

# Differentiability from representation formula and Sobolev-Poincaré inequality

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## Abstract

In the geometries of stratified groups, we provide differentiability theorems for both functions of bounded variation and Sobolev functions. Proofs are based on a systematic application of Sobolev-Poincaré inequality and the so-called representation formula.

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## Introduction

Aim of the present paper is to introduce a simple and unified approach to higher order differentiability of both Sobolev and BV functions on stratified groups. These groups represent a large family of different geometries, which also include Euclidean spaces, [17]. For instance, the Heisenberg group is a well known example of noncommutative stratified group, [41].

The classical notions of Sobolev functions and of functions with bounded variation extend to the general context of stratified groups as follows. We consider left invariant vector fields  $X_1, \dots, X_m$  and we say that a locally summable function  $u$  on an open subset  $\Omega$  of a stratified group  $\mathbb{G}$  has H-bounded variation if its distributional derivative  $X_j u$  is a finite Radon measure for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ . If all distributional derivatives  $X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_p} u$  are measures for every  $p \leq k$  and  $j_s \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$  for every  $s = 1, 2, \dots, p$ , then we say that  $u$  has H-bounded  $k$ -variation, namely,  $u \in BV_H^k(\Omega)$ . The H-Sobolev space  $W_H^{k,p}(\Omega)$  is defined in analogous way, it is then clear the central role played by the vector fields  $X_j$ . In fact, they span the first layer of the stratified algebra and yield the geometry of the group, defining the so-called Carnot-Carathéodory distance, see Section 1 below.

In order to state our results, we introduce the notion of “ $L^p$  differentiability of order  $k$ ”. In the Euclidean context this definition goes back to Calderón and Zygmund [7], [8]. A function  $u \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$  is said to be  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$  at  $x \in \Omega$  if there exists a polynomial  $P_{[x]}$  of homogeneous degree less than or equal to  $k$  such that

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - P_{[x]}(y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p} = o(r^k) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+. \quad (1)$$

The anisotropy of stratified groups requires the notion of homogeneous degree of a polynomial, which amounts to take into account the “weight” of every coordinate, see Subsection 1.2. The polynomial  $P_{[x]}$  is uniquely defined and it is called “ $L^p$  differential of order  $k$ ”. Note that every function  $u$ , which is  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$  at  $x \in \Omega$  satisfies the equivalent condition

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} \left( \frac{|u(y) - P_{[x]}(y)|}{\rho(x,y)^k} \right)^p dy = 0, \quad (2)$$

as we show in Lemma 1.16. It is well known that  $L^p$  differentiability turns out to be the natural concept to study fine properties of functions with bounded variation and Sobolev functions in Euclidean spaces. In this case  $L^p$  differentiability and approximation theorems for Sobolev functions can be found for instance in [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [15], see also [40], [46] and the references therein.

Previous results on higher order differentiability in stratified groups can be found in [1]. The importance of higher order differentiability stems for instance from the recent interest in studying second order pointwise differentiability of H-convex functions [13], [24], [25], [35], [36]. The present paper can be thought of as a development of [1], where we extend the previous results adopting a simpler approach which also applies to H-Sobolev functions. Here we do not use maximal function and Rademacher’s theorem. On the contrary, as a byproduct of our

results and of Lemma 3.1.5 in [16], we also provide another proof of Rademacher's theorem on stratified groups.

Our first order differentiability theorem is stated as follows. Let  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a function of H-bounded variation and let  $\beta = Q/(Q - 1)$ , where  $Q$  is the Hausdorff dimension of the group. Then  $u$  is a.e.  $L^\beta$  differentiable and its differential corresponds to the density of  $D_H u^a$ , which is the absolutely continuous part of the the measure  $D_H u$ , see Section 1 for precise definitions. The Euclidean version of this result has been first proved by Calderón and Zygmund, [7], see also the Federer's proof in Theorem 4.5.9(26) of [16]. First order differentiability results for Sobolev functions with  $1 < p < \infty$  are already known in the general setting of doubling metric spaces admitting Poincaré inequality, [2]. Our method for first order differentiability also applies to Sobolev functions for any  $p \geq 1$ . The main features of our approach consist in the use of the Sobolev-Poincarè inequality (9) and the so-called "representation formula", stated as follows. There exists a dimensional constant  $C$ , such that for every function  $u$  in  $C^\infty(\Omega)$  and every open ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$ , the pointwise estimate

$$|u(x) - u_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{|\nabla_H u(y)|}{\rho(x,y)^{Q-1}} dy \quad (3)$$

holds, where  $\rho$  is the Carnot-Carathéodory distance, see Section 1 for more details. This formula on stratified groups has been proved by Lu, [31], see also [10], [18], [19] and [34].

The core of the present paper pertains to higher order differentiability, which hides novel difficulties, due to the non-commutativity of the vector fields  $X_1, \dots, X_m$ . In fact, the characterization of the differential  $P_{[x]}$  in (1) using distributional derivatives of  $u$  requires a basis of left invariant differential operators on  $\mathbb{G}$ . By Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem one can explicitly construct this basis by iterated compositions of  $X_1, \dots, X_m$ , seen as first order left invariant differential operators. As a consequence, Proposition 3.1 provides a characterization of  $P_{[x]}$ . This proposition plays a crucial role in the argument by induction which connects first order differentiability to higher order differentiability. We show that every function  $u \in BV_H^k(\Omega)$  is  $L^1$  differentiable of order  $k$  and that in the case  $k < Q$  it is  $L^\gamma$  differentiable of the same order, where  $\gamma = Q/(Q - k)$ . In Euclidean spaces this result fits in Theorem 1(i) of [15]. Note that the Euclidean proof of [15] uses minimizing polynomials, which suitably replace the Taylor expansion of the function, hence following a completely different approach. In analogous way, we prove that every function  $u$  in  $W_H^{k,p}(\Omega)$  is a.e.  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$  and that in the case  $kp < Q$  it is a.e.  $L^\eta$  differentiable, where  $\eta = Qp/(Q - kp)$ .

Finally, we give a brief overview of the present paper. Section 1 is devoted to preliminary notions and basic tools used in the subsequent sections. We prove Lemma 1.16 and we show the simple argument leading to the key estimates (20) and (21). In Section 2 we prove the sub-Riemannian version of the well known Calderón-Zygmund differentiability of functions with bounded variation. As a byproduct of our first order differentiability results, we give another proof of the Rademacher theorem on stratified groups. In Section 3 we show higher order differentiability of functions in  $BV_H^k(\Omega)$  and in  $W_H^{k,p}(\Omega)$ .

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## 1 Preliminaries

A *stratified group* is a simply connected nilpotent Lie group  $\mathbb{G}$  endowed with a graded Lie algebra  $\mathcal{G}$ , which is decomposed into a direct sum of subspaces  $V_j$  subject to the condition  $V_{j+1} = [V_j, V_1]$  for every  $j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ , and  $V_j = \{0\}$  whenever  $j$  is greater than a positive integer. We denote by  $\iota$  the maximum integer such that  $V_\iota \neq \{0\}$  and we call it the *nilpotence degree* or the *step* of the group. Recall that for arbitrary subspaces  $V, W \subset \mathcal{G}$  we have defined  $[V, W] = \text{span}\{[X, Y] \mid X \in V, Y \in W\}$ .

The assumption that  $\mathbb{G}$  is simply connected and nilpotent ensures that the exponential map  $\exp : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$  is a diffeomorphism. The grading of  $\mathcal{G}$  allows us to define dilations on the group, i.e. maps  $\delta_t : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$  with  $\delta_t(\sum_{j=1}^{\iota} v_j) = \sum_{j=1}^{\iota} t^j v_j$ , where  $t > 0$  and  $\sum_{j=1}^{\iota} v_j \in \mathcal{G}$  is the unique representation of a vector of  $\mathcal{G}$ , provided that  $v_j \in V_j$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, \iota$ . This notion of dilation is motivated by the fact that the composition  $\exp \circ \delta_t \circ \ln : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$  is a group homomorphism, where we have denoted  $\ln = \exp^{-1}$ . We will use the same symbol to denote dilations which are read on the group. The underlying metric of the group is a left invariant Riemannian metric  $g$  such that the subspaces  $V_j$  are orthogonal each other. We will always refer to these metrics, called *graded metrics*. The Riemannian volume on  $\mathbb{G}$  given by a graded metric will be denoted by  $v_g$ . It is clear that  $v_g$  is left invariant, hence it is the Haar measure of the group. For ease of notation, we will also write  $v_g(A) = |A|$ , where  $A \subset \mathbb{G}$  is a measurable set and we will use the symbol  $dx$  when integration is considered with respect to the Riemannian volume measure  $v_g$ . The averaged integral of a summable map  $u : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined as  $u_A = \int_A u = |A|^{-1} \int_A u$ .

The Carnot-Carathéodory distance between two points  $x$  and  $x'$  is obtained by taking the infimum among lengths of absolutely continuous curves a.e. tangent to the horizontal subbundle and which connect  $x$  with  $x'$ . Length of connecting curves is computed by a graded metric  $g$ , hence the Carnot-Carathéodory distance  $\rho$  is left invariant and it has the important scaling property  $\rho(\delta_t x, \delta_t x') = t\rho(x, x')$ , where  $x, x' \in \mathbb{G}$ , see for instance [26]. We denote by  $B_{x,r}$  the open ball of center  $x$  and radius  $r > 0$  with respect to the Carnot-Carathéodory distance. Balls of radius  $r$  centered at the unit element  $e$  of the group will be denoted simply by  $B_r$ . We will frequently use the following scaling property

$$|B_{x,r}| = |B_1| r^Q \tag{4}$$

for every  $x \in \mathbb{G}$  and any  $r > 0$ . The integer  $Q$  is the Hausdorff dimension of  $\mathbb{G}$  with respect to the Carnot-Carathéodory distance and it is strictly greater than the topological dimension  $q$  of the group whenever  $\mathbb{G}$  is not Abelian. More information on stratified groups can be found for instance in [12], [17] and [41].

We introduce the *horizontal space*  $H_p\mathbb{G} = \{X(p) \mid X \in V_1\}$  at  $p \in \mathbb{G}$  and consider the disjoint union of all these subspaces with the relevant vector bundle topology. This collection forms the so-called *horizontal subbundle*, denoted by  $H\mathbb{G}$ . Smooth sections of the horizontal subbundle are called *horizontal vector fields*. We assume throughout the paper that  $\Omega$  is an open subset of a stratified group  $\mathbb{G}$ . The space of smooth horizontal vector fields of  $\Omega$  is denoted by  $\Gamma(H\Omega)$  and the one of compactly supported horizontal vector fields by  $\Gamma_c(H\Omega)$ . Note that a horizontal vector field  $\varphi$  can be written as  $\sum_{j=1}^m \varphi_j X_j$ , where  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  is a basis of the first layer  $V_1 \subset \mathcal{G}$ . The *H-divergence* of  $\varphi$  is defined as  $\sum_{j=1}^m X_j \varphi_j$  and it is denoted by  $\operatorname{div}_H \varphi$ . Note that the definition of H-divergence does not depend on the choice of the basis of  $V_1$ . These notions allow us to introduce functions of bounded variations naturally associated to the sub-Riemannian structure of the group, see [9], [20] for more information.

**Definition 1.1 (H-BV functions)** We say that a function  $u \in L^1(\Omega)$  is a function of H-bounded variation (in short, an *H-BV function*) if

$$|D_H u|(\Omega) := \sup \left\{ \int_{\Omega} u(x) \operatorname{div}_H \varphi(x) dx \mid \varphi \in \Gamma_c(H\Omega), |\varphi| \leq 1 \right\} < \infty,$$

We denote by  $BV_H(\Omega)$  and  $BV_{H,loc}(\Omega)$  the space of functions of H-bounded variation and of locally H-bounded variation, respectively.

By Riesz representation theorem we get the existence of a nonnegative Radon measure  $|D_H u|$  and of a Borel section  $\nu$  of  $H\Omega$  such that  $|\nu(x)| = 1$  for  $|D_H u|$ -a.e.  $x \in \Omega$ . Moreover for every  $\phi \in \Gamma_c(H\Omega)$  the following integration by parts formula holds

$$\int_{\Omega} u(x) \operatorname{div}_H \phi(x) dx = - \int_{\Omega} \langle \phi, \nu \rangle d|D_H u|. \quad (5)$$

The vector valued measure  $\nu |D_H u|$  is denoted by  $D_H u$ . The symbols  $|D_H u|^a$  and  $|D_H u|^s$  stand for the absolutely continuous part and the singular part of  $|D_H u|$ , respectively. We also define the vector measures  $D_H^a u = \nu |D_H u|^a$  and  $D_H^s u = \nu |D_H u|^s$ .

The density of  $D_H^a u$  with respect to the Haar measure of the group is denoted by  $\nabla_H u$ . In our arguments we will consider  $\nabla_H u$  as a measurable vector functions with values in  $\mathbb{R}^m$ . This is possible whenever we refer to an orthonormal basis  $(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  of  $V_1$ . Note that if  $u$  is of class  $C^1$ , then  $\nabla_H u = (X_1 u, \dots, X_m u)$ .

**Definition 1.2 (H-BV<sup>k</sup> functions)** By induction on  $k \geq 2$  we say that a measurable map  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  has *H-bounded k-variation* (in short, *H-BV<sup>k</sup>*) if for any  $i = 1, \dots, m$  the distributional derivatives  $X_i u$  are representable by functions with H-bounded  $(k-1)$ -variation. We denote by  $BV_H^k(\Omega)$  the space of all *H-BV<sup>k</sup>* functions.

**Definition 1.3 (H-Sobolev functions)** A function  $u \in L^p(\Omega)$  belongs to  $W_H^{k,p}(\Omega)$  if for all  $j_s \in \{1, \dots, m\}$  and  $s = 1, 2, \dots, k$  there exists a function  $v_{j_1, \dots, j_k} \in L^p(\Omega)$  such that

$$\int_{\Omega} u(y) (X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_k} \phi)(y) dy = (-1)^k \int_{\Omega} v_{j_1, \dots, j_k}(y) \phi(y) dy, \quad (6)$$

for every  $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega)$ , where  $(X_1, \dots, X_m)$  is an orthonormal basis of  $V_1$ . We denote by  $W_{H,loc}^{k,p}(\Omega)$  the space of measurable functions defined on  $\Omega$ , which belong to  $W_H^{k,p}(\Omega')$  for every open set  $\Omega'$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$ .

**Remark 1.4** We observe that Definitions 1.2 and 1.3 do not depend on the choice of the orthonormal basis  $(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ .

## 1.1 Poincaré and Sobolev-Poincaré inequalities

Important tools for our study are the Poincaré inequality and the Sobolev-Poincaré inequality in stratified groups. These inequalities hold for smooth functions in the more general Carnot-Carathéodory spaces endowed with a system of Hörmander vector fields. As pointed out in [32], the Jerison result [27] includes Poincaré inequality with respect to the  $L^p$  norm for every  $p \in [1, +\infty]$ . Another approach to Poincaré inequality for vector fields has been recently developed by Lanconelli and Morbidelli, [29]. In the case of Lie groups a simple proof of Poincaré inequality has been achieved by Varopoulos, [44], see also [28] and [39].

**Theorem 1.5 (Poincaré inequality)** *Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{G}$  and let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $u \in C^\infty(\Omega)$  and any ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$  we have*

$$\int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - u_{B_{x,r}}|^p dy \leq Cr^p \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^p dy. \quad (7)$$

The following Sobolev-Poincaré inequality has been proved in [18], [31] and [43].

**Theorem 1.6 (Sobolev-Poincaré inequality)** *Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{G}$  and let  $1 \leq p < Q$ . Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $u \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ , setting  $\gamma = Qp/(Q-p)$ , we have*

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - u_{B_{x,r}}|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} \leq Cr \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p}. \quad (8)$$

The smooth approximation of functions of bounded variation is available also in general Carnot-Carathéodory spaces, [20], [22], then the previous Sobolev-Poincaré inequality in the case  $p = 1$  can be extended to H-BV functions.

**Theorem 1.7** *Let  $\Omega$  be an open subset of  $\mathbb{G}$  and let  $\beta = Q/(Q-1)$ . Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every  $u \in BV_{H,loc}(\Omega)$  and any ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$  we have*

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(z) - u_{B_{x,r}}|^\beta dz \right)^{1/\beta} \leq Cr \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,r})}{|B_{x,r}|}. \quad (9)$$

Note that as a consequence of (9) we have the following Poincaré inequality for H-BV functions

$$\int_{B_{x,r}} |u(z) - u_{B_{x,r}}| dz \leq Cr |D_H u|(B_{x,r}). \quad (10)$$

## 1.2 Approximate regularity and $L^p$ differentiability of order $k$

In this subsection we introduce several notions of weak regularity for measurable functions in stratified groups. We begin recalling the notion of approximate continuity.

**Definition 1.8 (Approximate continuity)** We say that  $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^m)$  has an *approximate limit*  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$  at  $x \in \Omega$  if

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - \lambda| dy = 0.$$

In the case  $\lambda = u(x)$  we say that  $x$  is an *approximate continuity point* and we denote by  $A_u$  the subset of all *approximate continuity points*.

**Remark 1.9** Notice that the approximate limit is uniquely defined and it does not depend on the representative element of  $u$ . In the next proposition we recall  $p$ -approximate continuity of functions in  $L^p(\Omega)$  using the doubling property of  $\mathbb{G}$ . As a consequence of this result for  $p = 1$  we have that  $|\Omega \setminus A_u| = 0$ .

**Proposition 1.10** Let  $u \in L^p_{loc}(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^m)$  and let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Then for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  we have

$$\int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - u(x)|^p dy = 0 \tag{11}$$

PROOF. Stratified groups endowed with their left invariant volume measure are in particular doubling spaces. Therefore Theorem 2.9.8 of [16] is available and it implies that for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  and for every  $q \in \mathbb{Q}^m$  there exists the limit

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - q|^p dy = |u(x) - q|^p,$$

then we get

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - u(x)|^p \right)^{1/p} \leq 2 |u(x) - q| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } q \rightarrow u(x),$$

this completes the proof.  $\square$

**Definition 1.11** We define  $n_j = \dim V_j$  for any  $j = 1, \dots, \ell$ ,  $m_0 = 0$  and  $m_i = \sum_{j=1}^i n_j$  for any  $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ . We say that  $(W_1, \dots, W_\ell)$  of  $\mathcal{G}$  is an *adapted basis*, if

$$(W_{m_{j-1}+1}, \dots, W_{m_j}) \tag{12}$$

is a basis of  $V_j$  for any  $j = 1, \dots, \ell$ .

In order to tackle the higher order approximate differentiability of  $H$ - $BV^k$  functions we will recall some well known facts about polynomials on stratified groups. We will refer to Chapter 1.C of [17]. A function  $P : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a *polynomial on  $\mathbb{G}$*  if the composition  $P \circ \exp$  is a polynomial on  $\mathcal{G}$ . Let us fix adapted basis  $(W_1, \dots, W_q)$  and its dual basis of 1-forms  $(\eta_1, \dots, \eta_q)$ . Then every polynomial  $P : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  can be represented as follows

$$P = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} x^{\alpha}, \quad (13)$$

where we have fixed a coordinate system  $(x_1, \dots, x_q)$  on  $\mathbb{G}$  given by  $x_i = \eta_i \circ \exp^{-1}$ , where  $i = 1, \dots, q$  and for every  $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^q$  we have defined  $x^{\alpha} = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_q^{\alpha_q}$  and only a finite number of coefficients  $c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$  do not vanish.

The degree  $d_i$  of  $W_i$  is well defined by relation  $W_i \in V_{d_i}$ . Then we define the *homogeneous degree* of a polynomial  $P : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with expression (13) as

$$\text{h-deg}(P) = \max\{d(\alpha) \mid c_{\alpha} \neq 0\},$$

where  $d(\alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^q d_k \alpha_k$ . The space of polynomials of homogeneous degree less than or equal to  $k$  will be denoted by  $\mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$ .

Next, we extend the definition of  $L^p$  differentiability of order  $k$  to stratified groups. This notion is due to Calderón and Zygmund, see [7] and [8].

**Definition 1.12 ( $L^p$  differentiability of order  $k$ )** A function  $u \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$  is said to be  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$  at  $x \in \Omega$  if there exists a polynomial  $T_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that,

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - T_{[x]}(y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p} = o(r^k) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+. \quad (14)$$

**Remark 1.13** The  $L^p$  differential of order  $k$  is always uniquely defined. In fact, a function  $f$  which is  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$  at  $x$  is also  $L^1$ -differentiable in that

$$\int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - T_{[x]}(y)| dy \leq \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |u(y) - T_{[x]}(y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p},$$

where  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Then Lemma 1.14 implies uniqueness. Similarly, one can check that more generally  $L^p$  differentiability of order  $k$  implies  $L^r$  differentiability of order  $k$  at the same point for all  $1 \leq r \leq p$ .

**Lemma 1.14** Let  $P \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  be such that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{|P(y)|}{r^k} dy = 0.$$

Then  $P$  is the null polynomial.



PROOF. By a left translation at the unit element of the group we can assume that  $x = e$ . We fix a coordinate system  $(x_1, \dots, x_q)$  on  $\mathbb{G}$ , hence we can write  $P(y) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} c_\alpha y^\alpha$ . Suppose by contradiction that  $P$  is not vanishing. Then it is well defined the integer  $p = \min \{d(\alpha) \mid c_\alpha \neq 0\}$  and  $P_1(y) = \sum_{d(\alpha)=p} c_\alpha y^\alpha$ . By the homogeneity of  $P_1$  it follows that

$$P(\delta_r y) = r^p \left( P_1(y) + \sum_{d(\alpha) > p} c_\alpha r^{d(\alpha)-p} y^\alpha \right).$$

Defining  $Q_r(y) = \sum_{d(\alpha) > p} c_\alpha r^{d(\alpha)-p} y^\alpha$ , we note that

$$\sup_{y \in B_1} |Q_r(y)| \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+.$$

By a change of variable we have

$$\int_{B_r} \frac{|P(y)|}{r^k} dy = \int_{B_1} \frac{|P(\delta_r y)|}{r^k} dy \longrightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+. \quad (15)$$

Then for a sufficiently small  $r \in ]0, 1[$  we obtain that

$$\int_{B_1} \frac{|P(\delta_r y)|}{r^k} dy \geq r^{p-k} \left( \int_{B_1} |P_1(y)| dy - \int_{B_1} |Q_r(y)| dy \right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{B_1} |P_1(y)| dy$$

Observing that  $P_1$  is a nonvanishing polynomial the previous inequality and limit (15) lead us to a contradiction, then  $P = 0$ .  $\square$

**Remark 1.15** The next lemma proves that condition (14) is equivalent to the following limit

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} \left( \frac{|u(y) - T_{[x]}(y)|}{\rho(x,y)^k} \right)^p dy = 0. \quad (16)$$

**Lemma 1.16** *Let  $g \in L^1_{loc}(\Omega)$  such that  $g \geq 0$  a.e. in  $\Omega$  and let  $\alpha > 0$ . Then the condition  $\int_{B_{x,r}} g = o(r^\alpha)$  as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$  implies that*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{g(y)}{\rho(x,y)^\alpha} dy = 0. \quad (17)$$

PROOF. Let  $x \in \Omega$  and let  $r > 0$  be sufficiently small. We define  $r_k = r2^{-k}$  for every integer  $k \geq 0$ . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{g(y)}{\rho(x,y)^\alpha} dy &\leq \frac{2^\alpha}{|B_{x,r}|} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_k^\alpha} \int_{B_{x,r_k}} g(y) dy = 2^\alpha \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-kQ}}{r_k^\alpha} \int_{B_{x,r_k}} g(y) dy \\ &\leq \frac{2^\alpha}{1-2^{-Q}} \sup_{0 < s \leq r} s^{-\alpha} \int_{B_{x,s}} g(y) dy \longrightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ .  $\square$

### 1.3 Representation formula

Another important tool is the “representation formula” stated in the next theorem. This formula will lead us to the pointwise estimates (20) and (21) that play a key role in our method to obtain differentiability results. In the next theorem we state the representation formula for H-BV functions. Its proof can be easily obtained for instance following the method in [19]. Short proofs of representation formula can be also found in [9] and [34]. In particular, we mention the sharp result of [34], where, in a more general metric setting, the integral in the representation formula is considered on the ball with optimal radius.

**Theorem 1.17 (Representation formula)** *Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{G}$  be an open subset. Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$  we have*

$$|u(x) - u_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{1}{\rho(x,z)^{Q-1}} d|D_H u|(z). \quad (18)$$

for every  $u \in BV_{H,loc}(B_{x,r})$  whenever  $x \in B_{x,r} \cap A_u$ .

We can rewrite (18) using Fubini’s theorem as follows. For every  $\alpha > 1$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{1}{\rho(x,z)^{\alpha-1}} d|D_H u|(z) &= (\alpha - 1) \int_{B_{x,r}} \left( \int_{\rho(x,z)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t^\alpha} dt \right) d|D_H u|(z) \\ &= (\alpha - 1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,r} \cap B_{x,t})}{t^\alpha} dt = (\alpha - 1) \int_0^r \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,t})}{t^\alpha} dt + \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,r})}{r^{\alpha-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

that implies by a change of variable

$$\int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{1}{\rho(x,z)^{\alpha-1}} d|D_H u|(z) = \frac{(\alpha - 1)}{r^{\alpha-1}} \int_0^1 \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,tr})}{t^\alpha} dt + \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,r})}{r^{\alpha-1}}. \quad (19)$$

Representation formula along with (19) yield the following theorem.

**Theorem 1.18** *Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{G}$  be a bounded open set. Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$  we have*

$$|u(x) - u_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C r \left\{ \int_0^1 \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,tr})}{(tr)^Q} dt + \frac{|D_H u|(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} \right\}, \quad (20)$$

for every  $u \in BV_{H,loc}(\Omega)$  whenever  $x \in B_{x,r} \cap A_u$ .

As an immediate consequence of the previous result we have the following corollary.

**Corollary 1.19** *Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{G}$  be a bounded open set and let  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Then there exists a constant  $C > 0$  such that for every ball  $B_{x,2r}$  compactly contained in  $\Omega$  we have*

$$|u(x) - u_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C r \left\{ \int_0^1 \left( \int_{B_{x,tr}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^p \right)^{1/p} dt + \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^p \right)^{1/p} \right\}. \quad (21)$$

for every  $u \in W_{H,loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$  whenever  $x \in B_{x,r} \cap A_u$ .

## 2 First order differentiability

We begin this section with some preliminary lemmas that will be used in the sequel. Throughout the paper we will use the notation  $v^*$  to indicate the map  $x \mapsto \langle v, \ln x \rangle$  where  $x \in \mathbb{G}$  and  $v \in V_1$ . Note that  $v^*(\delta_r x) = rv^*(x)$  and  $v^* : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a group homomorphism.

**Lemma 2.1** *Let  $\mu$  be a nonnegative Radon measure on  $\Omega$  such that there exists a subset  $N \subset \Omega$  of Haar measure zero and  $\mu(\Omega \setminus N) = 0$ . Then for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  we have  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \mu(B_{x,r})r^{-Q} = 0$ .*

PROOF. By contradiction, if we had a measurable subset  $A \subset \Omega$ , with  $|A| > 0$  such that

$$\limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\mu(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} > 0,$$

for every  $x \in A$ , then we would get a measurable subset  $A' \subset A \setminus N$  with positive measure and  $\lambda > 0$  such that  $|D_H^s u|(A') \geq \lambda \mu(A') > 0$ . This standard fact can be checked for instance by Theorem 2.10.17 and Theorem 2.10.18 of [16]. Then inequalities

$$0 < \mu(A') \leq \mu(\Omega \setminus N)$$

lead us to a contradiction.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.2** *Let  $u \in BV_{H,loc}(\Omega)$ . Then for a.e.  $x \in A_{\nabla_H u}$  and every  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  the following limit holds*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|D_H(u - \nabla_H u(x)^* - c)|(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} = 0.$$

PROOF. Using both definitions of absolutely continuous part and singular part of  $|D_H u|$  one can check without difficulty that

$$|D_H(u - \nabla_H u(x)^* - c)| = |\nabla_H u - \nabla_H u(x)|v_g + |D_H u|^s. \quad (22)$$

Let us first check that for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  we have

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|D_H u|^s(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} = 0. \quad (23)$$

Radon-Nikodým theorem gives us a measurable subset  $N \subset \Omega$  such that

$$|N| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad |D_H u|^s(N^c) = 0.$$

Then by Lemma 2.1 the limit (23) holds a.e. in  $\Omega$ . As a consequence, the assumption that  $x$  is an approximate continuity point of  $\nabla_H u$  concludes the proof.  $\square$

The next theorem has been proved by Calderón and Zygmund for functions of bounded variation in Euclidean spaces, [7], see also [16].

**Theorem 2.3 (Calderón-Zygmund)** *Let  $u \in BV_{H,loc}(\Omega)$  and let  $\beta = Q/(Q - 1)$ . Then  $u$  is  $L^\beta$  differentiable of order 1 at a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  and the differential is representable as  $\nabla_H u(x)^*$ , where  $\nabla_H u$  is the density of  $D_H^a u$ .*

PROOF. Due to Lemma 2.2, for a.e.  $x \in A_u \cap A_{\nabla_H u}$  we have

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{|D_H v|(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} = 0, \quad (24)$$

where we have defined  $v(y) = u(y) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y) - u(x)$  and  $x \in A_v$  with  $v(x) = 0$ . By triangle inequality we have

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y)|^\beta dy \right)^{1/\beta} \leq \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y) - v_{B_{x,r}}|^\beta dy \right)^{1/\beta} + |v_{B_{x,r}}|.$$

The Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (9) and the estimate (20) give a constant  $C_1$  such that

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y)|^\beta dy \right)^{1/\beta} \leq C_1 r \left\{ \int_0^1 \frac{|D_H v|(B_{x,tr})}{(tr)^Q} dt + \frac{|D_H v|(B_{x,r})}{r^Q} \right\} = o(r) \quad (25)$$

where the last equality follows from condition (24).  $\square$

The approach used in the previous theorem can be applied to  $L^p$  differentiability of Sobolev functions, obtaining the following known results, see [2].

**Theorem 2.4** *Let  $u \in W_{H,loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$  with  $1 \leq p < Q$ . Then  $u$  has an  $L^\gamma$  differential of order 1 at a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  and the differential is representable as  $\nabla_H u(x)^*$ , where  $\nabla_H u$  is the density of  $D_H^a u$  and  $\gamma = Qp/(Q-p)$ .*

**Theorem 2.5** *Let  $u \in W_{H,loc}^{1,p}(\Omega)$ , with  $1 \leq p < \infty$ . Then  $u$  has an  $L^p$  differential of order 1 at a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  and the differential is representable as  $\nabla_H u(x)^*$ , where  $\nabla_H u$  is the density of  $D_H^a u$ .*

## 2.1 Another proof of Rademacher's theorem

As a consequence of a.e.  $L^1$  differentiability of H-BV functions we obtain another proof of the Rademacher theorem for real-valued Lipschitz maps on stratified groups. This result for group-valued maps is much more demanding and it is due to Pansu [38]. In the case of real-valued Lipschitz maps on Carnot-Carathéodory spaces, this theorem has been proved by Monti and Serra Cassano, [37], using a Morrey-type estimate in Carnot-Carathéodory spaces due to Lu, [33]. In the general case of doubling metric spaces admitting Poincaré inequality, another proof of Rademacher's theorem is given in [2] for functions belonging to  $W_H^{1,p}(\Omega)$ , where  $p$  is greater than the homogeneous dimension of the metric space. In stratified groups, a different proof of this theorem is given in [14].

Here we present a different approach which follows Lemma 3.1.5 of [16]. After this lemma, Rademacher theorem follows by a.e. approximate differentiability. Our proof extends this lemma to stratified groups and uses the a.e.  $L^1$  differentiability of functions of H-bounded variation, proved in Theorem 2.3.

**Theorem 2.6 (Rademacher)** *Let  $u : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a Lipschitz map. Then for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  there exists a unique vector  $\nabla_H u(x) \in V_1$  such that*

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow x} \frac{|u(y) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y)|}{\rho(x, y)} = 0.$$

PROOF. It is not difficult to check that  $u$  has distributional derivative  $X_j u$  in  $L^\infty(\Omega)$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ , see the papers [21] and [23] for more information. In particular  $u \in BV_H(\Omega)$  and Theorem 2.3 largely ensures that  $u$  is  $L^1$  differentiable at a.e.  $x \in \Omega$ . Let us pick  $x \in \Omega$  at which  $u$  is  $L^1$  differentiable with differential  $\nabla_H u(x)^*$ . By Lemma 1.16 with  $\alpha = 1$  we obtain the limit

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} \frac{|u(y) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y)|}{\rho(x, y)} dy = 0.$$

In particular  $u$  is approximately differentiable at  $x$  in the Federer sense, [16], namely, for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  the set

$$E_\varepsilon = \left\{ y \in \Omega \mid |u(y) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y)| \leq \varepsilon \rho(x, y) \right\}$$

has the property  $|E_\varepsilon \cap B_{x,r}| |B_{x,r}|^{-1} \rightarrow 1$  as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ . Then  $x$  is a density point of  $E_\varepsilon$  hence the doubling property gives that  $\text{dist}(y, E_\varepsilon) = o(\rho(y, x))$  as  $\rho(y, x) \rightarrow 0^+$ . Fix  $r_0 > 0$  such that  $\text{dist}(y, E_\varepsilon) \leq \varepsilon \rho(y, x)$  for every  $\rho(y, x) \leq r_0$ . We choose  $y \in \overline{B}_{x,r_0}$ , assuming that  $\overline{B}_{x,r_0} \subset \Omega$ . If  $y \notin E_\varepsilon \cap \overline{B}_{x,r_0} \subset \Omega$ , then  $\text{dist}(y, E_\varepsilon) > 0$  and there exists  $a \in E_\varepsilon$  such that  $\rho(y, a) < 2 \text{dist}(y, E_\varepsilon)$ . We denote by  $L$  the Lipschitz constant of  $u$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} |u(y) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y)| &\leq |\nabla_H u(x)^*(a^{-1}y)| + |u(a) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}a)| \\ &\quad + |u(y) - u(a)| \leq \|\nabla_H u(x)^*\| 2\varepsilon \rho(y, x) + \varepsilon \rho(y, x) + 2L\varepsilon \rho(y, x). \end{aligned}$$

In the case  $y \in E_\varepsilon \cap \overline{B}_{x,r_0}$ , by definition of  $E_\varepsilon$ , we have  $|u(y) - u(x) - \nabla_H u(x)^*(x^{-1}y)| \leq \varepsilon \rho(y, x)$ . The arbitrary choice of  $\varepsilon$  concludes the proof.  $\square$

### 3 Higher order differentiability

In the first part of this section we review some basic facts about left invariant differential operators on groups. In particular we recall the important Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem, which will be of great importance to our differentiability results of higher order.

As in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  for every  $k \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$  there is a natural correspondence between differential operators  $\partial_x^\alpha$  with  $|\alpha| = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \leq k$  and polynomials of degree less than or equal to  $k$ . The same analogy holds for stratified groups. For convenience of notation, we will identify the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{G}$  of left invariant vector fields with the isomorphic vector space of first order left invariant differential operators. Let  $(W_1, W_2, \dots, W_q)$  be a graded basis of  $\mathcal{G}$ , regarded as a basis of first order left invariant differential operators. Recall that a homogeneous left invariant differential operator  $Z$  has degree  $d$  if  $\delta_r^* Z = r^d Z$ , namely,

$$\delta_r^* Z(\varphi) = Z(\varphi \circ \delta_r) = d\varphi(\delta_r Z) = r^d d\varphi(Z) = r^d Z\varphi$$

for every  $r > 0$  and  $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{G})$ . By this definition one easily checks that the left invariant vector field  $W_i$  of degree  $d_i$  has also homogeneous degree  $d_i$  as left invariant differential operator. With this notion we can define the homogeneous degree of a left invariant differential operator. We consider a left invariant differential operator

$$Z = \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} W^{\alpha},$$

where only a finite number of coefficients  $c_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}$  do not vanish and  $W^{\alpha}$  is defined by the following ordered terms

$$W^{\alpha} = W_1^{\alpha_1} \dots W_q^{\alpha_q},$$

for every  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q) \in \mathbb{N}^q$ . We define the *homogeneous degree* of  $Z$  as

$$\text{h-deg}(Z) = \max\{d(\alpha) \mid c_{\alpha} \neq 0\},$$

where  $d(\alpha) = \sum_{k=1}^q d_k \alpha_k$ . The finite dimensional space of left invariant differential operators of homogeneous degree less than or equal to  $k$  will be denoted by  $\mathcal{A}_k(\mathbb{G})$ . The Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem states that the set of differential operators

$$\{W_1^{\alpha_1} \dots W_q^{\alpha_q} \mid (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q) \in \mathbb{N}^q\}$$

is a basis of the algebra of left invariant differential operators on  $\mathbb{G}$ , see p.21 of [17]. The next proposition states a precise relation between polynomials and left invariant differential operators on groups, see Proposition 1.30 of [17].

**Proposition 3.1** *There exists an isomorphism  $L : \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_k(\mathbb{G})$ , given by*

$$L(P) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} (W^{\alpha} P)(0) W^{\alpha}.$$

**Definition 3.2 (Mixed derivatives)** Let  $u \in BV_H^k(\Omega)$  and let  $Y_1, \dots, Y_p \in \mathcal{G}$  be first order left invariant differential operators such that  $\sum_{j=1}^p \text{h-deg}(Y_j) \leq k$ . We define the Radon measure  $D_{Y_1 \dots Y_p} u$  as follows

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi dD_{Y_1 \dots Y_p} u = (-1)^p \int_{\Omega} u(x) (Y_p \dots Y_1 \phi)(x) dx \quad \forall \phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega). \quad (26)$$

with respect to the Haar measure is denoted by  $W^{\alpha} u$ .

Some remarks here are in order. By the fact that the flow associated to  $Y \in \mathcal{G}$  preserves the measure, we have that  $\text{div}(Y) = 0$ , hence by classical divergence theorem relation (26) holds for smooth functions  $u$  with  $D_{Y_1 \dots Y_p} u = (Y_1 \dots Y_p u) v_g$ .

Note also that existence of distributional derivative  $D_{Y_1 \dots Y_p} u$  as measure follows by the Lie bracket generating condition on horizontal vector fields  $(X_1, \dots, X_m)$  that are now regarded as differential operators. It suffices to observe that every left invariant differential operator  $Z$  with  $\text{h-deg}(Z) = k$  can be written as a linear combination of iterated commutators of  $(X_1, \dots, X_m)$

up to  $k$  times. Then one uses the definition of  $H$ - $BV^k$  function, which exactly requires that every iterated distributional derivative  $X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_k} u$  is a measure, where  $1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_k \leq m$ .

By Radon-Nikodým theorem we have  $D_{Y_1, \dots, Y_p} u = (D_{Y_1, \dots, Y_p} u)^a + (D_{Y_1, \dots, Y_p} u)^s$ , where the terms of the sum are the absolutely continuous part and the singular part of  $D_{Y_1, \dots, Y_p} u$ , respectively. The density of  $(D_{Y_1, \dots, Y_p} u)^a$  will be denoted simply by  $Y_1 \cdots Y_p u$ . Recall that for every  $i = 1, \dots, m$  the differential operators  $W_i \in \mathcal{G}$  have homogeneous degree equal to one. We will denote these operators by  $X_i$ , where  $i = 1, \dots, m$ .

Due to the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem for every  $j_1, \dots, j_p \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ , there exist coefficients  $\{c_{j_1, \dots, j_p}^{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q}\}$  such that

$$X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_p} = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq p} c_{j_1, \dots, j_p}^{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q} W_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots W_q^{\alpha_q}, \quad (27)$$

where  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q)$  and  $X_{j_s}$  is a horizontal differential operator for every  $s = 1, \dots, p$ , namely, it has homogeneous degree equal to one. By a direct computation, it is not difficult to see that Definition 3.2 and the linearity of (27) give the relation

$$D_{X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_p}} u = (-1)^p \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq p} (-1)^{|\alpha|} c_{j_p, \dots, j_1}^{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_q} D_{W_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots W_q^{\alpha_q}} u \quad (28)$$

for every  $u \in BV_H^k(\Omega)$  and  $p \leq k$ .

### 3.1 Differentiability of $H$ - $BV^k$ functions

Here we show the higher order approximate differentiability of  $H$ - $BV^k$  functions. We start with a preliminary lemma.

**Lemma 3.3** *Let  $u \in BV_{H,loc}^k(\Omega)$ . Then for a.e.  $x \in \bigcap_{d(\alpha) \leq k} A_{W^\alpha u}$  there exists a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  and*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} |D_{W^\alpha}(u - P_{[x]})(B_{x,r}) r^{-Q} = 0,$$

for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ .

**PROOF.** By Proposition 3.1 for every  $x \in \bigcap_{d(\alpha) \leq k} A_{W^\alpha u}$  we have a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ . By the regularity of  $P_{[x]}$  we have the following decomposition

$$|D_{W^\alpha}(u - P_{[x]})| = |W^\alpha u - W^\alpha P_{[x]}| v_g + |D_{W^\alpha} u|^s.$$

Then Lemma 2.1 concludes the proof.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.4** *Let  $u \in BV_{H,loc}^k(\Omega)$  with  $1 \leq k < Q$  and let  $\gamma = Q/(Q - k)$ . Then  $u$  is a.e.  $L^\gamma$  differentiable of order  $k$ .*

PROOF. By Lemma 3.3 for a.e.  $x \in \bigcap_{d(\alpha) \leq k} A_{W^\alpha u}$  we have a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} |D_{W^\alpha}(u - P_{[x]})(B_{x,r}) r^{-Q} = 0$$

for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ . By induction on  $k$ , suppose that our claim is satisfied for  $k-1 \geq 1$  and that  $u \in L_{loc}^\eta(\Omega)$ , where  $\eta = Q/(Q-k+1)$ . Theorem 2.3 shows that our claim holds for  $k-1 = 1$ . For every  $j = 1, \dots, m$  the functions  $X_j u$  and  $u$  are  $H-BV^{k-1}$ , then the induction hypothesis implies that  $u, X_j u \in L_{loc}^\eta(\Omega)$  and that there exists a unique polynomial  $R_j \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k-1}(\mathbb{G})$  such that

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |X_j u(y) - R_j(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} = o(r^{k-1}) \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0^+, \quad (29)$$

and satisfying the condition  $W^\beta X_j u(x) = W^\beta R_j(x)$  for every  $d(\beta) \leq k-1$ . By Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem we have a finite number of coefficients  $\{c_{\beta,j}^\alpha\}$  such that

$$W^\beta X_j u(x) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} c_{\beta,j}^\alpha W^\alpha u(x) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} c_{\beta,j}^\alpha W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\beta X_j P_{[x]}(x), \quad (30)$$

then  $W^\beta R_j(x) = W^\beta X_j P_{[x]}(x)$  for every  $d(\beta) \leq k-1$ . By virtue of Proposition 3.1 and observing that  $X_j P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k-1}(\mathbb{G})$  we have  $R_j = X_j P_{[x]}$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ . Then every  $j = 1, \dots, m$  we have  $X_j(u - P_{[x]}) = X_j u - R_j$ . As a result, defining  $v = u - P_{[x]}$  and using condition (29) for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$  we achieve

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |X_j v(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} = o(r^{k-1}). \quad (31)$$

The condition  $k < Q$  implies the inequality  $\eta = Q(Q-k+1)^{-1} < Q$ , hence the Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (8) yields

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y) - v_{B_{x,r}}|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} \leq C r \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H v(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta},$$

where  $\gamma = Q\eta/(Q-\eta) = Q/(Q-k)$ . From condition (31) for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$  we obtain

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y) - v_{B_{x,r}}|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} = o(r^k). \quad (32)$$

Notice that  $v \in W_{H,loc}^{1,\eta}(\Omega)$ , then we can apply (21) getting the inequality

$$|v_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C r \left\{ \int_0^1 \left( \int_{B_{x,tr}} |\nabla_H v(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} dt + \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} \right\}, \quad (33)$$



hence condition (31) gives  $|v_{B_{x,r}}| = o(r^k)$  as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ . Finally, by triangle inequality we have

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y)|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} \leq \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y) - v_{B_{x,r}}|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} + |v_{B_{x,r}}| = o(r^k),$$

thereby finishing the proof.  $\square$

The previous proof by induction works for  $H$ - $BV^k$  with arbitrary  $k$ , provided that the use of (8) and (21) is replaced by that of (10) and (20), respectively. As a result, we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.5** *Every  $u$  belonging to  $BV_{H,loc}^k(\Omega)$  is a.e.  $L^1$  differentiable of order  $k$ .*

### 3.2 Differentiability of H-Sobolev functions

We first observe that  $W_{H,loc}^{k,p}(\Omega) \subset BV_{H,loc}^k(\Omega)$ , then all previous considerations for  $H$ - $BV^k$  functions hold for H-Sobolev functions of the same order. We have in addition that  $D_{W^\alpha} u = (W^\alpha u) v_g$ , where  $W^\alpha u \in L^p(\Omega)$  for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ .

**Lemma 3.6** *Let  $u \in W_{H,loc}^{k,p}(\Omega)$ . Then for a.e.  $x \in \bigcap_{d(\alpha) \leq k} A_{W^\alpha u}$  there exists a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  and*

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} |W^\alpha u(y) - W^\alpha P_{[x]}(y)|^p dy = 0,$$

for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ .

PROOF. By Proposition 1.10 and Proposition 3.1 for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  we have a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ , where the number  $W^\alpha u(x)$  satisfies the property

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} |W^\alpha u(y) - W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x)|^p dy = 0,$$

for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ . Then the continuity of  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}$  leads us to the conclusion.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.7** *Let  $u \in W_{H,loc}^{k,p}(\Omega)$  with  $1 \leq kp < Q$  and let  $\gamma = Qp/(Q - kp)$ . Then  $u$  is a.e.  $L^\gamma$  differentiable of order  $k$ .*

PROOF. By Lemma 3.6 for a.e.  $x \in \Omega$  we have a unique polynomial  $P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k}(\mathbb{G})$  such that  $W^\alpha P_{[x]}(x) = W^\alpha u(x)$  and

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{B_{x,r}} |W^\alpha u(y) - W^\alpha P_{[x]}(y)|^p dy = 0,$$

for every  $d(\alpha) \leq k$ . By induction on  $k$ , suppose that our claim is satisfied for  $k-1 \geq 1$  and that  $u \in L_{loc}^\eta(\Omega)$ , where  $\eta = Qp/(Q - (k-1)p)^{-1}$ . Theorem 2.4 and Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (8)

ensure that our claim holds for  $k - 1 = 1$ . We have  $u, X_j u \in W_H^{k-1,p}(\Omega)$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ . By the induction hypothesis,  $u, X_j u \in L_{loc}^\eta(\Omega)$  and for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$  there exists a unique polynomial  $R_j \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k-1}(\mathbb{G})$  such that

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |X_j u(y) - R_j(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} = o(r^{k-1}), \quad (34)$$

which satisfies the condition  $W^\beta X_j u(x) = W^\beta R_j(x)$  for every  $d(\beta) \leq k - 1$ . By Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem we have a finite number of coefficients  $\{c_{\beta,j}^\alpha\}$  such that

$$W^\beta X_j u(x) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} c_{\beta,j}^\alpha W^\alpha u(x) = \sum_{d(\alpha) \leq k} c_{\beta,j}^\alpha W^\alpha P_{[x]} = W^\beta X_j P_{[x]}(x),$$

then  $W^\beta R_j(x) = W^\beta X_j P_{[x]}(x)$  for every  $d(\beta) \leq k - 1$ . In view of Proposition 3.1 and observing that  $X_j P_{[x]} \in \mathcal{P}_{H,k-1}(\mathbb{G})$  we have  $R_j = X_j P_{[x]}$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ . Then, defining  $v = u - P_{[x]}$  we obtain  $X_j v = X_j u - R_j$  for every  $j = 1, \dots, m$ . Thus, relation (34) yields

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |X_j v(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} = o(r^{k-1}).$$

Then we arrive at the condition

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H v(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} = o(r^{k-1}). \quad (35)$$

Recall that by induction hypothesis  $v \in W_H^{1,\eta}(\Omega)$ , furthermore the condition  $kp < Q$  gives  $\eta < Q$ , therefore we can apply Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (8), getting

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y)|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} \leq C r \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H v(y)|^\eta dy \right)^{1/\eta} + |v_{B_{x,r}}|,$$

where  $\gamma = Q\eta/(Q - \eta) = Qp/(Q - kp)$ . Moreover, by virtue of (21) we have the estimate

$$|v_{B_{x,r}}| \leq C r \left\{ \int_0^1 \left( \int_{B_{x,tr}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} dt + \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} \right\}$$

Then there exists a constant  $C_1$  such that

$$\left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |v(y)|^\gamma dy \right)^{1/\gamma} \leq C_1 r \left\{ \int_0^1 \left( \int_{B_{x,tr}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} dt + \left( \int_{B_{x,r}} |\nabla_H u(y)|^\eta \right)^{1/\eta} \right\}.$$

Finally, relation (35) and the previous inequality conclude the proof.  $\square$

Replacing in the previous proof the Sobolev-Poincaré inequality (8) with the Poincaré inequality (7) and Theorem 2.4 with Theorem 2.5, we obtain the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.8** *Every function  $u$  belonging to  $W_{H,loc}^{k,p}(\Omega)$  is a.e.  $L^p$  differentiable of order  $k$ .*

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