$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\geq L_{K_1}v(x_0) = - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(y)K_1(x_0 - y) dy \\ &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} v(y)\{K_1(x_0 - y) - K_1(x_0 + y)\} dy > 0, \end{aligned}$$

arriving at a contradiction. Here we have used that $v \not\equiv 0$ and the fact that K_1 is decreasing in $(0, +\infty)$, which yields $K_1(x - y) \geq K_1(x + y)$ for every $x > 0$ and $y > 0$. \square

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J.C. FELIPE-NAVARRO: UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA AND BGSMATH, DEPARTAMENT DE MATEMÀTIQUES, DIAGONAL 647, 08028 BARCELONA, SPAIN
E-mail address: `juan.carlos.felipe@upc.edu`

T. SANZ-PERELA: UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA AND BGSMATH, DEPARTAMENT DE MATEMÀTIQUES, DIAGONAL 647, 08028 BARCELONA, SPAIN
E-mail address: `tomas.sanz@upc.edu`