

On the $1/H$ -flow by p -Laplace approximation: new estimates via fake distances under Ricci lower bounds

Luciano Mari

Marco Rigoli

Alberto G. Setti

Dipartimento di Matematica, Università degli Studi di Torino,
Via Carlo Alberto 10, 10123 Torino (Italy)
E-mail: luciano.mari@unito.it

Dipartimento di Matematica, Università degli Studi di Milano,
Via Saldini 50, I-20133 Milano (Italy)
E-mail: marco.rigoli55@gmail.com

Dipartimento di Scienza e Alta Tecnologia, Università degli Studi dell'Insubria,
Via Valleggio 11, I-22100 Como (Italy)
E-mail: alberto.setti@uninsubria.it

Abstract

In this paper we show the existence of weak solutions $w : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the inverse mean curvature flow starting from a relatively compact set (possibly, a point) on a large class of manifolds satisfying Ricci lower bounds. Under natural assumptions, we obtain sharp estimates for the growth of w and for the mean curvature of its level sets, which are well behaved with respect to Gromov-Hausdorff convergence. The construction follows R. Moser's approximation procedure via the p -Laplace equation, and relies on new gradient and decay estimates for p -harmonic capacity potentials, notably for the kernel \mathcal{G}_p of Δ_p . These bounds, stable as $p \rightarrow 1$, are achieved by studying fake distances associated to capacity potentials and Green kernels. We conclude by investigating some basic isoperimetric properties of the level sets of w .

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1 Introduction

Notational agreements. We set $\mathbb{R}^+ \doteq (0, \infty)$, $\mathbb{R}_0^+ \doteq [0, \infty)$. Given two positive functions $f, g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we say that $f \asymp g$ on U if $C^{-1}f \leq g \leq Cf$ on U for some constant $C > 0$, while we use \sim to denote the usual asymptotic relation. Given sets U, Ω , we write $U \Subset \Omega$ to denote that U has compact closure in Ω .

The inverse mean curvature flow (IMCF) is an effective tool to study the geometry of manifolds M whose behaviour at infinity is controlled in a precise way. This is the case, remarkably, of asymptotically flat and hyperbolic manifolds in general relativity. The purpose of the present paper is to show the existence of weak solutions of the IMCF, with sharp estimates, on complete manifolds $(M^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ only satisfying mild conditions at infinity, making the tool amenable to study the geometry in the large of manifolds with a Ricci lower bound. In fact, we only impose a lower bound on the Ricci curvature, together with the validity of (weighted) Sobolev inequalities or some lower bound on the volume of balls centered at a fixed origin. In particular, no control on the sectional curvature is needed, a feature that makes our techniques robust enough, for instance, to pass to limits with respect to pointed Gromov-Hausdorff convergence and produce an IMCF on Ricci limit spaces.

Classically, a family of two sided hypersurfaces $F : [0, T] \times \Sigma^{m-1} \rightarrow M^m$ evolves by IMCF provided that

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \frac{\nu_t}{\mathcal{H}_t}, \quad (1.1)$$

where ν_t is a choice of unit normal to $\Sigma_t = F(t, \Sigma)$ and $\mathcal{H}_t = \text{tr}_{\Sigma_t}(\nabla \nu_t)$ is the mean curvature in the direction $-\nu_t$, which is assumed to be positive at the initial time. The possible formation of singularities when $\inf_{\Sigma_t} \mathcal{H}_t \rightarrow 0$ prompted G. Huisken and T. Ilmanen [35] to introduce the notion of weak solutions to (1.1). The strategy is to look for a proper function $w : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ solving

$$\Delta_1 w \doteq \text{div} \left(\frac{\nabla w}{|\nabla w|} \right) = |\nabla w| \quad (1.2)$$

in a suitable weak sense, and to consider the sets $\Sigma_t = \partial\{w < t\}$. We recall that $w : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to be proper if its sublevel sets $\{w \leq t\}$ are compact for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In particular, Σ_t is also compact. If w is smooth and $|\nabla w| \neq 0$ on Σ_{t_0} , then locally around t_0 the family Σ_t is the unique smooth solution of (1.1), and the mean curvature $\mathcal{H}_t = |\nabla w|$ points in the direction of $-\nabla w$ (hence, every Σ_t has positive mean curvature). In [35], the authors defined a weak solution of the IMCF starting from a given relatively compact open subset Ω to be a function $w : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

- $w \in \text{Lip}_{\text{loc}}(M)$, $\Omega = \{w < 0\}$;
- for each $\phi \in \text{Lip}_{\text{loc}}(M \setminus \Omega)$ with $\phi - w \in M \setminus \overline{\Omega}$, and for each compact K containing the support of $\phi - w$,

$$\int_K |\nabla w| + w|\nabla w| \leq \int_K |\nabla \phi| + \phi|\nabla w|. \quad (1.3)$$

Subsolutions and supersolutions for (1.2) are defined accordingly, by requiring that (1.3) holds only for competitors ϕ satisfying $\phi \leq w$, respectively $\phi \geq w$. They correspond to weak solutions of $\Delta_1 w \geq |\nabla w|$, respectively $\Delta_1 w \leq |\nabla w|$. The following important existence result holds.

Theorem 1.1 ([35], Thm. 3.1). *Let M^m be a complete manifold and let $\Omega \Subset M$ be a relatively compact, open set with $\partial\Omega \in C^1$. If there exists a proper, Lip_{loc} weak subsolution \bar{w} of (1.2)*

defined outside of a relatively compact set, then there exists a proper solution w of the IMCF with initial condition Ω . This solution is unique in $M \setminus \Omega$.

The higher regularity of the flow was studied in [36]. As explained in [35, Thm 2.2], the properness of w guarantees its uniqueness. Theorem 1.1 was applied with remarkable success to study the Riemann Penrose inequality in the setting of asymptotically flat manifolds [35]. In this case, as well as for asymptotically conical or hyperbolic manifolds, the existence of a proper subsolution \bar{w} is easy to establish. However, on more general manifolds, barriers like \bar{w} are much harder to find: for instance, to produce a function \bar{w} of the form $\bar{w}(r)$, with r the distance from a smooth compact set K , the properness requirement forces the set $\mathcal{W} = \{x : \bar{w}'(r(x)) > 0\}$ to be non-empty. On \mathcal{W} , the inequality $\Delta_1 \bar{w} \geq |\nabla \bar{w}|$ becomes $\Delta r \geq \bar{w}'(r)$ which entails a bound for Δr from below. Comparison theorems then call for an upper bound for the sectional curvature, together with the fact that the normal exponential map from K be a diffeomorphism. Conditions of this type are available, for suitable K , in the above relevant classes of manifolds, while they are definitely too restrictive in the setting that we are going to consider.

A further reason that makes their result hard to use in our setting regards the convergence procedure to construct w , that is based on local C^1 estimates, independent of $\varepsilon > 0$, for solutions w_ε of the approximating problems

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla w_\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + |\nabla w_\varepsilon|^2}} \right) = \sqrt{\varepsilon^2 + |\nabla w_\varepsilon|^2} & \text{on } \{\bar{w} < L\} \\ w_\varepsilon = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad w_\varepsilon = L - 2 & \text{on } \partial\{\bar{w} < L\}, \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

where $L \in \mathbb{R}^+$ and ε is suitably small. The gradient estimate proved by the authors, that is,

$$|\nabla w(x)| \leq \sup_{\partial\Omega \cap B_r(x)} \mathcal{H}_+ + \frac{C(m)}{r} \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in M \setminus \Omega, \quad (1.5)$$

is restricted to radii r for which there exists $\rho \in C^2(B_r(x))$ touching from above, at x , the squared distance function r_x^2 from x and satisfying $\nabla^2 \rho \leq 3\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $B_r(x)$. To guarantee the existence of ρ and the validity of the above Hessian bound, assumptions stronger than a control on Ricci from below seem unavoidable. For instance, if $\rho = r_x^2$, the Hessian Comparison Theorem would require a sectional curvature lower bound. On the other hand, the arguments in [69, Prop. 1.3] and [37] could be used to construct ρ on manifolds with positive injectivity radius and satisfying a two-sided control on Ricci. To the best of our knowledge, local gradient estimates for mean curvature type equations like (1.4) assuming only a Ricci lower bound are still unknown, and the problem seems challenging.

For these reasons, we adopt a different strategy and follow the beautiful idea described by R. Moser in [56, 57, 58] to approximate the solution to (1.2) via solutions to the p -Laplace equation. Namely, given $\Omega \Subset M$ and $p > 1$, let u_p be the p -capacity potential of Ω , that is, the minimal positive solution to

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_p u_p \doteq \operatorname{div} (|\nabla u_p|^{p-2} \nabla u_p) = 0 & \text{on } M \setminus \bar{\Omega} \\ u_p = 1 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.6)$$

Under suitable conditions at infinity on M , $u_p \not\equiv 1$ and therefore $0 < u_p < 1$ on $M \setminus \bar{\Omega}$ by the

maximum principle. Changing variables according to $w_p = (1 - p) \log u_p$, we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_p w_p = |\nabla w_p|^p & \text{on } M \setminus \overline{\Omega}, \\ w_p = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad w_p > 0 \text{ on } M \setminus \overline{\Omega}. \end{cases} \quad (1.7)$$

The analogy between (1.2) and (1.7) suggests to construct w as a locally uniform limit of w_p as $p \rightarrow 1$. In this case, passing to the limit in the weak formulation of (1.7) one easily deduces that w is a weak solution of the IMCF, provided that it never vanishes. In [56], set in Euclidean space, the properness of w is achieved by means of suitable barriers. Moser's approach to existence was later extended by B. Kotschwar and L. Ni [46] on manifolds with a lower sectional curvature bound, notably on manifolds with asymptotically non-negative sectional curvature. Since here no barrier is available, the properness of w becomes a subtle issue, addressed via deep results by P. Li and L.F. Tam [50] and I. Holopainen [33]. The convergence to the solution as $p \rightarrow 1$ is based on a sharp local estimate for $|\nabla w_p|$, obtained in [46] by refining the Cheng-Yau's technique (see [15, 82, 52]) to apply to p -harmonic functions. However, if $p \neq 2$, it seems difficult to modify their argument, as well as those in [56], to avoid the requirement of a lower bound on the sectional curvature. Although some progress was recently made by different approaches, see [80, 74], this is still not enough for our purposes.

Our setting, the fake distance, and gradient estimates

In the present work, we investigate the existence of the IMCF on complete manifolds $(M^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ of dimension $m \geq 2$ satisfying the Ricci lower bound

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } M, \quad (1.8)$$

where r is the distance from some fixed origin $o \in M$ and $H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ is such that

$$H \geq 0 \quad \text{and is non-increasing on } \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (1.9)$$

We study the IMCF starting from a relatively compact, open set Ω with C^2 boundary, as well as the one starting from the origin o . The latter reveals to be particularly delicate in view of the singular nature of the initial data. A main technical tool is a new, sharp estimate for $|\nabla \log u|$, where u is a positive p -harmonic function defined on an open subset of M , with special attention to the case where the domain is the complement of o . To describe our results, we consider the model manifold M_h , which is diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^m with polar coordinates $(t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1}$ outside of the origin and with the radially symmetric metric

$$dt^2 + h(t)^2 d\theta^2,$$

where $d\theta^2$ is the round metric on \mathbb{S}^{m-1} and h solves

$$\begin{cases} h'' = Hh & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+, \\ h(0) = 0, \quad h'(0) = 1. \end{cases}$$

For instance, if $H(t) = 0$ then $h(t) = t$ and M_h is Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m , while if $H(t) = \kappa^2$ for a positive constant κ , then M_h is Hyperbolic space of curvature $-\kappa^2$. Denote by

$$v_h(t) = \omega_{m-1} h(t)^{m-1}$$

the volume of the sphere of radius t centered at the origin of M_h , ω_{m-1} being the volume of \mathbb{S}^{m-1} . Condition (1.8) allows us to relate M to M_h by means of standard comparison results, which will be extensively used in this paper.

Focusing on the singular case $\overline{\Omega} = \{o\}$ for ease of presentation, the role of the p -capacity potential in (1.6) is played by the minimal positive Green kernel \mathcal{G} of Δ_p with pole at o , which solves $\Delta_p \mathcal{G} = -\delta_o$ on M , where δ_o is the Dirac-delta measure at o . The existence of \mathcal{G} is one of the equivalent characterizations of the fact that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M , a property customarily introduced in terms of the p -capacity of compact sets and recalled in Section 2 below. By (1.8) and comparison (see Proposition 2.9 below), Δ_p is non-parabolic on M_h as well, equivalently

$$\mathcal{G}^h(t) \doteq \int_t^\infty v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds < \infty.$$

Indeed, $\mathcal{G}^h(t)$ is the minimal positive Green kernel of Δ_p on M_h with pole at the origin. To bound $|\nabla \log \mathcal{G}|$, inspired by [18], we reparametrize the level sets of \mathcal{G} in terms of a function that mimics the distance from o : since we restrict to $p \leq m$, by classical work of Serrin [72, 73], $\mathcal{G}(x) \asymp \mathcal{G}^h(r(x))$ in a neighbourhood of o . In particular, both \mathcal{G} and $\mathcal{G}^h(r)$ diverge as $r(x) \rightarrow 0$, and therefore we can define implicitly $\rho : M \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ by the formula

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = \mathcal{G}^h(\rho(x)). \quad (1.10)$$

Note that ρ is proper if and only if $\mathcal{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$ as x diverges. Clearly, $\rho = r$ when $M = M_h$, and for this reason we call ρ a *fake distance (from the point o)*. When needed, we will write \mathcal{G}_p, ρ_p to emphasize their dependence on p . Since w_p in (1.7) corresponds to $(1-p) \log \mathcal{G}_p$, and ρ_p is a reparametrization of \mathcal{G}_p , the estimates required to produce a solution of the IMCF are equivalent to a local C^1 bound and a local lower bound on ρ_p , both uniform for p close to 1. The latter serves to guarantee that ρ_p does not vanish identically in the limit $p \rightarrow 1$.

In the literature, when $p = 2$ fake distances have been used very successfully to study the geometry in the large of manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature, see for instance [14, 19, 18] and references therein. Also, they have been independently considered in [8] to study the Yamabe problem on noncompact manifolds with nontrivial topology. Indeed, a key observation is the following identity, valid for each $\psi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ with never vanishing derivative:

$$\Delta_p \psi(\rho) = \left[(p-1)\psi'' + \frac{v_h'(\rho)}{v_h(\rho)} \psi' \right] |\nabla \rho|^p. \quad (1.11)$$

Since the expression in square brackets is the p -Laplacian of $\psi(t)$ on the model M_h , (1.11) allows to radialize with respect to ρ in cases where an analogous procedure with respect to the distance r would require the use of comparison theorems from below, hence binding topological assumptions. This is effective, for instance, when studying Yamabe type equations (cf. [8], for $p = 2$) or the validity of the compact support principle (cf. [4, Sec. 7]). We refer to [4, Sect. 2] for further information.

Finding global gradient estimates for ρ is needed both to produce the IMCF and to be able to exploit (1.11). One of the main achievements of the present paper is the following sharp gradient estimate, see Theorem 2.19 below.

Theorem 1.2. *Assume that M^m satisfies (1.8) and (1.9), that $p \leq m$ and that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M . Then, having defined ρ as in (1.10),*

- (i) $|\nabla \rho| \leq 1$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$;

(ii) equality $|\nabla\varrho(x)| = 1$ holds for some $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$ if and only if $\varrho = r$ and M is the radially symmetric model M_h .

The estimate is inspired by [18, Thm. 3.1], which deals with the case $p = 2$ and $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, see also [20] for improvements. The proof in [18] exploits the linearity of Δ and the properness of ϱ , so it is not extendable to our setting. Nevertheless, as in [18], our theorem relies on a new (and, somehow, surprising) Bochner formula for some singular operator associated to ϱ , see Proposition 2.15. The key maximum principle used to conclude that $|\nabla\varrho| \leq 1$ is Lemma 2.17 below. It is related to [63, Chapter 4], and it is quite flexible: for instance, it directly implies a sharp estimate for $|\nabla \log u|$ when u is any positive p -harmonic function defined on an open, possibly unbounded, set Ω , see Theorem 2.22 below. This improves on [74].

Main existence results

Suppose that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M for every p sufficiently close to 1, and let ϱ_p be the fake distance associated to Δ_p with pole at o . In Section 4, we study a sequential limit $\varrho_1 = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \varrho_p$, searching for conditions that guarantee the positivity and properness of ϱ_1 . In view of (1.10), this is achieved by finding decay estimates and Harnack inequalities for the kernel \mathcal{G}_p of Δ_p that are well behaved as $p \rightarrow 1$. The problem is addressed in Section 3, whose main results are sharp estimates for \mathcal{G}_p (Theorems 3.6 and 3.23), suited to guarantee the properness of ϱ_1 , and a sharp Harnack inequality (Theorem 3.4), robust enough to ensure that $\varrho_1 > 0$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$. These results are of independent interest.

We now describe our main existence theorems for the IMCF. The first one, Theorem 4.4, holds on manifolds supporting an isoperimetric inequality, a family that encompasses the relevant Examples 3.10 to 3.13 below.

Theorem 1.3. *Let M^m be connected, complete, non-compact and satisfying (1.8), (1.9) together with the L^1 Sobolev inequality*

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \leq \delta_1 \int |\nabla\psi| \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M). \quad (1.12)$$

Then, the function ϱ_1 is positive, 1-Lipschitz and proper on M , and for each $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$

$$v_h^{-1} \left(\frac{r(x)^{m-1}}{\mathcal{S}_1^m 2^{m^2-1}} \right) \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x).$$

Moreover, $w(x) = (m-1) \log h(\varrho_1)$ is a weak solution of the IMCF on $M \setminus \{o\}$ satisfying the mean curvature estimate

$$|\nabla w| \leq (m-1) e^{-\frac{w}{m-1}} h' \left(h^{-1} \left(e^{\frac{w}{m-1}} \right) \right) \quad \text{a.e. on } M \setminus \{o\}. \quad (1.13)$$

In fact, (1.13) is equivalent to $|\nabla\varrho_1| \leq 1$, and if $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ for some $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$ it takes the simple form

$$|\nabla w| \leq (m-1) e^{-\frac{w}{m-1}} \sqrt{\kappa^2 e^{\frac{2w}{m-1}} + 1} \quad \text{a.e. on } M \setminus \{o\}. \quad (1.14)$$

The bound is sharp, and attained with equality by the flow of concentric spheres starting from a point in Euclidean and Hyperbolic space. If the IMCF is smooth, one can deduce (1.14), but only for a nonsingular initial condition, as a consequence of the parabolic maximum principle

applied to the equation for ΔH . However, we found no such estimates available for weak solutions. Theorem 1.3 can also be applied to manifolds with asymptotically nonnegative Ricci curvature, namely, those satisfying (1.8) and (1.9) with

$$\int_0^\infty tH(t)dt < \infty.$$

In this case, under the validity of (1.12) the fake distance ϱ_1 is of the order of r , see Remark 4.5.

Our second result focuses on manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature and, more generally, manifolds supporting global doubling and weak (1, 1)-Poincaré inequalities, see Theorem 4.6 below.

Theorem 1.4. *Let M^m be a connected, complete non-compact manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq 0$. Assume that there exist $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $b \in (1, m]$ such that*

$$\forall t \geq s > 0, \quad \frac{|B_t|}{|B_s|} \geq C_{\mathcal{R}} \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b, \quad (1.15)$$

where balls are centered at a fixed origin o . Then the fake distance ϱ_1 is positive and proper on $M \setminus \{o\}$. Moreover, there exist constants C, \bar{C} depending on $C_{\mathcal{R}}, b, m$, with \bar{C} also depending on a lower bound for the volume $|B_1|$, such that

$$\begin{cases} C \left[\inf_{t \in (1, r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^m} \right]^{\frac{1}{m-1}} r(x) \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x) & \text{on } M \setminus B_1, \\ \bar{C} r(x) \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x) & \text{on } B_1, \\ |\nabla \varrho_1| \leq 1 & \text{a.e. on } M. \end{cases}$$

Furthermore, $w = (m-1) \log \varrho_1$ is a solution of the IMCF issuing from o and satisfying

$$|\nabla w| \leq (m-1) e^{-\frac{w}{m-1}} \quad \text{a.e. on } M \setminus \{o\}.$$

Remark 1.5. The estimates in Theorem 1.4 pass to limits with respect to pointed Gromov-Hausdorff convergence $(M_k^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_k, o_k) \rightarrow (X, d_X, o)$ whenever (1.15) holds uniformly in k and the sequence satisfies the noncollapsing condition $|B_1(o_k)| \geq v$ for each k , for some constant $v > 0$.

Remark 1.6. Condition (1.15) is implied by the inequality

$$\bar{C}^{-1} t^b \leq |B_t| \leq \bar{C} t^b \quad \forall t \geq 1,$$

for some constant $\bar{C} > 1$. Indeed, $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ turns out to depend only on \bar{C}, m and on a lower bound on Ricci on B_6 , see Remark 3.20 below.

Our last result considers the IMCF starting from a relatively compact domain.

Theorem 1.7. *Let the assumptions of either Theorem 1.3 or Theorem 1.4 be satisfied. Fix $\Omega \Subset M$ with C^2 boundary and containing the origin o , and define the fake inner and outer radii*

$$R_i = \sup \left\{ t : \{\varrho_1 < t\} \subset \Omega \right\}, \quad R_o = \inf \left\{ t : \Omega \subset \{\varrho_1 < t\} \right\},$$

with $\varrho_1 = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \varrho_p$ the fake distance issuing from o . Then, there exists a unique, proper solution $w : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the IMCF starting from Ω , satisfying

$$\begin{cases} (i) & \log v_h(\varrho_1(x)) - \log v_h(R_o) \leq w(x) \leq \log v_h(\varrho_1(x)) - \log v_h(R_i) \\ (ii) & |\nabla w| \leq \max \left\{ (m-1)\sqrt{H(R_i)}, \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+ \right\}, \end{cases}$$

with $\mathcal{H}_+(x) = \max\{\mathcal{H}(x), 0\}$ the positive part of the mean curvature of $\partial\Omega$ in the inward direction.

We stress that the bounds in (i) above are explicit, because Theorems 1.3 or 1.4 allow to effectively estimate ϱ_1 , hence R_o and R_i , in terms of the distance from o . The inequality in (ii) should be compared with (1.5), and in fact it could be strengthened to include a decay of $|\nabla w|$ in terms of ϱ_1 . The interested reader is referred to Remark 4.9 below, where computations for a quadratically decaying lower bound on the Ricci tensor are worked out in detail.

In the final Section 5, we study some basic properties of the foliation by $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$. In particular, we prove that the isoperimetric profile of $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$ is, as one might expect, below that of geodesic balls centered at the origin in the model M_h , see Theorem 5.4.

The present paper is meant to be the first step of a broader project. The original motivation for this work was our desire to understand possible links between the recent monotonicity formulas found by Colding and Colding-Minicozzi in [18, 20], for manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature, and the monotonicity of Hawking-type masses in General Relativity. It is tempting to ask whether one could, somehow, “bridge” the two via the use of the p -Laplace equation, and see whether the new formulas could provide further insight into the geometry of manifolds with Ricci lower bounds or of spacelike slices in General Relativity. In this respect, foliations by level sets of solutions of p -Laplace equations had already been considered by J. Jeziersky and J. Kijovski to prove special cases of the Riemannian Penrose inequality on asymptotically flat spaces, see [38, 39, 40] and the works of P. Chruściel [16, 17]. Furthermore, quite recently, monotonicity formulas similar to those in [18, 20], obtained with a different approach, have been used to find new geometric inequalities on Euclidean space ([2, 24], using the p -Laplacian), on static manifolds [3, 11], and on manifolds with $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ (see [1]).

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2 Preliminaries: capacitors and the Green kernel

Let $(M^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be complete, fix an origin $o \in M$ and let r be the distance from o . Hereafter, a geodesic ball B_r will always be considered to be centered at o , unless otherwise specified. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, and consider the p -Laplace operator Δ_p on an open set Ω , possibly the entire M .

It is convenient to briefly recall some terminology and basic results (we refer the reader to [28, 31, 32, 78, 77, 65] for a thorough discussion). Given a pair of open sets $K \Subset \Omega$, the p -capacity of the capacitor (K, Ω) is by definition

$$\text{cap}_p(K, \Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \psi|^p : \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega), \psi \geq 1 \text{ on } K \right\}.$$

If K and Ω have smooth enough boundary (locally Lipschitz suffices) and are relatively compact, the infimum coincides with the energy $\|\nabla u\|_p^p$, where u is the unique solution of

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_p u = 0 & \text{on } \Omega \setminus K, \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \quad u = 1 & \text{on } \partial K, \end{cases}$$

extended with $u \equiv 1$ on K , called the p -capacity potential of (K, Ω) . If Ω has noncompact closure, or if it has irregular boundary, by exhausting Ω with a family of smooth open sets Ω_j satisfying

$$K \Subset \Omega_j \Subset \Omega_{j+1} \Subset \Omega \quad \text{for each } j \geq 1, \quad \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \Omega_j = \Omega, \quad (2.1)$$

the sequence $\{u_j\}$ of the p -capacity potentials of (K, Ω_j) converges to a limit $u : \Omega \rightarrow (0, 1]$ which is independent of the chosen exhaustion, is equal to 1 on K , satisfies $\Delta_p u = 0$ on $\Omega \setminus K$, and is still called the p -capacity potential of (K, Ω) . Furthermore, $\text{cap}_p(K, \Omega) = \|\nabla u\|_p^p$ (cf. [65]). We say that Δ_p is non-parabolic on Ω if $\text{cap}_p(K, \Omega) > 0$ for some (equivalently, every) $K \Subset \Omega$, that is, the p -capacity potential u of (K, Ω) is not identically 1. From [31, 32, 78, 77], this is equivalent to the existence, for each fixed $o \in \Omega$, of a positive Green kernel \mathcal{G} with pole at o , namely, of a positive distributional solution of $\Delta_p \mathcal{G} = -\delta_o$ on Ω :

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \mathcal{G}, \nabla \psi \rangle = \psi(o) \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega). \quad (2.2)$$

A kernel \mathcal{G} was constructed in [31, 32] starting with an increasing exhaustion $\{\Omega_j\}$ of smooth domains of Ω and related Green kernels \mathcal{G}_j with pole at o and Dirichlet boundary conditions on $\partial\Omega_j$. The existence of each \mathcal{G}_j was shown in [31, Thm. 3.19] for $p \in (1, m]$, and in [32] for $p > m$. The convergence of \mathcal{G}_j to a finite limit and its equivalence to the non-parabolicity of Δ_p on Ω can be found in [31, Thm. 3.27]. We shall prove that a comparison theorem holds for Green kernels (cf. Corollary 2.6 below), and therefore that the kernel of each open set Ω , constructed by exhaustion as above, is unique and minimal among positive solutions to (2.2).

Remark 2.1. Interestingly, the construction in [31, Thm. 3.25] in fact produces an increasing sequence $\{\mathcal{G}_j\}$ even without appealing to a comparison result.

Convention. Hereafter, we will say for short that \mathcal{G} is *the* Green kernel of Δ_p on Ω if it is the one constructed with the above procedure (the indication of the pole is omitted when no confusion arises).

Assume that $\partial\Omega$ is locally Lipschitz, let $\psi \in C^1(\Omega)$, $\ell > 0$ and consider (2.2) with test function $\psi\eta(\mathcal{G})$, where

$$\eta \equiv 0 \text{ on } [0, \ell - \varepsilon], \quad \eta \equiv 1 \text{ on } [\ell, \infty), \quad \eta(s) = \varepsilon^{-1}(s - \ell + \varepsilon) \text{ on } (\ell - \varepsilon, \ell).$$

The regularity of $\partial\Omega$ guarantees that $\mathcal{G} = 0$ there, thus $\psi\eta(\mathcal{G}) \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega)$ is admissible as a test function. Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and using the coarea's formula we deduce that

$$\psi(o) = \int_{\{\mathcal{G}>\ell\}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}|^{p-2} \langle \nabla\mathcal{G}, \nabla\psi \rangle + \int_{\{\mathcal{G}=\ell\}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}|^{p-1} \psi \quad (2.3)$$

holds for almost every $\ell \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Similarly, the identity

$$0 = \int_{\{\mathcal{G}<\ell\}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}|^{p-2} \langle \nabla\mathcal{G}, \nabla\psi \rangle - \int_{\{\mathcal{G}=\ell\}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}|^{p-1} \psi \quad (2.4)$$

holds for every $\psi \in C^1(\Omega \setminus \{o\})$ and a.e. ℓ .

Hereafter, we set

$$\mu(r) = \begin{cases} \omega_{m-1}^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \left(\frac{p-1}{m-p} \right) r^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} & \text{if } p < m \\ \omega_{m-1}^{-\frac{1}{m-1}} (-\log r) & \text{if } p = m. \end{cases} \quad (2.5)$$

When $p < m$, note that $\mu(|x|)$ is the kernel of Δ_p on \mathbb{R}^m .

Basic comparison theory for Green kernels

Let $o \in M$ be a fixed point, let r be the distance from o and denote by \mathcal{D}_o the maximal domain of normal coordinates centered at o . We define the radial sectional curvature of M as the function

$$\text{Sec}_{\text{rad}} : \mathcal{D}_o \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

$$\text{Sec}_{\text{rad}}(x) = \max \left\{ \text{Sec}(X \wedge \nabla r) : X \in \nabla r(x)^\perp, |X| = 1 \right\}.$$

For $R_\infty \in (0, \infty]$, let

$$h \in C^2([0, R_\infty)), \quad h > 0 \text{ on } (0, R_\infty), \quad h(0) = 0, \quad h'(0) = 1.$$

The model manifold M_h is, by definition, $B_{R_\infty}(0) \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ endowed with the metric which in polar coordinates $(t, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{S}^{m-1}$ centered at the origin is given by

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_h = dt^2 + h(t)^2 d\theta^2,$$

where $d\theta^2$ is the round metric on the unit sphere. The radial sectional curvature of M_h is given by $H(t) \doteq -h''(t)/h(t)$. Alternatively, a model can be equivalently described by specifying $H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$, recovering h as the unique solution of

$$\begin{cases} h'' - Hh = 0 & \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+ \\ h(0) = 0, \quad h'(0) = 1, \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

and letting

$$R_\infty = \sup\{t : h > 0 \text{ on } (0, t)\} \leq \infty.$$

The model is (metrically) complete if and only if $R_\infty = \infty$. Given M_h , we denote by

$$v_h(t) = \omega_{m-1} h(t)^{m-1}, \quad \text{and } V_h(t) = \int_0^t v_h(s) ds, \quad \text{for } t \in [0, R_\infty)$$

the volume of the geodesic spheres ∂B_t^h and balls B_t^h of radius t centered at the origin, respectively. In the particular case where H is a constant, the corresponding solution of (2.6) is

$$h(s) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(\kappa t)}{\kappa} & \text{if } H = -\kappa^2 < 0, & \text{with } R_\infty = \pi/\kappa \\ t & \text{if } H = 0, & \text{with } R_\infty = \infty \\ \frac{\sinh(\kappa t)}{\kappa} & \text{if } H = \kappa^2 > 0, & \text{with } R_\infty = \infty. \end{cases}$$

We shall always be concerned with models with $H \geq 0$, and, if $H = \kappa^2$, with a slight abuse of notation, we simply denote the volume of geodesic spheres, respectively balls, by $v_\kappa(t)$ and $V_\kappa(t)$.

Definition 2.2. Let M be a complete Riemannian manifold of dimension $m \geq 2$, fix $o \in M$ and let $B_R^*(o) = B_R(o) \setminus \{o\}$.

- We say that $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from below for M if

$$\text{Ric}(\nabla r, \nabla r) \geq -(m-1)H(r) \quad \text{on } \mathcal{D}_o \cap B_R^*(o), \quad (2.7)$$

- We say that $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from above for M if

$$B_R^*(o) \subset \mathcal{D}_o, \quad \text{Sec}_{\text{rad}} \leq -H(r) \quad \text{on } B_R^*(o). \quad (2.8)$$

The positive Green kernel of $-\Delta_p$ on $B_R^h \subset M_h$ with singularity at the origin and Dirichlet boundary conditions is

$$\mathcal{G}_R^h(t) = \int_t^R v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds \quad (2.9)$$

and, if $R = R_\infty = \infty$, we simply write

$$\mathcal{G}^h(t) = \int_t^\infty v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds. \quad (2.10)$$

The finiteness of $\mathcal{G}^h(t)$ is equivalent to the non-parabolicity of Δ_p on M_h . Note also that $\mathcal{G}^h(0^+)$ is finite if and only if $p > m$. As a consequence of the comparison theory for the distance function (cf. [64, Chapter 2]), one obtains the following result which will be repeatedly used:

Proposition 2.3. Let M be a complete manifold, $o \in M$ and $r(x) = \text{dist}(x, o)$.

(i) If $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from below for M , then the transplanted function

$$\mathcal{G}_R^h(x) = \mathcal{G}_R^h(r(x)) \quad (2.11)$$

satisfies $\Delta_p \mathcal{G}_R^h \geq -\delta_o$ on $B_R(o)$.

(ii) If $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from above for M , then \mathcal{G}_R^h in (2.11) satisfies $\Delta_p \mathcal{G}_R^h \leq -\delta_o$ on $B_R(o)$.

To compare \mathcal{G} with $\mathcal{G}_R^h(r)$, we need a precise description of the behaviour of \mathcal{G} near its singularity. For $p \leq m$, in our needed generality J. Serrin in [72, Thm 12] showed that

$$\mathcal{G}(x, o) \asymp \mu(r(x)) \quad (2.12)$$

as $r(x) = \text{dist}(x, o) \rightarrow 0$, with μ as in (2.5). However, for our purposes we need to know both the asymptotic behaviour of \mathcal{G} and $\nabla \mathcal{G}$ near the singularity. In Euclidean setting, the problem was considered by S. Kichenassamy and L. Veron in [44] and in [79, pp. 243-251], and their technique, based on a blow-up procedure, can be adapted to manifolds. A complete proof of the following result can be found in [53].

Theorem 2.4. *For $p \leq m$, let \mathcal{G} be a Green kernel for Δ_p on an open set $\Omega \subset M^m$ containing o . Then, \mathcal{G} is smooth in a punctured neighbourhood of o and, as $x \rightarrow o$,*

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \mathcal{G} \sim \mu(r), \\ (2) \quad & |\nabla \mathcal{G} - \mu'(r)\nabla r| = o(\mu'(r)), \\ (3) \quad & \text{if } p < m, \quad \left| \nabla^2 \mathcal{G} - \mu''(r)dr \otimes dr - \frac{\mu'(r)}{r}(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - dr \otimes dr) \right| = o(\mu''(r)). \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

Remark 2.5. The above theorem does not contain the full strength of Kichenassamy-Veron's result, in particular we do not claim that $\mathcal{G} - \mu(r) \in L^\infty$ near the origin. Indeed, even for the kernel \mathcal{G}^h of a model with curvature $H(0) \neq 0$, a direct computation shows that $\mathcal{G}^h - \mu \notin L^\infty$ when $3p \leq m + 2$.

As a direct consequence, we obtain the next comparison theorem which can be found in [44, Thm. 2.1]) when $M = \mathbb{R}^m$.

Corollary 2.6. *Fix $p \in (1, \infty)$, let $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_2 \Subset M$ be open domains containing o , and let \mathcal{G}_j be a Green kernel for Δ_p on Ω_j , $j \in \{1, 2\}$. Then, $\mathcal{G}_1 \leq \mathcal{G}_2$. In particular, the Green kernel of an open set, if it exists, is unique.*

Proof. We prove that the kernel \mathcal{G}' of a smooth domain $\Omega' \Subset \Omega_1$ satisfies $\mathcal{G}' \leq \mathcal{G}_2$, and the thesis follows by letting $\mathcal{G}' \uparrow \mathcal{G}_1$. If $p > m$, it is enough to apply standard comparison (cf. [67, Thm. 3.4.1]), since it is known that both $\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{G}_2 \in W^{1,p}(\Omega')$ (cf. [53] for a quick proof). If $p \leq m$, for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we compare \mathcal{G}' with $(1 + \varepsilon)\mathcal{G}_2$ on the supposedly non-empty set $\Omega'_\varepsilon = \Omega' \cap \{\mathcal{G}' > (1 + \varepsilon)\mathcal{G}_2\}$. Theorem 2.4 guarantees that $o \notin \overline{\Omega'_\varepsilon}$, so $\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{G}_2 \in W^{1,p}(\Omega'_\varepsilon)$ and $\mathcal{G}' \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\mathcal{G}_2$ by comparison, contradicting the definition of Ω'_ε . Hence, $\Omega'_\varepsilon = \emptyset$, and we let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ to conclude. \square

Remark 2.7. The result admits a generalization to p -Laplace operators with a potential: in Euclidean setting, see (cf. [61, Thm. 5.4] for $p \leq m$ and [62, Cor. 1.1] for $p > m$).

With the same technique, we can also compare \mathcal{G} to kernels of models from above and below, improving on [47].

Corollary 2.8 (Comparison). *Let $(M, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be a complete manifold, fix $p > 1$ and let \mathcal{G} be the Green kernel for Δ_p on an open domain Ω containing o .*

(i) *Suppose that $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from below for M and $B_R(o) \subset \Omega$. Then,*

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \geq \mathcal{G}_R^h(r(x)) \quad \forall x \in B_R(o).$$

(ii) Suppose that $B_R^h \subset M_h$ is a model from above for M and $B_R(o) \subset \Omega$. Then,

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq \mathcal{G}_R^h(r(x)) + \|\mathcal{G}\|_{L^\infty(\partial B_R(o))} \quad \forall x \in B_R(o).$$

We conclude with

Proposition 2.9. *Let $(M, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be a complete, non-compact manifold, and fix $p > 1$.*

(i) *If Δ_p is non-parabolic on M , then every model from below M_h satisfies $R_\infty = \infty$ and Δ_p is non-parabolic on M_h , namely,*

$$v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in L^1(\infty). \quad (2.14)$$

(ii) *If M admits a model from above M_h satisfying $R_\infty = \infty$ and whose p -Laplacian Δ_p is non-parabolic, then Δ_p is non-parabolic on M .*

Proof. (i). If $R_\infty < \infty$, the Laplacian comparison theorem ([64, Thm. 2.4]) would imply that M is compact with $\mathcal{D}_o \subset B_{R_\infty}(o)$, a contradiction. By (i) in Corollary 2.8, for each R it holds $\mathcal{G}_R^h(r(x)) \leq \mathcal{G}(x)$, and letting $R \rightarrow \infty$ we get (2.14). Item (ii) similarly follows from (ii) in Corollary 2.8. \square

2.1 The fake distance

We shall assume the following:

(\mathcal{H}_p) $(M^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ is complete, non-compact and, fixed $o \in M$ and writing $r(x) = \text{dist}(x, o)$,

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } M, \quad (2.15)$$

for some $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$. Moreover, Δ_p is non-parabolic on M .

If M satisfies (\mathcal{H}_p) , then by Proposition 2.9 the solution $h \in C^2(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ of (2.6) is positive on \mathbb{R}^+ and Δ_p is non-parabolic on M_h , that is,

$$v_h^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in L^1(\infty). \quad (2.16)$$

Also, note that h , and therefore v_h , are monotone increasing and diverging as $t \rightarrow \infty$. In what follows, we shall be interested in non-increasing H , in which case the following two useful properties hold:

Lemma 2.10. *Let $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ be non-increasing. Then, v_h'/v_h and $|(\log \mathcal{G}^h)'|$ have negative derivatives on \mathbb{R}^+ (the latter, for each $p > 1$).*

Proof. The behaviour of v_h , hence of \mathcal{G}^h , at zero guarantees that

$$\{t : (v_h'/v_h)'(t) < 0\} \neq \emptyset, \quad \{t : |(\log \mathcal{G}^h)'|'(t) < 0\} \neq \emptyset.$$

Assume by contradiction that $(v_h'/v_h)'(t_0) = 0$ for some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$. Then, the Riccati equation

$$\left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' + \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 = H \quad (2.17)$$

implies the equality $(v'_h/v_h)(t_0) = (m-1)\kappa$, where we have set $\kappa \doteq \sqrt{H(t_0)}$. Because H is non-increasing, by Sturm comparison on $(0, t_0)$ with the model of curvature $-\kappa^2$ and volume v_κ we deduce that $v'_h/v_h \geq v'_\kappa/v_\kappa$ on $(0, t_0]$. However, $(v'_\kappa/v_\kappa)(t) = (m-1)\kappa \coth(\kappa t) > (m-1)\kappa$ for each $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$, contradiction. To show the second part of the statement, set for convenience $\chi(t) = |(\log \mathcal{G}^h)'(t)|$, and note that $\chi > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^+ . Differentiating,

$$\chi' = \chi \left[\chi - \frac{1}{p-1} \frac{v'_h}{v_h} \right]. \quad (2.18)$$

Suppose that $\chi'(t_0) = 0$ for some $t_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$; since v'_h/v_h has negative derivative on \mathbb{R}^+ , inspection of the ODE shows that $\chi' > 0$ on (t_0, ∞) . Therefore, having fixed $t_1 > t_0$ there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the term in brackets in (2.18) is greater than $\varepsilon \chi$ on $[t_1, \infty)$. By comparison, χ lies above the solution $\bar{\chi}$ to $\bar{\chi}' = \varepsilon \bar{\chi}^2$ on $[t_1, \infty)$. However, $\bar{\chi}$ explodes in finite time, contradiction. \square

We are ready to define the fake distance.

Definition 2.11. *Let M satisfy (\mathcal{H}_p) for some $p \in (1, m]$ and origin $o \in M$, and let \mathcal{G} be the Green kernel with pole at o . The fake distance $\rho : M \setminus \{o\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+$ is implicitly defined as $\mathcal{G}(x) = \mathcal{G}^h(\rho(x))$, that is,*

$$\mathcal{G}(x) = \int_{\rho(x)}^{\infty} v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds \quad \text{on } M \setminus \{o\}. \quad (2.19)$$

Observe that, because of (2.12) and $\mathcal{G}^h(0^+) = +\infty$, ρ is well defined and positive on $M \setminus \{o\}$, and can be extended by continuity with $\rho(o) = 0$. Furthermore, by [76], ρ is locally in $C^{1,\alpha}$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$. Corollary 2.8 easily implies the following

Proposition 2.12. *Let M satisfy (\mathcal{H}_p) for some $p \in (1, m]$ and origin o , and let ρ be the fake distance associated to the kernel \mathcal{G} of Δ_p . Then, $\rho \leq r$ on M .*

Proof. Corollary 2.8 and the definition of ρ imply

$$\mathcal{G}^h(\rho(x)) = \mathcal{G}(x) \geq \mathcal{G}^h(r(x)) \quad \text{on } M \setminus \{o\},$$

and the conclusion follows since \mathcal{G}^h is decreasing. \square

Differentiating shows that ρ satisfies the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \rho &= -v_h(\rho)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \nabla \mathcal{G} && \text{on } M \setminus \{o\}, \\ \Delta_p \rho &= \frac{v'_h(\rho)}{v(\rho)} |\nabla \rho|^p && \text{weakly on } M \setminus \{o\} \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

and, therefore, for each $\psi \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ with $\psi' \neq 0$,

$$\Delta_p[\psi(\rho)] = \left[v_h^{-1} (v_h |\psi'|^{p-2} \psi')' \right] (\rho) |\nabla \rho|^p. \quad (2.21)$$

As remarked in the Introduction, $v_h^{-1} (v_h |\psi'|^{p-2} \psi')'$ is the expression of the p -Laplacian of the radial function ψ in the model M_h , making it possible to radialize with respect to ρ .

2.2 Gradient estimates

Proposition 2.13 (Near the singularity). *Assume (\mathcal{H}_p) for some $p \in (1, m)$, and define ρ as in (2.19). Then, ρ is smooth in a punctured neighbourhood of o and*

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x) &\sim r(x), \quad |\nabla \rho(x) - \nabla r(x)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow o, \\ \rho \nabla^2 \rho - \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle + dr \otimes dr &\rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as a quadratic form, as } x \rightarrow o. \end{aligned} \quad (2.22)$$

Proof. By (2) in Theorem 2.4, $|\nabla \mathcal{G}| > 0$ in a punctured neighbourhood of o , so \mathcal{G} (hence ρ) is smooth there. Using (1) in Theorem 2.4 we deduce that $\rho(x) \sim r(x)$ as $x \rightarrow o$. According to the first identity in (2.20),

$$\nabla \rho = -v_h(\rho)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \nabla \mathcal{G}(x). \quad (2.23)$$

By (2) in Theorem 2.4

$$\begin{aligned} o(|\mu'(r)|) &= \left| \nabla \mathcal{G} - \mu'(r) \nabla r \right| = \left| v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} (\nabla r - \nabla \rho) - \left(v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} + \mu'(r) \right) \nabla r \right| \\ &\geq v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |\nabla \rho - \nabla r| - |\mu'(r)| \left| v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu'(r)^{-1} + 1 \right|, \end{aligned}$$

so, dividing through by $|\mu'(r)|$ and rearranging we deduce that

$$\frac{v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{|\mu'(r)|} |\nabla \rho - \nabla r| \leq \frac{o(|\mu'(r)|)}{|\mu'(r)|} + \left| v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \mu'(r)^{-1} + 1 \right|$$

and, using $\mu'(r) \sim -v_h(r)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \sim -v_h(\rho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}$, we conclude that $|\nabla \rho - \nabla r| \rightarrow 0$.

To show the Hessian estimates, we differentiate (2.23) to deduce

$$\nabla^2 \rho = \left[\frac{1}{p-1} \frac{v'_h(\rho)}{v_h(\rho)} d\rho \otimes d\rho - v_h(\rho)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \nabla^2 \mathcal{G} \right],$$

which, together with 3) in Theorem 2.4, gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{|\mu'(r)|} \left[\mu''(r) dr \otimes dr + \frac{\mu'(r)}{r} (\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - dr \otimes dr) \right] &= \frac{\nabla^2 \mathcal{G}}{|\mu'(r)|} + o\left(\left| \frac{\mu''(r)}{\mu'(r)} \right|\right) \\ &= (1 + o(1)) \left[\frac{1}{p-1} \frac{v'_h(\rho)}{v_h(\rho)} d\rho \otimes d\rho - \nabla^2 \rho \right] + o\left(\frac{1}{r}\right). \end{aligned}$$

The third formula in (2.22) follows multiplying by ρ and using that $v'_h(t)/v_h(t) \sim (m-1)/t$ as $t \rightarrow 0$. □

As a consequence of the above proposition, the singularity of ρ at the origin is mild enough to guarantee that the second identity in (2.20) holds weakly on the entire M :

$$\Delta_p \rho = \frac{v'_h(\rho)}{v_h(\rho)} |\nabla \rho|^p \quad \text{weakly on } M.$$

We next search for global gradient estimates for ρ . For $X \in TM$, $X \neq 0$ define the linearization of the p -Laplacian $A(X) : TM \rightarrow TM$ as

$$A(X) = |X|^{p-2} \left(\text{Id} + (p-2) \left\langle \cdot, \frac{X}{|X|} \right\rangle \frac{X}{|X|} \right).$$

The eigenvalues of $A(X)$ are $(p-1)|X|^{p-2}$ in the direction of X , and $|X|^{p-2}$ in the orthogonal complement. Define also $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B$ as the $(2, 0)$ -version of $A(X)^{-1/2}$, and note that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B$ is a metric for each $X \neq 0$. Norms and traces with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B$ will be denoted with $|\cdot|_B, \text{Tr}_B$. Setting $\nu = X/|X|$ and considering an orthonormal frame $\{e_i, \nu\}$, $1 \leq i \leq m-1$ for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with dual coframe $\{\theta^j, \theta^\nu\}$, for every covariant 2-tensor C we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B &= |X|^{-\frac{p-2}{2}} \left\{ (p-1)^{-1/2} \theta^\nu \otimes \theta^\nu + \sum_j \theta^j \otimes \theta^j \right\} \\ \text{Tr}_B C &= |X|^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left\{ \sqrt{p-1} C_{\nu\nu} + \sum_j C_{jj} \right\} \\ |C|_B^2 &= |X|^{p-2} \left\{ (p-1) C_{\nu\nu}^2 + p \sum_j C_{\nu j}^2 + \sum_{i,j} C_{ij}^2 \right\}.\end{aligned}\tag{2.24}$$

The following Bochner formula is basically a rewriting, in a form more suitable for our application, of [46, Lem. 2.1], see also [59, Prop. 7]. We provide a quick proof for the sake of completeness.

Proposition 2.14. *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, $U \subset M$ be an open set and let $F \in C^3(U)$ with $|\nabla F| > 0$ on U . Then,*

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} \text{div} (A(\nabla F) \nabla |\nabla F|^2) &= \\ &= \left| \nabla^2 F \right|_B^2 + \text{Ric}(\nabla F, \nabla F) |\nabla F|^{p-2} + \langle \nabla \Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle\end{aligned}\tag{2.25}$$

on U , where $B = B(\nabla F)$.

Proof. Let $\{e_i, \nu\}$ be an adapted orthonormal frame with $\nu = \nabla F/|\nabla F|$. We first compute

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \nabla \Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle &= (p-2)^2 |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle^2 + (p-2) |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle, \nabla F \rangle \\ &\quad + (p-2) \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle |\nabla F|^{p-2} \Delta F + |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \Delta F, \nabla F \rangle \\ &= (p-2) \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle \Delta_p F + (p-2) |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle, \nabla F \rangle \\ &\quad + |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \Delta F, \nabla F \rangle.\end{aligned}\tag{2.26}$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2} \text{div} (A(\nabla F) \nabla |\nabla F|^2) &= \frac{1}{2} \text{div} \left(|\nabla F|^{p-2} \nabla |\nabla F|^2 + 2(p-2) |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle \nabla F \right) \\ &= (p-2) |\nabla F|^{p-2} \left| \nabla |\nabla F| \right|^2 + \frac{1}{2} |\nabla F|^{p-2} \Delta |\nabla F|^2 + (p-2) |\nabla F|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle, \nabla F \rangle \\ &\quad + (p-2) \langle \nabla |\nabla F|, \nu \rangle \Delta_p F.\end{aligned}$$

Replacing the last two terms by means of (2.26), using the standard Bochner formula for the

Laplacian, the identity $\nabla|\nabla F| = F_{\nu j}e_j + F_{\nu\nu}\nu$, and (2.24) we infer

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{div}(A(\nabla F)\nabla|\nabla F|^2) \\
&= (p-2)|\nabla F|^{p-2}|\nabla|\nabla F||^2 + |\nabla F|^{p-2}\left[\frac{\Delta|\nabla F|^2}{2} - \langle\nabla\Delta F, \nabla F\rangle\right] + \langle\nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F\rangle \\
&= (p-2)|\nabla F|^{p-2}|\nabla|\nabla F||^2 + |\nabla F|^{p-2}\left[|\nabla^2 F|^2 + \operatorname{Ric}(\nabla F, \nabla F)\right] + \langle\nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F\rangle \\
&= |\nabla F|^{p-2}\left[\sum_{i,j=1}^{m-1}F_{ij}^2 + p\sum_{j=1}^{m-1}F_{\nu j}^2 + (p-1)F_{\nu\nu}^2\right] + |\nabla F|^{p-2}\operatorname{Ric}(\nabla F, \nabla F) + \langle\nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F\rangle \\
&= \left|\nabla^2 F\right|_B^2 + |\nabla F|^{p-2}\operatorname{Ric}(\nabla F, \nabla F) + \langle\nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F\rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

as claimed. \square

The next is the main, new Bochner formula.

Proposition 2.15. *For $p \in (1, \infty)$, let u be a positive solution of $\Delta_p u = 0$ in an open set $\Omega \subset M^m$. Fix a model M_h with radial curvature $-H(r)$ and such that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M_h , and define ϱ according to*

$$u(x) = \mathcal{G}^h(\varrho(x)) = \int_{\varrho(x)}^{\infty} v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds.$$

If $p > m$, also assume that $u < \mathcal{G}^h(0)$ on Ω . Set

$$\mu = -\frac{mp-3p+2}{p-1}, \quad F(t) = \int_0^t h(s)^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{p-1}}} ds. \quad (2.27)$$

Then, on $\{|\nabla\varrho| > 0\}$ and denoting with $\nu = \nabla\varrho/|\nabla\varrho|$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{2}h^{-\mu}\operatorname{div}(h^\mu A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2) \geq \\
& (F')^{-p}\left|\nabla^2 F - \frac{\operatorname{Tr}_B \nabla^2 F}{m}\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B\right|_B^2 \\
& + \frac{1}{m}[(p-1)^{1/2} - (p-1)]^2 |\nabla\varrho|^{p-2}[\nabla^2\varrho(\nu, \nu)]^2 \\
& + |\nabla\varrho|^p[\operatorname{Ric}(\nu, \nu) + (m-1)H|\nabla\varrho|^2]
\end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

where, with a slight abuse of notation, $F = F(\varrho)$, $B = B(\nabla F)$ and H, h are evaluated at ϱ .

Remark 2.16. It is interesting to compare our formula with the integral identities in [2] and in [24, Thm. 3.4] in Euclidean setting: the latter follows from a different viewpoint, nevertheless still inspired by the use of "fake distance" type functions. In the linear case, similar identities were obtained in [20] and in [1, 11].

Proof. Let $\{e_i, \nu\}$ be an orthonormal frame with $\nu = \nabla\varrho/|\nabla\varrho|$. Let $\{F_{\nu\nu}, F_{\nu j}, F_{ij}\}$ be the components of $\nabla^2 F$ in the basis $\{e_i, \nu\}$. From

$$\nabla F = F'\nabla\varrho, \quad \nabla^2 F = F''d\varrho \otimes d\varrho + F'\nabla^2\varrho$$

We get

$$F_{vv} = F''|\nabla\varrho|^2 + F'\varrho_{vv}, \quad F_{ij} = F'\varrho_{ij}, \quad F_{vj} = F'\varrho_{vj}.$$

Moreover, the definition of F implies

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla F|^{-\frac{p-2}{2}} \text{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F) &= \sqrt{p-1}F_{vv} + \sum_j F_{jj} \\ &= \sqrt{p-1}F''|\nabla\varrho|^2 + F' \left[\sqrt{p-1}\varrho_{vv} + \sum_j \varrho_{jj} \right] \\ &= F' \left\{ \frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2 + \left[(p-1)\varrho_{vv} + \sum_j \varrho_{jj} \right] + \left[\sqrt{p-1} - (p-1) \right] \varrho_{vv} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

Expanding the expression for $\Delta_p\varrho$ and using (2.20), we get

$$(p-1)\varrho_{vv} + \sum_j \varrho_{jj} = |\nabla\varrho|^{2-p}\Delta_p\varrho = \frac{v'_h}{v_h}|\nabla\varrho|^2 = (m-1)\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2$$

and from (2.29) we deduce

$$\text{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F) = (F')^{\frac{p}{2}}|\nabla\varrho|^{\frac{p-2}{2}} \left\{ m\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2 + \left[\sqrt{p-1} - (p-1) \right] \varrho_{vv} \right\}. \quad (2.30)$$

We next examine $|\nabla^2 F|_B^2$. By Bochner's formula (2.14),

$$|\nabla^2 F|_B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{div} \left(A(\nabla F)\nabla|\nabla F|^2 \right) - (F')^p \text{Ric}(\nabla\varrho, \nabla\varrho)|\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} - \langle \nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle,$$

hence using the identities

$$\begin{aligned} A(\nabla F)\nabla|\nabla F|^2 &= (F')^p A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2 + 2(p-1)(F')^{p-1}F''|\nabla\varrho|^p\nabla\varrho \\ &= (F')^p \left\{ A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2 + 2\sqrt{p-1}\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2 (|\nabla\varrho|^{p-2}\nabla\varrho) \right\} \\ \langle A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\varrho \rangle &= 2(p-1)|\nabla\varrho|^p\varrho_{vv} \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla^2 F|_B^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \text{div} \left((F')^p \left\{ A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2 + 2\sqrt{p-1}\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2 (|\nabla\varrho|^{p-2}\nabla\varrho) \right\} \right) \\ &\quad - (F')^p \text{Ric}(\nabla\varrho, \nabla\varrho)|\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} - \langle \nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(F')^p \text{div} \left(A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{p}{2}(F')^{p-1}F'' \langle A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\varrho \rangle + \sqrt{p-1}(F')^p\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^2\Delta_p\varrho \\ &\quad + \sqrt{p-1}(F')^p\frac{h'}{h}|\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} \langle \nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\varrho \rangle + \sqrt{p-1}(F')^p \left(\frac{h'}{h} \right)' |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{p-1}p(F')^{p-1}F''|\nabla\varrho|^{p+2}\frac{h'}{h} \\ &\quad - (F')^p \text{Ric}(\nu, \nu)|\nabla\varrho|^p - \langle \nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

that is,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\nabla^2 F|_B^2 &= \frac{1}{2}(F')^p \operatorname{div} (A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2) \\
&\quad + p(F')^p \sqrt{p-1} \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} + \sqrt{p-1}(m-1)(F')^p \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \\
&\quad + 2\sqrt{p-1}(F')^p \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} + \sqrt{p-1}(F')^p \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \\
&\quad + p(F')^p \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} - (F')^p \operatorname{Ric}(\nu, \nu) |\nabla\varrho|^p - \langle \nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.32}$$

Next, we compute

$$\Delta_p F = \left[(m-1) + \sqrt{p-1} \right] (F')^{p-1} \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^p, \tag{2.33}$$

hence differentiating and using $\langle \nabla|\nabla\varrho|, \nabla\varrho \rangle = |\nabla\varrho| \varrho_{\nu\nu}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \nabla\Delta_p F, \nabla F \rangle &= \left[(m-1) + \sqrt{p-1} \right] \left\{ (F')^p \frac{h'}{h} \langle \nabla|\nabla\varrho|^p, \nabla\varrho \rangle \right. \\
&\quad \left. + (F')^p \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} + (p-1)(F')^{p-1} F'' \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \right\} \\
&= \left[(m-1) + \sqrt{p-1} \right] (F')^p \left\{ \frac{h'}{h} p |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \left[\left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' + \sqrt{p-1} \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 \right] |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.34}$$

Putting together (2.34), (2.30) and (2.32), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
&(F')^{-p} \left| \nabla^2 F - \frac{\operatorname{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F)}{m} \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B \right|_B^2 \\
&= (F')^{-p} \left\{ |\nabla^2 F|_B^2 - \frac{[\operatorname{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F)]^2}{m} \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{div} (A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla|\nabla\varrho|^2) + p\sqrt{p-1} \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} + \sqrt{p-1}(m-1) \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \\
&\quad + 2\sqrt{p-1} \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} + \sqrt{p-1} \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} + p \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} - \operatorname{Ric}(\nu, \nu) |\nabla\varrho|^p \\
&\quad - \left[(m-1) + \sqrt{p-1} \right] \left[\frac{h'}{h} p |\nabla\varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} + \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)' + \sqrt{p-1} \left(\frac{h'}{h}\right)^2 \right] |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{m} |\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} \left\{ m \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla\varrho|^2 + \left[\sqrt{p-1} - (p-1) \right] \varrho_{\nu\nu} \right\}^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.35}$$

Simplifying, we deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
& (F')^{-p} \left| \nabla^2 F - \frac{\text{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F)}{m} \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B \right|_B^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \text{div} (A(\nabla \varrho) \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2) + (-mp + 3p - 2) \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla \varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu} - \text{Ric}(v, \nu) |\nabla \varrho|^p \\
& - |\nabla \varrho|^{p+2} (m-1) \left[\left(\frac{h'}{h} \right)' + \left(\frac{h'}{h} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{m} \left[\sqrt{p-1} - (p-1) \right]^2 \varrho_{\nu\nu}^2.
\end{aligned} \tag{2.36}$$

Inserting the Riccati equation (2.17) and the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
h^{-\mu} \text{div} (h^\mu A(\nabla \varrho) \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2) &= \text{div} (A(\nabla \varrho) \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2) + \mu \frac{h'}{h} \langle A(\nabla \varrho) \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2, \nabla \varrho \rangle \\
&= \text{div} (A(\nabla \varrho) \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2) + 2\mu(p-1) \frac{h'}{h} |\nabla \varrho|^p \varrho_{\nu\nu}
\end{aligned} \tag{2.37}$$

into (2.36), and recalling the definition of μ in (2.27), we obtain the desired (2.28). \square

Lemma 2.17 (Key Lemma). *Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, and let $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ be non-increasing. Consider a model M_h with radial curvature $-H(r)$, and assume that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M_h . Let u be a positive solution of $\Delta_p u = 0$ in an open set $\Omega \subset M$, possibly the entire M , and define ϱ according to*

$$u(x) = \mathcal{G}^h(\varrho(x)) = \int_{\varrho(x)}^{\infty} v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds.$$

When $p > m$, also suppose that $u < \mathcal{G}^h(0)$ on Ω . If

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(\varrho) \quad \text{on } \Omega, \tag{2.38}$$

then

$$\sup_{\Omega} |\nabla \varrho| \leq \max \left\{ 1, \limsup_{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega} |\nabla \varrho(x)| \right\}, \tag{2.39}$$

where we set

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow \partial \Omega} |\nabla \varrho(x)| \doteq \inf \left\{ \sup_{\Omega \setminus \bar{V}} |\nabla \varrho| : V \text{ open whose closure in } M \text{ satisfies } \bar{V} \subset \Omega \right\}.$$

In particular, if $\partial \Omega = \emptyset$ then $|\nabla \varrho| \leq 1$.

Remark 2.18. Bound (2.38) automatically holds in the following relevant cases:

- 1) $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2$ on Ω , for some constant $\kappa \geq 0$, choosing $H(t) = \kappa^2$. If $\kappa = 0$, we further assume that $p < m$ in order for Δ_p to be non-parabolic on M_h ;
- 2) M satisfies (\mathcal{H}_p) for some $p \in (1, m]$ and non-increasing H , $\Omega \subset M \setminus \{o\}$ and u is the restriction to Ω of the Green kernel of M with pole at o . Indeed, by Proposition 2.12, the fake distance ϱ associated to u satisfies $\varrho \leq r$ and therefore

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r) \geq -(m-1)H(\varrho) \quad \text{on } M.$$

Proof. Suppose (2.39) fails. Then, $\limsup_{x \in \partial\Omega} |\nabla\varrho(x)|^2 < \infty$ and we can pick $\delta_0 > 0$ such that, for each $\delta \in [\delta_0, \sup_M |\nabla\varrho|^2 - 1)$, the set

$$U_\delta = \left\{ |\nabla\varrho|^2 > 1 + \delta \right\} \quad (2.40)$$

is non-empty and $\overline{U_\delta} \cap \partial\Omega = \emptyset$. We remark that $|\nabla\varrho| \in C^\infty(\overline{U_\delta})$, by the regularity of u on the complementary of its stationary points. Suppose first that $H_* \doteq \inf H > 0$. Inserting (2.38) into (2.28) shows that the following inequality holds on U_δ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} h^{-\mu} \operatorname{div}(h^\mu A(\nabla\varrho) \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2) &\geq |\nabla\varrho|^p (m-1) H(\varrho) \left[|\nabla\varrho|^2 - 1 \right] \\ &\geq (m-1) H_* |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2} \left[\frac{\delta}{\delta+1} \right] \\ &\geq c_0 |\nabla\varrho|^{p+2}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.41)$$

where $c_0 = (m-1)\delta_0/(1+\delta_0)H_*$. For $R \geq 1$ pick $\psi \in C_c^2(B_{2R}(o))$ and $\lambda \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \psi \leq 1 \quad \text{on } M, \quad \psi \equiv 1 \quad \text{on } B_R(o), \quad |\nabla\psi| \leq \frac{8}{R} \psi^{1/2} \\ 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}, \quad \operatorname{supp}(\lambda) = [1+2\delta, \infty), \quad \lambda' \geq 0 \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

For $\eta, \alpha \geq 1$ to be chosen later, we use the test function

$$\varphi = \lambda(|\nabla\varrho|^2) \psi(x)^\eta |\nabla\varrho|^\alpha \in C_c^1(U_\delta).$$

in the weak definition of (2.41). Writing $A = A(\nabla\varrho)$, $\lambda = \lambda(|\nabla\varrho|^2)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha}{2} \int \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \lambda |\nabla\varrho|^{\alpha-1} \psi^\eta \nabla |\nabla\varrho| \rangle h(\varrho)^\mu + c_0 \int \lambda \psi^\eta |\nabla\varrho|^{\alpha+p+2} h(\varrho)^\mu \\ \leq -\frac{\eta}{2} \int \psi^{\eta-1} \lambda |\nabla\varrho|^\alpha \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\psi \rangle h(\varrho)^\mu - \frac{1}{2} \int \lambda' \psi^\eta \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2 \rangle h(\varrho)^\mu \\ \leq -\frac{\eta}{2} \int \psi^{\eta-1} \lambda |\nabla\varrho|^\alpha \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\psi \rangle h(\varrho)^\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (2.42)$$

where, in the last inequality, we used $\lambda' \geq 0$ and the non-negativity of A . From the expression of the eigenvalues of A ,

$$\langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla |\nabla\varrho| \rangle = \frac{\langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2 \rangle}{2|\nabla\varrho|} \geq \frac{\min\{1, p-1\}}{2} |\nabla\varrho|^{p-3} |\nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2|^2$$

while, by Cauchy-Schwarz inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla\psi \rangle &\leq \left\{ \langle A \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2, \nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2 \rangle \right\}^{1/2} \left\{ \langle A \nabla\psi, \nabla\psi \rangle \right\}^{1/2} \\ &\leq \max\{1, p-1\} |\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} |\nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2| |\nabla\psi| \\ &\leq \frac{8 \max\{1, p-1\}}{R} |\nabla\varrho|^{p-2} |\nabla |\nabla\varrho|^2| \psi^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting into (2.42) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\alpha}{4} \min\{1, p-1\} \int \psi^\eta \lambda |\nabla \varrho|^{p+\alpha-4} \left| \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2 \right|^2 h(\varrho)^\mu + c_0 \int \lambda \psi^\eta |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p+2} h(\varrho)^\mu \\ & \leq \frac{4\eta \max\{1, p-1\}}{R} \int \psi^{\eta-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p-2} \left| \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2 \right| h(\varrho)^\mu \end{aligned} \quad (2.43)$$

By Young's inequality,

$$2\psi^{\eta-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p-2} \left| \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2 \right| \leq \tau \psi^\eta \lambda |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p-4} \left| \nabla |\nabla \varrho|^2 \right|^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} \psi^{\eta-1} \lambda |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p},$$

whence, choosing

$$\tau = \frac{\alpha R \min\{1, p-1\}}{8\eta \max\{1, p-1\}}$$

and inserting into (2.43), we deduce the existence of a constant c_p which depends only on p such that

$$c_0 \int \lambda \psi^\eta |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p+2} h(\varrho)^\mu \leq c_p \frac{\eta^2}{\alpha R^2} \int \lambda \psi^{\eta-1} |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p} h(\varrho)^\mu. \quad (2.44)$$

We next apply Young's inequality again with exponents

$$q = \frac{p+\alpha+2}{p+\alpha}, \quad q' = \frac{p+\alpha+2}{2}$$

and a free parameter $\bar{\tau}$ to obtain

$$\psi^{\eta-1} |\nabla \varrho|^{p+\alpha} \leq \frac{\bar{\tau}^q}{q} \psi^\eta |\nabla \varrho|^{p+\alpha+2} + \frac{1}{q' \bar{\tau}^{q'}} \psi^{\eta-q'}.$$

We choose $\eta = 2q' = p+\alpha+2$ and $\bar{\tau}$ such that

$$c_p \frac{\eta^2}{\alpha R^2} \frac{\bar{\tau}^q}{q} = \frac{c_0}{2},$$

so that, inserting into (2.44) and rearranging, we deduce that there exists a constant $c_1 = c_1(c_0, c_p)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int \lambda \psi^\eta |\nabla \varrho|^{\alpha+p+2} h(\varrho)^\mu & \leq \frac{c_0}{p+\alpha} \left[\frac{2c_p}{c_0} \frac{\eta^2}{\alpha R^2} \frac{p+\alpha}{p+\alpha+2} \right]^{\frac{p+\alpha+2}{2}} \int \lambda \psi^{\eta/2} h(\varrho)^\mu \\ & \leq \left[\frac{c_1(p+\alpha+2)}{R^2} \right]^{\frac{p+\alpha+2}{2}} \int \lambda \psi^{\eta/2} h(\varrho)^\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (2.45)$$

Set

$$I(R) = \int_{B_R} \lambda h(\varrho)^\mu.$$

Taking into account the definition of ψ and the fact that $|\nabla \varrho|^2 \geq 1 + 2\delta$ on the support of $\lambda \psi$, (2.45) yields

$$I(R) \leq \left[\frac{c_1(p+\alpha+2)}{R^2(1+2\delta)} \right]^{\frac{p+\alpha+2}{2}} I(2R).$$

Choosing α to satisfy

$$\frac{c_1(p + \alpha + 2)}{R^2(1 + 2\delta)} = \frac{1}{e}, \quad \text{so that} \quad \frac{p + \alpha + 2}{2} = \frac{R^2(1 + 2\delta)}{2c_1e},$$

we get

$$I(R) \leq e^{-\frac{p+\alpha+2}{2}} I(2R) = e^{-\frac{R^2(1+2\delta)}{2c_1e}} I(2R).$$

Iterating and taking logarithms as in [63, Lem. 4.7] shows that there exists $S > 0$ independent of R, δ such that for each $R > 2R_0$,

$$\frac{\log I(R)}{R^2} \geq \frac{\log I(R_0)}{R^2} + S \frac{(1 + 2\delta)}{c_1} \quad (2.46)$$

To conclude, we estimate $I(R)$. Since $H \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$ and $\inf H > 0$, we pick $\kappa, \bar{\kappa} > 0$ such that $\kappa^2 \leq H \leq \bar{\kappa}^2$. By Sturm comparison,

$$\frac{\sinh(\kappa t)}{\kappa} \leq h(t) \leq \frac{\sinh(\bar{\kappa} t)}{\bar{\kappa}} \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+.$$

Consequently, both for positive and negative μ , by the Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem and since $\lambda \leq 1$ there exist constants $b_j = b_j(\mu, m, \kappa, \bar{\kappa})$ such that

$$I(R) \leq e^{b_1 R} \text{vol}(B_R) \leq e^{b_2 R}.$$

Taking limits in (2.46) for $R \rightarrow \infty$ we then deduce $0 \geq S \frac{(1+2\delta)}{c_1}$, contradiction.

We are left to examine the case $H_* = 0$. Fix $c > 0$, consider a model from below of curvature $-H(t) - c$, let $v_{h,c}$ be the volume of its geodesic spheres and let \mathcal{G}_c^h be its Green kernel. Note that

$$\mathcal{G}_c^h \uparrow \mathcal{G}^h \quad \text{in } C_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbb{R}^+) \quad \text{as } c \downarrow 0.$$

Define ϱ_c as the fake distance associated to u and \mathcal{G}_c^h , the definition being meaningful on

$$\Omega_c \doteq \left\{ x \in \Omega : u(x) < \mathcal{G}_c^h(0) \right\} \subset \Omega.$$

Note that $\Omega_c \equiv \Omega$ if $p \leq m$, since $\mathcal{G}_c^h(0) = \infty$, while $\Omega_c \uparrow \Omega$ if $p > m$. Moreover, $\varrho_c \rightarrow \varrho$ locally uniformly in $C^1(\Omega)$ and monotonically from below as $c \downarrow 0$, which implies

$$|\nabla \varrho(x)| = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0} |\nabla \varrho_c(x)| \quad \forall x \in \Omega.$$

We claim that

$$v_{h,c}(\varrho_c) \leq v_h(\varrho) \quad \text{on } \Omega_c. \quad (2.47)$$

We postpone for a moment its proof, and conclude the argument. Applying the first part of the proof to ϱ_c and using that $\Omega_c \uparrow \Omega$ we deduce, for each $x \in \Omega$,

$$|\nabla \varrho(x)| = \lim_{c \rightarrow 0} |\nabla \varrho_c(x)| \leq \liminf_{c \rightarrow 0} \max \left\{ 1, \limsup_{\Omega_c \ni y \rightarrow \partial \Omega_c} |\nabla \varrho_c(y)| \right\}. \quad (2.48)$$

Next, (2.47) implies

$$|\nabla \varrho_c| = |\nabla u| v_{h,c}(\varrho_c)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \leq |\nabla u| v_h(\varrho)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} = |\nabla \varrho| \quad \text{on } \Omega_c.$$

If $p \leq m$, $\Omega_c \equiv \Omega$ and thus

$$\limsup_{\Omega_c \ni y \rightarrow \partial\Omega_c} |\nabla\varrho_c(y)| = \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla\varrho_c(y)| \leq \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla\varrho(y)|,$$

which, together with (2.48), implies (2.39). If $p > m$, ϱ_c vanishes on $\partial\Omega_c \cap \Omega$ and therefore

$$|\nabla\varrho_c(x)| = |\nabla u(x)| v_{h,c}(\varrho_c(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \partial\Omega_c \cap \Omega,$$

hence

$$\limsup_{\Omega_c \ni y \rightarrow \partial\Omega_c} |\nabla\varrho_c(y)| = \limsup_{\Omega_c \ni y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla\varrho_c(y)| \leq \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla\varrho(y)|,$$

again proving (2.39).

To show (2.47), by Sturm comparison $v_{h,c}/v_h$ is increasing on \mathbb{R}^+ , thus [5, Prop. 4.12] implies the inequality $|(\log \mathcal{E}_c^h)'| \geq |(\log \mathcal{E}^h)'|$ on \mathbb{R}^+ , that is,

$$\frac{v_{h,c}^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{\mathcal{E}_c^h}(t) \geq \frac{v_h^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{\mathcal{E}^h}(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+.$$

We evaluate at $t = \varrho_c$ and use $\varrho_c \leq \varrho$ together with the monotonicity of $|(\log \mathcal{E}^h)'(t)|$ that follows from Lemma 2.10, to deduce

$$\frac{v_{h,c}(\varrho_c)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{\mathcal{E}_c^h(\varrho_c)} \geq \frac{v_h(\varrho_c)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{\mathcal{E}^h(\varrho_c)} \geq \frac{v_h(\varrho)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{\mathcal{E}^h(\varrho)}.$$

Inequality (2.47) follows since $\mathcal{E}_c^h(\varrho_c) = \mathcal{E}^h(\varrho) = u$, concluding the proof. \square

Theorem 2.19. *Suppose that M^m satisfies (\mathcal{H}_p) for some $p \in (1, m]$ and*

$$H(t) \geq 0, \quad H(t) \text{ non-increasing on } \mathbb{R}^+.$$

Then, having defined ϱ as in Definition 2.11,

- (i) $|\nabla\varrho| \leq 1$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$.
- (ii) Equality $|\nabla\varrho(x)| = 1$ holds for some $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$ if and only if $\varrho = r$ and M is the radially symmetric model M_h .

Proof. (i). Inequality $\varrho \leq r$ holds because of Proposition 2.12, hence (2) in Theorem 2.4 guarantees

$$|\nabla\varrho(x)| = v_h(\varrho(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}(x)| \leq v_h(r(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}} |\nabla\mathcal{G}(x)| \rightarrow 1$$

as $x \rightarrow o$. Thus, $\limsup_{x \rightarrow o} |\nabla\varrho(x)| \leq 1$. In view of Remark 2.18, we are in the position to apply Lemma 2.17 with the choice $\Omega = M \setminus \{o\}$ and conclude (i). To show (ii), we observe that because of (2.28) and the monotonicity of H , the function $u = 1 - |\nabla\varrho|^2 \geq 0$ solves

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} h^{-\mu} \operatorname{div}(h^\mu A(\nabla\varrho)\nabla u) &\leq -|\nabla\varrho|^p \left[\operatorname{Ric}(v, v) + (m-1)H(\varrho)|\nabla\varrho|^2 \right] \\ &\leq -(m-1)|\nabla\varrho|^p \left[-H(r) + H(\varrho)|\nabla\varrho|^2 \right] \\ &\leq (m-1)H(r)|\nabla\varrho|^p u. \end{aligned}$$

If u vanishes at some point, by the strong minimum principle $u \equiv 0$ on M , that is, $|\nabla\varrho| \equiv 1$. In this case, again by (2.28) we deduce

$$\nabla^2 F = \frac{1}{m} \text{Tr}_B(\nabla^2 F) \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_B \quad \text{on } M, \quad (2.49)$$

with F as in (2.27). Since $|\nabla\varrho| = 1$, the integral curves of the flow Φ_t of $\nabla\varrho$ are unit speed geodesics. For $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$, because of the completeness of M the geodesic $\Phi_t(x)$ is defined on the maximal interval $(-\varrho(x), \infty)$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\varrho(x)} \Phi_t(x) = o$, being o the unique zero of ϱ . Hence, Φ_t is a unit speed geodesic issuing from o to x . If $x \in M \setminus \text{cut}(o)$, it therefore holds $\varrho(x) = r(x)$, and by continuity $\varrho = r$ on M . The function r is thus C^1 outside of o , and this implies $\text{cut}(o) = \emptyset$, that is, o is a pole of M . Indeed, the distance function r is not differentiable at any point $y \in \text{cut}(o)$ joined to o by at least two minimizing geodesics. The set of such points is dense in $\text{cut}(o)$ by [9, 81], so $\text{cut}(o) = \emptyset$ whenever r is everywhere differentiable outside of o . Rewriting (2.49) in terms of $\nabla^2\varrho = \nabla^2 r$ we get

$$\nabla^2 r = \frac{h'(r)}{h(r)} \left(\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle - dr \otimes dr \right) \quad \text{on } M \setminus \{o\}. \quad (2.50)$$

Integrating along geodesics we deduce that M is isometric to M_h . \square

Remark 2.20 (Hardy weights). When rephrased in terms of \mathcal{G} , the bound $|\nabla\varrho| \leq 1$ becomes

$$|\nabla \log \mathcal{G}| \leq |(\log \mathcal{G}^h)'|(r(x)). \quad (2.51)$$

We mention that the function $|\nabla \log \mathcal{G}|$ naturally appears as a weight in the Hardy inequality

$$\left(\frac{p-1}{p} \right)^p \int |\nabla \log \mathcal{G}|^p |\psi|^p \leq \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M),$$

which holds on every manifold where Δ_p is non-parabolic (see [8, Prop. 4.4]). Hence, (2.51) can be somehow seen as a comparison theorem for Hardy weights. In this respect, it is worth to notice that the weight of M_h transplanted to M , that is, the function

$$\left(\frac{p-1}{p} \right)^p |(\log \mathcal{G}^h)'|(r(x)),$$

is a Hardy weight on M provided that M_h is a model from *above* for M , see Section 5 in [8]. For a systematic study of Hardy weights and their role in geometric problems in the linear case $p = 2$ we refer the reader to [5, 6, 7].

2.3 The sharp gradient estimate for p -harmonics: another proof

To illustrate the versatility of the key Lemma 2.17, we consider the case where $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $u > 0$ solves $\Delta_p u = 0$ on the entire M , and we suppose that

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } M,$$

for some constant $\kappa \geq 0$. By a recent result in [74],

$$|\nabla \log u| \leq \frac{(m-1)\kappa}{p-1} \quad \text{on } M. \quad (2.52)$$

The upper bound is sharp in view of warped product manifold $M = \mathbb{R} \times N^{m-1}$, for a compact (N, ds_N^2) with non-negative Ricci curvature, endowed with the metric $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle = dt^2 + e^{-2t} ds_N^2$. A direct computation shows that $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and

$$u(x) = \exp \left\{ \frac{m-1}{p-1} t \right\} \quad \text{is } p\text{-harmonic on } M \text{ with } |\nabla \log u| = \frac{m-1}{p-1}.$$

To obtain their sharp global estimate, in [74] the authors rely on the next local gradient bound for p -harmonic functions in [80], which was proved via a subtle Moser iteration procedure:

$$|\nabla \log u| \leq C_{m,p} \frac{1 + \kappa R}{R} \quad \text{on } B_R(x), \quad (2.53)$$

whenever u is defined on $B_{4R}(x)$.

Remark 2.21. We underline that the constant $C_{m,p}$ in (2.53) satisfies $(p-1)C_{m,p} \rightarrow \infty$ as $p \rightarrow 1$, which makes (2.53) unsuitable for the limit procedures described in the next sections.

As a consequence of Lemma 2.17, we can give a direct proof of a more general version of (2.52), valid for sets $\Omega \subset M$ with possibly non-empty boundary. It should be stressed that adapting the proof of [74] to sets with boundary seems to be nontrivial since the upper bound in (2.53) blows up as $R \rightarrow 0$, while the global boundedness of $|\nabla \log u|$ which follows from (2.53) for entire solutions plays a crucial role in the derivation of (2.52).

Theorem 2.22. *Let M^m be a complete manifold, let $\Omega \subset M$ be an open set (possibly the entire M) and suppose that*

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } \Omega, \quad (2.54)$$

for some constant $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$. Let $u > 0$ solve $\Delta_p u = 0$ on Ω for some $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then,

$$|\nabla \log u| \leq \max \left\{ \frac{m-1}{p-1} \kappa, \limsup_{x \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u| \right\}.$$

Proof. The case $\kappa = 0$ can be handled by choosing a sequence $\kappa_j \downarrow 0$ and letting $j \rightarrow \infty$ in the resulting estimate, so we can suppose without loss of generality that $\kappa > 0$. Assume first that $p \leq m$. For $c > 0$, we define ϱ_c by the formula

$$c u(x) = \mathcal{G}^\kappa(\varrho_c(x)) = \int_{\varrho_c(x)}^\infty v_\kappa(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds. \quad (2.55)$$

Then, $\varrho_c > 0$ on Ω . Since we assume a constant lower bound on Ric, by Remark 2.18, setting $H(t) = \kappa^2$ assumption (2.38) holds. Therefore, we can apply the key Lemma 2.17 to infer

$$\sup_\Omega |\nabla \varrho_c| \leq \max \left\{ 1, \limsup_{x \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla \varrho_c(x)| \right\}. \quad (2.56)$$

Rephrasing in terms of u , we deduce from (2.56) that for each $x \in \Omega$

$$\begin{aligned} |\nabla \log u(x)| &\leq |(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|(\varrho_c(x)) \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} \frac{|\nabla \log u(y)|}{|(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|(\varrho_c(y))} \right\} \\ &\leq |(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|(\varrho_c(x)) \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \frac{p-1}{(m-1)\kappa} \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u(y)| \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.57)$$

where the last inequality follows since $|(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|$ is decreasing on \mathbb{R}^+ because of Lemma 2.10, and since

$$|(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|(t) \downarrow \frac{m-1}{p-1}\kappa \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

By (2.55), for each fixed $x \in M$, $\varrho_c(x) \rightarrow \infty$ as $c \rightarrow 0$. Taking limits in (2.57) as $c \rightarrow 0$ we obtain

$$|\nabla \log u(x)| \leq \frac{m-1}{p-1}\kappa \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \frac{p-1}{(m-1)\kappa} \limsup_{y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u(y)| \right\}, \quad (2.58)$$

as claimed. If $p > m$, the argument shall be modified as follows: for fixed $c > 0$, let ϱ_c be defined as in (2.55), where now the definition makes sense on the open set $\Omega_c = \{x \in \Omega : cu(x) < \mathcal{G}^\kappa(0)\}$. Since $\varrho_c = 0$ on $\partial\Omega_c \cap \Omega$, (2.55) yields $|\nabla \varrho_c(x)| \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \partial\Omega_c \cap \Omega$. Hence, applying Lemma 2.17, we deduce

$$|\nabla \varrho_c| \leq \max \left\{ 1, \limsup_{\Omega_c \ni y \rightarrow \partial\Omega} |\nabla \varrho_c(y)| \right\} \quad \text{on } \Omega_c.$$

The required conclusion then follows as in the case $p \leq m$, once we observe that $\varrho_c(x) \rightarrow \infty$ and $\Omega_c \uparrow \Omega$ as $c \rightarrow 0$. \square

2.4 Capacitors and exterior domains

Let K be a C^1 , relatively compact open set, and let u be the p -capacity potential of (K, M) . Assuming the Ricci curvature bound (2.54), by Theorem 2.22 a global estimate for $|\nabla \log u|$ reduces to an estimate on

$$\sup_{\partial K} |\nabla \log u|.$$

Barriers for $\log u$ on $\partial\Omega$ are described in [46, Sect. 3] for $1 < p < m$. Here, we extend the argument to every p and slightly shorten the proof. We recall that the Dirichlet kernel for Δ_p on the ball B_R in the model of curvature $-\kappa^2$ is given by

$$\mathcal{G}_R^\kappa(t) \doteq \int_t^R v_\kappa(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds.$$

Proposition 2.23. *Let u be the p -capacity potential of (K, M) . Fix $x \in \partial K$ and define*

$$R_x = \sup \left\{ r : B_r \subset \overline{K} \text{ is a ball of radius } r \text{ with } x \in \partial B_r \right\}.$$

Suppose that $R_x > 0$. Fix $\tau \in (0, \infty]$ and let $\kappa \in \mathbb{R}_0^+$ such that

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \quad \text{on } B_\tau(K) = \{y : d(y, K) < \tau\}.$$

Then,

$$|\nabla \log u(x)| \leq \left| (\log \mathcal{G}_{R+\tau}^\kappa)'(R_x) \right|. \quad (2.59)$$

Proof. By continuity, for $R = R_x$ there is a ball $B_R(y) \subset \overline{K}$ that is tangent to ∂K at x . Let $r = \text{dist}(y, \cdot)$ and on $B_{R+\tau}(y) \subset B_\tau(K)$ we use as barrier the rescaled kernel

$$w(x) = \frac{\mathcal{G}_{R+\tau}^\kappa(r(x))}{\mathcal{G}_{R+\tau}^\kappa(R)}.$$

Then, w is radially decreasing and $w(x) = 1$, $w \leq 1$ on $B_{R+\tau}(y) \setminus K$, $w = 0$ on $\partial B_{R+\tau}(y)$. By the Laplacian comparison theorem from above, $\Delta_p w \geq 0$ weakly on the punctured ball $B_{R+\tau}(y)^*$, and extending w with zero outside of $B_{R+\tau}$ we still obtain a subsolution. By comparison, $w \leq u \leq 1$ on $M \setminus K$, thus $\log w \leq \log u \leq 0$ in a neighbourhood of x . Since equality holds at x , evaluating along curves lying in $M \setminus K$ issuing from x and taking derivatives yields

$$|\nabla \log u(x)| \leq |\nabla \log w(x)| = \left| (\log \mathcal{G}_{R+\tau}^\kappa)'(R) \right|,$$

as claimed. \square

Combining Theorem 2.22 and Proposition 2.23, we deduce

Theorem 2.24. *Let M^m be a complete manifold satisfying*

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle,$$

for some constant $\kappa \geq 0$. For $p \in (1, \infty)$, Let $u > 0$ be the p -capacity potential of a capacitor (K, M) , where K is a relatively compact C^1 open set such that the following quantity is positive:

$$R = \inf_{x \in \partial K} \sup \left\{ r : B_r \subset \bar{K} \text{ is a ball with } x \in \partial B_r \right\}.$$

Then,

$$|\nabla \log u| \leq \max \left\{ \frac{m-1}{p-1} \kappa, \left| (\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'(R) \right| \right\} \quad \text{on } M.$$

Remark 2.25. It is not hard to estimate the right hand side of (2.59) with simpler functions. If $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ on M (thus, necessarily $p < m$), computing $(\log \mathcal{G}_R^\kappa)'$ for $\kappa = 0$ yields

$$|\nabla \log u| \leq \frac{m-p}{p-1} \frac{1}{R} \quad \text{on } M,$$

which mildly improves the bound in [46]. On the other hand, when $\kappa > 0$, the integral in \mathcal{G}^κ is not explicitly computable except when $(m-1)/(p-1)$ is an integer, see Example 5.3 in [8]. Indeed, setting $\alpha = (m-1)/(p-1)$ and rescaling the metric so as to have $\kappa = 1$, computing \mathcal{G}^κ amounts to integrating $\sinh^{-\alpha} t$. Using parametric hyperbolic coordinates $x = \tanh(t/2)$, this leads to a binomial integral of the type

$$\int \frac{(1-x^2)^{\alpha-1}}{x^\alpha}$$

which is computable in terms of elementary functions if and only if $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$. However, to obtain an explicit upper estimate for $|(\log \mathcal{G}^\kappa)'|$ one can use the following comparison result observed in [5, Prop. 4.12]:

if g/h is non-decreasing on (a, b) , then $(\log \mathcal{G}^g)' \geq (\log \mathcal{G}^h)'$ on (a, b) .

If $p < m$, a simpler estimate was already given in [46].

3 Properness of ρ

The properness of ρ , that is, the property that $\mathcal{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $r(x) \rightarrow \infty$, is a nontrivial fact intimately related to the geometry of M at infinity. Conditions for its validity will be given in terms of global Sobolev type inequalities or in terms of volume doubling coupled with weak Poincaré inequalities. Since local Sobolev and Poincaré constants will often appear in the next sections when taking limits as $p \rightarrow 1$, it is convenient to briefly recall their dependence on the geometry of relatively compact balls of M .

Remark 3.1. Let $B_{6R} \in M^m$ be a relatively compact geodesic ball, and suppose that

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle \quad \text{on } B_{6R}, \quad (3.1)$$

for some constant $\kappa \geq 0$. As before, we denote with $V_\kappa(t)$ the volume of a ball of radius t in the space form of curvature $-\kappa^2$. By the Bishop-Gromov volume comparison and the convexity of V_κ ,

$$\frac{|B_{2r}(x)|}{|B_r(x)|} \leq \frac{V_\kappa(2r)}{V_\kappa(r)} \leq \frac{V_\kappa(2R)}{V_\kappa(R)} \doteq C_{\mathcal{D}} \quad \forall B_r(x) \in B_R. \quad (3.2)$$

Furthermore, by [71, Thm. 5.6.6], see also [45, Thm. 1.4.1], there exists a constant c_m such that, for each $p \in [1, \infty)$, the following weak (p, p) -Poincaré inequality holds for balls $B_{2r}(x) \subset B_{2R}$:

$$\left\{ \int_{B_r(x)} |\psi - \bar{\psi}_{B_r(x)}|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq r^{\mathcal{P}_{p,p}} \left\{ \int_{B_{2r}(x)} |\nabla \psi|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}(B_{2R}), \quad (3.3)$$

where $\bar{\psi}_{B_r(x)}$ is the mean value of ψ on $B_r(x)$ and where we set

$$\mathcal{P}_{p,p} = \exp \left\{ \frac{c_m(1 + \kappa R)}{p} \right\}. \quad (3.4)$$

Note that the result in [71] is proved for $p = 1$, and a minor modification using Jensen's inequality yields (3.3) with the stated constant for every p . As a consequence of (3.3) with $p = 1$ and of Theorem 3.3.5 in [71], there exists $C_m > 0$ such that the following L^1 Sobolev inequality with potential holds:

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \leq \left[\frac{C_m}{\Upsilon} \right] \left(\mathcal{P}_{1,1} \int |\nabla \psi| + \frac{1}{R} \int |\psi| \right) \quad \forall \psi \in C_c^\infty(B_R), \quad (3.5)$$

where

$$\Upsilon = \inf \left\{ \frac{|B_t(x)|}{V_0(t)} : t \in (0, R), x \in B_R \right\}.$$

Observe that Υ can be estimated from below in terms of $|B_R|$ by using (3.1) and volume comparison:

$$\forall x \in B_R, t \in (0, R), \quad \frac{|B_t(x)|}{V_0(t)} \geq \frac{|B_{2R}(x)|}{V_\kappa(2R)} \frac{V_\kappa(t)}{V_0(t)} \geq \frac{|B_R|}{V_\kappa(2R)}. \quad (3.6)$$

We next remove the potential part in (3.5) with a slight variation of an argument in [49, Cor. 1.1]: pick $y \in \partial B_{2R}$ and, setting $r_y = \text{dist}(y, \cdot)$, consider the function

$$\zeta(x) = \int_{r_y(x)}^{3R} \frac{V_\kappa(3R) - V_\kappa(t)}{v_\kappa(t)} dt,$$

with $v_\kappa(t), V_\kappa(t)$ the volume of geodesic spheres and balls, respectively, in the model of curvature $-\kappa^2$. A computation that uses the Laplacian comparison theorem and (3.1) gives $\Delta \zeta \geq 1$ weakly on B_R , thus for every $\psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_R)$ we obtain

$$\int |\psi| \leq \int |\psi| \Delta \zeta = \int \langle \nabla \zeta, \nabla |\psi| \rangle \leq \sup_{B_R} |\nabla \zeta| \int |\nabla \psi| \leq \frac{V_\kappa(3R)}{v_\kappa(R)} \int |\nabla \psi|.$$

Inserting into (3.5) and using (3.6) we infer the local L^1 Sobolev inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} &\leq \frac{C_m V_\kappa(2R)}{|B_R|} \left(\mathcal{S}_{1,1} + \frac{V_\kappa(3R)}{R v_\kappa(R)} \right) \int |\nabla \psi| \\ &= \mathcal{S}_{1,m}(R) \int |\nabla \psi| \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_R) \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

For each $p \in (1, m)$, inserting as a test function $|\psi|^{\frac{m-1}{m-p}}$ and using Hölder inequality one readily deduces the L^p Sobolev inequality

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{mp}{m-p}} \right)^{\frac{m-p}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,m}(R) \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_R) \quad (3.8)$$

where

$$\mathcal{S}_{p,m}(R) = \left[\frac{\mathcal{S}_{1,m}(R) p(m-1)}{m-p} \right]^p$$

converges to $\mathcal{S}_{1,m}(R)$ as $p \rightarrow 1$.

3.1 Properness under a Sobolev inequality

We first examine the vanishing of \mathcal{G} at infinity under the validity of a global Sobolev inequality of the type

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{vp}{v-p}} \right)^{\frac{v-p}{v}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M).$$

To do so, we shall employ the De Giorgi-Nash-Moser iteration technique to obtain a uniform upper bound for \mathcal{G} on the entire M . For applications to the IMCF, it is important to keep track of the dependence on p of the half-Harnack inequalities for positive subsolutions-supersolutions of $\Delta_p u = 0$. This is done in [58], and we present here a slightly different approach that yields a more explicit dependence of the constants on the geometry. As in [58], we need to tweak the iteration to achieve bounds that behave nicely as $p \rightarrow 1$. We begin with the following standard Caccioppoli Lemma, which can be found in [68].

Lemma 3.2. *Let $A_0 \subset M$ be an open set, fix $p \in (1, \infty)$ and let $u \in C(A_0) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(A_0)$ be non-negative on A_0 . Fix $\bar{q} \in \mathbb{R}$. If either*

(i) $\Delta_p u \geq 0$ on A_0 and $\bar{q} > p - 1$, or

(ii) $\Delta_p u \leq 0$ on A_0 and $\bar{q} < p - 1$,

then, for every $0 \leq \phi \in C(A_0) \cap W_0^{1,p}(A_0)$,

$$\int \phi^p u^{\bar{q}-p} |\nabla u|^p \leq \left| \frac{p}{\bar{q} - p + 1} \right|^p \int u^{\bar{q}} |\nabla \phi|^p. \quad (3.9)$$

We next consider the half-Harnack inequalities. We point out that Claim 1 below is what allows to obtain constants which are controlled as $p \rightarrow 1$.

Lemma 3.3. Let $A_\infty \in M$ and fix $T > 0$ in such a way that $A_0 = B_T(A_\infty) \in M$. Suppose that the following Sobolev inequality holds:

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{vp}{v-p}} \right)^{\frac{v-p}{v}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(A_0), \quad (3.10)$$

for some $p \in (1, \infty)$, $v > p$ and $\mathcal{S}_{p,v} > 0$.

(i) **Subsolutions.** Fix $q > 0$. Then, there exists a constant q_0 with

$$0 < q_0 \leq q < \frac{vq_0}{v-p} \quad (3.11)$$

such that the following holds: if $0 \leq u \in C(A_0) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(A_0)$ solves $\Delta_p u \geq 0$, then

$$\sup_{A_\infty} u \leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \bar{C}_{p,v})^{\frac{v}{pq_0}} T^{-\frac{v}{q_0}} |A_0|^{\frac{1}{q_0}} \left(\int_{A_0} u^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (3.12)$$

with

$$\bar{C}_{p,v} = \begin{cases} 2^v 3^p \frac{v^v}{p^{p(v-p)^{v-p}}} & \text{if } q \in (0, p), \\ 2^v [1+p]^p & \text{if } q \geq p. \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

If $q \geq p$, then we can choose $q_0 = q$.

(ii) **Supersolutions.** Fix $q < 0$ and set $q_0 = q$. If $0 < u \in C(A_0) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(A_0)$ solves $\Delta_p u \leq 0$, then

$$\inf_{A_\infty} u \geq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \bar{C}_{p,v})^{\frac{v}{pq_0}} T^{-\frac{v}{q_0}} |A_0|^{\frac{1}{q_0}} \left(\int_{A_0} u^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}, \quad (3.14)$$

with

$$\bar{C}_{p,v} = 2^{p+v}. \quad (3.15)$$

Proof. Set for convenience

$$k = \frac{v}{v-p}.$$

Let $0 \leq \phi \in \text{Lip}_c(A_0)$. For a given \bar{q} , using (3.10) with $\psi = \phi u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}}$ and (3.9), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{p,v}^{-\frac{1}{p}} \left\| \phi u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}} \right\|_{kp} &\leq \left\| \nabla \left(\phi u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}} \right) \right\|_p \leq \left\| u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}} |\nabla \phi| + |\bar{q}/p| \phi u^{\frac{\bar{q}-p}{p}} |\nabla u| \right\|_p \\ &\leq \left\| u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}} |\nabla \phi| \right\|_p + \left| \frac{\bar{q}}{p} \right| \left\| \phi u^{\frac{\bar{q}-p}{p}} |\nabla u| \right\|_p \\ &\leq \left[1 + \left| \frac{\bar{q}}{\bar{q}-p+1} \right| \right] \left\| u^{\frac{\bar{q}}{p}} |\nabla \phi| \right\|_p. \end{aligned} \quad (3.16)$$

This inequality holds in both cases (i) and (ii).

Claim 1: the following holds:

(i) If $q > 0$, there exists $q_0 \in \left(\frac{q}{k}, q\right]$ such that

$$\left|q_0 k^i - p + 1\right| \geq \frac{(k-1)q}{2k} \quad \text{for each } i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

Moreover, we can choose $q_0 = q$ in case $p-1 \leq q/k$.

(ii) If $q < 0$, choosing $q_0 = q$ we have $\left|q_0 k^i - p + 1\right| \geq |q|$ for each $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Proof of Claim 1. Case (ii) is obvious, so we focus on case (i). Set for convenience $a = q/k$. Suppose first that $p-1 \leq a$. Choosing $q_0 = ka$ we deduce

$$\left|q_0 k^i - p + 1\right| \geq q_0 - p + 1 \geq ka - a \geq \frac{(k-1)a}{2} \quad \text{for each } i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

and the required conclusion is proved. Otherwise, let $j \in \{1, 2, \dots\}$ be such that $p-1 \in I_j = (k^{j-1}a, k^j a]$. We choose $q_0 \in (a, ka]$ in such a way that $q_0 k^{j-1}$ is the point in I_j whose distance to $p-1$ is half of the length of I_j , so

$$\left|q_0 k^{j-1} - p + 1\right| = \frac{k^j a - k^{j-1} a}{2} \geq \frac{(k-1)a}{2}. \quad (3.17)$$

If $p-1$ is strictly bigger than the middle point of I_j , then $q_0 k^{j-1} = (p-1) - (k^j - k^{j-1})a/2 < p-1$ and thus, for each $i < j-1$, $\left|q_0 k^i - p + 1\right| \geq \left|q_0 k^{j-1} - p + 1\right| \geq (k-1)a/2$. On the other hand, $q_0 k^j > p-1$ and for each $i \geq j$

$$\begin{aligned} q_0 k^i - p + 1 &\geq q_0 k^j - p + 1 = q_0 k^j - [q_0 k^{j-1} + (k^j - k^{j-1})a/2] \\ &= (k^j - k^{j-1}) \left[q_0 - \frac{a}{2} \right] \geq (k^j - k^{j-1}) \frac{a}{2} \geq \frac{(k-1)a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if $p-1$ is not bigger than the middle point of I_j , then $q_0 k^{j-1} + (k^j - k^{j-1})a/2 > p-1$ and thus $\left|q_0 k^i - p + 1\right| \geq \left|q_0 k^{j-1} - p + 1\right| \geq (k-1)a/2$ for each $i > j-1$. If $j = 1$ we are done, otherwise $q_0 k^{j-2} < p-1$ and therefore, taking into account that

$$k^{j-1} q_0 \geq (k^j + k^{j-1})a/2 \quad \text{and} \quad k^{j-1}(q_0 - ka/2) \geq k^{j-1}a/2,$$

for each $i \leq j-2$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p-1 - q_0 k^i &\geq p-1 - q_0 k^{j-2} = [k^{j-1} q_0 - (k^j - k^{j-1})a/2] - k^{j-2} \\ &= (k^{j-1} - k^{j-2}) \left[q_0 - \frac{ka}{2} \right] \geq (k^{j-1} - k^{j-2}) \frac{a}{2} \geq \frac{(k-1)a}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof of the claim. \square

Define

$$r_i = T \left(2 - \sum_{j=0}^i 2^{-j} \right), \quad A_i = B_{r_i}(A_\infty), \quad \eta_i(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \in [0, r_{i+1}) \\ 1 - \frac{2^{i+1}}{T}(t - r_{i+1}) & \text{if } t \in [r_{i+1}, r_i) \\ 0 & \text{if } t \geq r_i \end{cases}$$

Set $\phi_i = \eta_i(r)$, with $r(x) = \text{dist}(A_\infty, x)$. Using $\phi = \phi_i$, $\bar{q} = q_i = q_0 k^i$ and $|\nabla \phi_i| \leq T^{-1} 2^{i+1}$ in (3.16) we deduce

$$\left(\int_{A_{i+1}} u^{q_0 k^{i+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \left[1 + \left| \frac{q_0 k^i}{q_0 k^i - p + 1} \right| \right]^p 2^{p(i+1)} T^{-p} \int_{A_i} u^{q_0 k^i} \quad (3.18)$$

We first consider the case where $0 < q \leq p$. Claim 1 and $|q_0| \leq |q|$ imply that

$$1 + \left| \frac{q_0 k^i}{q_0 k^i - p + 1} \right| \leq 1 + \frac{2q_0 k^{i+1}}{(k-1)q} \leq \frac{3k^{i+1}}{(k-1)}, \quad (3.19)$$

which inserted into (3.18) yields

$$\left(\int_{A_{i+1}} u^{q_0 k^{i+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_{p,v} [2k]^{p(i+1)} T^{-p} \int_{A_i} u^{q_0 k^i}, \quad (3.20)$$

with

$$\tilde{C}_{p,v} = \left[\frac{3}{k-1} \right]^p.$$

On the other hand, if either $q \geq p$ or $q < 0$, choosing $q_0 = q$ and noting that $t \rightarrow t/(t-p+1)$ is increasing for $t > p$ we get

$$\left| \frac{q_0 k^i}{q_0 k^i - p + 1} \right| \leq \begin{cases} p & \text{if } q \geq p, \\ 1 & \text{if } q < 0, \end{cases}$$

whence (3.18) gives

$$\left(\int_{A_{i+1}} u^{q_0 k^{i+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_p 2^{p(i+1)} T^{-p} \int_{A_i} u^{q_0 k^i} \quad (3.21)$$

with

$$\tilde{C}_p = \begin{cases} [1+p]^p & \text{if } q \geq p \\ 2^p & \text{if } q < 0. \end{cases}$$

If $q \in (0, p)$, taking the k^i -th root in (3.20), iterating and explicitly computing the sums, we infer

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{A_\infty} u^{q_0} &= \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{A_i} u^{q_0 k^{i+1}} \right)^{\frac{1}{k^{i+1}}} \\ &\leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_p)^{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k^{-j}} [2k]^p \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (j+1)k^{-j} T^{-p \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} k^{-j}} \int_{A_0} u^{q_0} \\ &= (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_{p,v})^{\frac{k}{k-1}} [2k]^{\frac{pk^2}{(k-1)^2}} T^{-\frac{kp}{k-1}} |A_0| \int_{A_0} u^{q_0} \end{aligned} \quad (3.22)$$

Taking the q_0 -th root and applying Hölder inequality with exponents $\frac{q}{q_0} > 1$ and $\frac{q}{q-q_0}$ when $q_0 < q$, we obtain

$$\sup_{A_\infty} u \leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_{p,v})^{\frac{k}{(k-1)q_0}} [2k]^{\frac{pk^2}{(k-1)^2 q_0}} T^{-\frac{kp}{(k-1)q_0}} |A_0|^{\frac{1}{q_0}} \left(\int_{A_0} u^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \quad (3.23)$$

It is enough to set $\bar{C}_{p,v} = \tilde{C}_{p,v} [2k]^{\frac{pk}{k-1}}$ and use the definition of k to deduce (3.12). The case $q \geq p$ is analogous by using (3.20), while, for $q < 0$, iterating (3.21) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\inf_{A_\infty} u \right)^{-|q_0|} &= \sup_{A_\infty} u^{q_0} \leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \bar{C}_p)^{\frac{k}{k-1}} 2^{\frac{pk^2}{(k-1)^2}} T^{-\frac{kp}{k-1}} |A_0| \int_{A_0} u^{q_0} \\ &\leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} \tilde{C}_p)^{\frac{k}{k-1}} 2^{\frac{pk^2}{(k-1)^2}} T^{-\frac{kp}{k-1}} |A_0| \left(\int_{A_0} u^q \right)^{\frac{q_0}{q}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.24)$$

that implies (3.14) because of our definition of k and $\bar{C}_{p,v}$. \square

The above proposition allows to deduce a Harnack inequality with a sharp rate of growth as $p \rightarrow 1$.

Theorem 3.4. Fix $p \in (1, \infty)$. Let u be a positive solution of $\Delta_p u = 0$ on a ball $B_{6R} = B_{6R}(x_0)$, and suppose that the following weak $(1, p)$ -Poincaré inequality holds on B_{4R} , for some constant $\mathcal{P}_{1,p}$:

$$\int_{B_r(y)} |\psi - \bar{\psi}_{B_r(y)}| \leq \mathcal{P}_{1,p} r \left\{ \int_{B_{2r}(y)} |\nabla \psi|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_{4R}), \quad (3.25)$$

for every ball $B_r(y) \Subset B_{2R}$. Assume the validity of the Sobolev inequality

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{vp}{v-p}} \right)^{\frac{v-p}{v}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_{4R}),$$

for some $v > p$ and $\mathcal{S}_{p,v} > 0$. Then, having fixed $p_0 \in (p, v)$, the following Harnack inequality holds:

$$\sup_{B_R} u \leq \mathcal{H}_{p,v}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \inf_{B_R} u,$$

with constant

$$\mathcal{H}_{p,v} = \exp \left\{ c_2 \mathcal{P}_{1,p} \left[\frac{|B_{6R}|}{|B_{2R}|} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} Q^{-2p} \right\}, \quad (3.26)$$

where $c_2 > 0$ is a constant depending only on v and p_0 ,

$$Q = \inf_{\tau \in [1, \frac{v}{v-p}]} (\mathcal{S}_{p,v} C_{p,v})^{-\frac{v\tau}{p}} R^{v\tau} |B_{2R}|^{-\tau}$$

and

$$C_{p,v} = 2^v \max \left\{ [1+p]^p, \frac{3^p v^v}{p^p (v-p)^{v-p}} \right\}. \quad (3.27)$$

Remark 3.5. By means of Hölder inequality, the weak (1, 1)-Poincaré inequality (3.3) implies (3.25) with $\mathcal{P}_{1,p} = \mathcal{P}_{1,1}$. Therefore, having fixed $\kappa > 0$ such that $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2$ on B_{6R} , Remark 3.1 guarantees that $\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu}$ remains bounded as $p \rightarrow 1$, so the Harnack constant in (3.26) blows up just like $\exp\{c/(p-1)\}$ as $p \rightarrow 1$, which is sharp.

Proof. We use the abstract version of the John-Nirenberg inequality due to Bombieri and Giusti [10, Thm. 4]. To this aim, we shall estimate from above

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda &\doteq \sup_{r \in [R, 2R]} \inf_{\lambda > 0} \left\{ \int_{B_r} \left| \log \frac{u}{\lambda} \right| \right\} \leq \sup_{r \in [R, 2R]} \left\{ \int_{B_r} |\log u - \overline{\log u}_{B_r}| \right\} \\ &\leq \sup_{r \in [R, 2R]} \mathcal{P}_{1,p} r \left[\int_{B_{2r}} |\nabla \log u|^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}, \end{aligned}$$

with $\overline{\log u}_{B_r}$ the mean value of $\log u$ on B_r . Applying the Caccioppoli inequality (3.9) with $\bar{q} = 0$ we deduce that for every $\phi \in C(B_{6R}) \cap W_0^{1,p}(B_{6R})$

$$\int \phi^p |\nabla \log u|^p \leq \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^p \int |\nabla \phi|^p,$$

and in particular, if ϕ is a piecewise linear cut-off of B_{2r} inside B_{3r} ,

$$\int_{B_{2r}} |\nabla \log u|^p \leq \left(\frac{p}{(p-1)r} \right)^p |B_{3r}|,$$

which implies

$$\Lambda \leq \sup_{r \in [R, 2R]} \mathcal{P}_{1,p} r \frac{p}{(p-1)r} \left(\frac{|B_{3r}|}{|B_{2r}|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \mathcal{P}_{1,p} \frac{p}{p-1} \left(\frac{|B_{6R}|}{|B_{2R}|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (3.28)$$

To agree with the notation in [10], for $t \in [0, 1]$ and $k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ we define

$$\mathcal{B}_t = B_{(t+1)R}, \quad |u|_{k,t} = \left\{ \int_{\mathcal{B}_t} u^k \right\}^{\frac{1}{k}}, \quad |u|_{+\infty,t} = \sup_{\mathcal{B}_t} u, \quad |u|_{-\infty,t} = \inf_{\mathcal{B}_t} u.$$

For $q > 0$ and q_0, ν as in Lemma 3.3, set $\bar{\sigma} = \nu q / q_0$. Inequalities (3.12) and (3.14) imply that, for each $0 \leq s < r \leq 1$,

$$|u|_{\infty,s} \leq \left\{ \bar{Q}(r-s)^{\bar{\sigma}} \right\}^{-1/q} |u|_{q,r}, \quad |u|_{-\infty,s} \geq \left\{ \bar{Q}(r-s)^{\bar{\sigma}} \right\}^{1/q} |u|_{-q,r}$$

where

$$\bar{Q} = (\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \bar{C}_{p,\nu})^{-\frac{\nu q}{pq_0}} R^{\frac{\nu q}{q_0}} |\mathcal{B}_r|^{-\frac{q}{q_0}}$$

and $\bar{C}_{p,\nu}$ is, according to the value of q , any of the constants in (3.13), (3.15). Taking into account that $C_{p,\nu}$ in (3.27) is the maximum of the those constants, minimizing \bar{Q} over all choices of $q_0 \in \left(\frac{\nu-p}{\nu} q, q \right]$ we obtain

$$\bar{Q} \geq \inf_{\tau \in [1, \frac{\nu}{\nu-p}]} (\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} C_{p,\nu})^{-\frac{\nu \tau}{p}} R^{\nu \tau} |\mathcal{B}_1|^{-\tau} \equiv \mathcal{Q}.$$

Furthermore, since $(r - s) \leq 1$, we can replace $\bar{\sigma}$ with the larger $\sigma = v^2/(v - p_0)$. Hence, for every $q > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} |u|_{\infty, s} &\leq \{Q(r - s)^\sigma\}^{-1/q} |u|_{q, r} \\ |u|_{-\infty, s} &\geq \{Q(r - s)^\sigma\}^{1/q} |u|_{-q, r}. \end{aligned}$$

We are now in the position to apply Theorem 4 in [10] to deduce the existence of a constant c_2 just depending on σ (hence, on v, p_0) such that

$$\sup_{\mathcal{B}_0} u \leq \exp \left\{ \frac{c_2 \Lambda}{Q^2} \right\} \inf_{\mathcal{B}_0} u.$$

In view of (3.28), this concludes the proof. \square

We first apply the half-Harnack inequality to give a sharp upper bound for the Green kernel \mathcal{G} on an open set $\Omega \subset M$, provided that a weighted Sobolev inequality holds on the entire Ω . Let η be a function satisfying

$$\eta \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+), \quad \eta > 0, \quad \eta(t) \text{ non decreasing on } \mathbb{R}_0^+, \quad (3.29)$$

Let $o \in M$ and set $r(x) = \text{dist}(x, o)$. We will be interested in weighted Sobolev inequalities of the type

$$\left(\int \eta(r)^{-\frac{p}{v-p}} |\psi|^{\frac{vp}{v-p}} \right)^{\frac{v-p}{v}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega), \quad (3.30)$$

for sets $\Omega \subset M$. Various classical examples of manifolds satisfying (3.30) in the unweighted case $\eta = 1$ will be discussed below. To our knowledge, Sobolev inequalities with a nontrivial weight were first investigated on manifolds with non-negative Ricci curvature by V. Minerbe [54], see also generalizations in [27, 75]. We will focus on them in Section 3.2.

Theorem 3.6. *Let $\Omega \subset M$ be a connected open set, and denote with r is the distance from a fixed origin $o \in \Omega$. Assume that Ω supports the weighted Sobolev inequality (3.30) for some $p \in (1, v)$, constant $\mathcal{S}_{p,v} > 0$ and weight η satisfying (3.29). Then, Δ_p is non-parabolic on Ω and, letting $\mathcal{G}(x)$ be the Green kernel of Δ_p on Ω with pole at o ,*

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq C_{p,v}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \eta(2r(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{v-p}{p-1}}, \quad \forall x \in \Omega \setminus \{o\}, \quad (3.31)$$

where

$$C_{p,v} = \mathcal{S}_{p,v}^{\frac{v}{p}} \left[2^v p(1+p)^p \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} \right]^{\frac{v-p}{p}}$$

is bounded as $p \rightarrow 1$ if so is $\mathcal{S}_{p,v}$. In particular, if

$$\eta(t) = o(t^{v-p}) \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow \infty. \quad (3.32)$$

then $\mathcal{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $r(x) \rightarrow \infty$ in Ω .

Remark 3.7. For $p = 2$ and $\eta \equiv 1$, Theorem 3.6 was obtained in [60] by integrating the corresponding decay estimate for the heat kernel.

Proof. The non-parabolicity of Δ_p on Ω is a standard consequence of (3.30). Indeed, by contradiction, assume that there exists a relatively compact open set $K \Subset \Omega$ with $\text{cap}_p(K, \Omega) = 0$. Evaluating (3.30) along a sequence $\{\psi_j\} \subset \text{Lip}_c(\Omega)$ with $\psi_j = 1$ on K and $\|\nabla \psi_j\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \rightarrow 0$, and letting $j \rightarrow \infty$, we contradict the positivity of η on K . To show (3.31), without loss of generality we can assume that \mathcal{G} is the Green kernel of a smooth, relatively compact domain $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$, the thesis then follows by taking an exhaustion $\{\Omega_j\} \uparrow \Omega$ and the limit of the corresponding kernels. Let $x \in \Omega$ and let $\theta \in (0, 1)$ be a constant to be chosen later. Choose ℓ satisfying

$$\sup_{\Omega' \cap \partial B_{(1-\theta)r(x)}} \mathcal{G} < \ell \quad (3.33)$$

and such that (2.3), (2.4) hold with, respectively, $\psi \equiv 1$ and $\psi = \mathcal{G}$. In particular,

$$\int_{\{\mathcal{G} \leq \ell\}} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^p = \ell \int_{\{\mathcal{G} = \ell\}} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^{p-1} = \ell. \quad (3.34)$$

Since \mathcal{G} is p -harmonic on $\Omega' \setminus \{o\}$ and it diverges at the pole o by Theorem 2.4, the maximum principle implies that its super-level sets are connected, thus

$$\{\mathcal{G} > \ell\} \subset B_{(1-\theta)r(x)}.$$

Again by the maximum principle, $\sup_{\partial B_r \cap \Omega'} \mathcal{G}$ is a non-increasing function of r . Extend \mathcal{G} with zero on $M \setminus \Omega'$, and observe that $\Delta_p \mathcal{G} \geq -\delta_o$ on M . To apply Lemma 3.3 to \mathcal{G} with $t = r(x)$ and the choices $A_\infty = B_{t(2-\theta)} \setminus B_t$, $T = \theta t$, $q = \nu p / (\nu - p)$, notice that (3.30) restricted to $B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}$ together with our assumptions (3.29) on η implies the unweighted Sobolev inequality

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \eta(2t)^{\frac{p}{\nu}} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega \cap B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}). \quad (3.35)$$

Although $B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}$ may not entirely lie in the set where (3.35) holds, we can still apply Lemma 3.3 since \mathcal{G} , and therefore the test functions in the Moser iteration, vanish outside of Ω ; hence, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{L^\infty(\partial B_t)} &\leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \bar{C}_{p,\nu})^{\frac{\nu-p}{p^2}} \eta(2t)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu p}} (\theta t)^{-\frac{\nu-p}{p}} \left(\int_{B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}} \mathcal{G}^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu p}} \\ &\leq (\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \bar{C}_{p,\nu})^{\frac{\nu-p}{p^2}} \eta(2t)^{\frac{1}{p}} (\theta t)^{-\frac{\nu-p}{p}} \left(\int_{B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}} \eta(r)^{-\frac{p}{\nu-p}} \mathcal{G}^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu p}}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.36)$$

where in the last inequality we used the monotonicity of η in (3.29), and where

$$\bar{C}_{p,\nu} = 2^\nu [1 + p]^p.$$

Plugging in the Sobolev inequality (3.35) the test function $\psi = \min\{\mathcal{G}, \ell\} \in \text{Lip}_c(\Omega)$, and using the fact that $\psi = \mathcal{G}$ on $\Omega \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t} \subset \{\mathcal{G} \leq \ell\}$ together with (3.34), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{B_{2t} \setminus B_{(1-\theta)t}} \eta(r)^{-\frac{p}{\nu-p}} \mathcal{G}^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu}} &\leq \left(\int \eta(r)^{-\frac{p}{\nu-p}} \psi^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \\ &= \mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \int_{\{\mathcal{G} \leq \ell\}} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^p = \mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \ell. \end{aligned} \quad (3.37)$$

If we denote with $\|\cdot\|_s$ the L^∞ norm on ∂B_s , inserting into (3.36) we infer

$$\|\mathcal{G}\|_t \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,v}^{\frac{v}{p^2}} \bar{C}_{p,v}^{\frac{v-p}{p^2}} \eta(2r(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} t^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \theta^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{(1-\theta)t}^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (3.38)$$

Fix $\xi \in (0, 1)$ and consider a sequence $\{\sigma_k\}_{k \geq 0} \subset [1, \infty)$ with the property that

$$\sigma_{k+1} > \sigma_k \quad \text{for } k \geq 0, \quad (3.39)$$

to be specified later, and construct inductively sequences $\{t_k\}, \{\theta_k\}$ for $k \geq 0$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} t_0 &= t, & \theta_0 &= 1 - \xi^{\sigma_1}, & \theta_k &= 1 - \xi^{\sigma_{k+1} - \sigma_k} \quad \text{for } k \geq 1, \\ t_{k+1} &= (1 - \theta_k)t_k = t\xi^{\sigma_{k+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Set for convenience

$$\hat{C} = \mathcal{S}_{p,v}^{\frac{v}{p^2}} \bar{C}_{p,v}^{\frac{v-p}{p^2}} \eta(2r(x))^{\frac{1}{p}}. \quad (3.40)$$

We iterate (3.38) i -times for the chosen θ_k, t_k and use that η is increasing (so we can use \hat{C} at every step of the iteration) to deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_0} &\leq \hat{C} t_0^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \theta_0^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_1}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \hat{C}^{1+p^{-1}} [t_0 t_1^{p-1}]^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} [\theta_0 \theta_1^{p-1}]^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_2}^{\frac{1}{p^2}} \\ &\leq \dots \leq \hat{C}^{\sum_{k=0}^i p^{-k}} \left[\prod_{k=0}^i (t_k \theta_k)^{p^{-k}} \right]^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_{i+1}}^{\frac{1}{p^{i+1}}}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.41)$$

We shall find a suitable sequence $\{\sigma_k\}$ such that

$$P_1 \doteq \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (t_k \theta_k)^{p^{-k}} = t^{\frac{p}{p-1}} (1 - \xi^{\sigma_1}) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} [\xi^{\sigma_k} - \xi^{\sigma_{k+1}}]^{\frac{1}{p^k}}$$

converges with nice estimates as $p \rightarrow 1$. Taking the logarithm, this amounts to estimating from below the sum

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^k} \log [\xi^{\sigma_k} - \xi^{\sigma_{k+1}}]$$

by $\mathcal{O}(\frac{1}{p-1})$. For fixed $\tau > 1$, we choose σ_k inductively by taking

$$\sigma_1 = 1, \quad \sigma_{k+1} = \frac{\log(\xi^{\sigma_k} - \xi^\tau)}{\log \xi},$$

so in particular,

$$\xi^{\sigma_k} - \xi^{\sigma_{k+1}} = \xi^\tau, \quad \text{hence} \quad \sigma_{k+1} > \sigma_k > \dots > \sigma_1 = 1.$$

Note also that $\sigma_k \in (1, \tau)$ for every k , since $\xi^\tau < \xi^{\sigma_k}$ and therefore $t_k = t\xi^{\sigma_k} \geq t\xi^\tau$. With such a choice,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^k} \log [\xi^{\sigma_k} - \xi^{\sigma_{k+1}}] = \tau \log \xi \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{p^k} = \frac{\tau \log \xi}{p-1}$$

and thus

$$P_1 = t^{\frac{p}{p-1}}(1 - \xi^{\sigma_1}) \exp \left\{ \frac{\tau \log \xi}{p-1} \right\} = t^{\frac{p}{p-1}}(1 - \xi) \xi^{\frac{\tau}{p-1}}.$$

Recalling that $\|\mathcal{G}\|_r$, is a non-increasing function of r , $\|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_{i+1}} \leq \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_i \xi^\tau}$ and therefore

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_{i+1}}^{\frac{1}{p^{i+1}}} \leq \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathcal{G}\|_{t_i \xi^\tau}^{\frac{1}{p^{i+1}}} = 1.$$

Thus, letting $i \rightarrow \infty$ and computing the sum at the exponent of \hat{C} , we deduce from (3.42) the upper bound

$$\|\mathcal{G}\|_t \leq \hat{C}^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \left[\prod_{k=0}^{\infty} (t_k \theta_k)^{p^{-k}} \right]^{-\frac{v-p}{p}} = \hat{C}^{\frac{p}{p-1}} t^{-\frac{v-p}{p-1}} \left[(1 - \xi) \xi^{\frac{\tau}{p-1}} \right]^{-\frac{v-p}{p}}.$$

Finally, letting $\tau \rightarrow 1$, maximizing in $\xi \in (0, 1)$ to estimate

$$\max_{\xi \in (0,1)} (1 - \xi) \xi^{\frac{1}{p-1}} = \frac{p-1}{p} p^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}$$

and recalling the definition of \hat{C} we eventually obtain

$$\|\mathcal{G}\|_t \leq \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^{\frac{v-p}{p}} \mathcal{S}_{p,v}^{\frac{v}{p(p-1)}} \bar{C}_{p,v}^{\frac{v-p}{p(p-1)}} \eta(2r(x))^{\frac{1}{p-1}} t^{-\frac{v-p}{p-1}} p^{\frac{v-p}{p(p-1)}}. \quad (3.42)$$

Estimate (3.31) then follows from the definition of $\bar{C}_{p,v}$. \square

Remark 3.8. It should be pointed out that the non-standard iteration carried out in the above proof allowed to obtain a constant $C_{p,v}$ which remains bounded as $p \rightarrow 1$. Standard dyadic iterations, or variants thereof, would produce constants which diverge as $p \rightarrow 1$.

We conclude this section by describing a few relevant examples where (3.30) holds on the entire M with $v = m$ and no weight:

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{mp}{m-p}} \right)^{\frac{m-p}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,m} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M), \quad (3.43)$$

and consequently

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq C_{p,m}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \quad \text{for } x \in M \setminus \{o\}. \quad (3.44)$$

We stress that, by [13, Prop. 2.5] and [65], (3.43) holds on M possibly with a different constant $\mathcal{S}_{p,m}$ if and only if M has infinite volume and (3.43) holds outside some compact set of M . However, from the proof in [65] it is unclear whether the boundedness of the Sobolev constant outside of a compact set as $p \rightarrow 1$ implies that of the global Sobolev constant.

Remark 3.9. As in the end of Remark 3.1, if the L^1 Sobolev inequality

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{1,m} \int |\nabla \psi| \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M) \quad (3.45)$$

holds for some $\mathcal{S}_{1,m} > 0$, then (3.43) holds for every $p \in (1, m)$ with $v = m$ and constant

$$\mathcal{S}_{p,m} = \left[\frac{\mathcal{S}_{1,m} p(m-1)}{m-p} \right]^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{1,m} \quad \text{as } p \rightarrow 1.$$

Example 3.10. We recall that a Cartan-Hadamard space is a complete, simply-connected manifold with non-positive sectional curvature. Let $M^m \rightarrow N^n$ be a complete, minimal immersion into a Cartan-Hadamard space. By [30], the L^1 Sobolev inequality (3.45) holds on M , and consequently, for each $p \in (1, m)$ the kernel \mathcal{G} of Δ_p satisfies (3.44).

Example 3.11. If $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ on M and $m \geq 3$, then

$$M \text{ enjoys (3.45)} \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|B_t|}{V_0(t)} \doteq \Theta > 0,$$

that is, M has maximal volume growth. Indeed, referring to Remark 3.1, one observes that the constant in (3.7) is uniform in R provided that $\Theta > 0$ (this result can also be found in [71, Thm. 3.3.8]), so implication \Leftarrow holds. On the other hand, \Rightarrow holds irrespectively of a bound on the Ricci tensor, see [13] and [64, Lem. 7.15].

Example 3.12. Let M^m be a complete manifold satisfying

(i) $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ for some $\kappa > 0$, and

$$\inf_{x \in M} |B_1(x)| = v > 0; \quad (3.46)$$

(ii) for some $p \in (1, m)$ and $\mathcal{P}_p > 0$, the Poincaré inequality

$$\int |\psi|^p \leq \mathcal{P}_p \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M). \quad (3.47)$$

By work of N. Varopoulos (see [26], Thm. 3.2), because of (i) M enjoys the L^1 Sobolev inequality with potential

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{1,m} \int [|\nabla \psi| + |\psi|] \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M), \quad (3.48)$$

for some $\mathcal{S}_{1,m}$ depending on (m, κ, v) . Using again as a test function $|\psi|^{\frac{p(m-1)}{m-p}}$, by Hölder inequality and rearranging we get (see [26, Lem. 2.1])

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{mp}{m-p}} \right)^{\frac{m-p}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,m} \int [|\nabla \psi|^p + |\psi|^p] \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M), \quad (3.49)$$

for some $\mathcal{S}_{p,m}$ depending on (m, κ, v, p) . Assumption (ii) then guarantees (3.43) with $v = m$.

Example 3.13. Two metric spaces (M, d_M) and (N, d_N) are said to be *roughly isometric* if there exist $\varphi : M \rightarrow N$ and constants $\varepsilon > 0, C_1 \geq 1, C_2 \geq 0$ such that $B_\varepsilon(\varphi(M)) = N$ and

$$C_1^{-1} d_M(x, y) - C_2 \leq d_N(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \leq C_1 d_M(x, y) + C_2 \quad \forall x, y \in M.$$

The notion was introduced by M. Kanai, who proved in [42, Thm. 4.1] that if M and N are roughly isometric manifolds of the same dimension, both satisfying the condition

(iii) $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, \quad \text{inj}(M) > 0$

for some constant $\kappa > 0$, where $\text{inj}(M)$ denotes the injectivity radius of M , then

$$(3.45) \text{ holds on } M \iff (3.45) \text{ holds on } N.$$

In particular, a manifold M^m satisfying (iii) and roughly isometric to \mathbb{R}^m enjoys (3.45), and therefore (3.43) with $\nu = m$. Under the same assumptions, Δ_p is parabolic for each $p \geq m$, see [32, Thm. 3.16], and thus (3.43) is false for any $m \leq p < \nu$. We remark in passing that $\text{inj}(M) > 0$ implies a lower bound for the volume as in (3.46), see [22, Prop. 14].

Question. If $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, one may wonder under which additional conditions the Green's kernel has an exponential decay of the type

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq C_{p,m} \min \left\{ r(x)^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}}, e^{-\lambda r(x)} \right\}$$

for some constants $C_{p,m}, \lambda > 0$ depending on (κ, m, p) . Work of P. Li and J. Wang, [51], suggests that this could be the case provided conditions (i) and (ii) in Example 3.12 hold.

3.2 Properness under volume doubling and Poincaré inequalities

In this section we investigate in detail the class of manifolds supporting global doubling and weak (Neumann) Poincaré inequalities.

Definition 3.14. Let M^m be a complete Riemannian manifold.

(VD) we say that M has the global doubling property if there exists a constant $C_{\mathcal{D}} > 1$ such that

$$|B_{2r}(x)| \leq C_{\mathcal{D}} |B_r(x)| \quad \text{for each } x \in M, r > 0.$$

(NP_{q,p}) given $1 \leq q \leq p < \infty$, we say that the weak (q, p) -Poincaré inequality holds on M if there exists a constant $\mathcal{P}_{q,p}$, depending on (q, p, m) , such that

$$\left\{ \int_{B_r(x)} |\psi - \bar{\psi}_{B_r(x)}|^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \mathcal{P}_{q,p} r \left\{ \int_{B_{2r}(x)} |\nabla \psi|^p \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (3.50)$$

for each $x \in M, r > 0$ and $\psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M)$.

Remark 3.15. In view of Bishop-Gromov volume comparison and (3.3), both (VD) and (NP_{p,p}) (for every $p \geq 1$) hold if $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ on M . Furthermore, by [21, Thm. 7.1 and Prop. 2.3], if two manifolds M_1, M_2 have Ricci curvature bounded from below and are roughly isometric (see Example 3.13) via a map φ which also satisfies

$$C^{-1} |B_1(x)| \leq |B_1(\varphi(x))| \leq C |B_1(x)| \quad \forall x \in M_1$$

for some constant $C > 1$, then (VD), (NP_{p,p}) hold on M_1 if and only if they hold on M_2 .

Remark 3.16. An application of Hölder inequality shows that (NP_{1,1}) \Rightarrow (NP_{1,p}) and (NP_{p,p}) \Rightarrow (NP_{q,p}) \Rightarrow (NP_{1,p}) for each $1 \leq q \leq p$.

A standard iteration, see [29, Lem. 8.1.13], shows that (VD) implies:

$$\forall B'_s \subset B_t \text{ balls, } \frac{|B'_s|}{|B_t|} \geq C \left(\frac{s}{t} \right)^\nu \quad \text{with } \nu = \log_2 C_{\mathcal{D}} \text{ and } C = C(C_{\mathcal{D}}). \quad (3.51)$$

The constant ν is called the doubling dimension of M .

Remark 3.17. From the asymptotic behavior of $|B_r|$ as $r \rightarrow 0$, it follows that $\nu \geq m$.

Under an additional condition first introduced by V. Minerbe, [54], which is in some sense the reverse of (3.51), manifolds supporting (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{p,p})$ satisfy a weighted Sobolev inequality. The next theorem was obtained for $p = 2$ in [54] and recently extended by D. Tewodrose in [75]. We quote the following simplified version of [75, Thm 1.1].

Theorem 3.18. *Let M^m be a complete manifold satisfying (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{p,p})$ for some $p \in [1, \nu)$, with doubling dimension $\nu = \log_2 C_{\mathcal{D}}$. Assume that there exist constants $C_{\mathcal{R}} > 0$, $b \in (p, \nu]$ and a point $o \in M$ such that*

$$\forall t \geq s > 0, \quad \frac{|B_t(o)|}{|B_s(o)|} \geq C_{\mathcal{R}} \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b. \quad (3.52)$$

Then, there exists $\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu}$ depending only on $C_{\mathcal{D}}$, p , $\mathcal{P}_{p,p}$, b and $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ such that

$$\left(\int_M \left[\frac{r^\nu}{|B_r(o)|} \right]^{-\frac{p}{\nu-p}} |\psi|^{\frac{vp}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,\nu} \int_M |\nabla \psi|^p, \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(M). \quad (3.53)$$

Remark 3.19. If $\text{Ric} \geq -C(1+r)^{-2}\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and satisfies a few further conditions, a weighted Sobolev inequality with polynomial weights can be found in [27].

Remark 3.20. Condition (3.52) holds, for instance, provided that there exist $\bar{C} > 1$ and $b \in (p, m]$ such that the balls B_t centered at a fixed origin o satisfy

$$\bar{C}^{-1}t^b \leq |B_t| \leq \bar{C}t^b \quad \forall t \geq 1.$$

The constant $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ then only depends on \bar{C} , m and on the lower bound H for the Ricci curvature on, say, B_6 . Indeed, if $1 \leq s \leq t$ then

$$\frac{|B_t|}{|B_s|} \geq \frac{1}{\bar{C}^2} \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b = C_1 \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b. \quad (3.54)$$

On the other hand, if $0 < s \leq t \leq 1$, Remark 3.1 guarantees a bound for the L^1 -Sobolev (isoperimetric) constant \mathcal{S} on B_1 in terms of $\max_{[0,6]} H$ and of $|B_1|$, hence of H , \bar{C} . Integrating the inequality $|\partial B_\sigma| \geq \mathcal{S}^{-1}|B_\sigma|^{\frac{m-1}{m}}$ from s to t and using volume comparison we get

$$\left(\frac{|B_t|}{|B_s|} \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \geq 1 + \frac{t-s}{m\mathcal{S}|B_s|^{1/m}} \geq 1 + \frac{t-s}{m\mathcal{S}V_h(s)^{1/m}} \geq 1 + C_2 \left(\frac{t}{s} - 1\right) \geq \min\{C_2, 1\} \frac{t}{s},$$

thus raising to the m -th power and using $b \leq m$,

$$\frac{|B_t|}{|B_s|} \geq C_3 \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^m \geq C_3 \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b. \quad (3.55)$$

The case $t > 1 > s > 0$ follows by combining (3.54) and (3.55), respectively with $s = 1$ and $t = 1$.

If we define

$$\eta(t) = \sup_{s \in (0,t]} \frac{s^\nu}{|B_s(o)|}, \quad (3.56)$$

and observe that η is finite since $\nu \geq m$, a direct application of Theorems 3.18 and 3.6 yields a pointwise decay for \mathcal{G} . However, in applications to the IMCF we need to guarantee that the constant $C_{p,\nu}$ in (3.31), hence $\mathcal{S}_{p,\nu}$, remains bounded on sets $(1, p_0] \subset (1, \nu)$. We shall prove it when M supports (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$. Note that, although Theorem 3.18 guarantees the validity of (3.53) for $p = 1$, it seems not immediate to deduce from it a weighted Sobolev inequality for $p \in (1, \nu)$. We therefore have to keep track of the constants in [75], a procedure that requires some comments. First, by [29, Thm. 9.1.15] and in view of (3.51), on a complete manifold satisfying (VD), $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$ there exists a constant $\mathcal{S}(C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{1,1})$ such that

$$\left(\int_{B_r(y)} |\psi - \bar{\psi}_{B_r(y)}|^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} \leq \mathcal{S} r \int_{B_r(y)} |\nabla \psi| \quad \forall y \in M, \psi \in \text{Lip}(B_r(y)), \quad (3.57)$$

In the next Lemma, we examine the behavior of the L^p Sobolev constant for $p \in (1, \nu)$.

Lemma 3.21. *Let M be a complete manifold satisfying (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$, with doubling dimension $\nu = \log_2 C_{\mathcal{D}}$. Then, for each $p_0 \in (1, \nu)$, there exists a constant $\bar{\mathcal{S}}$ depending on $C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{1,1}, p_0$ such that, for each $p \in [1, p_0]$,*

$$\left(\int_{B_r(y)} |\psi - \bar{\psi}_{B_r(y)}|^{\frac{\nu p}{\nu-p}} \right)^{\frac{\nu-p}{\nu}} \leq \bar{\mathcal{S}} r \left(\int_{B_r(y)} |\nabla \psi|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad \forall y \in M, \psi \in \text{Lip}(B_r(y)), \quad (3.58)$$

Proof. Set for convenience $B = B_r(y)$ and $q^* = \frac{\nu q}{\nu-q}$. Define $g = |\psi - \bar{\psi}_B|^{p^*/1^*}$. Then, applying (3.57) we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_B |\psi - \bar{\psi}_B|^{p^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} &= \left(\int_B g^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} \leq \left(\int_B |g - \bar{g}_B|^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} + \left(\int_B \bar{g}_B^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} \\ &\leq \mathcal{S} r \int_B |\nabla g| + \int_B g. \end{aligned} \quad (3.59)$$

However, by Hölder inequality

$$\int_B |\nabla g| = \frac{p^*}{1^*} \int_B |\psi - \bar{\psi}_B|^{\frac{p^*}{1^*}-1} |\nabla \psi| \leq \frac{p^*}{1^*} \left(\int_B g^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} \left(\int_B |\nabla \psi|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

We apply Young inequality $ab \leq \frac{(\varepsilon a)^{q'}}{q'} + \frac{(b/\varepsilon)^q}{q}$ with the conjugate exponents

$$q = \frac{p^*}{1^*}, \quad q' = \frac{p(\nu-1)}{\nu(p-1)}$$

To obtain

$$\mathcal{S} r \int_B |\nabla g| \leq \mathcal{S} r \frac{\varepsilon^{\frac{p(\nu-1)}{\nu(p-1)}} \nu(p-1)}{\nu-p} \left(\int_B g^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} + \mathcal{S} r \varepsilon^{-\frac{p^*}{1^*}} \left(\int_B |\nabla \psi|^p \right)^{\frac{p^*}{1^* p}}$$

We choose ε such that

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{p(\nu-1)}{\nu(p-1)}} = \frac{1}{\mathcal{S} r p^*}$$

and plug into (3.59) to deduce

$$\left(\int_B g^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{1}{1^*}} \leq p \left[\mathcal{S} r (\mathcal{S} r p^*)^{\frac{\nu(p-1)}{\nu-p}} \left(\int_B |\nabla \psi|^p \right)^{\frac{p^*}{1^* p}} + \int_B g \right]. \quad (3.60)$$

If $p^*/1^* \leq 1^*$, then we can apply Hölder inequality and (3.57) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_B g &= \int_B |\psi - \bar{\psi}_B|^{1^*} \leq \left(\int_B |\psi - \bar{\psi}_B|^{1^*} \right)^{\frac{p^*}{(1^*)^2}} \\ &\leq (\mathcal{S}r)^{\frac{p^*}{1^*}} \left(\int_B |\nabla \psi| \right)^{\frac{p^*}{1^*}} \leq (\mathcal{S}r)^{\frac{p^*}{1^*}} \left(\int_B |\nabla \psi|^p \right)^{\frac{p^*}{1^* p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Inserting into (3.60) and taking power $1^*/p^*$ we deduce (3.58) with constant

$$\bar{\mathcal{S}} = \mathcal{S} p^{\frac{1^*}{p^*}} \left[(p^*)^{\frac{\nu(p-1)}{\nu-p}} + 1 \right]^{\frac{1^*}{p^*}},$$

which is uniformly bounded for $p \in [1, p_0]$. If $p^*/1^* > 1^*$ it is enough to iterate defining p_1 in such a way that $p^*/1^* = p_1^*$ and applying the above procedure with $p = p_1$ to estimate the last term in brackets in (3.60) by the integral of $g^{1/1^*}$. The iteration stops at step k where $p^*/(1^*)^k \leq 1^*$. \square

Remark 3.22. In particular, the above proposition and Hölder inequality guarantee that a manifold satisfying (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$ also supports $(\text{NP}_{p,p})$ for each $p \in (1, \nu)$, with a constant $\mathcal{P}_{p,p}$ that is uniformly bounded above on compact intervals $[1, p_0] \subset [1, \nu)$.

Next, by [54, Prop. 2.8], (VD), $(\text{NP}_{p,p})$ and property (3.52) guarantee the following *relatively connected annuli* property:

there exists $\kappa > 1$ depending on $p, C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{p,p}, C_{\mathcal{R}}, b$ such that for each $R > 0$, any two points in $\partial B_R(o)$ can be joined by a path that lies in $B_R(o) \setminus B_{\kappa^{-1}R}(o)$.

The constant κ , explicitly computed in [54], remains bounded as $p \rightarrow 1$ if so does $\mathcal{P}_{p,p}$, and diverges as $p \rightarrow b$. As a consequence, see [75, Prop. 2.7], from the decomposition of M into annuli $A_j = B_{\kappa^{j+1}}(o) \setminus B_{\kappa^j}(o)$ one obtains a good covering $\{U_{i,a}, U_{i,a}^*, U_{i,a}^\sharp\}_{(i,a) \in \Lambda}$ whose constants Q_1, Q_2 can be chosen to be independent of $p \in (1, p_0] \subset (1, b)$ for each pair of measures $dx, d\mu_{p,p^*}$, with dx the Riemannian volume and

$$d\mu_{p,p^*} = \left[\frac{r^\nu}{|B_r(o)|} \right]^{-\frac{p^*}{\nu}} dx.$$

Thus, by Proposition 4.3 and Lemmas 4.1, 4.8 in [75], discrete p -Poincaré inequalities hold with constants which are independent of $p \in (1, p_0]$. These, together with Lemma 3.21 above, ensure the validity of local Sobolev inequalities on $U_{i,a}$ and $U_{i,a}^*$, with Sobolev constants which are uniformly bounded for $p \in (1, p_0]$. The patching Theorem 2.3 in [75] yields the weighted Sobolev inequality (3.53) with constant $\mathcal{S}_{p_0, \nu}$ only depending on $p_0, C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{1,1}$, as claimed. Define η as in (3.56). As mentioned above, η is finite since $\nu \geq m$, and then Theorems 3.18 and 3.6 imply the following

Theorem 3.23. *Let M^m be a complete manifold satisfying (VD) and $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$, with doubling dimension $\nu = \log_2 C_{\mathcal{D}}$. Assume that there exist constants $C_{\mathcal{R}} > 0, b \in (1, \nu]$ and a point $o \in M$ such that*

$$\forall t \geq s > 0, \quad \frac{|B_t(o)|}{|B_s(o)|} \geq C_{\mathcal{R}} \left(\frac{t}{s} \right)^b.$$

Then, for each $p_0 \in (1, b)$, there exists $\mathcal{S}_{p_0, \nu}$ depending only on $C_{\mathcal{D}}$, $\mathcal{P}_{1,1}$, p_0 , b and $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ such that, for each $p \in (1, p_0]$, the Green kernel of Δ_p on an open set $\Omega \subset M$ with pole at $o \in \Omega$ satisfies

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq C_{p, \nu}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \left[\sup_{t \in (0, 2r(x))} \frac{t^\nu}{|B_t(o)|} \right]^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{\nu-p}{p-1}}, \quad \forall x \in \Omega \setminus \{o\}, \quad (3.61)$$

where

$$C_{p, \nu} = \mathcal{S}_{p_0, \nu}^{\frac{\nu}{p}} \left[2^\nu p(1+p)^p \left(\frac{p}{p-1} \right)^{p-1} \right]^{\frac{\nu-p}{p}}.$$

4 Convergence as $p \rightarrow 1$

We hereafter require the following

Assumption: there exists $p_0 \in (1, m)$ such that (\mathcal{H}_p) holds for every $p \in (1, p_0)$ with

$$H(t) \geq 0, \quad H(t) \text{ non-increasing on } \mathbb{R}^+.$$

where (\mathcal{H}_p) is defined in Subsection 2.1.

Thus, we can define $\varrho = \varrho_p$ as in (2.19) for each $p \in (1, p_0)$, and by the gradient estimates in Theorem 2.19, $|\nabla \varrho_p| \leq 1$. Up to passing to a subsequence, $\varrho_p \rightarrow \varrho_1$ in the $C_{\text{loc}}^{0, \alpha}$ topology on M , for some ϱ_1 that is 1-Lipschitz. Here we investigate conditions to guarantee that ϱ_1 is positive on $M \setminus \{o\}$ and proper on M . The following observation will be repeatedly used.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $h \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ be positive and increasing on \mathbb{R}^+ , fix $R \in (0, \infty]$ and let $\{t_j\} \subset (0, R)$ converging to some $t \in (0, R)$. Fix $p_0 > 1$ and let $\{p_j\} \subset (1, p_0)$ with $p_j \rightarrow 1$. If $R = \infty$, assume further that*

$$v_h^{-\frac{1}{p_0-1}} \in L^1(\infty). \quad (4.1)$$

Then,

$$\frac{1}{v_h(t)} = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{t_j}^R v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p_j-1}} ds \right]^{p_j-1}. \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. Note first that (4.1) and the monotonicity of v_h implies that $v_h^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in L^1(\infty)$ for each $p \in (1, p_0)$, in particular, the integrals in the RHS of (4.2) are finite. Let $c \in (0, t)$, and choose j be large enough such that $t_j > c$. Then,

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{t_j}^R v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p_j-1}} ds \right]^{p_j-1} \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \frac{1}{v_h} \right\|_{L^{\frac{1}{p_j-1}}([c, R])} = \left\| \frac{1}{v_h} \right\|_{L^\infty([c, R])} = \frac{1}{v_h(c)},$$

where, in the last step, we used the monotonicity of v_h . Letting $c \uparrow t$ proves an inequality in (4.2). The reverse inequality follows similarly. \square

We first relate ϱ_1 to the solution of the IMCF produced by R. Moser in [56], and then comment about the inequality $|\nabla \varrho_1| \leq 1$: setting

$$w_p(x) = (1-p) \log \mathcal{G}_p(x) = (1-p) \log \mathcal{G}_p^h(\varrho_p(x)),$$

then

$$\Delta_p w_p = |\nabla w_p|^p \quad (4.3)$$

pointwise on $M \setminus \{o\}$ and, because of Theorem 2.4, weakly on M . Suppose that $\varrho_1 > 0$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$. Then, passing to a subsequence and using (4.2),

$$w_p \rightarrow \log v_h(\varrho_1) \doteq w_1 \quad \text{locally uniformly on } M \setminus \{o\} \text{ as } p \rightarrow 1,$$

and by [56] w_1 is a weak solution of the IMCF in the sense of Huisken-Ilmanen [35] on $M \setminus \{o\}$. It is convenient to consider the translated solution $w = w_1 - \log \omega_{m-1} = \log h(\varrho_1)^{m-1}$, in terms of which the inequality $|\nabla \varrho_1| \leq 1$ can be rephrased as

$$|\nabla w| \leq (m-1)e^{-\frac{w}{m-1}} h' \left(h^{-1} \left(e^{\frac{w}{m-1}} \right) \right).$$

In particular, if $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2$ on M , an explicit computation gives

$$|\nabla w| \leq (m-1)e^{-\frac{w}{m-1}} \sqrt{\kappa^2 e^{\frac{2w}{m-1}} + 1}. \quad (4.4)$$

These are the bounds described in Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 in the Introduction. We can interpret the following in terms of smooth IMCF. The term $|\nabla w|$ represents the unnormalized mean curvature \mathcal{H} of the level set $\partial\{w < t\}$, which, along a smooth IMCF, is positive and varies according to

$$\partial_t \mathcal{H} = -\Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mathcal{H}} \right) - \frac{|\nabla v|^2}{\mathcal{H}} - \frac{\text{Ric}(v, v)}{\mathcal{H}}, \quad (4.5)$$

with ∇v the second fundamental form of $\partial\{w < t\}$. Newton's inequality and $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2$ imply

$$\frac{1}{2} \partial_t \mathcal{H}^2 \leq -\mathcal{H} \Delta \left(\frac{1}{\mathcal{H}} \right) - \frac{\mathcal{H}^2}{m-1} + (m-1)\kappa^2.$$

thus we obtain, in the sense of barriers,

$$\partial_t \max\{\mathcal{H}^2/2\} \leq -\frac{2}{m-1} \max\{\mathcal{H}^2/2\} + (m-1)\kappa^2.$$

Integrating the ODE and taking square roots we get

$$\max\{\mathcal{H}\}(t) \leq (m-1)e^{-\frac{t}{m-1}} \sqrt{\kappa^2 e^{\frac{2t}{m-1}} + \left[\frac{\max\{\mathcal{H}^2\}(0)}{(m-1)^2} - \kappa^2 \right]}. \quad (4.6)$$

This agrees with (4.4) for a suitable translate of w . Estimate (4.4) is therefore a version of (4.6) when the flow is not regular and the level set $\partial\{w < t\}$ is allowed to be non-compact.

To establish the positivity of ϱ_1 , we shall prove the following strong maximum principle which is a consequence of the sharp control on the constants in the Harnack inequality:

Theorem 4.2 (Strong maximum principle). *Assume that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M for $p \in (1, p_0)$, let M_h be a model from below and define ϱ_p on $M \setminus \{o\}$ according to (2.11). Assume that $\varrho_p \rightarrow \varrho_1$ locally uniformly, for some sequence $p_j \rightarrow 1$. Then, either $\varrho_1 \equiv 0$ on M or $\varrho_1 > 0$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$.*

Proof. Suppose that $\varrho_1 \not\equiv 0$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$, and pick $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$ satisfying $\varrho_1(x) > 0$. By (4.2), this is equivalent to

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (p_j - 1) \log \mathcal{G}_{p_j}(x) < \infty.$$

Let $y \in M \setminus \{o\}$, and choose R_1 in such a way that x, y belong to the same connected component of $M \setminus \overline{B_{R_1}}$. Set also $R_2 = \max\{r(x), r(y)\}$ and $r = R_1/15$. Let $\{B_r(x_i)\}_{i=1}^N$ be a maximal collection of disjoint balls contained in the annulus $A(R_1, R_2) \doteq B_{R_2}(o) \setminus \overline{B_{R_1}}(o)$. Choosing a constant $\kappa \geq 0$ such that $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)\kappa^2 \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $B_{4R_2}(o)$, Bishop-Gromov comparison ensures that

$$|A(R_1, R_2)| \geq \sum_i |B_r(x_i)| \geq N |B_{2R_2}(x_i)| \frac{V_\kappa(r)}{V_\kappa(2R_2)} \geq N |A(R_1, R_2)| \frac{V_\kappa(r)}{V_\kappa(2R_2)},$$

Thus

$$N \leq \frac{V_\kappa(2R_2)}{V_\kappa(r)}.$$

Since the family $\{B_{2r}(x_i)\}$ covers $A(R_1, R_2)$ and $B_{6r}(x_i) \Subset M \setminus \{o\}$, we can cover a path $\gamma \subset A(R_1, R_2)$ joining y to x via a chain of at most N balls $\{B_i\}$ chosen in the family $\{B_{2r}(x_i)\}$ and with $B_i \cap B_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$. In view of Remark 3.1, both the L^1 Poincaré and the L^1 Sobolev holds on each B_i , with uniform constants depending on a lower bound on the Ricci curvature on $B_{6R_2}(o)$ and a lower bound for $|B_{R_2}(o)|$. Therefore, by Theorem 3.4 there exists a constant $C_1 > 1$ depending on $m, \kappa, R_2, |B_{R_2}(o)|$ but independent of

$$p_j \in \left(1, \min \left\{ p_0, \frac{2m-1}{2m-2} \right\} \right),$$

such that

$$\sup_{B_i} \mathcal{G}_{p_j} \leq C_1^{\frac{1}{p_j-1}} \inf_{B_i} \mathcal{G}_{p_j} \quad \text{for each } B_i.$$

Iterating and taking logarithms,

$$(p_j - 1) \log \mathcal{G}_{p_j}(y) \leq (p_j - 1) \log \mathcal{G}_{p_j}(x) + (p_j - 1) N \frac{\log C_1}{p_j - 1},$$

and therefore $(p_j - 1) \log \mathcal{G}_{p_j}(y)$ tends to a finite limit. Consequently, $\varrho_1(y) > 0$. \square

The next important Nondegeneracy Lemma ensures a control from below for ϱ_1 on balls containing the origin.

Proposition 4.3 (Nondegeneracy). *Let $\Omega \subseteq M$ be an open set, and let M_h be a model. Assume that Δ_p is non-parabolic both on Ω and on M_h for every $p \in (1, p_0)$. For every such p let ϱ_p be the fake distance associated by (2.19) to the Green kernel of Δ_p on Ω with pole at $o \in \Omega$. Suppose that $\varrho_p \rightarrow \varrho_1$ locally uniformly along some sequence $p_j \rightarrow 1$, and that*

$$\varrho_1 > 0 \quad \text{on } \Omega \setminus \{o\}.$$

Then,

$$\forall K \Subset \overline{\Omega} \setminus \{o\}, \quad \inf_K \varrho_1(x) > 0 \quad (4.7)$$

and

$$\varrho_1(x) \geq \min \left\{ v_h^{-1} \left(\frac{r(x)^{m-1}}{\mathcal{S}_{1,m,R}^m 2^{m^2-1}} \right), \liminf_{x \rightarrow \Omega \cap \partial B_R} \varrho_1(x) \right\} \quad \text{on } B_R \cap \Omega, \quad (4.8)$$

where, for $R > 0$, $\mathcal{S}_{1,m,R}$ is the L^1 Sobolev constant on $B_R = B_R(o)$ for which

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{1,m,R} \int |\nabla \psi| \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_R).$$

Proof. To prove (4.7), note that for every ε such that $B_\varepsilon = B_\varepsilon(o) \Subset \Omega$ does not intersect K , the construction of the kernel \mathcal{G}_p on Ω guarantees that $\sup_{\partial B_\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_p = \sup_{\Omega \setminus B_\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}_p$. Rephrasing in terms of ϱ_p and letting $p \rightarrow 1$, this implies

$$\inf_{\Omega \setminus B_\varepsilon} \varrho_1 \geq \inf_{\partial B_\varepsilon} \varrho_1 > 0,$$

and leads to (4.7) and to the positivity of the lower bound in (4.8). To prove (4.8), consider the kernels $\{\mathcal{G}'_p\}$ of a relatively compact domain $\Omega' \Subset \Omega$. Set

$$\tau = \liminf_{x \rightarrow \Omega \cap \partial B_R} \varrho_1(x),$$

fix $0 < \tau'' < \tau' < \tau$ and let

$$\Theta'_p \doteq \mathcal{G}'_p(\tau') = \int_{\tau'}^\infty v_h(s)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} ds.$$

By local uniform convergence, for $p \in \{p_j\}$ close enough to 1, $\varrho_p > \tau'$ on $\Omega \cap \partial B_R$, that is, $\mathcal{G}_p < \Theta'_p$ there, and since $\mathcal{G}'_p \leq \mathcal{G}_p$ we have

$$\{\mathcal{G}'_p > \Theta'_p\} \Subset \Omega \cap B_R. \quad (4.9)$$

By Remark 3.9, for each $p \in (1, m)$ there exists $\mathcal{S}_{p,m,R}$ such that

$$\left(\int |\psi|^{\frac{mp}{m-p}} \right)^{\frac{m-p}{m}} \leq \mathcal{S}_{p,m,R} \int |\nabla \psi|^p \quad \forall \psi \in \text{Lip}_c(B_R), \quad (4.10)$$

and $\mathcal{S}_{p,m,R} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{1,m,R}$ as $p \rightarrow 1$. To obtain the desired inequality in the limit $p \rightarrow 1$, we apply Theorem 3.6 to the function $(\mathcal{G}'_p - \Theta'_p)_+$, that is the Green kernel of the set $\{\mathcal{G}'_p > \Theta'_p\}$ where (4.10) holds, to obtain

$$\mathcal{G}'_p(x) \leq \Theta'_p + C_{p,m,R}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \quad \text{on } \{\mathcal{G}'_p > \Theta'_p\} \setminus \{o\},$$

with

$$C_{p,m,R} \rightarrow C_{1,m,R} = \mathcal{S}_{1,m,R}^m 2^{m^2-1}. \quad (4.11)$$

Letting $\Omega' \uparrow \Omega$ we deduce

$$\mathcal{G}_p(x) \leq \Theta'_p + C_{p,m,R}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \quad \text{on } \{\mathcal{G}_p > \Theta'_p\} \setminus \{o\} = \{\varrho_p < \tau'\} \setminus \{o\}. \quad (4.12)$$

A computation that uses (4.2) shows that

$$\liminf_{p \rightarrow 1} \left[\Theta'_p + C_{p,m,R}^{\frac{1}{p-1}} r(x)^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \right]^{p-1} = \max \left\{ C_{1,m,R} r(x)^{1-m}, \frac{1}{v_h(\tau')} \right\}$$

and thus, from $\{\varrho_1 < \tau''\} \subset \{\varrho_p < \tau'\}$ for p small enough, raising (4.12) to power $p-1$, letting $p \rightarrow 1$ and applying Lemma 4.1 we infer

$$\frac{1}{v_h(\varrho_1(x))} \leq \max \left\{ C_{1,m,R} r(x)^{1-m}, \frac{1}{v_h(\tau')} \right\} = C_{1,m,R} r(x)^{1-m} \quad \forall x \in \{\varrho_1 < \tau''\},$$

where the last equality follows since otherwise $\varrho_1(x) \geq \tau'$, contradicting $x \in \{\varrho_1 < \tau''\}$. We therefore obtain (4.8) by letting $\tau'' \uparrow \tau$. \square

We are now ready to prove our main theorems concerning proper solutions of the IMCF. We first consider the case of a flow issuing from a point. The next two results prove, respectively, Theorems 1.3 and 1.4 in the Introduction.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $(M^m, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be a complete Riemannian manifold supporting the L^1 Sobolev inequality (3.45) and satisfying, for some origin $o \in M$ and some $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ non-increasing,*

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle,$$

with $r(x) = \text{dist}(x, o)$. Then, the fake distance ϱ_1 is positive, proper on $M \setminus \{o\}$ and there it satisfies

$$\begin{cases} v_h^{-1} \left(\frac{r(x)^{m-1}}{\mathcal{S}_{1,m}^m 2^{m^2-1}} \right) \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x) & \text{on } M, \\ |\nabla \varrho_1| \leq 1 & \text{a.e. on } M. \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

Furthermore, $w = \log v_h(\varrho_1)$ is a solution of the IMCF issuing from o .

Proof. By Remark 3.9, the L^1 Sobolev inequality implies the non-parabolicity of Δ_p for each $p \in (1, m)$. Hence, also M_h is non-parabolic and ϱ_p is well defined. Proposition 2.12 and Theorem 2.19 guarantee that $\varrho_p \rightarrow \varrho_1$ up to a subsequence, for some $\varrho_1 \leq r$ that is 1-Lipschitz. Next, by Theorem 3.6 the bound (3.31) holds for each p and no weight. Therefore, the sequence ϱ_p is locally bounded away from zero and $\varrho_1 > 0$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$. The lower bound in (4.13) follows as in the proof of Proposition 4.3, applied with $\Omega = M$: in this case, the global Sobolev inequality guarantees that we can verbatim follow the proof by setting $R = \infty$, $\tau = \tau' = \tau'' = \infty$ and $\Theta'_p = 0$. \square

Remark 4.5 (Asymptotically nonnegative Ricci curvature). Particularly interesting is the case where $\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with

$$0 \leq H(t) \text{ non-increasing on } \mathbb{R}^+, \quad i_H \doteq \int_0^\infty tH(t)dt < \infty. \quad (4.14)$$

In this case, under the assumptions of Theorem 4.4 the fake distance is of the same order of r : indeed, by work of Greene-Wu [25, Lem. 4.5], the volume v_h of M_h satisfies

$$v_h(t) \leq e^{(m-1)i_H} v_0(t) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{R}^+,$$

and thus, taking into account the value of the L^1 Sobolev constant $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}^m} = m^{-\frac{m-1}{m}} \omega_{m-1}^{-\frac{1}{m}}$ of \mathbb{R}^m , the first in (4.13) implies

$$\left[e^{-i_H} \left(\frac{\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}^m}}{\mathcal{S}_{1,m}} \right)^{\frac{m}{m-1}} \frac{m}{2^{m+1}} \right] r(x) \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x) \quad \text{on } M.$$

We conjecture that the constant $m/2^{m+1}$ should be replaced by 1. Observe that if this were the case, one would be able to recover a rigidity result of M. Ledoux [48], who showed that \mathbb{R}^m is the only manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ for which a Sobolev inequality holds with constant $\mathcal{S}_{1,m} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{R}^m}$. See also [66] and the references therein for improvements.

Our second main result is for manifolds satisfying the assumptions in Theorem 3.23. Recall that a smooth manifold has doubling dimension $\nu \geq m$.

Theorem 4.6. *Let M^m be a connected, complete non-compact manifold satisfying*

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle,$$

for some origin $o \in M$ and some $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ non-increasing. Assume further the global doubling and weak (1, 1)-Poincaré properties (VD), $(\text{NP}_{1,1})$ with constants $C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{1,1}$ and doubling dimension $\nu = \log_2 C_{\mathcal{D}}$, and that there exist $C_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $b \in (1, \nu]$ such that

$$\forall t \geq s > 0, \quad \frac{|B_t|}{|B_s|} \geq C_{\mathcal{R}} \left(\frac{t}{s}\right)^b, \quad (4.15)$$

where balls are centered at o . Then, the fake distance ρ_1 is positive and proper on $M \setminus \{o\}$. Moreover, there exist constants C, \bar{C} depending on $H(0), C_{\mathcal{R}}, C_{\mathcal{D}}, \mathcal{P}_{1,1}, b, m$, with \bar{C} also depending on a lower bound for the volume $|B_1|$, such that

$$\begin{cases} v_h^{-1} \left(Cr(x)^{\nu-1} \inf_{t \in (1, r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu} \right) \leq \rho_1(x) \leq r(x) & \text{on } M \setminus B_1, \\ \bar{C}r(x) \leq \rho_1(x) \leq r(x) & \text{on } B_1, \\ |\nabla \rho_1| \leq 1 & \text{a.e. on } M. \end{cases} \quad (4.16)$$

Finally, $w = \log v_h(\rho_1)$ is a solution of the IMCF issuing from o .

Proof. Theorem 3.23 guarantees that Δ_p is non-parabolic for each $p \in (1, p_0]$, and that

$$(1-p) \log \mathcal{G}(x) \geq -\log \left\{ C_{p,\nu} \left[\sup_{t \in (0, 2r(x))} \frac{t^\nu}{|B_t|} \right] r(x)^{p-\nu} \right\}, \quad \forall x \in M \setminus \{o\}, \quad (4.17)$$

with $C_{p,\nu}$ uniformly bounded for $p \in (1, p_0]$. Proceeding as in Theorem 4.4 shows that ρ_1 exists and is 1-Lipschitz. Letting $p \rightarrow 1$ in (4.17) we therefore obtain

$$v_h(\rho_1(x)) \geq C_{1,\nu}^{-1} \left[\inf_{t \in (0, 2r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu} \right] r(x)^{\nu-1} \quad \text{on } M.$$

By volume comparison on B_1 , we deduce $|B_t|/t^m \geq C_1|B_1|$ for $t \in [0, 1]$, where the constant C_1 depends on $H(0)$, and thus $|B_t|/t^\nu \geq C_1|B_1|t^{m-\nu} \geq C_1|B_1|$. Therefore, by the doubling condition, for $r(x) \geq 1$

$$\inf_{t \in (0, 2r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu} \geq C_2 \inf_{t \in (0, r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu} \geq C_2 \min \left\{ C_1|B_1|, \inf_{t \in (1, r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu} \right\} \geq C_3 \inf_{t \in (1, r(x))} \frac{|B_t|}{t^\nu}.$$

Thus, the first inequality in (4.16) holds. Next, (4.15) implies $|B_t|/t^\nu \geq C_{\mathcal{R}}|B_1|t^{b-\nu}$ for $t \geq 1$, hence

$$v_h(\rho_1(x)) \geq C_4|B_1|r(x)^{b-1} \quad \text{on } M \setminus B_1. \quad (4.18)$$

In particular, ρ_1 is proper and thus strictly positive on $M \setminus \{o\}$ by Theorem 4.2. To prove the lower bound in B_1 , we use the Nondegeneracy Lemma with $R = 1$ taking into account (4.18) to deduce

$$\rho_1(x) \geq \min \left\{ v_h^{-1} \left(\frac{r(x)^{m-1}}{\mathcal{S}m2^{m^2-1}} \right), v_h^{-1}(C_4|B_1|) \right\} \quad \text{on } B_1, \quad (4.19)$$

where \mathcal{S} is the Sobolev constant of B_1 . By Remark 3.1, \mathcal{S} can be estimated in terms of a lower bound for $|B_1|$ and a lower bound for Ric on B_6 (that is, on $H(0)$). Hence, the right hand side of (4.19) can be estimated from below by $\bar{C}r(x)$, for some constant \bar{C} depending on the same parameters as C and also on a lower bound for $|B_1|$. This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 4.7. If M has asymptotically non-negative Ricci curvature, see Remark 4.5, taking into account (4.18), the first in (4.16) can be rewritten as

$$C' r(x)^{\frac{b-1}{m-1}} \leq \varrho_1(x) \leq r(x) \quad \text{on } M \setminus B_1,$$

where C' depends on the same parameters as C , on a lower bound for $|B_1|$ and also on i_H in (4.14).

Proof of Theorem 1.4. It is enough to apply Theorem 4.6 with the choices $H = 0$, $h(t) = t$. By Bishop-Gromov comparison, the doubling constant can be chosen to be $C_{\mathcal{D}} = 2^m$, so $\nu = m$. Note that the translated function $w = (m-1) \log \varrho_1$ satisfies (4.4) with $\kappa = 0$. \square

We next consider the flow starting from a relatively compact set Ω and we give the

Proof of Theorem 1.7. We recall that given the p -capacity potential u_p of (Ω, M) , the (proper) solution of the IMCF is obtained as the limit

$$w(x) = \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} (1-p) \log u_p(x).$$

For $p \in [1, p_0)$, define the fake inner and outer p -radii:

$$R_i^{(p)} = \sup \left\{ t : \{\varrho_p < t\} \subset \Omega \right\}, \quad R_o^{(p)} = \inf \left\{ t : \Omega \subset \{\varrho_p < t\} \right\}.$$

Note that, by the uniform convergence of ϱ_p ,

$$R_i = \liminf_{p \rightarrow 1} R_i^{(p)}, \quad R_o = \limsup_{p \rightarrow 1} R_o^{(p)}.$$

By comparison, u_p satisfies

$$\left[\mathcal{G}_p^h(R_i^{(p)}) \right]^{-1} \mathcal{G}_p(x) \leq u_p(x) \leq \left[\mathcal{G}_p^h(R_o^{(p)}) \right]^{-1} \mathcal{G}_p(x), \quad (4.20)$$

hence taking logarithms, multiplying by $1-p$, letting $p \rightarrow 1$ and using Lemma 4.1 we infer

$$\log v_h(\varrho_1(x)) - \log v_h(R_o) \leq w(x) \leq \log v_h(\varrho_1(x)) - \log v_h(R_i). \quad (4.21)$$

Also, since $\varrho_p \leq r$, the definition of $R_i^{(p)}$ and the monotonicity of H yield

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle, \rangle \geq -(m-1)H(R_i^{(p)})\langle, \rangle \quad \text{on } M \setminus \Omega,$$

and we can use Theorem 2.22 to deduce the bound

$$(p-1)|\nabla \log u_p| \leq \max \left\{ (m-1)\sqrt{H(R_i^{(p)})}, (p-1)\max_{\partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u_p| \right\}. \quad (4.22)$$

Next, by the boundary gradient estimate in [46, Prop. 3.1] (cf. also [35]), for fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $p_\varepsilon \in (1, p_0)$ depending on ε and on the geometry of a neighbourhood of $\partial\Omega$ such that

$$(p-1)\max_{\partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u_p| \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+ + \varepsilon \quad \forall p \in (1, p_\varepsilon), \quad (4.23)$$

with $\mathcal{H}_+(x) = \max\{\mathcal{H}(x), 0\}$. Taking limits in (4.22) in p and eventually letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we get

$$|\nabla w| \leq \max \left\{ (m-1)\sqrt{H(R_i)}, \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+ \right\}, \quad (4.24)$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Remark 4.8. If $\text{Ric} \geq 0$, (4.24) gives the estimate

$$|\nabla w| \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+,$$

which forces $\max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+ > 0$. This is consistent with a result of A. Kasue (see [43, Thm. C (2)], cf. also [1, Thm. 1.6]), stating that if a complete, noncompact manifold with $\text{Ric} \geq 0$ contains a relatively compact subset Ω with $\mathcal{H} \leq 0$, then $M \setminus \Omega$ splits isometrically as $\partial\Omega \times \mathbb{R}_0^+$. Clearly, none of these manifolds satisfy the volume growth condition (4.15).

Remark 4.9. The gradient estimate in (4.24) can be improved, under the same assumptions, to include a decay in terms of ϱ_1 . The procedure goes as follows: define a fake distance $\bar{\varrho}_p$ via the identity

$$\mathcal{G}_p^h(R_i^{(p)})u_p(x) = \mathcal{G}_p^h(\bar{\varrho}_p(x)).$$

Because of (4.20), we deduce

$$\hat{\varrho}_p \doteq (\mathcal{G}_p^h)^{-1} \left(\mathcal{G}_p^h(\varrho_p) \frac{\mathcal{G}_p^h(R_i^{(p)})}{\mathcal{G}_p^h(R_o^{(p)})} \right) \leq \bar{\varrho}_p \leq \varrho_p. \quad (4.25)$$

Hence, the inequality $\varrho_p \leq r$ that follows by Proposition 2.12 implies $\text{Ric} \geq -H(\bar{\varrho}_p)\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, thus we can apply Lemma 2.17 to get

$$|\nabla \bar{\varrho}_p| \leq \max \left\{ 1, \max_{\partial\Omega} |\nabla \bar{\varrho}_p| \right\}.$$

Rephrasing in terms of u_p and recalling that $u_p = 1$ on $\partial\Omega$ implies $\bar{\varrho}_p = R_i^{(p)}$ on $\partial\Omega$,

$$|\nabla \log u_p| \leq \left| (\log \mathcal{G}_p^h)'(\bar{\varrho}_p) \right| \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \frac{\max_{\partial\Omega} |\nabla \log u_p|}{\left| (\log \mathcal{G}_p^h)'(R_i^{(p)}) \right|} \right\}.$$

Because of the monotonicity of $(\log \mathcal{G}_p^h)'$ in Lemma 2.10, and because of the boundary gradient estimate (4.23), if p is close enough to 1 then

$$(p-1)|\nabla \log u_p| \leq \left| (\log \mathcal{G}_p^h)'(\hat{\varrho}_p) \right| \cdot \max \left\{ p-1, \frac{\varepsilon + \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+}{\left| (\log \mathcal{G}_p^h)'(R_i^{(p)}) \right|} \right\}. \quad (4.26)$$

Explicit computations can be performed in relevant cases, notably when $H(r) = \kappa^2/r^2$ for some constant $\kappa \geq 0$. A solution of $h'' = Hh$ is

$$h(t) = t^{\kappa'} \quad \text{with} \quad \kappa' = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + 4\kappa^2}}{2} \geq 1$$

(technically, h does not solve the initial condition for the derivative in (2.6) when $\kappa > 0$, nor H is continuous in zero, but this can be handled via Sturm comparison, cf. Remark 2.25 and [64, 5, 8]). Computing \mathcal{G}_p^h we deduce that $\hat{\varrho}_p = \varrho_p R_i^{(p)}/R_o^{(p)}$ in (4.25), so we can rewrite (4.26) as follows:

$$(p-1)|\nabla \log u_p| \leq \frac{\kappa'(m-1) - p + 1}{\varrho_p} \frac{R_o^{(p)}}{R_i^{(p)}} \cdot \max \left\{ 1, \frac{R_i^{(p)} (\varepsilon + \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+)}{\kappa'(m-1) - p + 1} \right\}, \quad (4.27)$$

Letting $p \rightarrow 1$ and then $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we eventually infer

$$|\nabla w| \leq \frac{R_o}{\varrho_1} \max \left\{ \frac{\kappa'(m-1)}{R_i}, \max_{\partial\Omega} \mathcal{H}_+ \right\}, \quad (4.28)$$

to be compared to (1.5).

5 Basic isoperimetric properties of the sets $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$

Let ϱ_1 be the fake distance constructed in either Theorem 4.4 or Theorem 4.6, and let $w = \log v_h(\varrho_1)$ be the associated solution of the IMCF. The purpose of this section is to estimate the isoperimetric profile of the sets $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$. We recall that, if τ_M denotes the family of subsets of M with finite perimeter, the isoperimetric profile of M is the function

$$I_M : (0, \text{vol}(M)), \quad I_M(v) = \inf \left\{ \mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial^*\Omega) : \Omega \in \tau_M, \text{vol}(\Omega) = v \right\},$$

where \mathcal{H}^{m-1} is the $(m-1)$ -dimensional Hausdorff measure and $\partial^*\Omega$ is the reduced boundary of Ω . A subset realizing $I_M(v)$ is called an isoperimetric subset. By an application of Bishop-Gromov comparison theorem, it is known (cf. [41, Thms. 3.4-3.5] and [55, Prop. 3.2]) that under the condition

$$\text{Ric} \geq -(m-1)H(r)\langle, \rangle \quad \text{on } M \quad (5.1)$$

for some $0 \leq H \in C(\mathbb{R}_0^+)$ non-increasing, then the area of $\partial B_r(o)$ is no bigger than the surface area of the ball $\mathbb{B}_r \subset M_h$ centered at the origin and having the same volume as $B_r(o)$. Moreover, rigidity holds in case of equality, namely, $B_r(o)$ and \mathbb{B}_r are isometric. The theorem, stated in [41, 55] for constant H , also holds for each $H \geq 0$ non-increasing and is, in fact, a consequence of the concavity of the area of $\partial\mathbb{B}_r$ as a function of the volume:

$$s \mapsto v_h(V_h^{-1}(s)) \quad \text{is strictly concave on } \mathbb{R}^+. \quad (5.2)$$

Property (5.2) follows from Lemma 2.10, since a first differentiation shows that it is equivalent to the decreasing monotonicity of v'_h/v_h . As a consequence, I_M does not exceed the isoperimetric profile of *geodesic balls centered at the origin in M_h* .

Remark 5.1. If $H \geq 0$ is non-increasing, then \mathbb{B}_r is never an isoperimetric set in M_h unless H is constant on $[0, r]$. Indeed, $\partial\mathbb{B}_r$ is even unstable: to see this we use the Riccati equation (2.17) to write its stability operator J as

$$J = -\Delta_{\partial\mathbb{B}_r} - \left(\text{Ric}_h(\nabla r, \nabla r) + |\Pi_{\partial\mathbb{B}_r}|^2 \right) = -\frac{\Delta_{\mathbb{S}}}{h^2(r)} + (m-1) \left(\frac{h'(r)}{h(r)} \right)',$$

with $\Delta_{\mathbb{S}}$ the Laplacian on the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{m-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^m$. Since the first nonzero eigenvalue of \mathbb{S}^{m-1} is $m-1$, J is non-negative for variations ϕ with $\int_{M_h} \phi = 0$ if and only if

$$\frac{1}{h^2(r)} \geq - \left(\frac{h'(r)}{h(r)} \right)', \quad \text{that is,} \quad (h'(r))^2 - h(r)h''(r) \leq 1. \quad (5.3)$$

However, $((h')^2 - hh'')(0^+) = 1$ and $((h')^2 - hh'')' = -h^2 H'$. Therefore, if H is non-increasing then (5.3) holds if and only if H is constant on $[0, r]$. To our knowledge, the problem of deciding which conditions on H guarantee that balls $\mathbb{B}_r \subset M_h$ are isoperimetric sets is still partly open, and in this respect see [12]. However, more can be said for surfaces, see Theorems 2.8 and 2.16 in [70] as well as Theorem 3.1 in [34].

Our purpose is to show that, similarly, the perimeter of the subsets $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$ is smaller than the one of balls in M_h centered at the origin and having the same volume. We shall first describe in more detail the behavior of ϱ_1 near the origin.

Proposition 5.2. *Let ϱ_1 be the fake distance with origin at o constructed in either Theorem 4.4 or Theorem 4.6. Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad & \varrho_1(x) \sim r(x) && \text{as } x \rightarrow o, \\ (ii) \quad & \frac{\mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial\{\varrho_1 < t\})}{v_h(t)} \rightarrow 1 && \text{as } t \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

Proof. Let $B_{R_0}(o) \subset \mathcal{D}_o$ and choose $\bar{\kappa}$ to satisfy $\text{Sec}_{\text{rad}} \leq \bar{\kappa}^2$ on $B_{R_0}(o)$. By reducing R_0 we may assume that $R_0 < \min\{1, \pi/(2\bar{\kappa})\}$. For $p \in (1, 3/2)$, let $v_{\bar{\kappa}}$ and $\mathcal{G}_{R_0}^{\bar{\kappa}}$ be the volume of spheres and the kernel of Δ_p for the model of curvature $\bar{\kappa}^2$. By Corollary 2.8,

$$\mathcal{G}_{R_0}^h(r(x)) \leq \mathcal{G}(x) \leq \mathcal{G}_{R_0}^{\bar{\kappa}}(r(x)) + \sup_{\partial B_{R_0}} \mathcal{G}. \quad (5.5)$$

Using Theorem 3.6, there exists a constant C_p bounded as $p \rightarrow 1$ such that

$$\mathcal{G}(x) \leq C_p^{\frac{1}{p-1}} R_0^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \quad \text{on } \partial B_{R_0}.$$

Plugging into (5.5), raising to power $(p-1)$, letting $p \rightarrow 1$, taking logarithms and using Lemma 4.1, we get

$$\begin{aligned} -\log v_h(r(x)) \leq -\log v_h(\varrho_1(x)) &\leq \log \limsup_{p \rightarrow 1} \left[\mathcal{G}_{R_0}^{\bar{\kappa}}(r(x)) + C_p^{\frac{1}{p-1}} R_0^{-\frac{m-p}{p-1}} \right]^{p-1} \\ &\leq \log \max \left\{ C_1 R_0^{1-m}, \frac{1}{v_{\bar{\kappa}}(r(x))} \right\} \\ &\leq -\log v_{\bar{\kappa}}(r(x)), \end{aligned} \quad (5.6)$$

where the last inequality follows provided that we choose $x \in B_R$ with $v_{\bar{\kappa}}(R) \leq R_0^{m-1}/C_1$, and (i) follows immediately. We next use (i) to show (ii) via blow-up: consider the exponential chart $\mathbb{B}_{R_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow B_{R_0}(o)$ with polar coordinates (s, θ) , and let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ be the pull-back metric. For $\lambda > 0$ we define the dilation

$$T_\lambda : \mathbb{B}_{\frac{R_0}{\lambda}}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_{R_0}^*, \quad T_\lambda(s, \theta) = (\lambda s, \theta),$$

and set $g_\lambda = \lambda^{-2} T_\lambda^* \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Then, g_λ converges locally smoothly on \mathbb{R}^m to the Euclidean metric g_0 as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$, and by rescaling $w_\lambda = w \circ T_\lambda$ is a solution of the IMCF on $(\mathbb{B}_{R_0/\lambda}^*, g_\lambda)$. To pass to limits in λ we shall normalize w_λ , so for fixed (s_0, θ_0) and for $\lambda < R_0/s_0$ define

$$\bar{w}_\lambda(s, \theta) = w_\lambda(s, \theta) - w_\lambda(s_0, \theta_0) \quad \text{on } \mathbb{B}_{\frac{R_0}{\lambda}}^*.$$

In the next computation, crucial for us are the gradient bound $|\nabla \varrho_1| \leq 1$ and (5.6), that guarantees $\varrho_1 \geq Cr$ on $\mathbb{B}_{R_0}^*$. Indeed, if $\nabla^\lambda, |\cdot|_\lambda$ are the gradient and norm in the metric g_λ ,

$$|\nabla^\lambda \bar{w}_\lambda(s, \theta)|_\lambda^2 = \lambda^2 |\nabla w(\lambda s, \theta)|^2 = \lambda^2 \left[\frac{v'_h}{v_h}(\varrho_1) \right]^2 |\nabla \varrho_1|^2 \leq \lambda^2 \frac{C_1}{\varrho_1^2(\lambda s, \theta)} \leq \frac{C_2}{s^2}$$

for uniform constants C_1 and C_2 . This and $\bar{w}_\lambda(s_0, \theta_0) = 0$ guarantee that $\bar{w}_\lambda \rightarrow \bar{w}_0$ locally in C^α on $\mathbb{R}^m \setminus \{0\}$, with $\bar{w}_0(s_0, \theta_0) = 0$, and by the compactness Theorem 2.1 in [35] (tweaked to include the case of variable metrics) \bar{w}_0 is a solution of the IMCF on $\mathbb{R}^m \setminus \{0\}$. By [35, Prop. 7.1], \bar{w}_0 is necessarily a flow of spheres, thus $\bar{w}_0(s, \theta) = (m-1) \log(s/s_0)$. The regularity result in [35, Thm. 1.3] ensures that for fixed σ the sets $\partial\{\bar{w}_\lambda < \sigma\}$ possess uniform $C^{1,\alpha}$ bounds in λ , outside of a set of Hausdorff dimension $m-8$. Therefore,

$$\forall \sigma \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \mathcal{H}_{g_\lambda}^{m-1}(\partial\{\bar{w}_\lambda < \sigma\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{g_0}^{m-1}(\partial\{\bar{w}_0 < \sigma\}) = \omega_{m-1} s_0^{m-1} e^\sigma \quad (5.7)$$

and by rescaling

$$\mathcal{H}_{g_\lambda}^{m-1}(\partial\{(s, \theta) : \bar{w}_\lambda(s, \theta) < \sigma\}) = \lambda^{1-m} \mathcal{H}_{\langle \cdot \rangle}^{m-1}(\partial\{(r, \theta) : w(r, \theta) < \sigma + w(\lambda s_0, \theta_0)\}). \quad (5.8)$$

Rephrasing (5.6) in terms of w , for fixed $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists R_ε such that

$$w(x) = (m-1) \log r(x) + \log \omega_{m-1} + o_\varepsilon(1) \quad \text{on } B_{R_\varepsilon}^*(o), \quad (5.9)$$

where $o_\varepsilon(1)$ is a function that vanishes as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, uniformly on $B_{R_\varepsilon}(o)$. Having defined t according to

$$\log v_h(t) = \sigma + w(\lambda s_0, \theta_0), \quad \text{so that, by (5.9), } t^{m-1} = e^\sigma (\lambda s_0)^{m-1} (1 + o_\varepsilon(1)),$$

from (5.7) and (5.8) we deduce

$$1 = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial\{\varrho_1 < t\})}{\omega_{m-1} \lambda^{m-1} s_0^{m-1} e^\sigma} = (1 + o_\varepsilon(1)) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial\{\varrho_1 < t\})}{\omega_{m-1} t^{m-1}},$$

and the conclusion follows by letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

With the above preparation, we are ready to investigate the sets $\{\varrho_1 < t\}$. Let $p_0 > 1$ be close enough to 1 in such a way that Δ_p is non-parabolic on M for $p \in (1, p_0)$ ($p_0 = m$ for Theorem 4.4, $p_0 = b$ for Theorem 4.6). For $t > 0$ and $u \in C(M)$ define

$$\mathcal{A}_u(t) = \frac{1}{v_h(t)} \int_{\{\varrho_p=t\}} u |\nabla \varrho_p|^{p-1}, \quad \mathcal{V}_u(t) = \frac{1}{V_h(t)} \int_{\{\varrho_p \leq t\}} u |\nabla \varrho_p|^p.$$

Lemma 5.3. *Suppose that $\varrho = \varrho_p$ is proper on M . If $u \in C(M) \cap W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(M \setminus \{o\})$ then \mathcal{V}_u is absolutely continuous on \mathbb{R}^+ and \mathcal{A}_u is a.e. equivalent to an absolutely continuous function. Moreover $\mathcal{V}_u, \mathcal{A}_u$ are differentiable on an open dense subset of \mathbb{R}^+ and*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \mathcal{V}'_u(t) &= \frac{v_h(t)}{V_h(t)} \left[\mathcal{A}_u(t) - \mathcal{V}'_u(t) \right] \\ (ii) \quad \mathcal{A}'_u(t) &= \frac{1}{v_h(t)} \int_{\{\varrho=t\}} |\nabla \varrho|^{p-2} \langle \nabla u, \nu \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

with $\nu = \nabla \varrho / |\nabla \varrho|$.

Proof. Identity (i) and the absolute continuity of \mathcal{V} is a simple consequence of the coarea's formula:

$$\mathcal{V}'_u(t) = \left(\frac{1}{V_h} \right)' \int_{\{\varrho < t\}} u |\nabla \varrho|^p + \frac{1}{V_h} \int_{\{\varrho=t\}} u |\nabla \varrho|^{p-1} = \frac{1}{V_h^2} [-v_h \cdot (V_h \mathcal{V}'_u) + V_h (v_h \mathcal{A}'_u)]$$

To prove (ii), let t be a regular value for ϱ . Applying (2.3) with $\psi = u$ and a suitable $\ell = \ell(t)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} u(o) &= \int_{\{\varrho < t\}} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^{p-2} \langle \nabla \mathcal{G}, \nabla u \rangle - \int_{\{\varrho = t\}} |\nabla \mathcal{G}|^{p-2} u \langle \nabla \mathcal{G}, \frac{\nabla \varrho}{|\nabla \varrho|} \rangle \\ &= \int_{\{\varrho < t\}} \frac{|\nabla \varrho|^{p-2}}{v_h(\varrho)} \langle \nabla \varrho, \nabla u \rangle - \mathcal{A}_u(t). \end{aligned} \quad (5.11)$$

Hence, $\mathcal{A}_u(t)$ coincides a.e with an absolutely continuous function, and (ii) follows by differentiating (5.11) in t and using the coarea's formula. \square

If $p < m$, we note from (5.11) and Proposition 2.13 that

$$u(o) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{A}_u(t) \quad \forall u \in C^1(M).$$

Thus, if $u \equiv 1$, from Lemma 5.3 we obtain

$$\mathcal{A}_1(t) \equiv 1, \quad \mathcal{V}_1(t) = \frac{1}{V_h(t)} \int_0^t v_h(s) \mathcal{A}_1(s) ds \equiv 1. \quad (5.12)$$

Theorem 5.4. *Let ϱ_1 be the fake distance constructed in either Theorem 4.4 or Theorem 4.6, with pole at o . Then,*

$$\begin{aligned} (i) \quad \mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial\{\varrho_1 < t\}) &= \mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial \text{int}\{\varrho_1 \leq t\}) = v_h(t) & \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+, \\ (ii) \quad |\{\varrho_1 < t\}| &\geq V_h(t) & \forall t \in \mathbb{R}^+. \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Proof. Let $w = \log v_h(\varrho_1)$ be the associated solution of the IMCF. Because of the Minimizing Hull Property 1.4 and Lemma 1.6 in [35],

$$e^{-s} \mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial\{w < s\}) = e^{-s} \mathcal{H}^{m-1}(\partial \text{int}(\{w \leq s\})) \quad \text{is constant for } s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Changing variables according to $s = \log v_h(t)$, and taking into account (ii) in Proposition 5.2, we immediately deduce (i). To prove (ii), for $t \in [0, \infty)$, let $p_j \downarrow 1$ and fix a sequence $t_i \uparrow t$ such that, for each i , t_i is a regular value of each ϱ_{p_j} . Using $|\nabla \varrho_{p_j}| \leq 1$ and the uniform convergence of ϱ_{p_j} we get, for each i ,

$$|\{\varrho_1 < t\}| \geq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left| \bigcup_{l=j}^{\infty} \{\varrho_{p_l} \leq t_i\} \right| \geq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} |\{\varrho_{p_j} \leq t_i\}| \geq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{\varrho_{p_j} \leq t_i\}} |\nabla \varrho_{p_j}|^{p_j}. \quad (5.14)$$

Using

$$\int_{\{\varrho_{p_j} \leq t_i\}} |\nabla \varrho_{p_j}|^{p_j} = V_h(t_i) \mathcal{V}_1(t_i) = V_h(t_i)$$

and letting $i \rightarrow \infty$ we infer $|\{\varrho_1 < t\}| \geq V_h(t)$ for every t . \square

Remark 5.5. A different way of using p -Laplace type equations to investigate the isoperimetric properties of Riemannian manifolds can also be found in [23].

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