

Asymptotic Dirichlet problem for \mathcal{A} -harmonic and minimal graph equations in Cartan-Hadamard manifolds

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We study the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for \mathcal{A} -harmonic equations and for the minimal graph equation on a Cartan-Hadamard manifold M whose sectional curvatures are bounded from below and above by certain functions depending on the distance $r = d(\cdot, o)$ to a fixed point $o \in M$. We are, in particular, interested in finding optimal (or close to optimal) curvature upper bounds. In the special case of the Laplace-Beltrami equation we are able to solve the asymptotic Dirichlet problem in dimensions $n \geq 3$ if radial sectional curvatures satisfy

$$-\frac{(\log r(x))^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{r(x)^2} \leq K \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}$$

outside a compact set for some $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$. The upper bound is close to optimal since the nonsolvability is known if

$$K \geq -1/(2r(x)^2 \log r(x)).$$

Our results (in the non-rotationally symmetric case) improve on the previously known case of the quadratically decaying upper bound.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we are interested in the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions and for the minimal graph equation on a Cartan-Hadamard manifold M of dimension $n \geq 2$. We first recall that a Cartan-Hadamard manifold is a simply connected, complete Riemannian manifold having nonpositive sectional curvature. It is well-known, since the exponential map $\exp_o: T_oM \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism for every point $o \in M$, that M is diffeomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n . One can define an asymptotic boundary $\partial_\infty M$ of M as the set of all equivalence classes of unit speed geodesic rays on M (see Section 2.1 for more details). The so-called geometric compactification \bar{M} of M is then given by $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial_\infty M$ equipped with the *cone topology*. We also notice that \bar{M} is homeomorphic to a closed Euclidean ball; see [20]. The *asymptotic Dirichlet problem* on M for some operator \mathcal{Q} is then the following: Given a continuous function f on $\partial_\infty M$ does there exist a (unique) function $u \in C(\bar{M})$ such that $\mathcal{Q}[u] = 0$ on M and $u|_{\partial_\infty M} = f$? We will consider this problem for two kinds of operators: the minimal graph operator (or the mean curvature operator) \mathcal{M} defined by

$$\mathcal{M}[u] = \operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}},$$

and the \mathcal{A} -harmonic operator (of type p)

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{Q}[u] = -\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u),$$

where $\mathcal{A}: TM \rightarrow TM$ is subject to certain conditions; for instance

$$\langle \mathcal{A}(V), V \rangle \approx |V|^p, \quad 1 < p < \infty,$$

and $\mathcal{A}(\lambda V) = \lambda|\lambda|^{p-2}\mathcal{A}(V)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. The p -Laplacian is an example of an \mathcal{A} -harmonic operator (see Section 2.3 for the precise definition).

We also note that u satisfies the minimal graph equation

$$(1.2) \quad \mathcal{M}[u] = \operatorname{div} \frac{\nabla u}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} = 0$$

if and only if $G := \{(x, u(x)) \mid x \in \Omega\}$ is a minimal hypersurface in the product space $M \times \mathbb{R}$.

We will now give a brief overview of the results known for the asymptotic Dirichlet problem on Cartan-Hadamard manifolds. The first result for this problem in the case of the usual Laplace-Beltrami operator was obtained by Choi. In [12], he solved the asymptotic Dirichlet problem assuming that the sectional curvatures satisfy $K \leq -a^2 < 0$ and that M satisfies a “convex conic neighborhood condition”, i.e. given $x \in \partial_\infty M$, for any $y \in \partial_\infty M$, $y \neq x$, there exist $V_x \subset \bar{M}$, a neighborhood of x , and $V_y \subset \bar{M}$, a neighborhood of y such that V_x and V_y are disjoint open sets of \bar{M} in terms of the cone topology and $V_x \cap M$ is convex with C^2 boundary. Anderson [5] proved that the convex conic neighborhood condition is satisfied for manifolds of pinched sectional curvature $-b^2 \leq K \leq -a^2 < 0$ and therefore he was able to solve the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the Laplace-Beltrami operator (see also [6] for a different approach). We point out that the asymptotic Dirichlet problem was solved independently by Sullivan [43] using probabilistic arguments. Ancona in a series of papers [1], [2], [3], and [4], was able to replace the curvature lower bound by a bounded geometry assumption that each ball up to a fixed radius is L -bi-Lipschitz equivalent to an open set in \mathbb{R}^n for some fixed $L \geq 1$; see [1]. To the best of our knowledge, the most general curvature bounds so far under which the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the Laplacian was known to be solvable in all dimensions $n \geq 2$ are given in the following theorem by Hsu. Here and throughout the paper $r(x)$ stands for the distance between $x \in M$ and a fixed point $o \in M$.

Theorem 1. [30, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2] *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold. Suppose that:*

- *there exist a positive constant a and a positive and non-increasing function h with $\int_0^\infty th(t) dt < \infty$ such that*

$$-h(r(x))^2 e^{2ar(x)} \leq \operatorname{Ric}_x \quad \text{and} \quad K_x \leq -a^2,$$

or

- *there exist positive constants r_0 , $\alpha > 2$, and $\beta < \alpha - 2$ such that*

$$-r(x)^{2\beta} \leq \operatorname{Ric}_x \quad \text{and} \quad K_x \leq -\frac{\alpha(\alpha - 1)}{r(x)^2}$$

for all $x \in M$, with $r(x) \geq r_0$. Then the Dirichlet problem at infinity for the Laplacian is solvable.

The asymptotic Dirichlet problem has been studied for more general operators than the Laplacian. The first result in this direction has been obtained in [26] for the p -Laplacian under a pinched negative sectional curvature assumption by modifying the direct approach of Anderson and Schoen [6]. In [29] Holopainen and Vähäkangas have been able to relax the assumption on the curvature (see Theorem 3 for a more precise statement of these curvature assumptions). Of particular interest is the case of the minimal graph operator. In [13], Collin and Rosenberg were able to construct harmonic diffeomorphisms from the complex plane \mathbb{C} onto the hyperbolic plane \mathbb{H}^2 disproving this way a conjecture of Schoen and Yau [40]. This result has been generalized by Gálvez and Rosenberg [21] to any Hadamard surface M whose curvature is bounded from above by a negative constant. A fundamental ingredient in their constructions is to solve the Dirichlet problem on unbounded ideal polygons with boundary values $\pm\infty$ on the sides of the ideal polygons. These unexpected results have raised interest in (entire) minimal hypersurfaces in the product space $M \times \mathbb{R}$, where M is a Cartan-Hadamard manifold (see for example, [17], [19], [33], [35], [38], [39], [42]).

Very recently in [9], the authors generalized (most of) the solvability results to a larger class of operators \mathcal{Q} of the form

$$(1.3) \quad \mathcal{Q}[u] = \operatorname{div}(\mathcal{P}(|\nabla u|^2)\nabla u),$$

with \mathcal{P} subject to the following growth conditions. Let $\mathcal{P}: (0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a smooth function such that

$$(1.4) \quad \mathcal{P}(t) \leq P_0 t^{(p-2)/2}$$

for all $t > 0$, with some constants $P_0 > 0$ and $p \geq 1$, and that $\mathcal{B} := \mathcal{P}'/\mathcal{P}$ satisfies

$$(1.5) \quad -\frac{1}{2t} < \mathcal{B}(t) \leq \frac{B_0}{t}$$

for all $t > 0$ with some constant $B_0 > -1/2$. Furthermore, assume that $t\mathcal{P}(t^2) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0+$ and define $\mathcal{P}(|X|^2)X = 0$ whenever X is a zero vector.

Following [9] we call a relatively compact open set $\Omega \Subset M$ \mathcal{Q} -regular if for any continuous boundary data $h \in C(\partial\Omega)$ there exists a unique $u \in C(\bar{\Omega})$ which is \mathcal{Q} -solution in Ω and $u|_{\partial\Omega} = h$. In addition to the growth conditions on \mathcal{P} , assume that

- (A) there is an exhaustion of M by an increasing sequence of \mathcal{Q} -regular domains Ω_k , and that
- (B) locally uniformly bounded sequences of continuous \mathcal{Q} -solutions are compact in relatively compact subsets of M .

It is well-known that the conditions above are satisfied by the minimal graph operator and the p -Laplacian (see [16], [23] and [42]).

The main theorem in [9] is a solvability result for the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for operators \mathcal{Q} that satisfy (1.4), (1.5), and conditions (A) and (B) under curvature assumption

$$-b(r(x))^2 \leq K(P) \leq -a(r(x))^2$$

on M , where $P \subset T_x M$ is a 2-plane and $a, b: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, $b \geq a$, are smooth functions satisfying suitable assumptions. Here, instead of giving the precise assumptions on functions a and b , we state the following two solvability results as special cases of their main theorem (Theorem 1.6 in [9]).

Theorem 2. [9, Theorem 1.5] *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. Fix $o \in M$ and set $r(\cdot) = d(o, \cdot)$, where d is the Riemannian distance in M . Assume that*

$$-r(x)^{2(\phi-2)-\varepsilon} \leq \text{Sect}_x(P) \leq -\frac{\phi(\phi-1)}{r(x)^2},$$

for some constants $\phi > 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, where $\text{Sect}_x(P)$ is the sectional curvature of a plane $P \subset T_x M$ and x is any point in the complement of a ball $B(o, R_0)$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation (1.2) is uniquely solvable for any boundary data $f \in C(M(\infty))$.

Theorem 3. [9, Corollary 1.7] *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. Fix $o \in M$ and set $r(\cdot) = d(o, \cdot)$, where d is the Riemannian distance in M . Assume that*

$$(1.6) \quad -r(x)^{-2-\varepsilon} e^{2kr(x)} \leq \text{Sect}_x(P) \leq -k^2$$

for some constants $k > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ and for all $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the operator \mathcal{Q} (defined as in (1.3)) is uniquely solvable for any boundary data $f \in C(M(\infty))$.

The Dirichlet problem at infinity for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions, that is solutions of

$$(1.7) \quad \mathcal{Q}[u] = -\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u) = 0,$$

has been considered in [44] and [45]. In [45], Vähäkangas was able to generalize the result obtained in [29] (for the p -Laplacian) to the \mathcal{A} -harmonic case. In [44], by generalizing a method due to Cheng [11], he solved the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for \mathcal{A} -harmonic equations of type p provided the radial sectional curvatures outside a compact set satisfy

$$K(P) \leq -\frac{\phi(\phi - 1)}{r^2(x)}$$

for some constant $\phi > 1$ with $1 < p < 1 + \phi(n - 1)$ and

$$|K(P)| \leq C|K(P')|$$

for some constant C , where P and P' are any 2-dimensional subspaces of $T_x M$ containing the (radial) vector $\nabla r(x)$. It is worth observing that no curvature lower bounds are needed here. In the recent preprint [8], Casteras, Heinonen, and Holopainen generalized this result for the minimal graph equation.

The goal of this paper is threefold. First of all, we are looking for an optimal (or at least close to optimal) curvature upper bound under which asymptotic Dirichlet problems for equations (1.2) and (1.7) are solvable provided an appropriate curvature lower bound holds. Secondly, we are using PDE methods, like Caccioppoli-type inequalities (Lemma 19), Moser iteration scheme (Lemma 21), and Young complementary functions to study the minimal graph equation. As far as we know such methods are not frequently used in the context of the minimal graph equation. Last but not least, we want to publicize the results and methods of the still unpublished preprint [45] of Vähäkangas. Our main results are the following two theorems. Below in Theorem 4, the operator \mathcal{A} is of type $p \in (1, \infty)$ and α and β are so-called structural constants \mathcal{A} ; see Section 2.3 for details.

Theorem 4. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. Assume that*

$$(1.8) \quad -\frac{(\log r(x))^{2\varepsilon}}{r(x)^2} \leq K(P) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)},$$

for some constants $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$, where $K(P)$ is the sectional curvature of any plane $P \subset T_x M$ that contains the radial vector $\nabla r(x)$ and x is any point in the complement of a ball $B(o, R_0)$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the \mathcal{A} -harmonic equation (1.7) is uniquely solvable for any boundary data $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ provided that $1 < p < n\alpha/\beta$.

Theorem 5. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$ satisfying the curvature assumption (1.8) for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$, with $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation (1.2) is uniquely solvable for any boundary data $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$.*

We notice that the Laplace-Beltrami operator corresponds to the case $p = 2$ and $\alpha = \beta = 1$, and therefore is covered by Theorem 4 in dimensions $n \geq 3$. Thus we obtain a generalization to higher dimensions of a recent result by Neel [34].

Corollary 6. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$ satisfying the curvature assumption (1.8) for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$ that contain the radial vector $\nabla r(x)$, with $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the Laplace-Beltrami equation is uniquely solvable for any boundary data $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$.*

The curvature upper bound (1.8) appears also in a recent paper [37] where Ripoll and Telichevesky solved the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation on rotationally symmetric Hadamard surfaces. Notice that dimension $n = 2$ is excluded in Theorem 5. However, we believe that the result holds also in the 2-dimensional setting.

We point out that our curvature assumptions, in particular the upper bounds, are in a sense optimal. Indeed, in [32] March characterized the existence of nonconstant bounded harmonic functions on rotationally symmetric Riemannian manifolds $M = (\mathbb{R}^n, g)$, where the Riemannian metric g is given in polar coordinates as

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + f(r)^2 d\theta^2.$$

He proved that M carries nonconstant bounded harmonic functions if and only if

$$I(f) = \int_1^\infty \left(f(s)^{n-3} \int_s^\infty f(t)^{1-n} dt \right) ds < \infty.$$

Letting $c_2 = 1$ and $c_n = 1/2$ for $n \geq 3$ and assuming that radial sectional curvatures $K_r = -(f''/f)(r)$ are nonpositive and have upper bound

$$K_r \leq -\frac{c}{r^2 \log r}$$

for some constant $c > c_n$ and for all large r we have $I(f) < \infty$. On the other hand, if

$$K_r \geq -\frac{c}{r^2 \log r}$$

for $c < c_n$ and for all large r , then $I(f) = \infty$. Since all bounded harmonic functions on such M are constant, the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the Laplace-Beltrami operator can not be solvable. In general, assume that

$$K(P_x) \geq -\frac{1}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)}$$

for all large $r(x)$ and let us consider first the case of an \mathcal{A} -harmonic operator of type $p \geq n$. The standard Bishop-Gromov volume comparison theorem for geodesic balls $B_r = B(o, r)$ gives

$$\text{Vol}(\partial B_r) \leq C(r \log r)^{n-1}$$

for some constant C and for all $r \geq r_0$ large enough. It follows that

$$\int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{(\text{Vol}(\partial B_r))^{1/(p-1)}} \geq C \int_{r_0}^{\infty} \frac{dr}{r \log r} = \infty$$

which implies that M is so-called p -parabolic and hence every bounded \mathcal{A} -harmonic function (with \mathcal{A} of type p) is constant; see e.g. [25] and [14]. On the other hand, in [36] Rigoli and Setti proved the following nonexistence theorem:

Theorem 7. *Let M be a complete manifold and $u \in C^1(M)$ be a solution of*

$$\text{div} \frac{\varphi(|\nabla u|) \nabla u}{|\nabla u|} = 0,$$

where $\varphi \in C^1((0, \infty)) \cap C^0([0, \infty))$ satisfies the following conditions:

- 1) $\varphi(0) = 0$,
- 2) $\varphi(t) > 0$, for all $t \geq 0$,
- 3) $\varphi(t) \leq At^\delta$, for all $t \geq 0$,

for some positive constants A and δ . Assume that

$$(\text{Vol}(\partial B_r))^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \notin L^1(\infty),$$

then M is φ -parabolic i.e. u is constant.

Using this theorem, we also see that the curvature upper bound would be sharp for the minimal graph equation in dimension $n = 2$. Notice that $\delta = 1$ for the minimal graph equation. We close this introduction with some comments on the necessity of curvature lower bounds. Indeed, Ancona's and Borbély's examples ([4], [7]) show that a (strictly) negative curvature upper bound alone is not sufficient for the solvability of the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the Laplace equation. In [27], Holopainen generalized Borbély's result to the p -Laplace equation, and very recently, Holopainen and Ripoll [28] extended these nonsolvability results to the operator \mathcal{Q} (as defined in (1.3)), in particular, to the minimal graph equation.

The plan of the paper is the following: Section 2 is devoted to preliminaries. We recall some well-known facts on Cartan-Hadamard manifolds, Jacobi equations, \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions, the minimal graph equation, and Young functions. In Section 3 we prove Theorem 4. We adopt the same strategy as the one used in [45]. It is based on a Moser iteration procedure involving a weighted Poincaré inequality. Finally, in Section 4 we prove Theorem 5 adapting to the minimal graph equation the method used in Section 3 for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions. In this case since this equation does not satisfy (2.2), some extra difficulties appear.

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2. Preliminaries

2.1. Cartan-Hadamard manifolds

We recall that Cartan-Hadamard manifolds are complete simply connected Riemannian n -manifolds, $n \geq 2$, with nonpositive sectional curvature. Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold, $\partial_\infty M$ the sphere at infinity, and $\bar{M} = M \cup \partial_\infty M$. Recall that the sphere at infinity is defined as the set of all equivalence classes of unit speed geodesic rays in M ; two such rays γ_1 and γ_2 are equivalent if $\sup_{t \geq 0} d(\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t)) < \infty$. For each $x \in M$ and $y \in \bar{M} \setminus \{x\}$ there exists a unique unit speed geodesic $\gamma_0^{x,y}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M$ such that $\gamma_0^{x,y} =$

x and $\gamma_t^{x,y} = y$ for some $t \in (0, \infty]$. If $v \in T_x M \setminus \{0\}$, $\alpha > 0$, and $R > 0$, we define a cone

$$C(v, \alpha) = \{y \in \bar{M} \setminus \{x\} : \sphericalangle(v, \dot{\gamma}_0^{x,y}) < \alpha\}$$

and a truncated cone

$$T(v, \alpha, R) = C(v, \alpha) \setminus \bar{B}(x, R),$$

where $\sphericalangle(v, \dot{\gamma}_0^{x,y})$ is the angle between vectors v and $\dot{\gamma}_0^{x,y}$ in $T_x M$. All truncated cones and open balls in M form a basis for the cone topology on \bar{M} .

2.2. Jacobi equation

We use the curvature upper bound in order to prove a weighted Poincaré inequality and to estimate from above the norm of the gradient of an angular function. The curvature lower bound, in turn, is used to estimate the volume form from above. All of these estimates will be given in terms of solutions to a 1-dimensional Jacobi equation. If $k : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a smooth function, we denote by $f_k \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$ the solution to the initial value problem

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} f_k(0) = 0, \\ f'_k(0) = 1, \\ f''_k = k^2 f_k. \end{cases}$$

It follows that the solution f_k is a nonnegative smooth function. Concerning the curvature upper bound in (1.8) we have the following estimates:

Proposition 8. [12, Prop. 3.4] *Suppose that $f : [R_0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $R_0 > 0$, is a positive strictly increasing function satisfying the equation $f''(r) = a^2(r)f(r)$, where*

$$a^2(r) \geq \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r^2 \log r},$$

for some $\varepsilon > 0$ on $[R_0, \infty)$. Then, for any $0 < \tilde{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$, there exists $R_1 \geq R_0$ such that, for all $r \geq R_1$,

$$f(r) \geq r(\log r)^{1+\tilde{\varepsilon}}, \quad \frac{f'(r)}{f(r)} \geq \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}}{r \log r}.$$

2.3. \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions and Perron's method

In this section we define \mathcal{A} -harmonic and \mathcal{A} -superharmonic functions and record their basic properties that will be relevant in the sequel. We refer to [23] for the proofs and for the nonlinear potential theory of \mathcal{A} -harmonic and \mathcal{A} -superharmonic functions.

Let Ω be an open subset of a Riemannian manifold M . Suppose that for a.e. $x \in \Omega$ we are given a continuous map $\mathcal{A}_x: T_x M \rightarrow T_x M$ such that the map $x \mapsto \mathcal{A}_x(X_x)$ is a measurable vector field whenever X is. We assume further that there are constants $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < \alpha \leq \beta < \infty$ such that for a.e. $x \in \Omega$, for all $v, w \in T_x M$, $v \neq w$, and for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ we have

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{A}_x(v), v \rangle &\geq \alpha |v|^p; \\ |\mathcal{A}_x(v)| &\leq \beta |v|^{p-1}; \\ \langle \mathcal{A}_x(v) - \mathcal{A}_x(w), v - w \rangle &> 0; \\ \mathcal{A}_x(\lambda v) &= \lambda |\lambda|^{p-2} \mathcal{A}_x(v). \end{aligned}$$

We denote the set of such operators by $\mathcal{A}^p(\Omega)$ and we say that \mathcal{A} is of type p . The constants α and β are called the structure constants of \mathcal{A} .

A function $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is called a (weak) solution of the equation

$$(2.3) \quad -\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u) = 0$$

in Ω if

$$(2.4) \quad \int_{\Omega} \langle \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u), \nabla \varphi \rangle = 0$$

for all $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. If $|\nabla u| \in L^p(\Omega)$, it is equivalent to require (2.4) for all $\varphi \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ by approximation. Continuous solutions of (2.3) are called \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions (of type p). By the fundamental work of Serrin [41], every solution of (2.3) has a continuous representative. In the special case $\mathcal{A}_x(h) = |h|^{p-2}h$, \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions are called p -harmonic and, in particular, if $p = 2$, we obtain the usual harmonic functions.

A function $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is a *subsolution* of (2.3) in Ω if

$$-\operatorname{div} \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u) \leq 0$$

weakly in Ω , that is

$$\int_{\Omega} \langle \mathcal{A}_x(\nabla u), \nabla \varphi \rangle \leq 0$$

for all nonnegative $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. A function v is called *supersolution* of (2.3) if $-v$ is a subsolution. Finally, a lower semicontinuous function $u: \Omega \rightarrow (-\infty, +\infty]$ that is not identically $+\infty$ in any component of Ω is called \mathcal{A} -*superharmonic* if for every open $D \Subset \Omega$ and for every $h \in C(\bar{D})$ that is \mathcal{A} -harmonic in D , $h \leq u$ on ∂D implies $h \leq u$ in D .

A fundamental feature of (sub/super)solutions of (2.3) is the following well-known *comparison principle*: If $u \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$ is a supersolution and $v \in W^{1,p}$ a subsolution of (2.3) in Ω such that $\max(v - u, 0) \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, then $u \geq v$ a.e. in Ω . The existence of \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions is given by the following result. Suppose that $\Omega \Subset M$ is a relatively compact (nonempty) open set and that $\theta \in W^{1,p}(\Omega)$. Then there exists a unique \mathcal{A} -harmonic function u in Ω , with $u - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$.

Given a function $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ the Dirichlet problem at infinity for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions consists in finding a function $u \in C(\bar{M})$ such that $\mathcal{A}(u) = 0$ in M and $u|_{\partial_\infty M} = f$. In order to solve the Dirichlet problem for the \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions, we will use Perron’s method. Let $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$, with $p \in (1, \infty)$. We begin by recalling the definition of the upper class of a function $f \in \partial_\infty M$.

Definition 9. A function $u: M \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty]$ belongs to the upper class \mathcal{U}_f of $f: \partial_\infty M \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ if

- 1) u is \mathcal{A} -superharmonic in M ,
- 2) u is bounded from below, and
- 3) $\liminf_{x \rightarrow x_0} u(x) \geq f(x_0)$, for all $x_0 \in \partial_\infty M$.

The function

$$\bar{H}_f = \inf\{u: u \in \mathcal{U}_f\}$$

is called the upper Perron solution.

Theorem 10. *One of the following is true:*

- 1) \bar{H}_f is \mathcal{A} -harmonic in M ,
- 2) $\bar{H}_f \equiv \infty$ in M ,
- 3) $\bar{H}_f \equiv -\infty$ in M .

Next we define \mathcal{A} -regular points at infinity.

Definition 11. A point $x_0 \in \partial_\infty M$ is called \mathcal{A} -regular if

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in M}} \overline{H}_f(x) = f(x_0)$$

for all $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$.

It is easy to see that the Dirichlet problem at infinity for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions is uniquely solvable if every point at infinity is \mathcal{A} -regular.

2.4. Minimal graph equation

Let $\Omega \subset M$ be an open set. We say that a function $u \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ is a (weak) solution of the minimal graph equation (1.2) if

$$(2.5) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi \rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} = 0$$

for every $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$. Note that the integral above is well-defined since

$$\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2} \geq |\nabla u| \quad \text{a.e.,}$$

and therefore

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi \rangle|}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla u| |\nabla \varphi|}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi| < \infty.$$

In fact, it is equivalent to require (2.5) for every $\varphi \in \dot{W}_0^{1,1}(\Omega)$. Indeed, let $\varphi \in \dot{W}_0^{1,1}(\Omega)$ and let (φ_j) be a sequence in $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ such that $\nabla \varphi_j \rightarrow \nabla \varphi$ in $L^1(\Omega)$. Supposing that (2.5) holds for all such φ_j , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_{\Omega} \frac{\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi \rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right| &= \left| \int_{\Omega} \frac{\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi \rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} - \int_{\Omega} \frac{\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi_j \rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{\Omega} \frac{\langle \nabla u, \nabla \varphi - \nabla \varphi_j \rangle}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right| \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla u| |\nabla \varphi - \nabla \varphi_j|}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla \varphi - \nabla \varphi_j| \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as $j \rightarrow \infty$. The following lemma guarantees the existence of (strong) solutions of (1.2) with given boundary values.

Lemma 12. *Suppose that $\Omega \Subset M$ is a smooth relatively compact open set whose boundary has nonnegative mean curvature with respect to inwards pointing unit normal field. Then for each $f \in C^{2,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})$ there exists a unique $u \in C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^{2,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})$ that solves the minimal graph equation (1.2) in Ω with boundary values $u|_{\partial\Omega} = f|_{\partial\Omega}$.*

Proof. This lemma follows from well-known techniques used in the continuity method of elliptic PDE theory and therefore we just sketch the argument. Set

$$V = \{t \in [0, 1]: \exists u \in C^{2,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega}) \text{ such that } \mathcal{M}[u] = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \text{ and } u|_{\partial\Omega} = tf|_{\partial\Omega}\}.$$

We have $V \neq \emptyset$ since $0 \in V$. Moreover, by the implicit function theorem, V is open in $[0, 1]$. Given $t \in V$, let u be a solution of (1.2) such that $u|_{\partial\Omega} = tf|_{\partial\Omega}$. Since constant functions are solutions of (1.2), we have $\sup_{\bar{\Omega}} |u| \leq \max_{\partial\Omega} |f|$ by the comparison principle (see e.g. [9, Lemma 1]). Also, since $\partial\Omega$ has nonnegative mean curvature with respect to inwards pointing unit normal field, we may use classical logarithmic type barriers to prove that $\max_{\partial\Omega} |\nabla u| \leq C$ where C is a constant that depends only on f and on Ω (see e.g. [17, Section 4] for details). By [39, Lemma 3.1] we have $\max_{\bar{\Omega}} |\nabla u| \leq C$ for some constant independent of u and t . Hölder estimates and theory of linear elliptic PDEs imply that the $C^{2,\beta}$ norm of u is bounded by a constant depending only on f and Ω for some $0 < \beta < 1$. Then, if $t_n \in V$ converges to $t \in [0, 1]$ and u_n is a solution of (1.2) such that $u_n|_{\partial\Omega} = t_n f|_{\partial\Omega}$, then (u_n) contains a subsequence converging in the C^2 norm on $\bar{\Omega}$ to a solution $u \in C^2(\bar{\Omega})$ of (1.2) in Ω such that $u|_{\partial\Omega} = tf|_{\partial\Omega}$. Regularity theory implies that $u \in C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C^{2,\alpha}(\bar{\Omega})$. It follows that $t \in V$, so that V is closed and hence $V = [0, 1]$. \square

From now on we will mainly consider solutions of (1.2) that are at least C^2 -smooth.

2.5. Young functions

Let $\phi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a homeomorphism and let $\psi = \phi^{-1}$. Define *Young functions* Φ and Ψ by setting, for each $t \in [0, \infty)$,

$$\Phi(t) = \int_0^t \phi(s) ds \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(t) = \int_0^t \psi(s) ds.$$

Then we have the *Young inequality*

$$ab \leq \Phi(a) + \Psi(b)$$

for all $a, b \in [0, \infty)$. The functions Φ and Ψ are said to form a *complementary Young pair*. Furthermore, Φ (and similarly Ψ) is a continuous, strictly increasing, and convex function satisfying

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\Phi(t)}{t} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\Phi(t)}{t} = \infty.$$

Such Young functions are usually called *N-functions* (nice Young functions) in the literature; see e.g. [31] for a more general definition of Young functions.

Following [45] we consider complementary Young pairs of a special type. Suppose that a homeomorphism $G: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a Young function that is a diffeomorphism on $(0, \infty)$ and satisfies

$$(2.6) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{G^{-1}(t)} dt < \infty,$$

and

$$(2.7) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{tG'(t)}{G(t)} = 1.$$

Then $G(\cdot^{1/p})^p$, with $p \geq 1$, is also a Young function and we can define $F: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ so that $G(\cdot^{1/p})^p$ and $F(\cdot^{1/p})$ form a complementary Young pair. The space of such functions F will be denoted by \mathcal{F}_p . Note that if $F \in \mathcal{F}_p$, then $\lambda F \in \mathcal{F}_p$ and $F(\lambda \cdot) \in \mathcal{F}_p$ for every positive constant λ . It is proved in [45] that \mathcal{F}_p is non-empty. More precisely, we have the following:

Proposition 13. [45, Proposition 4.3] Fix $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$. There exists $F \in \mathcal{F}_p$ such that

$$(2.8) \quad F(t) \leq t^{p+\varepsilon_0} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{t} \left(\log\left(e + \frac{1}{t}\right)\right)^{-1-\varepsilon_0}\right)$$

for all $t \in [0, \infty)$.

We omit the details of the proof of Proposition 13 and refer to [45]; see also [8]. Here we just sketch the construction. The function F is obtained by first choosing $\lambda \in (1, 1 + \varepsilon_0)$ and a homeomorphism $H: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$

that is diffeomorphic on $(0, \infty)$ and satisfies

$$H(t) = \begin{cases} (\log \frac{1}{t})^{-1} (\log \log \frac{1}{t})^{-\lambda} & \text{if } t \text{ is small enough;} \\ t^{p/\varepsilon_0} & \text{if } t \text{ is large enough,} \end{cases}$$

and then setting $G(t) = \int_0^t H(s)ds$. Then G and \tilde{G} , $\tilde{G}(t) = G(t^{1/p})^p$, are Young functions. Let \tilde{F} be the complementary Young function to \tilde{G} and, finally, define F by setting $F(t) = c\tilde{F}(t^p)$ for a suitable positive constant c .

Since G is convex, we have $G(t) \geq ct$ for all $t \geq 1$. Therefore $G^{-1}(t) \leq ct$ for all t large enough and, consequently, $\int_0^\infty 1/G^{-1} = \infty$. Taking into account (2.6) we conclude that the function γ , defined by

$$\gamma(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{G^{-1}(s)} ds,$$

is a homeomorphism $[0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ that is a diffeomorphism on $(0, \infty)$. Hence the same is true for its inverse

$$(2.9) \quad \varphi = \gamma^{-1}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty).$$

We collect the properties of such a function φ into the following lemma.

Lemma 14. *[45, Lemma 4.5] The function $\varphi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a homeomorphism that is smooth on $(0, \infty)$ and satisfies*

$$(2.10) \quad G \circ \varphi' = \varphi,$$

and

$$(2.11) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\varphi''(t)\varphi(t)}{\varphi'(t)^2} = 1.$$

From now on, φ will be the function defined in (2.9) such that the corresponding $F \in \mathcal{F}_p$ satisfies (2.8). We define an auxiliary function $\psi = (\varphi')^{p-1}\varphi$. It is easy to see that $\psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a homeomorphism that is smooth on $(0, \infty)$. It follows from (2.11) that

$$(2.12) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\psi'(t)}{\varphi'(t)^p} = p.$$

Consequently, for every $\delta > 0$, there exists $t_\delta > 0$ such that

$$(2.13) \quad \frac{\psi'(t)}{2p} \leq \varphi'(t)^p \leq \frac{(1 + \delta)^p \psi'(t)}{p}$$

and

$$(2.14) \quad \frac{\psi(t)^p}{\psi'(t)^{p-1}} \leq \frac{(1+\delta)^p \varphi(t)^p}{p^{p-1}}$$

whenever $t \in (0, t_\delta]$.

3. Dirichlet problem at infinity for \mathcal{A} -harmonic functions

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 4. We assume that $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}_p(M)$, where $1 < p < \infty$, and that α and β are the structural constants of \mathcal{A} as in 2.3. Throughout the section the function $F \in \mathcal{F}_p$ satisfies (2.8) (see Proposition 13) and the function φ is related to G and F by (2.10) as explained in 2.5. Furthermore, r stands for the distance function $r(x) = d(x, o)$.

We start with stating a Caccioppoli-type inequality that will be crucial in the sequel.

Lemma 15. [45, Lemma 2.15] *Suppose that $\Psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a homeomorphism that is smooth on $(0, \infty)$. Let $U \Subset M$ be an open, relatively compact set and let $\eta \geq 0$ be a Lipschitz function in U . Suppose that $\theta, u \in L^\infty(U) \cap W^{1,p}(U)$ are continuous functions and that u is \mathcal{A} -harmonic in U . Denote $h = |u - \theta|$ and suppose that*

$$\eta^p \Psi(h) \in W_0^{1,p}(U).$$

Then

$$(3.1) \quad \left(\int_U \eta^p \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \eta^p \Psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p \right)^{1/p} + \frac{p\beta}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \frac{\Psi^p}{(\Psi')^{p-1}}(h) |\nabla \eta|^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

The proof is a straightforward application of the \mathcal{A} -harmonic equation (2.4) for u with the test function $f = \eta^p \Psi((u - \theta)^+) - \eta^p \Psi((u - \theta)^-)$. We omit the details and refer to [45] for the proof. In Section 4 we prove a Caccioppoli inequality for solutions of the minimal graph equation.

Combining the Caccioppoli inequality (3.1) with a local Sobolev inequality (see (3.2) below) and running a Moser-type iteration we obtain pointwise estimates for the difference of an \mathcal{A} -harmonic function and its boundary data in sufficiently small balls in terms of certain integral quantities in bigger

balls. Recall that a local Sobolev inequality holds on any Cartan-Hadamard manifold. More precisely, there exist two constants $r_S > 0$ and $C_S < \infty$ such that

$$(3.2) \quad \left(\int_B |\eta|^{n/(n-1)} \right)^{(n-1)/n} \leq C_S \int_B |\nabla \eta|$$

for every ball $B = B(x, r_S) \subset M$ and every function $\eta \in C_0^\infty(B)$. Such an inequality was obtained by Hoffman and Spruck in [24]; see also [15] and [10]. The following lemma is proved in [45, Lemma 2.20]. Below $\Omega \subset M$ is a nonempty open set.

Lemma 16. *[45, Lemma 2.20] Suppose that $\|\theta\|_{L^\infty} \leq 1$. Suppose that $s \in (0, r_S)$ is a constant and $x \in M$. Denote $B = B(x, s)$. Suppose that $u \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(M)$ is a function that is \mathcal{A} -harmonic in the open set $\Omega \cap B$, satisfies $u - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$, $\inf_M \theta \leq u \leq \sup_M \theta$, and $u = \theta$ a.e. in $M \setminus \Omega$. Then*

$$\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{B(x,s/2)} \varphi (|u - \theta|)^{p(n+1)} \leq c \int_B \varphi (|u - \theta|)^p,$$

where the constant c is independent of x .

In Section 4 we will state and prove a similar estimate for solutions of the minimal graph equation.

Next we show that the integral appearing in Lemma 16 can be estimated from above by another integral that will be uniformly bounded provided sectional curvatures of M are bounded as in Theorem 4.

Lemma 17. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. Suppose that*

$$K(P) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)},$$

for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$, where $K(P)$ is the sectional curvature of any plane $P \subset T_x M$ that contains the radial vector $\nabla r(x)$ and x is any point in $M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Fix $\tilde{\varepsilon} \in (0, \varepsilon)$ and let $R_1 \geq R_0$ be given by Proposition 8. Suppose that $U \Subset M$ is an open, relatively compact set and that u is an \mathcal{A} -harmonic function in U , with $u - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(U)$, where $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}^p(M)$, with

$$(3.3) \quad p < \frac{n\alpha}{\beta},$$

and $\theta \in W^{1,\infty}(M)$ is a continuous function, with $\|\theta\|_\infty \leq 1$. Then there exist a bounded C^1 -function $\mathcal{C}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and a constant $c_0 \geq 1$ that is

independent of θ , U , and u such that

$$(3.4) \quad \int_U \varphi(|u - \theta|/c_0)^p (\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) \leq c_0 + c_0 \int_U F \left(\frac{c_0 |\nabla \theta| r \log(1 + r)}{\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{C}(r)} \right) (\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{C}(r)).$$

Proof. We begin by proving a weighted Poincaré-type inequality. First of all, we have

$$\Delta r \geq \frac{n - 1}{r}$$

in $M \setminus \{o\}$ since M is a Cartan-Hadamard manifold. Moreover, by applying the standard Laplace comparison theorem and Proposition 8, we find that

$$\Delta r(x) \geq (n - 1) \left(\frac{1}{r(x)} + \frac{1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}}{r(x) \log r(x)} \right)$$

whenever $r(x) \geq R_1$. Therefore

$$(3.5) \quad r \log(1 + r) \Delta r \geq (n - 1) (\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{E}(r))$$

in M , where $\mathcal{E}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a bounded C^1 -function satisfying

$$(3.6) \quad \mathcal{E}(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } 0 \leq r \leq R_1; \\ \frac{(1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}) \log(1 + r)}{\log r}, & \text{if } r \geq 2R_1. \end{cases}$$

By the assumption (3.3), we can choose $\delta > 0$ such that

$$(3.7) \quad p < \frac{n\alpha}{(1 + \delta)^2 \beta}.$$

Denote $h = |u - \theta|/c_0$, where the constant $c_0 > 0$ will be specified in due course. Since $-1 \leq \inf_U \theta \leq u \leq \sup_U \theta \leq 1$ in U , we may assume that c_0 is so large that $\|h\|_\infty \leq t_\delta$, where $t_\delta > 0$ is a constant such that (2.13) and (2.14) hold for all $t \in (0, t_\delta]$.

Using (3.5) and integration by parts, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & (n - 1) \int_U \varphi(h)^p (\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{E}(r)) \\ & \leq \int_U \varphi(h)^p r \log(1 + r) \Delta r = - \int_U \langle \nabla(\varphi(h)^p r \log(1 + r)), \nabla r \rangle \\ & = - \int_U \varphi(h)^p \left(\frac{r}{1+r} + \log(1 + r) \right) - p \int_U r \log(1 + r) \varphi(h)^{p-1} \varphi'(h) \langle \nabla h, \nabla r \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

This, together with Hölder’s inequality, gives rise to

$$\begin{aligned} & n \int_U \varphi(h)^p (\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) \\ & \leq p \int_U r \log(1+r) \varphi(h)^{p-1} \varphi'(h) |\nabla h| \\ & \leq p \left(\int_U |\nabla h|^p \varphi'(h)^p \frac{(r \log(1+r))^p}{(\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r))^{p-1}} \right)^{1/p} \\ & \quad \times \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p (\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) \right)^{(p-1)/p}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(3.8) \quad \mathcal{C}(r) = \frac{r}{n(1+r)} + \frac{(n-1)\mathcal{E}(r)}{n}.$$

To simplify notation, we set

$$(3.9) \quad L(r) = \log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)$$

and

$$(3.10) \quad w = \frac{r \log(1+r)}{(\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r))^{(p-1)/p}}.$$

Hence

$$(3.11) \quad n \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \right)^{1/p} \leq p \left(\int_U |\nabla h|^p \varphi'(h)^p w^p \right)^{1/p}$$

The gradient of w is given by

$$(3.12) \quad \nabla w = L(r)^{1/p} \left(\frac{\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r}}{L(r)} + \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1\right) \frac{r \log(1+r) \left(\frac{1}{1+r} + \mathcal{C}'(r)\right)}{L(r)^2} \right) \nabla r.$$

We claim that

$$(3.13) \quad |\nabla w| \leq L(r)^{1/p}$$

for all r large enough, say $r \geq R_2$, and

$$(3.14) \quad |\nabla w| \leq c$$

in $B(o, R_2)$. To prove (3.13), we first note that $C'(r)r \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$, and therefore

$$\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r} - \frac{r \log(1+r) \left(\frac{1}{1+r} + C'(r)\right)}{L(r)} \geq 0$$

whenever r is large enough. We have, for $r \geq R_2 \geq R_1$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \frac{\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r}}{L(r)} + \left(\frac{1}{p} - 1\right) \frac{r \log(1+r) \left(\frac{1}{1+r} + C'(r)\right)}{L(r)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r}}{L(r)} \\ &= \frac{\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r}}{\log(1+r) + \frac{r}{1+r} + \left(\frac{1}{n} - 1\right) \frac{r}{1+r} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{(1+\tilde{\varepsilon}) \log(1+r)}{\log r}} \\ &\leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

since

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\left(\frac{1}{n} - 1\right) r}{1+r} + \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) (1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}) \log(1+r)}{\log r} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{(1 + \tilde{\varepsilon}) \log(1+r)}{\log r} - \frac{r}{1+r}\right) > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence (3.13) follows. The estimate (3.14) holds since w is smooth in $M \setminus \{o\}$ and $w(r)/r \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow 0$.

Using the estimate $|\nabla h| \leq (|\nabla u| + |\nabla \theta|)/c_0$, Minkowski's inequality, and (2.13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (3.15) \quad &\left(\int_U |\nabla h|^p \varphi'(h)^p w^p\right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq c_0^{-1} \left(\int_U (\varphi'(h)w|\nabla u| + \varphi'(h)w|\nabla \theta|)^p\right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq c_0^{-1} \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^p |\nabla u|^p w^p\right)^{1/p} + c_0^{-1} \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^p |\nabla \theta|^p w^p\right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \frac{1 + \delta}{c_0 p^{1/p}} \left[\left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla u|^p w^p\right)^{1/p} + \left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p w^p\right)^{1/p} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the Caccioppoli inequality (3.1) with u and θ replaced by u/c_0 and θ/c_0 , respectively, to the first term on the right-hand together with (2.14),

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3.16) \quad & \left(\int_U w^p \psi'(h) |\nabla u|^p \right)^{1/p} \\
 & \leq \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\int_U w^p \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p \right)^{1/p} + \frac{p\beta c_0}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \frac{\psi^p}{(\psi')^{p-1}}(h) |\nabla w|^p \right)^{1/p} \\
 & \leq \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \left(\int_U w^p \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p \right)^{1/p} + \frac{p^{1/p} \beta c_0 (1 + \delta)}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p |\nabla w|^p \right)^{1/p}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now combining (3.11), (3.15), and (3.16), we find

$$\begin{aligned}
 & n \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \right)^{1/p} \leq p \left(\int_U |\nabla h|^p \varphi'(h)^p w^p \right)^{1/p} \\
 & \leq (1 + \delta) p^{1 - \frac{1}{p}} c_0^{-1} \left[\left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla u|^p w^p \right)^{1/p} + \left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p w^p \right)^{1/p} \right] \\
 & \leq (1 + \delta) p^{1 - 1/p} c_0^{-1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p w^p \right)^{1/p} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{p^{1/p} \beta c_0 (1 + \delta)}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p |\nabla w|^p \right)^{1/p} \right] \\
 & \leq (1 + \delta) p^{1 - 1/p} c_0^{-1} \left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right) \left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^p w^p \right)^{1/p} \\
 & \quad + \frac{p\beta(1 + \delta)^2}{\alpha} \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \right)^{1/p} + C,
 \end{aligned}$$

where in the last step we used (3.13) and (3.14) to estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_U \varphi(h)^p |\nabla w|^p &= \int_{U \cap B(o, R_2)} \varphi(h)^p |\nabla w|^p + \int_{U \setminus B(o, R_2)} \varphi(h)^p |\nabla w|^p \\
 &\leq \tilde{C} + \int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$p < \frac{n\alpha}{(1 + \delta)^2 \beta},$$

it follows that there exists a constant C depending on p, n, α, β such that

$$(3.17) \quad \int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \leq C \int_U \varphi'(h)^p |\nabla \theta|^p w^p + C_0.$$

Next, recalling that $F(\cdot^{1/p})$ and $G(\cdot^{1/p})^p$ are complementary Young functions, we have, for all $x, y \geq 0$ and $k > 0$,

$$(3.18) \quad \begin{aligned} xy = kx(y/k) &\leq k \left(G(x^{1/p})^p + F(k^{-1/p}y^{1/p}) \right) \\ &= kG(x^{1/p})^p + kF(k^{-1/p}y^{1/p}). \end{aligned}$$

The definition of w , previous inequalities (3.17), (3.18), and (2.10) yield

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) &\leq C \int_U \varphi'(h)^p L(r) \left(\frac{|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right)^p + C_0 \\ &\leq Ck \int_U G(\varphi'(h))^p L(r) \\ &\quad + Ck \int_U F \left(\frac{k^{-1/p}|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) + C_0 \\ &= Ck \int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \\ &\quad + Ck \int_U F \left(\frac{k^{-1/p}|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) + C_0. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $k > 0$ small enough, we finally obtain

$$\int_U \varphi(h)^p L(r) \leq \frac{Ck}{1 - Ck} \int_U F \left(\frac{k^{-1/p}|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) + \frac{C_0}{1 - Ck}.$$

□

We are now in position to prove Theorem 4. In fact, we prove the following localized version concerning the \mathcal{A} -regularity of a point $x_0 \in \partial_\infty M$ which then implies Theorem 4 since the uniqueness statement follows from the comparison principle.

Theorem 18. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$. Suppose that*

$$(3.19) \quad -\frac{(\log r(x))^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{r(x)^2} \leq K(P) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)},$$

for some constants $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$, where $K(P)$ is the sectional curvature of any plane $P \subset T_x M$ that contains the radial vector $\nabla r(x)$ and x is any point in a cone neighborhood U of $x_0 \in \partial_\infty M$. Then x_0 is \mathcal{A} -regular for every $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{A}_p(M)$, with $1 < p < n\alpha/\beta$.

Proof. Let $f: \partial_\infty M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. To prove that x_0 is \mathcal{A} -regular, we need to show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \overline{H}_f(x) = f(x_0).$$

Fix an arbitrary $\varepsilon' > 0$. Let $v_0 = \dot{\gamma}_0^{o, x_0}$ be the initial vector of the geodesic ray from o to x_0 . Furthermore, let $\delta \in (0, \pi)$ and $R_0 > 0$ be such that $T(v_0, \delta, R_0) \subset U$ and that $|f(x_1) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon'$ for all $x_1 \in C(v_0, \delta) \cap \partial_\infty M$; see 2.1 for the notation. Next we fix $\tilde{\varepsilon} \in (\bar{\varepsilon}, \varepsilon)$, where $\varepsilon > \bar{\varepsilon} > 0$ are the constants in the curvature assumption (3.19). Let $r_1 > \max(2, R_1)$, where $R_1 \geq R_0$ is given by Proposition 8. We denote $\Omega = T(v_0, \delta, r_1) \cap M$ and define $\theta \in C(M)$ by setting

$$\theta(x) = \min \left(1, \max \left(r_1 + 1 - r(x), \delta^{-1} \triangleleft_o(x_0, x) \right) \right).$$

Note that $\theta = 1$ on $\partial\Omega$. Let $\Omega_j = \Omega \cap B(o, j)$ for integers $j > r_1$ and let u_j be the unique \mathcal{A} -harmonic function in Ω_j with $u_j - \theta \in W_0^{1,p}(\Omega_j)$. It is clear that each $y \in \partial\Omega_j$ is \mathcal{A} -regular and hence u_j can be continuously extended to $\partial\Omega_j$ by setting $u_j = \theta$ on $\partial\Omega_j$. Since $0 \leq u_j \leq 1$, the sequence (u_j) is equicontinuous, and therefore by the Ascoli-Arzelá theorem, there exists a subsequence, still denoted by (u_j) , that converges locally uniformly to a continuous function $u: \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow [0, 1]$. It follows that u is \mathcal{A} -harmonic in Ω ; see e.g. [23, Chapter 6] for these boundary regularity and convergence results. Next we prove that

$$(3.20) \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ x \in \Omega}} u(x) = 0.$$

Denote $\tilde{\theta} = \theta/c_0$, $\tilde{u}_j = u_j/c_0$, and $\tilde{u} = u/c_0$, where c_0 is given by Lemma 17. Fatou’s lemma and Lemma 17 applied to $U = \Omega_j$ imply that

$$(3.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \varphi(|\tilde{u} - \tilde{\theta}|)^p &= \int_\Omega \varphi(|u - \theta|/c_0)^p \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_j} \varphi(|u_j - \theta|/c_0)^p \\ &\leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\Omega_j} \varphi(|u_j - \theta|/c_0)^p L(r) \\ &\leq c_0 + c_0 \int_\Omega F \left(\frac{c_0 |\nabla \theta| r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r). \end{aligned}$$

We will show at the end of the proof that the right-side in (3.21) is finite. Meanwhile we extend each u_j to a function $u_j \in W_{loc}^{1,p}(M) \cap C(M)$ by setting

$u_j(y) = \theta(y)$ for every $y \in M \setminus \Omega_j$. Let $x \in \Omega$ and fix $s \in (0, r_S)$. If j is large enough, \tilde{u}_j satisfies the assumption of Lemma 16 and hence

$$\sup_{B(x,s/2)} \varphi(|\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{\theta}|)^{p(n+1)} \leq c \int_{B(x,s)} \varphi(|\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{\theta}|)^p.$$

Note that we may replace ess sup by sup because $u_j - \theta$ is continuous in M . The dominated convergence theorem implies that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.22) \quad \sup_{B(x,s/2)} \varphi(|\tilde{u} - \tilde{\theta}|)^{p(n+1)} &= \sup_{B(x,s/2)} \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(|\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{\theta}|)^{p(n+1)} \\ &\leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{B(x,s/2)} \varphi(|\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{\theta}|)^{p(n+1)} \\ &\leq c \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B(x,s)} \varphi(|\tilde{u}_j - \tilde{\theta}|)^p \\ &= c \int_{B(x,s)} \varphi(|\tilde{u} - \tilde{\theta}|)^p. \end{aligned}$$

Let (x_k) be a sequence of points in Ω so that $x_k \rightarrow x_0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Applying the estimate (3.22) above with $x = x_k$ and a fixed $s \in (0, r_S)$ and assuming that the right-side of (3.21) is finite we obtain

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{B(x_k,s/2)} \varphi(|\tilde{u} - \tilde{\theta}|)^{p(n+1)} \leq c \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B(x_k,s)} \varphi(|\tilde{u} - \tilde{\theta}|)^p = 0.$$

Hence

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |\tilde{u}(x_k) - \tilde{\theta}(x_k)| = 0$$

and, consequently, (3.20) holds. Next we define $w: M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$w(x) = \begin{cases} \min(1, 2u(x)), & \text{if } x \in \Omega; \\ 1, & \text{if } x \in M \setminus \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Then w is \mathcal{A} -superharmonic in M (see [23, Lemma 7.2]) and hence, by the definition of \overline{H}_f , we have

$$\overline{H}_f \leq f(x_0) + \varepsilon' + 2(\sup |f|)w.$$

Hence, by (3.20)

$$\limsup_{x \rightarrow x_0} \overline{H}_f(x) \leq f(x_0) + \varepsilon'.$$

One can prove in a similar way that

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow x_0} \underline{H}_f(x) \geq f(x_0) - \varepsilon'.$$

We deduce that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \overline{H}_f(x) = f(x_0),$$

and therefore x_0 is \mathcal{A} -regular.

To conclude the proof, it remains to show that

$$(3.23) \quad \int_{\Omega} F \left(\frac{c_0 |\nabla \theta| r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) < \infty.$$

Recall that above $\Omega = T(v_0, \delta, r_1) \cap M$, with $v_0 = \dot{\gamma}_0^{o, x_0}$. The integral (3.23) will be estimated from above by using geodesic polar coordinates (r, v) for points $x \in \Omega$. Here $r = r(x) \in [r_1, \infty)$ and $v = \dot{\gamma}_0^{o, x}$. Let $\lambda(r, v)$ be the Jacobian for these polar coordinates. We need to estimate λ and the function F from above. To this end, let $a, b: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be smooth functions such that they are constant in some neighborhood of 0,

$$-b^2(r(x)) \leq K(P) \leq -a^2(r(x))$$

for all $x \in C(v_0, \delta)$ and for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$ containing the radial vector ∇r , and that

$$a^2(t) = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{t^2 \log t},$$

$$b^2(t) = \frac{(\log t)^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{t^2}$$

for $t \geq R_0$. For $x \in \Omega$, we denote by $J(x)$ the supremum and by $j(x)$ the infimum of $|V(r(x))|$ over all Jacobi fields V along $\gamma^{o, x}$ that satisfy $V_0 = 0$, $|V'_0| = 1$, and $V'_0 \perp \dot{\gamma}_0^{o, x}$. By applying the Rauch comparison theorem we get the estimates

$$(3.24) \quad j(x) \geq f_a(r(x));$$

$$(3.25) \quad J(x) \leq f_b(r(x)),$$

where f_a and f_b are the solutions to corresponding Jacobi equations (2.1); see e.g. [29, Proposition 2.5]. Thus we have

$$(3.26) \quad \lambda(r, v) \leq f_b(r)^{n-1}$$

for all points $x = (r, v) \in \Omega$. We also recall from [44, Lemma 2] that

$$(3.27) \quad |\nabla\theta(x)| \leq \frac{c}{j(x)} \leq \frac{c}{f_a(r(x))}$$

in Ω . It follows that there exists a constant c_1 such that

$$(3.28) \quad \frac{c_0|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} = \frac{c_0|\nabla\theta|r \log(1+r)}{\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)} \leq \frac{r}{c_1 f_a(r)}$$

for all r large enough. Since the functions φ and $F \in \mathcal{F}_p$ were fixed so that F satisfies (2.8), we have in particular, $F \leq \tilde{F}$, where

$$\tilde{F}(s) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{s} \left(\log \frac{1}{s}\right)^{-1-\varepsilon_0}\right)$$

for all s small enough and $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$. In what follows, we assume that $t_0 \geq R_1$ is a sufficiently large constant. For $t \geq t_0$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(t) &= \left(t^2 \tilde{F}\left(\frac{t}{c_1 f_a(t)}\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{1-n}} \\ &= t^{-\frac{2}{n-1}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{n-1} \frac{c_1 f_a(t)}{t} \left(\log \frac{c_1 f_a(t)}{t}\right)^{-1-\varepsilon_0}\right), \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Phi'(t)}{\Phi(t)} &= \frac{-2t + c_1 \left(1 - (1 + \varepsilon_0) \left(\log \frac{c_1 f_a(t)}{t}\right)^{-1}\right)}{(n-1)t^2} \\ &\quad \times (t f'_a(t) - f_a(t)) \left(\log \frac{c_1 f_a(t)}{t}\right)^{-1-\varepsilon_0} \end{aligned}$$

Straightforward computations, using Proposition 8, yield to

$$\left(\frac{t f'_a(t)}{f_a(t)} - 1\right) \frac{f_a(t)}{t} \geq (1 + \tilde{\varepsilon})(\log t)^{\tilde{\varepsilon}}$$

for all $t \geq R_1$. It follows that

$$\frac{\Phi'(t)}{\Phi(t)} \geq \frac{2(\log t)^{\tilde{\varepsilon}}}{t} = 2b(t)$$

for all $t \geq t_0$. Since $b'(t)/b(t)^2 \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f'_b(t)}{b(t)f_b(t)} = 1$$

by [29, Lemma 2.3]. Therefore we have

$$\frac{\Phi'(t)}{\Phi(t)} \geq 2b(t) \geq \frac{f'_b(t)}{f_b(t)}$$

for $t \geq t_0$. It follows that $\Phi(t) \geq cf_b(t)$, for all $t \geq t_0$. Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} & F \left(\frac{c_0 |\nabla \theta(r, v)| r \log(1+r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) \lambda(r, v) \\ &= F \left(\frac{c_0 |\nabla \theta(r, v)| r \log(1+r)}{\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)} \right) (\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) \lambda(r, v) \\ &\leq c\tilde{F} \left(\frac{r}{c_1 f_a(r)} \right) (\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) \Phi(r)^{n-1} \\ &= c(\log(1+r) + \mathcal{C}(r)) r^{-2} \end{aligned}$$

for all $x = (r, v) \in U \cap M$ outside a compact set. Since \mathcal{C} is a bounded function, this shows that (3.23) holds and therefore concludes the proof of Theorem 18. □

4. Dirichlet problem at infinity for the minimal graph equation

In this section we will prove Theorem 5. We will use a slightly different approach than the one adopted in the proof of Theorem 4 but the main ingredients will be the same. However, to solve the Dirichlet problem at infinity for the minimal graph equation, some extra difficulties appear. The first one is the fact that the minimal graph operator does not satisfy (2.2). Therefore, we need to adapt the previous Caccioppoli inequality proved in Lemma 15. The second difficulty is linked to the fact that it may not be possible, in general, to solve the minimal graph equation on the sets Ω_j as defined in the proof of Theorem 4.

4.1. Caccioppoli inequality and some consequences

We begin this section with the following Caccioppoli-type inequality. In what follows we use the customary notation $W(x) = \sqrt{1 + |\nabla u(x)|^2}$ for a smooth solution u of the minimal graph equation.

Lemma 19. *Suppose that $\Psi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a homeomorphism that is smooth on $(0, \infty)$. Let $U \Subset M$ be an open and relatively compact set. Suppose that $\eta \geq 0$ is a locally Lipschitz function on $U \setminus \{o\}$. Suppose that $\theta, u \in L^\infty(U) \cap W^{1,2}(U)$ are continuous functions and that $u \in C^2(U)$ is a solution of the minimal graph equation in U . Denote*

$$h = \frac{|u - \theta|}{\nu},$$

where $\nu > 0$ is a constant, and suppose that

$$\eta^2 \Psi(h)W \in W_0^{1,2}(U).$$

Then we have

$$(4.1) \quad \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 \leq 4 \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^2 + 8\nu^2 \int_U \frac{\Psi^2}{\Psi'}(h) |\nabla \eta|^2 \\ + 4\nu^2 \int_U \eta^2 \frac{\Psi^2}{\Psi'}(h) |\nabla \log W|^2.$$

Proof. We begin by defining

$$f = \nu \eta^2 \Psi((u - \theta)^+ / \nu) W - \nu \eta^2 \Psi((u - \theta)^- / \nu) W.$$

It is easy to see that $f \in W_0^{1,2}(U)$ and its gradient is given by

$$\nabla f = \eta^2 \Psi'(h) W (\nabla u - \nabla \theta) + 2\nu \eta \operatorname{sgn}(u - \theta) \Psi(h) W \nabla \eta \\ + \nu \eta^2 \operatorname{sgn}(u - \theta) \Psi(h) \nabla W.$$

Using f as a test function in the minimal graph equation, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 &= \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) \langle \nabla u, \nabla \theta \rangle - 2\nu \int_U \operatorname{sgn}(u - \theta) \eta \Psi(h) \langle \nabla u, \nabla \eta \rangle \\ &\quad - \nu \int_U \operatorname{sgn}(u - \theta) \eta^2 \Psi(h) \langle \nabla \log W, \nabla u \rangle \\ &\leq \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \theta| + 2\nu \int_U \eta \Psi(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \eta| \\ &\quad + \nu \int_U \eta^2 \Psi(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \log W|. \end{aligned}$$

We estimate the terms on the right-side by Young’s inequality with ε as

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \theta| &\leq \varepsilon/2 \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 + 1/(2\varepsilon) \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^2, \\ 2\nu \int_U \eta \Psi(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \eta| &\leq \varepsilon \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 + \nu^2/\varepsilon \int_U \frac{\Psi^2}{\Psi'}(h) |\nabla \eta|^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \nu \int_U \eta^2 \Psi(h) |\nabla u| |\nabla \log W| &\leq \varepsilon/2 \int_U \eta^2 \Psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 \\ &\quad + \nu^2/(2\varepsilon) \int_U \eta^2 \frac{\Psi^2}{\Psi'}(h) |\nabla \log W|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $\varepsilon = 1/4$ above proves the claim. □

Remark 20. As can be seen later in the proof of Lemma 22, the second term

$$8\nu^2 \int_U \frac{\Psi^2}{\Psi'}(h) |\nabla \eta|^2$$

on the right-side of (4.1) is the only term that affects the dimension restriction $n \geq 3$ in Theorem 5. One could improve the factor $8\nu^2$ to $(4 + \epsilon)\nu^2$ for any $\epsilon > 0$ but, nevertheless, the dimension bound $n \geq 3$ still remains.

Before we state and prove a counterpart of Lemma 16 for the minimal graph equation, we recall from 2.5 that $\varphi: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a homeomorphism,

smooth on $(0, \infty)$, and satisfies (2.10), i.e.

$$G \circ \varphi' = \varphi,$$

where the homeomorphic Young function $G: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is, in particular, convex. Hence there exist positive constants t_1 and c_2 such that

$$(4.2) \quad \varphi(t) \leq 1, \quad \varphi'(t) \leq 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(t) \leq c_2 \varphi'(t)$$

for all $t \in (0, t_1]$.

Lemma 21. *Let $\Omega = B(o, R)$ and suppose that $\theta \in C^1(\Omega)$ with $\|\theta\|_{C^1(\Omega)} \leq C_1$. Let $u \in C^2(\Omega)$ be a solution of the minimal graph equation in Ω such that $\inf_{\Omega} \theta \leq u \leq \sup_{\Omega} \theta$ and $|\nabla \log W| \leq C_1$. Fix $s \in (0, r_S)$, where r_S is the radius in the Sobolev inequality (3.2), and suppose that $B = B(x, s) \subset \Omega$. Then there exists a positive constant $\nu_0 = \nu_0(\varphi, C_1)$ such that for all $\nu \geq \nu_0$*

$$\sup_{B(x, s/2)} \varphi(|u - \theta|/\nu)^{2(n+1)} \leq c_3 \int_B \varphi(|u - \theta|/\nu)^2,$$

where c_3 is a positive constant depending only on n, ν, s, C_S, C_1 and φ .

Proof. We denote $\kappa = n/(n - 1)$, $B/2 = B(x, s/2)$, and $h = |u - \theta|/\nu$, where $\nu \geq \nu_0 > 0$ will be fixed in due course. For each $j \in \mathbb{N}$ we denote $s_j = s(1 + \kappa^{-j})/2$ and $B_j = B(x, s_j)$. Furthermore, let η_j be a Lipschitz function such that $0 \leq \eta_j \leq 1$, $\eta_j|_{B_{j+1}} \equiv 1$, $\eta_j|(M \setminus B_j) \equiv 0$, and that

$$|\nabla \eta_j| \leq \frac{1}{s_j - s_{j+1}} = 2n\kappa^j/s.$$

For $\Phi = \varphi^2$ and $m \geq 1$ we have

$$|\nabla(\eta_j^2 \Phi(h)^m)| \leq 2\eta_j \Phi(h)^m |\nabla \eta_j| + m\eta_j^2 \Phi'(h) \Phi(h)^{m-1} |\nabla h|.$$

We claim that

$$(4.3) \quad \left(\int_{B_{j+1}} \Phi(h)^{\kappa m} \right)^{1/\kappa} \leq c(\kappa^j + m + \kappa^{2j}/m) \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1}$$

for all $\nu \geq \nu_0$, with $\nu_0 = \nu_0(\varphi, C_1)$ large enough. For every $m, j \geq 1$, $\eta_j^2 \Phi(h)^m$ is a Lipschitz function supported in \bar{B}_j . By the Sobolev inequality (3.2) we

first have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\int_{B_{j+1}} \Phi(h)^{\kappa m} \right)^{1/\kappa} &\leq \left(\int_{B_j} (\eta_j^2 \Phi(h)^m)^\kappa \right)^{1/\kappa} \leq C_S \int_{B_j} |\nabla(\eta_j^2 \Phi(h)^m)| \\
 &\leq 2C_S \int_{B_j} \eta_j \Phi(h)^m |\nabla \eta_j| + C_S \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla h| \\
 (4.4) \quad &\leq c\kappa^j \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^m + C_S/\nu \int_{B_j} (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla \theta| \\
 &\quad + C_S/\nu \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla u|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next we use the assumption

$$-C_1 \leq \inf_{\Omega} \theta \leq u \leq \sup_{\Omega} \theta \leq C_1$$

to observe that $|u - \theta| \leq 2C_1$. Hence, by (4.2), we can choose ν_0 large enough so that

$$\varphi(h) \leq 1, \quad \varphi'(h) \leq 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(h) \leq c_2 \varphi'(h)$$

for $\nu \geq \nu_0$. Consequently,

$$(4.5) \quad \Phi(h) \leq 1, \quad \Phi'(h) \leq 2, \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(h) \leq \frac{c_2}{2} \Phi'(h).$$

We obtain estimates

$$(4.6) \quad \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^m \leq \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1}$$

and

$$(4.7) \quad \int_{B_j} (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla \theta| = m \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1} \Phi'(h) |\nabla \theta| \leq 2mC_1 \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1}.$$

We estimate the third term on the right-side of (4.4) first as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.8) \quad \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla u| &\leq \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) (1 + |\nabla u|^2) \\
 &\leq 2m \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1} + \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla u|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next we notice that $\eta_j^2 \Phi(h)^m W \in W_0^{1,2}(B_j)$ since $\text{supp } \eta_j \subset \bar{B}_j$. Thus we may apply the Caccioppoli-type inequality (4.1) with $\Psi = \Phi^m$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla u|^2 &\leq 4 \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 (\Phi^m)'(h) |\nabla \theta|^2 + 8\nu^2 \int_{B_j} \frac{\Phi^{2m}}{(\Phi^m)'}(h) |\nabla \eta_j|^2 \\
 &\quad + 4\nu^2 \int_{B_j} \eta_j^2 \frac{\Phi^{2m}}{(\Phi^m)'}(h) |\nabla \log W|^2 \\
 (4.9) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\leq c(m + \kappa^{2j}/m + 1/m) \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now the estimate (4.3) follows by inserting estimates (4.6)–(4.9) into (4.4). We apply (4.3) with $m = m_j + 1$, where $m_j = (n + 1)\kappa^j - n$. Since $m_{j+1} = \kappa(m_j + 1)$, (4.3) takes the form

$$\left(\int_{B_{j+1}} \Phi(h)^{m_{j+1}} \right)^{1/\kappa} \leq C \kappa^j \int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m_j}.$$

By denoting

$$I_j = \left(\int_{B_j} \Phi(h)^{m_j} \right)^{1/\kappa^j},$$

we can write the previous inequality as

$$I_{j+1} \leq C^{1/\kappa^j} \kappa^j / \kappa^j I_j.$$

Since

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} I_j \geq \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{B/2} \Phi(h)^{m_j} \right)^{(n+1)/m_j} = \sup_{B/2} \Phi(h)^{n+1},$$

we finally get

$$\sup_{B/2} \Phi(h)^{n+1} \leq \limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} I_j \leq C^n \kappa^S I_0 \leq c \int_B \Phi(h),$$

where

$$S = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} j \kappa^{-j} < \infty.$$

□

Next we will prove the counterpart of Lemma 17. We point out that some extra difficulties will appear due to the presence of $|\nabla \log W|$ in the right-side of the Caccioppoli inequality (4.1). Moreover, we have to assume that the dimension of M is at least 3. Let us recall the definitions of the bounded C^1 -function $\mathcal{C}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ from (3.8) and (3.6) and functions

$$L(r) = \log(1 + r) + \mathcal{C}(r)$$

and

$$w = \frac{r \log(1 + r)}{\sqrt{L(r)}}.$$

from (3.9) and (3.10) (with $p = 2$), respectively.

Lemma 22. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$. Suppose that*

$$K(P) \leq -\frac{1 + \varepsilon}{r(x)^2 \log r(x)},$$

for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$, where $K(P)$ is the sectional curvature of any plane $P \subset T_x M$ that contains the radial vector $\nabla r(x)$ and x is any point in $M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Fix $\tilde{\varepsilon} \in (0, \varepsilon)$ and let $R_1 \geq R_0$ be given by Proposition 8. Let $U = B(o, R)$, with $R > R_1$, and suppose that $u \in C^2(\bar{U})$ is the unique solution of the minimal graph equation (1.2) in U , with $u|_{\partial U} = \theta|_{\partial U}$, where $\theta \in C^\infty(M)$, with $\|\theta\|_\infty \leq C$. Furthermore, suppose that $|\nabla \log W(x)| \leq \mathcal{W}(r(x))$, where $\mathcal{W}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a continuous function that is independent of u , and $\mathcal{W}(r) = o(1/r)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Then there exists a constant $c_4 \geq 1$ that is independent of u such that

$$(4.10) \quad \int_U \varphi(|u - \theta|/c_4)^2 L(r) \leq c_4 + c_4 \int_U F\left(\frac{c_4 |\nabla \theta| r \log(1 + r)}{L(r)}\right) L(r).$$

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 17 we denote $h = |u - \theta|/\nu$, where $\nu \geq \nu_0$ will be fixed later. Recall from (3.11) with $p = 2$ that

$$n \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r) \right)^{1/2} \leq 2 \left(\int_U |\nabla h|^2 \varphi'(h)^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

We estimate the right-side as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.11) \quad & 2 \left(\int_U |\nabla h|^2 \varphi'(h)^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq 2/\nu \left(\int_U (\varphi'(h) |\nabla u| w + \varphi'(h) |\nabla \theta| w)^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq 2/\nu \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla u|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} + 2/\nu \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla \theta|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $\delta \in (0, 1/1000)$ and suppose that ν is so large that $\|h\|_\infty \leq t_\delta$, where $t_\delta > 0$ is a constant such that (2.13) and (2.14) hold for all $t \in (0, t_\delta]$ with $p = 2$. Then by the Caccioppoli inequality (4.1), (2.13), and (2.14), the first term on the right-side of (4.11) can be estimated from above as

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2/\nu \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla u|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq \sqrt{2}(1 + \delta)/\nu \left(\int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla u|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq \sqrt{2}(1 + \delta)/\nu \left(4 \int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^2 w^2 + 8\nu^2 \int_U \frac{\psi^2}{\psi'}(h) |\nabla w|^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + 4\nu^2 \int_U \frac{\psi^2}{\psi'}(h) |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq \sqrt{2}(1 + \delta)/\nu \left(4 \int_U \psi'(h) |\nabla \theta|^2 w^2 + 4\nu^2(1 + \delta)^2 \int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla w|^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + 2\nu^2(1 + \delta)^2 \int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq \sqrt{2}(1 + \delta)/\nu \left(16 \int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla \theta|^2 w^2 + 4\nu^2(1 + \delta)^2 \int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla w|^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + 2\nu^2(1 + \delta)^2 \int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq 4\sqrt{2}(1 + \delta)/\nu \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla \theta|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} + \sqrt{8}(1 + \delta)^2 \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla w|^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \quad + 2(1 + \delta)^2 \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking into account the upper bounds (3.13) and (3.14) for $|\nabla w|$ we obtain

$$\int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla w|^2 \leq c + \int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r),$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.12) \quad & (n - \sqrt{8}(1 + \delta)^2) \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r) \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \leq \frac{4\sqrt{2}(1 + \delta) + 2}{\nu} \left(\int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla\theta|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} \\
 & \quad + 2(1 + \delta)^2 \left(\int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 \right)^{1/2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next we apply the complementary Young functions $F(\sqrt{\cdot})$ and $G(\sqrt{\cdot})^2$ as in the proof of Lemma 17 to estimate the first term on the right-side of (4.12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_U \varphi'(h)^2 |\nabla\theta|^2 w^2 &= \int_U \varphi'(h)^2 L(r) \left(\frac{|\nabla\theta| r \log(1 + r)}{L(r)} \right)^2 \\
 &\leq k \int_U G(\varphi'(h))^2 L(r) + k \int_U F \left(\frac{|\nabla\theta| r \log(1 + r)}{\sqrt{k}L(r)} \right) L(r) \\
 &= k \int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r) + k \int_U F \left(\frac{|\nabla\theta| r \log(1 + r)}{\sqrt{k}L(r)} \right) L(r)
 \end{aligned}$$

for all $k > 0$. By the assumption $|\nabla \log W| = o(1/r)$ we may estimate the second term on the right-side of (4.12) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_U \varphi(h)^2 |\nabla \log W|^2 w^2 &= \int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r) \left(\frac{|\nabla \log W| r \log(1 + r)}{\log(1 + r) + \mathcal{C}(r)} \right)^2 \\
 &\leq \delta \int_U \varphi(h)^2 L(r) + C_\delta.
 \end{aligned}$$

Choosing $k > 0$ small enough and $c_4 = \nu$ large enough we finally obtain (4.10). □

4.2. Solving the asymptotic Dirichlet problem with Lipschitz boundary values

Since the asymptotic boundary $\partial_\infty M$ is homeomorphic to the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$, we may interpret the given boundary value function $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ as a continuous function on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . In this section we solve the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for (1.2) with Lipschitz continuous boundary values $f \in C(\mathbb{S}^{n-1})$. First we construct an extension of f as in [26]. We

assume that, for all $x \in M$ and for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$,

$$(4.13) \quad -b^2(r(x)) \leq K(P) \leq -a^2(r(x)),$$

where $a, b: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ are smooth functions that are constant in some neighborhood of 0 and

$$a^2(t) = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{t^2 \log t},$$

$$b^2(t) = \frac{(\log t)^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{t^2}$$

for $t \geq R_0$. We identify $\partial_\infty M$ with the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$ and assume that $f: \mathbb{S}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is L -Lipschitz. We extend f radially to a continuous function $\tilde{\theta}$ on $M \setminus \{o\}$. The Lipschitz continuity of f and the curvature upper bound imply that

$$\text{osc}(\tilde{\theta}, B(x, 3)) \leq \frac{cL}{f_a(r(x))}$$

for $x \in M \setminus \{o\}$, where f_a is the solution to the Jacobi equation (2.1). Next we will define a smooth function θ on M such that

$$(4.14) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \theta(x) = f(\xi),$$

for every $\xi \in \partial_\infty M$ and that first and second order derivatives of θ are controlled. In order to construct θ , we first fix a maximal 1-separated set $Q = \{q_1, q_2, \dots\} \subset M \setminus \{o\}$. For each $x \in M$, we write $Q_x = Q \cap B(x, 3)$. The curvature lower bound implies that

$$\text{card } Q_x \leq c$$

for some constant c independent of x . We then define θ as

$$(4.15) \quad \theta(x) = \sum_{q_i \in Q} \tilde{\theta}(q_i) \varphi_i(x),$$

where $\{\varphi_i\}$ is a partition of the unity subordinate to $\{B(q_i, 3)\}$ defined as follows. First fix a C^∞ -function $\zeta: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $\zeta|[0, 1] =$

1, $\zeta|_{[2, \infty[} = 0$, and

$$\max\{|\zeta'(t)|, |\zeta''(t)|\} \leq c\chi_{[1,2]}(t).$$

For $q_i \in Q$ and $x \in M$, let $\eta_i(x) = \zeta(d(x, q_i))$ and finally define

$$\varphi_i(x) = \frac{\eta_i(x)}{\sum_j \eta_j(x)}.$$

Following [26], one can easily check that θ satisfies all the required properties. Moreover, the gradient of θ satisfies

$$(4.16) \quad |\nabla\theta|(x) \leq \frac{cL}{f_a(r(x))},$$

for all $r(x) \geq 1$.

The next lemma is devoted to proving the decay assumption on $\nabla \log W(x)$ used above in Lemma 22. We will use ideas from [18, Section 4] by Ding, Jost, and Xin. We are grateful to J. Spruck for his help to obtain the decay estimate.

Lemma 23. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold satisfying the curvature assumption (4.13) for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$. Suppose that $\theta \in C(\bar{M}) \cap C^\infty(M)$ is an extension of a Lipschitz function $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ as in (4.15). Let $\Omega = B(o, S)$ and let $u \in C^\infty(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega})$ be the unique solution of (1.2) in Ω with $u|_{\partial\Omega} = \theta|_{\partial\Omega}$. Then there exists a continuous function $\mathcal{W}: [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ that is independent of S such that $\mathcal{W}(r) = o(1/r)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$ and*

$$(4.17) \quad |\nabla \log W(x)| \leq \mathcal{W}(r(x))$$

for $x \in \Omega$.

Proof. Since sectional curvatures are bounded from below by a negative constant and $|u| \leq \max_{\partial_\infty M} |f|$, we have

$$\max_{\Omega} |\nabla u| \leq C,$$

with C independent of the radius S . This estimate is obtained by using classical logarithmic type barriers to obtain boundary gradient estimates and then applying [39, Lemma 3.1]. In local coordinates $x = (x^1, \dots, x^n)$

the minimal graph equation can be written as

$$\partial_j \left(\sqrt{\sigma} \frac{\sigma^{ij} u_i}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \right) = 0,$$

where $\{\partial_j\}$ is the associated coordinate frame, $\sigma_{ij} dx^i dx^j$ is the Riemannian metric, $\sigma = \det(\sigma_{ij})$, and $(\sigma^{ij}) = (\sigma_{ij})^{-1}$. Differentiating the equation in the direction ∂_k and setting $w = \partial_k u$, we see that w satisfies

$$L(w) + \partial_j f_k^j = 0,$$

where L is defined by

$$L(w) = \partial_j \left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \left(\sigma^{ij} - \frac{u^i u^j}{1 + |\nabla u|^2} \right) w_i \right),$$

with $u^i = \sigma^{ij} u_j = \sigma^{ij} \partial_j u$, and

$$f_k^j = \frac{u_i}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \partial_k (\sqrt{\sigma} \sigma^{ij}) - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sigma} \sigma^{ij} \frac{u_i u_p u_q}{(1 + |\nabla u|^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \partial_k \sigma^{pq}.$$

Fix $p \in M$ and denote $R = d(o, p)$ and

$$\rho = \rho(R) = \left(\frac{R}{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}} \right)^{2/3}$$

so that

$$\tilde{\rho} := \frac{R}{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}} \rho} \rightarrow \infty$$

as $R \rightarrow \infty$. We claim that there are positive constants $\alpha', \theta_1 \in (0, 1)$ and C such that there exist harmonic coordinates (x^1, \dots, x^n) on $B(p, \theta_1 \rho)$ satisfying

$$(4.18) \quad (\sigma_{ij}) \geq 1/C, \\ \sigma_{ij} + \frac{R}{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}} \rho} |\nabla \sigma_{ij}| + \left(\frac{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}} \rho}{R} \right)^{-1-\alpha'} [\nabla \sigma_{ij}]_{\alpha', B(p, \theta_1 \rho)} \leq C,$$

where

$$[\varphi]_{\alpha', B(p, \theta_1 \rho)} = \sup_{\substack{x, y \in B(p, \theta_1 \rho) \\ x \neq y}} \frac{|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)|}{d(x, y)^{\alpha'}}.$$

Since we are interested in the asymptotic behavior of $\nabla \log W$ we may assume without loss of generality that R is so large that $R - \rho \geq R/2 \geq R_0$.

Hence we have

$$|\text{Riem}| \leq \frac{c(\log R)^{2\bar{\varepsilon}}}{R^2}$$

for all sectional curvatures in $B(p, \rho)$. By the standard volume comparison theorem we obtain

$$\text{Vol}(B(p, \rho)) \leq C\rho^n e^{\frac{(n-1)(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}\rho}{R}}.$$

It follows that

$$\|\text{Riem}\|_{L^{n/2}(B(p,\rho))} \leq C \left(\frac{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}\rho}{R} \right)^2,$$

and, for $q > n$,

$$\rho^{2-2n/q} \|\text{Ric}\|_{L^{q/2}(B(p,\rho))} \leq C \left(\frac{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}\rho}{R} \right)^2.$$

Then, using these last two estimates, [46, Theorem 7.1] applies and gives the existence of the harmonic coordinates described above. Using this system of coordinates, we will prove that ∇u is uniformly Hölder.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that S , the radius of Ω , is greater than $2R$. Let $s \leq \theta_1\rho/4$ and recall that

$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{R}{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}\rho}.$$

We define $M_4(s) = \sup_{B(p,4s)} w$, $m_4(s) = \inf_{B(p,4s)} w$, $M_1(s) = \sup_{B(p,s)} w$, and $m_1(s) = \inf_{B(p,s)} w$. Using (4.18) and the well-known formula for the derivative of the determinant it is easily seen that

$$|f_k^j| \leq \frac{C}{\tilde{\rho}}$$

on $B(p, \theta_1\rho)$. Next applying the weak Harnack inequality [22, Theorem 8.18], we have

$$(4.19) \quad \frac{1}{s^n} \int_{B(p,2s)} (M_4(s) - w) \leq C (M_4(s) - M_1(s) + s/\tilde{\rho}),$$

and

$$(4.20) \quad \frac{1}{s^n} \int_{B(p,2s)} (w - m_4(s)) \leq C (m_1(s) - m_4(s) + s/\tilde{\rho}).$$

Denote $w(s) = M_1(s) - m_1(s)$. Since $\text{Vol}(B(p, 2s)) \geq C_1 s^n$, for some constant C_1 , using (4.19) and (4.20), we have

$$C_1 w(4s) \leq \frac{\text{Vol}(B(p, 2s))}{s^n} w(4s) \leq C(w(4s) - w(s) + 2s/\tilde{\rho}).$$

This implies that there exists $\gamma \in (0, 1)$ such that, for all $s \in [0, \theta_1 \rho/4]$,

$$w(s) \leq \gamma w(4s) + 2s/\tilde{\rho}.$$

Using [22, Lemma 8.23] (notice that $\tilde{\rho} \rightarrow \infty$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$), we get that there exist $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and a positive constant C such that

$$\|\nabla u\|_{C^\alpha(B(p, \theta_1 \rho))} \leq C\tilde{\rho}^{-\alpha}.$$

Then the scaling invariant Schauder estimates imply that there exists a constant C depending on α such that we have

$$(4.21) \quad \sup_{B(p, \theta_1 \rho/2)} |D^i u| \leq C\rho^{-i} \sup_{B(p, \theta_1 \rho)} |u|, \text{ for } i = 1, 2.$$

Since $\sup_{B(p, \theta_1 \rho)} |u| \leq \max_{\partial_\infty M} |f|$ and

$$|\nabla \log W| = \frac{|\nabla \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle|}{2\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u|^2}} \leq |\nabla \langle \nabla u, \nabla u \rangle|,$$

the claim (4.17) follows immediately from (4.21) by our choice of

$$\rho = \left(\frac{R}{(\log R)^{\bar{\varepsilon}}} \right)^{2/3}. \quad \square$$

We are now ready to solve the asymptotic Dirichlet problem with Lipschitz boundary values.

Lemma 24. *Let M be a Cartan-Hadamard manifold of dimension $n \geq 3$ satisfying the curvature assumption (1.8) for all 2-planes $P \subset T_x M$, with $x \in M \setminus B(o, R_0)$. Suppose that $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ is L -Lipschitz when interpreted as a function on $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$. Then the asymptotic Dirichlet problem for the minimal graph equation (1.2) is uniquely solvable with boundary values f .*

Proof. Let $\theta \in C(\bar{M}) \cap C^\infty(M)$ be the extension of the given boundary data $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$ defined as above. We exhaust M by an increasing sequence

of geodesic balls $B_k = B(o, k)$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence there exist smooth solutions $u_k \in C(\bar{B}_k)$ of the minimal graph equation

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{\nabla u_k}{\sqrt{1 + |\nabla u_k|^2}} \right) = 0, & \text{in } B_k, \\ u_k|_{\partial B_k} = \theta. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$-\max_{x \in M} |\theta(x)| \leq u_k \leq \max_{x \in M} |\theta(x)|$$

in B_k by the comparison principle. Standard arguments involving interior gradient estimates [42, Theorem 1.1] and (regularity) theory of elliptic PDEs imply that there exists a subsequence, still denoted by u_k , that converges in $C_{\text{loc}}^2(M)$ to a solution $u \in C^\infty(M)$ of the minimal graph equation. Therefore the proof reduces to prove that u extends continuously to $\partial_\infty M$ and satisfies $u|_{\partial_\infty M} = f$. For each k , let $W_k = \sqrt{1 + |\nabla u_k|^2}$. Then by Lemma 23, $|\nabla \log W_k(x)| \leq \mathcal{W}(r(x))$, with $\mathcal{W}(r) = o(1/r)$ as $r \rightarrow \infty$. Applying Lemma 22 and Fatou’s lemma and taking into account (3.27) we obtain as in the proof of Theorem 18 that

$$\begin{aligned} (4.22) \quad \int_M \varphi(|u - \theta|/\nu)^2 &\leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B(o,k)} \varphi(|u - \theta|/\nu)^2 \\ &\leq \nu + \nu \int_M F \left(\frac{\nu |\nabla \theta| r \log(1 + r)}{L(r)} \right) L(r) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 21, we then get

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \sup_{B(x,s/2)} \varphi(|u - \theta|/\nu)^{2(n+1)} = 0$$

for every $\xi \in \partial_\infty M$. Hence u extends continuously to $\partial_\infty M$ and satisfies $u|_{\partial_\infty M} = f$. □

4.3. Solving the Dirichlet problem with continuous boundary values

Proof of Theorem 5. Let $f \in C(\partial_\infty M)$. Again we identify $\partial_\infty M$ with the unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} \subset T_o M$. Let (f_i) be a sequence of Lipschitz functions on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} such that $f_i \rightarrow f$ uniformly on \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . By the previous Lemma 24 there exist solutions $u_i \in C(\bar{M}) \cap C^\infty(M)$ of the minimal graph equation (1.2)

with $u_i = f_i$ on $\partial_\infty M$. By the maximum principle ,

$$\sup_M |u_i - u_j| = \max_{\partial_\infty M} |f_i - f_j|,$$

and applying the interior gradient estimate [42, Theorem 1.1], we conclude that the sequence (u_i) converges in $C(\bar{M}) \cap C_{\text{loc}}^2(M)$ to a function $u \in C(\bar{M})$ that is also a solution to (1.2) in M and $u = f$ on $\partial_\infty M$. By regularity theory $u \in C^\infty(M)$. To prove the uniqueness, suppose that u and v are both solutions of (1.2), continuous in \bar{M} , with $u = v$ on $\partial_\infty M$, and $u(y) > v(y)$ for some $y \in M$. Let $\delta = (u(y) - v(y))/2$ and let U be the y -component of the set $\{x \in M : u(x) > v(x) + \delta\}$. Then U is a relatively compact domain and $u = v + \delta$ on ∂U . It follows that $u = v + \delta$ in U which leads to a contradiction since $y \in U$. \square

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