

OVERDETERMINED PROBLEMS FOR THE FRACTIONAL LAPLACIAN IN EXTERIOR AND ANNULAR SETS

NICOLA SOAVE AND ENRICO VALDINOCI

ABSTRACT. We consider a fractional elliptic equation in an unbounded set with both Dirichlet and fractional normal derivative datum prescribed. We prove that the domain and the solution are necessarily radially symmetric.

The extension of the result in bounded non-convex regions is also studied, as well as the radial symmetry of the solution when the set is a priori supposed to be rotationally symmetric.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present paper we consider overdetermined problems for the fractional Laplacian in unbounded exterior sets or bounded annular sets. Different cases will be taken into account, but the results obtained will lead in any case to the classification of the solution and of the domain, that will be shown to possess rotational symmetry.

The notation used in this paper will be the following. Given an open set whose boundary is of class \mathcal{C}^2 , we denote by ν the inner unit normal vector and for any x_0 on the boundary of such set, we use the notation

$$(1) \quad (\partial_\nu)_s u(x_0) := \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{u(x_0 + t\nu(x_0)) - u(x_0)}{t^s}.$$

Of course, when writing such limit, we always assume that the limit indeed exists and we call the above quantity the *inner normal s -derivative* of u at x_0 . The parameter s above ranges in the interval $(0, 1)$ and it corresponds to the fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^s$. A brief summary of the basic theory of the fractional Laplacian will be provided in Section 2: for the moment, we just remark that $(-\Delta)^s$ reduces to (minus) the classical Laplacian as $s \rightarrow 1$, and the quantity in (1) becomes in this case the classical Neumann condition along the boundary.

With this setting, we are ready to state our results. For the sake of clarity, we first give some simplified versions of our results which are “easy to read” and deal with “concrete” situations. These results will be indeed just particular cases of more general theorems that will be presented later in Section 1.1.

More precisely, the results we present are basically of two types. The first type deals with *exterior sets*. In this case, the equation is assumed to hold in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$, where G is a non-empty open bounded set of \mathbb{R}^N , not necessarily connected, whose

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boundary is of class \mathcal{C}^2 , and \overline{G} denotes the closure of G . We sometimes split G into its connected components by writing

$$G = \bigcup_{i=1}^k G_i,$$

where any G_i is a bounded, open and connected set of class \mathcal{C}^2 , and, to avoid pathological situations, we suppose that k is finite. Notice that $\overline{G}_i \cap \overline{G}_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$.

Then, the prototype of our results for exterior sets is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let us assume that there exists $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{in } \overline{G} \\ u(x) \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \text{const.} = \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial G_i. \end{cases}$$

Then G is a ball, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to the centre of G .

The second case dealt with in this paper is the one of *annular sets*. Namely, in this case the equation is supposed to hold in $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$, where Ω is a bounded set that contains G and such that $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$ is of class \mathcal{C}^2 .

Then, the prototype of our results for annular sets is the following.

Theorem 1.2. *Let us assume that there exists $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = 0 & \text{in } \Omega \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{in } \overline{G} \\ u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{\Omega} \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \text{const.} = \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial G_i \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \text{const.} = \beta \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial \Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $(\partial_\nu)_s u$ denotes the inner (with respect to $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$) normal s -derivative of u . Then G and Ω are concentric balls, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to the centre of G .

We stress that, here and in the following, we do not assume that $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ (resp. $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$) is connected; this is why we do not use the common terminology *exterior domain* (resp. *annular domain*), which indeed refers usually to an exterior connected set (resp. annular connected set).

We also stress that, while the Dirichlet boundary datum has to be the same for all the connected components of G , the Neumann boundary datum can vary.

Overdetermined elliptic problems have a long history, which begins with the seminal paper by J. Serrin [23]. A complete review of the results which have been obtained since then goes beyond the aims of this work. In what follows, we only review the contributions regarding exterior or annular domains in the local case, and the few results which are available about overdetermined problems for the fractional Laplacian.

Overdetermined problems for the standard Laplacian in exterior domains have been firstly studied by W. Reichel in [20], where he assumed that both G and $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ are connected. In such a situation, W. Reichel proved that if there exists

$u \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus G)$ (i.e. of class \mathcal{C}^2 up to the boundary of the exterior domain) such that

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{on } \partial G \\ u(x) \rightarrow 0 & \text{if } |x| \rightarrow +\infty \\ \partial_\nu u = \text{const.} = \alpha \leq 0 & \text{on } \partial G \\ 0 \leq u < a & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}, \end{cases}$$

where ∂_ν denotes the usual normal derivative, and $f(t)$ is a locally Lipschitz function, non-increasing for non-negative and small values of t , then G has to be a ball, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to the centre of G . The proof is based upon the moving planes method.

With a different approach, based upon the moving spheres, A. Aftalion and J. Busca [1] addressed the same problem when f is not necessarily non-increasing for small positive values of its argument. In particular, they could treat the interesting case $f(t) = t^p$ for $N/(N-2) < p \leq (N+2)/(N-2)$.

Afterwards, B. Sirakov [27] proved that the result obtained in [20] holds without the assumption $u < a$, and for possibly multi-connected sets G . Moreover, he allowed different boundary conditions on the different components of G : that is, $u = a > 0$ and $\partial_\nu u = \alpha \leq 0$ on ∂G can be replaced by $u = a_i > 0$ and $\partial_\nu u = \alpha_i \leq 0$ on ∂G_i , with a_i and α_i depending on $i = 1, \dots, k$. His method works also in the setting considered in [1].

We point out that in [27] a quasi-linear regular strongly elliptic operator has been considered instead of the Laplacian. Concerning quasi-linear but possibly degenerate operators, we refer to [19].

As far as overdetermined problems in annular domains is concerned, we refer the reader to [2, 16, 17, 18]. In [2], G. Alessandrini proved the local counterpart of Theorem 1.2 for quasi-linear, possibly degenerate, operators. This enhanced the results in [16, 17]. In [18], W. Reichel considered inhomogeneous equations for the Laplace operator in domains with one cavity.

Regarding the nonlocal framework, the natural counterpart of the J. Serrin's problem for the fractional s -Laplacian ($0 < s < 1$) has been recently studied by M. M. Fall and S. Jarohs in [9]. In such contribution the authors introduced the main tools for dealing with nonlocal overdetermined problems, such as comparison principles for anti-symmetric functions and a nonlocal version of the Serrin's corner lemma. Such results will be used in our work. We refer also to [5], where the authors considered a similar problem in dimension $N = 2$, and for $s = 1/2$. In both the quoted papers the s -normal derivative defined in (1) plays the role of the normal derivative in the local setting. This is motivated by the regularity theory developed in [22], see also [12], where the corresponding “ s -Neumann boundary value problem” is studied.

As already mentioned, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2 are just simplified versions of more general results that we obtained. Next section will present the results obtained in full generality.

1.1. The general setting. Now we present our results in full generality. For this, first we consider the overdetermined problem in an exterior set $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$, namely:

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{in } \overline{G} \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \text{const.} = \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial G_i. \end{cases}$$

Recall that $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ will always be assumed to be of class \mathcal{C}^2 , and note that the s -Neumann boundary datum can depend on i . Our first main result in this framework is the following.

Theorem 1.3. *Let $d(x)$ to be the distance of $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ to the boundary of Ω , and let us assume that*

$$(4) \quad \frac{u}{d^s} \in \mathcal{C}^{0,1}(\overline{\Omega}).$$

Let $f(t)$ be a locally Lipschitz function, non-increasing for nonnegative and small values of t , and let $\alpha_i < 0$ for every i . If there exists a weak solution $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of (3), satisfying

$$0 \leq u < a \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \text{ and } u(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then G is a ball, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to the centre of G .

Remark 1. Assumption (4) is a regularity assumption on the problem. Having assumed that f is locally Lipschitz and that $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is bounded, (4) is satisfied for instance if Ω is of class C^∞ , see [12], or if Ω is $\mathcal{C}^{2,\alpha}$ for some $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ and $s > 1/2$, see [21].

The concept of weak solution and its basic properties will be recalled in Section 2 for the facility of the reader.

We point out that under additional assumptions on f , both the assumptions (4) and $\alpha_i < 0$ in Theorem 1.3 can be dropped, and the condition $0 \leq u < a$ can be relaxed.

Theorem 1.4. *Let f be a locally Lipschitz function, non-increasing in the whole interval $[0, a]$. If there exists a weak solution $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of (3) satisfying*

$$0 \leq u \leq a \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \text{ and } u(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then G is a ball, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to the centre of G .

Other results in the same direction are the following.

Corollary 1.5. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.3, let us assume that $f(a) \leq 0$; then the request $\alpha_i < 0$ in the statement of Theorem 1.3 is not necessary, and condition $0 \leq u < a$ can be replaced by $0 \leq u \leq a$.*

Corollary 1.6. *If under the assumptions of Theorem 1.3, we suppose that $f(t) \leq 0$ for $t \geq 0$, then the request $\alpha_i < 0$ is not necessary, and condition $0 \leq u < a$ can be replaced by $u \geq 0$. Analogously, if under the assumptions of Theorem 1.4, we suppose that $f(t) \leq 0$ for $t \geq 0$, then condition $0 \leq u \leq a$ can be replaced by $u \geq 0$.*

The proof of the corollaries is based upon simple comparison arguments. When $f \geq 0$, in the same way one could show that assumption $u \geq 0$ is not necessary, obtaining in particular Theorem 1.1.

It is worth to notice that the regularity assumption $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is natural in our framework, see Theorem A.1 in the appendix at the end of the paper: what we mean is that each bounded weak solution of the first two equations in (3) is of class $\mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$. All the previous results (and the forthcoming ones) could have stated for bounded weak solutions, without any regularity assumption. We preferred to assume from the beginning that $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, since in this way the condition on $(\partial_\nu)_s u$ makes immediately sense, without further observations. The $\mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ regularity is optimal, as shown by the simple example

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = 1 & \text{in } B_1 \\ u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_1, \end{cases}$$

which has the explicit solution $u(x) = \gamma_{N,s}(1-|x|^2)_+^s$, where v_+ denotes the positive part of v , and $\gamma_{N,s}$ is a normalization constant depending on N and on s . Also, eigenfunctions are not better than $\mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, see e.g. [24].

Remark 2. In the local setting [20], see also [27], the solution u of (2) is supposed to be of class \mathcal{C}^2 up to the boundary. In this way, the authors could avoid to assume that $\alpha < 0$: indeed, in Proposition 1 in [20], as well as in Step 4 in the proof of the main results in [27], the authors computed the second derivatives of u on the boundary of G . In our context, it seems not natural to ask that u has better regularity than \mathcal{C}^s , and this is the main reason for which we need to suppose $\alpha < 0$ in Theorem 1.3.

Remark 3. We think that it is worth to point out that there exist solutions of (3) satisfying all the assumptions of the above statements when G is a ball. Such existence results will be stated and proved at the end of the paper, in Section 6, for the sake of completeness.

Remark 4. As already pointed out, the fact that $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ is not supposed to be connected marks a difference with respect to the local case. The same difference, which arises also in [9], is related to the non-local nature of both the fractional Laplacian and the boundary conditions.

Now we present our results in the general form for an annular set $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$ (recall that in this case Ω is bounded, and, by the regularity assumed, G cannot be internally tangent to $\partial\Omega$). Recall that Ω can be multi-connected but, in this case, we assume that Ω has a finite number of connected components. The natural counterpart of the overdetermined problem (3) for annular sets is given by

$$(5) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \Omega \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{in } \overline{G} \\ u = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{\Omega} \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial G \\ (\partial_\nu)_s u = \beta \in \mathbb{R} & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where the notation $(\partial_\nu)_s$ is used for the inner normal s -derivative in $\partial(\Omega \setminus \overline{G})$. In this setting we have:

Theorem 1.7. *Let f be locally Lipschitz. Let us assume that there exists a weak solution $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of (3) satisfying*

$$0 < u < a \quad \text{in } \Omega \setminus \overline{G}.$$

Then Ω and G are concentric balls, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to their centre.

Note that in this case no assumption on the monotonicity of f , or on the sign of α_i and β , is needed. Moreover, the result holds for $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$ of class \mathcal{C}^2 , without any further assumption such as (4).

As for the problem in exterior sets, the condition $0 < u < a$ can be relaxed under additional assumptions on f .

Theorem 1.8. *Let f be a locally Lipschitz function, non-increasing in $[0, a]$. If there exists a weak solution $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of (3) satisfying*

$$0 \leq u \leq a \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N,$$

then both Ω and G are concentric balls, and u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to their centre.

Corollary 1.9. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.7, let us assume that $f(a) \leq 0$; then the condition $0 < u < a$ can be replaced by $0 < u \leq a$ in \mathbb{R}^N . Analogously, if $f(0) \geq 0$, then the condition $0 < u < a$ can be replaced by $0 \leq u < a$ in \mathbb{R}^N .*

Clearly, if both $f(a) \leq 0$ and $f(0) \geq 0$, we obtain the thesis for $\alpha_i, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 \leq u \leq a$, and then we also obtain Theorem 1.2 as a particular case.

The proof of Corollary 1.9 is analogue to that of Corollary 1.5 (and thus will be omitted). One could also state a counterpart of Corollary 1.6 in the present setting.

At last, we observe that when G (or $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$) is a priori supposed to be radial, our method permits to deduce the radial symmetry of the solutions of the Dirichlet problem. In the local framework, this type of results have been proved in [18, 20, 27].

Theorem 1.10. *Let $B_\rho(x_0)$ be a ball, and let $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be a weak solution of*

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_\rho(x_0)} \\ u = a > 0 & \text{in } \overline{B_\rho(x_0)}, \end{cases}$$

such that

$$(6) \quad (\partial_\nu)_s u < 0 \quad \text{on } \partial B_\rho(x_0).$$

If $f(t)$ is a locally Lipschitz function, non-increasing for nonnegative and small values of t , and u satisfies

$$0 \leq u < a \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_\rho(x_0)} \text{ and } u(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to x_0 .

When compared with the local results, condition (6) seems not to be natural. On the other hand, for the reasons already explained in Remark 2 we could not omit it in general. Nevertheless, under additional assumptions on f it can be dropped.

Corollary 1.11. *If under the assumptions of Theorem 1.10 we suppose that $f(a) \leq 0$, then (6) can be omitted, and condition $0 \leq u < a$ can be replaced by $0 \leq u \leq a$. If moreover $f(t) \leq 0$ for every $t \leq 0$, then condition $0 \leq u < a$ can be replaced by $u \geq 0$.*

It is clear that similar symmetry results hold for Dirichlet problems in annuli.

An interesting limit case takes place when $G = \{x_0\}$ is a single point of \mathbb{R}^N . The reader can easily check that the proof of Theorem 1.10 works also in this setting. With some extra work, we can actually obtain a better result.

Theorem 1.12. *Let us assume that there exists a bounded weak solution of*

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{x_0\} \\ u(x_0) = a. \end{cases}$$

If $f(t)$ is a locally Lipschitz functions, non-increasing for nonnegative and small values of t , and u satisfies

$$0 \leq u \leq a \text{ in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{x_0\} \text{ and } u(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to x_0 .

Notice that no condition on the s -normal derivative is needed. For this reason, we omitted the assumption $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, which anyway, by Theorem A.1, would be natural also in this context. As a straightforward corollary, we obtain a variant of the Gidas-Ni-Nirenberg symmetry result for the fractional Laplacian.

Corollary 1.13. *Let u be a nonnegative bounded weak solution of $(-\Delta)^s u = f(u)$ in \mathbb{R}^N . If $f(t)$ is a locally Lipschitz functions, non-increasing for nonnegative and small values of t , and u satisfies*

$$u(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty,$$

then u is radially symmetric and radially decreasing with respect to a point of \mathbb{R}^N .

Analogue symmetry results have been proved in [11], for a different class of nonlinearities f (having non-empty intersection with the one considered here). We point out that, with respect to [11], we do not require any condition at infinity on the decay of u .

1.2. Outline of the paper. The basic technical definitions needed in this paper will be recalled in Section 2.

In Section 3 we consider overdetermined problems in exterior sets, proving Theorems 1.3, 1.4 and Corollaries 1.5, 1.6. Section 4 is devoted to overdetermined problems in annular sets. In Section 5 we study the symmetry of the solutions when the domain is a priori supposed to be radial. In Section 6 we present some existence results. Finally, in a brief appendix we discuss the regularity of bounded weak solutions of Dirichlet fractional problems in unbounded sets.

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2. DEFINITIONS AND PRELIMINARIES

We collect in this section some definitions and results which will be used in the proofs of the main theorems.

2.1. Definitions. Let $N \geq 1$ and $s \in (0, 1)$. For a function $u \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$, the fractional s -Laplacian is defined by

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} (-\Delta)^s u(x) &:= c_{N,s} \text{P. V.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dy \\ &= c_{N,s} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|y-x|>\varepsilon\}} \frac{u(x) - u(y)}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dy, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_{N,s}$ is a normalization constant, and P.V. stays for ‘‘principal value’’. In the rest of the paper, to simplify the notation we will always omit both $c_{N,s}$ and P.V.. The bilinear form associated to the fractional Laplacian is

$$\mathcal{E}(u, v) := \frac{c_{N,s}}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} \frac{(u(x) - u(y))(v(x) - v(y))}{|x - y|^{N+2s}} dy.$$

It can be proved that \mathcal{E} defines a scalar product, and we denote by $\mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ the completion of $\mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ with respect to the norm induced by \mathcal{E} . We also introduce, for an arbitrary open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, the space $H^s(\Omega) := L^2(\Omega) \cap \mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$. It is a Hilbert space with respect to the scalar product $\mathcal{E}(u, v) + \langle u, v \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}$, where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{L^2(\Omega)}$ stays for the scalar product in $L^2(\Omega)$. The case $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N$ is admissible. We write that $u \in H_{\text{loc}}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ if $u \in H^s(K)$ for every compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^N$.

A function w is a weak supersolution of

$$(-\Delta)^s w \geq g(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega,$$

if $w \in \mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{E}(w, \varphi) \geq \int_{\Omega} g(x)\varphi(x) dx \quad \forall \varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\Omega), \varphi \geq 0.$$

If the opposite inequality holds, we write that w is a weak subsolution. If $w \in \mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and equality holds in (8) for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}_c^\infty(\Omega)$, then we write that w is a weak solution of

$$(9) \quad (-\Delta)^s w = g(x) \quad \text{in } \Omega.$$

Since we will always consider weak solutions (supersolutions, subsolutions), the adjective weak will sometimes be omitted.

2.2. Regularity results. Let $u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap \mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be a weak solution of

$$(10) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \\ u = a & \text{in } \overline{G}, \end{cases}$$

with f locally Lipschitz continuous. By Theorem A.1 in the appendix, we know that

- $u \in \mathcal{C}^{1,\sigma}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G})$ for some $\sigma \in (0, 1)$ (*interior regularity*), and the integral representation (7) holds point-wise;
- $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and in particular $u/\delta^s \in \mathcal{C}^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus G)$ for some $\gamma \in (0, 1)$, where δ denotes the distance from the boundary of G (*boundary regularity*).

Since any weak solution $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of (10) such that $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$ is in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ (and also in $\mathcal{D}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, by definition of weak solution), the previous regularity results will be used throughout the rest of the paper.

2.3. Comparison principles. We recall a strong maximum principle and a Hopf's lemma for anti-symmetric functions [9, Proposition 3.3 and Corollary 3.4]. In the quoted paper, the strong maximum principle is stated under the assumption that Ω is bounded, but for the proof this is not necessary. As a result, the following holds.

Proposition 2.1 (Fall, Jarohs [9]). *Let $H \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a half-space, and let $\Omega \subset H$ (not necessarily bounded). Let $c \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, and let w satisfy*

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s w + c(x)w \geq 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ w(x) = -w(\bar{x}) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \\ w \geq 0 & \text{in } H, \end{cases}$$

where \bar{x} denotes the reflection of x with respect to ∂H . Then either $w > 0$ in Ω , or $w \equiv 0$ in H . Furthermore, if $x_0 \in \partial\Omega \setminus \partial H$ and $w(x_0) = 0$, then $(\partial_\eta)_s w(x_0) < 0$, where η is the outer unit normal vector of Ω in x_0 .

Remark 5. If $\Omega \subset H$ shares part of its boundary with the hyperplane ∂H , and $x_0 \in \partial H \cap \partial\Omega$, then we cannot apply the Hopf's lemma in x_0 , since it is necessary to suppose that it lies on the boundary of a ball compactly contained in H . This assumption is used in the proof in [9].

In the proof of Theorem 1.3, we shall need a version of the Hopf's lemma allowing to deal with points of $\partial\Omega \cap \partial H$. To be more precise, let Ω' be a \mathcal{C}^2 set in \mathbb{R}^N , symmetric with respect to the hyperplane T , and let H be a half-space such that $T = \partial H$. Let $\Omega := H \cap \Omega'$, and let us assume that $w \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s w + c(x)w = 0 & \text{in } \Omega' \\ w(x) = -w(\bar{x}) & \\ w > 0 & \text{in } \Omega \\ w \geq 0 & \text{in } H, \end{cases}$$

where $c \in L^\infty(\Omega')$ and \bar{x} denotes the reflection of x with respect to T . We note that $\partial\Omega \cap T$ is divided into two parts: a regular part of Hausdorff dimension $N - 1$,

which is a relatively open set in T , and a singular part of Hausdorff dimension $N - 2$, which is $\partial\Omega' \cap T$. We also note that, by anti-symmetry, $w(x) = 0$ for every $x \in T$.

Proposition 2.2. *In the previous setting, if x_0 is a point in the regular part of $\partial\Omega \cap T$, then*

$$(11) \quad -\liminf_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{w(x_0 - t\nu(x_0))}{t} < 0,$$

where $\nu(x_0)$ is the outer unit normal vector to $T = \partial H$ in x_0 .

Remark 6. At a first glance it could be surprising that a boundary lemma involving a fractional problem gives a result on the full outer normal derivative of the function. Namely, functions satisfying a fractional equation of order $2s$ are usually not better than $C^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ at the boundary, so the first order incremental quotient in (11) is in general out of control. But in our case, if we look at the picture more carefully, we realize that since we are assuming that w is an anti-symmetric solution in the whole Ω' (which contains both Ω and its reflection), any x_0 on the regular part of $\partial\Omega \cap T$ is actually an interior point for w , and hence it is natural to expect some extra regularity.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Without loss of generality, we can assume that

$$T = \{x_N = 0\} \quad \text{and} \quad H = \{x_N > 0\},$$

so that $\Omega = \Omega' \cap \{x_N > 0\}$. Let $\rho > 0$ be such that $B_\rho(x_0) \Subset \Omega'$. If necessary replacing ρ with a smaller quantity, we can suppose that $B := B_\rho(x'_0, 4\rho)$ and $B' := B_\rho(x'_0, -4\rho)$ are both compactly contained in Ω' . Now we follow the strategy of Lemma 4.4 in [9]: for $\alpha > 0$ to be determined in the sequel, we consider the barrier

$$h(x) := x_N (\varphi(x) + \alpha(d_1(x) + d_2(x))),$$

where

$$\varphi(x) = (\rho^2 - |x - x_0|^2)_+^s$$

is the positive solution of

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s \varphi = 1 & \text{in } B_1 \\ \varphi = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_1}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$d_1(x) := (\rho - |x - (x'_0, 4\rho)|)_+ \quad d_2(x) := (\rho - |x - (x'_0, -4\rho)|)_+$$

are the truncated distance functions from the boundary of B and B' , respectively. With this definition, we can compute $(-\Delta)^s h$ exactly as in Lemma 4.4 in [9], proving that

$$(-\Delta)^s h(x) - c(x)h(x) \leq (C_1 - \alpha C_2)|x_N| \leq 0 \quad \text{for every } x \in B_{\rho(x_0)} \cap \{x_N > 0\},$$

provided $\alpha > 0$ is sufficiently large. By continuity and recalling that $w > 0$ in Ω , we deduce that $w \geq C > 0$ in B . This permits to choose a positive constant $\sigma > 0$ such that $w \geq \sigma h$ in $\overline{B_1}$, and hence $w - \sigma h \geq 0$ in $\Omega \setminus B_\rho(x_0)$. Therefore, the weak maximum principle (Proposition 3.1 in [9]) implies that $w \geq \sigma h$ in Ω , and in particular

$$w(x'_0, t) \geq \sigma t(\rho^2 - t^2)_+^s \quad \forall t \in [0, \rho),$$

which gives the desired result. \square

As far as overdetermined problem in bounded exterior sets, namely Theorem 1.7, we shall make use of a maximum principle in domain of small measure, proved in [13, Proposition 2.4] in a parabolic setting. In our context, the result reads as follows.

Proposition 2.3 (Jarohs, Weth [13]). *Let $H \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a half-space and let $c_\infty > 0$. There exists $\delta = \delta(N, s, c_\infty) > 0$ such that if $U \subset H$ with $|U| < \delta$, and u satisfies in a weak sense*

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta w + c(x)w \geq 0 & \text{in } U \\ w \geq 0 & \text{in } H \setminus U \\ w(x) = -w(\bar{x}), \end{cases}$$

with $\|c\|_{L^\infty(U)} < c_\infty$, then $w \geq 0$ in U .

3. THE OVERDETERMINED PROBLEM IN EXTERIOR SETS

In the first part of this section, we prove Theorem 1.3.

We follow the same sketch used by Reichel in [20], applying the moving planes method to show that for any direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ there exists $\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}(e)$ such that both the G and the solution u are symmetric with respect to a hyperplane

$$T_\lambda := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : \langle x, e \rangle = \lambda\},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the Euclidean scalar product in \mathbb{R}^N . In the following we fix the direction $e = e_N$ and use the notation $x = (x', x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{N-1} \times \mathbb{R}$ for points of \mathbb{R}^N . For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we set

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} T_\lambda &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : x_N = \lambda\}; \\ H_\lambda &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : x_N > \lambda\}; \\ x^\lambda &:= (x', 2\lambda - x_N) \quad \text{the reflection of } x \text{ with respect to } T_\lambda; \\ A^\lambda &:= \text{the reflection of a given set } A \text{ with respect to } T_\lambda; \\ \Sigma_\lambda &:= H_\lambda \setminus \overline{G^\lambda} \quad \text{the so-called } \textit{reduced half-space}; \\ d_i &:= \inf \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : T_\mu \cap \overline{G_i} = \emptyset \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda\}. \end{aligned}$$

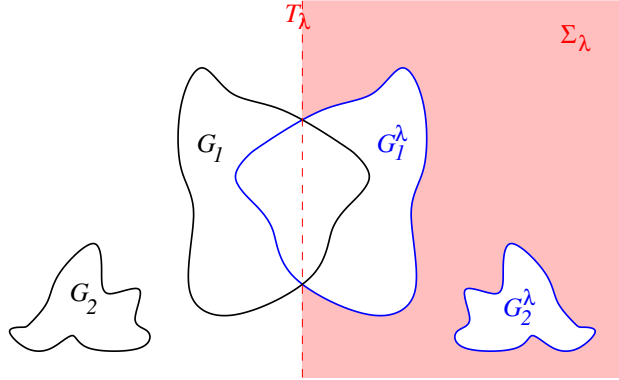


FIGURE 1. A picture of the reflected sets and the reduced half-space.

It is known that, for λ a little smaller than d_i , the reflection of $G_i \cap H_\lambda$ with respect to T_λ lies inside G_i , namely

$$(13) \quad (\overline{G_i \cap H_\lambda})^\lambda \subset G_i \cap H_\lambda^\lambda \quad \text{with strict inclusion.}$$

In addition, $\langle \nu(x), e_N \rangle > 0$ for every $x \in \partial G_i \cap T_\lambda$ (we recall that ν denotes the outer normal vector on ∂G_i , thus directed towards the interior of $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G_i}$); this remains true for decreasing values of λ up to a limiting position $\bar{\lambda}_i$ such that one of the following alternatives takes place:

(i) *internal tangency*: the reflection $(\overline{G}_i \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda$ becomes internally tangent to ∂G_i ;

(ii) *orthogonality condition*: $\langle \nu(x_0), e_N \rangle = 0$ for some $x_0 \in \partial G_i \cap T_\lambda$.

Let $\bar{\lambda} := \max\{\bar{\lambda}_i : i = 1, \dots, k\}$. For $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, it is clear that inclusion (13) holds for every i . Since $\overline{G}_i \cap \overline{G}_j = \emptyset$ for every $i \neq j$, it follows straightforwardly that

$$(14) \quad (\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda \subset G \cap H_\lambda^\lambda \quad \text{with strict inclusion.}$$

Furthermore, $\bar{\lambda}$ can be characterized as

$$\bar{\lambda} = \inf \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \mid \begin{array}{l} (\overline{G} \cap H_\mu)^\mu \subset G \cap H_\mu^\mu \text{ with strict inclusion, and} \\ \langle \nu(x), e_N \rangle > 0 \text{ for every } x \in T_\mu \cap \partial\Omega, \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda \end{array} \right\}.$$

This simple observation permits to treat the case of multi-connected interior sets G essentially as if they were consisting of only one domains.

Two preliminary results regarding the geometry of the reduced half-space are contained in the following statement.

Lemma 3.1. *For every $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$, the following properties hold:*

- (i) $\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda$ is convex in the e_N -direction;
- (ii) the set $(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}) \cap H_\lambda$ is connected.

Proof. For property (i), we show that for any $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$, if a point $x = (x', x_N)$ belongs to $\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda$, then also $(x', t) \in \overline{G} \cap H_\lambda$ for every $t \in [\lambda, x_N]$. If this is not true, then there exist $(x', x_N) \in G \cap H_\lambda$ and $(x', t) \notin G$ with $t \in [\lambda, x_N]$. For $\lambda' := (x_N + t)/2 \geq \bar{\lambda}$, we have that $(x', t) = (x', x_N)^{\lambda'}$, but $(x', t) \notin G$, which is in contradiction with the fact that, since $\lambda' > \bar{\lambda}$, the reflection of G with respect to $T_{\lambda'}$ does not exit \overline{G} itself.

As far as property (ii) is concerned, given two points $x^{(1)}, x^{(2)} \in \Omega \cap H_\lambda$, we fix a large $M > 0$ and consider the two vertical segments $x^{(i)} + te_N$, with $t \in [0, M - x_n^{(i)}]$. By point (i), these segments lie in $\Omega \cap H_\lambda$. Each segment connects $x^{(i)}$ with $y^{(i)} := ((x^{(i)})', M)$. Then, since G is bounded, if M is large we can connect $y^{(1)}$ and $y^{(2)}$ with a horizontal segment $ty^{(2)} + (1-t)y^{(1)}$ lying well outside G . In this way, by considering the two vertical segments and the horizontal one as a single polygonal, we have joined $x^{(1)}$ and $x^{(2)}$ by a continuous path that lies in $\Omega \cap H_\lambda$. This shows that $\Omega \cap H_\lambda$ is connected. \square

We define $w_\lambda(x) := u(x^\lambda) - u(x)$. Notice that

$$(15) \quad (-\Delta)^s w_\lambda + c_\lambda(x)w_\lambda = 0 \quad \text{in } \Sigma_\lambda,$$

where

$$(16) \quad c_\lambda(x) := \begin{cases} \frac{f(u_\lambda(x)) - f(u(x))}{u_\lambda(x) - u(x)} & \text{if } u_\lambda(x) \neq u(x) \\ 0 & \text{if } u_\lambda(x) = u(x), \end{cases}$$

is in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ since u is bounded and f is locally Lipschitz continuous.

We aim at proving that the set

$$(17) \quad \Lambda := \{\lambda > \bar{\lambda} : w_\mu \geq 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\mu \text{ for every } \mu \geq \lambda\}$$

coincides with the interval $(\bar{\lambda}, +\infty)$, that $w_\lambda > 0$ for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{\lambda}}$. From this we deduce that u is symmetric with respect to $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$, and non-increasing in the e_N direction in the half-space $H_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Furthermore, we shall deduce that Ω (and hence also G) is convex in the e_N direction, and symmetric with respect to $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$. As a product of the convexity and of the fact that $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, it is not difficult to deduce that u is strictly decreasing in x_N in $(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}) \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Repeating the same argument for all the directions $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, we shall deduce the thesis.

Although the strategy of the proof is similar to that of Theorem 1.1 in [20], its intermediate steps will differ substantially.

We write that the hyperplane T_λ moves, and reaches a position μ , if $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda > \mu$. With this terminology, the first step in the previous argument consists in showing that the movement of the hyperplane can start.

Lemma 3.2. *There exists $R > 0$ sufficiently large such that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda > R$.*

Proof. We argue by contradiction, assuming that for a sequence $\lambda_k \rightarrow +\infty$ there exists $x_k \in \Sigma_{\lambda_k}$ such that $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$. Since $w_{\lambda_k} = 0$ on $\partial\Sigma_{\lambda_k} = T_{\lambda_k}$, and $w_{\lambda_k} \rightarrow 0$ as $|x|$ tends to infinity, we can suppose that each x_k is an interior minimum point of w_{λ_k} in Σ_{λ_k} . Notice that

$$(18) \quad c_{\lambda_k}(x_k)w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) \leq 0.$$

Indeed, on one side $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$, on the other side since $|x_k| \rightarrow +\infty$ we have both $u_k(x_k) \rightarrow 0$ and $u_k(x_k^{\lambda_k}) \rightarrow 0$, and since f is monotone non-increasing for small value of its argument, we deduce by (16) that $c_{\lambda_k}(x_k) \geq 0$. Now we show that

$$(19) \quad (-\Delta)^s w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) \leq 0.$$

For this, we consider the sets $U := \{w_{\lambda_k} < w_{\lambda_k}(x_k)\}$ and $V := \{x_N < \lambda_k\}$. Notice that, by the minimality property of x_k in $\overline{H_{\lambda_k}}$, we have that $U \subset V$. Therefore any integral in \mathbb{R}^N may be decomposed as the sum of four integrals, namely the ones over U , $V \setminus U$, U^{λ_k} and $H_{\lambda_k} \setminus U^{\lambda_k}$. Using this and the fact that $w_{\lambda_k} \geq w_{\lambda_k}(x_k)$ outside U , we have that

$$(20) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy \leq \int_U \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy + \int_{U^{\lambda_k}} \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy.$$

Also, if $y \in U \subseteq \{x_N \leq \lambda_k\}$ we have that $|x_k - y| \geq |x_k - y^{\lambda_k}|$, and therefore

$$\int_U \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy \leq \int_U \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y^{\lambda_k}|^{N+2s}} dy,$$

since the numerator of the integrand is positive in U . By changing variable $z := y^{\lambda_k}$ in the latter integral, we obtain

$$(21) \quad \int_U \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy \leq \int_{U^{\lambda_k}} \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(z^{\lambda_k})}{|x_k - z|^{N+2s}} dz.$$

Observing that $w_{\lambda_k}(z^{\lambda_k}) = u(z) - u(z^{\lambda_k}) = -w_{\lambda_k}(z)$ (and renaming the last variable of integration), we can write (21) as

$$\int_U \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) - w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy \leq \int_{U^{\lambda_k}} \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) + w_{\lambda_k}(y)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy.$$

By plugging this information into (20), we conclude that

$$(22) \quad (-\Delta)^s w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) \leq 2 \int_{U^{\lambda_k}} \frac{w_{\lambda_k}(x_k)}{|x_k - y|^{N+2s}} dy \leq 0,$$

with strict inequality if $U \neq \emptyset$ since $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$. This proves (19).

Now we claim that

$$(23) \quad (-\Delta)^s w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) = 0 = c_{\lambda_k}(x_k)w_{\lambda_k}(x_k).$$

Indeed, we already know that both the quantities above are non-positive, due to (18) and (19). If at least one of them were strictly negative, their sum would be strictly negative too, and this is in contradiction with (15). Having established (23), we

use it to observe that w_{λ_k} must be constant. Indeed, we firstly notice that $U = \emptyset$ (otherwise, as already observed, in (22) we would have a strict inequality). This means that $w_{\lambda_k} \geq w_{\lambda_k}(x_k)$ in the whole \mathbb{R}^N , and if the set $\{w_{\lambda_k} > w_{\lambda_k}(x_k)\}$ would have positive measure, this would imply that $(-\Delta)^s w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$.

Thus we conclude that $w_{\lambda_k} \equiv w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$, in contradiction with its anti-symmetry with respect to T_{λ_k} . \square

Thanks to the above statement, the value $\mu := \inf \Lambda$ is a real number. We aim at proving that the hyperplane T_λ reaches the position $\bar{\lambda}$, i.e. $\mu = \bar{\lambda}$. In this perspective, a crucial intermediate result is the following.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$. If $w_\lambda(x) = 0$ for some $x \in \Sigma_\lambda$, then G is symmetric with respect to T_λ . In particular, if $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ and $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, then $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ .*

Proof. By the strong maximum principle, Proposition 2.1, we have that if $w_\lambda(x) = 0$ for a point $x \in \Sigma_\lambda$, then $w_\lambda \equiv 0$ in H_λ . Let us assume by contradiction that G is not symmetric with respect to T_λ . At first, it is easy to check that

$$G \cap H_\lambda^\lambda = (G \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda \implies G = G^\lambda.$$

Hence, having assumed that G is not symmetric we have $G \cap H_\lambda^\lambda \neq (G \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda$; since for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$ the inclusion (14) holds, this implies that $\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda^\lambda \supset (\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda$ with strict inclusion. Let

$$E := (\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda^\lambda) \setminus (\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda \neq \emptyset.$$

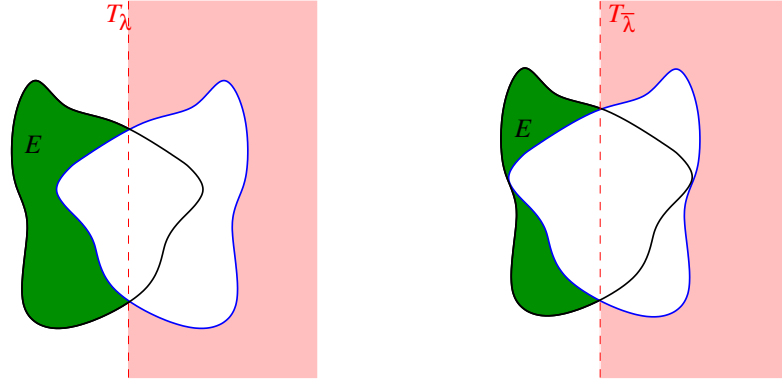


FIGURE 2. On the left, it is represented the situation for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$; on the right, the one for $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}$ with G not symmetric with respect to $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$.

For every $x \in E^\lambda \subset H_\lambda$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^\lambda \in E \subset \overline{G} &\implies u(x^\lambda) = a, \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} &\implies u(x) < a, \end{aligned}$$

and hence $w_\lambda(x) > 0$, a contradiction.

So far we showed that if $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$ and w_λ vanishes somewhere in Σ_λ , then G is symmetric with respect to T_λ . But, by definition of $\bar{\lambda}$, this cannot be the case for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, and hence for any such λ if we can prove that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ , we immediately deduce that $w_\lambda > 0$ there. \square

Remark 7. In the proof we used in a crucial way both the nonlocal boundary conditions, and the nonlocal strong maximum principle. In particular, we point out that if $w_\lambda(x) = 0$ at one point $x \in \Sigma_\lambda$, then $w_\lambda \equiv 0$ in the whole half-space H_λ .

In the following we shall make use the fact that from the sign of the s -derivative of a function u in a given direction we can infer information about the monotonicity of u itself.

Lemma 3.4. *Let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^N with \mathcal{C}^2 boundary, $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$, and let $\nu(x_0)$ denote the inner unit normal vector to $\partial\Omega$ in x_0 . Let $w \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap \mathcal{C}^1(\Omega)$ be such that $w = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$. Let $d(x)$ to be the distance of $x \in \overline{\Omega}$ to the boundary of Ω and*

$$W(x) := \frac{w(x)}{(d(x))^s}.$$

Assume that

$$(24) \quad W \in \mathcal{C}^{0,1}(\overline{\Omega}) \quad \text{and} \quad W(x_0) < 0.$$

If $\eta \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ is such that $\eta \cdot \nu(x_0) > 0$, then w is monotone decreasing in the direction η in a neighborhood of x_0 .

Remark 8. Clearly, the condition $w = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ can be replaced by $w = \text{const.}$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$, without changing the thesis.

Proof. Let $x \in \Omega$ and $t > 0$. We denote by P_G the projection at minimal distance from Ω to $\partial\Omega$, which is well defined and continuous close to x_0 since Ω is of class \mathcal{C}^2 . The gradient of the distance function d can be expressed as

$$\nabla d(x + t\eta) = \frac{x + t\eta - P_G(x + t\eta)}{|x + t\eta - P_G(x + t\eta)|} = \nu(P_G(x + t\eta)),$$

see [10, Theorem 4.8]. Using the continuity of $\nu(\cdot)$ on $\partial\Omega$, we have then the following expansion for the distance $d(x + t\eta)$:

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} d(x + t\eta) - d(x) &= t \nabla d(x + \tau t\eta) \cdot \eta = t \nu(P_G(x + \tau t\eta)) \cdot \eta \\ &= t \nu(x_0) \cdot \eta + o(t) \geq \frac{\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta}{2} t > 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau \in [0, 1]$ and $|x - x_0| + |t|$ is small enough. Furthermore, in view of (24), we know that there exist $C, c_* > 0$ such that

$$(26) \quad |W(x + t\eta) - W(x)| \leq Ct \quad \text{and} \quad W(x + t\eta) \leq -c_*$$

if $|x - x_0| + |t|$ is small enough. Therefore, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that if $|x - x_0| < \delta$ and $0 < t < \delta/2$, both (25) and (26) holds true.

We fix now $x \in \Omega$ with $|x - x_0| < \delta/2$, and for any t small we observe that, by (25), for some $\tau \in [0, 1]$

$$(27) \quad \begin{aligned} (d(x + t\eta))^s - (d(x))^s &\geq \left(d(x) + t \frac{\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta}{2} \right)^s - (d(x))^s \\ &= s \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)t}{(d(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)\tau t)^{1-s}} \geq s \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)t}{(d(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)t)^{1-s}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now (26) and (27) implies that, for any $x \in \Omega$ with $|x - x_0| < \delta/2$ and for $t \rightarrow 0^+$,

$$\begin{aligned} w(x + t\eta) - w(x) &= W(x + t\eta)(d(x + t\eta))^s - W(x)(d(x))^s \\ &= W(x + t\eta) \left[(d(x + t\eta))^s - (d(x))^s \right] + (d(x))^s \left[W(x + t\eta) - W(x) \right] \\ &\leq -s c_* \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)t}{(d(x) + \frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)t)^{1-s}} + Ct(d(x))^s. \end{aligned}$$

So, dividing by $t > 0$ and taking the limit, we find that for every $x \in \Omega$ with $|x_0 - x_0| < \delta$

$$\partial_\eta w(x) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{w(x + t\eta) - w(x)}{t} \leq -s c_\star \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\nu(x_0) \cdot \eta)}{(d(x))^{1-s}} + C(d(x))^s.$$

If necessary replacing δ with a smaller quantity, we see that the right hand side is strictly negative, and this gives the desired claim. \square

We are finally ready to prove that the hyperplane T_λ reaches the critical position $\bar{\lambda}$.

Lemma 3.5. *There holds $\inf \Lambda = \bar{\lambda}$.*

Proof. By contradiction, we suppose that $\mu = \inf \Lambda > \bar{\lambda}$. By continuity, we have $w_\mu \geq 0$ in Σ_μ , and hence Lemma 3.3 yields $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ . Since $\mu = \inf \Lambda$, there exist sequences $\bar{\lambda} < \lambda_k < \mu$, $\lambda_k \rightarrow \mu$, and $x_k \in \Sigma_{\lambda_k}$, such that $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$. Since $w_{\lambda_k} \geq 0$ on $\partial\Sigma_{\lambda_k}$ and $w_{\lambda_k} \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$, it is not restrictive to assume that x_k are interior minimum point of w_{λ_k} in Σ_{λ_k} . If $|x_k| \rightarrow +\infty$, we obtain a contradiction as in Lemma 3.2. If $\{x_k\}$ is bounded, there exists $\bar{x} \in \Sigma_\mu$ such that, up to a subsequence, $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$. Concerning the pre-compactness of the sequence $\{w_{\lambda_k}\}$, we recall that by definition

$$w_{\lambda_k}(x) = u(x', 2\lambda_k - x_N) - u(x', x_N).$$

The function u is of class $C^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$, and hence for every compact $K \Subset \mathbb{R}^N$ there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\|w_{\lambda_k}\|_{C^s(K)} \leq C.$$

Therefore, the sequence w_{λ_k} is convergent to w_μ in $C_{\text{loc}}^{s'}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for any $0 < s' < s$. The uniform convergence entails $w_\mu(\bar{x}) = 0$, and by Lemma 3.3 this implies that $\bar{x} \in \partial\Sigma_\mu$ is a boundary point. To continue the proof, we have to distinguish among three different possibilities, and in each of them we have to find a contradiction.

Case 1) \bar{x} lies on the regular part of $\partial\Sigma_\mu \cap T_\mu$. We note that

$$\bar{x} \in \text{int} \left(\overline{\Sigma_{\lambda_k} \cup \Sigma_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_k}} \right)$$

for every k sufficiently large, where int denotes the interior of a set. Since, by interior regularity (see Subsection 2.2), we know that $u \in C^{1,\sigma}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \bar{G})$ for some $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, by definition $\{w_k\}$ is uniformly bounded in $C^{1,\sigma}(\bar{B}_\rho(\bar{x}))$. In particular, since by interior minimality (and interior regularity) we have $\nabla w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) = 0$ and $w_{\lambda_k} \rightarrow w_\mu$ in $C^1(\bar{B}_\rho(\bar{x}))$, we deduce that $\nabla w_\mu(\bar{x}) = 0$. This is in contradiction with Proposition 2.2, where we have showed that

$$-\liminf_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{w_\mu(\bar{x}', \bar{x}_N + t)}{t} < 0.$$

Case 2) $\bar{x} \in \partial(G^\mu \cap H_\mu) \setminus T_\mu$. Since $\mu > \bar{\lambda}$, we know that $\partial(G^\mu \cap H_\mu) \cap \bar{G} = \emptyset$ (otherwise we have to be in a critical position of internal tangency). Having assumed that $0 \leq u < a$ in Ω , we deduce that $u(\bar{x}) < a$, and hence

$$w_\mu(\bar{x}) = a - u(\bar{x}) > 0,$$

in contradiction with the fact that by convergence $w_\mu(\bar{x}) = 0$.

Case 3) $\bar{x} \in \partial G^\mu \cap T_\mu$. We observe that $\bar{x} \in \partial G$, and since $\mu > \bar{\lambda}$, the outer (with respect to G) unit normal vector $\nu(\bar{x})$ is such that $\langle \nu(\bar{x}), e_N \rangle > 0$. By assumption (4), the function $W := u/d^s$ is Lipschitz continuous in $\bar{\Omega}$, and, by the Hopf lemma for the fractional Laplacian, we have that $u(x) - a \leq -C(d(x))^s$ close to ∂G . Therefore, by Lemma 3.4, we see that $\partial_{e_N} u < 0$ in $B_\rho(\bar{x}) \cap \mathbb{R}^N \setminus G$ for some positive ρ . Let y_k denote the reflection of x_k with respect to T_{λ_k} . Since both

$x_k, y_k \rightarrow \bar{x}$, at least for k sufficiently large the whole segment connecting x_k with y_k is contained in $B_\rho(\bar{x}) \cap \overline{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}}$. Recalling that $\partial_{e_N} u < 0$, this implies that u is monotone decreasing along the segment $[y_k, x_k]$, that is

$$w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) = u(y_k) - u(x_k) > 0,$$

in contradiction with the fact that $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$. \square

Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.3. For every $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$, we have $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ . If $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, then the strict inequality holds, and it remains to show that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{\lambda}}$. To this aim, we argue by contradiction assuming that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} > 0$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{\lambda}}$, and we distinguish two cases. The following argument is adapted by [9].

Case 1) $\bar{\lambda}$ is a critical value of internal tangency. There exists $x_0 \in \partial G \cap \partial((G \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}}) \setminus T_{\bar{\lambda}})$. Clearly we have $w_{\bar{\lambda}}(x_0) = 0$, so that $x_0^\lambda \in \partial G \cap H_\lambda$, and by Proposition 2.1 we deduce that $(\partial_\nu)_s w_{\bar{\lambda}}(x_0) < 0$, where ν denotes the outer unit normal vector to ∂G in x_0 .

We observe that it cannot be $x_0 \in \partial G_i \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}}^\lambda$ and $x_0 \in (\partial G_j \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}})^\lambda$ with $i \neq j$. This follows from the definition of $\bar{\lambda}$ and the fact that $\overline{G_i} \cap \overline{G_j} = \emptyset$, see [27, Lemma 2.1] for a detailed proof. Hence, having assumed that $(\partial_\nu)_s u = \alpha_i$ on ∂G_i , and observing that by internal tangency $\nu(x_0) = -\nu(x_0^\lambda)$, we find also

$$(\partial_{\nu(x_0)})_s w_{\bar{\lambda}}(x_0) = (\partial_{\nu(x_0^\lambda)})_s u(x_0^\lambda) - (\partial_{\nu(x_0)})_s u(x_0) = 0,$$

which is a contradiction.

Case 2) $\bar{\lambda}$ is a critical value where the orthogonality condition is satisfied. Let $x_0 \in \partial G_i$, and let $\delta = \delta_{G_i}$ denote the distance function from the boundary of G_i . Up to rigid motions, it is possible to suppose that $x_0 = 0$, $\nu(x_0)$ is a vector of the orthonormal basis, say $\nu(x_0) = e_1$, and $\nabla^2 \delta(0)$ is a diagonal matrix; to ensure that the function δ is twice differentiable, we used the \mathcal{C}^2 regularity of G . Let $\eta := (1, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$. Adapting step by step the proof of Lemma 4.3 in [9], it is possible to deduce that $w_{\bar{\lambda}}(t\eta) = o(t^{1+s})$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$. In this step we need to recall that $u/\delta^s \in \mathcal{C}^{0,\gamma}(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus G)$, see Subsection 2.2. On the contrary, thanks to the nonlocal version of the Serrin's corner lemma (Lemma 4.4 in [9]; the result is stated therein in a bounded domain, but the reader can check that this is not used in the proof) we also infer that $w_{\bar{\lambda}}(t\eta) \geq Ct^{1+s}$ for t positive and small, for some constant $C > 0$. This gives a contradiction.

We proved that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$. By Lemma 3.3, this implies that G , and hence $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$, are symmetric with respect to the hyperplane $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$. In principle both $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ and G could have several connected components. But, as proved in Lemma 3.1, $(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}) \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}}$ is connected, which implies by symmetry that $(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}) \cap H_{\bar{\lambda}}^\lambda$ is in turn connected. Therefore, if $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ is not connected, necessarily G contains a neighborhood of the hyperplane $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$, which is not possible since G is bounded.

As far as the connectedness of G is concerned, we firstly observe that by property (i) of Lemma 3.1 and by symmetry, G is convex in the e_N -direction. Let us assume by contradiction that there exists at least two connected components G_1 and G_2 of G . It is not possible that G_1 and G_2 meet at boundary points, since we assumed that G is of class \mathcal{C}^2 . Since G is convex, there exists a hyperplane T' not parallel to $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$ separating G_1 and G_2 . Let e be an orthogonal direction to T' . Defining

$$\begin{aligned} T'_\lambda &:= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^N : \langle x, e \rangle > \lambda\} \\ d' &:= \inf \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{R} : T'_\mu \cap \overline{G} = \emptyset \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda \}, \end{aligned}$$

without loss of generality we can suppose that $\overline{G_1} \cap T'_{d'} \neq \emptyset$, while $\overline{G_2} \cap T'_{d'} = \emptyset$. In the same way as we defined $\bar{\lambda}$ for the direction e_N , we can now define $\bar{\lambda}'$ for e , and

prove that G is symmetric with respect to $T'_{\bar{\lambda}}$. But this gives clearly a contradiction, since by definition $G_2 \cap \{\langle x, e \rangle \geq \bar{\lambda}'\} = \emptyset$, while $G_2 \cap \{\langle x, e \rangle < \bar{\lambda}'\} = G_2$. \square

3.1. Proof of Theorem 1.4. The proof of Theorem 1.4 follows a different sketch, being based upon the following known result (we refer to the appendix in [9] for a detailed proof).

Proposition 3.6. *Let $u : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous and such that u has a limit when $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *u is radially symmetric and radially non-increasing with respect to a point of \mathbb{R}^N ;*
- (ii) *for every half-space H of \mathbb{R}^N we have that either $u(x) \geq u(R_H(x))$ in H , or $u(x) \leq u(R_H(x))$ in H , where R_H denotes the reflection with respect to the boundary ∂H .*

Hence, to prove the radial symmetry of u we aim at showing that condition (ii) in Proposition 3.6 is satisfied.

Let us consider at first all the half-space H such that ∂H is orthogonal to the e_N direction. Using the notation introduced at the beginning of this section, and recalling the definition (16) of c_λ , we see that $c_\lambda \geq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N for every λ . Thus, it is not difficult to adapt the proof of Lemma 3.2, using the fact that for $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$ we have $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in $H_\lambda \setminus \Sigma_\lambda$, to deduce that

$$(28) \quad \text{for every } \lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}, \text{ it results that } w_\lambda \geq 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\lambda.$$

On the contrary, we point out that now we cannot immediately conclude that $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, since in the proof of Lemma 3.3 we have used both the assumptions $\alpha < 0$ and $u < a$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \bar{G}$. Nevertheless, we can prove that

$$(29) \quad w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0 \text{ in } H_{\bar{\lambda}},$$

arguing exactly as in the conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.3.

This line of reasoning can be used for all the direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$. To be more explicit, we introduce the following notation: for a direction e and a real number λ , we set

$$\begin{aligned} T_{e,\lambda} &:= \{\langle x, e \rangle = \lambda\} \\ H_{e,\lambda} &:= \{\langle x, e \rangle > \lambda\} \\ R_{e,\lambda} &:= \text{reflection with respect to the hyperplane } T_{e,\lambda} \\ \Sigma_{e,\lambda} &:= (\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{R_{e,\lambda}(G)}) \cap H_{e,\lambda} \\ \bar{\lambda}(e) &:= \text{critical position for the direction } e \\ x^{e,\lambda} &:= x + (2\lambda - \langle x, e \rangle)e = R_{e,\lambda}(x) \\ w_{e,\lambda}(x) &:= u(x^{\lambda,e}) - u(x). \end{aligned}$$

As in (28) and (29), for every $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ there hold

$$\text{for every } \lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}(e), \text{ it results that } w_{e,\lambda} \geq 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_{e,\lambda},$$

and

$$w_{e,\bar{\lambda}(e)} \equiv 0 \text{ in } H_{e,\bar{\lambda}(e)}.$$

We show that this implies that condition (ii) in Proposition 3.6. The following lemma has been implicitly used in the proof of Theorem 5.1 in [9]; here we prefer to include a detailed proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, and let us assume that for $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}(e)$ it results $w_{e,\lambda} \geq 0$ in $H_{e,\lambda}$, and $w_{e,\bar{\lambda}(e)} \equiv 0$ in $H_{e,\bar{\lambda}(e)}$. Then*

either $w_\mu \geq 0$ in $H_{e,\mu}$, or $w_\mu \leq 0$ in $H_{e,\mu}$, for every $\mu \in \mathbb{R}$.

Notice that in principle $\bar{\lambda}(e) \neq -\bar{\lambda}(-e)$, and hence the result is not immediate.

Proof. Only to fix our minds, we consider $e = e_N$, and for the sake of simplicity we omit the dependence on e_N in the notation previously introduced. For $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$ there is nothing to prove. Let $\lambda < \bar{\lambda}$. We fix $\mu = 2\bar{\lambda} - \lambda$, so that $\bar{\lambda}$ is the medium point between λ and μ . In this way we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_\lambda(x', x_N) &= u(x', 2\lambda - x_N) - u(x', x_N) = u(x', 2(2\bar{\lambda} - \mu) - x_N) - u(x', x_N) \\ &= u(x', 2\bar{\lambda} - (2\mu + x_N - 2\bar{\lambda})) - u(x', x_N) \\ &= u(x', 2\mu + x_N - 2\bar{\lambda}) - u(x', x_N) \\ &= u(x', 2\mu - (2\bar{\lambda} - x_N)) - u(x', 2\bar{\lambda} - x_N) \\ &= w_\mu(x', 2\bar{\lambda} - x_N), \end{aligned}$$

where we used the fact that $u(x^{\bar{\lambda}}) = u(x)$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$. Now it is sufficient to observe that if $x \in H_\lambda$, then

$$2\bar{\lambda} - x_N < 2\bar{\lambda} - \lambda = \mu,$$

that is, $(x', 2\bar{\lambda} - x_N) \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{H_\mu}$. Therefore, using the fact that $w_\mu \geq 0$ in H_μ and is anti-symmetric, we conclude that $w_\lambda \leq 0$ in H_λ for every $\lambda < \bar{\lambda}$. \square

The result in Lemma 3.7 means that for every $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ we have that either $u(x) \geq u(x^{e,\lambda})$ in $H_{e,\lambda}$, or else $u(x) \leq u(x^{e,\lambda})$ in $H_{e,\lambda}$. Since the $H_{e,\lambda}$ are all the possible half-spaces of \mathbb{R}^N , by Proposition 3.6 we infer that u is radially symmetric and radially non-increasing with respect to some point of \mathbb{R}^N . This still does not prove that G is radially symmetric, but it is sufficient to ensure that $\{u < a\}$ is the complement of a ball B or a certain radius ρ . Up to a translation, it is not restrictive to assume that the centre of B is the origin. To complete the proof of Theorem 1.4, we have to show that $B = G$.

Before, we point out that since u is radial and non-constant, if $w_{e,\lambda} \equiv 0$ in $H_{e,\lambda}$, then necessarily $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}(e) = 0$. Indeed, if this were not true, then there exists $x \in R_{e,\lambda}(\overline{B}) \setminus \overline{B} \neq \emptyset$, and for any such x we have

$$0 = w_{e,\lambda}(x) = u(x^{e,\lambda}) - u(x) = a - u(x) > 0,$$

a contradiction. Therefore, the strong maximum principle together with (28) imply that $w_{e,\lambda} > 0$ in $\Sigma_{e,\lambda}$ for every $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ and $\lambda > 0$, which in particular proves the radial strict monotonicity of u outside \overline{B} .

Now we show that $B = G$. We argue by contradiction, noting that there are two possibilities: either $\overline{B} \setminus \overline{G} \cap \partial\{u < a\} \neq \emptyset$, or the intersection is empty, which means that G is an annular region surrounding $(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}) \setminus \{u < a\}$.

If the latter alternative takes place, then there exists $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ and $\lambda > 0$ such that $\overline{G} \cap H_{e,\lambda}$ is not convex. This is in contradiction with Lemma 3.1.

It remains to show that also $\overline{B} \setminus \overline{G} \cap \partial\{u < a\} \neq \emptyset$ cannot occur. To this aim, we observe that in such a situation there exists a direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, a small interval $[\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$ with $\lambda_1 > 0$, and a small ball $A \subset B \setminus \overline{G}$, such that $\overline{A} \cap T_{e,\lambda} \neq \emptyset$ while $\overline{G} \cap T_{e,\lambda} \neq \emptyset$ for every $\lambda \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_2]$. Let $(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)/2 < \lambda < \lambda_2$. Then the reflection $R_{e,\lambda}(A \cap H_{e,\lambda}) \subset A$, and hence therein we have $w_{e,\lambda}(x) = 0$. But on the other hand, since $A \cap H_{e,\lambda} \subset \Sigma_\lambda$, we have also that by the strong maximum principle

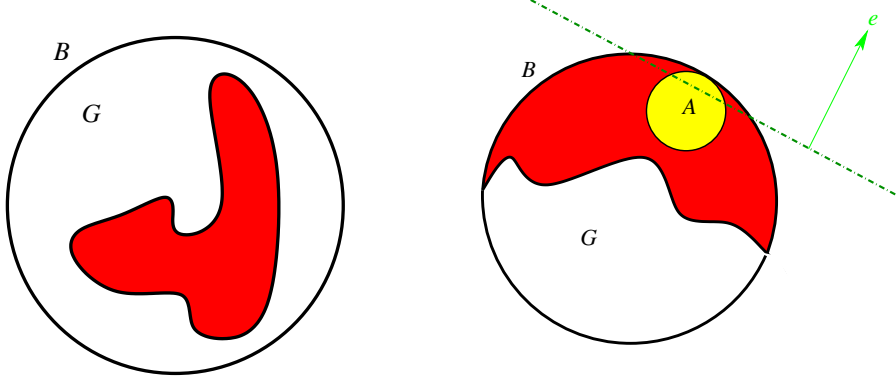


FIGURE 3. On the left, the case $\overline{B \setminus \overline{G}} \cap \partial\{u < a\} \neq \emptyset$; on the right, $B \setminus \overline{G} \cap \partial\{u < a\} \neq \emptyset$.

$w_{e,\lambda} > 0$ in $\Sigma_{e,\lambda}$, a contradiction (recall that the only μ such that $w_{e,\mu} \equiv 0$ in $H_{e,\mu}$ is $\mu = 0$).

In this way, we have shown that $\overline{G} = \{u = a\}$ is a ball, and the function u is radial with respect to the centre of G and radially decreasing in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$, which is the desired result.

3.2. Proof of Corollary 1.5. To show that $0 \leq u \leq a$ and $f(a) \leq 0$ imply $u < a$ in \mathbb{R}^N , we use a comparison argument, as in the local case (see [20, Corollary 1]). Let us set

$$(30) \quad c(x) := \begin{cases} -\frac{f(u(x)) - f(a)}{u(x) - a} & \text{if } u(x) < a \\ 0 & \text{if } u(x) = a. \end{cases}$$

Then, recalling that $u \leq a$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (-\Delta)^s(u - a) + c^+(x)(u - a) &\leq (-\Delta)^s(u - a) + c(x)(u - a) \\ &= (-\Delta)^s u - (f(u) - f(a)) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$. We claim that this implies $u < a$ in $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$. Indeed, if this were not true that there would exist a point $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ for u with $u(\bar{x}) = a$. But then $(-\Delta)^s u(\bar{x}) \leq 0$, in contradiction with the fact that

$$(-\Delta)^s u(\bar{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(\bar{x}) - u(y)}{|\bar{x} - y|^{N+2s}} dy > 0;$$

here the strict inequality holds since $u \leq a$ in \mathbb{R}^N , and $u < a$ in a set of positive measure by the boundary condition $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$.

Now it remains to show that $\alpha_i < 0$ for every i . This is a direct consequence of the Hopf's lemma for non-negative supersolutions proved in [9], Proposition 3.3 plus Remark 3.5 therein. Indeed, we have already checked that for $c \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ defined in (30), it results that

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s(a - u) + c(x)(a - u) \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G} \\ a - u \geq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N. \end{cases}$$

This implies $(\partial_\nu)_s(a - u) > 0$ on ∂G , that is $(\partial_\nu)_s u < 0$ on ∂G , where ν denotes the unit normal vector to ∂G directed inwards $\mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$.

3.3. Proof of Corollary 1.6. If there exists $x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$ such that $u(x) > a$, then by the boundary conditions u has an interior maximum point $\bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{G}$. Therefore

$$(-\Delta)^s u(\bar{x}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u(\bar{x}) - u(y)}{|\bar{x} - y|^{N+2s}} dy \geq 0.$$

Since $f(u) \leq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N , this forces $(-\Delta)^s u(\bar{x}) = 0$, and in turn $u(x) = u(\bar{x}) = a$ for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^N$, in contradiction with the fact that $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$.

4. OVERDETERMINED PROBLEMS IN ANNULAR SETS

The strategy of the proof of Theorem 1.7 is similar to that of Theorem 1.3. We apply the moving planes method to show that for any direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ there exists $\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda}(e)$ such that both the sets G and Ω , and the solution u , are symmetric with respect to the hyperplane $T_{e, \bar{\lambda}(e)}$. We fix at first $e = e_N$ and, for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we let $T_\lambda, H_\lambda, x^\lambda, \dots$ be defined as in (12). We only modify the definitions of Σ_λ in the following way:

$$\Sigma_\lambda := (\Omega \cap H_\lambda) \setminus \overline{G^\lambda}.$$

Furthermore, instead of d and $\bar{\lambda}$ we define

$$d_G := \inf\{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : T_\mu \cap \overline{G} = \emptyset \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda\}$$

$$d_\Omega := \inf\{\lambda \in \mathbb{R} : T_\mu \cap \overline{\Omega} = \emptyset \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda\}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_G := \inf \left\{ \lambda \leq d_G \mid \begin{array}{l} (\overline{G} \cap H_\mu)^\mu \subset G \cap H_\mu^\mu \text{ with strict inclusion, and} \\ \langle \nu(x), e_N \rangle > 0 \text{ for every } x \in T_\mu \cap \partial G, \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{\lambda}_\Omega := \inf \left\{ \lambda \leq d_\Omega \mid \begin{array}{l} (\overline{\Omega} \cap H_\mu)^\mu \subset \Omega \cap H_\mu^\mu \text{ with strict inclusion, and} \\ \langle \nu(x), e_N \rangle > 0 \text{ for every } x \in T_\mu \cap \partial \Omega, \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\bar{\lambda} := \max\{\bar{\lambda}_G, \bar{\lambda}_\Omega\}.$$

Note that $\bar{\lambda}_G$ and $\bar{\lambda}_\Omega$ are the critical positions for G and Ω , respectively, and $\bar{\lambda}$ can be considered as a critical position for $\Omega \setminus \overline{G}$. As in the previous section, we start with a simple geometric observation.

Lemma 4.1. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) for $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}_G$, the set $\overline{G} \cap H_\lambda$ is convex in the e_N direction;
- (ii) for $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}_\Omega$, the set $\overline{\Omega} \cap H_\lambda$ is convex in the e_N direction.

The proof is analogue to that of Lemma 3.1, and thus is omitted.

For $w_\lambda(x) := u(x^\lambda) - u(x)$, we have that

$$(-\Delta)^s w_\lambda + c_\lambda(x)w_\lambda = 0 \quad \text{in } \Sigma_\lambda,$$

exactly as in the previous section (we refer to (16) for the definition of c_λ). In the first part of the proof, we aim at showing that the set Λ defined by

$$\Lambda := \{\lambda \in (\bar{\lambda}, d_\Omega) : w_\mu \geq 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\mu \text{ for every } \mu \geq \lambda\}$$

coincides with the interval $(\bar{\lambda}, d_\Omega)$, that $w_\lambda > 0$ for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, and that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Since we are not assuming that f is monotone (not even for small value of its argument), the argument in Lemma 3.2 does not work. Nevertheless, we can take advantage of the boundedness of Ω to apply the maximum principle in domain of small measure.

Lemma 4.2. *There exists $\sigma > 0$ such that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda \in (d_\Omega - \sigma, d_\Omega)$.*

Proof. Since f is Lipschitz continuous and u is bounded, there exists $c_\infty > 0$ independent of λ such that $\|c_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq c_\infty$. Then, it is well defined, and independent

on λ , the value $\delta = \delta(N, s, c_\infty)$ as in Proposition 2.3. For λ a little smaller than $d_{\Omega'}$, the measure of Σ_λ is smaller than δ , and the function w_λ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s w_\lambda + c_\lambda(x)w_\lambda = 0 & \text{in } \Sigma_\lambda \\ w_\lambda(x) = -w_\lambda(x^\lambda) \\ w_\lambda \geq 0 & \text{in } H_\lambda \setminus \Sigma_\lambda. \end{cases}$$

As a consequence, by Proposition 2.3 we deduce that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ . \square

This means that the hyperplane T_λ moves and reaches a position $\mu = \inf \Lambda < d_\Omega$. We aim at showing that $\mu = \bar{\lambda}$. This is the object of the next two lemmas.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$. If $w_\lambda(x) = 0$ for $x \in \Sigma_\lambda$, then both G and Ω are symmetric with respect to T_λ . In particular, if $\lambda > \bar{\lambda}$, then $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ implies $w_\lambda > 0$ therein.*

Proof. By the strong maximum principle, if $w_\lambda(x) = 0$ for $x \in \Sigma_\lambda$, then $w_\lambda \equiv 0$ in H_λ . As in the proof of Lemma 3.3, this implies that G is symmetric with respect to T_λ , that is, $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_G$. It remains to show that λ is also equal to $\bar{\lambda}_\Omega$, and Ω is symmetric with respect to T_λ . To this aim, we observe that if this is not the case, then

$$F := (\bar{\Omega} \cap H_\lambda^\lambda) \setminus (\bar{\Omega} \cap H_\lambda)^\lambda \neq \emptyset.$$

Therefore, if $x \in F^\lambda \subset H_\lambda$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^\lambda \in F \subset \bar{\Omega} &\implies u(x^\lambda) > 0 \\ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \bar{\Omega} &\implies u(x) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

and hence $w_\lambda(x) > 0$, a contradiction. Then also Ω is symmetric with respect to T_λ , which forces $\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_\Omega$. \square

Lemma 4.4. *There holds $\Lambda = (\bar{\lambda}, d_\Omega)$.*

Proof. By contradiction, suppose that $\mu = \inf \Lambda > \bar{\lambda}$. Differently from the previous section, we use the again maximum principle in sets of small measure. Let δ as in Proposition 2.3 (we have already observed in the proof of Lemma 4.2 that δ can be chosen independently of λ). By Lemma 4.3, $w_\mu > 0$ in Σ_μ . Thus, there exists a compact set $K \Subset \Sigma_\mu$ such that

$$|\Sigma_\mu \setminus K| < \delta/2 \quad \text{and} \quad w_\mu \geq C > 0 \text{ in } K,$$

where we have used the boundedness of Σ_μ . Furthermore, observing that by continuity $\Sigma_\lambda \rightarrow \Sigma_\mu$ as $\lambda \rightarrow \mu$, we can suppose that $K \Subset \Sigma_\lambda$ provided $|\lambda - \mu| < \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$ sufficiently small. If necessary replacing ε with a smaller quantity, by continuity again it follows that

$$|\Sigma_\lambda \setminus K| < \delta \quad \text{and} \quad w_\lambda \geq \frac{C}{2} \text{ in } K$$

whenever $|\lambda - \mu| < \varepsilon$. For such values of λ , in the remaining part $\tilde{\Sigma}_\lambda = \Sigma_\lambda \setminus K$ we have

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s w_\lambda + c_\lambda w_\lambda = 0 & \text{in } \tilde{\Sigma}_\lambda \\ w_\lambda(x) = -w_\lambda(x^\lambda) \\ w_\lambda \geq 0 & \text{in } H_\lambda \setminus \tilde{\Sigma}_\lambda, \end{cases}$$

which means that we are in position to apply Proposition 2.3, deducing that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in H_λ . In particular, for $\mu - \varepsilon < \lambda \leq \mu$ we obtain $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ thanks to Lemma 4.3, in contradiction with the minimality of μ . \square

Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.7. We proved in Lemma 4.4 that $\Lambda = (\bar{\lambda}, d_\Omega)$. Hence, by Lemma 4.3, to obtain the symmetry of G and of Ω , it is sufficient to check that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$ in $H_{\bar{\lambda}}$. As in the proof of Theorem 1.3, we argue by contradiction assuming that $w_{\bar{\lambda}} > 0$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Note that the critical position $\bar{\lambda}$ can be reached for four possible reasons: internal tangency for G , internal tangency for Ω , orthogonality condition for G , orthogonality condition for Ω . In all such cases we can reach a contradiction exactly as in the conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.3. This proves that both Ω and G are symmetric with respect to $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$, and by Lemma 4.1, they are also convex in the e_N direction. If Ω has several two connected components Ω_1 and Ω_2 , then by convexity the only possibility is that Ω_1 and Ω_2 are aligned along $T_{\bar{\lambda}}$. But in this case we can obtain a contradiction as in the conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.3. On G we can argue exactly in the same way. \square

4.1. Proof of Theorem 1.8. The proof differs only for some details from that of Theorem 1.4, and thus it is only sketched. First of all, by monotonicity $c_\lambda \geq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^N for every λ , and hence by Proposition 3.1 in [9] (weak maximum principle for anti-symmetric functions) we have that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda \geq \bar{\lambda}$. Moreover, as in the conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.7, $w_{\bar{\lambda}} \equiv 0$ in $H_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Repeating the same argument for any direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$, we deduce by Proposition 3.6 that u is radially symmetric and radially non-increasing in \mathbb{R}^N , which implies that $\{u = a\} = B_1$ and $\{u > 0\} = B_2$ are concentric balls, and $B_1 \subset B_2$. By monotonicity, $G \subset B_1$ and $B_2 \subset \Omega$. Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 1.4, we deduce that $G = B_1$ and $\Omega = B_2$.

5. RADIAL SYMMETRY

5.1. Proof of Theorem 1.10. We briefly describe how the proof of Theorem 1.3 can be adapted to obtain Theorem 1.10. Without loss of generality, we suppose that x_0 , the centre of the cavity, is 0. Using the same notation introduced in Section 3, see (12), we observe that for any direction $e \in \mathbb{S}^{N-1}$ the critical position $\bar{\lambda}(e)$ is reached for $\lambda = 0$. Let us fix $e = e_N$, and let us introduce

$$\Lambda := \{\lambda \geq 0 : w_\mu \geq 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\mu \text{ for every } \mu \geq \lambda\}.$$

We aim at proving that $\Lambda = (0, +\infty)$, and that $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda > 0$. Once that this is proved, we can repeat the argument with $e = -e_N$. Since the critical position for e_N and $-e_N$ is the same, we have

$$T_{e_N, \bar{\lambda}(e_N)} = T_{-e_N, \bar{\lambda}(-e_N)} = \{x_N = 0\},$$

from which we infer that u is symmetric with respect to $\{x_N = 0\}$, and strictly decreasing in the x_N variable outside $B_\rho(0)$. Symmetry and monotonicity in all the other directions can be obtained in the same way.

As in Lemma 3.2, we can show that $\Lambda \neq \emptyset$. Once that this is done, as in Lemmas 3.3 and 3.5, we can show that $\Lambda = (0, +\infty)$. This completes the proof. Notice that assumption 6 is used in Lemma 3.5, case 3).

Remark 9. When Ω is bounded, by using the method in Section 4, we see that the conclusion of Theorem 1.10 remains true if we assume that only one between Ω and G is a ball, and prescribe constant s -Neumann boundary condition on the other component. For the same result in the local case, we refer to [27, Theorem 5].

5.2. Proof of Theorem 1.12. Without loss of generality, we suppose that $x_0 = 0$. Using the same notation introduced in Section 3, we fix $e = e_N$ and observe that

$$\Sigma_\lambda = H_\lambda \setminus \{(0', 2\lambda)\} \quad \forall \lambda > 0,$$

and $\bar{\lambda} = 0$ is the critical position for the hyperplane T_λ . We slightly modify the definition of Λ in the following way:

$$\Lambda := \{\lambda > 0 : w_\mu > 0 \text{ in } \Sigma_\mu \text{ for every } \mu > \lambda\},$$

where we recall that $w_\lambda(x) = u(x^\lambda) - u(x)$ satisfies the equation

$$(-\Delta)^s w_\lambda + c_\lambda(x)w_\lambda = 0 \quad \text{in } \Sigma_\lambda,$$

and c_λ has been defined in (16). We aim at showing that $\Lambda = (0, +\infty)$. This is the object of the next three lemmas.

Lemma 5.1. *There exists $R > 0$ sufficiently large such that $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ for every $\lambda > R$.*

Proof. Exactly as in Lemma 3.2, it is possible to show that $w_\lambda \geq 0$ in Σ_λ . By the strong maximum principle, Proposition 2.1, either $w_\lambda > 0$ in Σ_λ or $w_\lambda \equiv 0$ in H_λ . If $w_\lambda \equiv 0$ in H_λ , then $u(0^\lambda) = u(0', 2\lambda) = a$. On the other hand, since $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$ we have that for λ very large $u(x) \leq a/2$ in the whole half-space H_λ , a contradiction. \square

Thus, the quantity $\mu := \inf \Lambda \geq 0$ is a real number.

Lemma 5.2. *The function u is monotone strictly decreasing in x_N in the half-space $\{x_N > \mu\}$.*

Proof. Let $y, z \in \{x_N > \mu\}$ with $y_N < z_N$. We aim at showing that $u(y) > u(z)$. For $\lambda := (y_N + z_N)/2$, we claim that $z \in \Sigma_\lambda$. Once that this is shown, the desired conclusion simply follows by the fact that

$$u(y) - u(z) = w_\lambda(z) > 0,$$

as $\lambda > \mu$. Since $z_N > \lambda$, if $z \notin \Sigma_\lambda$, then necessarily $z = 0^\lambda$. This means that $y = 0$, in contradiction with the fact that $y_N > \mu \geq 0$. \square

We are ready to complete the proof of Theorem 1.12 by showing that $\mu = 0$.

Lemma 5.3. *It holds $\Lambda = (0, +\infty)$.*

Proof. By contradiction, let $\mu > 0$. At first, by continuity $w_\mu \geq 0$ in Σ_μ . Thus, by the strong maximum principle we have that either $w_\mu > 0$ in Σ_μ , or $w_\mu \equiv 0$ in H_μ . To rule out the latter alternative, we observe that having assumed $\mu > 0$, we obtain $u(0', 2\mu) = a$. Thanks to the previous lemma, we infer that $u(0', x_N) > a$ whenever $x_N \in (\mu, 2\mu)$, in contradiction with the maximality of a .

Thus, it remains to reach a contradiction when $w_\mu > 0$ in Σ_μ . By the definition of \inf , there exist sequences $0 < \lambda_k < \mu$ and $x_k \in \Sigma_{\lambda_k}$ such that $\lambda_k \rightarrow \mu$ and $w_{\lambda_k}(x_k) < 0$. Since $w_{\lambda_k} \geq 0$ in $\partial\Sigma_{\lambda_k}$ and tends to 0 as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$, it is not restrictive to assume that x_k is an interior minimum points for w_{λ_k} in Σ_{λ_k} . If $|x_k| \rightarrow +\infty$, we obtain a contradiction as in Lemma 3.2. Hence, up to a subsequence $x_k \rightarrow \bar{x} \in \bar{\Sigma}_\mu$. Notice that by uniform convergence $w_\mu(\bar{x}) = 0$, which forces $\bar{x} \in \partial\Sigma_\mu$. If $\bar{x} = (0', 2\mu)$, this means that $u(0', 2\mu) = a$, and by Lemma 5.2 we obtain a contradiction with the fact that $u \leq a$ in \mathbb{R}^N . Therefore $\bar{x} \in T_\mu$. This means that all the points x_k , and also \bar{x} , are interior points for the anti-symmetric functions w_{λ_k} and w_μ in the sets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}^N \setminus (\{0\} \cup \{(0', 2\lambda_k)\}) &= \Sigma_{\lambda_k} \cup T_{\lambda_k} \cup \Sigma_{\lambda_k}^{\lambda_k} \\ \mathbb{R}^N \setminus (\{0\} \cup \{(0', 2\mu)\}) &= \Sigma_\mu \cup T_\mu \cup \Sigma_\mu^\mu, \end{aligned}$$

respectively. As a consequence, we can argue as in case 1) of the proof of Lemma 3.5, deducing that for some $\rho, \gamma > 0$ the sequence $\{w_k\}$ is uniformly bounded in $\mathcal{C}^{1,\gamma}(\overline{B_\rho(\bar{x})})$. This entails \mathcal{C}^1 convergence in $B_\rho(\bar{x})$, and by minimality $\nabla w_\mu(\bar{x}) = 0$, in contradiction with Proposition 2.2. \square

6. EXISTENCE RESULTS

This section is devoted to the proof of the existence of a solution to

$$(31) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = f(u) & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_1} \\ u = a & \text{in } \overline{B_1}, \end{cases}$$

satisfying all the assumptions of Theorem 1.4. To this aim, we recall that the critical exponent for the embedding $H^s(\mathbb{R}^N) \hookrightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is defined as $2_s^* := 2N/N - 2s$. Let \mathcal{R}^s be the space of functions in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ that are u radial and radially decreasing with respect to the origin. We point out that, if $u \in \mathcal{R}^s$, the decay estimate

$$(32) \quad |u(x)| \leq C \|u\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^N)} |x|^{-N/2} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

holds (see e.g. Lemma 2.4 in [8] for a simple proof), and this ensures that $u(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$. Moreover, it is known¹ that \mathcal{R}^s compactly embeds into $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)$ for every $2 < p < 2_s^*$.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $f(t) := g(t) - t$ for some $g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continuous, odd, and such that*

$$(33) \quad g(t)t \leq 0 \quad \text{for every } t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Then there exists a radially symmetric and radially decreasing solution $u \in C^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ of problem (31), satisfying the additional condition $0 \leq u \leq a$ in \mathbb{R}^N .

Proof. We denote $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_1}$, and set

$$X := \{u \in H^s(\Omega) : u = a \text{ a.e. in } B_1\}.$$

Let $J : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$J(u) := \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} \frac{(u(x) - u(y))^2}{|x - y|^{N-2s}} dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 - \int_{\Omega} G(u),$$

where G denotes a primitive of g . It is not difficult to check that if $u \in X$ is a minimizer for J , then u solves (31), and hence in the following we aim at proving the existence of such a minimizer. Let $c := \inf_X J$. Since $G \leq 0$ by assumption (33), we have that

$$J(u) \geq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2N}} \frac{(u(x) - u(y))^2}{|x - y|^{N-2s}} dx dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega} u^2 = \frac{1}{2} \|u\|_{H^s(\Omega)}^2,$$

which implies that J is coercive on $H^s(\Omega)$. Let $\{u_n\}$ be a minimizing sequence for c . Since g is odd we can suppose that $u_n \geq 0$ for every n (recall that, if $u \in H^s(\Omega)$, also $|u| \in H^s(\Omega)$), and thanks to the fractional Polya-Szego inequality (see [15]) it is not restrictive to assume that each u_n is radially symmetric and radially non-increasing with respect to 0. Thus $\{u_n\}$ is a bounded sequence in \mathcal{R}^s , so that by compactness we can extract a subsequence of $\{u_n\}$ (still denoted $\{u_n\}$), and find a function $u \in \mathcal{R}^s$, such that $u_n \rightarrow u$ weakly in $H^s(\Omega)$ and a.e. in \mathbb{R}^N . Notice that $u \in X$. Now by weak lower semi-continuity we infer

$$c \leq J(u) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} J(u_n) = c,$$

¹The details of the easy proof of this compactness statement can be obtained as follows. Given a bounded family F in \mathcal{R}^s and fixed $\epsilon > 0$, we find an ϵ -net for F . That is, first we use (32) to say that for any $u \in F$, we have that $\|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_R)} < \epsilon/2$ if R is chosen suitably large (in dependence of ϵ). Then we use local compact embeddings (see e.g. Corollary 7.2 in [7]) for the compactness in $L^p(B_R)$: accordingly, we find $h_1, \dots, h_M \in L^p(B_R)$ such that for any $u \in F$ there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ such that $\|u - h_i\|_{L^p(B_R)} < \epsilon/2$ (of course M may also depend on ϵ). We extend h_i as zero outside B_R , and we found an ϵ -net since in this way $\|u - h_i\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N)} \leq \|u - h_i\|_{L^p(B_R)} + \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_R)} < \epsilon$. This shows the compactness that we need. For a more general and comprehensive treatment of this topic, we refer to [14] and Theorem 7.1 in [6].

namely u is a minimizer for c , and hence a solution of (31). By convergence, it is radially symmetric and radially non-increasing with respect to 0, and is nonnegative. Moreover,

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s u = g(u) - u \leq 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \overline{B_1} \\ u \leq a & \text{in } \overline{B_1} \\ u(x) \rightarrow 0 & \text{as } |x| \rightarrow +\infty, \end{cases}$$

which, as in the proof of Corollary 1.6, implies $u \leq a$ in \mathbb{R}^N . Finally, by Theorem A.1 it results $u \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$. \square

APPENDIX A. REGULARITY OF WEAK SOLUTIONS IN UNBOUNDED DOMAINS

In this section we discuss the regularity of weak solutions of

$$(34) \quad \begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s w = g & \text{in } \Omega \\ w = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega, \end{cases}$$

where Ω is an arbitrary open set of \mathbb{R}^N , neither necessarily bounded, nor necessarily connected. When Ω is bounded domain, the regularity of weak solutions has been studied in [22, 25], and in what follows we show how to adapt the arguments therein to deal with the general case considered here. Notice that if u is a bounded solution of the first two equations in (3), then the difference $w = a - u$ solves a problem of type (34).

Theorem A.1. *Let Ω be an arbitrary open set of class $\mathcal{C}^{1,1}$, and let $g \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$. If $w \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ is a bounded weak solution of (34), then $w \in \mathcal{C}^s(\mathbb{R}^N) \cap \mathcal{C}^{1,\sigma}(\Omega)$ for some $\sigma \in (0, 1)$, and the integral representation (7) holds point-wise. Moreover, if δ denotes the distance from the boundary of Ω , then $w/\delta^s \in \mathcal{C}^{0,\gamma}(\overline{\Omega})$ for some $\gamma \in (0, 1)$.*

We recall that the definition of weak solution has been given in Section 2.

Proof. We wish to prove that w is a viscosity solution of (34), so that the regularity theory for viscosity solutions, developed in [3, 4, 21], gives the desired result.

We show that $w \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^N)$. Once that this is done, the proof can be concluded following the argument in [25, Theorem 1] or [22, Remark 2.11].

By Proposition 5 in [25], $w \in \mathcal{C}(\Omega)$, and therefore it remains to rule out the possibility that w has a discontinuity on $\partial\Omega$. To this aim, we argue by contradiction assuming that there exists a point of discontinuity $x_0 \in \partial\Omega$ for w . Let $\varphi \in H_{loc}^s(\mathbb{R}^N)$ be such that

$$\begin{cases} (-\Delta)^s \varphi \geq 1 & \text{in } B_4 \setminus B_1 \\ \varphi \equiv 0 & \text{in } \overline{B_1} \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq C(|x| - 1)^s & \text{in } B_4 \setminus B_1 \\ 1 \leq \varphi \leq C & \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus B_4 \end{cases}$$

for some $C > 0$. The existence of φ has been proved in [22, Lemma 2.6]. Since Ω satisfies an exterior sphere condition, there exists a ball $B_{\rho_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \Omega$ which is tangent to Ω in x_0 . By scaling and translating φ , we find an upper barrier for w in $B_{4\rho_0} \setminus \overline{B_{\rho_0}}$, vanishing in $\overline{B_{\rho_0}}$ (here we use the fact that both g and w are in $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$). Arguing in the same way on $-w$, we deduce that $|w| < C\delta^s$ in $\Omega \cap B_{4\rho_0}$, yielding in particular $w(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow x_0$. This implies that w is continuous in x_0 , a contradiction.

Therefore $w \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}^N)$ and, as observed, the desired regularity results follow. As far as the validity of the integral representation is concerned, we first notice that any $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N)$ weak solution is also a distributional solution, according to the definition in Section 2 in [26]. We can then apply Proposition 2.8 therein to deduce

that, in case $s > 1/2$, the exponent σ is strictly larger than $2s - 1$ (we observe that, while in [26] the result is stated in the whole space \mathbb{R}^N , the proof is local, and then can be adapted to our setting with minor changes). As a consequence, Proposition 2.4 in [26] yields the validity of the integral representation (7). \square

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NICOLA SOAVE
MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, JUSTUS-LIEBIG-UNIVERSITÄT GIESSEN,
ARNDTSTRASSE 2, 35392 GIESSEN, GERMANY,
E-mail address: nicola.soave@gmail.com, nicola.soave@math.uni-giessen.de.

ENRICO VALDINOCI
WEIESTRASS INSTITUT FÜR ANGEWANDTE ANALYSIS UND STOCHASTIK,
MOHRENSTRASSE 39, 10117 BERLIN, GERMANY,

AND

DIPARTIMENTO DI MATEMATICA, UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO,
VIA SALDINI 50, 20133 MILAN, ITALY,

AND

ISTITUTO DI MATEMATICA APPLICATA E TECNOLOGIE INFORMATICHE, CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE,
VIA FERRATA 1, 27100 PAVIA, ITALY.

E-mail address: enrico.valdinoci@wias-berlin.de