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Pascal Auscher, Simon Bortz, Moritz Egert and Olli Saari

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Nonlocal self-improving properties: a functional analytic approach

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A functional analytic approach to obtaining self-improving properties of solutions to linear nonlocal elliptic equations is presented. It yields conceptually simple and very short proofs of some previous results due to Kuusi–Mingione–Sire and Bass–Ren. Its flexibility is demonstrated by new applications to nonautonomous parabolic equations with nonlocal elliptic part and questions related to maximal regularity.

1. Introduction

Recently, there has been a particular interest in linear elliptic integrodifferential equations of type

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot (\overline{\phi(x) - \phi(y)})}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \cdot \overline{\phi(x)} dx \quad (\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

where the kernel A is a measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ with bounds

$$0 < \lambda \leq \operatorname{Re} A(x, y) \leq |A(x, y)| \leq \lambda^{-1} \quad (\text{a.e. } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) \quad (1-1)$$

and α is a number strictly between 0 and 1. See for example [Bass and Ren 2013; Biccari et al. 2017a; 2017b; Kuusi et al. 2015; Leonori et al. 2015; Schikorra 2016]. Such fractional equations of order 2α exhibit new phenomena that do not have any counterpart in the theory of second order elliptic equations in divergence form: In

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[Kuusi et al. 2015], building on earlier ideas in [Bass and Ren 2013], it has been shown that under appropriate integrability assumptions on f , weak solutions u in the corresponding fractional L^2 -Sobolev space $W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ self-improve in integrability and in differentiability. Whereas the former is also known for second-order equations under the name of “Meyers’ estimate” [Meyers 1963], the improvement in regularity without any further smoothness assumptions on the coefficients is a feature of nonlocal equations only [Kuusi et al. 2015, p. 59]. We mention that [Kuusi et al. 2015] also treats semilinear variants of the equation above, but already the linear case is of interest for further applications, for example to the stability of stable-like processes [Bass and Ren 2013].

Up to now, most approaches are guided by the classical strategy for the second-order case, that is, they employ fractional Caccioppoli inequalities to establish nonlocal reverse Hölder estimates and then prove a delicate self-improving property for such inequalities in the spirit of Gehring’s lemma. The purpose of this note is to present a functional analytic approach which we believe is of independent interest for several other applications related to partial differential equations of fractional order as it yields short and conceptually very simple proofs.

Let us outline our strategy that is concisely implemented in Section 3. Writing the fractional equation in operator form

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} u, \phi \rangle = \langle f, \phi \rangle, \quad (u, \phi \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)), \quad (1-2)$$

the left-hand side is associated with a sesquilinear form on the Hilbert space $W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and thanks to ellipticity (1-1) the Lax–Milgram lemma applies and yields invertibility of $1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$ onto the dual space. Now, the main difference compared with second order elliptic equations is that we can transfer regularity requirements between u and ϕ without interfering with the coefficients A : without making any further assumption we may write

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} u, \phi \rangle = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{n/2+\alpha+\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{\overline{\phi(x) - \phi(y)}}{|x - y|^{n/2+\alpha-\varepsilon}} \, dx \, dy,$$

which yields boundedness $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} : W^{\alpha+\varepsilon,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{\alpha-\varepsilon,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$. Then the ubiquitous analytic perturbation lemma of Shneiberg [1974] allows one to extrapolate invertibility to $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough. We can also work in an L^p -setting with hardly any additional difficulties. In this way, we shall recover some of the results from [Bass and Ren 2013; Kuusi et al. 2015] on global weak solutions in Section 4 and discuss some new and sharpened local self-improvement properties in Section 5.

Finally, in Section 6 we demonstrate the simplicity and flexibility of our approach by proving that for each $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ the unique solution

$$u \in H^1(0, T; W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*) \cap L^2(0, T; W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

of the nonautonomous Cauchy problem

$$u'(t) + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} u(t) = f(t), \quad u(0) = 0,$$

self-improves to the class $H^1(0, T; W^{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*) \cap L^2(0, T; W^{\alpha+\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$. Here, each $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ is a fractional elliptic operator as in (1-2) with uniform upper and lower bounds in t but again we do not assume any regularity on $A(t, x, y) := A(t)(x, y)$ besides measurability in all variables. We remark that $\varepsilon = \alpha$ and $W^{0, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n) := L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ would mean maximal regularity, which in general requires some smoothness of the coefficients in the t -variable. See [Arendt et al. 2017] for a recent survey and the recent paper [Grubb 2018] for related results on regularity of solutions to such fractional heat equations with smooth coefficients. In this regard, our results reveal a novel phenomenon in the realm of nonautonomous maximal regularity. Let us remark that we have recently also explored related techniques for second-order parabolic systems [Auscher et al. 2017].

2. Notation

Any Banach space X under consideration is taken over the complex numbers and we shall denote by X^* the *antidual space* of conjugate linear functionals $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In particular, all function spaces are implicitly assumed to consist of complex valued functions. Throughout, we assume the dimension of the underlying Euclidean space to be $n \geq 2$.

Given $s \in (0, 1)$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$, the *fractional Sobolev space* $W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ consists of all $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with finite seminorm

$$[u]_{s, p} := \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty.$$

It becomes a Banach space for the norm $\|\cdot\|_{s, p} := (\|\cdot\|_p^p + [\cdot]_{s, p}^p)^{1/p}$, where here and throughout $\|\cdot\|_p$ denotes the norm on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, $W^{s, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Hilbert space for the inner product

$$\langle u, v \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u(x) \cdot \overline{v(x)} dx + \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot \overline{(v(x) - v(y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2s}} dx dy.$$

Frequently it will be more convenient to view $W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ within the scale of Besov spaces. More precisely, taking $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\mathcal{F}\phi(\xi) = 1$ for $|\xi| \leq 1$ and $\mathcal{F}\phi(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| \geq 2$ and defining $\phi_0 := \phi$ and $(\mathcal{F}\phi_j)(\xi) := \mathcal{F}\phi(2^{-j}\xi) - \mathcal{F}\phi(2^{-j+1}\xi)$ for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $j \geq 1$, the *Besov space*

$B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the collection of all $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with finite norm

$$\|u\|_{B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} := \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{jsp} \|\phi_j * u\|_p^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty. \quad (2-1)$$

Different choices of ϕ yield equivalent norms on $B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, the Schwartz class $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and thus also the space of smooth compactly supported functions $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, is dense in any of these spaces, see [Triebel 1983, Section 2.3.3]. Finally, $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ up to equivalent norms [Triebel 1983, Section 2.5.12].

3. Analysis of the Dirichlet form

In this section, we carefully analyze the mapping properties of the *Dirichlet form*

$$\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, v) := \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot \overline{(v(x) - v(y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx dy, \quad (3-1)$$

which we define here for $u, v \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Starting from now, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ is fixed and $A : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ denotes a measurable kernel that satisfies the accretivity condition (1-1). This entails boundedness

$$|\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, v)| \leq \lambda^{-1} [u]_{\alpha,2} [v]_{\alpha,2} \leq \lambda^{-1} \|u\|_{\alpha,2} \|v\|_{\alpha,2}$$

and quasicocoercivity

$$\operatorname{Re} \mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, u) \geq \lambda [u]_{\alpha,2}^2 \geq \lambda \|u\|_{\alpha,2}^2 - \|u\|_2^2. \quad (3-2)$$

Together with the sesquilinear form $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}$ comes the associated operator $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} : W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ defined through

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} u, v \rangle := \mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, v),$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the sesquilinear duality between $W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and its antidual, extending the inner product on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

As an immediate consequence of the Lax–Milgram lemma we can record:

Lemma 3.1. *The operator $1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} : W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ is bounded and invertible. Its norm and the norm of its inverse do not exceed λ^{-1} .*

The key step in our argument will be to obtain the analogous result on “nearby” fractional Sobolev spaces $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We begin with boundedness, which of course is the easy part.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $s, s' \in (0, 1)$ and $p, p' \in (1, \infty)$ satisfy*

$$s + s' = 2\alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1.$$

Then $1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$ extends from $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by density to a bounded operator $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ denoted also by $1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$, and

$$|\langle u + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_{p'} + \lambda^{-1} [u]_{s,p} [v]_{s',p'}$$

for all $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and all $v \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. Given $u, v \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we split $n + 2\alpha = (n/p + s) + (n/p' + s')$ and apply Hölder's inequality with exponents $1 = 1/\infty + 1/p + 1/p'$ to give

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}u, v \rangle| &= \left| \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot (\overline{v(x)} - \overline{v(y)})}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx dy \right| \\ &\leq \lambda^{-1} [u]_{s,p} [v]_{s',p'}. \end{aligned}$$

Again by Hölder's inequality $|\langle u, v \rangle| \leq \|u\|_p \|v\|_{p'}$, yielding the required estimate for $u, v \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a common dense subspace of all fractional Sobolev spaces under consideration here (see [Section 2](#)) this precisely means that $1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$ extends to a bounded operator from $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ into the antidual space of $W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $\square$

Remark 3.3. It follows from Fatou's lemma that for u and v as in [Lemma 3.2](#) we still have $\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}u, v \rangle = \mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, v)$ with the right-hand side given by (3-1).

We turn to the study of invertibility by means of a powerful analytic perturbation argument going back to Shneiberg [\[1974\]](#). In essence, the only supplementary piece of information needed for this approach is that the function spaces for boundedness obtained above form a complex interpolation scale.

We denote by $[X_0, X_1]_\theta$, $0 < \theta < 1$, the scale of *complex interpolation spaces* between two Banach spaces X_0, X_1 that are both included in the tempered distributions $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The reader may look up the [Appendix](#) for definitions and further references, but for the understanding of this paper we do not require any further knowledge on this theory except for the identity

$$[W^{s_0,p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n), W^{s_1,p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)]_\theta = W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad (3-3)$$

for $p_0, p_1 \in (1, \infty)$, $s_0, s_1 \in (0, 1)$, with p, s given by

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-\theta}{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{p_1}, \quad s = (1-\theta)s_0 + \theta s_1,$$

and the analogous identity for the antidual spaces. Equality (3-3) is in the sense of Banach spaces with equivalent norms and the equivalence constants are uniform for s_i, p_i, θ within compact subsets of the respective parameter intervals. This uniformity is implicit in most proofs and we provide references where they are either stated or can be read off particularly easily: this is [\[Triebel 1983, Section 2.5.12\]](#) to identify $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = B_{p,p}^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ up to equivalent norms, [\[Bergh and](#)

[Löfström 1976, Theorem 6.4.5(6)] for the interpolation and [Bergh and Löfström 1976, Corollary 4.5.2] for the (anti) dual spaces.

Proposition 3.4. *Let $s, s' \in (0, 1)$ and $p, p' \in (1, \infty)$ satisfy $s + s' = 2\alpha$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. There exists $\varepsilon > 0$, such that if $|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p}| < \varepsilon$ and $|s - \alpha| < \varepsilon$, then*

$$1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A} : W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$$

is invertible and the inverse agrees with the one obtained for $s = \alpha$, $p = 2$ on their common domain of definition. Moreover, ε and the norms of the inverses depend only on λ , n , and α .

Proof. Consider the spaces $W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ as being arranged in the $(s, 1/p)$ -plane, where $p \in (1, \infty)$ but to make sense of our assumption we only consider parameters s such that additionally $s' = 2\alpha - s \in (0, 1)$. By Lemma 3.2 we have boundedness

$$1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha} : W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$$

at every such $(s, 1/p)$ and Lemma 3.1 provides invertibility at $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$.

Now, consider any line in the $(s, 1/p)$ -plane passing through $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ and take $(s_0, 1/p_0)$, $(s_1, 1/p_1)$ on opposite sides of $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$. Then (3-3) precisely says that the scale of complex interpolation spaces between $W^{s_0, p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $W^{s_1, p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ corresponds (up to uniformly controlled equivalence constants) to the connecting line segment. The same applies to $W^{s'_0, p'_0}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ and $W^{s'_1, p'_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ on the segment connecting $(s'_0, 1/p'_0)$ and $(s'_1, 1/p'_1)$ through $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$.

According to the quantitative version of Shneiberg's result, Theorem A.1 of the Appendix, invertibility at the interior point $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ of this segment implies invertibility on an open surrounding interval. Its radius around $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ depends on an upper bound for the operator on nearby spaces, the lower bound at the center, and the constants of norm equivalence. Moreover, the inverses are compatible with the one computed at $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$. In particular, since we can pick the same interval on every line segment, this sums up to a two-dimensional ε -neighborhood in the $(s, 1/p)$ -plane as required. $\square$

4. Weak solutions to elliptic nonlocal problems

We are ready to use the abstract results obtained so far, to establish higher differentiability and integrability results for weak solutions $u \in W^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to elliptic nonlocal problems of the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A} u = \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g + f. \quad (4-1)$$

Here, $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$ is associated with the form $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}$ in (3-1). In the same way, $\mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}$ is associated with

$$\mathcal{E}_{\beta,B}(g, v) := \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} B(x, y) \frac{(g(x) - g(y)) \cdot \overline{(v(x) - v(y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dx dy,$$

where starting from now, we fix $\beta \in (0, 1)$ and $B \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. Just like before, this guarantees that $\mathcal{E}_{\beta,B}$ is a bounded sesquilinear form on $W^{\beta,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and hence that $\mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}$ is bounded from $W^{\beta,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ into its antidual. However, we carefully note that we do neither assume a lower bound on B nor any relation between α and β . In particular, $\beta > \alpha$ is allowed.

In the most general setup that is needed here, weak solutions are defined as follows.

Definition 4.1. Let $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $g \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\mathcal{E}_{\beta,B}(g, \phi)$ converges absolutely for every $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. A function $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is called *weak solution* to (4-1) if

$$\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, \phi) = \mathcal{E}_{\beta,B}(g, \phi) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \cdot \bar{\phi} dx \quad (\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Suppose now that we are given a weak solution $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. In order to invoke Proposition 3.4, we write (4-1) in the form

$$(1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A})u = \mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}g + f + u.$$

Hence, we see that higher differentiability and integrability for u , that is $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $s > \alpha$ and $p > 2$, follows at once provided we can show $\mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}g + f + u \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with $s' < \alpha$ and $p' < 2$ as in Proposition 3.4. So, for the moment, our task is to work out the compatibility conditions on u , f , and g to run this argument.

4A. Compatibility conditions for the right-hand side. The standing assumptions for all results in this section are $s' \in (0, 1)$, $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$.

We begin by recalling the fractional Sobolev inequality, which will already take care of u and f .

Lemma 4.2 [Di Nezza et al. 2012, Theorem 6.5]. *Suppose $s'p' < n$ and put $1/p'^* := 1/p' - s'/n$. Then*

$$\|v\|_{p'^*} \lesssim [v]_{s',p'} \quad (v \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

In particular, $W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^{p'^}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $L^{p^*}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with continuous inclusions, where $1/p_* := 1/p + s'/n$.*

As for g , a dichotomy between the cases $2\beta \geq \alpha$ and $2\beta < \alpha$ occurs. This reflects a dichotomy for the parameter s' , which typically is close to α . In the first case, $2\beta \geq \alpha$, we shall rely on

Lemma 4.3. *If $2\beta - s' \in (0, 1)$ and $g \in \mathbf{W}^{2\beta-s', p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$|\langle \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g, v \rangle| \leq \|B\|_{\infty} [g]_{2\beta-s', p} [v]_{s', p'} \quad (v \in \mathbf{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Proof. Write $n + 2\beta = (n/p + 2\beta - s') + (n/p' + s')$ and note that

$$|\langle \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g, v \rangle| \leq \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \left| \frac{g(x) - g(y)}{|x - y|^{n/p + 2\beta - s'}} \right| \left| \frac{v(x) - v(y)}{|x - y|^{n/p' + s'}} \right| |B(x, y)| dx dy.$$

The claim follows from Hölder's inequality. $\square$

The second case, $2\beta < \alpha$, is slightly more complicated as we need the following embedding related to the fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^\beta$, compare with [Di Nezza et al. 2012, Section 3].

Lemma 4.4. *Suppose $s' > 2\beta$, $s' p' < n$, and put $1/q' := 1/p' - (s' - 2\beta)/n$. Then*

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \right)^{q'} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \lesssim [v]_{s', p'} \quad (v \in \mathbf{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Proof. Let $v \in \mathbf{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and put $1/p^{*} := 1/p' - s'/n$ as in Lemma 4.2, so that

$$\frac{1}{q'} = \frac{2\beta}{s' p'} + \frac{s' - 2\beta}{s'} \frac{1}{p^{*}} := \frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2}.$$

Note that our assumptions guarantee $p^{*}, r_1, r_2 \in (1, \infty)$. Denote by M the Hardy–Littlewood maximal operator defined for $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ via

$$Mf(x) := \sup_{B \ni x} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(y)| dy \quad (x \in \mathbb{R}^n),$$

where the supremum runs over all balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ that contain x . We claim that it suffices to prove

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \\ & \lesssim \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|^{p'}}{|x - y|^{n+s' p'}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{r_1}} Mv(x)^{1-p'/r_1} \quad (\text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned} \quad (4-2)$$

Indeed, temporarily assuming (4-2), we can take L^q -norms in the x -variable and apply Hölder's inequality on the integral in x with exponents $1/q' = 1/r_1 + 1/r_2$ to deduce

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \right)^{q'} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \lesssim [v]_{s', p'}^{p'/r_1} \|Mv\|_{p^{*}}^{1-p'/r_1}.$$

The claim follows since we have $\|Mv\|_{p^*} \lesssim \|v\|_{p^*} \lesssim [v]_{s', p'}$ by the maximal theorem and Lemma 4.2.

Now, in order to establish (4-2) we split the integral at $|x - y| = h(x)$, with $h(x)$ to be chosen later. Since $2\beta - s' < 0$ by assumption, we can write $n + 2\beta = n/p' + s' + n/p + (2\beta - s')$ and apply Hölder's inequality to give

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x-y| \leq h(x)} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy &\leq h(x)^{s'-2\beta} \left(\int_{|x-y| \leq h(x)} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|^{p'}}{|x - y|^{n+s'p'}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \\ &\leq h(x)^{s'-2\beta} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|^{p'}}{|x - y|^{n+s'p'}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}. \end{aligned} \quad (4-3)$$

The remaining integral is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|x-y| \geq h(x)} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \\ \leq \int_{|x-y| \geq h(x)} \frac{|v(x)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy + \int_{|x-y| \geq h(x)} \frac{|v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy, \end{aligned}$$

where the first term equals $c|v(x)|h(x)^{-2\beta}$ for some dimensional constant c . Next, on writing

$$\frac{1}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} = \int_{|x-y|}^{\infty} \frac{n+2\beta}{r^n} \frac{dr}{r^{1+2\beta}}$$

and changing the order of integration, the second term above becomes

$$(n+2\beta) \int_{h(x)}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{r^n} \int_{h(x) \leq |x-y| \leq r} |v(y)| dy \right) \frac{dr}{r^{1+2\beta}}$$

and thus can be controlled by $C_{n,\beta} Mv(x)h(x)^{-2\beta}$. Since $|v| \leq Mv$ almost everywhere, we obtain in conclusion

$$\int_{|x-y| \geq h(x)} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \lesssim h(x)^{-2\beta} Mv(x) \quad (\text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n). \quad (4-4)$$

Finally, we pick $h(x)$ such that the right-hand sides of (4-3) and (4-4) are equal and obtain (4-2). $\square$

As an easy consequence we obtain the required bounds for $\mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}$.

Corollary 4.5. *Suppose $s' > 2\beta$, $s'p' < n$, and put $1/q := 1/p + (s' - 2\beta)/n$. For every $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ there holds*

$$|\langle \mathcal{L}_{\beta,B} g, v \rangle| \lesssim \|B\|_{\infty} \|g\|_q [v]_{s', p'} \quad (v \in W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Proof. We crudely bound $|g(x) - g(y)| \leq |g(x)| + |g(y)|$ in the integral representation for $\langle \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g, v \rangle$ and apply Tonelli's theorem to give

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g, v \rangle| &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(x)| \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} \cdot (|B(x, y)| + |B(y, x)|) dy \right) dx \\ &\leq 2 \|B\|_{\infty} \|g\|_q \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|v(x) - v(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} dy \right)^{q'} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}}, \end{aligned}$$

the second step being due to Hölder's inequality. Since the Hölder conjugate of q is the exponent q' appearing in Lemma 4.4, the claimed inequality follows from that very lemma. $\square$

4B. Proof of a global higher differentiability and integrability result. Combining Proposition 3.4 with the mapping properties found in the previous section, we can prove our main self-improvement property for weak solutions of (4-1). As in [Kuusi et al. 2015], we impose the additional restriction $2\beta - \alpha < 1$ in the case that $\beta > \alpha$.

Theorem 4.6. *There exists $\varepsilon > 0$, depending only on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta$ with the following property. Suppose $s \in (\alpha, 1)$ and $p \in [2, \infty)$ satisfy $|s - \alpha|, |p - 2| < \varepsilon$. If $u \in W^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a weak solution to (4-1), then the following conditions guarantee $u \in W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$:*

$$f \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - s}{n},$$

and

$$g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta - s}{n} \quad \text{if } 2\beta < \alpha,$$

or

$$g \in W^{2\beta - 2\alpha + s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1.$$

Moreover, there is an estimate

$$\|u\|_{s, p} \lesssim \|u\|_{\alpha, 2} + \|f\| + \|g\|,$$

where the norms of f and g are taken with respect to the function spaces specified above and the implicit constant depends on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta, s, p$ and $\|B\|_{\infty}$.

Proof. As usual we write $s + s' = 2\alpha$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. We let $\varepsilon > 0$ as given by Proposition 3.4. If we can show $\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g + f + u \in W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, upon possibly forcing further restrictions on ε , then by density of $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in the fractional Sobolev spaces we can write the equation for u in the form

$$(1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A})u = \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g + f + u$$

and Proposition 3.4 yields $u \in W^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bound

$$\|u\|_{s, p} \lesssim \|\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g + f + u\|_{W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*}. \quad (4-5)$$

By assumption and [Lemma 4.2](#) we have $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all $p \in [2, 2^*]$ with $\frac{1}{2^*} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$. Note that here we used our assumption $n \geq 2$. For p in this range we write $1/p = (1 - \theta)/2 + \theta/2^*$ with $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and get for any $s' \in (0, 1)$ the bound

$$\|u\|_{W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \leq \|u\|_p \leq \|u\|_2^{1-\theta} \|u\|_{2^*}^\theta \lesssim \|u\|_{\alpha, 2}, \quad (4-6)$$

where the second step follows from Hölder's inequality. Next, we have $s' p' < 2\alpha < 2 \leq n$ (since $s' < \alpha$ and $p' < 2$) and hence [Lemma 4.2](#) yields $\|f\|_{W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \lesssim \|f\|_r$. Finally, we consider $\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g$.

Suppose first that $2\beta < \alpha$. Upon taking ε smaller, we can assume $2\beta < s'$, in which case $\|\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g\|_{W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \lesssim \|g\|_q$ follows from [Corollary 4.5](#). If, on the other hand, $2\beta - \alpha \in [0, 1)$, then we can additionally assume $2\beta - s' \in (0, 1)$ and apply [Lemma 4.3](#) to give $\|\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g\|_{W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \lesssim \|g\|_{2\beta-2\alpha+s, p}$. Inserting these estimates on the right-hand side of (4-5) yields the desired bound for u . $\square$

4C. Comparison to earlier results. As a consequence of our method, the exponents s and p for the higher differentiability and integrability of u in [Theorem 4.6](#) are precisely related to the assumptions on f and g . As far as more qualitative results are concerned, this is by no means necessary since the following fractional Sobolev embedding allows for some play with the exponents.

Lemma 4.7 [[Bergh and Löfström 1976](#), Theorems 6.2.4 and 6.5.1]. *Let $s_0, s_1, s_2 \in (0, 1)$ and $1 < p_0 \leq p_1 < \infty$ satisfy $s_0 - n/p_0 = s_1 - n/p_1$ and $s_2 < s_1$. Then*

$$W^{s_0, p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{s_1, p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{s_2, p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

with continuous inclusions.

As a particular example, we obtain a self-improving property more in the spirit of [[Kuusi et al. 2015](#), Theorem 1.1]. For this we define the following exponents related to fractional Sobolev embeddings, see [Lemma 4.2](#),

$$2_{*, \alpha} := \frac{2n}{n + 2\alpha}, \quad 2_{*, \alpha - 2\beta} := \frac{2n}{n + 2(\alpha - 2\beta)}, \quad (4-7)$$

where the second one will of course only be used when $2\beta < \alpha$.

Corollary 4.8. *Let $u \in W^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to (4-1). Suppose for some $\delta > 0$ one has $f \in L^{2_{*, \alpha} + \delta}(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^{2_{*, \alpha}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and*

$$g \in \begin{cases} L^{2_{*, \alpha - 2\beta} + \delta}(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^{2_{*, \alpha - 2\beta}}(\mathbb{R}^n) & \text{if } 2\beta < \alpha, \\ W^{2\beta - \alpha + \delta, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n) & \text{if } 0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1. \end{cases}$$

Then $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $s > \alpha$, $p > 2$. Moreover, s and p depend only on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta$.

Proof of Corollary 4.8. Throughout, we will have $s \in (\alpha, 1)$ and $p \in [2, \infty)$. We consider the case $2\beta < \alpha$ first. By the log-convexity of the Lebesgue space norms we may lower the value $\delta > 0$ as we please and still have the respective assumptions on f and g . On the other hand, the exponents in Theorem 4.6 satisfy $r > 2_{*,\alpha}$ and $q > 2_{*,\alpha-2\beta}$ and in the limits $s \rightarrow \alpha$ and $p \rightarrow 2$ we get equality. Hence, we can apply Theorem 4.6 with some choice of $s > \alpha$ and $p > 2$ and the claim follows.

It remains to deal with the assumption on g in the case $2\beta - \alpha \in [0, 1)$. But according to Lemma 4.7 we can find $s > \alpha$ and $p > 2$ arbitrarily close to α and 2, respectively, such that $W^{2\beta-\alpha+\delta,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{2\beta-2\alpha+s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ holds with continuous inclusion and again $u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ follows by Theorem 4.6. $\square$

As another application we reproduce the main result in [Bass and Ren 2013] concerning the nonlocal elliptic equation

$$\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}u = f$$

with $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We note that this corresponds to taking $g = 0$ in the general Equation (4-1). Hence, the entire Section 4A could be skipped except for the first lemma, thereby making the argument up to this stage particularly simple.

Corollary 4.9. *Let $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and let $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}u = f$. Then*

$$\Gamma u(x) := \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^2}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

satisfies

$$\|\Gamma u\|_p \leq c(\|u\|_2 + \|f\|_2),$$

for some $p > 2$ and a constant c both depending only on λ, n, α .

Proof. We use the notation introduced in Theorem 4.6 and write as usual $s + s' = 2\alpha$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. According to Lemma 4.2 we have $L^r(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with continuous inclusion and if s and p are sufficiently close to α and 2, respectively, then we have $r < 2$. Obviously, we also have $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ and $p > 2$. Hence, by virtue of the splitting

$$f = f \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{|f| < \|f\|_2\}} + f \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\{|f| \geq \|f\|_2\}} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) + L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

we obtain $f \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with bound $\|f\|_{W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \lesssim \|f\|_2$. Here $\mathbf{1}_E$ denotes the indicator function of the set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Moreover, $\|u\|_{W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*} \lesssim \|u\|_{\alpha,2}$, see (4-6), and thus we can follow the first part of the proof of Theorem 4.6 in order to find

$s > \alpha$, $p > 2$, and implicit constants depending only on the above mentioned parameters, such that

$$\|u\|_{s,p} \lesssim \|f\|_2 + \|u\|_{\alpha,2}.$$

The pair (s, p) could be chosen anywhere in the (s, p) -plane close to $(\alpha, 2)$ but for a reason that will become clear later on, we shall impose the relation

$$\frac{n}{2} - \frac{n}{p} = s - \alpha. \quad (4-8)$$

Quasicoercivity of the form associated with $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}$ along with the equation for u yield

$$\lambda[u]_{\alpha,2}^2 \leq |\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}(u, u)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \cdot \dot{u} \, dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|u\|_2^2 + \|f\|_2^2),$$

and thus it suffices to prove the estimate $\|\Gamma u\|_p \lesssim \|u\|_{s,p}$ to conclude.

To this end, we split

$$\Gamma u(x) = \Gamma_1 u(x) + \Gamma_2 u(x)$$

according to whether or not $|x - y| > 1$ in the defining integral. Repeating the argument to deduce (4-4), we obtain

$$|\Gamma_1 u(x)| = \left(\int_{|x-y|>1} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^2}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} \, dy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lesssim M(|u|^2)(x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and as $p > 2$, we conclude $\|\Gamma_1 u\|_p \lesssim \|u\|_p$ from the boundedness of the maximal operator on $L^{p/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. As for the other piece, we use Hölder's inequality with exponent $p/2$ on the integral in y , to give

$$\|\Gamma_2\|_p \lesssim \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{|x-y|<1} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{np/2+p\alpha}} \, dy \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq [u]_{s,p},$$

where in the final step we used that $np/2 + p\alpha = n + sp$ holds thanks to (4-8). $\square$

5. Local results

In Theorem 4.6 and Corollary 4.8, we have obtained global improvements of regularity for solutions to (4-1) under global assumptions on the right-hand side. We now discuss some local analogs of this phenomenon. In order to formulate our main result in this direction, we define for balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ a local version of the fractional Sobolev norm by

$$\|u\|_{W^{s,p}(B)} := \left(\int_B |u(x)|^p \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\iint_{B \times B} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} \, dx \, dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

and write $u \in W^{s,p}(B)$ provided this quantity is finite.

Theorem 5.1. *There exists $\varepsilon > 0$, depending only on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta$ with the following property. Suppose $s \in (\alpha, 1)$ and $p \in [2, \infty)$ satisfy $|s - \alpha|, |p - 2| < \varepsilon$. Let $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to (4-1) and let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ball. Then the following conditions guarantee $u \in W^{s,p}(B')$ for every ball $B' \Subset B$:*

$$f \in L^r(B) \quad \text{for some } r \text{ with } \frac{1}{r} \leq \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - s}{n}$$

and

$$g \in L^q(B) \cap L^t(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{for some } q, t \text{ with}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} \leq \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta - s}{n}, \quad \frac{1}{p} \leq \frac{1}{t} < \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - s}{n} \quad \text{if } 2\beta < \alpha,$$

or

$$g \in W^{2\beta - 2\alpha + s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{if } 0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1.$$

Again, this gives a precise relation between the exponents, but we also state a more quantitative version. It follows by the exact same reasoning as [Corollary 4.8](#) was obtained from [Theorem 4.6](#) in the previous section and we shall not provide further details. We are using again the lower Sobolev conjugates defined in (4-7).

Corollary 5.2. *Let $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to (4-1) and let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ball. Suppose for some $\delta > 0$ it holds that $f \in L^{2_{*,\alpha+\delta}}(B)$ and*

$$g \in \begin{cases} L^{2_{*,\alpha-2\beta+\delta}}(B) \cap L^t(\mathbb{R}^n) & \text{for some } t \in (2_{*,\alpha}, 2] \quad \text{if } 2\beta < \alpha, \\ W^{2\beta-\alpha+\delta,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) & \text{if } 0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1. \end{cases}$$

Then there exist $s > \alpha$, $p > 2$, such that $u \in W^{s,p}(B')$ for every ball $B' \Subset B$. Moreover, s and p depend only on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta$.

These statements are astonishingly local in that the assumption on f and part of that for g are only on the ball where we want to improve the regularity of u . To the best of our knowledge this has not been noted before. In particular, if f and g satisfy the assumption for every ball B , then the conclusion for u holds for every ball B' . This is the result in [\[Kuusi et al. 2015\]](#). (Except that they suppose global integrability of exponent $t = 2_{*,\alpha-2\beta} + \delta$ instead, which for large δ is not comparable with the condition in [Corollary 5.2](#). It is possible to modify our argument to work in the setting of [\[Kuusi et al. 2015\]](#) as well, but we leave this extension to interested readers, see [Remark 5.4](#).)

For the proof of [Theorem 5.1](#) it is instructive to recall a simple connection between the condition $\chi u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $\chi \in C_0^\infty(B)$ and the fractional Sobolev norm $\|\cdot\|_{W^{s,p}(B)}$: On the one hand, denoting by $d > 0$ the distance between the

support of χ and cB we obtain from the mean value theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left(\iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|(\chi u)(x) - (\chi u)(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
& \leq 2 \|\chi\|_{\infty} \left(\iint_{B \times B} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
& \quad + 4 \|\chi\|_{\infty} \left(\int_B |u(x)|^p \left(\int_{|x-y| \geq d} \frac{1}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dy \right) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
& \quad + 2 \|\nabla \chi\|_{\infty} \left(\int_B |u(x)|^p \left(\int_B \frac{1}{|x - y|^{n+(s-1)p}} dy \right) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad (5-1)
\end{aligned}$$

where by symmetry and the fact that the integrand is zero when $x, y \notin \text{supp}(\chi)$, we can assume $x \in \text{supp}(\chi)$ and then distinguish whether or not $y \in B$. As $s > 0$ and $s - 1 < 0$, the second and third terms are finite. Hence, we see that $u \in W^{s,p}(B)$ implies $\chi u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. On the other hand, if $\chi = 1$ on a smaller ball $B' \Subset B$, then

$$\left(\int_{B'} |u(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\iint_{B' \times B'} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|\chi u\|_{s,p}. \quad (5-2)$$

Due to these observations and the fact that Lebesgue spaces on a ball are ordered by inclusion, we see that [Theorem 5.1](#) follows at once from:

Lemma 5.3. *There exists $\varepsilon > 0$, depending only on $\lambda, n, \alpha, \beta$ with the following property. Suppose $s \in (\alpha, 1)$ and $p \in [2, \infty)$ satisfy $|s - \alpha|, |p - 2| < \varepsilon$. Let $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to [\(4-1\)](#) and let $\chi \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Assume*

$$\chi f \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{with} \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - s}{n}$$

and if $2\beta < \alpha$ assume

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi g & \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta - s}{n}, \\
g & \in L^t(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad \frac{1}{p} \leq \frac{1}{t} < \frac{1}{p} + \frac{2\alpha - s}{n},
\end{aligned}$$

whereas if $0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1$ assume $g \in W^{2\beta-2\alpha+s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then $\chi u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

The strategy for the proof of this key lemma is as follows. We let $u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a weak solution to [\(4-1\)](#) and seek to write down a related fractional equation for χu in order to be able to apply [Proposition 3.4](#). To this end, we note for three

functions u, χ, ϕ and $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the factorization

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\chi_x u_x - \chi_y u_y)(\phi_x - \phi_y) \\
 &= (\chi_x \phi_x - \chi_y \phi_y)(u_x - u_y) + u_y(\chi_x - \chi_y)\phi_x + u_x(\chi_y - \chi_x)\phi_y \\
 &= (\chi_x \phi_x - \chi_y \phi_y)(u_x - u_y) - (u_x - u_y)(\chi_x - \chi_y)\phi_y \\
 &\quad + u_y(\chi_x - \chi_y)(\phi_x - \phi_y), \quad (5-3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $u_x := u(x)$ and so on for the sake of readability. This identity plugged into the definition of $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A}$, see (3-1), yields

$$\langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A}(\chi u), \phi \rangle = \langle \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A} u, \chi \phi \rangle + \langle \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,A,\chi} u, \phi \rangle \quad (\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,A,\chi} u, \phi \rangle &:= - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot (\chi(x) - \chi(y))}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} \overline{\phi(y)} \, dx \, dy \\
 &\quad + \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) u(y) \frac{(\chi(x) - \chi(y)) \cdot \overline{(\phi(x) - \phi(y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} \, dx \, dy
 \end{aligned}$$

provided all integrals are absolutely convergent. We shall check that in the proofs below. Of course, a similar calculation applies to $\mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}$. Therefore $\chi u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ solves the nonlocal elliptic equation

$$(1 + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A})(\chi u) = \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,A,\chi} u - \mathcal{R}_{\beta,B,\chi} g + \chi u + \mathcal{L}_{\beta,B}(\chi g) + \chi f. \quad (5-4)$$

Proof of Lemma 5.3. We start by taking $\varepsilon > 0$ as provided by Theorem 4.6 but for some steps we possibly need to impose additional smallness conditions that depend upon n, α, β through fractional Sobolev embeddings. As usual, we write $s + s' = 2\alpha$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$.

The claim is $\chi u \in W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and according to Proposition 3.4 we only need to make sure that the right-hand side in (5-4) belongs to $W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$. But from the proof of Theorem 4.6 we know that this is the case for $\chi u \in W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and that the conditions on χf and χg are designed to make it work for the last two terms.

We are left with the error terms. We start with $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha,A,\chi}$, which as we recall is given for $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,A,\chi} u, \phi \rangle &:= - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) \frac{(u(x) - u(y)) \cdot (\chi(x) - \chi(y))}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} \overline{\phi(y)} \, dx \, dy \\
 &\quad + \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(x, y) u(y) \frac{(\chi(x) - \chi(y)) \cdot \overline{(\phi(x) - \phi(y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} \, dx \, dy \\
 &:= \text{I} + \text{II}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\chi(x) - \chi(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx &\leq \int_{|x-y| \geq 1} \frac{2^p \|\chi\|_\infty^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx + \int_{|x-y| < 1} \frac{\|\nabla \chi\|_\infty^p}{|x - y|^{n+(s-1)p}} dx \\ &\lesssim 1 \end{aligned} \quad (5-5)$$

uniformly in $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ since $s < 1$. Thus, applying Hölder's inequality first in x and then in y , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{II}| &\leq \lambda^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(y)| \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\chi(x) - \chi(y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|^{p'}}{|x - y|^{n+s'p'}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} dy \\ &\lesssim \|u\|_p [\phi]_{s', p'}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, but reversing the roles of ϕ and u , we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{I}| &\leq \lambda^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi(y)| \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\chi(x) - \chi(y)|^2}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(x) - u(y)|^2}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy \\ &\lesssim [u]_{\alpha, 2} \|\phi\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

By making $\varepsilon > 0$ smaller, we can assume $\frac{1}{2} - \alpha/n \leq 1/p$ and $1/p' - s'/n \leq \frac{1}{2}$, which pays for continuous inclusion

$$\mathbf{W}^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathbf{L}^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathbf{L}^2(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

see [Lemma 4.2](#). Thus,

$$|\langle \mathcal{R}_{\alpha, A, \chi} u, \phi \rangle| \lesssim \|u\|_{\alpha, 2} \|\phi\|_{s', p'} \quad (\phi \in \mathbf{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

and by density $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha, A, \chi} u$ extends to a functional on $\mathbf{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as required.

It remains to estimate $\mathcal{R}_{\beta, B, \chi} g$. In case $0 \leq 2\beta - \alpha < 1$ and $g \in \mathbf{W}^{2\beta-2\alpha+s, p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we can repeat the argument for bounding I and II by replacing u by g and changing the indices of integrability and smoothness in Hölder's inequality accordingly. In this manner,

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \mathcal{R}_{\beta, B, \chi} g, \phi \rangle| &\lesssim \|g\|_p [\phi]_{s', p'} + [g]_{2\beta-2\alpha+s, p} \|\phi\|_{p'} \\ &\lesssim \|g\|_{2\beta-2\alpha+s, p} \|\phi\|_{s', p'} \quad (\phi \in \mathbf{C}_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

In the complementary case $2\beta < \alpha$, there is no smoothness of g to be taken advantage of. This, however, can be compensated by the fact $\beta < \alpha/2 < \frac{1}{2}$. More

precisely, we put $\tilde{B}(x, y) := B(x, y) + B(y, x)$ and use the first part of the factorization (5-3) to write the error term differently as

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{R}_{\beta, B, \chi} g, \phi \rangle &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{B}(x, y) g(x) \frac{\chi(x) - \chi(y)}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} \overline{\phi(y)} \, dx \, dy \\ &:= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{B}(x, y) g(y) \frac{(\chi(x) - \chi(y)) \cdot \overline{(\phi(y) - \phi(x))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} \, dx \, dy \\ &\quad - \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{B}(x, y) g(y) \frac{\chi(x) - \chi(y)}{|x - y|^{n+2\beta}} \overline{\phi(y)} \, dx \, dy \\ &:= \text{III} + \text{IV}, \end{aligned}$$

where we changed x and y in the second step. Now, our assumption is $g \in L^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $1/p \leq 1/t < 1/p + s'/n$. We let $1/t + 1/t' = 1$ and obtain from Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7 that the condition on t is precisely to guarantee the continuous inclusions $W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W^{\delta, t'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for at least some small $\delta \in (0, 1)$. This being said, we use Hölder's inequality and (5-5) with (s, p) replaced by $(2\beta - \delta, t)$ to give

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{III}| &\leq \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(y)| \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\chi(x) - \chi(y)|^t}{|x - y|^{n+(2\beta-\delta)t}} \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\phi(x) - \phi(y)|^{t'}}{|x - y|^{n+\delta t'}} \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{t'}} \, dy \\ &\lesssim \|g\|_t \|\phi\|_{s', p'}. \end{aligned}$$

Likewise, for the term IV, we use the bound (5-5) with (s, p) replaced by $(2\beta, 1)$ to conclude that

$$|\text{IV}| \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(y)| |\phi(y)| \, dy \leq \|g\|_t \|\phi\|_{t'} \lesssim \|g\|_t \|\phi\|_{s', p'}. \quad \square$$

Remark 5.4. As we mentioned after stating Corollary 5.2, the assumption $g \in L^{2*, \alpha-2\beta}(B) \cap L^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $2\beta < \alpha$ can be replaced by one *global* assumption $g \in L^{2*, \alpha-2\beta+\delta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\delta > 0$ in accordance with the result in [Kuusi et al. 2015]. This follows from a simple modification of the argument above to give the required adaptation of Lemma 5.3. We sketch the main idea but leave the precise extensions to the interested reader. The difference arises from the term $\mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g$ so it suffices to see that $\chi \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g$ and χf belong to the same $W^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ so that one can apply Proposition 3.4.

If u is a weak solution to (4-1), then automatically

$$\chi \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g \in W^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$$

by the assumption on f , the mapping properties of $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A}$ and the error term considerations for $\mathcal{R}_{\alpha, A, \chi} u$. By Corollary 4.5,

$$\chi \mathcal{L}_{\beta, B} g \in W^{\sigma', \tau'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$$

provided that $1/q = 1/\tau + (\sigma' - 2\beta)/n$. One can check that there is an admissible choice of $\sigma' < \alpha$ and $\tau' < 2$ when $q = 2_{*,\alpha-2\beta} + \delta$. By interpolation, we find a line segment ℓ connecting $(\sigma', 1/\tau')$ to $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ so that $\chi \mathcal{L}_{\beta,B} g \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ for all $(s', 1/p') \in \ell$. Finally, since $\chi f \in L^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all $t \in [1, 2_{*,\alpha} + \delta]$ with $\delta > 0$, there is at least one such t for which we can find $(s', 1/p') \in \ell$ with $1/t = 1/p + (2\alpha - s)/n$ so that [Lemma 4.2](#) implies $f \in W^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ with $(s', 1/p')$ as close to $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ as desired.

6. An application to fractional parabolic equations

We demonstrate the flexibility of our approach by a new application to fractional parabolic equations. We shall only treat a particularly interesting special case with connection to nonautonomous maximal regularity, leaving open the establishment of a suitable (full) parabolic analog of [Theorem 4.6](#) and its local version, [Theorem 5.1](#).

We are going to consider the Cauchy problem

$$\partial_t u(t) + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A(t)} u(t) = f(t), \quad u(0) = 0, \quad (6-1)$$

where $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, and for each $t \in [0, T]$ we let $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha,A(t)} : W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ be a fractional elliptic operator as in [Section 3](#) satisfying the ellipticity condition [\(1-1\)](#) uniformly in t . We recall that the associated sesquilinear forms $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A(t)}$ were defined in [\(3-1\)](#). As for the coefficients

$$A(t, x, y) := A(t)(x, y)$$

we assume no regularity besides joint measurability in all variables.

Note that we formulated our parabolic problem on $[0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n$ from the point of view of evolution equations using for X , a Banach space, the space $L^2(0, T; X)$ of X -valued square integrable functions on $(0, T)$ and the associated Sobolev space $H^1(0, T; X)$ of all $u \in L^2(0, T; X)$ with distributional derivative $\partial_t u \in L^2(0, T; X)$.

Definition 6.1. Let $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. A function

$$u \in H^1(0, T; W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*) \cap L^2(0, T; W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$$

is called weak solution to [\(6-1\)](#) if $u(0) = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^T -\langle u, \partial_t \phi \rangle_2 + \mathcal{E}_{\alpha,A(t)}(u, \phi) \, dt \\ = \int_0^T \langle f, \phi \rangle_2 \, dt \quad (\phi \in C_0^\infty((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)), \end{aligned} \quad (6-2)$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ denotes the inner product on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

- Remark 6.2.** (i) Since $W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Hilbert space, the solution space for u above embeds into the continuous functions $C([0, T]; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and hence the requirement $u(0) = 0$ makes sense [Showalter 1997, Proposition III.1.2].
- (ii) $C_0^\infty((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $L^2(0, T; W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, by smooth truncation and convolution. Thus, the integrated Equation (6-2) precisely means that u satisfies the parabolic equation in (6-1) almost everywhere on $(0, T)$ as an equality in $W^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$, which contains $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

By a famous result of Lions, the Cauchy problem (6-1) has a unique weak solution u for every $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. See [Dautray and Lions 1992, p. 513; Dier and Zacher 2017, Theorem 6.1] for the case of function spaces over the complex numbers. The following self-improvement property is the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the unique weak solution to (6-1) satisfies*

$$u \in H^1(0, T; W^{\alpha-\varepsilon,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*) \cap L^2(0, T; W^{\alpha+\varepsilon,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)).$$

Moreover, for some $s > \alpha$ and $p > 2$ it holds that

$$u \in W^{s/(2\alpha),p}(0, T; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L^p(0, T; W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

that is,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(t, x)|^p dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^T \int_0^T \frac{|u(t, x) - u(s, x)|^p}{|t - s|^{1+sp/(2\alpha)}} ds dt dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & + \left(\int_0^T \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(t, x) - u(t, y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \lesssim e^T \left(\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(t, x)|^2 dx dt \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (6-3) \end{aligned}$$

The values of ε, s, p and the implicit constant in (6-3) depend only on λ, n, α .

- Remark 6.4.** (i) Since $sp > 2\alpha$, the boundedness of the second integral in (6-3) entails, in particular, $u \in C^{\gamma}([0, T]; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n))$ with Hölder exponent $\gamma = \frac{sp}{2\alpha} - 1$, see for example [Simon 1990, Cor. 26].
- (ii) The largest possible value $\varepsilon = \alpha$ with $W^{0,2}(\mathbb{R}^n) := L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ would mean *maximal regularity* because all three functions in the parabolic equation were in the same space $L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. See [Arendt et al. 2017] for further background and (counter-)examples.

For the proof, we shall apply the same scheme as in the stationary case, see Sections 3 and 4.

6A. Definition of the parabolic Dirichlet form. One of the immediate challenges in moving from the elliptic operator to the parabolic operator is the lack of coercivity of the operator $\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$. However, we can rely on the *hidden coercivity* introduced in this context in [Dier and Zacher 2017] (see also [Kaplan 1966]). This requires us to study the fractional parabolic equation for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ first, that is,

$$\partial_t u(t) + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} u(t) = f(t),$$

where weak solutions are in the sense of Definition 6.1, but by replacing $(0, T)$ with $\mathbb{R}$ and of course removing the initial condition. Note that we can simply extend the coefficients by $A(t, x, y) := 1$ if $t \notin [0, T]$ since we are not assuming any regularity.

For simplicity, put $H := L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $V := W^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the Fourier transform in t on the vector-valued space $L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)$ and define the *half-order time derivative* $D_t^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and the *Hilbert transform* H_t through the Fourier symbols $|\tau|^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $-i \operatorname{sgn}(\tau)$, respectively. They are crafted to factorize $\partial_t = D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Next, we write $H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}; H)$ for the Hilbert space of all $u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)$ such that $D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)$ and define the parabolic *energy space*

$$\mathbb{E} := H^{\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbb{R}; H) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}; V)$$

equipped with the Hilbertian norm $\|u\|_{\mathbb{E}} := (\|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}; V)}^2 + \|D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. It allows one to define $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ as a bounded operator $\mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^*$ via

$$\langle (1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})u, v \rangle := \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle u, v \rangle_2 + \langle H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u, D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} v \rangle_2 + \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}(u, v) dt, \quad (6-4)$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_2$ denotes the inner product on $H = L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We state our substitute for Lemma 3.1 in the parabolic case. It is an extension of Theorem 3.1 in [Dier and Zacher 2017].

Lemma 6.5. *The operator $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^*$ is bounded and invertible. Its norm and the norm of its inverse can be bounded only in terms of λ . Moreover, given $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)$, $u := (1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})^{-1} f$ is a weak solution to $\partial_t u + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} u = f - u$ on $\mathbb{R}^{1+n}$.*

Proof. The $\mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^*$ boundedness of $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A}$ is clear by definition. Next, for the invertibility, the form

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{\delta}(u, v) \\ &:= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle u, (1 + \delta H_t)v \rangle_2 + \langle H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u, D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 + \delta H_t)v \rangle_2 + \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}(u, (1 + \delta H_t)v) dt \end{aligned}$$

for $u, v \in \mathbb{E}$, is bounded and satisfies an accretivity bound for $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small, for example $\delta := \lambda^2/2$. Indeed, from boundedness and ellipticity of $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}$

uniformly in t (see [Section 3](#)) and the fact that the Hilbert transform is L^2 -isometric and skew-adjoint,

$$\operatorname{Re} a_\delta(u, u) \geq \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)}^2 + \delta \|D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u\|_2^2 + (\lambda - \lambda^{-1} \delta) \int_{\mathbb{R}} [u(t, \cdot)]_{\alpha, 2}^2 dt \geq \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \|u\|_{\mathbb{E}}^2.$$

As

$$\langle (1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})u, (1 + \delta H_t)v \rangle = a_\delta(u, v), \quad (u, v \in \mathbb{E}),$$

and since $(1 + \delta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1 + \delta H_t)$ is isometric on $\mathbb{E}$ as is seen using its symbol

$$(1 + \delta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}(1 - i\delta \operatorname{sgn} \tau),$$

it follows from the Lax–Milgram lemma that $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ is invertible from $\mathbb{E}$ onto $\mathbb{E}^*$. Finally, given $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; H) \subset \mathbb{E}$ we can define $u := (1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})^{-1} f$ and have by definition

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u, D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} v \rangle_2 + \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}(u, v) dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle f - u, v \rangle_2 dt \quad (v \in \mathbb{E}).$$

Since for $v \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ we can undo the factorization $\langle H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u, D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} v \rangle_2 = -\langle u, \partial_t v \rangle$, we see that u is a weak solution to $\partial_t u + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} u = f - u$. $\square$

Remark 6.6. Skew-adjointness of the Hilbert transform and ellipticity of each sesquilinear form $\mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ yield $\operatorname{Re} \langle (\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})u, u \rangle \geq 0$ for every $u \in \mathbb{E}$ and by the previous lemma $1 + (\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}) : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^*$ is invertible. By definition, this means that $\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ can be defined as a *maximal accretive operator* in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ with maximal domain $\mathbb{D} := \{u \in \mathbb{E} : (\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)})u \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})\}$.

In order to proceed, we need to link the parabolic energy space $\mathbb{E}$ and the sesquilinear form on the right-hand side of (6-4) with a Dirichlet form on fractional Sobolev spaces as in [Section 3](#). To this end, note that for $u, v \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; H)$ we obtain from Plancherel's theorem applied to the integral in s ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{\langle u(s+h) - u(s), v(s+h) - v(s) \rangle_2}{|h|^2} ds dh \\ &= \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{|e^{-ih\tau} - 1|^2}{|h|^2} \langle \mathcal{F}u(\tau), \mathcal{F}v(\tau) \rangle_2 d\tau dh = 2\pi \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u(t), D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} v(t) \rangle_2 dt, \end{aligned}$$

where in the second step we evaluated the well-known integral in h to $2\pi|\tau|$. This calculation is understood in the sense that for $u = v$ the left-hand side is finite if and only if the right-hand side is defined and finite and if both u and v have this property, then equality above holds true. Consequently, $\partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ is the operator

associated with the *parabolic Dirichlet form*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}_{\alpha, A(t)}(u, v) &:= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \langle H_t D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} u, D_t^{\frac{1}{2}} v \rangle_2 + \mathcal{E}_{\alpha, A(t)}(u, v) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{(H_t u(t, x) - H_t u(s, x)) \cdot \overline{(v(t, x) - v(s, x))}}{|t - s|^2} ds dt dx \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} A(t, x, y) \frac{(u(t, x) - u(t, y)) \cdot \overline{(v(t, x) - v(t, y))}}{|x - y|^{n+2\alpha}} dx dy dt, \end{aligned}$$

defined so far for $u, v \in \mathbb{E}$. Here, $H_t u(\cdot, x)$ is understood as the Hilbert transform of $u(\cdot, x) \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ for almost every fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

6B. Analysis of the parabolic Dirichlet form. The spaces “near” $\mathbb{E}$ to examine are determined by the definition of the parabolic Dirichlet form: For $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $s \in (0, 1) \cap (0, 2\alpha)$ we let $\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ consist of all functions $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ with finite seminorm

$$\begin{aligned} \|u\|_{s,p} &:= \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \iint_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{|u(t, x) - u(s, x)|^p}{|t - s|^{1+sp/(2\alpha)}} ds dt dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|u(t, x) - u(t, y)|^p}{|x - y|^{n+sp}} dx dy dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

and put $\|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})} := \|\cdot\|_p + \|\cdot\|_{s,p}$. Again, smooth truncation and convolution yields that $C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ is dense in any of these spaces. Often we shall write more suggestively

$$\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) = \mathbf{W}^{s/(2\alpha),p}(\mathbb{R}; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}; \mathbf{W}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)),$$

where the vector-valued fractional Sobolev spaces are defined as their scalar-valued counterpart upon replacing absolute values by norms. But as

$$\mathbf{W}^{s/(2\alpha),p}(\mathbb{R}; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)) = L^p(\mathbb{R}^n; \mathbf{W}^{s/(2\alpha),p}(\mathbb{R}))$$

in virtue of Tonelli’s theorem, all fractional Sobolev embeddings stated for the scalar-valued space $\mathbf{W}^{s/(2\alpha),p}(\mathbb{R})$ remain valid for $\mathbf{W}^{s/(2\alpha),p}(\mathbb{R}; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Note the scaling in the spaces $\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ adapted to the fractional parabolic equation: one time derivative accounts for 2α spatial derivatives.

By what we have seen before, $\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{\alpha,2}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) = \mathbb{E}$ up to equivalent norms and hence $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ is invertible from that space onto its antidual by [Lemma 6.5](#). The following mapping properties are then proved by Hölder’s inequality exactly as their elliptic counterpart, [Lemma 3.2](#), on making the additional observation that $H_t : \mathbf{W}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbf{W}^{s,p}(\mathbb{R})$ is bounded. Indeed, this is immediate from the equivalent

norm (2-1) on $W^{s,p}(\mathbb{R})$ since the Hilbert transform commutes with convolutions and is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R})$.

Lemma 6.7. *Let $s, s' \in (0, 1)$ and $p, p' \in (1, \infty)$ satisfy*

$$s + s' = 2\alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1.$$

Then $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)}$ extends from $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by density to a bounded operator $\mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s',p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})^$.*

Remark 6.8. The extensions obtained above are also denoted by $1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A}$ and a comment analogous to Remark 3.3 applies.

Hence, the only ingredient missing in our recipe for self-improvement is the complex interpolation identity replacing (3-3). This can be obtained from [Dachkovski 2003] as follows. We define the vector of anisotropy $\mathbf{v}$ and the mean smoothness γ by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v} &:= \left(\frac{2\alpha(1+n)}{n+2\alpha}, \frac{1+n}{n+2\alpha}, \dots, \frac{1+n}{n+2\alpha} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^{1+n}, \\ \gamma &:= \frac{(1+n)}{n+2\alpha} s \in (0, 1) \quad \text{for } s \in (0, 1) \cap (0, 2\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Then, [Dachkovski 2003, Theorem 6.2] identifies $\mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ up to equivalent norms with the *anisotropic Besov space* $B_{p,p}^{\gamma,\mathbf{v}}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$. In turn, this space is defined in [Dachkovski 2003] exactly as the ordinary Besov space $B_{p,p}^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ in Section 2, upon replacing the scalar multiplication $2^j x = (2^j x_0, \dots, 2^j x_n)$ on $\mathbb{R}^{1+n}$ by the anisotropic multiplication $2^{vj} x := (2^{v_0 j} x_0, \dots, 2^{v_n j} x_n)$, where $j \in \mathbb{R}$ and subscripts indicate coordinates of $(n+1)$ -vectors, and the Euclidean norm $|x|$ by the anisotropic norm $|x|_v$ defined as the unique positive number σ such that $\sum_j x_j^2 / \sigma^{2v_j} = 1$. With these modifications, $B_{p,p}^{\gamma,\mathbf{v}}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ is the collection of all $u \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ with finite norm

$$\|u\|_{B_{p,p}^{\gamma,\mathbf{v}}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})} := \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{j\gamma p} \|\phi_j * u\|_p^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty.$$

Note that this norm now reads exactly as the one in (2-1) on the anisotropic space $B_{p,p}^\gamma(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ because the anisotropy $\mathbf{v}$ is only present in the now anisotropic dyadic decomposition $1 = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}(\phi_j)(\xi)$. With this particular structure of the norms, complex interpolation works by abstract results exactly as outlined before in Section 3, see again [Bergh and L fstr m 1976, Theorem 6.4.5(6) and Corollary 4.5.2]. Thus, we have

$$\left[\mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s_0,p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n), \mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s_1,p_1}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) \right]_\theta = \mathbb{W}_\alpha^{s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

for $p_0, p_1 \in (1, \infty)$, $s_0, s_1 \in (0, 1) \cap (0, 2\alpha)$ and the analogous identity for the antidual spaces both up to equivalent norms with p, s given as before by $1/p =$

$(1 - \theta)/p_0 + \theta/p_1$ and $s = (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1$. We do not insist on uniformity of the equivalence constants as in [Section 3](#) and leave the care of checking it to interested readers.

This interpolation identity and [Lemma 6.7](#) set the stage to apply Shneiberg's result as in the proof of [Proposition 3.4](#) to deduce

Proposition 6.9. *Fix any line ℓ passing through $(\alpha, \frac{1}{2})$ in the $(s, 1/p)$ -plane. There exists $\varepsilon > 0$ depending on ℓ, λ, n , such that for $(s, 1/p) \in \ell$ with $|s - \alpha|, |p - 2| < \varepsilon$ and s', p' satisfying $s + s' = 2\alpha$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, the operator*

$$1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} : \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})^*$$

is invertible and the inverse agrees with the one obtained for $s = \alpha, p = 2$ on their common domain of definition.

6C. Higher differentiability and integrability result. We still need a lemma making [Proposition 6.9](#) applicable in the L^2 -setting of our main result.

Lemma 6.10. *Suppose $s \in (\alpha, 2\alpha)$, $p \in [2, \infty)$ and let $s + s' = 2\alpha, 1/p + 1/p' = 1$. If $2/p \geq 1 - s'/n$, then $L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)) \subset \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})^*$ with continuous inclusion.*

Proof. Since $p's' < 2\alpha < 2 \leq n$ by assumption, we can infer from [Lemma 4.2](#) the continuous embedding

$$\mathbb{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \quad \left(\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{s'}{n} \leq \frac{1}{q} \leq \frac{1}{p'} \right).$$

Likewise, by the vector valued analog of [Lemma 4.2](#) (see the beginning of [Section 6B](#)) we have

$$\mathbb{W}^{s'/(2\alpha), p'}(\mathbb{R}; L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \subset L^r(\mathbb{R}; L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \quad \left(\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{s'}{2\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{r} \leq \frac{1}{p'} \right)$$

Now, the additional condition $2/p \geq 1 - s'/n$ along with $2\alpha < n$ precisely guarantees that we can take $q = p = r$ and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}) \\ &= \mathbb{W}^{s'/(2\alpha), p'}(\mathbb{R}; L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{W}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \subset L^p(\mathbb{R}; L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n)) \cap L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}; L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)). \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the convex combinations $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1-\theta}{p} + \frac{\theta}{p'} = \frac{1-\theta}{p'} + \frac{\theta}{p}$ for $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$, standard embeddings for mixed Lebesgue spaces imply that the right-hand space is continuously included in $L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$, see for example [\[Bergh and Löfström 1976, Theorems 5.1 and 5.2\]](#). The claim follows by duality with respect to the inner product on $L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 6.3. Let $f \in L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$. Since uniqueness is known, only existence of a weak solution to (6-1) with the stated properties is a concern. To this end, we shall argue as in [\[Dier and Zacher 2017\]](#) by restriction from the real line, where we know how to improve regularity.

We extend $A(t, x, y) := 1$ and $f(t) := 0$ for $t \notin [0, T]$. Then, $g(t) := e^{-t} f(t) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and thus [Lemma 6.5](#) furnishes

$$v := (1 + \partial_t + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A})^{-1} g \in \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n}),$$

which is a weak solution to

$$\partial_t v(t) + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} v(t) = e^{-t} f(t) - v(t) \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}).$$

In particular, v is a continuous function on $\mathbb{R}$ with values in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [Remark 6.2\(i\)](#)). We claim $v(0) = 0$. Indeed, $t \mapsto \|v(t)\|_2^2$ is absolutely continuous with derivative $\frac{d}{dt} \|v(t)\|_2^2 = 2 \operatorname{Re} \langle \partial_t v(t), v(t) \rangle$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the $\mathbb{W}^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^* - \mathbb{W}^{\alpha, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ duality [[Showalter 1997](#), Proposition 1.2]. By (3-2),

$$\lambda \int_{-\infty}^0 \|v\|_{\alpha, 2}^2 dt \leq \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^0 \langle v + \mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} v, v \rangle dt = - \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^0 \langle \partial_t v, v \rangle dt = -\frac{1}{2} \|v(0)\|_2^2,$$

where we have used the equation for v along with $f(t) = 0$ for $t \in (-\infty, 0)$ in the second step. Thus, $\|v(0)\|_2 = 0$. The upshot is that the restriction of $e^t v(t)$ to $[0, T]$ is the unique weak solution u to the Cauchy problem (6-1) and it remains to prove the additional regularity.

Let $s > \alpha$, $p > 2$ sufficiently close to $\alpha, 2$, so that we have both [Lemma 6.10](#) and [Proposition 6.9](#) at our disposal. Defining s' and p' as usual, the former guarantees $g \in \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})^*$ and thus the latter yields $v \in \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s, p}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$. As we have $u(t) = e^t v(t)$ for $t \in [0, T]$, restricting to $[0, T]$ readily yields that the left-hand side of (6-3) is controlled by

$$e^T (\|v\|_p + \llbracket v \rrbracket_{s, p}) \lesssim e^T \|g\|_{\mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s', p'}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})^*} \lesssim e^T \|g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))} \lesssim e^T \|f\|_{L^2(0, T; L^2(\mathbb{R}^n))}$$

as claimed.

Repeating the same argument with $s > \alpha$ and $p = 2$ reveals $v \in \mathbb{W}_{\alpha}^{s, 2}(\mathbb{R}^{1+n})$ and in particular $u \in L^2(0, T; \mathbb{W}^{\alpha+\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$, where $\varepsilon := s - \alpha > 0$. By Hölder's inequality this also implies $u \in L^2(0, T; \mathbb{W}^{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*)$. Moreover, from the equation for u since $\mathcal{L}_{\alpha, A(t)} : \mathbb{W}^{\alpha+\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathbb{W}^{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*$ is bounded by λ^{-1} uniformly in t due to [Lemma 3.2](#), we deduce

$$\left| \int_0^T -\langle u, \partial_t \phi \rangle_2 dt \right| \leq \int_0^T \|f(t)\|_2 \|\phi(t)\|_2 + \lambda^{-1} \|u(t)\|_{\alpha+\varepsilon, 2} \|\phi(t)\|_{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2} dt$$

for all $\phi \in C_0^\infty((0, T) \times \mathbb{R}^n)$. By density, see [Remark 6.2](#), this remains true for $\phi \in H^1(0, T; \mathbb{W}^{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n))$ and we conclude $u \in H^1(0, T; \mathbb{W}^{\alpha-\varepsilon, 2}(\mathbb{R}^n)^*)$ as required. $\square$

Appendix: Shneiberg's stability theorem

We provide a self-contained proof of a *quantitative* version of Shneiberg's stability theorem. Quantitative bounds are often required in applications but up to now have not appeared explicitly in the literature. In principle, both the original proof [Shneiberg 1974] and the generalization to quasi-Banach spaces [Kalton and Mitrea 1998] allow one to track parameters.

We need to recall some essentials on complex interpolation theory beforehand. For general background we refer to [Bergh and Löfström 1976; Triebel 1983]. An *interpolation couple* $\bar{X} = (X_0, X_1)$ consists of two complex Banach spaces X_0, X_1 that both are included in the same linear Hausdorff space. In this case their sum $X_0 + X_1$ with norm

$$\|x\|_{X_0+X_1} = \inf\{\|x_0\|_{X_0} + \|x_1\|_{X_1} : x = x_0 + x_1\}$$

is a well-defined Banach space. Let now $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \operatorname{Re} z < 1\}$ be the open unit strip in the complex plane. The space $F(X_0, X_1)$ consists of all bounded continuous functions $f : \bar{S} \rightarrow X_0 + X_1$ that are holomorphic in S and whose restrictions to the boundary lines $i\mathbb{R}$ and $1+i\mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions with values in X_0 and X_1 that vanish at infinity, respectively. By the maximum principle, $F(X_0, X_1)$ becomes a Banach space for the norm

$$\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} = \max\left\{\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|f(it)\|_{X_0}, \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|f(1+it)\|_{X_1}\right\}.$$

Given $\theta \in (0, 1)$, the *complex interpolation space* $X_\theta = [X_0, X_1]_\theta$ consists of those $x \in X_0 + X_1$ that arise as $x = f(\theta)$ for some $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$. It is complete for the norm

$$\|f\|_{X_\theta} = \inf\{\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} : f(\theta) = x\}.$$

These spaces have the following interpolation property. Suppose $\bar{X} = (X_0, X_1)$ and $\bar{Y} = (Y_0, Y_1)$ are interpolation couples and the same linear operator T is bounded $X_0 \rightarrow Y_0$ and $X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ with norms M_0 and M_1 , respectively. Then T can be viewed as an operator $X_0 + X_1 \rightarrow Y_0 + Y_1$ and it maps X_θ boundedly into Y_θ with norm at most $M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta$. We shall write $T \in \mathcal{L}(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$ in this situation.

Theorem A.1 (quantitative Shneiberg theorem). *Let $\bar{X} = (X_0, X_1)$ and $\bar{Y} = (Y_0, Y_1)$ be interpolation couples and $T \in \mathcal{L}(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$. Suppose for some $\theta^* \in (0, 1)$ the lower bound*

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_{\theta^*}} \geq \kappa \|x\|_{X_{\theta^*}} \quad (x \in X_{\theta^*})$$

holds for some $\kappa > 0$. Then the following hold true:

- (i) *Given $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{4}$, the lower bound*

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_\theta} \geq \varepsilon \kappa \|x\|_{X_\theta} \quad (x \in X_\theta)$$

holds provided

$$|\theta - \theta^*| \leq \frac{\kappa(1 - 4\varepsilon) \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}}{3\kappa + 6M},$$

where $M = \max_{j=0,1} \|T\|_{X_j \rightarrow Y_j}$.

- (ii) If $T : X_{\theta^*} \rightarrow Y_{\theta^*}$ is invertible, then the same is true for $T : X_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ if θ is as in (i). The inverse mappings agree on $X_\theta \cap X_{\theta^*}$ and their norms are bounded by $1/(\varepsilon\kappa)$.

Remark A.2. Qualitatively speaking, (ii) means that the set of parameters θ for which $T : X_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ is an isomorphism is open in $(0, 1)$.

Consistency of the inverse as stated in part (ii) is a general feature of complex interpolation [Kalton et al. 2007, Theorem 8.1]. Here, we are only concerned with the other assertions. Strictly speaking, the latter article is limited to couples whose intersection is dense in both members but this becomes important only if one wishes to consider *quasi*-Banach spaces. For example, [Kalton et al. 2007, Theorem 8.1] needs that $X_0 \cap X_1$ is dense in all spaces $[X_0, X_1]_\theta$, $\theta \in (0, 1)$. In turn, this holds for Banach spaces X_0, X_1 as above [Bergh and Löfström 1976, Theorem 4.2.2].

Reversing the order of statements, we begin with proving stability of ontoeness with respect to the interpolation parameter θ .

Lemma A.3 (stability of ontoeness). *Let $\bar{X} = (X_0, X_1)$ and $\bar{Y} = (Y_0, Y_1)$ be interpolation couples and let $T \in \mathcal{L}(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$. Suppose that $T : X_{\theta^*} \rightarrow Y_{\theta^*}$ is invertible for some $\theta^* \in (0, 1)$ and let $\kappa > 0$ be such that $\|T^{-1}\|_{Y_{\theta^*} \rightarrow X_{\theta^*}} \leq 1/\kappa$. If $\theta \in (0, 1)$ satisfies*

$$|\theta - \theta^*| < \frac{\kappa \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}}{\kappa + \max_{j=0,1} \|T\|_{X_j \rightarrow Y_j}}, \quad (\text{A-1})$$

then $T : X_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ is onto.

For the proof we need:

Lemma A.4. *Let $T : X \rightarrow Y$ be a bounded linear operator between Banach spaces X and Y . If there are constants $0 < c < 1$ and $C > 0$ such that for every y in the unit sphere of Y there exists $x \in X$ with $\|x\|_X \leq C$ and $\|y - Tx\|_Y \leq c$, then T is onto.*

Proof. Given $y \in Y$, we apply the hypotheses inductively to construct a sequence $(x_n)_n$ such that for all $n = 0, 1, \dots$ we have

$$\|x_n\|_X \leq Cc^{n-1}\|y\|_Y \quad \text{and} \quad \|y - \sum_{j=1}^n Tx_j\|_Y \leq c^n\|y\|_Y.$$

By the first property $x = \sum_{n=1}^\infty x_n$ exists and by the second one $Tx = y$ as required. $\square$

Proof of Lemma A.3. Pick $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $(1 + \varepsilon)^2 |\theta - \theta^*|$ is still smaller than the right-hand side of (A-1). Let us see how we can apply Lemma A.4 to $T : X_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$. We fix y in the unit sphere of Y_θ . By definition of complex interpolation we find $g \in F(Y_0, Y_1)$ such that

$$g(\theta) = y, \quad \|g\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)} \leq (1 + \varepsilon). \quad (\text{A-2})$$

Likewise, since $g(\theta^*) \in Y_{\theta^*}$ and $T^{-1}g(\theta^*) \in X_{\theta^*}$, there exists $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$ such that

$$Tf(\theta^*) = g(\theta^*), \quad \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|T^{-1}g(\theta^*)\|_{X_{\theta^*}}. \quad (\text{A-3})$$

We complete the proof by showing that $x = f(\theta) \in X_\theta$ fits the assumptions of Lemma A.4.

To this end, we first use (A-2) and (A-3) to give

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\|_{X_\theta} &\leq \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|T^{-1}g(\theta^*)\|_{X_{\theta^*}} \\ &\leq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{\kappa} \|g(\theta^*)\|_{Y_{\theta^*}} \leq \frac{(1 + \varepsilon)^2}{\kappa}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A-4})$$

independently of y . In order to estimate the norm of $y - Tx$, we use the auxiliary function

$$h(z) := \begin{cases} \frac{g(z) - Tf(z)}{z - \theta^*} & \text{for } z \neq \theta^*, \\ g'(\theta^*) - Tf'(\theta^*) & \text{for } z = \theta^*, \end{cases}$$

defined on the closure of the unit strip S . As we have $Tf(\theta^*) = g(\theta^*)$, we can conclude by Riemann's removable singularity theorem that h is holomorphic in S with values in $Y_0 + Y_1$. We even have $h \in F(Y_0, Y_1)$ by the choices of f and g and since $T \in \mathcal{L}(\bar{X}, \bar{Y})$. From $y - Tx = (\theta - \theta^*)h(\theta)$ we obtain

$$\|y - Tx\|_{Y_\theta} \leq |\theta - \theta^*| \|h\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)} \leq \frac{|\theta - \theta^*|}{\min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}} \|g - Tf\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)}.$$

Abbreviating $M := \max_{j=0,1} \|T\|_{X_j \rightarrow Y_j}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|g - Tf\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)} &\leq \|g\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)} + M \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} \\ &\leq (1 + \varepsilon)^2 \frac{\kappa + M}{\kappa}, \end{aligned}$$

where the second step is due to (A-2) and the comparison between the second and the last term in (A-4). Combining the previous two estimates, we get a bound for $\|y - Tx\|_{Y_\theta}$ that is independent of y and strictly smaller than 1 precisely by the definition of ε at the beginning of the proof. $\square$

Stability of the lower bound in part (i) of Theorem A.1 will follow from a variant of the Schwarz lemma from complex analysis.

Lemma A.5. *Let (X_0, X_1) be an interpolation couple and $\theta^* \in (0, 1)$. Let $r \leq \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}/2$. If $|\theta - \theta^*| \leq r$, then*

$$\|f(\theta)\|_{X_\theta} \geq \frac{1}{2} \|f(\theta^*)\|_{X_{\theta^*}} - \frac{|\theta - \theta^*|}{2r} \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}$$

for each $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume $\theta \neq \theta^*$. We fix $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$. By definition of complex interpolation we have $f(\theta) \in X_\theta$. Let us consider any other $g \in F(X_0, X_1)$ satisfying $g(\theta) = f(\theta)$. As in the proof of [Lemma A.3](#) the function

$$h(z) := \begin{cases} \frac{f(z) - g(z)}{z - \theta} & \text{for } z \neq \theta, \\ f'(\theta) - g'(\theta) & \text{for } z = \theta, \end{cases}$$

turns out to belong to $F(X_0, X_1)$. For $z \in i\mathbb{R}$ we have $|z - \theta| \geq \theta \geq \theta^* - r \geq r$ by assumption. The same bound holds for $z \in 1 + i\mathbb{R}$. By the definition of the norm on $F(X_0, X_1)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|h\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} &\leq \frac{1}{r} \|f - g\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{r} \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} + \frac{1}{r} \|g\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}. \end{aligned}$$

The upshot is that the norm of $f(\theta^*)$ in X_{θ^*} can be estimated via h since we have $(\theta^* - \theta)h(\theta^*) = f(\theta^*) - g(\theta^*)$. Due to $|\theta - \theta^*| \leq r$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|f(\theta^*)\|_{X_{\theta^*}} &\leq \|g + (\theta^* - \theta)h\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} \\ &\leq 2\|g\|_{F(X_0, X_1)} + \frac{|\theta - \theta^*|}{r} \|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}. \end{aligned}$$

This inequality has been established for every $g \in F(X_0, X_1)$ satisfying $g(\theta) = f(\theta)$. On passing to the infimum we can replace $\|g\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}$ by $\|f(\theta)\|_{X_\theta}$ on the right-hand side and the claim follows. $\square$

Proof of Theorem A.1. Let $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and assume $|\theta - \theta^*| \leq r$, where $r > 0$ will be subject to several restrictions culminating in the one alluded in the theorem. For brevity we put again $M := \max_{j=0,1} \|T\|_{X_j \rightarrow Y_j}$. The argument is in two steps: First we prove a lower bound for T on Y_θ and then we adjust parameters to prove the two assertions.

Step 1: A lower bound for T . Let $x \in X_\theta$ and pick $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$ such that $f(\theta) = x$. Then $Tf \in F(Y_0, Y_1)$ satisfies $Tf(\theta) = Tx \in Y_\theta$ and $\|Tf\|_{F(Y_0, Y_1)} \leq M\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}$. We require $r \leq \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}/2$ in order to bring into play [Lemma A.5](#), which

in turn provides the bound

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_\theta} = \|Tf(\theta)\|_{Y_\theta} \geq \frac{1}{2}\|Tf(\theta^*)\|_{Y_{\theta^*}} - \frac{M|\theta - \theta^*|}{2r}\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}.$$

As we have $f(\theta^*) \in X_{\theta^*}$, the assumption on T implies

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_\theta} \geq \frac{\kappa}{2}\|f(\theta^*)\|_{X_{\theta^*}} - \frac{M|\theta - \theta^*|}{2r}\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}.$$

In order to get rid of $f(\theta^*)$, let us require $r \leq \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}/3$ because then we have $r \leq \min\{\theta, 1 - \theta\}/2$. In turn, this allows us to reapply [Lemma A.5](#) with the roles of θ and θ^* interchanged to the effect that

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_\theta} \geq \frac{\kappa}{2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\|f(\theta)\|_{X_\theta} - \frac{|\theta - \theta^*|}{2r}\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}\right) - \frac{M|\theta - \theta^*|}{2r}\|f\|_{F(X_0, X_1)}.$$

Since we have obtained this estimate under the restriction $r \leq \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}/3$ for every $f \in F(X_0, X_1)$ satisfying $f(\theta) = x$, we can pass to the infimum and conclude

$$\|Tx\|_{Y_\theta} \geq \left(\frac{\kappa}{4} - |\theta - \theta^*|\frac{\kappa + 2M}{4r}\right)\|x\|_{X_\theta}.$$

Step 2: Adjusting parameters. If $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{1}{4}$, then summa summarum Step 1 yields the required lower bound provided

$$|\theta - \theta^*| \leq r \leq \frac{1}{3} \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\}, \quad \frac{\kappa}{4} - |\theta - \theta^*|\frac{\kappa + 2M}{4r} \geq \varepsilon\kappa.$$

These conditions collapse to

$$|\theta - \theta^*| \leq r \frac{\kappa(1 - 4\varepsilon)}{\kappa + 2M} \leq \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\} \frac{\kappa(1 - 4\varepsilon)}{3\kappa + 6M}$$

as claimed in (i). Finally, if $T : X_{\theta^*} \rightarrow Y_{\theta^*}$ is an isomorphism, then

$$\|T^{-1}\|_{Y_{\theta^*} \rightarrow X_{\theta^*}} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa}.$$

Consequently, [Lemma A.4](#) guarantees that $T : X_\theta \rightarrow Y_\theta$ remains onto provided

$$|\theta - \theta^*| < \min\{\theta^*, 1 - \theta^*\} \frac{\kappa}{\kappa + M}$$

and this is a larger interval than the one obtained for the lower bound. $\square$

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PASCAL AUSCHER:

pascal.auscher@math.u-psud.fr

Laboratoire de Mathématique d'Orsay, Université de Paris-Sud, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay,
91405 Orsay, France

and

Laboratoire Amiénois de Mathématiques Fondamentales et Appliquées, UMR 7352 du CNRS,
Université de Picardie-Jules Verne, 80039 Amiens, France

SIMON BORTZ:

bortz010@umn.edu

School of Mathematics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455, United States

MORITZ EGERT:

moritz.egert@math.u-psud.fr

Laboratoire de Mathématiques d'Orsay, Université Paris-Sud, CNRS, Université Paris-Saclay,
91405 Orsay, France

OLLI SAARI:

olli.saari@aalto.fi

Department of Mathematics and Systems Analysis, Aalto University, P.O. Box 11100,
FI-00076 Aalto, Finland

and

Mathematical Institute, University of Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany