

Optimization of some eigenvalue problems with large drift*

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Abstract

This paper is concerned with eigenvalue problems for elliptic operators with large drifts in bounded domains under Dirichlet boundary conditions. We consider the minimal principal eigenvalue and the related principal eigenfunction in the class of drifts having a given, but large, pointwise upper bound. We show that, in the asymptotic limit of large drifts, the maximal points of the optimal principal eigenfunctions converge to the set of points maximizing the distance to the boundary of the domain. We also show the uniform asymptotic profile of these principal eigenfunctions and the direction of their gradients in neighborhoods of the boundary.

1 Introduction

Throughout this paper, if $n \geq 1$, by “domain” of \mathbb{R}^n , we mean an open connected subset of \mathbb{R}^n . The set of all bounded domains of \mathbb{R}^n with C^2 boundary will be denoted by \mathcal{O} . If $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$ and $x \in \bar{\Omega}$, define $d(x) := d(x, \partial\Omega)$. For $\delta > 0$, let

$$\Omega^\delta = \{x \in \Omega : d(x) < \delta\} \tag{1.1}$$

be the open neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$ of width δ , relatively to Ω . The Euclidean norm in \mathbb{R}^n will be denoted by $|\cdot|$. When $v : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a measurable vector field on Ω , we say that $v \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if $\|v\|_\infty := \| |v| \|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} < +\infty$. If $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

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is measurable, $|A|$ stands for the Lebesgue measure of A . Finally, we let $B_r(x)$ denote the open Euclidean ball of \mathbb{R}^n with center $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and radius $r > 0$, and we set $B_r = B_r(0)$. With a slight abuse of notation, we also note $B_0(x) = \{x\}$ and $B_0 = \{0\}$.

Let $n \geq 1$ and $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$. Consider a bounded measurable vector field $v : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. We are interested in the principal eigenvalue of the operator $-\Delta + v \cdot \nabla$ in Ω under Dirichlet boundary condition, which will be denoted by λ_v in the sequel.¹ Recall ([1, p. 49]) that λ_v is real-valued and that the eigenspace corresponding to λ_v has dimension 1. Moreover, if φ is “the” eigenfunction in $L^2(\Omega)$ corresponding to the eigenvalue λ_v , then (up to normalization) $\varphi > 0$ in Ω . Thus, the function φ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta\varphi + v \cdot \nabla\varphi = \lambda_v\varphi & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \varphi > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \varphi = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

By standard elliptic regularity, $\varphi \in W^{2,p}(\Omega)$ for all $p \in [1, \infty)$, which entails that $\varphi \in C^{1,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})$ for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$. The strong maximum principle also ensures that $\lambda_v > 0$.

The main results of the present paper arise from the study of optimization problems for λ_v . An archetypical optimization problem is the following question: given any fixed $m > 0$ and $\tau \geq 0$, among all the domains $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$ with $|\Omega| = m$ and all the vector fields $v \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\|v\|_\infty \leq \tau$, is the infimum of λ_v reached for some Ω and some v ? When $\tau = 0$, this amounts to minimizing the principal eigenvalue of $-\Delta$ in Ω under Dirichlet boundary condition, and it is a well-known fact ([4, 10, 11]) that the infimum is reached if and only if Ω is an Euclidean ball. For $\tau > 0$, it was proved by the first and the third author ([9, Theorem 2.9]) that λ_v reaches its infimum if and only if, up to translation, Ω is an Euclidean ball centered at 0 and $v(x) = \tau \frac{x}{|x|}$. As a matter of fact, the first step of the proof of [9, Theorem 2.9] given in [7, 8] is the solution of an optimization problem for λ_v when the domain Ω is fixed and the vector field v varies under the constraint $\|v\|_\infty \leq \tau$. More precisely, given $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$, define, for $\tau \geq 0$,

$$\lambda(\tau) := \inf \{ \lambda_v : \|v\|_\infty \leq \tau \}, \quad (1.3)$$

where the infimum is taken over all the vector fields $v \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\|v\|_\infty \leq \tau$. Then ([9, Theorem 6.6]), there exists a unique vector field $v_\tau \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\|v_\tau\|_\infty \leq \tau$ such that $\lambda(\tau) = \lambda_{v_\tau}$. Moreover, $|v_\tau(x)| = \tau$ for a.e. (almost every) $x \in \Omega$, and, if φ_τ is the corresponding eigenfunction of (1.2) with $v = v_\tau$, one has $|\nabla\varphi_\tau(x)| > 0$ for a.e. $x \in \Omega$ and

$$v_\tau = -\tau \frac{\nabla\varphi_\tau}{|\nabla\varphi_\tau|} \quad \text{a.e. in } \Omega. \quad (1.4)$$

¹Note that λ_v depends on Ω and v , but the dependence with respect to Ω will not be explicitly written down, since the domain Ω will be given and fixed in most parts of the paper, except in Proposition 2.1.

Thus, φ_τ solves

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta\varphi_\tau - \tau|\nabla\varphi_\tau| = \lambda(\tau)\varphi_\tau & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \varphi_\tau > 0 & \text{in } \Omega, \\ \varphi_\tau = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega. \end{cases} \quad (1.5)$$

This entails that, for all $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, $\Delta\varphi_\tau \in C^{0,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})$, so that $\varphi_\tau \in C_{loc}^{2,\alpha}(\Omega)$ (if Ω is assumed to be of class $C^{2,\alpha}$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, the function φ_τ would then be of class $C^{2,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega})$). We normalize $\varphi_\tau > 0$ by setting $\max_{\overline{\Omega}}\varphi_\tau = 1$. The function φ_τ is then the unique solution to (1.5) satisfying this normalization. Notice also that the equality $\lambda(\tau) = \lambda_{v_\tau}$ immediately yields

$$\lambda(\tau) > 0.$$

When $\Omega = B_R$ for some $R > 0$, then φ_τ is radially decreasing and $v_\tau(x) = \tau \frac{x}{|x|}$ for all $x \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$ ([9, Theorem 6.8]). Moreover ([9, Lemma 7.2]), when $n \geq 2$, there holds $\ln \lambda(\tau) \sim -\tau R$ when $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, and, when $n = 1$, there holds more precisely $\lambda(\tau) \sim \tau^2 e^{-\tau R}$ when $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. These asymptotics were also proved in [5] by probabilistic arguments for more general elliptic operators of second order with C^1 coefficients (note that $\frac{x}{|x|}$ is not C^1 at 0, so that the results of [5] do not exactly fall into the scope of the problems dealt with in the present paper).

This paper is chiefly devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of φ_τ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ for *any* domain $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$. Our first main result deals with the points where φ_τ reaches its maximum (recall that φ_τ is continuous in $\overline{\Omega}$). When Ω is a ball, as recalled before, this maximum is reached at the center of Ω , *i.e.* the point in $\overline{\Omega}$ where d reaches its maximum. In the general case, we establish:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$. For all $\tau \geq 0$, let x_τ be a point in Ω where φ_τ reaches its maximum in $\overline{\Omega}$. Then*

$$d(x_\tau) \rightarrow \max_{\overline{\Omega}} d \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty.$$

We then prove that φ_τ converges to 1 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ locally uniformly in Ω , and give the precise asymptotic profile near $\partial\Omega$:

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$. There holds*

$$\frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\tau d(x)}} \rightarrow 1 \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (1.6)$$

uniformly with respect to $x \in \Omega$.

Finally, we also describe the behavior of $\nabla\varphi_\tau$ when $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. In the case where Ω is a ball B_R , since φ_τ is radial, $\frac{\nabla\varphi_\tau(x)}{|\nabla\varphi_\tau(x)|} = -\frac{x}{|x|} = \nabla d(x)$ for all $x \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$. For a general domain $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$, we compare $\frac{\nabla\varphi_\tau}{|\nabla\varphi_\tau|}$ with ∇d near $\partial\Omega$ when $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. More precisely:

Theorem 1.3. *Let $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$. For any $M > 0$, there holds*

$$\min_{\Omega^{M/\tau}} |\nabla \varphi_\tau| \gtrsim \tau \quad \text{and} \quad \max_{\Omega^{M/\tau}} \left| \frac{\nabla \varphi_\tau}{|\nabla \varphi_\tau|} - \nabla d \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty.^2$$

We point out that $\nabla d = -\nu$ on $\partial\Omega$, where $\nu(y)$ denotes the outward unit normal to Ω at any point $y \in \partial\Omega$. Therefore, the second part of the conclusion of Theorem 1.3 implies that the gradient of the optimal eigenfunction φ_τ almost points towards the same direction as the opposite of the normal vector field to Ω in thin neighborhoods of $\partial\Omega$. We conjecture that, for a general domain $\Omega \in \mathcal{O}$, the vector fields $\nabla \varphi_\tau / |\nabla \varphi_\tau|$ converge to ∇d a.e. in Ω as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, that is, the minimizing vector fields v_τ given by (1.4) are asymptotically proportional to the opposite of the gradient of the distance to $\partial\Omega$. That problem is still open for general domains Ω . However, the property holds when Ω is an annulus, say with center 0, that is, $\Omega = B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}$ for some $0 < r < R$.

Theorem 1.4. *Let $n \geq 2$, $0 < r < R$ and $\Omega = B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}$. Then, for every $\tau \geq 0$, the principal eigenfunction φ_τ solving (1.5) is radially symmetric, i.e., $\varphi_\tau(x) = \Phi_\tau(|x|)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ for some function $\Phi_\tau : [r, R] \rightarrow [0, 1]$, and*

$$-\frac{v_\tau(x)}{\tau} = \frac{\nabla \varphi_\tau(x)}{|\nabla \varphi_\tau(x)|} \rightarrow \nabla d(x) \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{for all } x \in \overline{\Omega} \text{ with } |x| \neq \frac{r+R}{2}.$$

Before going into the proofs, let us give some heuristic analytic and probabilistic interpretations of these main results. On the one hand, minimizing the principal eigenvalue λ_v of (1.2) means minimizing the deleterious effect of the Dirichlet boundary condition, which makes the solutions of the related Cauchy problem

$$u_t + v \cdot \nabla u = \Delta u, \quad u|_{\partial\Omega} = 0, \quad (1.7)$$

converge to 0 as $t \rightarrow +\infty$ with at least a rate of the type $e^{-\lambda_v t}$. The solutions diffuse and are transported along the vector field v . When v points from the boundary to the center of the domain, the boundary value 0 tends to be propagated inside the domain, making the solutions converge to 0 as $t \rightarrow +\infty$ with a faster decay rate λ_v . Therefore, in order to minimize these negative effects, the vector fields $v_\tau = -\tau \nabla \varphi_\tau / |\nabla \varphi_\tau|$ minimizing (1.3) should better point towards the boundary. Our results make this formal statement rigorous and quantitative: the minimizing vector fields have the largest possible magnitude and their direction is parallel and opposite to that of the gradient of the distance to the boundary in neighborhoods of the boundary. The size of the boundary layer is precisely estimated and the asymptotic profile is found. Furthermore, outside of this boundary layer, the eigenfunctions become approximately constant and their maximal points are as far as possible from the boundary.

On the other hand, (1.7) coincides with the Kolmogorov equation of the stochastic differential equation

$$dX(t) = -v dt + \sqrt{2} dW(t),$$

²The notation $\min_{\Omega^{M/\tau}} |\nabla \varphi_\tau| \gtrsim \tau$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ means that there exist $C > 0$ and $\tau_0 > 0$ such that $\min_{\Omega^{M/\tau}} |\nabla \varphi_\tau| \geq C\tau$ for all $\tau \geq \tau_0$.

subject to absorption on $\partial\Omega$. Namely, the solution of (1.7) with a nonnegative initial datum u_0 is given by

$$u(x, t) = \mathbb{E}[u_0(X(t)) \mid X(0) = x],$$

in which the contribution of the trajectories X hitting the boundary of Ω before the time t is equal to 0. Thus in order to minimize the decay rate λ_v of u one should prevent the trajectories from hitting $\partial\Omega$. One could think that the best strategy to do this would be taking $-v$ pointing in the direction opposed to the closest point of the boundary at the maximum allowed intensity τ , that is, $-v_\tau = \tau\nabla d$. This is not the case because the presence of the Brownian motion “deviates” the trajectory from the imposed drift $-v$ and makes the optimization problem a nonlocal one which depends on the whole boundary of Ω . However, as τ goes to $+\infty$, the influence of the Brownian motion becomes negligible compared with the drift, leading to the conjecture that $-v_\tau$ aligns with ∇d in the limit.

Let us now quickly describe the proofs. For Theorem 1.1, we compare φ_τ with the function $u(x) := 1 - e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x)+\varepsilon)}$, where $\gamma > 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Namely, for all τ large enough, there holds $-\Delta u - \tau|\nabla u| \geq \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d+\varepsilon)}$ in the viscosity sense in Ω . Then, looking at the points where $\frac{\varphi_\tau}{u}$ reaches its maximum in Ω , it follows from the asymptotic behavior of $\lambda(\tau)$ recalled above that, $\varphi_\tau \leq \frac{1-e^{-\gamma\tau d}}{1-e^{-\tau R/\gamma}}$ in Ω for τ large enough, with $R := \max_{\bar{\Omega}} d$. This yields the desired conclusion, since the maximum of φ_τ in $\bar{\Omega}$ is 1. The major ingredient in this argument is the semiconcavity of d (see Section 3 below).

As far as Theorem 1.2 is concerned, one readily deduces from the inequality $\varphi_\tau(x) \leq \frac{1-e^{-\gamma\tau d(x)}}{1-e^{-\tau R/\gamma}}$ seen before that

$$\limsup_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sup_{x \in \Omega} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\tau d(x)}} \right) \leq 1.$$

In order to derive a corresponding lower bound, a preliminary step is to prove that φ_τ converges to 1 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ locally uniformly in Ω . This is first shown in a neighborhood of x_τ where $\varphi_\tau(x_\tau) = 1$, by means of a blow-up of the function φ_τ around x_τ that can be performed thanks to Theorem 1.1. Next we propagate this convergence result up to a boundary layer of width of order $1/\tau$ using a technical lemma about the variation of the minimum on concentric spheres, together with a covering argument. The convergence result in the whole Ω is eventually obtained by comparison with a lower barrier function of the type $x \mapsto 1 - e^{-\eta\tau(d(x)-\varepsilon)}$.

Finally, for the proof of Theorem 1.3, we argue by contradiction, using a rescaling procedure of φ_τ again.

In the present paper we consider the problem of minimizing the principal eigenvalue λ_v in (1.2), but one could also be interested in maximizing such an eigenvalue. That is, one could define $\bar{\lambda}(\tau)$ by replacing the “inf” with a “sup” in (1.3). It turns out that also $\bar{\lambda}(\tau)$ is attained by a unique vector field \bar{v}_τ , with the principal eigenfunctions $\bar{\varphi}_\tau$ satisfying (1.4) and (1.5) with $-\tau$ replaced by τ . In such case we conjecture that, after the L^∞ normalization, $\bar{\varphi}_\tau$ converges as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ locally uniformly to 0 in the complement of the set where d reaches its maximum.

The paper is organized as follows. Some basic properties of $\lambda(\tau)$ are given in Section 2. We show Theorem 1.1 in Section 3. Section 4 is devoted to the proof of the local uniform convergence of φ_τ to 1, and the proof of Theorem 1.2 is completed in Section 5. Section 6 is concerned with the proof of Theorem 1.3. We complete the paper with Section 7 and the proof of Theorem 1.4 in the case when Ω is an annulus.

2 Preliminary properties of $\lambda(\tau)$

We show in this section some basic properties of the minimizing principal eigenvalue $\lambda(\tau)$, which will be used in the next sections.

Proposition 2.1. *There holds*

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(\tau) &= \max \{ \lambda : \exists \varphi \in C^2(\Omega), \varphi > 0 \text{ and } -\Delta\varphi - \tau|\nabla\varphi| \geq \lambda\varphi \text{ in } \Omega \} \\ &= \min \{ \lambda : \exists \varphi \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega}), \varphi > 0 \text{ in } \Omega, \\ &\quad -\Delta\varphi - \tau|\nabla\varphi| \leq \lambda\varphi \text{ in } \Omega \text{ and } \varphi = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega \}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

Moreover, the max and the min are achieved only by $\lambda(\tau)$ and the corresponding functions φ must coincide with φ_τ up to positive scalar multiples. Finally, $\lambda(\tau)$ is strictly decreasing with respect to τ as well as to the inclusion of domains Ω .

Proof. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\varphi \in C^2(\Omega)$ be such that $\varphi > 0$ and

$$-\Delta\varphi - \tau|\nabla\varphi| \geq \lambda\varphi \text{ in } \Omega.$$

Then, for any v such that $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \tau$ there holds

$$-\Delta\varphi + v \cdot \nabla\varphi \geq \lambda\varphi \text{ in } \Omega.$$

By [1], one knows that

$$\lambda_v = \max \{ \mu : \exists \phi \in W_{loc}^{2,n}(\Omega), \phi > 0 \text{ and } -\Delta\phi + v \cdot \nabla\phi \geq \mu\phi \text{ a.e. in } \Omega \},$$

hence $\lambda \leq \lambda_v$, and that the equality $\lambda = \lambda_v$ holds if and only if φ is the principal eigenfunction of (1.2). Taking $v = v_\tau$ given by (1.4) we get $\lambda \leq \lambda_{v_\tau} = \lambda(\tau)$ and then using the fact that the function φ_τ satisfies (1.5) we derive the first equality in (2.1). Moreover, $\lambda < \lambda(\tau)$ unless φ coincides with φ_τ up to a scalar multiple.

The first equality in (2.1) also implies that $\lambda(\tau)$ is non-increasing with respect to both τ and the inclusion of domains Ω (the former also immediately follows from the definition (1.3)). Consider now $\tau' \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\tau' > \tau$ and assume by contradiction that $\lambda(\tau') = \lambda(\tau)$. Since $|\nabla\varphi_{\tau'}| > 0$ a.e. in Ω , one then gets

$$-\Delta\varphi_{\tau'} - \tau|\nabla\varphi_{\tau'}| > -\Delta\varphi_{\tau'} - \tau'|\nabla\varphi_{\tau'}| = \lambda(\tau')\varphi_{\tau'} = \lambda(\tau)\varphi_{\tau'} \text{ a.e. in } \Omega. \quad (2.2)$$

Hence, $\varphi := \varphi_{\tau'}$ is a supersolution of (1.5) with $\lambda := \lambda(\tau)$. The conclusion of the previous paragraph implies that $\varphi_{\tau'}$ and φ_τ must coincide up to a scalar multiple, which contradicts the strict inequality in (2.2). Therefore, $\lambda(\tau') < \lambda(\tau)$. Similarly, the

solution φ' of the nonlinear eigenvalue problem (1.5) with Ω replaced by a (connected) domain $\Omega' \supsetneq \Omega$ and with principal eigenvalue λ' satisfies $-\Delta\varphi' - \tau|\nabla\varphi'| = \lambda'\varphi'$ in Ω . Since $\max_{\partial\Omega} \varphi' > 0$, φ' does not coincide with φ_τ in Ω up to a scalar multiple and we conclude from the previous paragraph that $\lambda' < \lambda(\tau)$. This means that the monotonicities of $\lambda(\tau)$ with respect to both τ and Ω are strict.

For the second equality in (2.1), consider $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and let $\varphi \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^1(\overline{\Omega})$ be such that $\varphi > 0$ in Ω , $-\Delta\varphi - \tau|\nabla\varphi| \leq \lambda\varphi$ in Ω and $\varphi = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$. Define

$$v(x) := \begin{cases} -\tau \frac{\nabla\varphi(x)}{|\nabla\varphi(x)|} & \text{if } |\nabla\varphi(x)| > 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The function φ is a positive subsolution of the eigenvalue problem

$$-\Delta\varphi + v \cdot \nabla\varphi = \lambda\varphi \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad \varphi = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\Omega.$$

By [1], this means that $\lambda_v \leq \lambda$ and that equality holds if and only if φ is the principal eigenfunction for the above problem. Since $\|v\|_{L^\infty(\Omega)} \leq \tau$, it follows that $\lambda(\tau) \leq \lambda$ and, by uniqueness of the vector field \underline{v} minimizing (1.3), one infers that equality $\lambda(\tau) = \lambda$ holds if and only if φ coincides with the principal eigenfunction φ_τ up to a scalar multiple. The proof of Proposition 2.1 is thereby complete. \square

3 Location of maxima

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.1. We first recall from Section 1 that $d : \overline{\Omega} \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ denotes the distance function from $\partial\Omega$. Then define the open neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$ of width $\delta > 0$, relatively to Ω , as in (1.1), that is,

$$\Omega^\delta = \{x \in \Omega : d(x) < \delta\}.$$

We will make use of some properties of the distance function in order to construct a family of supersolutions to (1.5). One of them is the *semiconcavity*, which is a straightforward consequence of the regularity of d in a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$, as shown for instance in [2]. We include the proof of this fact below because we use a different notion of semiconcavity, expressed in terms of the *second order sub-differential jet*. For a continuous function u at a point x , the latter is defined by

$$J^-u(x) := \left\{ (p, X) \in \mathbb{R}^N \times \mathbb{S}^N : u(y) \geq u(x) + p \cdot (y - x) + \frac{1}{2}X(y - x) \cdot (y - x) + o(|y - x|^2) \quad \text{as } y \rightarrow x \right\},$$

where \mathbb{S}^N denotes the space of $N \times N$ symmetric matrices and $Xz \cdot z$ denotes $Xz \cdot z = \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} X_{ij}z_i z_j$ for $X = (X_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} \in \mathbb{S}^N$ and $z = (z_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N} \in \mathbb{R}^N$. This notion is used to give a meaning to ∇d and D^2d in the *viscosity sense*, see, e.g., [3].

Lemma 3.1. *There exists $K > 0$ such that for all $x \in \Omega$ and all $(p, X) \in J^-d(x)$, there holds*

$$|p| = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad X \leq K I_N,$$

where I_N is the identity matrix and \leq is the usual order on \mathbb{S}^N .

Proof. First of all, we know from [6, Lemmas 14.16 and 14.17] that there exists $\delta > 0$ such that d is of class $C^2(\overline{\Omega^\delta})$ and therefore has bounded Hessian matrix in Ω^δ . Consider now $x \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$ and let $z \in \partial\Omega$ be its or one of its projections on $\partial\Omega$, that is, $|x - z| = d(x)$. The function $g(y) := |y - z|$ satisfies $g(x) = d(x)$ and, for all $y \in \Omega$, $g(y) \geq d(y)$. As a consequence, if there exists $(p, X) \in J^-d(x)$ then for $y \in \Omega$ there holds

$$\begin{aligned} g(y) &\geq d(y) \geq d(x) + p \cdot (y - x) + \frac{1}{2} X(y - x) \cdot (y - x) + o(|y - x|^2) \\ &= g(x) + p \cdot (y - x) + \frac{1}{2} X(y - x) \cdot (y - x) + o(|y - x|^2), \end{aligned}$$

that is, $(p, X) \in J^-g(x)$. Since g is a C^2 function outside z , we infer that

$$p = \nabla g(x) = \frac{x - z}{|x - z|}, \quad X = D^2 g(x) = \frac{1}{|x - z|} I_N - \frac{1}{|x - z|^3} (x - z) \otimes (x - z).$$

It follows that $X \leq (d(x))^{-1} I_N \leq \delta^{-1} I_N$. This concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Consider an arbitrary $\gamma > 1$. For $\tau > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, define the function

$$u_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x) = 1 - e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x) + \varepsilon)}. \quad (3.1)$$

If d were a C^2 function in the whole Ω we would have

$$-\Delta u_{\tau, \varepsilon} - \tau |\nabla u_{\tau, \varepsilon}| = \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x) + \varepsilon)} (-\Delta d + \gamma\tau |\nabla d|^2 - \tau |\nabla d|).$$

It is easy to check, using the fact that $u_{\tau, \varepsilon}$ is the composition of the function d with a strictly increasing smooth function, that the above formal computation holds for the sub-differential jets, in the sense of multivalued functions, *i.e.*,

$$\begin{aligned} &\{ -\operatorname{Tr} Y - \tau |q| : (q, Y) \in J^-u_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x) \} \\ &= \{ \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x) + \varepsilon)} (-\operatorname{Tr} X + \gamma\tau |p|^2 - \tau |p|) : (p, X) \in J^-d(x) \} \end{aligned}$$

for every $x \in \Omega$. Owing to Lemma 3.1 and because $\gamma > 1$, there is $\tau_0 > 0$ such that, for every $\tau \geq \tau_0$, $x \in \Omega$ and $(p, X) \in J^-d(x)$, one has $-\operatorname{Tr} X + \gamma\tau |p|^2 - \tau |p| \geq 1$. It follows that $-\Delta u_{\tau, \varepsilon} - \tau |\nabla u_{\tau, \varepsilon}| \geq \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x) + \varepsilon)}$ in Ω , still in the viscosity sense, that is,

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in \Omega, \forall (q, Y) \in J^-u_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x), \quad -\operatorname{Tr} Y - \tau |q| \geq \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x) + \varepsilon)}. \quad (3.2)$$

Next, define

$$k_{\tau, \varepsilon} := \sup_{\Omega} \frac{\varphi_{\tau}}{u_{\tau, \varepsilon}}.$$

Because $u_{\tau,\varepsilon} > 0$ in $\bar{\Omega}$ together with $\varphi_\tau > 0$ in Ω and $\varphi_\tau = 0$ on $\partial\Omega$, the above supremum is actually a maximum, attained at some $x_{\tau,\varepsilon} \in \Omega$. Namely, the function $k_{\tau,\varepsilon}^{-1}\varphi_\tau$ touches $u_{\tau,\varepsilon}$ from below at $x_{\tau,\varepsilon}$, whence

$$k_{\tau,\varepsilon}^{-1}(\nabla\varphi_\tau, D^2\varphi_\tau) \in J^-u_{\tau,\varepsilon}(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}).$$

We then deduce from (3.2) that

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad -\Delta\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}) - \tau|\nabla\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})| \geq k_{\tau,\varepsilon}\gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})+\varepsilon)},$$

this time in the classical sense. On the other hand, by (1.5),

$$-\Delta\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}) - \tau|\nabla\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})| = \lambda(\tau)\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}),$$

and therefore

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \gamma\tau e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})+\varepsilon)} \leq \lambda(\tau)\frac{\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})}{k_{\tau,\varepsilon}} = \lambda(\tau)u_{\tau,\varepsilon}(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}) < \lambda(\tau). \quad (3.3)$$

Now, let us call $R := \max_{\bar{\Omega}} d > 0$. By the monotonicity with respect to the inclusion of domains, the quantity $\lambda(\tau)$ is bounded from above by the one corresponding to the case $\Omega = B_R$, and we know from [9, Lemma 7.2] that the logarithm of the latter behaves like $-\tau R$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. We can then find $\tau_1 > 0$ such that $\lambda(\tau) \leq e^{-\tau R/\gamma}$ for $\tau \geq \tau_1$. We can assume without loss of generality that $\tau_1 \geq \max(\tau_0, 1)$. It then follows from (3.3) that

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_1, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad d(x_{\tau,\varepsilon}) + \varepsilon \geq \frac{R}{\gamma^2}.$$

Recalling the definition of $k_{\tau,\varepsilon}$, we eventually derive, for all $\tau \geq \tau_1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\forall x \in \Omega, \quad \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{u_{\tau,\varepsilon}(x)} \leq k_{\tau,\varepsilon} = \frac{\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})}{u_{\tau,\varepsilon}(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})} \leq \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\gamma\tau(d(x_{\tau,\varepsilon})+\varepsilon)}} \leq \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\tau R/\gamma}}.$$

Whence, passing to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ yields

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_1, \forall x \in \Omega, \quad \varphi_\tau(x) \leq \frac{1 - e^{-\gamma\tau d(x)}}{1 - e^{-\tau R/\gamma}}. \quad (3.4)$$

It follows that, for $\tau \geq \tau_1$, the function φ_τ cannot attain its maximal value 1 at any point x with $d(x) < R/\gamma^2$. This concludes the proof by the arbitrariness of $\gamma > 1$. \square

4 Local uniform convergence

In this section we derive the locally uniform convergence of the functions φ_τ to 1 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ (see Lemma 4.3 below), which is part of Theorem 1.2. To do so, we first show that the minimum of φ_τ in some concentric balls strongly included in Ω can be controlled by some constants close to 1 as τ becomes large.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $0 < R < R'$ be such that $B_{R'}(x_0) \subset \Omega$ and let $\varepsilon \in (0, 1/R)$. Then there exists $\tau_0 > 0$, only depending on n, R, R' and ε , such that*

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_0, \forall \frac{2(n-1)}{\tau} \leq r \leq r' \leq R, \quad \min_{\partial B_{r'}(x_0)} \varphi_\tau \geq \frac{1 - \varepsilon r'}{1 - \varepsilon r} \min_{\partial B_r(x_0)} \varphi_\tau. \quad (4.1)$$

Remark 4.2. For any $\tau \geq 0$, since the function $\varphi_\tau \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C(\overline{\Omega})$ satisfies

$$-\Delta \varphi_\tau = \tau |\nabla \varphi_\tau| + \lambda(\tau) \varphi_\tau > 0 \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

the maximum principle implies that

$$\min_{\overline{\omega}} \varphi_\tau = \min_{\partial \omega} \varphi_\tau \quad (4.2)$$

for any non-empty subset $\omega \subset \Omega$. In particular, (4.1) can be rewritten as

$$\min_{B_{r'}(x_0)} \varphi_\tau \geq \frac{1 - \varepsilon r'}{1 - \varepsilon r} \min_{B_r(x_0)} \varphi_\tau$$

for all $\tau \geq \tau_0$ and $2(n-1)/\tau \leq r \leq r' \leq R$.

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Let us assume for simplicity that $x_0 = 0$ and let R, R' and ε be as in the statement. Consider a smooth function χ which is radially symmetric, nonincreasing in the radial direction and satisfies

$$\chi(x) = 1 \quad \text{for } |x| \leq R, \quad \chi(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } |x| \geq R'.$$

Then define

$$u(x) := \chi(x) - \varepsilon |x|$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The set where this function is positive is equal to some ball B_{R_ε} , with

$$0 < R < R_\varepsilon < R'.$$

Because the gradients of the functions $\chi(x)$ and $-|x|$ point towards the same direction, we see that $|\nabla u| \geq \varepsilon$, and therefore we get in $\overline{B_{R_\varepsilon}} \setminus \{0\}$,

$$-\Delta u - \tau |\nabla u| \leq -\Delta \chi - \varepsilon \left(\tau - \frac{n-1}{|x|} \right).$$

In order to estimate the right-hand side, we restrict to the annulus $\overline{B_{R_\varepsilon}} \setminus B_{2(n-1)/\tau}$, getting

$$-\Delta u - \tau |\nabla u| \leq -\Delta \chi - \frac{\varepsilon \tau}{2}.$$

Then, there exists $\tau_0 > 0$ large enough, depending on n, R_ε, χ and ε (hence, depending on n, R, R' and ε) such that

$$\frac{2(n-1)}{\tau} < R_\varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad -\Delta u - \tau |\nabla u| < 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{B_{R_\varepsilon}} \setminus B_{2(n-1)/\tau}, \quad \text{for all } \tau \geq \tau_0. \quad (4.3)$$

Fix any $\tau \geq \tau_0$, any $r \in [2(n-1)/\tau, R]$ (hence, $\varepsilon r \leq \varepsilon R < 1$), and set

$$k := \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon r} \min_{\partial B_r} \varphi_\tau > 0$$

Suppose by contradiction that $\varphi_\tau - ku < 0$ somewhere in the annulus $\overline{B_{R\varepsilon}} \setminus B_r$. Since $\varphi_\tau - ku$ is nonnegative on the boundary of this set (we recall that $u = 0$ on $\partial B_{R\varepsilon}$ and $u = 1 - \varepsilon r$ on ∂B_r), the negative minimum is reached at some interior point $\hat{x} \in B_{R\varepsilon} \setminus \overline{B_r}$, and thus there holds

$$\lambda(\tau)\varphi_\tau(\hat{x}) = -\Delta\varphi_\tau(\hat{x}) - \tau|\nabla\varphi_\tau(\hat{x})| \leq -k\Delta u(\hat{x}) - k\tau|\nabla u(\hat{x})| < 0$$

by (4.3). This is impossible because $\lambda(\tau) > 0$. As a consequence,

$$\varphi_\tau - ku \geq 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{B_{R\varepsilon}} \setminus B_r,$$

from which (4.1) is readily obtained recalling that $\chi = 1$ in B_R . \square

By making use of Theorem 1.1 and Lemma 4.1 together with a covering argument, the following local uniform limit holds as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$:

Lemma 4.3. *The family $(\varphi_\tau)_{\tau>0}$ converges locally uniformly to 1 in Ω as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$.*

Proof. Let $(x_\tau)_{\tau>0}$ be a family of maximal points of $(\varphi_\tau)_{\tau>0}$, i.e., such that $\varphi_\tau(x_\tau) = 1$. Remember from Theorem 1.1 that $d(x_\tau) \rightarrow \max_{\overline{\Omega}} d > 0$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Firstly, we show that $\varphi_\tau \rightarrow 1$ near x_τ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Consider the family of functions $(\psi_\tau)_{\tau>0}$ defined by

$$\psi_\tau(x) := \varphi_\tau\left(x_\tau + \frac{x}{\tau}\right).$$

Since the points x_τ are bounded away from $\partial\Omega$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, the functions $(\psi_\tau)_{\tau>0}$ are defined in a family of domains which converge to the whole space \mathbb{R}^n as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, and satisfy there

$$-\Delta\psi_\tau - |\nabla\psi_\tau| = \frac{\lambda(\tau)}{\tau^2} \psi_\tau.$$

Therefore, since the eigenvalues $\lambda(\tau)$ are bounded as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ by Proposition 2.1 (and even converge to 0 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ as recalled in Section 1), interior elliptic estimates³ imply that, as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, the functions ψ_τ converge in $C_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, at least for a sequence $(\tau_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow +\infty$, to some function ψ_∞ satisfying

$$\psi_\infty(0) = 1 = \max_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi_\infty, \quad -\Delta\psi_\infty - |\nabla\psi_\infty| = 0 \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Since the latter equation can be written in linear form, with a bounded first order coefficient and without zero order term, it follows from the strong maximum principle

³One first writes the equation in linear form, with first order coefficient equal to $-\nabla\psi_\tau/|\nabla\psi_\tau|$, which has L^∞ norm equal to 1, and derives $W_{loc}^{2,p}$ a priori estimates for any $p \in (1, +\infty)$; then, by Morrey's inequality, the terms $|\nabla\psi_\tau|$ can be considered as bounded data in $C_{loc}^{0,\alpha}$, for any $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, leading to $C_{loc}^{2,\alpha}$ estimates.

that $\psi_\infty \equiv 1$ in \mathbb{R}^n . By uniqueness of the limit, this means that the whole family $(\psi_\tau)_{\tau>0}$ converges locally uniformly to 1 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Namely,

$$\forall M \geq 0, \quad \|\varphi_\tau - 1\|_{L^\infty(B_{M/\tau}(x_\tau))} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (4.4)$$

Next, we extend the above convergence to compact subsets of Ω using Lemma 4.1 together with a covering argument. Consider now

$$\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta = \{x \in \Omega : d(x) \geq \delta\}.$$

Because of the regularity of Ω , this compact set is non-empty, smooth and connected for $\delta > 0$ sufficiently small. Fix in the sequel any value of $\delta \in (0, \max_{\overline{\Omega}} d)$ for which this holds and take any $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$0 < \varepsilon < \frac{2}{\delta}.$$

We now apply Lemma 4.1 with this value of ε , any point $x_0 = y \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$, $R = \delta/2$ and $R' = \delta$. It implies that, for τ larger than some τ_1 , only depending on n , δ and ε , there holds:

$$\forall y \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta, \quad \forall \frac{2(n-1)}{\tau} \leq r \leq r' \leq \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \min_{\partial B_{r'}(y)} \varphi_\tau \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right) \min_{\partial B_r(y)} \varphi_\tau,$$

from which, taking $r = 2(n-1)/\tau$, $r' = \delta/2$ and using (4.2), we deduce

$$\forall y \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta, \quad \frac{\min_{B_{\delta/2}(y)} \varphi_\tau}{\min_{B_{2(n-1)/\tau}(y)} \varphi_\tau} \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right). \quad (4.5)$$

On the other hand, using (4.4) with $M = 2(n-1)$ we get, for τ larger than some τ_2 ,

$$\frac{\min_{B_{2(n-1)/\tau}(x_\tau)} \varphi_\tau}{\min_{B_{\delta/2}(x_\tau)} \varphi_\tau} \geq 1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}. \quad (4.6)$$

Finally, because $\lim_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} d(x_\tau) = \max_{\overline{\Omega}} d > \delta$, we can find $\tau_3 > 0$ such that $x_\tau \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$ for $\tau \geq \tau_3$. As a consequence, for τ larger than $\bar{\tau} := \max\{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3\}$, we can apply (4.5) with $y = x_\tau$ and next (4.6) to derive

$$\frac{\min_{B_{\delta/2}(x_\tau)} \varphi_\tau}{\min_{B_{2(n-1)/\tau}(x_\tau)} \varphi_\tau} \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right)^2. \quad (4.7)$$

Consider then a covering of $\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$ with balls of radius $\delta/6$, *i.e.*,

$$\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta \subset B_{\delta/6}(y_1) \cup \dots \cup B_{\delta/6}(y_m)$$

with $y_1, \dots, y_m \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$. Let $\tau \geq \bar{\tau}$ be large enough so that $2(n-1)/\tau \leq \delta/6$. Using (4.5) we obtain

$$\forall j = 1, \dots, m, \quad \frac{\min_{B_{\delta/2}(y_j)} \varphi_\tau}{\min_{B_{\delta/6}(y_j)} \varphi_\tau} \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right) \frac{\min_{B_{\delta/6}(y_j)} \varphi_\tau}{\min_{B_{\delta/6}(y_j)} \varphi_\tau}. \quad (4.8)$$

Moreover, because $x_\tau \in \Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$, there exists $j_1 \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $x_\tau \in B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_1})$ and, in particular, $B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_1}) \subset B_{\delta/2}(x_\tau)$. Combining (4.7) and (4.8) we then get

$$\frac{\min}{B_{\delta/2}(y_{j_1})} \varphi_\tau \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right)^3.$$

Now, because $\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$ is connected, there exists $j_2 \neq j_1$ such that

$$B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_2}) \cap B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_1}) \neq \emptyset$$

which entails $B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_2}) \subset B_{\delta/2}(y_{j_1})$. Thus, as before, we derive

$$\frac{\min}{B_{\delta/2}(y_{j_2})} \varphi_\tau \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right)^4.$$

By a recursive argument we then find a permutation $\{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$ of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ satisfying the following property:

$$\forall k = 2, \dots, m, \quad B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_k}) \cap \left(\bigcup_{l=1}^{k-1} B_{\delta/6}(y_{j_l})\right) \neq \emptyset \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\min}{B_{\delta/2}(y_{j_k})} \varphi_\tau \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right)^{2+k}.$$

It follows that the estimate

$$\min_{\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta} \varphi_\tau \geq \left(1 - \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}\right)^{2+m}$$

holds for τ sufficiently large, and thus for the lower limit as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Then, letting ε go to 0, we eventually infer that φ_τ converges to 1 uniformly in $\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$. This concludes the proof owing to the arbitrariness of δ . \square

5 Asymptotic profile near the boundary

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2, namely the limit (1.6). Since Lemma 4.3 provides the limit in any compact subset of Ω , we only have to show the asymptotic profile (1.6) in a neighborhood of $\partial\Omega$. To do so, we will make use of the upper bound (3.4) derived before and of a lower barrier function of the same type as the upper barrier function (3.1) used in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. The upper bound follows from (3.4). Indeed, for any given $\gamma > 1$, we have that (3.4) holds for $\tau_1 > 0$ sufficiently large (depending on Ω and γ). It follows that

$$\limsup_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sup_{x \in \Omega} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\gamma\tau d(x)}} \right) \leq 1.$$

Now, since the function χ defined by

$$\chi(s) = \frac{1 - s^\gamma}{1 - s} \tag{5.1}$$

is increasing on $(0, 1)$ and tends to γ as $s \rightarrow 1^-$, we deduce that

$$\limsup_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sup_{x \in \Omega} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\tau d(x)}} \right) \leq \limsup_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\left(\sup_{x \in \Omega} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\gamma \tau d(x)}} \right) \times \left(\sup_{x \in \Omega} \frac{1 - e^{-\gamma \tau d(x)}}{1 - e^{-\tau d(x)}} \right) \right] \leq \gamma,$$

which provides us with the desired upper bound, due to the arbitrariness of $\gamma > 1$.

It remains to derive the lower bound. To do this, from [6, Lemmas 14.16 and 14.17], we fix $\delta > 0$ such that d is of class C^2 in $\overline{\Omega^\delta}$, with Ω^δ defined by (1.1), and we consider any $0 < \eta < 1$. Then, we define the following family of functions, which will play the role of lower barriers, for $\tau > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$w_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x) = 1 - e^{-\eta \tau (d(x) - \varepsilon)}.$$

These functions satisfy

$$-\Delta w_{\tau, \varepsilon} - \tau |\nabla w_{\tau, \varepsilon}| = \eta \tau e^{-\eta \tau (d(x) - \varepsilon)} (-\Delta d + \tau (\eta - 1)) \quad \text{in } \overline{\Omega^\delta}.$$

Therefore, there exists $\tau_0 > 0$, only depending on Ω , η and δ , such that

$$\forall \tau \geq \tau_0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad -\Delta w_{\tau, \varepsilon} - \tau |\nabla w_{\tau, \varepsilon}| < 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{\Omega^\delta}. \quad (5.2)$$

Let us call

$$k_{\tau, \varepsilon} := \sup_{\Omega^\delta} \frac{w_{\tau, \varepsilon}}{\varphi_\tau}.$$

For any $\tau > 0$ and $0 < \varepsilon < \delta$, the function $w_{\tau, \varepsilon}$ is nonpositive in $\overline{\Omega^\varepsilon}$ and positive in $\overline{\Omega^\delta} \setminus \overline{\Omega^\varepsilon}$, thus the above supremum $k_{\tau, \varepsilon}$ is positive and is actually a maximum, attained at some $x_{\tau, \varepsilon}$ such that $\varepsilon < d(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) \leq \delta$. We claim that $d(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) = \delta$ for any $\tau \geq \tau_0$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$. Indeed, otherwise $\varepsilon < d(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) < \delta$ and the point $x_{\tau, \varepsilon}$ would then be a local maximum of the function $w_{\tau, \varepsilon} - k_{\tau, \varepsilon} \varphi_\tau$ which is interior to $\Omega^\delta \setminus \overline{\Omega^\varepsilon}$. Hence,

$$-\Delta w_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) - \tau |\nabla w_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})| \geq k_{\tau, \varepsilon} (-\Delta \varphi_\tau(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) - \tau |\nabla \varphi_\tau(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})|),$$

whence $0 > k_{\tau, \varepsilon} \lambda(\tau) \varphi_\tau(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})$ by (5.2) and (1.5). This contradicts the positivity of $k_{\tau, \varepsilon}$, $\lambda(\tau)$ and $\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})$.

Therefore, for all $\tau \geq \tau_0$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$, we have that $d(x_{\tau, \varepsilon}) = \delta$ and

$$\forall x \in \overline{\Omega^\delta}, \quad \frac{w_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x)}{\varphi_\tau(x)} \leq \frac{w_{\tau, \varepsilon}(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})}{\varphi_\tau(x_{\tau, \varepsilon})} \leq \frac{1 - e^{-\eta \tau \delta}}{\min_{d(y)=\delta} \varphi_\tau(y)},$$

from which, letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we obtain

$$\forall x \in \overline{\Omega^\delta}, \quad \frac{1 - e^{-\eta \tau d(x)}}{\varphi_\tau(x)} \leq \frac{1 - e^{-\eta \tau \delta}}{\min_{d(y)=\delta} \varphi_\tau(y)}.$$

By Lemma 4.3, the right-hand side converges to 1 as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$, and thus

$$\liminf_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\inf_{x \in \Omega^\delta} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\eta \tau d(x)}} \right) \geq 1.$$

Finally, using again the monotonicity of the function χ defined in (5.1) above, we easily deduce that

$$\liminf_{\tau \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\inf_{x \in \Omega^\delta} \frac{\varphi_\tau(x)}{1 - e^{-\tau d(x)}} \right) \geq \eta.$$

Because $\eta < 1$ is arbitrary, we can replace it by 1 in the above inequality. This provides the desired lower bound in Ω^δ . Observe that in the set $\Omega \setminus \Omega^\delta$, the uniform lower bound (as well as the upper bound) follows immediately from Lemma 4.3. The proof of Theorem 1.2 is thereby complete. \square

6 Asymptotic behavior of $\nabla \varphi_\tau$

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3. First of all, for any $y \in \partial\Omega$, we let $\nu(y)$ denote the outward unit normal to Ω at y . The proof of Theorem 1.3 is based on the following lemma.

Lemma 6.1. *For any sequence $(y_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of $\partial\Omega$ converging to $y \in \partial\Omega$ and for any sequence $(\tau_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive real numbers converging to $+\infty$, there holds*

$$\varphi_{\tau_k} \left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} \right) \xrightarrow[k \rightarrow +\infty]{} 1 - e^{x \cdot \nu(y)} \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } x \cdot \nu(y) < 0.$$

Proof. The proof strongly relies on Theorem 1.2. First of all, up to rotation and translation of the frame, one can assume without loss of generality that

$$y = 0 = (0, \dots, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \nu(y) = (0, \dots, 0, -1).$$

Fix then any $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $x \cdot \nu(y) < 0$, that is, $x_n > 0$. Since $\nu(y_k) \rightarrow \nu(y)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, it follows that $y_k + x/\tau_k$ belongs to Ω for all k large enough (in particular, $d(y_k + x/\tau_k) > 0$ for k large enough), and, since $y_k \in \partial\Omega$,

$$d \left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} \right) \leq \frac{|x|}{\tau_k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \tag{6.1}$$

From formula (1.6) in Theorem 1.2, it is therefore sufficient to show that

$$\tau_k d \left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} \right) \rightarrow x_n \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty \tag{6.2}$$

in order to conclude the proof of Lemma 6.1.

Since $\nu(y) = (0, \dots, 0, -1)$ and $\partial\Omega$ is of class C^2 , there exist $r > 0$ and a C^2 function g defined in a neighborhood V of $(0, \dots, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ such that

$$\partial\Omega \cap B_r = \{(x', x_n) : x' \in V, x_n = g(x')\}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(0) = 0 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n-1,$$

where, for all points $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we write $x' = (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$. Since $y_k \in \partial\Omega$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} d(y_k + x/\tau_k) = 0$, one can assume without loss of generality that, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a unique point $\xi_k \in \partial\Omega$ such that

$$d\left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right) = \left|y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} - \xi_k\right|.$$

Notice that, by (6.1),

$$|\xi_k| \leq \left|\xi_k - y_k - \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right| + \left|y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right| \leq d\left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right) + |y_k| + \frac{|x|}{\tau_k} \leq |y_k| + \frac{2|x|}{\tau_k} \rightarrow 0$$

as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough, the non-zero vector $y_k + x/\tau_k - \xi_k$ is parallel to the normal $\nu(\xi_k)$. Since for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large, the tangent space of Ω at the point ξ_k is generated by the vectors

$$T_i(\xi_k) := \left(\underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{i-1}, 1, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-1-i}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\xi'_k)\right), \quad i = 1, \dots, n-1,$$

we find that $(y_k + x/\tau_k - \xi_k) \cdot T_i(\xi_k) = 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, that is,

$$y_{k,i} + \frac{x_i}{\tau_k} - \xi_{k,i} = -\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\xi'_k) \times \left(y_{k,n} + \frac{x_n}{\tau_k} - \xi_{k,n}\right).$$

Therefore,

$$\tau_k d\left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right) = \tau_k \left|y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} - \xi_k\right| = \tau_k \sqrt{1 + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\xi'_k)\right)^2} \times \left|y_{k,n} + \frac{x_n}{\tau_k} - \xi_{k,n}\right| \quad (6.3)$$

for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough. Now, since

$$|y_k - \xi_k| \leq \left|y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} - \xi_k\right| + \frac{|x|}{\tau_k} = d\left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right) + \frac{|x|}{\tau_k} \leq \frac{2|x|}{\tau_k}$$

by (6.1), it follows in particular that

$$|y'_k - \xi'_k| = O\left(\frac{1}{\tau_k}\right) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

On the other hand, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough such that $y_k, \xi_k \in \partial\Omega \cap B_r$ and the segment $[y'_k, \xi'_k]$ is included in V , there holds

$$|y_{k,n} - \xi_{k,n}| = |g(y'_k) - g(\xi'_k)| \leq \left(\max_{[y'_k, \xi'_k]} |\nabla g|\right) \times |y'_k - \xi'_k|.$$

Since $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} y'_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \xi'_k = 0$ and g is (at least) of class C^1 in V with $\nabla g(0) = 0$, one infers that $|y_{k,n} - \xi_{k,n}| = o(1/\tau_k)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Finally, using (6.3), $\nabla g(0) = 0$ and $x_n > 0$, one concludes that

$$\tau_k d\left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(\xi'_k)\right)^2} \times |\tau_k(y_{k,n} - \xi_{k,n}) + x_n| \rightarrow x_n \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty.$$

This is the desired result (6.2) and the proof of Lemma 6.1 is thereby complete. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Fix any real number $M > 0$. Let us first show that $\min_{\overline{\Omega^{M/\tau}}} |\nabla \varphi_\tau| \gtrsim \tau$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Assume not. Then there exist some sequences $(\tau_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive real numbers and $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ such that

$$x_k \in \overline{\Omega^{M/\tau_k}} \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \tau_k \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{|\nabla \varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)|}{\tau_k} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (6.4)$$

For every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough, there is a unique

$$y_k \in \partial\Omega \quad \text{such that} \quad d(x_k) = |x_k - y_k|. \quad (6.5)$$

Consider now, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough, the functions

$$\psi_k(x) = \varphi_{\tau_k} \left(y_k + \frac{x}{\tau_k} \right), \quad (6.6)$$

which are defined in $\overline{\Omega_k}$ with

$$\Omega_k = \tau_k(\Omega - y_k). \quad (6.7)$$

Up to extraction of a subsequence, one can assume that

$$y_k \rightarrow y \in \partial\Omega \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (6.8)$$

Denote H the half-space

$$H = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : x \cdot \nu(y) < 0\}. \quad (6.9)$$

Since $\tau_k \rightarrow +\infty$ and $\nu(y_k) \rightarrow \nu(y)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, it follows that, for any compact set $K \subset H$ (resp. $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{H}$), one has $K \subset \Omega_k$ (resp. $K \cap \overline{\Omega_k} = \emptyset$) for all k large enough. Furthermore, the functions $\psi_k : \overline{\Omega_k} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ satisfy

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta \psi_k - |\nabla \psi_k| = \frac{\lambda(\tau_k)}{\tau_k^2} \psi_k & \text{in } \Omega_k, \\ \psi_k = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega_k, \end{cases} \quad (6.10)$$

with $\lambda(\tau_k)/\tau_k^2 \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Since the families $(\partial\Omega_k \cap B_R)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ are bounded in C^2 for every $R > 0$, standard elliptic estimates up to the boundary and Sobolev injections imply that the sequences $(\|\psi_k\|_{W^{2,p}(\Omega_k \cap B_R)})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(\|\psi_k\|_{C^{1,\alpha}(\overline{\Omega_k} \cap \overline{B_R})})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ are bounded for every $1 \leq p < +\infty$ and $0 \leq \alpha < 1$. From the equations (6.10) satisfied by the functions ψ_k , one also infers that, for any compact set $K \subset H$, the functions ψ_k are also bounded in $C^{2,\alpha}(K)$ for k large enough. Therefore, there is a function $\psi \in C^2(H)$ such that, up to extraction of a subsequence,

$$\psi_k \rightarrow \psi \quad \text{in } C_{loc}^2(H) \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (6.11)$$

From the previous observations, the function ψ can also be extended as a $C_{loc}^{1,\alpha}(\overline{H})$ function (for all $0 \leq \alpha < 1$) such that $\psi = 0$ on ∂H and

$$|\psi_k(\xi_k) - \psi(\xi)| + |\nabla \psi_k(\xi_k) - \nabla \psi(\xi)| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } k \rightarrow +\infty \quad (6.12)$$

for any sequence $(\xi_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that $\xi_k \in \overline{\Omega}_k$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\xi_k \rightarrow \xi \in \overline{H}$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Consider now, for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough, the points

$$z_k = \tau_k(x_k - y_k) \in \overline{\Omega}_k. \quad (6.13)$$

Since $x_k \in \overline{\Omega}^{M/\tau_k}$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $d(x_k) = |x_k - y_k|$, it follows that $|z_k| = \tau_k d(x_k) \leq M$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough. Therefore, up to extraction of a subsequence, there is $z \in \overline{H}$ such that

$$z_k \rightarrow z \text{ as } k \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (6.14)$$

hence $\nabla\psi_k(z_k) \rightarrow \nabla\psi(z)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ by (6.12). Since

$$\nabla\psi_k(z_k) = \frac{\nabla\varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)}{\tau_k} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } k \rightarrow +\infty$$

by (6.4) and (6.6), it follows that $\nabla\psi(z) = 0$. But, finally, Lemma 6.1 implies that

$$\psi(x) = 1 - e^{x \cdot \nu(y)}$$

for all $x \in H$ and then for all $x \in \overline{H}$ by continuity. In particular, $|\nabla\psi(z)| = e^{z \cdot \nu(y)} > 0$. This leads to a contradiction. As a consequence, the assumption (6.4) is ruled out, hence $\min_{\overline{\Omega}^{M/\tau}} |\nabla\varphi_\tau| \gtrsim \tau$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$.

Let us now show that $\max_{\overline{\Omega}^{M/\tau}} |\nabla\varphi_\tau/|\nabla\varphi_\tau| - \nabla d| \rightarrow 0$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$. Once again, argue by way of contradiction and assume that there exist $\varepsilon > 0$, a sequence $(\tau_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ of positive real numbers converging to $+\infty$, and a sequence $(x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ such that

$$x_k \in \overline{\Omega}^{M/\tau_k} \text{ and } \left| \frac{\nabla\varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)}{|\nabla\varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)|} - \nabla d(x_k) \right| \geq \varepsilon > 0 \text{ for all } k \in \mathbb{N}. \quad (6.15)$$

Up to extraction of a subsequence, let $y_k, \psi_k, \Omega_k, y, H, \psi, z_k$ and z be defined as in (6.5), (6.6), (6.7), (6.8), (6.9), (6.11), (6.13) and (6.14). On the one hand, as above there holds $\nabla\psi_k(z_k) \rightarrow \nabla\psi(z) = -e^{z \cdot \nu(y)}\nu(y) \neq 0$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, hence

$$\frac{\nabla\psi_k(z_k)}{|\nabla\psi_k(z_k)|} \rightarrow -\nu(y) \text{ and } \frac{\nabla\varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)}{|\nabla\varphi_{\tau_k}(x_k)|} \rightarrow -\nu(y) \text{ as } k \rightarrow +\infty. \quad (6.16)$$

On the other hand, since $|x_k - y_k| = d(x_k) \rightarrow 0$ and $y_k \rightarrow y \in \partial\Omega$, one infers that $\nabla d(x_k) \rightarrow \nabla d(y) = -\nu(y)$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Together with (6.16), one gets a contradiction with (6.15). Finally, $\max_{\overline{\Omega}^{M/\tau}} |\nabla\varphi_\tau/|\nabla\varphi_\tau| - \nabla d| \rightarrow 0$ as $\tau \rightarrow +\infty$ and the proof of Theorem 1.3 is thereby complete. \square

7 The case of the annulus $\Omega = B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}$

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.4. It is actually an immediate consequence of the following proposition.

Proposition 7.1. *Let Ω be the annulus $\Omega = B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}$ with $0 < r < R$ and $n \geq 2$. Then, for every $\tau \geq 0$, the principal eigenfunction φ_τ solving (1.5) is radially symmetric, i.e., $\varphi_\tau(x) = \Phi_\tau(|x|)$ in $\overline{\Omega}$ for some function $\Phi_\tau : [r, R] \rightarrow [0, 1]$. Furthermore, there exists $r_\tau \in (r, \frac{r+R}{2})$ such that $\Phi'_\tau > 0$ in $[r, r_\tau)$, $\Phi'_\tau < 0$ in $(r_\tau, R]$, and*

$$r_\tau \rightarrow \frac{r+R}{2} \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Remark 7.2. The property that the critical point r_τ for φ_τ is smaller than $\frac{r+R}{2}$ is not contained in Theorem 1.4. However, it is interesting in itself because it confirms the heuristic stochastic interpretation of the result described in the introduction. Namely, though the sphere $\partial B_{\frac{r+R}{2}}$ is equidistant from the inner and outer components of the boundary of Ω , a trajectory of the Brownian motion starting from a point $x_0 \in \partial B_{\frac{r+R}{2}}$ is more likely to hit the boundary at ∂B_R than at ∂B_r , because for all $\rho > \frac{r+R}{2}$ the measure of $(\partial B_\rho(x_0)) \setminus B_R$ is (strictly) larger than the measure of $(\partial B_\rho(x_0)) \cap \overline{B_r}$. For this reason, in order to prevent the trajectory from hitting the boundary, it is convenient to have a drift $-v_\tau(x_0) = \tau \nabla \varphi_\tau(x_0) / |\nabla \varphi_\tau(x_0)|$ at x_0 pointing towards the origin, meaning that $\Phi'_\tau((r+R)/2) < 0$.

Proof of Proposition 7.1. We know from Proposition 2.1 that φ_τ is the unique solution to (1.5) satisfying $\max_{\overline{\Omega}} \varphi_\tau = 1$. Thus, because Ω is invariant by rotation, the same is true for φ_τ . The function $\Phi_\tau : [r, R] \ni \rho \mapsto \Phi_\tau(\rho) \in [0, 1]$ defined by $\varphi_\tau(x) = \Phi_\tau(|x|)$ for every $x \in \overline{\Omega}$, is a $C^2([r, R])$ solution of the equation

$$-\Phi''_\tau - \frac{n-1}{\rho} \Phi'_\tau - \tau |\Phi'_\tau| = \lambda(\tau) \Phi_\tau, \quad \rho \in [r, R], \quad (7.1)$$

with $\Phi_\tau > 0$ in (r, R) and $\Phi_\tau(r) = \Phi_\tau(R) = 0$. Since $\lambda(\tau) > 0$ and $\Phi_\tau > 0$ in (r, R) , we see that $\Phi''_\tau < 0$ at all interior critical points of Φ_τ , which readily implies the existence of a unique radius

$$r_\tau \in (r, R)$$

at which Φ changes monotonicity. More precisely, one infers that $\Phi'_\tau > 0$ in (r, r_τ) and $\Phi'_\tau < 0$ in (r_τ, R) . The Hopf lemma also yields $\Phi'_\tau(r) > 0$ and $\Phi'_\tau(R) < 0$. Furthermore, Theorem 1.1 implies that

$$r_\tau \rightarrow \frac{r+R}{2} \quad \text{as } \tau \rightarrow +\infty.$$

As a consequence, for any given $x \in \overline{\Omega}$, there holds, for τ large enough,

$$-\frac{v_\tau(x)}{\tau} = \frac{\nabla \varphi_\tau(x)}{|\nabla \varphi_\tau(x)|} = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{|x|} = \nabla d(x) & \text{if } r \leq |x| < \frac{r+R}{2}, \\ -\frac{x}{|x|} = \nabla d(x) & \text{if } \frac{r+R}{2} < |x| \leq R. \end{cases}$$

These properties are actually sufficient to get the conclusion of Theorem 1.4.

In order to complete the proof of Proposition 7.1, let us also show the additional property $r_\tau < (r + R)/2$. To do so, for any given $\tau \geq 0$, consider the reflection of Φ with respect to r_τ , *i.e.*,

$$\tilde{\Phi}_\tau(\rho) := \begin{cases} \Phi_\tau(\rho) & \text{if } \rho \in [r, r_\tau] \\ \Phi_\tau(2r_\tau - \rho) & \text{if } \rho \in (r_\tau, 2r_\tau - r]. \end{cases}$$

The function $\tilde{\Phi}_\tau$ is of class $C^2([r, 2r_\tau - r])$ and it satisfies, for $\rho \in (r_\tau, 2r_\tau - r]$,

$$-\tilde{\Phi}_\tau'' - \frac{n-1}{\rho}\tilde{\Phi}_\tau' - \tau|\tilde{\Phi}_\tau'| - \lambda(\tau)\tilde{\Phi}_\tau = \left(\frac{n-1}{\rho} + \frac{n-1}{2r_\tau - \rho}\right)\tilde{\Phi}_\tau'(2r_\tau - \rho) > 0.$$

Namely, $\tilde{\Phi}_\tau$ is a strict supersolution of (7.1) in $(r_\tau, 2r_\tau - r]$, that is, the function $\tilde{\varphi}_\tau \in C^2(\overline{B_{2r_\tau-r}} \setminus B_r)$ defined by

$$\tilde{\varphi}_\tau(x) := \tilde{\Phi}_\tau(|x|), \quad x \in \overline{B_{2r_\tau-r}} \setminus B_r,$$

satisfies

$$-\Delta\tilde{\varphi}_\tau - \tau|\nabla\tilde{\varphi}_\tau| > \lambda(\tau)\tilde{\varphi}_\tau \quad \text{in } \overline{B_{2r_\tau-r}} \setminus \overline{B_r}.$$

It also satisfies $-\Delta\tilde{\varphi}_\tau - \tau|\nabla\tilde{\varphi}_\tau| \geq \lambda(\tau)\tilde{\varphi}_\tau$ in $\overline{B_{r_\tau}} \setminus B_r$, where it coincides with φ_τ . Thus, calling $\tilde{\lambda}(\tau)$ the eigenvalue given by problem (1.5) with domain $B_{2r_\tau-r} \setminus \overline{B_r}$ and observing that $\tilde{\varphi}_\tau > 0$ in $B_{2r_\tau-r} \setminus \overline{B_r}$, the first characterization in formula (2.1) of Proposition 2.1 yields

$$\tilde{\lambda}(\tau) \geq \lambda(\tau).$$

Then, by the monotonicity of $\lambda(\tau)$ provided by Proposition 2.1, we infer that $B_{2r_\tau-r} \setminus \overline{B_r} \subset B_R \setminus \overline{B_r}$. Moreover, the inclusion is strict because otherwise, again by Proposition 2.1, $\tilde{\varphi}_\tau$ would coincide with φ_τ up to a scalar multiple, but we know that $\tilde{\varphi}_\tau$ is a strict supersolution of the equation satisfied by φ_τ in $\overline{B_{2r_\tau-r}} \setminus \overline{B_r}$. This shows that $2r_\tau - r < R$, that is, $r_\tau < (r + R)/2$. The proof of Proposition 7.1 is thereby complete. \square

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