Convexities of metric spaces*†‡

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Abstract

We introduce the k-convexity and the L-convexity of a metric space as generalizations of the CAT(0)-property and of the nonpositively curved property in the sense of Busemann, respectively. Some Banach spaces and CAT(1)-spaces with small diameters satisfy these convexities. We prove the first variation formula on a k-convex and L-convex metric space, and extend some known results, including the Dirichlet problem, on the Cheeger-type Sobolev spaces.

1 Introduction

CAT(0)-spaces or, more generally, nonpositively curved metric spaces in the sense of Busemann (NPC spaces for short) are one of the most important objects in both of the geometry and the analysis on metric spaces (see [Ba], [BH], [J], [KS], and references therein). On one hand, the CAT(0)-property of a geodesic metric space is defined as a generalization of the nonpositivity of the sectional curvature on a Riemannian manifold. On the other hand, the definition can also be regarded as a convexity of (the square of) the distance function.

In this article, we introduce two generalized notions of the convexity, the k-convexity and the L-convexity, of geodesic metric spaces (Definitions 2.1 and 2.6). Actually the k-convexity and the L-convexity include the CAT(0)-property and the NPC property as special cases, respectively. Moreover, l^p-spaces with $1 < p \leq 2$ as well as CAT(1)-spaces with diameters less than $\pi/2$ are both k-convex and L-convex (§3). It seems interesting and is an advantage of this context to be able to treat these different kinds of spaces simultaneously.

For a k-convex and/or L-convex metric space (X, d_X), it is natural to ask whether the known facts on CAT(0)-spaces and NPC spaces are still true or not. We first consider the

*Partially supported by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research for Young Scientists (B) 16740034 from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

†Mathematics Subject Classification (2000): 53C21, 53C60, 46E35, 58E20.

‡Keywords: CAT(0)-space, CAT(1)-space, Banach space, Cheeger-type Sobolev space, Dirichlet problem.

geometric part of this problem. Since X may be a Banach space, the canonical discussion using the 'angle' is needed to be modified in this setting. For instance, we can not regard spaces of directions and the boundary at infinity as metric spaces. However, it is still possible to define directly the distances on tangent cones and the cone at infinity. Then the convexity of X descends to them (Propositions 4.2 and 4.4). Furthermore, as our main theorem in the geometric part, we prove the first variation formula for arclength (Theorem 5.2), which generalizes that on Alexandrov spaces with curvature bounded from above ([OT]).

In the latter half of the article, we study the Cheeger-type Sobolev spaces for maps from an arbitrary metric measure space into a k-convex and/or L-convex metric space, and extend some results obtained in [O1]. To be precise, we modify the definition of the Cheeger-type energy form (Definition 6.1) given in [C] and [O1] (but they coincide if the target space is NPC) in order to overcome the difficulty arising from the lack of the convexity of the energy form. The idea is essentially contained in the proof of the unique existence of a minimal generalized upper gradient (Theorem 7.3). As one of our main results, we solve the Dirichlet problem (Theorem 9.3) in the case where the sourse space satisfies the doubling condition and the weak Poincaré inequality, and where the target space is proper and L-convex. We emphasize again that the target space can be a CAT(1)-space (e.g., a convex set in a unit sphere) with diameter less than π.

The article is organized as follows: We define the k-convexity and the L-convexity in Section 2, and give examples in Section 3. In Section 4, we consider some geometric properties, the structures of tangent cones and the cone at infinity, and foot-points. We prove the first variation formula for arclength in Section 5. Sections 6–9 are devoted to the study of the Cheeger-type Sobolev spaces for maps into a k-convex and/or L-convex metric space. After giving the definition of the Cheeger-type Sobolev space in Section 6, we prove the unique existence of the minimal generalized upper gradient and the minimality of $\mathrm{Lip}\, u$ for a Lipschitz map u in Sections 7 and 8, respectively. In the last section, we treat the Dirichlet problem.

Acknowledgements. I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Takashi Shioya for his valuable comments.

2 Definitions of convexities

Throughout this article, let (X, d_X) be a geodesic metric space. A rectifiable curve $\gamma : [0, l] \longrightarrow X$ is called a *geodesic* if it is locally minimizing and has a constant speed (i.e., parametrized proportionally to the arclength). A metric space (X, d_X) is said to be *geodesic* if any two points $x, y \in X$ can be connected by a rectifiable curve $\gamma : [0, l] \longrightarrow X$ satisfying $\gamma(0) = x$, $\gamma(l) = y$, and $\mathrm{length}(\gamma) = d_X(x, y)$. Clearly such γ is a geodesic if it has a constant speed, so that we call such a curve a *minimal* geodesic between x and y. For $x \in X$ and $r > 0$, we denote by $B(x, r)$ the open ball with center x and radius r. For $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, we set $a \vee b := \max\{a, b\}$ and $a \wedge b := \min\{a, b\}$. Henceforce, we denote $d_X(x, y)$ by $|x - y|_X$ for brevity.

2.1 k-convexity

Definition 2.1 Let $k \in (0, 2]$.

(1) An open set U in a geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is called a C_k-*domain* for k if, for any three points $x, y, z \in U$, any minimal geodesic $\gamma : [0, 1] \longrightarrow X$ between y and z, and for all $t \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$|x - \gamma(t)|_X^2 \leq (1 - t)|x - y|_X^2 + t|x - z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1 - t)t|y - z|_X^2. \tag{2.1}$$

(2) A geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is said to be k-*convex* for k if X itself is a C_k-domain.

(3) A geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is said to be *locally* k-*convex* for k if every point in X is contained in a C_k-domain.

(4) A geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is said to be *locally* (k)-*convex* if every point $x \in X$ is contained in a C_k-domain for some $k = k(x) \in (0, 2]$.

The inequality (2.1) means that $(\partial^2/\partial t^2)|x - \gamma(t)|_X^2 \geq k$ in the weak sense. We remark that the k-convexity for $k = 2$ coincides with the CAT(0)-property. As for the CAT(0)-property, the inequality (2.1) for $t = 1/2$ implies that for all $t \in [0, 1]$.

Lemma 2.2 *If an open ball $B(x, r) \subset X$ is a C_k-domain, then, for any two points in $B(x, r)$, a minimal geodesic between them is unique. In particulr, every two points in a k-convex metric space is connected by a unique minimal geodesic.*

Proof. Fix two points $y, z \in B(x, r)$ and let $\gamma, \xi : [0, 1] \longrightarrow X$ be two minimal geodesics between y and z. Note that γ and ξ are contained in $B(x, r)$ by the k-convexity. For $t \in (0, 1)$, take a minimal geodesic $\eta : [0, 1] \longrightarrow X$ from $\gamma(t)$ to $\xi(t)$. It follows from the k-convexity that

$$\begin{aligned} |y - \eta(1/2)|_X^2 &\leq \frac{1}{2}|y - \gamma(t)|_X^2 + \frac{1}{2}|y - \xi(t)|_X^2 - \frac{k}{8}|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X^2 \\ &= t^2|y - z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{8}|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X^2, \end{aligned}$$

and that

$$|z - \eta(1/2)|_X^2 \leq (1 - t)^2|y - z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{8}|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X^2.$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} |y - z|_X \leq &\sqrt{t^2|y - z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{8}|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X^2} \\ &+ \sqrt{(1 - t)^2|y - z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{8}|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X^2}. \end{aligned}$$

It implies $\gamma(t) = \xi(t)$. $\square$

For $y, z \in B(x, r)$, we denote the unique minimal geodesic from y to z by $\gamma_{yz} : [0, 1] \longrightarrow B(x, r)$, and $\gamma_{yz}(t)$ by $(1-t)y + tz$.

Lemma 2.3 *Assume that $B(x, r)$ is a C_k-domain. Then, for any $y, x \in B(x, r)$ and all $t \in [0, 1]$, we have*

$$|x - \gamma_{yz}(t)|_X^2 \le \frac{2}{k}\big\{(1-t)|x-y|_X^2 + t|x-z|_X^2 - (1-t)t|y-z|_X^2\big\}. \tag{2.2}$$

Proof. Put $\gamma = \gamma_{yz}$, fix $t \in (0, 1)$, and let $\xi : [0, 1] \longrightarrow X$ be a minimal geodesic from x to $\gamma(t)$. By the k-convexity, for any $s \in (0, 1)$, we see

$$\begin{aligned}
|y - \xi(s)|_X^2 &\le (1-s)|y-x|_X^2 + s|y-\gamma(t)|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2 \\
&= (1-s)|x-y|_X^2 + st^2|y-z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have

$$|z - \xi(s)|_X^2 \le (1-s)|x-z|_X^2 + s(1-t)^2|y-z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2.$$

These yield

$$\begin{aligned}
&|y-z|_X^2 \le (|y-\xi(s)|_X + |\xi(s)-z|_X)^2 \\
&\le \frac{1}{t}|y-\xi(s)|_X^2 + \frac{1}{1-t}|z-\xi(s)|_X^2 \\
&\le \frac{1}{t}\left\{(1-s)|x-y|_X^2 + st^2|y-z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2\right\} \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{1-t}\left\{(1-s)|x-z|_X^2 + s(1-t)^2|y-z|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2\right\} \\
&= (1-s)\left(\frac{1}{t}|x-y|_X^2 + \frac{1}{1-t}|x-z|_X^2\right) + s|y-z|_X^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{k}{2(1-t)t}(1-s)s|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2 &\le \frac{2(1-t)t}{ks}\left(\frac{1}{t}|x-y|_X^2 + \frac{1}{1-t}|x-z|_X^2 - |y-z|_X^2\right) \\
&= \frac{2}{ks}\big\{(1-t)|x-y|_X^2 + t|x-z|_X^2 - (1-t)t|y-z|_X^2\big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Letting s tend to 1, we complete the proof. $\square$

The inequality (2.2) can be regarded as the '$(2/k) \times$ CAT(0)-inequality'.

Corollary 2.4 *Every k-convex metric space is contractible.*

Proof. Fix a point $x \in X$. For $t \in [0,1]$, we define a map $\Phi_t : X \longrightarrow X$ by $\Phi_t(y) := \gamma_{xy}(t)$. Then $\Phi_0(y) = x$ and $\Phi_1(y) = y$ for all $y \in X$. It suffices to show that Φ_t is continuous in y. For $y, z \in X$, Lemma 2.3 yields that

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\Phi_t(y) - \Phi_t(z)|_X^2 \\
&\le \frac{2}{k}\big\{(1-t)|\Phi_t(y) - x|_X^2 + t|\Phi_t(y) - z|_X^2 - (1-t)t|x-z|_X^2\big\} \\
&\le \frac{2}{k}\big\{(1-t)t^2|x-y|_X^2 + t(|\Phi_t(y) - y|_X + |y-z|_X)^2 \\
&\quad - (1-t)t(|x-y|_X - |y-z|_X)^2\big\} \\
&= \frac{2}{k}\big\{(1-t)t^2|x-y|_X^2 + t(1-t)^2|x-y|_X^2 + 2t(1-t)|x-y|_X|y-z|_X \\
&\quad + t|y-z|_X^2 - (1-t)t|x-y|_X^2 + 2(1-t)t|x-y|_X|y-z|_X \\
&\quad - (1-t)t|y-z|_X^2\big\} \\
&= \frac{2}{k}\big\{t^2|y-z|_X^2 + 4(1-t)t|x-y|_X|y-z|_X\big\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence $|\Phi_t(y) - \Phi_t(z)|_X$ tends to zero as $|y-z|_X \to 0$. $\square$

Remark 2.5 In [O3], we consider the converse inequality of (2.1) in a Banach space $(V, |\cdot|)$, more precisely,

$$2|v|^2 + 2|w|^2 - |v+w|^2 \le K|v-w|^2$$

for $K \ge 1$ and $v, w \in V$. We have observed that this condition geometrically means that the (one-dimensional) curvature of the unit sphere of V is not greater than K (see [O3, §2]). In this context, the k-convexity on a Banach space can be interpreted as a kind of lower curvature bound on its unit sphere. Compare this with §3.2 in this article.

2.2 L-convexity

Definition 2.6 Let $L_1, L_2 \ge 0$. An open set U in a geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is called a *C_L-domain* for (L_1, L_2) if, for any three points $x, y, z \in U$, any minimal geodesics $\gamma, \xi : [0,1] \longrightarrow X$ between x and y, x and z, respectively, and for all $t \in [0,1]$, we have

$$|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X \le \left(1 + L_1 \frac{(|x-y|_X + |x-z|_X) \wedge 2L_2}{2}\right) t|y-z|_X.$$

The *L-convexity*, the *local L-convexity*, and the *local (L)-convexity* of a geodesic metric space are defined in the similar manner as for the k-convexity (see Definition 2.1).

The following are straightforward by definition.

Lemma 2.7 *Every two points in a C_L-domain is connected by a unique minimal geodesic.*

Lemma 2.8 *Every L-convex metric space is contractible.*

Lemma 2.9 *Let $U \subset X$ be a C_L-domain, $x, y, z \in U$, and let $\gamma : [0,1] \longrightarrow U$ be a (unique) minimal geodesic between y and z. Then, for all $t \in [0,1]$, we have*

$$|\gamma_{xy}(t) - \gamma_{xz}(t)|_X \le \left(1 + L_1 \int_0^1 (|x - \gamma(s)|_X \wedge L_2)\, ds\right) t|y - z|_X.$$

The L-convexity for $L_1 = 0$ amounts to the nonpositively curved property in the sense of Busemann (see [J] for the definition). So that the k-convextiy for $k = 2$ (i.e., the CAT(0)-property) implies the L-convexity for $L_1 = 0$. However, it is not clear whether the analogue holds for general k, that is, whether the k-convexity for $k \in (0,2)$ implies the L-convexity for some $(L_1, L_2) = (L_1(k), L_2(k))$ or not. We know only that we can not take $L_1(k) = 0$ for $k \in (0,2)$ (see Proposition 3.1 below). On the other hand, since every strictly convex Banach space is clearly L-convex for $L_1 = 0$, the k-convexity does not follow from the L-convexity even for $L_1 = 0$ (see Proposition 3.3 below).

3 Examples

3.1 CAT(1)-spaces

In this subsection, we will show the following:

Proposition 3.1 (i) *A* CAT(1)*-space (X, d_X) with* $\operatorname{diam} X \le \pi/2 - \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \pi/2)$, *is k-convex for $k = (\pi - 2\varepsilon)\sin\varepsilon / \cos\varepsilon$.*

(ii) *A* CAT(1)*-space (X, d_X) with* $\operatorname{diam} X \le \pi - \varepsilon$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \pi)$, *is L-convex for*

$$(L_1, L_2) = \left(\frac{(\pi - \varepsilon) - \sin\varepsilon}{(\pi - \varepsilon)\sin\varepsilon}, \pi - \varepsilon\right).$$

Proof. (i) We first show the k-convexity. To do this, it is sufficient to consider the two-dimensional sphere $\mathbb{S}^2$. Take three points $x, y, z \in \mathbb{S}^2$ with $|x-y|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \vee |x-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \vee |y-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \le \pi/2 - \varepsilon$ and set $a := |x-y|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$, $b := |x-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$, $c := |y-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2}/2$, and $d := |x - \gamma_{yz}(1/2)|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$. Then we need to estimate

$$f(a,b,c) := \frac{2}{c^2}\left(\frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}b^2 - d^2\right)$$

from below. The proof consists of three steps.

Step 1 We may assume $a = b$.

Step 2 We can suppose $a = \pi/2 - \varepsilon$.

Step 3 It is sufficient to take a limit as $c \to 0$.

We prove only the third step, so that we assume $a = b = \pi/2 - \varepsilon$. By the spherical cosine formula, we know

$$\cos d = \frac{\cos(\pi/2 - \varepsilon)}{\cos c} = \frac{\sin\varepsilon}{\cos c}.$$

If we consider d as a function of c, then we observe

$$d'(c) = -\frac{1}{\sin d}(\cos d)' = -\frac{1}{\sin d}\frac{\sin\varepsilon\sin c}{\cos^2 c} = -\frac{\sin c\cos d}{\cos c\sin d}.$$

On the other hand, we calculate

$$f(c) = \frac{2}{c^2}\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon\right)^2 - d^2\right\},\ f'(c) = \frac{2}{c^4}\left[-2dd'c^2 - 2c\left\{\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\varepsilon\right)^2 - d^2\right\}\right].$$

Put $g(c) := -d'dc - (\pi/2-\varepsilon)^2 + d^2$. Then $g(0) = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} g'(c) &= \frac{\cos d}{\cos^2 c\sin^3 d}\big\{cd(\sin^2 d + \sin^2 c) - d\cos c\sin c\sin^2 d \\ &\quad - c\sin^2 c\cos d\sin d\big\} \\ &= \frac{\cos d}{\cos^2 c\sin^3 d}\big\{c\sin^2 c(d - \cos d\sin d) + d\sin^2 d(c - \cos c\sin c)\big\} \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see $f'(c) \geq 0$ and it follows from $\lim_{c\to 0} d = (\pi/2-\varepsilon)$ that

$$\lim_{c\to 0} f(c) = \lim_{c\to 0}\frac{-4dd'}{2c} = \lim_{c\to 0}\frac{2d\sin c\cos d}{c\cos c\sin d} = (\pi - 2\varepsilon)\frac{\sin\varepsilon}{\cos\varepsilon}.$$

This completes the proof of the k-convexity.

(ii) We next consider the L-convexity. Take three points $x, y, z \in \mathbb{S}^2$ with $|x-y|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \vee |x-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \vee |y-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2} \leq \pi - \varepsilon$, and set $a := |x-y|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$, $b := |x-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$, $c(t) := |\gamma_{xy}(t) - \gamma_{xz}(t)|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$, and $d := c(1) = |y-z|_{\mathbb{S}^2}$. We have, for any $t \in (0,1)$,

$$\frac{c(t)}{t} \leq \lim_{t\to 0}\frac{c(t)}{t} = \{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\angle yxz\}^{1/2},$$

and hence we estimate $\{a^2+b^2-2ab\cos\angle yxz\}/d^2$ from above. It follows from the spherical cosine formula together with

$$(a-b)^2\sin a\sin b \leq 2ab\big(1 - \cos(a-b)\big)$$

that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a^2+b^2-2ab\cos\angle yxz}{d^2} &\leq \frac{a^2+b^2-2ab\cos\angle yxz}{2(1-\cos d)} \\ &= \frac{(a-b)^2 + 2ab(1-\cos\angle yxz)}{2(1-\cos(a-b)) + 2\sin a\sin b(1-\cos\angle yxz)} \\ &\leq \frac{ab}{\sin a\sin b} \leq \left(\frac{\pi-\varepsilon}{\sin\varepsilon}\right)^2 \\ &= \left\{1 + \frac{(\pi-\varepsilon)-\sin\varepsilon}{(\pi-\varepsilon)\sin\varepsilon}(\pi-\varepsilon)\right\}^2. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. $\square$

Note that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to\pi/2}(\pi-2\varepsilon)\frac{\sin\varepsilon}{\cos\varepsilon}=2, \qquad \lim_{\varepsilon\to\pi}\frac{(\pi-\varepsilon)-\sin\varepsilon}{(\pi-\varepsilon)\sin\varepsilon}=0.$$

Corollary 3.2 *An Alexandrov space with a local upper curvature bound is both locally k-convex and locally L-convex for any $k\in(0,2)$ and $L_1,L_2>0$.*

In particular, a k-convex metric space for $k\in(0,2)$ is not necessarily L-convex for $L_1=0$, in other words, nonpositively curved in the sense of Busemann. Moreover, we also observe that the local k-convexity (or the L-convexity) of a simply-connected metric space does not imply the global one. Namely, the Cartan-Hadamard-type theorem does not hold for both of the k-convexity and the L-convexity. See [BH, Chapter II.4] for the cases of the CAT(0)-property and the nonpositively curved property in the sense of Busemann.

3.2 k-convex Banach spaces

Let $(V,|\cdot|)$ be a Banach space and set

$$\delta(\varepsilon):=\inf\left\{1-\left|\frac{x+y}{2}\right| \,\middle|\, x,y\in V, |x|\le 1, |y|\le 1, |x-y|\ge\varepsilon\right\}$$

for $\varepsilon\in[0,2]$. The following is almost straightforward from the definition of the k-convexity. See, for example, [LT] for the terminologies on Banach spaces.

Proposition 3.3 *If a Banach space $(V,|\cdot|)$ is k-convex as a metric space, then it satisfies $\delta(\varepsilon)\ge k\varepsilon^2/16$. In particular, $(V,|\cdot|)$ is uniformly convex with the modulus of convexity of power type 2, and has cotype 2.*

Proof. For $x,y\in V$ with $|x|\le 1$, $|y|\le 1$, and with $|x-y|\ge\varepsilon$, we see

$$\left|\frac{x+y}{2}\right|^2\le\frac{1}{2}|x|^2+\frac{1}{2}|y|^2-\frac{k}{8}|x-y|^2\le 1-\frac{k}{8}\varepsilon^2,$$

and hence

$$1-\left|\frac{x+y}{2}\right|\ge\frac{1}{2}\left(1-\left|\frac{x+y}{2}\right|^2\right)\ge\frac{k}{16}\varepsilon^2.$$

□

Example 3.4 For a measure space (Z,μ) and $p\in(1,2]$, the Banach space $L^p(Z)$ is k-convex for $k=2(p-1)$.

3.3 Riemannian polyhedra without focal points

Example 3.5 ([Bo, Theorem 1.3]) A universal covering of a compact Riemannian polyhedron without focal points is k-convex for some $k>0$.

4 Fundamental geometric properties

In this section, we consider some geometric properties of k-convex and/or L-convex metric spaces. See [Ba] and [BH] for the case of CAT(0)-spaces. The results in this section are not used in the following sections.

4.1 Spaces of directions and tangent cones

Let (X, d_X) be an L-convex metric space (possibly for $L_2 = \infty$). For $x \in X$, we define Σ'_x as the set of nonconstant geodesics emanating from x. For three points $x, y, z \in X$, we set $\tilde{\angle} xyz := \angle \tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{z}$. Here $\triangle \tilde{x}\tilde{y}\tilde{z}$ denotes a comparison triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$, i.e., a (geodesic) triangle in $\mathbb{R}^2$ with $|\tilde{x} - \tilde{y}|_{\mathbb{R}^2} = |x - y|_X$, $|\tilde{y} - \tilde{z}|_{\mathbb{R}^2} = |y - z|_X$, and $|\tilde{z} - \tilde{x}|_{\mathbb{R}^2} = |z - x|_X$.

Lemma 4.1 *For any $\gamma, \xi \in \Sigma'_x$ and $s, t \geq 0$, the limit*

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X$$

exists. In particular, $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \tilde{\angle} \gamma(\varepsilon) x \xi(\varepsilon)$ exists.

Proof. By changing s and t if necessary, we may assume that γ and ξ have the unit speed. For all $\varepsilon \in (0,1)$, it follows from the L-convexity that

$$\varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X \leq \left(1 + L_1 \frac{s+t}{2}\right) |\gamma(s) - \xi(t)|_X.$$

So that there exists a monotone decreasing sequence $\{\varepsilon_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ tending to zero such that the limit $\lim_{i \to \infty} \varepsilon_i^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon_i) - \xi(t\varepsilon_i)|_X$ exists. Denote the limit by $a \geq 0$. Then, for $\varepsilon \in [\varepsilon_{i+1}, \varepsilon_i]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X &= \varepsilon_i^{-1} \frac{\varepsilon_i}{\varepsilon} \left| \gamma\left(s\varepsilon_i \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_i}\right) - \xi\left(t\varepsilon_i \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_i}\right) \right|_X \\ &\leq \varepsilon_i^{-1} \left(1 + L_1 \frac{s\varepsilon_i + t\varepsilon_i}{2}\right) |\gamma(s\varepsilon_i) - \xi(t\varepsilon_i)|_X \end{aligned}$$

and, similarly,

$$\varepsilon_{i+1}^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon_{i+1}) - \xi(t\varepsilon_{i+1})|_X \leq \left(1 + L_1 \varepsilon \frac{s+t}{2}\right) \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X.$$

Thus we see $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X = a$. □

Different from CAT(0)-spaces, the 'angle' $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \tilde{\angle} \gamma(\varepsilon) x \xi(\varepsilon)$ depends on the choice of the parametrizations of γ and ξ. Define the *space of directions* Σ_x at $x \in X$ by $\Sigma_x := \Sigma'_x / \sim$, where $\gamma \sim \xi$ holds if $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \tilde{\angle} \gamma(\varepsilon) x \xi(\varepsilon) = 0$. Put

$$K'_x := \Sigma_x \times [0, \infty) / \sim,$$

where $(\gamma, s) \sim (\xi, t)$ holds if $\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X = 0$. Then

$$|(\gamma, s) - (\xi, t)|_{K'_x} := \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{-1} |\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X$$

gives a distance function on K'_x. Define the *tangent cone* $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ at $x \in X$ as the completion of $(K'_x, |\cdot|_{K'_x})$.

Proposition 4.2 *For an L-convex metric space (X, d_X) and $x \in X$, the tangent cone $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ is geodesic. If, in addition, (X, d_X) is k-convex, then $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ is L-convex for $L_1 = 0$ and k-convex for the same k as (X, d_X).*

Proof. The proof is similar to the case of CAT(0)-spaces (see [BH, Chapter II.3, Theorem 3.19]). We give the outline for completeness.

We first show that $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ is geodesic. To do this, since $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ is the completion of $(K'_x, |\cdot|_{K'_x})$, it suffices to see that every two points $[\gamma, s], [\xi, t] \in K'_x$ have approximate midpoints, where we denote by $[\gamma, s]$ the equivalent class containing $(\gamma, s) \in \Sigma_x \times [0, \infty)$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, set $y_\varepsilon := (1/2)\gamma(s\varepsilon) + (1/2)\xi(t\varepsilon) \in X$ and $v_\varepsilon := [\gamma_{xy_\varepsilon}, \varepsilon^{-1}] \in K'_x$. By the L-convexity, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|[\gamma, s] - v_\varepsilon|_{K'_x} &= \lim_{\delta \to 0} \frac{1}{\varepsilon\delta} |\gamma(s\varepsilon\delta) - \gamma_{xy_\varepsilon}(\delta)|_X \\
&\le \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left(1 + L_1 \frac{|x - \gamma(s\varepsilon)|_X + |x - y_\varepsilon|_X}{2}\right)|\gamma(s\varepsilon) - y_\varepsilon|_X \\
&= \left(1 + L_1 \frac{|x - \gamma(s\varepsilon)|_X + |x - y_\varepsilon|_X}{2}\right)\frac{|\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X}{2\varepsilon} \\
&\to \frac{1}{2}|[\gamma, s] - [\xi, t]|_{K'_x}
\end{aligned}$$

as ε tends to zero. Therefore K_x is geodesic.

Next, we suppose that (X, d_X) is k-convex. By the discussion above, there exists a sequence $\{\varepsilon_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ tending to zero for which $\{v_{\varepsilon_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ converges to a midpoint v_0 between $[\gamma, s]$ and $[\xi, t]$. We shall prove that v_0 is a unique midpoint. Let $v \in K_x$ be a midpoint of $[\gamma, s]$ and $[\xi, t]$, and take a sequence $\{v_i = [\gamma_i, s_i]\}_{i=1}^\infty \subset K'_x$ which converges to v with respect to $|\cdot|_{K_x}$. The L-convexity yields that

$$|v_i - v_\varepsilon|_{K'_x} \le \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\left(1 + L_1 \frac{|x - \gamma_i(s_i\varepsilon)|_X + |x - y_\varepsilon|_X}{2}\right)|\gamma_i(s_i\varepsilon) - y_\varepsilon|_X.$$

By Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \varepsilon^{-2}|\gamma_i(s_i\varepsilon) - y_\varepsilon|_X^2 \\
&\le \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \frac{2}{k\varepsilon^2}\left\{\frac{1}{2}|\gamma_i(s_i\varepsilon) - \gamma(s\varepsilon)|_X^2 + \frac{1}{2}|\gamma_i(s_i\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\gamma(s\varepsilon) - \xi(t\varepsilon)|_X^2\right\} \\
&= \frac{2}{k}\left\{\frac{1}{2}|v_i - [\gamma, s]|_{K_x}^2 + \frac{1}{2}|v_i - [\xi, t]|_{K_x}^2 - \frac{1}{4}|[\gamma, s] - [\xi, t]|_{K_x}^2\right\}.
\end{aligned}$$

By letting $i \to \infty$, we conclude $v = v_0$. Therefore any two points in K_x is connected by a unique minimal geodesic. In particular, the sequence $\{v_\varepsilon\}_{\varepsilon > 0}$ tends to v_0 as $\varepsilon \to 0$, and hence the geodesic $\gamma_{\gamma(s\varepsilon)\xi(t\varepsilon)}$ converges to a unique minimal geodesic between $[\gamma, s]$ and $[\xi, t]$. Now the L-convexity of $(K_x, |\cdot|_{K_x})$ for $L_1 = 0$ follows from the L-convexity of (X, d_X) by taking a scaling limit. It is similar to the k-convexity. $\square$

4.2 The cone at infinity

Let (X, d_X) be a complete, L-convex, and k-convex metric space. A nonconstant geodesic $\gamma : [0, \infty) \longrightarrow X$ is called a *geodesic ray* if it is globally minimizing, i.e., $\mathrm{length}(\gamma|_{[0,l]}) = |\gamma(0) - \gamma(l)|_X$ holds for all $l > 0$. Note that, if $L_1 = 0$, then every geodesic is globally minimizing. Two geodesic rays γ and ξ are said to be *asymptotic* if $|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X$ is bounded from above uniformly in $t \in [0, \infty)$. Define

$$X(\infty) := \{\text{unit speed geodesic rays}\}/\sim,$$

where $\gamma \sim \xi$ holds if they are asymptotic.

Lemma 4.3 *Fix a point $x_0 \in X$. For any $\sigma \in X(\infty)$, there exists a unique unit speed geodesic ray γ satisfying $\gamma(0) = x_0$ and $\gamma \in \sigma$.*

Proof. We first show the uniqueness. Let $\gamma, \xi : [0, \infty) \longrightarrow X$ be two mutually asymptotic, unit speed geodesic rays with $\gamma(0) = \xi(0) = x_0$. For any $t \in (0, \infty)$ and $T > t$, the L-convexity implies that

$$|\gamma(t) - \xi(t)|_X \le (1 + L_1 L_2) \frac{t}{T} |\gamma(T) - \xi(T)|_X.$$

Since γ and ξ are asymptotic, by letting $T \to \infty$, we have $\gamma(t) = \xi(t)$.

We next consider the existence. Fix $\xi \in \sigma$, put $l_T := |x_0 - \xi(T)|_X$ for each $T > 0$, and let $\gamma_T : [0, l_T] \longrightarrow X$ be a unit speed geodesic from x_0 to $\xi(T)$. For $T \ge S > 0$ and $t \in (0, l_-)$, where we put $l_- := l_S \wedge l_T$ and $l_+ := l_S \vee l_T$, it follows from the L-convexity and the k-convexity that

$$\begin{aligned}
&|\gamma_S(t) - \gamma_T(t)|_X^2 \le (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{t^2}{l_-^2} |\gamma_S(l_-) - \gamma_T(l_-)|_X^2 \\
&\le (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{2t^2}{k l_-^2} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{l_-}{l_+}\right) l_-^2 + \frac{l_-}{l_+} |\xi(S) - \xi(T)|_X^2 - \left(1 - \frac{l_-}{l_+}\right) \frac{l_-}{l_+} l_+^2 \right\} \\
&= (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{2t^2}{k l_- l_+} \{ l_-(l_+ - l_-) + (T - S)^2 - (l_+ - l_-) l_+ \} \\
&= (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{2t^2}{k l_S l_T} \{ (T - S)^2 - (l_+ - l_-)^2 \} \\
&= (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{2t^2}{k l_S l_T} \{ (T - l_T) - (S - l_S) \} \{ (T + l_T) - (S + l_S) \} \\
&\le (1 + L_1 L_2)^2 \frac{2t^2}{k} 2 |x_0 - \xi(0)|_X \left(\frac{T + l_T}{l_T l_S} - \frac{S + l_S}{l_T l_S} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Letting $S, T \to \infty$, we see that γ_T converges to a geodesic ray γ with $\gamma(0) = x_0$. Again from the L-convexity, it holds that, for any $T > 0$ and $t \in (0, l_T \wedge T)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
|\gamma_T(t) - \xi(t)|_X &\le \left|\gamma_T\left(\frac{t}{l_T} l_T\right) - \xi\left(\frac{t}{l_T} T\right)\right|_X + t\left|1 - \frac{T}{l_T}\right|_X \\
&\le (1 + L_1 L_2)\left(1 - \frac{t}{l_T}\right)|\gamma_T(0) - \xi(0)|_X + \frac{t}{l_T}|l_T - T| \\
&\le (1 + L_1 L_2)\left(1 - \frac{t}{l_T}\right)|x_0 - \xi(0)|_X + \frac{t}{l_T}|x_0 - \xi(0)|_X \\
&\to (1 + L_1 L_2)|x_0 - \xi(0)|_X
\end{aligned}$$

as $T \to \infty$. Therefore γ is asymptotic to ξ, and it completes the proof. □

Let γ and ξ be two unit speed geodesic rays emanating from a common point and $s, t \ge 0$. Then, for any $T > 1$, we have

$$(1 + L_1 L_2)^{-1}|\gamma(s) - \xi(t)|_X \le T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X \le s + t.$$

It implies $\limsup_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X < \infty$ and is positive unless $\gamma(\lambda s) = \xi(\lambda t)$ for all $\lambda \ge 0$. Moreover, it clearly holds that

$$\limsup_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma'(sT) - \xi'(tT)|_X = \limsup_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X$$

for any unit speed geodesic rays γ' and ξ' which are asymptotic to γ and ξ, respectively. We remark that, if $L_1 = 0$, then $T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X$ is monotone non-decreasing in T, and hence $\lim_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X$ exists.

We define the *cone at infinity* of X as the set

$$C_\infty X := X(\infty) \times [0, \infty)/\sim,$$

where $(\sigma, 0) \sim (\tau, 0)$ for all $\sigma, \tau \in X(\infty)$, equipped with a distance

$$|(\sigma, s) - (\tau, t)|_{C_\infty X} := \limsup_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X,$$

where $\gamma \in \sigma$ and $\xi \in \tau$. We already observed that $|\cdot|_{C_\infty X}$ is well-defined and non-degenerate.

Proposition 4.4 *Let (X, d_X) be a complete, L-convex, and k-convex metric space. Then the cone at infinity $(C_\infty X, |\cdot|_{C_\infty X})$ is complete. If, in addition, $L_1 = 0$, then $(C_\infty X, |\cdot|_{C_\infty X})$ is L-convex for $L_1 = 0$ and k-convex for the same k as (X, d_X).*

Proof. In this proof, by virtue of Lemma 4.3, we fix a point $x_0 \in X$ and identify $X(\infty)$ with the set of unit speed geodesic rays starting at x_0. Then the completeness is easily deduced from the fact that, for any $\gamma, \xi \in X(\infty)$ and $s, t, \lambda \ge 0$, we have

$$|\gamma(\lambda s) - \xi(\lambda t)|_X \le (1 + L_1 L_2)\lambda \limsup_{T\to\infty} T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X.$$

Assume $L_1 = 0$ in the following. We first verify that $(C_\infty X, |\cdot|_{C_\infty X})$ is geodesic. To do this, we fix $\gamma, \xi \in X(\infty)$ and $s, t \geq 0$, and will find a midpoint of $[\gamma, s]$ and $[\xi, t]$, where we denote by $[\gamma, s] \in C_\infty X$ the equivalent class containing $(\gamma, s) \in X(\infty) \times [0, \infty)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume $s, t > 0$ and $0 < |[\gamma, s] - [\xi, t]|_{C_\infty X} < s + t$. For each $T > 0$, put $x_T := (1/2)\gamma(sT) + (1/2)\xi(tT)$ and $l_T := |x_0 - x_T|_X$. The triangle inequality yields

$$\frac{1}{2}\{s + t - T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X\} \leq \frac{l_T}{T} \leq \frac{1}{2}\{s + t + T^{-1}|\gamma(sT) - \xi(tT)|_X\},$$

so that there exists a sequence $\{T_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ tending to the infinity for which $\lim_{i\to\infty} l_{T_i}/T_i$ exists. Denote the limit by $a \in (0, s+t)$. For $j > i \geq 1$, it follows from the L-convexity for $L_1 = 0$ that

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{T_i}\left|\left\{\left(1 - \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}\right)x_0 + \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}x_{T_j}\right\} - \gamma(sT_i)\right|_X \\
&\leq \frac{1}{T_i}\left|\left\{\left(1 - \frac{T_i}{T_j}\right)x_0 + \frac{T_i}{T_j}x_{T_j}\right\} - \gamma(sT_i)\right|_X + \frac{1}{T_i}\left|\frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}} - \frac{T_i}{T_j}\right| l_{T_j} \\
&\leq \frac{1}{T_j}|x_{T_j} - \gamma(sT_j)|_X + \left|\frac{l_{T_i}}{T_i} - \frac{l_{T_j}}{T_j}\right| \\
&\to \frac{1}{2}|[\gamma, s] - [\xi, t]|_{C_\infty X}
\end{aligned}$$

as $i, j \to \infty$. Hence we have, by Lemma 2.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{T_i^2}\left|x_{T_i} - \left\{\left(1 - \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}\right)x_0 + \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}x_{T_j}\right\}\right|_X^2 \\
&\leq \frac{2}{kT_i^2}\left[\frac{1}{2}\left|\gamma(sT_i) - \left\{\left(1 - \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}\right)x_0 + \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}x_{T_j}\right\}\right|_X^2\right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2}\left|\xi(tT_i) - \left\{\left(1 - \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}\right)x_0 + \frac{l_{T_i}}{l_{T_j}}x_{T_j}\right\}\right|_X^2 - \frac{1}{4}|\gamma(sT_i) - \xi(tT_i)|_X^2\right] \\
&\to 0
\end{aligned}$$

as $i, j \to \infty$. It implies that $\{\gamma_{x_0 x_{T_i}}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ converges to a geodesic ray which is clearly a midpoint of $[\gamma, s]$ and $[\xi, t]$ by construction.

The uniqueness of a minimal geodesic follows from the same discussion as that in the proof of Proposition 4.2. Consequently, we obtain the L-convexity for $L_1 = 0$ and the k-convexity of $(C_\infty X, |\cdot|_{C_\infty X})$ by taking a scaling limit of d_X. $\square$

4.3 Foot-points

Let (X, d_X) be a complete, k-convex metric space. A subset $A \subset X$ is said to be *geodesically convex* if, for every two points $x, y \in A$, we have $\gamma_{xy} \subset A$. For a closed, geodesically convex subset $A \subset X$ and a point $x \in X$, the *foot-point* $F_A(x)$ of x to A is defined as a point in A which satisfies $|x - F_A(x)|_X = \mathrm{dist}(x, A)$. It follows from the k-convexity that such a point exists uniquely.

Proposition 4.5 *Let (X, d_X) be a complete, k-convex metric space and $A \subset X$ be a closed, geodesically convex subset. Then, for any $x, y \in X$, we have*

$$|F_A(x) - F_A(y)|_X^2 \le \frac{8}{k}\{|x-y|_X + \mathrm{dist}(\{x,y\}, A)\}|x-y|_X.$$

In particular, the map F_A is $(1/2)$-Hölder continuous on each bounded set.

Proof. Fix $x, y \in X$ and put $x' := F_A(x)$, $y' := F_A(y)$, and $z_t := (1-t)x' + ty'$ for $t \in [0,1]$. We may assume $\mathrm{dist}(\{x,y\}, A) = \mathrm{dist}(x, A)$. By the k-convexity, we have

$$|x-x'|_X^2 \le |x-z_t|_X^2 \le (1-t)|x-x'|_X^2 + t|x-y'|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-t)t|x'-y'|_X^2.$$

It implies

$$\begin{aligned}
(k/2)|x'-y'|_X^2 &\le |x-y'|_X^2 - |x-x'|_X^2 \\
&\le (|x-y|_X + |y-y'|_X)^2 - (|x-y|_X - |y-x'|_X)^2 \\
&\le (|x-y|_X + |y-x'|_X)^2 - (|x-y|_X - |y-x'|_X)^2 \\
&= 4|x-y|_X|y-x'|_X \\
&\le 4|x-y|_X\{|x-y|_X + \mathrm{dist}(x, A)\}.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

5 First variation formula

We start this section with a variation of Lemma 4.1.

Lemma 5.1 *Let an open ball $B \subset X$ be a C_k-domain. Then, for any three distinct points $x, y, z \in B$, the function*

$$\cos \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz}(t) - \frac{1-(k/2)}{2}\frac{t|y-z|_X}{|x-y|_X}$$

is monotone non-increasing in $t \in (0,1]$. In particular, $\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz}(t)$ exists.

Proof. Put $\gamma = \gamma_{yz}$ and fix $t \in (0,1]$ and $\lambda \in (0,1)$. It follows from the k-convexity that

$$|x-\gamma(\lambda t)|_X^2 \le (1-\lambda)|x-y|_X^2 + \lambda|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2 - \frac{k}{2}(1-\lambda)\lambda(t|y-z|_X)^2.$$

By the cosine formula, we obtain

$$\cos \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma(\lambda t) = \frac{|x-y|_X^2 + (\lambda t|y-z|_X)^2 - |x-\gamma(\lambda t)|_X^2}{2\lambda t|x-y|_X|y-z|_X}$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2\lambda t|x-y|_X|y-z|_X}$$

$$\times \left[\lambda|x-y|_X^2 - \lambda|x-\gamma(t)|_X^2 + \left\{\frac{k}{2}(1-\lambda)\lambda t^2 + (\lambda t)^2\right\}|y-z|_X^2\right]$$

$$= \frac{|x-y|_X^2 + (t|y-z|_X)^2 - |x-\gamma(t)|_X^2}{2t|x-y|_X|y-z|_X}$$

$$+ \frac{(\lambda-1)t^2 + (k/2)(1-\lambda)t^2}{2t|x-y|_X}|y-z|_X$$

$$= \cos \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma(t) - (1-\lambda)\frac{1-(k/2)}{2|x-y|_X}t|y-z|_X.$$

□

Different from CAT(κ)-spaces, two limits $\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz}(t)$ and $\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} \gamma_{yx}(t)yz$ may be different. A geodesic metric space (X, d_X) is said to be *locally geodesics extendable* if, for each $x \in X$, there exists $\delta = \delta(x) > 0$ for which every unit speed geodesic $\gamma : [-\varepsilon, 0] \longrightarrow X$ with $\gamma(0) = x$ can be extended to a geodesic $\bar{\gamma} : [-\varepsilon, \delta] \longrightarrow X$ satisfying $\bar{\gamma} = \gamma$ on $[-\varepsilon, 0]$. For $x \in X$ and $r > 0$, we define $S(x, r) := \{y \in X \mid |x-y|_X = r\}$. The symbols $\theta_{\alpha,\beta}(\varepsilon)$ and $O_{\alpha,\beta}(\varepsilon)$ denote functions depending only on α and β with $\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \theta_{\alpha,\beta}(\varepsilon) = 0$ and $\limsup_{\varepsilon\to 0} |O_{\alpha,\beta}(\varepsilon)|/\varepsilon < \infty$, respectively. The following first variation formula for arclength is an analogue of that in [OT] (see also [OS, Theorem 3.5] and [O2, Theorem 2.2.3]). We give a precise proof for the thoroughness.

Theorem 5.2 (First variation formula) *Let (X, d_X) be a locally compact, locally geodesics extendable, and geodesic metric space. We suppose that an open ball $B \subset X$ is a C_k- and C_L-domain, and take two distinct points $x, y \in B$. Then, for $z \in B$, we have*

$$|x-y|_X - |x-z|_X = |y-z|_X \cos\Big(\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\Big) + O_{x,y}(|y-z|_X^2).$$

Proof. Fix a small $\varepsilon \in (0, \delta(y))$ so that $S(y, \varepsilon)$ is compact, and choose a finite set $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^N \subset S(y, \varepsilon)$ for which $\{B(z_i, \varepsilon^2)\}_{i=1}^N$ covers $S(y, \varepsilon)$. By Lemma 5.1, we can find $t_\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon]$ such that

$$\Big|\cos \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz_i}(s) - \cos\Big(\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz_i}(t)\Big)\Big| \leq \varepsilon$$

holds for all i and $s \in (0, t_\varepsilon/\varepsilon]$.

Note that we may assume $z \in B(y, t_\varepsilon)$ since then $\varepsilon = \theta_{x,y}(|y-z|_X)$. For $z \in B(y, t_\varepsilon) \setminus \{y\}$, take $\bar{z} \in S(y, \varepsilon)$ and i satisfying that $z = \gamma_{y\bar{z}}(s)$ for some $s \in (0, t_\varepsilon/\varepsilon)$ and that $|\bar{z} - z_i|_X \leq \varepsilon^2$. We put $z' := \gamma_{y\bar{z}}(t_\varepsilon/\varepsilon)$ and $z_i' := \gamma_{yz_i}(t_\varepsilon/\varepsilon)$. Then it follows from Lemma 5.1 that

$$\cos\Big(\lim_{t\to 0} \tilde{\angle} xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\Big) \geq \cos \tilde{\angle} xyz - \frac{1-(k/2)}{2|x-y|_X}s\varepsilon \geq \cos \tilde{\angle} xyz' - \frac{1-(k/2)}{2|x-y|_X}t_\varepsilon.$$

Moreover, by the L-convexity, we see

$$
\begin{aligned}
&|\cos\tilde{\angle}xyz' - \cos\tilde{\angle}xyz_i'| \\
&= \left| \frac{|x-y|_X^2 + |y-z'|_X^2 - |x-z'|_X^2}{2|x-y|_X|y-z'|_X} - \frac{|x-y|_X^2 + |y-z_i'|_X^2 - |x-z_i'|_X^2}{2|x-y|_X|y-z_i'|_X} \right| \\
&= \frac{1}{2t_\varepsilon|x-y|_X}\big||x-z_i'|_X^2 - |x-z'|_X^2\big| \\
&\le \frac{1}{t_\varepsilon|x-y|_X}(|x-y|_X + t_\varepsilon)|z'-z_i'|_X \\
&\le \frac{1}{t_\varepsilon|x-y|_X}(|x-y|_X + t_\varepsilon)(1+L_1\varepsilon)\frac{t_\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}|\bar{z}-z_i|_X \\
&\le \frac{(1+L_1\varepsilon)\varepsilon}{|x-y|_X}(|x-y|_X + t_\varepsilon).
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus we have $|\cos\tilde{\angle}xyz' - \cos\tilde{\angle}xyz_i'| = O_{x,y}(\varepsilon)$ and, by a similar discussion,

$$
|\cos\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{y\bar{z}}(t) - \cos\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz_i}(t)| = O_{x,y}(\varepsilon)
$$

for small $t > 0$. Therefore we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\right) &\ge \cos\tilde{\angle}xyz + O_{x,y}(\varepsilon) \ge \cos\tilde{\angle}xyz' + O_{x,y}(\varepsilon) \\
&\ge \cos\tilde{\angle}xyz_i' + O_{x,y}(\varepsilon) \\
&= \cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz_i}(t)\right) + O_{x,y}(\varepsilon) \\
&= \cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\right) + O_{x,y}(\varepsilon),
\end{aligned}
$$

and hence

$$
\left|\cos\tilde{\angle}xyz - \cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\right)\right| = O_{x,y}(\varepsilon) = O_{x,y}(|y-z|_X).
$$

Combining this with

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left|\cos\tilde{\angle}xyz - \frac{|x-y|_X - |x-z|_X}{|y-z|_X}\right| &= \frac{|y-z|_X^2 - (|x-y|_X - |x-z|_X)^2}{2|x-y|_X|y-z|_X} \\
&\le \frac{|y-z|_X}{2|x-y|_X},
\end{aligned}
$$

we consequently obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
|x-y|_X - |x-z|_X &= |y-z|_X\cos\tilde{\angle}xyz + O_{x,y}(|y-z|_X^2) \\
&= |y-z|_X\cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle}xy\gamma_{yz}(t)\right) + O_{x,y}(|y-z|_X^2).
\end{aligned}
$$

□

6 Cheeger-type Sobolev spaces

This short section is devoted to recalling the definition of the Cheeger-type Sobolev space. See [C] (function case) and [O1] (map case) for more on this space. Throughout the remainder of this article, without otherwise indicated, let (Z, d_Z) and (X, d_X) be metric spaces, $U \subset Z$ be an open set, and let μ be a Borel regular measure on Z such that any ball with finite positive radius is of finite positive measure.

A Borel measurable function $g : U \longrightarrow [0, \infty]$ is called an *upper gradient* for a map $u : U \longrightarrow X$ if, for any unit speed curve $\gamma : [0, l] \longrightarrow U$, we have

$$\big|u\big(\gamma(0)\big) - u\big(\gamma(l)\big)\big|_X \leq \int_0^l g\big(\gamma(s)\big)\, ds.$$

Take a point $x_0 \in X$ and fix it as a base point, and let $1 \leq p < \infty$. For two measurable maps $u, v : U \longrightarrow X$, we define $|u - v|_{L^p} := \big(\int_U |u - v|_X^p \, d\mu\big)^{1/p}$ and

$$L^p(U; X) := \{u : U \longrightarrow X \,|\, \text{measurable}, |u - x_0|_{L^p} < \infty\}/\sim,$$

where x_0 denotes the constant map to x_0 and $u_1 \sim u_2$ holds if $u_1 = u_2$ a.e. on U. The function $|\cdot|_{L^p}$ defines a distance on $L^p(U; X)$. A function $g \in L^p(U)$ is called a *generalized upper gradient* for $u \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$ if there exists a sequence $\{(u_i, g_i)\}_{i=1}^\infty$ such that g_i is an upper gradient for u_i, and $u_i \to u$ in $L^p(U; X)$ and $g_i \to g$ in $L^p(U)$, respectively, as $i \to \infty$.

Definition 6.1 For $u \in L^p(U; X)$, we define the *Cheeger-type p-energy* of u as

$$E_p(u) := \inf\{|g|_{L^p(U)}^p \,|\, g \text{ is a generalized upper gradient for } u\}.$$

Define the *Cheeger-type* $(1, p)$*-Sobolev space* by

$$H^{1,p}(U; X) := \{u \in L^p(U; X) \,|\, E_p(u) < \infty\}.$$

Note that, by the definition of the p-energy, it holds that $|g|_{L^p}^p \geq E_p(u)$ for any generalized upper gradient g for u. A generalized upper gradient $g \in L^p(U)$ for a map $u \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$ is said to be *minimal* if it satisfies $|g|_{L^p}^p = E_p(u)$.

Remark 6.2 The definition above of E_p is slightly different from those in [C] and [O1] at the point that we require that $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ is convergent in $L^p(U)$. However, they coincide in the case where (X, d_X) is L-convex for $L_1 = 0$ by the existence of minimal generalized upper gradients ([O1, Theorem 3.2]).

7 Minimal generalized upper gradients

Throughout this section, let (X, d_X) be an L-convex metric space. We emphasize that the k-convexity is not supposed, and hence, by Proposition 3.1, we can take as X a CAT(1)-space whose diameter is less than π. In this situation, the energy form E_p is not convex, but we can estimate how the convexity is violated. For two maps $u_1, u_2 : U \longrightarrow X$ and $t \in [0, 1]$, denote by $(1 - t)u_1 + tu_2$ the map $U \ni z \longmapsto (1 - t)u_1(z) + tu_2(z) \in X$.

Lemma 7.1 *Let $u_1, u_2 : U \longrightarrow X$ be maps and $t \in [0,1]$. For any upper gradient g_1 and g_2 for u_1 and u_2, respectively, and for any function $\Phi : U \longrightarrow (0,\infty)$ with $\inf_{B(z,r)} \Phi > 0$ for every $r > 0$ and $z \in U$, the function*

$$g := \{(1-t)g_1 + tg_2\}\{1 + L_1(|u_1 - u_2|_X \wedge L_2) + \Phi\}$$

is an upper gradient for the map $v := (1-t)u_1 + tu_2$.

In particular, if $u_1, u_2 \in H^{1,p}(U;X)$ with $1 \le p < \infty$, then we have $v \in H^{1,p}(U;X)$ and

$$E_p(v)^{1/p} \le (1 + L_1L_2)\{(1-t)E_p(u_1)^{1/p} + tE_p(u_2)^{1/p}\}.$$

Proof. Fix a unit speed curve $\gamma : [0,l] \longrightarrow U$. We may assume $\int_0^l g_i \circ \gamma \, ds < \infty$ for $i = 1,2$, and then $u_i \circ \gamma$ is uniformly continuous for $i = 1,2$. Take a sufficiently large $n \ge 1$ for which

$$\max_{i=1,2} \big|u_i\big(\gamma(s)\big) - u_i\big(\gamma(s')\big)\big|_X \le \inf_{\gamma([0,l])} \Phi/(2L_1)$$

holds if $|s - s'| \le l/n$. Set $l_j := (j/n)l$ and $z_j := \gamma(l_j)$ for $0 \le j \le n$. By the L-convexity, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\big|v\big(\gamma(0)\big) - v\big(\gamma(l)\big)\big|_X \le \sum_{j=1}^{n} |v(z_{j-1}) - v(z_j)|_X \\
&\le \sum_{j=1}^{n} \{|v(z_{j-1}) - \gamma_{u_1(z_j)u_2(z_{j-1})}(t)|_X + |\gamma_{u_1(z_j)u_2(z_{j-1})}(t) - v(z_j)|_X\} \\
&\le \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Bigg[\bigg\{1 + L_1 \frac{(|u_2(z_{j-1}) - u_1(z_{j-1})|_X + |u_2(z_{j-1}) - u_1(z_j)|_X) \wedge 2L_2}{2}\bigg\} \\
&\quad \times (1-t)|u_1(z_{j-1}) - u_1(z_j)|_X \\
&\quad + \bigg\{1 + L_1 \frac{(|u_1(z_j) - u_2(z_{j-1})|_X + |u_1(z_j) - u_2(z_j)|_X) \wedge 2L_2}{2}\bigg\} \\
&\quad \times t|u_2(z_{j-1}) - u_2(z_j)|_X\Bigg] \\
&\le \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int_{l_{j-1}}^{l_j} \big[\{1 + L_1(|u_1 - u_2|_X \wedge L_2) + \Phi\}\{(1-t)g_1 + tg_2\}\big] \circ \gamma \, ds \\
&= \int_0^l g \circ \gamma \, ds.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. $\square$

The following simple lemma will play a key role.

Lemma 7.2 *Let $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}, \{f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset L^p(U)$ and $g \in L^p(U)$. If $g_i \to g$ and $f_i \to 0$ in $L^p(U)$ as $i \to \infty$, and if $|f_i| \le L \le \infty$ holds uniformly in $i \ge 1$, then we have $g_i f_i \to 0$ in $L^p(U)$ as $i \to \infty$.*

Proof. It follows from $|f_i| \leq L$ that

$$\left| \left(\int_U |g_i f_i|^p \, d\mu \right)^{1/p} - \left(\int_U |g f_i|^p \, d\mu \right)^{1/p} \right| \leq L \left(\int_U |g_i - g|^p \, d\mu \right)^{1/p} \to 0$$

as $i \to \infty$. For any $R > 0$, we observe

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{i\to\infty} \int_U |g f_i|^p \, d\mu &\leq \limsup_{i\to\infty} \left\{ \int_{\{|g|>R\}} |gL|^p \, d\mu + \int_U |R f_i|^p \, d\mu \right\} \\ &= L^p \int_{\{|g|>R\}} |g|^p \, d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Letting R tend to the infinity, we conclude

$$\limsup_{i\to\infty} \int_U |g_i f_i|^p \, d\mu = \limsup_{i\to\infty} \int_U |g f_i|^p \, d\mu = 0.$$

□

Theorem 7.3 *For any $u \in H^{1,p}(U;X)$ with $1 < p < \infty$, there exists a unique minimal generalized upper gradient $g_u \in L^p(U)$ for u.*

Proof. The proof is essentially along that of [O1, Theorem 3.2]. For $n \geq 1$, take a sequence $\{(u_{n,i}, g_{n,i})\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and a function $g_n \in L^p(U)$ satisfying that $u_{n,i} \to u$ in $L^p(U;X)$ and $g_{n,i} \to g_n$ in $L^p(U)$ as $i \to \infty$, $g_{n,i}$ is an upper gradient for $u_{n,i}$, and that $|g_n|_{L^p} \leq E_p(u)^{1/p} + n^{-1}$. If $E_p(u) = 0$, then clearly $g_n \to 0$ in $L^p(U)$ as $n \to \infty$, and hence the constant function 0 is a unique minimal generalized upper gradient.

We suppose $E_p(u) > 0$ and fix $m > n \geq 1$. The triangle inequality yields that $(1/2)u_{m,i} + (1/2)u_{n,i} \to u$ in $L^p(U;X)$. By Lemma 7.1, the function

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} g_{m,i} + \frac{1}{2} g_{n,i} \right) \{1 + L_1(|u_{m,i} - u_{n,i}|_X \wedge L_2) + i^{-1}\}$$

is an upper gradient of $(1/2)u_{m,i} + (1/2)u_{n,i}$ and, by Lemma 7.2, which converges to $(1/2)g_m + (1/2)g_n$ in $L^p(U)$ as $i \to \infty$. Therefore we have

$$\frac{1}{2}|g_m|_{L^p} + \frac{1}{2}|g_n|_{L^p} \leq E_p(u)^{1/p} + 2n^{-1} \leq \left| \frac{1}{2} g_m + \frac{1}{2} g_n \right|_{L^p} + 2n^{-1}.$$

For each $n \geq 1$, take $i(n)$ large enough to satisfy $|g_{n,i(n)} - g_n|_{L^p} \leq n^{-1}$. Then we see

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}|g_{m,i(m)}|_{L^p} + \frac{1}{2}|g_{n,i(n)}|_{L^p} &\leq \frac{1}{2}|g_m|_{L^p} + \frac{1}{2}|g_n|_{L^p} + n^{-1} \\ &\leq \left| \frac{1}{2} g_m + \frac{1}{2} g_n \right|_{L^p} + 3n^{-1} \\ &\leq \left| \frac{1}{2} g_{m,i(m)} + \frac{1}{2} g_{n,i(n)} \right|_{L^p} + 4n^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $L^p(U)$ is uniformly convex and $|g_n|_{L^p}^p \geq E_p(u) > 0$ for all $n \geq 1$, it implies that $\{g_{n,i(n)}\}_{n=1}^\infty$ is a Cauchy sequence in $L^p(U)$, and hence it converges to a minimal generalized upper gradient for u. The uniqueness also follows from the uniform convexity of $L^p(U)$.
□

For a continuous function $f : U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and a point $z \in U$, we define

$$\operatorname{Lip} f(z) := \lim_{r \to 0} \sup_{w \in B(z,r)\setminus\{z\}} \frac{|f(z) - f(w)|}{|z - w|_Z},$$

and we put $\operatorname{Lip} f(z) := 0$ if z is an isolated point. See §8 more on this function. Along the discussions in [O1, §3], we obtain the following.

Lemma 7.4 *Let $u_1, u_2 : U \longrightarrow X$ be maps and $\phi : U \longrightarrow [0, 1]$ be a function. For any upper gradients g_1, g_2, and g_3 for u_1, u_2, and ϕ, respectively, and for any Φ as in Lemma 7.1, the function*

$$\begin{aligned} g := {} & g_3 \cdot (|u_1 - u_2|_X + \Phi) \\ & + \{(1 - \phi + \Phi)g_1 + (\phi + \Phi)g_2\}\{1 + L_1(|u_1 - u_2|_X \wedge L_2) + \Phi\} \end{aligned}$$

is an upper gradient for the map $v := (1 - \phi)u_1 + \phi\, u_2$.

Let, in addition, ϕ be Lipschitz continuous and $1 \le p < \infty$. Then, for any generalized upper gradients $g_1, g_2 \in L^p(U)$ for $u_1, u_2 \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$, respectively, the function

$$g' := (\operatorname{Lip} \phi)|u_1 - u_2|_X + \{(1 - \phi)g_1 + \phi g_2\}\{1 + L_1(|u_1 - u_2|_X \wedge L_2)\}$$

is a generalized upper gradient for v.

Proof. The proof is same as that of [O1, Lemma 3.3] by using Lemma 7.1 instead of [O1, Lemma 3.1]. □

Proposition 7.5 *Let $1 \le p < \infty$, $W \subset U$ be an open set, and $u \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$. If g_U and g_W are generalized upper gradients for $u|_U$ and $u|_W$, respectively, then the function g defined by $g := g_U$ on $U \setminus W$ and $g := g_W$ on W is a generalized upper gradient for u. In particular, if $1 < p < \infty$, then we have $g_u = g_{(u|_W)}$ a.e. on W.*

Proof. See [O1, Proposition 3.4]. □

Corollary 7.6 *Let $1 < p < \infty$.*

(i) *If $g \in L^p(U)$ is a generalized upper gradient for $u \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$, then $g_u \le g$ holds a.e. on U.*

(ii) *For $u, v \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$, if $u = v$ a.e. on an open set $W \subset U$, then we have $g_u = g_v$ a.e. on W.*

Proof. See [O1, Corollaries 3.5, 3.6]. □

8 Minimality of $\operatorname{Lip} u$

For a continuous map $u : U \longrightarrow X$ and a point $z \in U$, we define

$$\operatorname{Lip} u(z) := \lim_{r \to 0} \sup_{w \in B(z,r) \setminus \{z\}} \frac{|u(z) - u(w)|_X}{|z - w|_Z},$$

and we put $\operatorname{Lip} u(z) := 0$ if z is an isolated point. Note that $\operatorname{Lip} u$ is Borel measurable and, if u is Lipschitz continuous, then it does not exceed the Lipschitz constant of u. It is easy to show that, for a locally Lipschitz map u, $\operatorname{Lip} u$ is an upper gradient for u ([O1, Proposition 5.2]). The first variation formula on a C_k- and C_L-domain (Theorem 5.2) allows us to obtain the minimality of $\operatorname{Lip} u$ for maps into a locally (k)-convex and locally (L)-convex metric space, and it generalizes [O1, Theorem 5.9].

Lemma 8.1 *Let (X, d_X) be a locally compact, locally geodesics extendable, locally (k)-convex, and locally (L)-convex metric space, and let $u : U \longrightarrow X$ be a locally Lipschitz map. Then, for every $z \in U$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a point $x \in X \setminus \{u(z)\}$ in a C_k- and C_L-domain containing $u(z)$ such that*

$$\operatorname{Lip} |u - x|_X(z) \geq \operatorname{Lip} u(z) - \varepsilon.$$

Moreover, for such x and each $y \in X$ near x, we have

$$\operatorname{Lip} |u - y|_X(z) \geq \operatorname{Lip} u(z) - \varepsilon + \theta_{x,u(z)}(|x - y|_X).$$

Proof. We may assume $\operatorname{Lip} u(z) > 0$. Take a sequence $\{z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset U \setminus \{z\}$ which tends to z and satisfies

$$\lim_{i \to \infty} \frac{|u(z) - u(z_i)|_X}{|z - z_i|_Z} = \operatorname{Lip} u(z).$$

For a sufficiently small $\delta > 0$, by the local geodesics extendability, we find a point

$$x_i \in S(u(z), \delta^2) = \{w \in X \mid |u(z) - w|_X = \delta^2\}$$

satisfying $u(z_i) = \gamma_{u(z)x_i}(|u(z) - u(z_i)|_X / \delta^2)$ for each large i. As $S(u(z), \delta^2)$ is compact, we can extract a subsequence $\{x_j\}$ of $\{x_i\}$ which tends to a point $x' \in S(u(z), \delta^2)$, and we take $x \in S(u(z), \delta)$ with $x' = \gamma_{u(z)x}(\delta)$. By Theorem 5.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |u(z) - x|_X - |u(z_j) - x|_X = {} & |u(z) - u(z_j)|_X \cos\left(\lim_{t \to 0} \tilde{\angle} x u(z) \gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t)\right) \\ & + O_{x,u(z)}(|u(z) - u(z_j)|_X^2). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from the k-convexity that

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos \tilde{\angle} x u(z) \gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t) = \frac{\delta^2 + t^2\delta^4 - |x - \gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t)|_X^2}{2t\delta^3} \\ & \geq \frac{1}{2t\delta^3}\left\{\delta^2 + t^2\delta^4 - (1-t)\delta^2 - t|x - x_j|_X^2 + \frac{k}{2}(1-t)t\delta^4\right\} \\ & = \frac{1}{2\delta^3}(\delta^2 + \delta^4 - |x - x_j|_X^2) - \left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{(1-t)\delta}{2} \\ & = \cos \tilde{\angle} x u(z) x_j - \left(1 - \frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{(1-t)\delta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\frac{|u(z)-x|_X-|u(z_j)-x|_X}{|z-z_j|_Z} \\
&= \frac{|u(z)-u(z_j)|_X}{|z-z_j|_Z}\cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle} xu(z)\gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t)\right)+O_{x,u(z)}(|u(z)-u(z_j)|_X) \\
&\geq \frac{|u(z)-u(z_j)|_X}{|z-z_j|_Z}\left\{\cos\tilde{\angle} xu(z)x_j-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{\delta}{2}\right\}+O_{x,u(z)}(|z-z_j|_Z) \\
&\to \left\{1-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{\delta}{2}\right\}\operatorname{Lip}u(z)
\end{aligned}
$$

as $j\to\infty$. This completes the proof of the first part.

Recall that $\delta=|x-u(z)|_X$. For $y\in B(x,\delta)$, $j\geq 1$, and for $t\in(0,1)$, Lemma 5.1 yields

$$
\begin{aligned}
\cos\tilde{\angle} yu(z)\gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t) &\geq \cos\tilde{\angle} yu(z)x_j-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{(1-t)\delta^2}{2|y-u(z)|_X} \\
&\geq \cos\tilde{\angle} yu(z)x_j-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{\delta}{2}+\theta_\delta(|x-y|_X).
\end{aligned}
$$

We remark that the term $\theta_\delta(|x-y|_X)$ does not depend on j. Therefore we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\liminf_{j\to\infty}\frac{|u(z)-y|_X-|u(z_j)-y|_X}{|z-z_j|_Z} \\
&= \liminf_{j\to\infty}\left\{\frac{|u(z)-u(z_j)|_X}{|z-z_j|_Z}\cos\left(\lim_{t\to 0}\tilde{\angle} yu(z)\gamma_{u(z)x_j}(t)\right)\right. \\
&\qquad \left.+O_{y,u(z)}(|u(z)-u(z_j)|_X)\right\} \\
&\geq \left\{\cos\tilde{\angle} xu(z)y-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{\delta}{2}\right\}\operatorname{Lip}u(z)+\theta_\delta(|x-y|_X) \\
&= \left\{1-\left(1-\frac{k}{2}\right)\frac{\delta}{2}\right\}\operatorname{Lip}u(z)+\theta_{x,u(z)}(|x-y|_X).
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Now we can prove the minimality of $\operatorname{Lip}u$ just as in the proof of [O3, Theorem 5.9]. Before stating the theorem, we need to recall two notions.

Definition 8.2 A metric measure space (Z,d_Z,μ) is said to satisfy the *doubling condition* if there exist constants $R_D>0$ and $C_D\geq 1$ such that $\mu(B(z,r))\leq C_D\,\mu(B(z,r/2))$ holds for all $z\in Z$ and $r\in(0,R_D]$.

It follows from this condition that any ball with radius R_D, say $B(z,R_D)$, is totally bounded. Hence, if (Z,d_Z) is complete, then any closed ball $\overline{B}(z,r)$ with $r\in(0,R_D)$ is compact, so that μ is a Radon measure on $\overline{B}(z,r)$.

Definition 8.3 A metric measure space (Z, d_Z, μ) is said to satisfy the *weak Poincaré inequality of type* $(1,p)$ if there exist constants $R_P > 0$, $C_P \geq 1$, and $\Lambda \geq 1$ such that we have

$$\fint_{B(z,r)} \Big| f - \fint_{B(z,r)} f \, d\mu \Big| \, d\mu \leq C_P \, r \Big(\fint_{B(z,\Lambda r)} g^p \, d\mu \Big)^{1/p}$$

for all $z \in Z$, $r \in (0, R_P]$, $f \in L^p(B(z, \Lambda r))$, and for all upper gradient $g : B(z, \Lambda r) \longrightarrow [0, \infty]$ for f. Here, as usual, we define $\fint_{B(z,r)} f \, d\mu := \mu(B(z,r))^{-1} \int_{B(z,r)} f \, d\mu$.

Theorem 8.4 *Let (Z, d_Z, μ) be a complete metric measure space satisfying the doubling condition and the weak Poincaré inequlity of type $(1,p)$ for some $1 < p < \infty$, and let (X, d_X) be a locally compact, locally geodesics extendable, locally (k)-convex, and locally (L)-convex metric space. Then, for any locally Lipschitz map $u \in H^{1,p}(U; X)$, the function* $\mathrm{Lip}\, u$ *is a minimal upper gradient for u, i.e.,*

$$E_p(u) = \int_U (\mathrm{Lip}\, u)^p \, d\mu.$$

If, in addition, (X, d_X) is L-convex, then $g_u = \mathrm{Lip}\, u$ holds a.e. on U.

Proof. The proof is similar to that of [O1, Theorem 5.9] by virtue of Proposition 7.5, Corollary 7.6(i), and Lemma 8.1. We remark that the lower semi-continuity of E_p has been used only for functions. □

The theorem above contains [O1, Theorem 5.9] by Corollary 3.2.

9 Dirichlet problem

In this section, let (Z, d_Z, μ) be a complete metric measure space satisfying the doubling condition and the weak Poincaré inequlity of type $(1,2)$, and let (X, d_X) be a proper, L-convex metric space. Then $L^2(U; X)$ is complete. In addition, we suppose $\mathrm{diam}\, U < (\mathrm{diam}\, Z)/3$. This condition implies that there exists a constant $C = C(C_D, C_P, \mathrm{diam}\, U) > 0$ such that, for any $f \in H_0^{1,2}(U)$, it holds that

$$\Big(\int_U |f|^2 \, d\mu \Big)^{1/2} \leq C \Big(\int_U |g_f|^2 \, d\mu \Big)^{1/2} \tag{9.1}$$

(see [Bj, Proposition 3.1]).

Define the distance $d_{H^{1,2}}$ on $H^{1,2}(U; X)$ by, for $u, v \in H^{1,2}(U; X)$,

$$d_{H^{1,2}}(u, v) := |u - v|_{L^2} + |g_u - g_v|_{L^2}.$$

(We do not use the notation $|u - v|_{H^{1,2}}$ in order to avoid the confusion with the Sobolev norm of the function $|u - v|_X$.) For $v \in H^{1,2}(U; X)$, we define

$$\mathring{H}_v^{1,2}(U; X) := \{ u \in H^{1,2}(U; X) \mid \mathrm{supp}\, |u - v|_X \subset U \}$$

and denote by $H^{1,2}_v(U;X)$ its $d_{H^{1,2}}$-closure. Note that $\mathring{H}^{1,2}_v(U;X)$ is a convex subset in $H^{1,2}(U;X)$ and that

$$\inf\{E_2(u) \mid u \in H^{1,2}(U;X), \operatorname{supp}|u-v|_X \subset U\} = \inf_{u \in H^{1,2}_v(U;X)} E_2(u).$$

Definition 9.1 A map $v \in H^{1,2}(U;X)$ is said to be *harmonic* if it satisfies

$$E_2(v) = \inf_{u \in H^{1,2}_v(U;X)} E_2(u).$$

If $\partial U = \emptyset$, then $H^{1,2}_v(U;X) = H^{1,2}(U;X)$ and hence any constant map is harmonic. In the remainder of this section, we assume $\partial U \neq \emptyset$ and fix a map $v \in H^{1,2}(U;X)$.

We first recall that the canonical embedding $H^{1,2}(U;X) \hookrightarrow L^2(U;X)$ is compact in the sense that every sequence $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ in $H^{1,2}(U;X)$ such that $\{|u_i - x_0|_{L^2} + E_2(u_i)\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ is uniformly bounded has a subsequence which is convergent in $L^2(U;X)$.

Lemma 9.2 *The embedding $H^{1,2}(U;X) \hookrightarrow L^2(U;X)$ is compact.*

Proof. It is well-known that the weak Poincaré inequality of type $(1,2)$ together with the doubling condition implies the compactness of the embedding $H^{1,2}(U) \hookrightarrow L^2(U)$. Then the lemma follows from the proof of [KS, Theorem 1.13] since X is assumed to be proper. □

We next consider the Dirichlet problem. The properness of X allows us to simplify the discussions in [J, §3.1] and [O1, §4]. We emphasize that we can take, as the target space X, a CAT(1)-space whose diameter is less than π by Proposition 3.1.

Theorem 9.3 (Dirichlet problem) *Let (Z, d_Z, μ) be a complete metric measure space satisfying the doubling condition and the weak Poincaré inequlity of type* $(1,2)$*, let (X, d_X) be a proper, L-convex metric space, and suppose* $\operatorname{diam} U < (\operatorname{diam} Z)/3$*. Then, for any $v \in H^{1,2}(U;X)$, there exists a harmonic map in $H^{1,2}_v(U;X)$.*

Proof. Take a sequence $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathring{H}^{1,2}_v(U;X)$ satisfying $\lim_{i\to\infty} E_2(u_i) = \inf_{H^{1,2}_v(U;X)} E_2$. Since $g_{u_i} + g_v$ is a generalized upper gradient for the function $|u_i - v|_X$, by (9.1) and Corollary 7.6(i), we have

$$\begin{aligned} |u_i - v|_{L^2} &\le C|g_{|u_i - v|_X}|_{L^2} \le C(|g_{u_i}|_{L^2} + |g_v|_{L^2}) \\ &= C(E_2(u_i)^{1/2} + E_2(v)^{1/2}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\{|u_i - v|_{L^2}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ is uniformly bounded, so that it follows from Lemma 9.2 that a subsequence of $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ converges to a map $u \in L^2(U;X)$ in $L^2(U;X)$. We again denote this subsequence by $\{u_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$. As in the proof of Theorem 7.3, by

$$\lim_{i,j\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{2}|g_{u_i}|_{L^2} + \frac{1}{2}|g_{u_j}|_{L^2}\right) = \inf_{H^{1,2}_v(U;X)} E_2^{1/2} \le \liminf_{i,j\to\infty}\left|\frac{1}{2}g_{u_i} + \frac{1}{2}g_{u_j}\right|_{L^2}$$

together with the uniform convexity of $L^2(U)$, we obtain that $\{g_{u_i}\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ is a Cauchy sequence, so that it converges to some $g \in L^2(U)$. In particular, g is a generalized upper gradient for u, and hence $u \in H^{1,2}(U;X)$.

By a similar discussion to the latter half of the proof of [O1, Lemma 4.2] using Lemma 7.4 instead of [O1, Lemma 3.3], we see that $g = g_u$. Therefore u_i tends to u with respect to $d_{H^{1,2}}$ as $i \to \infty$, so that $u \in H^{1,2}_v(U; X)$. $\square$

Remark 9.4 It is easily observed that a harmonic map in $H^{1,2}_v(U; X)$ is not necessarily unique. In fact, since $E_2(u)$ cares only the most stretching direction of u (see Theorem 8.4), we can deform u in a less stretching direction without changing the energy.

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