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SOLVABILITY OF A CLASS OF FULLY NONLINEAR ELLIPTIC EQUATIONS ON TORI.

ELIA FUSI

ABSTRACT. We study the solvability of a class of fully nonlinear equations on the flat torus. The equations arise in the study of some Calabi-Yau type problems in torus bundles.

1. INTRODUCTION

After Yau proved the Calabi conjecture in [17], some new Calabi-Yau type equations were introduced on non-Kähler manifolds. Donaldson in [4] formulated a project on compact 4-dimensional symplectic manifolds which is based on a Calabi-Yau equation on compact almost-Kähler manifolds. The problem was studied by Weinkove in [16] and by Tosatti, Weinkove and Yau in [12] assuming extra hypothesis on the curvature and on the torsion of the almost-Kähler metric. Later, Tosatti and Weinkove in [13] solved the almost-Kähler Calabi-Yau equation on the Kodaira-Thurston manifold assuming the data to be invariant under the action of a 2-dimensional torus. Buzano, Fino and Vezzoni in [2] generalized the Tosatti-Weinkove theorem to S^1 -invariant data. In the latter case, the problem reduces to the study of the following equation on a 3-dimensional torus T^3

$$(1) \quad (1 + u_{xx})(1 + u_{yy} + u_{tt} + u_t) - u_{xy}^2 - u_{xt}^2 = e^f,$$

where $f \in C^\infty(T^3)$ is given and satisfies

$$\int_{T^3} e^f dV = 1.$$

This last result was then extended by Tosatti and Weinkove in [14] considering different almost-Kähler structures.

In [1] Alesker and Verbitsky introduced a Calabi-Yau problem in HKT geometry and formulated the so called *quaternionic Calabi conjecture*. Gentili and Vezzoni in [6] confirmed the conjecture on 8-dimensional nilmanifolds endowed with an Abelian HKT structure and assuming the data invariant by the action of a 3-dimensional torus. Under these assumptions, the problem reduces to the following equation on a 5-dimensional torus T^5

$$(2) \quad (1 + u_{55}) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 u_{ii} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^4 u_{i5}^2 = e^f,$$

where again $f \in C^\infty(T^5)$ is given and satisfies

$$\int_{T^5} e^f dV = 1.$$

The goal of the present paper is to study a class of PDEs on the n -dimensional torus including (1) and (2) as special cases. Namely, we consider the following type of equations on the n -dimensional torus T^n

$$(3) \quad (1 + u_{nn} + G(\nabla u)) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{ii} + F(\nabla u) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}^2 = e^f,$$

where $n > 2$, $f \in C^\infty(T^n)$ and F, G are smooth functions of the gradient of u . In the case in which $n = 2$, many equations, even more general than (3), were studied, see, for instance, [3], [5], [8] and [15].

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Our main result is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let X, Y be two smooth vector fields with constant coefficients on T^n , $n > 2$, such that, $\forall v \in C^\infty(T^n)$, $F(\nabla v) = X^i v_i$ and $G(\nabla v) = Y^i v_i$. Then, equation (3) has a unique solution $u \in C^\infty(T^n)$ such that*

$$\int_M u dV = 0.$$

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on the continuity method and it will be obtained as follows: in Section 2, we prove some preliminary results about solutions of (3); in Section 3, we prove the C^0 estimate using the Aleksandrov-Bakelman-Pucci maximum principle; in Section 4 we prove the C^0 estimate for the Laplacian of the solutions and higher order estimates by modifying an argument from [6] and in [2]; in Section 5, we conclude the proof of Theorem 1.1.

In the last section, more general equations are taken into account.

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2. PRELIMINARIES.

In the following, we will always denote the n -dimensional torus as M , assuming $n > 2$, and make use of the Einstein convention over repeated indexes. Moreover, we will identify functions on M with functions on \mathbb{R}^n which are 1-periodic in each variable and denote with $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ the standard coordinates on \mathbb{R}^n , unless otherwise stated.

In this section, F and G will only be smooth functions of the gradient of u such that $F(0) = G(0) = 0$. For the sake of simplicity, given $u \in C^2(M)$, we introduce the following notation:

$$A = 1 + u_{nn} + G(\nabla u), \quad B = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{ii} + F(\nabla u).$$

So, fixed $f \in C^\infty(M)$, equation (3) can be written in a more compact way, which is:

$$(4) \quad AB - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}^2 = e^f,$$

where $u \in C^\infty(M)$ is the unknown. We will search for solutions u such that

$$\int_M u dV = 0,$$

where dV denotes the standard volume form on M . In what follows, we will denote with

$$C_0^{k,\alpha}(M) = \left\{ v \in C^{k,\alpha}(M) \mid \int_M v dV = 0 \right\}, \quad \forall \alpha \in (0, 1), \quad \forall k \geq 0.$$

First of all, we can observe easily from equation (4) that $AB > 0$. Then A and B have the same sign. On the other hand, if $p \in M$ is the point where u attains its minimum, we have $\nabla u = 0$ and $u_{nn} > 0$ at p . So, $A, B > 0$ on M . This, together with the fact that

$$(5) \quad A + B = 2 + \Delta u + (F + G)(\nabla u) > 0,$$

gives a lower bound on $Lu = \Delta u + (F + G)(\nabla u)$. Obviously, L is a linear elliptic differential operator of second order. Furthermore, this lower bound can be easily improved.

Lemma 2.1. *Let F and G be two smooth functions such that $F(0) = 0, G(0) = 0$ and let $u \in C_0^2(M)$ a solution of (3). Then, the following holds:*

$$(6) \quad A + B \geq 2e^{\frac{f}{2}}.$$

Proof. From (4), we obtain that

$$AB \geq e^f.$$

On the other hand, we know that $A^2 + B^2 \geq 2AB$. So,

$$(A + B)^2 \geq 4AB \geq 4e^f.$$

From this, the assertion follows. \square

Lemma 2.1 will be used in order to prove the C^2 estimate in Section 4.

The next Lemma is just a technical result which will be extremely useful in order to prove the ellipticity of equation (3).

Lemma 2.2. *Let $a, b, c_i \in \mathbb{R}, \forall i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Then, the characteristic polynomial of*

$$P_n = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -c_1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & -c_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & a & -c_{n-1} \\ -c_1 & -c_2 & \cdots & -c_{n-1} & b \end{pmatrix}$$

is

$$\det(P_n - \lambda Id) = (a - \lambda)^{n-2} \left(\lambda^2 - (a + b)\lambda + ab - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} c_i^2 \right).$$

Lemma 2.2 can be proved by a straightforward induction. Then, ellipticity of (3) is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.2.

Proposition 2.3. *Equation (3) is elliptic. Moreover, $\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n, \zeta \neq 0$, we have*

$$(7) \quad A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \zeta_i^2 + B \zeta_n^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} \zeta_i \zeta_n \geq \lambda_- |\zeta|^2,$$

where

$$\lambda_- = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + B - \sqrt{(A + B)^2 - 4e^f} \right).$$

Proof. Define the operator $\Phi: C^2(M) \rightarrow C^0(M)$ such that, $\forall u \in C^2(M)$,

$$\Phi(u) = AB - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}^2.$$

Suppose that u is a solution for (3), then the linearization of Φ at u computed in $v \in C^2(M)$ is:

$$d_u \Phi(v) = B v_{55} + A \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} v_{ii} \right) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} v_{in} + A \frac{d}{dt} F(\nabla(u + tv))|_{t=0} + B \frac{d}{dt} G(\nabla(u + tv))|_{t=0}.$$

Then, the matrix corresponding to the principal symbol of Φ is

$$P_u = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -u_{1n} \\ 0 & A & 0 & \cdots & -u_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & A & -u_{n-1n} \\ -u_{1n} & -u_{2n} & \cdots & -u_{n-1n} & B \end{pmatrix}$$

whose eigenvalues, thanks to Lemma 2.2, are

$$\lambda = A, \quad \lambda_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + B \pm \sqrt{(A + B)^2 - 4e^f} \right) > 0.$$

It is easy to prove that $\lambda_- \leq A \leq \lambda_+$. This guarantees the assertion. \square

3. C^0 ESTIMATE.

The method we used to obtain the C^0 estimate on the solution is based on Székelyhidi's method in [9]. In this section, we will suppose that $F(\nabla v) = X^i v_i$ and $G(\nabla v) = Y^i v_i$, $\forall v \in C^1(M)$, where X, Y are smooth vector fields on M , without any further hypothesis. Then, the estimate we proved holds true in a more general setting than the one described by Theorem 1.1.

Let $u \in C_0^2(M)$ a solution of (3) and $p \in M$ be the point where u attains its minimum. Consider a local chart centered in p and suppose that its domain is $B(0, 1) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and define the function

$$\varphi(x) = u(x) - \max_M u + \varepsilon|x|^2, \quad \forall x \in B(0, 1).$$

Clearly, we have that

$$D^2\varphi = D^2u + 2\varepsilon Id, \quad \nabla\varphi = \nabla u + 2\varepsilon x.$$

Then, φ is a solution of the following:

$$(8) \quad (1 - 2\varepsilon + \varphi_{nn} + G(\nabla\varphi) - 2\varepsilon G(x)) \left(1 - 2(n-1)\varepsilon + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} + F(\nabla\varphi) - 2\varepsilon F(x) \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{in}^2 = e^f.$$

Define

$$P = \{x \in B(0, 1) \mid |\nabla\varphi(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \varphi(y) \geq \varphi(x) + \nabla\varphi(x) \cdot (y - x), \forall y \in B(0, 1)\},$$

called the contact set of φ . Then, easily, we see that

$$\varphi(x) \leq \varphi(0) + \nabla\varphi(x) \cdot x \leq \varphi(0) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \min_M u - \max_M u + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall x \in P$$

which implies that

$$(9) \quad \tilde{u}(x) \leq \min_M \tilde{u} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall x \in P,$$

where

$$\tilde{u} = u - \max_M u \leq 0.$$

So, given any $p \in [1, \frac{n}{n-2})$, we can apply the function $h(t) = -t^p$ to (9) and integrate it on P obtaining that:

$$(10) \quad \|u\|_{C^0(M)} \leq \max_M u - \min_M u = \|\tilde{u}\|_{C^0(M)} \leq \frac{\|\tilde{u}\|_{L^p(M)}}{\text{Vol}(P)^{\frac{1}{p}}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Remark 3.1. *The inequality*

$$\|u\|_{C^0(M)} \leq \max_M u - \min_M u$$

is a direct consequence of the fact that u has zero mean value on M .

Then, in order to obtain the estimate we want, it is sufficient to find a uniform lower bound on $\text{Vol}(P)$ and a uniform upper bound on $\|\tilde{u}\|_{L^p(M)}$. As regards the latter, we recall that, thanks to (5), $-\tilde{u}$ is a non-negative supersolution for the equation $Lv = -2$, where, in our hypothesis, L is a linear elliptic differential operator of second order with smooth coefficients. Then, we can use the following result.

Theorem 3.2 (See [7], Theorem 8.18). *Let $q > n$, $p \in [1, \frac{n}{n-2})$, and $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Suppose that L is a strictly elliptic and linear differential operator of second order with bounded coefficients. Then, if $u \in W^{1,2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a non-negative supersolution of $Lu = g$ in $B(y, 4R)$, we have*

$$\|u\|_{L^p(B(y, 2R))} \leq C \left(\inf_{B(y, R)} u + K(R) \right),$$

where $C > 0$ is a uniform constant.

Applying Theorem 3.2 to $-\tilde{u}$, we obtain a local uniform upper bound on the L^p -norm of \tilde{u} . This can be extended to a global uniform upper bound on the L^p -norm of \tilde{u} with a standard covering argument, see [9, p.347] for the details.

So, it remains to find a uniform lower bound on $Vol(P)$. First of all, we observe that,

$$\varphi(0) + \varepsilon = \min_M u - \max_M u + \varepsilon \leq \min_{\partial B(0,1)} \varphi.$$

Then, we can apply the following Proposition due to Székelyhidi.

Proposition 3.3 ([9], Proposition 10). *Let $v: B(0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a smooth function such that*

$$v(0) + \varepsilon \leq \inf_{\partial B(0,1)} v.$$

Then, there exists a dimensional constant $C > 0$ such that

$$C\varepsilon^n \leq \int_P \det(D^2v),$$

where P is the contact set of v .

So, by applying Proposition 3.3, we obtain the following estimate

$$C\varepsilon^n \leq \int_P \det(D^2\varphi).$$

On the other hand, we know that, on P , φ is convex. Thanks to this, $D^2\varphi(x) \geq 0$, $\forall x \in P$. Then, applying the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality, we have

$$\det(D^2\varphi) \leq \left(\frac{\Delta u}{n}\right)^n, \quad \text{on } P.$$

So, in order to conclude, it is sufficient to obtain a uniform upper bound on Δu on P .

First of all, the fact that, $\forall x \in P$, $D^2u(x) \geq 0$ implies that

$$\varphi_{ii}(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_{ii}(x)\varphi_{jj}(x) - \varphi_{ij}^2(x) \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in P, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Moreover, on P , the following inequalities hold:

$$|F(\nabla\varphi)| \leq |X||\nabla\varphi| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\|X\|_{C^0(M)}, \quad |G(\nabla\varphi)| \leq |Y||\nabla\varphi| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\|Y\|_{C^0(M)}.$$

Choosing

$$\varepsilon < \max \left\{ \frac{1}{2(n-1) + \frac{5}{2}\|X\|_{C^0(M)}}, \frac{1}{2 + \frac{5}{2}\|Y\|_{C^0(M)}} \right\},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^f &\geq (1 - 2\varepsilon + \varphi_{nn} + G(\nabla\varphi) - 2\varepsilon G(x)) \left(1 - 2(n-1)\varepsilon + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} + F(\nabla\varphi) - 2\varepsilon F(x) \right) - \varphi_{nn} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} \\ &\geq \left(1 - \varepsilon \left(2 + \frac{5}{2}\|Y\|_{C^0(M)} \right) + \varphi_{nn} \right) \left(1 - \varepsilon \left(2(n-1) + \frac{5}{2}\|X\|_{C^0(M)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} \right) - \varphi_{nn} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} \\ &\geq \left(1 - \varepsilon \left(2 + \frac{5}{2}\|Y\|_{C^0(M)} \right) \right) \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \varphi_{ii} + \left(1 - \varepsilon \left(2(n-1) + \frac{5}{2}\|X\|_{C^0(M)} \right) \right) \varphi_{nn}. \end{aligned}$$

From this, we obtain that $\Delta u \leq C$ on P . So, we proved the following Theorem.

Theorem 3.4. *Let X and Y be two smooth vector fields such that*

$$F(\nabla v) = X^i v_i, \quad G(\nabla v) = Y^i v_i, \quad \forall v \in C^1(M),$$

and let $u \in C_0^2(M)$ be a solution of (3). Then, there exists a uniform constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C^0(M)} \leq C.$$

4. HIGHER ORDER ESTIMATES.

In this section, we prove higher order estimates. First of all, we prove a C^0 estimate on the Laplacian of u . Then, we show that all the higher order estimates can be deduced from that one. The main Theorem of this section is the following.

Theorem 4.1. *In the same hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, let $u \in C_0^4(M)$ be a solution of (3). Then, there exists a uniform constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$(11) \quad \|\Delta u\|_{C^0(M)} \leq C(1 + \|u\|_{C^1(M)}).$$

Before starting the proof of Theorem 4.1, we should observe that Theorem 1.1 can be considered as the generalization of both [2, Theorem 10] and [6, Theorem 13]. Indeed, as regards the first case, we have that $Y = 0$ and

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

while, in the second one, $X = 0 = Y$.

The following Lemma is a slight generalization of [6, Lemma 7]. The proof is the same as in [6] but, for completeness, we briefly discuss it.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$, $g \in C^2(M)$ and $p_0 \in M$ be the point where*

$$\psi = g e^{-\varepsilon u}$$

attains its maximum. We define

$$\eta_{ij} = \varepsilon g(u_{ij} + \varepsilon u_i u_j) - g_{ij}, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Then,

$$\eta_{ii}(p_0) \geq 0, \quad \sqrt{\eta_{ii}\eta_{jj}} \geq |\eta_{ij}| \quad \text{at } p_0.$$

Proof. We have

$$\nabla \psi = e^{-\varepsilon u} (\nabla g - \varepsilon g \nabla u).$$

At p_0 , we know that $\nabla \psi = 0$ which implies

$$(12) \quad \nabla g = \varepsilon g \nabla u.$$

On the other hand, at p_0 , using (12), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_{ij} &= \varepsilon^2 e^{-\varepsilon u} g u_i u_j - \varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon u} (u_i g_j + g_i u_j + g u_{ij}) + e^{-\varepsilon u} g_{ij} \\ &= \varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon u} g_i u_j - \varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon u} (u_i g_j + g_i u_j + g u_{ij}) + e^{-\varepsilon u} g_{ij} \\ &= e^{-\varepsilon u} g_{ij} - \varepsilon e^{-\varepsilon u} (u_i g_j + g u_{ij}) = e^{-\varepsilon u} (g_{ij} - \varepsilon g (u_{ij} + \varepsilon u_i u_j)). \end{aligned}$$

So,

$$D^2 \psi = e^{-\varepsilon u} (D^2 g - \varepsilon g (D^2 u + \varepsilon \nabla u \otimes \nabla u)).$$

Then, at p_0 ,

$$D^2 \psi \leq 0$$

which implies

$$\varepsilon g (D^2 u + \varepsilon \nabla u \otimes \nabla u) - D^2 g \geq 0.$$

From this, the assertion follows. □

The technique we used to prove Theorem 4.1 is an adaptation of the one used in [2] and in [6].

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Easily, we see that

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f) &= A(\Delta B + (F + G)(\nabla B)) + B(\Delta A + (F + G)(\nabla A)) \\ &\quad + 2\nabla A \cdot \nabla B - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{in}(\Delta u_{in} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{in})) + |\nabla u_{in}|^2). \end{aligned}$$

By straightforward calculations, we can observe that

$$(14) \quad \Delta B + (F + G)(\nabla B) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\Delta u_{ii} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{ii})) + (F + G)(\nabla F(\nabla u)) + \sum_{j=1}^n F(\nabla u_{jj})$$

and

$$(15) \quad \Delta A + (F + G)(\nabla A) = \Delta u_{nn} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{nn}) + \sum_{j=1}^n G(\nabla u_{jj}) + (F + G)(\nabla G(\nabla u)).$$

Consider $g = A + B$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ that will be determined later. From now on, unless otherwise stated, all the quantities and inequalities will be computed at $p_0 \in M$ as in Lemma 4.2. Then, we can apply (7) choosing $\zeta_i = \text{sign}(u_{in})\sqrt{\eta_{ii}}$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $\zeta_n = \sqrt{\eta_{nn}}$, obtaining that

$$(16) \quad 0 \leq A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \eta_{ii} + B\eta_{nn} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |u_{in}| \sqrt{\eta_{ii}\eta_{nn}}.$$

Applying Lemma 4.2, we obtain

$$0 \leq A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \eta_{ii} + B\eta_{nn} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |u_{in}| |\eta_{in}| \leq A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \eta_{ii} + B\eta_{nn} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} \eta_{in}.$$

Now, using the definition of η_{ij} 's, we have that

$$(17) \quad 0 \leq \varepsilon g A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{ii} + \varepsilon u_i^2) + \varepsilon g B (u_{nn} + \varepsilon u_n^2) - 2\varepsilon g \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} (u_{in} + \varepsilon u_i u_n) - A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{ii} - B g_{nn} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} g_{in}.$$

On the other hand, we notice that

$$(18) \quad g_{ij} = \Delta u_{ij} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{ij}).$$

Substituting (18), we obtain that

$$(19) \quad -A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{ii} - B g_{nn} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} g_{in} = -A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\Delta u_{ii} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{ii})) - B (\Delta u_{nn} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{nn})) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} (\Delta u_{in} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{in})).$$

Substituting (14) and (15) in (19), it holds that

$$(20) \quad -A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{ii} - B g_{nn} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} g_{in} = -A (\Delta B + (F + G)(\nabla B)) - B (\Delta A + (F + G)(\nabla A)) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} (\Delta u_{in} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{in})) + A (\Delta F(\nabla u) + (F + G)(\nabla F(\nabla u))) + B (\Delta G(\nabla u) + (F + G)(\nabla G(\nabla u))).$$

On the other hand, by straightforward calculation, we see that

$$(21) \quad \Delta F(\nabla u) + (F + G)(\nabla F(\nabla u)) = F(\nabla g)$$

and

$$(22) \quad \Delta G(\nabla u) + (F + G)(\nabla G(\nabla u)) = G(\nabla g).$$

Then, substituting (21) and (22) in (20) and substituting the result in (17), we obtain

$$(23) \quad \begin{aligned} & A(\Delta B + (F + G)(\nabla B)) + B(\Delta A + (F + G)(\nabla A)) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}(\Delta u_{in} + (F + G)(\nabla u_{in})) \\ & \leq \varepsilon g A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{ii} + \varepsilon u_i^2) + \varepsilon g B(u_{nn} + \varepsilon u_n^2) - 2\varepsilon g \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}(u_{in} + \varepsilon u_i u_n) + AF(\nabla g) + BG(\nabla g). \end{aligned}$$

This inequality can be substituted in (13) obtaining that

$$(24) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f) & \leq \varepsilon g A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{ii} + \varepsilon u_i^2) + \varepsilon g B(u_{nn} + \varepsilon u_n^2) - 2\varepsilon g \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}(u_{in} + \varepsilon u_i u_n) \\ & \quad + 2\nabla A \cdot \nabla B + AF(\nabla g) + BG(\nabla g). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, thanks to Lemma 4.2 and to (12), at p_0 , we have

$$|\nabla g|^2 = \varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2.$$

On the other hand,

$$(25) \quad \varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2 = |\nabla g|^2 = |\nabla(A + B)|^2 = |\nabla A|^2 + |\nabla B|^2 + 2\nabla A \cdot \nabla B \geq 2\nabla A \cdot \nabla B.$$

Moreover, at p_0 , since (12) holds true, we have

$$(26) \quad F(\nabla g) = \varepsilon g F(\nabla u), \quad G(\nabla g) = \varepsilon g G(\nabla u).$$

Then, using (25) and (26), we can obtain the following inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f) & \leq \varepsilon g A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{ii} + \varepsilon u_i^2) + \varepsilon g B(u_{nn} + \varepsilon u_n^2) \\ & \quad - 2\varepsilon g \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}(u_{in} + \varepsilon u_i u_n) + \varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2 + A\varepsilon g F(\nabla u) + B\varepsilon g G(\nabla u) \\ & = \varepsilon g \left(A(B - 1) + B(A - 1) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}^2 \right) + \varepsilon^2 g \left(A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i^2 + B u_n^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} u_i u_n \right) + \varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2. \end{aligned}$$

From the inequality above, using equation (4), we obtain

$$(27) \quad \Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f) \leq 2\varepsilon g e^f - \varepsilon g^2 + \varepsilon^2 g \left(A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i^2 + B u_n^2 - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} u_i u_n \right) + \varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2.$$

Choosing $\zeta_i = u_i$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, n - 1$, and $\zeta_n = -u_n$, thanks to (7), we easily obtain that

$$(28) \quad -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in} u_i u_n \leq A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_i^2 + B u_n^2 \leq g |\nabla u|^2.$$

Then, substituting (28) in (27), we have

$$\Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f) \leq 2\varepsilon g e^f - \varepsilon g^2 + 2\varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2,$$

which is equivalent to

$$(29) \quad \varepsilon g^2 \leq -(\Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f)) + 2\varepsilon g e^f + 3\varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2.$$

So, we obtain that

$$(30) \quad \varepsilon g^2 \leq \|(\Delta e^f + (F + G)(\nabla e^f))\|_{C^0(M)} + 2\varepsilon g \|e^f\|_{C^0(M)} + 3\varepsilon^2 g^2 |\nabla u|^2.$$

Consider, now, $p_1 \in M$ to be the point where g attains its maximum, ψ as in Lemma 4.2 and

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{g(p_1)}.$$

Then, we have

$$g(p_0) \leq g(p_1) = \psi(p_1)e^{\varepsilon u(p_1)} \leq \max_M \psi e^{\varepsilon u(p_1)} = g(p_0)e^{\varepsilon(u(p_1)-u(p_0))} \leq g(p_0)e^{2\varepsilon\|u\|_{C^0(M)}}.$$

Moreover, using (6), we observe that

$$2\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{e^{\frac{f}{2}}} \leq e^{-\min_M \frac{f}{2}}.$$

Furthermore, we notice that

$$(31) \quad \exp\left(-e^{-\min_M \frac{f}{2}}\|u\|_{C^0(M)}\right) \leq \exp(-2\varepsilon\|u\|_{C^0(M)}) = \varepsilon g(p_1)e^{-2\varepsilon\|u\|_{C^0(M)}} \leq \varepsilon g(p_0).$$

Multiplying (31) by $g(p_1)$, we obtain that

$$(32) \quad \exp\left(-e^{-\min_M \frac{f}{2}}\|u\|_{C^0(M)}\right) g(p_1) \leq g(p_0).$$

Again, multiplying (31) and (32), we have that

$$\exp\left(-2e^{-\min_M \frac{f}{2}}\|u\|_{C^0(M)}\right) g(p_1) \leq \varepsilon g(p_0)^2,$$

which, thanks to (30) and observing that $\varepsilon g(p_0) \leq 1$, guarantees the following

$$(33) \quad \exp\left(-2e^{-\min_M \frac{f}{2}}\|u\|_{C^0(M)}\right) g(p_1) \leq \|(\Delta e^f + (F+G)(\nabla e^f))\|_{C^0(M)} + 2\|e^f\|_{C^0(M)} + 3\|\nabla u\|_{C^0(M)}.$$

From (33), it is easy, using Theorem 3.4, to deduce a uniform upper bound for g as follows

$$(34) \quad 2 + \Delta u + (F+G)(\nabla u) = g \leq C(1 + \|u\|_{C^1(M)}).$$

In order to conclude, it is sufficient to recall that

$$|F(\nabla u)| \leq |X|\|u\|_{C^1(M)}, \quad |G(\nabla u)| \leq |Y|\|u\|_{C^1(M)}.$$

From these and (34), the assertion follows. \square

Remark 4.3. *The argument used in the proof of Theorem 4.1 works assuming slightly weaker hypothesis, which are the following: Y is constant and X does not depend on x_n , the matrix $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_j}\right)_{i,j}$ is negative semidefinite and*

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} Y^i \frac{\partial X^j}{\partial x_i}, \quad \forall j = 1, \dots, n-1.$$

However, assuming that $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}$ is negative semidefinite immediately guarantees that X is constant. Indeed, thanks to the Sylvester's criterion, we have that

$$(35) \quad \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_i} \leq 0, \quad \frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial X^j}{\partial x_j} - \left(\frac{\partial X^j}{\partial x_i}\right)^2 \geq 0, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

From the first condition in (35), we deduce that, for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, the function X^i , as a function of x_i only, is a 1-periodic function which happens to be non-increasing, that is possible if and only if X^i is constant with respect to x_i . This guarantees that

$$\frac{\partial X^i}{\partial x_i} = 0, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Using this in the second condition in (35), we obtain that

$$\frac{\partial X^j}{\partial x_i} = 0, \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n,$$

giving us the claim.

Using the estimate (11), we succeed to prove the C^1 estimate. The technique is analogous to the one used both in [6, Theorem 9] and [2, Theorem 7]. However, for completeness, we give the details of the proof.

Proposition 4.4. *In the same hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, let $u \in C_0^4(M)$ be a solution of equation (3). Then, there exists a uniform constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$(36) \quad \|u\|_{C^1(M)} \leq C.$$

Proof. We fix $p > n$ and, thanks to the Morrey's inequality for $W^{2,p}(M)$, we have that there exists a constant C , depending only on M , such that, for a certain $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,

$$\|u\|_{C^{1,\alpha}(M)} \leq C\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(M)}.$$

On the other hand, thanks to [7, Theorem 9.11], there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{W^{2,p}(M)} \leq C(\|u\|_{L^p(M)} + \|\Delta u\|_{L^p(M)}) \leq C(\|u\|_{C^0(M)} + \|\Delta u\|_{C^0(M)}) \leq C(1 + \|u\|_{C^1(M)}).$$

Using the standard interpolation theory, see [7, Section 6.8], we know that, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exists $P_\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C^1(M)} \leq P_\varepsilon \|u\|_{C^0(M)} + \varepsilon \|u\|_{C^{1,\alpha}(M)}.$$

Then, we obtain

$$\|u\|_{C^1(M)} \leq CP_\varepsilon + \varepsilon C'(1 + \|u\|_{C^1(M)}).$$

Choosing $\varepsilon < \frac{1}{C'}$, the claim follows. \square

As a direct corollary of Proposition 4.4 and Theorem 4.1, we obtain the uniform C^0 bound on the Laplacian of u .

Theorem 4.5. *In the same hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, let $u \in C_0^4(M)$ be a solution of equation (3). Then, there exists a uniform constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$(37) \quad \|\Delta u\|_{C^0(M)} \leq C.$$

Finally, the $C^{2,\alpha}$ estimate can be deduced, in a standard way, by [11, Theorem 1.1] using the same argument as in [10]. An important condition to obtain the $C^{2,\alpha}$ estimate is the concavity of the equation with respect to the second order derivatives of u . In order to prove this, first of all, as done before, we define the quantities:

$$A(T, Z) = 1 + T_{nn} + G(Z), \quad B(T, Z) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T_{ii} + F(Z), \quad \forall (T, Z) \in C^\infty(M, \text{Sym}^2 T^* M) \times C^\infty(M, TM),$$

where $C^\infty(M, \text{Sym}^2 T^* M)$ and $C^\infty(M, TM)$ are, respectively, the set of smooth symmetric 2-tensors on M and the set of smooth vector fields on M . Moreover, we define the set

$$\Gamma = \left\{ (T, Z) \in C^\infty(M, \text{Sym}^2 T^* M) \times C^\infty(M, TM) \left| A(T, Z)B(T, Z) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T_{in}^2 > 0 \right. \right\}.$$

We notice that Γ is convex fiberwise, i.e. fixed $Z \in C^\infty(M, TM)$, for all $T, S \in C^\infty(M, \text{Sym}^2 T^* M)$ such that $(A, Z), (B, Z) \in \Gamma$ we have that $(tT + (1-t)S, Z) \in \Gamma, \forall t \in [0, 1]$. Indeed, we observe that

$$(38) \quad \begin{aligned} & A(tT + (1-t)S, Z)B(tT + (1-t)S, Z) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (tT_{in} + (1-t)S_{in})^2 \\ & > t(1-t) \left(A(S, Z)B(T, Z) + A(T, Z)B(S, Z) - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} S_{in}T_{in} \right) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, using Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have that

$$(39) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} S_{in}T_{in} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} S_{in}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T_{in}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} < (A(T, Z)A(S, Z)B(T, Z)B(S, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Using (39) into (38), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} & A(tT + (1-t)S, Z)B(tT + (1-t)S, Z) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (tT_{in} + (1-t)S_{in})^2 \\ & > \left((A(S, Z)B(T, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}} - (A(T, Z)B(S, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

giving us the claim. Now, we consider the following function:

$$\tilde{\Phi}(T, Z) = \log \left(A(T, Z)B(T, Z) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} T_{in}^2 \right) - f, \quad \forall (T, Z) \in \Gamma.$$

In order to prove the concavity of the function $\tilde{\Phi}$, we define another function:

$$G(T, Z) = \begin{pmatrix} A(T, Z) & -|v^T| \\ -|v^T| & B(T, Z) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $v^T = (T_{1n}, \dots, T_{n-1n})$. Clearly, we have that

$$\tilde{\Phi}(T, Z) = \log \det G(T, Z) - f, \quad \forall (T, Z) \in \Gamma.$$

Next, we observe that, fixed $(T, Z), (S, Z) \in \Gamma$,

$$(40) \quad \det(G(tT + (1-t)S, Z)) \geq \det(tG(T, Z) + (1-t)G(S, Z)), \quad \forall t \in [0, 1].$$

Indeed, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} & \det(G(tT + (1-t)S, Z)) - \det(tG(T, Z) + (1-t)G(S, Z)) \\ & = (t|v^T| + (1-t)|v^S|)^2 - |v^{tT+(1-t)S}|^2 \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now, applying the function $x \mapsto x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, which is increasing, to (40) and using the fact that $\det^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is concave on positive definite matrices, we obtain

$$(41) \quad (\det(G(tT + (1-t)S, Z)))^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq \det(tG(T, Z) + (1-t)G(S, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq t \det(G(T, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}} + (1-t) \det(G(S, Z))^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Finally, applying the function \log to (41) and using the fact that it is concave, we obtain the claim.

Then, by a standard bootstrap argument, we proved the following.

Theorem 4.6. *In the same hypothesis of Theorem 1.1, let $u \in C_0^4(M)$ be a solution of equation (3). Then, $u \in C^\infty(M)$, and, $\forall k \geq 0$, there exists a uniform constant $C_k > 0$ such that*

$$\|u\|_{C^k(M)} \leq C_k.$$

5. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1.

Once we obtained the uniform a priori estimates, we are ready to prove Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Consider, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$, the equation

$$\Phi_t(u) = AB - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} u_{in}^2 - e^{f_t} = 0,$$

where $f_t = \log(1-t + te^f)$ and define

$$T = \{t \in [0, 1] \mid \Phi_t(u) = 0 \text{ admits a solution } u \in C_0^{2,\alpha}(M)\}.$$

Obviously, $\Phi_0(u) = 0$ admits a solution which is $u = 0$. So, $T \neq \emptyset$.

Then, fix $t \in T$ and consider $u \in C_0^{2,\alpha}(M)$ to be a solution of $\Phi_t(u) = 0$. Observe that, $\forall t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\Phi_t: V \rightarrow W$$

where

$$V = \left\{ v \in C^{2,\alpha}(M) \mid \int_M v dV = 0 \right\} = C_0^{2,\alpha}(M), \quad W = C^{0,\alpha}(M).$$

We have already computed the linearization at u of Φ_t which is

$$d_u\Phi_t(v) = Bv_{nn} + A \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} v_{ii} - 2 \sum_{i=1}^n u_{in}v_{in} + AF(\nabla v) + BG(\nabla v), \quad \forall v \in T_uV \simeq V.$$

So, $d_u\Phi_t$ is a linear elliptic operator of second order without terms of order zero. Then, the strong maximum principle implies that $d_u\Phi_t$ is injective and, moreover, it has closed image. On the other hand, the symbol of $d_u\Phi_t$ is invertible and positive, thanks to Proposition 2.3. Then, choosing $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ local coordinates, we can write

$$d_u\Phi_t(v) = \Theta^{ij}v_{ij} + c^i v_i$$

where $c^i \in C^\infty(M)$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$ and $(\Theta^{ij})_{i,j}$ is positive, so, its inverse defines a riemannian metric on M . This implies that

$$d_u\Phi_t(v) = \Delta_\Theta v + c^i v_i.$$

In particular, the index of d_uF_t coincides with that of Δ_Θ which is zero. The injectivity of $d_u\Phi_t$ and this fact imply that $\ker((d_u\Phi_t)^*) = \{0\}$. We conclude observing that

$$Im(d_u\Phi_t) = \overline{Im(d_u\Phi_t)} = \ker((d_u\Phi_t)^*)^\perp = C^{0,\alpha}(M).$$

So, $d_u\Phi_t$ is invertible. Applying the implicit function Theorem, we obtain that T is open. Thanks to Theorem 4.6, T is also closed. From this, the existence of a solution follows. It remains to prove the uniqueness of the solution. Then, suppose that $u, v \in C_0^\infty(M)$ are two solutions of (3) and denote with $g \in C^\infty(M)$ the function such that $u = v + g$. Clearly, since $\int_M u dV = \int_M v dV = 0$, then $\int_M g dV = 0$. By straightforward calculations, we notice that

$$e^f = (A_v + A_g - 1)(B_v + B_g - 1) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (v_{in}^2 + 2v_{in}g_{in} + g_{in}^2),$$

which can be rewritten as follows:

$$e^f = e^f + 1 + A_g B_g - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{in}^2 - (A_g + B_g) + d_v\Phi(g).$$

Then, from this, we have that

$$(42) \quad 1 + A_g B_g - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{in}^2 - (A_g + B_g) + d_v\Phi(g) = 0.$$

On the other hand, with the same calculations, we observe that

$$e^f = (A_u - A_g + 1)(B_u - B_g + 1) - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (u_{in}^2 - 2u_{in}g_{in} + g_{in}^2),$$

which is equivalent to

$$e^f = e^f + 1 + A_g B_g - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{in}^2 - (A_g + B_g) - d_u\Phi(g).$$

Then, from the equation above, we obtain

$$(43) \quad 1 + A_g B_g - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} g_{in}^2 - (A_g + B_g) - d_u\Phi(g) = 0.$$

So, since g has to solve both (42) and (43), it is a solution of

$$(d_u\Phi + d_v\Phi)(g) = 0,$$

which is a linear elliptic equation of second order without terms of order zero. Then, the strong maximum principle implies that g must be constant. Since $\int_M g dV = 0$, $g = 0$ and $u = v$. From this, the assertion follows. \square

6. MORE GENERAL EQUATIONS.

Equation (3) is just a particular case of a more general class of elliptic fully nonlinear equations that can be described as follows. Again, let M be a n -dimensional torus, $n > 2$, and let $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$ be a set of indices with $|I| \geq 1$. We denote with $J = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus I$ and we consider the following equation:

$$(44) \quad \left(1 + \sum_{i \in I} u_{ii} + G(\nabla u)\right) \left(1 + \sum_{j \in J} u_{jj} + F(\nabla u)\right) - \sum_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J}} u_{ij}^2 = e^f,$$

where, again, $f \in C^\infty(M)$ and F and G are smooth functions of the gradient of u such that $F(0) = G(0) = 0$.

Clearly, equation (44) is the more general equation we can consider within this class. However, by a reorder of the coordinates, we can study a simpler equation. Indeed, we assume that $|I| = k \geq 1$ and, using a diffeomorphism that reorders the coordinates, equation (44) is equivalent to the following:

$$(45) \quad \left(1 + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n u_{ii} + G(\nabla u)\right) \left(1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{jj} + F(\nabla u)\right) - \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{ij}^2 = e^f.$$

As we did in the previous sections, for the sake of simplicity, from now on, we will denote

$$A = 1 + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n u_{ii} + G(\nabla u), \quad B = 1 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{jj} + F(\nabla u),$$

so that equation (45) can be rewritten as follows:

$$(46) \quad AB - \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{ij}^2 = e^f.$$

Obviously, we can assume, up to rename A and B , that $k \leq n - k$.

Again, as in the previous case, $AB > 0$ and, then, A and B have the same sign on M . Then, we can consider $p \in M$ as the point where a solution $u \in C_0^2(M)$ attains its minimum and apply the Silvester Criterion for semidefinite matrixes. This yields to the fact that $u_{ii}(p) \geq 0$, $\forall i = 1, \dots, n$. So, $A(p) > 0$. Then, A and B are both positive on M .

The next step is to prove ellipticity for (46). As in Proposition 2.3, we can define $\Phi^k: C^2(M) \rightarrow C^0(M)$ such that, $\forall v \in C^2(M)$,

$$\Phi^k(v) = A_v B_v - \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} v_{ij}^2.$$

It is easy to prove that, if $u \in C_0^2(M)$ is a solution of (46), then

$$d_u \Phi^k(v) = A_u \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} v_{jj} + B_u \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n v_{ii} - 2 \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{ij} v_{ij} + A_u \frac{d}{dt} F(\nabla u + tv)|_{t=0} + B_u \frac{d}{dt} G(\nabla u + tv)|_{t=0},$$

so, the matrix which represents the symbol of $d_u \Phi$ is

$$P_u^k = \begin{pmatrix} A \text{Id}_{n-k} & -C \\ -C^t & B \text{Id}_k \end{pmatrix},$$

where Id_{n-k} and Id_k are, respectively, the identity in $\text{GL}(n-k, \mathbb{R})$ and $\text{GL}(k, \mathbb{R})$ and $C \in M(n-k, k, \mathbb{R})$ is such that

$$C_{st} = u_{s, n-k+t}, \quad \forall s = 1, \dots, n-k, \quad \forall t = 1, \dots, k.$$

In this case, for every vector $V = (V_{n-k}, V_k) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have that

$$P_u^k V = (AV_{n-k} - CV_k, -C^t V_{n-k} + BV_k).$$

Then, denoted with $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_n$ the standard inner product on \mathbb{R}^n , we have

$$\langle P_u^k V, V \rangle_n = A|V_{n-k}|^2 + B|V_k|^2 - \langle CV_k, V_{n-k} \rangle_{n-k} - \langle C^t V_{n-k}, V_k \rangle_k = A|V_{n-k}|^2 + B|V_k|^2 - 2\langle CV_k, V_{n-k} \rangle_{n-k}.$$

But, we know that

$$\langle CV_k, V_{n-k} \rangle_{n-k} \leq |\langle CV_k, V_{n-k} \rangle_{n-k}| \leq |CV_k| |V_{n-k}| \leq \|C\| \|V_k\| |V_{n-k}|,$$

where $\|C\| = \left(\sum_{s=1}^{n-k} \sum_{t=1}^k C_{st}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. This implies that

$$\langle P_u^k V, V \rangle_n \geq A|V_{n-k}|^2 + B|V_k|^2 - 2\|C\| \|V_k\| |V_{n-k}| = (\sqrt{A}|V_{n-k}| - \sqrt{B}|V_k|)^2 + 2(\sqrt{AB} - \|C\|) |V_k| |V_{n-k}|$$

which is positive if $\sqrt{AB} - \|C\| > 0$. On the other hand, using (46), we have that

$$AB = e^f + \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{ij}^2 = e^f + \|C\|^2$$

which implies

$$AB > \|C\|_2^2,$$

giving us the claim. Ellipticity guarantees the fact that, $\forall \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n$:

$$A \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} \zeta_j^2 + B \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \zeta_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} u_{ij} \zeta_i \zeta_j \geq 0.$$

The same arguments as the ones used to prove, respectively, Theorem 1.1, Theorem 3.4 and Theorem 4.6 yield openness and uniqueness, the C^0 estimate and the higher order estimates assuming an estimate similar to the one in Theorem 4.1. So, it remains to prove an analogous of Theorem 4.1 for (46). As one may notice from the proof of Theorem 4.1, in order to obtain the estimate we want, it is sufficient to prove an inequality similar to (16) and repeat the same argument. Then, to obtain that, $\forall j = 1, \dots, n-k$, we can choose $\zeta^j \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that, $\forall j' = 1, \dots, n-k$, $j' \neq j$, $\zeta_{j'}^j = 0$, $\zeta_j^j = \sqrt{\eta_{jj}}$ and, $\forall i = n-k+1, \dots, n$, $\zeta_i^j = \text{sign}(u_{ij}) \sqrt{\eta_{ii}}$ and apply the ellipticity with ζ^j . We obtain that:

$$A\eta_{jj} + B \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \eta_{ii} - 2 \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n |u_{ij}| \sqrt{\eta_{ii} \eta_{jj}} \geq 0.$$

Then, we can sum these $n-k$ inequalities and obtain

$$(47) \quad A \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} \eta_{jj} + (n-k)B \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \eta_{ii} - 2 \sum_{i=n-k+1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} |u_{ij}| \sqrt{\eta_{ii} \eta_{jj}} \geq 0,$$

which is extremely similar to (16) but, due to the presence of the factor $n-k$, it does not guarantee what we are looking for. So, it remains to understand if (47) can be improved in order to obtain the C^2 estimate that is needed.

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