

Sobolev spaces and Poincaré inequalities on the Vicsek fractal

FABRICE BAUDOUIN* and LI CHEN†

Abstract. In this paper we prove that several natural approaches to Sobolev spaces coincide on the Vicsek fractal. More precisely, we show that the metric approach of Korevaar–Schoen, the approach by limit of discrete p -energies and the approach by limit of Sobolev spaces on cable systems all yield the same functional space with equivalent norms for $p > 1$. As a consequence we prove that the Sobolev spaces form a real interpolation scale. We also obtain L^p -Poincaré inequalities for all values of $p \geq 1$.

Sobolevin avaruudet ja Poincarén epäyhtälöt Vicsekin fraktaalilla

Tiivistelmä. Tässä työssä osoitamme, että useat luonnolliset Sobolevin avaruuden määritelmät johtavat Vicsekin fraktaalilla samaan lopputulokseen. Tarkemmin sanottuna osoitamme, kun $p > 1$, että sama funktioavaruus ja yhtäpitävä normi saadaan sekä Korevaarin ja Schoenin metrisellä määritelmällä että diskreettien p -energioiden raja-arvojen tai fraktaalien kaapeloinneilla määriteltujen Sobolevin avaruuksien avulla. Seurauksena osoitamme, että Sobolevin avaruudet muodostavat reaalisen interpolaatioskaalan. Lisäksi todistamme L^p -Poincarén epäyhtälön kaikilla $p \geq 1$.

1. Introduction

The theory of Sobolev spaces on abstract metric measure spaces has attracted a lot of attention in the last few decades and the upper gradient approach has proved to be one of the most successful approaches to develop a rich theory, see [16] and the references therein. However, due to the generic lack of rectifiable curves between points, the approach by upper gradients techniques is not relevant anymore in the context of fractals.

For fractals, the theory of Sobolev spaces can be developed from several viewpoints. A first natural approach is through the study of discrete p -energies as in Herman–Peirone–Strichartz [17], Hu–Ji–Wen [20], and more recently Cao–Gu–Qiu [7], Kigami [21, 22], and Shimizu [26]. This approach makes a crucial use of the fact that fractals can be approximated by discrete spaces in a somehow canonical way. A second natural and purely metric approach is based on the Korevaar–Schoen approach and defines Sobolev spaces as endpoints in a scale of Besov–Lipschitz spaces, see [1], [3] and [4]. Finally, a third natural approach in the context of nested fractals, is to define Sobolev spaces as the functional spaces whose traces on approximating cable systems are the Sobolev spaces of that cable system.

A first goal of this paper is to prove that those three approaches are actually equivalent and, for $p > 1$, all yield the same space $W^{1,p}$ in a popular example of

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nested fractal: the Vicsek set, see Figure 1. We achieve this goal in Theorem 2.9 below. The case $p = 1$ is discussed separately in the text, and the space $W^{1,1}$ we single out is a strict subspace of the space of BV functions that was defined in [3] in the general context of Dirichlet spaces with sub-Gaussian heat kernel estimates. We note that some parts of the proof of Theorem 2.9 make use of the notion of piecewise affine function which is specific to the Vicsek set setting. In particular, our arguments do not easily extend to the case of other nested fractals like the Sierpinski gasket and the study of this fractal is left to a later work.

We also prove the following family of Poincaré inequalities on the Vicsek set K : for $p \geq 1$, there exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{1,p}$, $x_0 \in K$ and $r > 0$ we have:

$$\int_{B(x_0, r)} \left| f(x) - \frac{1}{\mu(B(x_0, r))} \int_{B(x_0, r)} f d\mu \right|^p d\mu(x) \leq Cr^{p-1+d_h} \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(B(x_0, cr))}^p,$$

where d_h is the Hausdorff dimension of the Vicsek set. The exponent $p - 1 + d_h$ is sharp as follows from Remark 3.15. Our proof is based on the introduction of a notion of weak gradient on the Vicsek set which is similar to the notion of exterior derivative considered in [5] for cable systems (or more generally spaces of Hino index one). We note that the study of Poincaré inequalities on some nested fractals including the Vicsek set was undertaken in [4] where some stronger inequalities were proved in the range $1 \leq p \leq 2$ using heat semigroups techniques instead. The case $p > 2$ was left open in [4] and therefore the present paper settles the question of the validity of the Poincaré inequality for all the range $p \geq 1$.

The Poincaré inequalities we obtain imply that any Sobolev function $f \in W^{1,p}$, $p > 1$ satisfies a Lusin–Hölder estimate:

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq d(x, y)^{1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{d_h}{p}} (g(x) + g(y))$$

where g is a function in weak L^p . We show that the function g can not be in L^p however, unless the function f is constant. This shows in particular that the Hajlasz–Sobolev space introduced by Hu in [19] is trivial at the critical exponent α_p for the case of the Vicsek set. Therefore, in the context of fractals, the approach to Sobolev spaces due to Hajlasz [13] does not yield a satisfactory theory.

Another objective of the paper is to study the real interpolation properties of the Sobolev spaces and obtain, for the Vicsek set, an analogue of the main result of the paper by Gogatishvili–Koskela–Shanmugalingam [10]. Specifically, we prove that for every $p > 1$ and $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_p := 1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{d_h}{p}$

$$\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha = (L^p, W^{1,p})_{\alpha/\alpha_p, \infty},$$

where $\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha$ is a Besov–Lipschitz space which coincides with a heat semigroup based Besov space introduced and studied in [2], see also [11, 12, 24] for further characterizations and properties of the Besov–Lipschitz spaces. We also prove that the Sobolev spaces form, with respect to the parameter $p \geq 1$ a real interpolation scale, i.e., for $1 \leq p_1 < p < p_2 \leq +\infty$,

$$W^{1,p} = (W^{1,p_1}, W^{1,p_2})_{\theta, p}$$

where $\theta \in (0, 1)$ is such that

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1 - \theta}{p_1} + \frac{\theta}{p_2}.$$

Note that by the reiteration theorem we therefore obtain the full interpolation theory for the spaces $\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha$ including the endpoints $\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^{\alpha_p} = W^{1,p}$.

Notations:

- (1) Throughout the paper, we use the letters c, C, c_1, c_2, C_1, C_2 to denote positive constants which may vary from line to line.
- (2) For two non-negative functionals Λ_1, Λ_2 defined on a functional space $\mathcal{F}$, the notation $\Lambda_1(f) \simeq \Lambda_2(f)$ indicates that there exist two constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}$, $C_1\Lambda_1(f) \leq \Lambda_2(f) \leq C_2\Lambda_1(f)$.
- (3) For any Borel set A and any measurable function f , we write the average of f on the set A as

$$\int_A f(x) d\mu(x) := \frac{1}{\mu(A)} \int_A f(x) d\mu(x).$$

2. Preliminaries and notations

2.1. Vicsek set. Let $q_1 = (-\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2)$, $q_2 = (\sqrt{2}/2, \sqrt{2}/2)$, $q_3 = (\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2)$, and $q_4 = (-\sqrt{2}/2, -\sqrt{2}/2)$ be the 4 corners of the unit square and let $q_5 = (0, 0)$ be the center of that square. Define $\psi_i(z) = \frac{1}{3}(z - q_i) + q_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 5$. Then the Vicsek set K is the unique non-empty compact set such that

$$K = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 \psi_i(K).$$

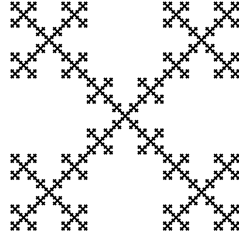


Figure 1. Vicsek set.

Denote $W = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $W_n = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}^n$ for $n \geq 1$. For any $w = \{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \in W_n$, we denote by Ψ_w the contraction mapping $\psi_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ \psi_{i_n}$ and write $K_w := \Psi_w(K)$. The set K_w is called an n -simplex.

Let $V_0 = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$. We define a sequence of sets of vertices $\{V_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ inductively by

$$V_{n+1} = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 \psi_i(V_n).$$

For any $w = \{i_1, \dots, i_n\} \in W_n$, we will denote $V_n^w = \Psi_w(V_n)$. Let then $\bar{V}_0$ be the cable system¹ with vertices $V_0 = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5\}$ and consider the sequence of cable systems $\bar{V}_n$ with vertices in V_n inductively defined as follows. The first cable system is $\bar{V}_0$ and then

$$\bar{V}_{n+1} = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 \psi_i(\bar{V}_n).$$

Note that $\bar{V}_n \subset K$ and that K is the closure of $\bigcup_{n \geq 0} \bar{V}_n$. The set

$$\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \bar{V}_n$$

¹Cable systems are also sometimes called quantum graphs or metric graphs in the literature.

is called the skeleton of K and is dense in K . Therefore we have a natural increasing sequence of Vicsek cable systems $\{\bar{V}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ whose edges have length 3^{-n} and whose set of vertices is V_n (see Figure 2). From this viewpoint, the Vicsek set K is seen as a limit of the cable systems $\{\bar{V}_n\}_{n \geq 0}$.

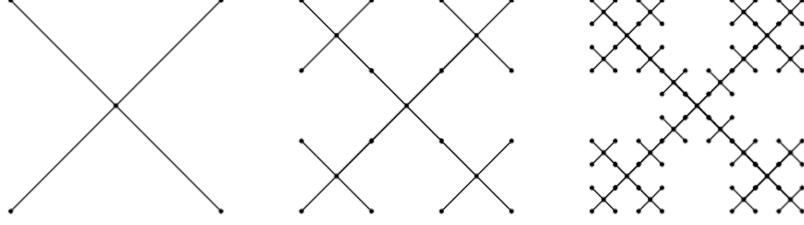


Figure 2. Vicsek cable systems $\bar{V}_0$, $\bar{V}_1$ and $\bar{V}_2$.

If u, v are adjacent vertices in $\bar{V}_n$ we will write $u \sim v$. We then denote by $\mathbf{e}(u, v)$ the edge in $\bar{V}_n$ connecting u to v . We will say that $u \leq v$ if the geodesic distance from the center $(0, 0)$ of the Vicsek set to u in $\bar{V}_n$ is less than the geodesic distance from $(0, 0)$ to v .

2.2. Geodesic distance and measures on the Vicsek set. On K we will consider the geodesic distance d . For $x, y \in \bar{V}_n$, $d(x, y)$ is defined as the length of the geodesic path between x and y and d is then extended by continuity to $K \times K$. The geodesic distance d is then bi-Lipschitz equivalent to the restriction of the Euclidean distance to K . The Hausdorff measure μ is the normalized measure on K such that $i_1, \dots, i_n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

$$\mu(\psi_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ \psi_{i_n}(K)) = 5^{-n}.$$

The Hausdorff dimension of K is then $d_h = \frac{\log 5}{\log 3}$ and the metric space (K, d) is d_h -Ahlfors regular in the sense that there exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for every $x \in K$, $r \in [0, \text{diam } K]$,

$$c r^{d_h} \leq \mu(B(x, r)) \leq C r^{d_h},$$

where $B(x, r) = \{y \in K, d(x, y) \leq r\}$ denotes the closed ball with center x and radius r and $\text{diam } K = 2$ is the diameter of K .

There is also a reference measure ν on the skeleton $\mathcal{S}$, the Lebesgue measure. It is characterized by the property that for every edge $\mathbf{e}$ in $\bar{V}_n$ connecting two neighboring vertices:

$$\nu(\mathbf{e}) = 3^{-n}.$$

The measure ν is not finite (because the skeleton has infinite length) but it is σ -finite on the σ -field generated by the $\mathbf{e}(x, y)$, $x, y \in V_n$, $x \sim y$, $n \geq 0$. The measure ν is not a Radon measure neither since the measure of any ball with positive radius is infinite. From its definition, it is also clear that ν is singular with respect to the Hausdorff measure μ since the skeleton has μ -measure zero. For further comments about this measure ν , we also refer for instance to the introduction of [9].

2.3. Korevaar–Schoen–Sobolev spaces on the Vicsek set. We now introduce the definitions of the Korevaar–Schoen–Sobolev spaces on the Vicsek set, following the previous works [3, 4]. In particular, in this paper, we will use the following notations and definitions.

Definition 2.1. Let $p > 1$. The Korevaar–Schoen–Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(K)$ is defined by

$$W^{1,p}(K) = \left\{ f \in L^p(K, \mu), \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_p}} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty \right\},$$

where $\alpha_p = 1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{d_h}{p}$. The semi-norm of $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$ is given by

$$\|f\|_{W^{1,p}(K)} := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_p}} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

and for a Borel subset $A \subset K$ we will denote

$$\|f\|_{W^{1,p}(A)}^p := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{p\alpha_p}} \int_A \int_{B(x,r) \cap A} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x).$$

Remark 2.2. It is easy to prove, see [3], that for a function $f \in L^p(K, \mu)$, if $\|f\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}^p < +\infty$ then

$$\sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^{p\alpha_p}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) < +\infty.$$

We will further prove in Corollary 4.5 that for every $p > 1$, there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for every $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$

$$\sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^{p\alpha_p}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}^p.$$

As a consequence, using the sup or limsup in the definition of $W^{1,p}(K)$ eventually yields the same space with equivalent semi-norms.

Remark 2.3. It follows from [1] that for every $p > 1$, $W^{1,p}(K) \subset C(K)$ where $C(K)$ denotes the set of continuous functions on K . More precisely, any function in $W^{1,p}(K)$ has a continuous L^p representative, so in the sequel we will look at $W^{1,p}(K)$ as a subspace of $C(K)$ when $p > 1$.

Remark 2.4. The space $W^{1,2}(K)$ is the domain of the canonical self-similar Dirichlet form on K , see [12].

Definition 2.5. For $p = \infty$, we define $W^{1,\infty}(K)$ to be the set of Lipschitz continuous functions on K equipped with the seminorm

$$\|f\|_{W^{1,\infty}(K)} = \sup_{x,y \in K, x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x,y)}.$$

When $p = 1$, the Korevaar–Schoen approach yields the space $BV(K)$ of bounded variations function on K , see Definition 5.6 and [3]. The definition of $W^{1,1}(K)$ is given below (see Definition 3.4) and is motivated from Theorem 2.9 and Section 5.5.

2.4. Discrete p -energies. Another natural approach to Sobolev spaces on fractals is by using limits of discrete p -energies, see [17] and the more recent [7, 4, 22, 26]. For $1 \leq p < +\infty$, the discrete p -energy of a function $f \in C(K)$ is defined as

$$\mathcal{E}_p^m(f) := \frac{1}{2} 3^{(p-1)m} \sum_{x,y \in V_m, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|^p.$$

For $p = +\infty$, we define

$$\mathcal{E}_\infty^m(f) := 3^m \max_{x,y \in V_m, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|.$$

Here the constant 3 is in fact the resistance scale factor of the Vicsek set K . For a subset $A \subset K$ we define for $1 \leq p < +\infty$

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,p}^m(f) := \frac{1}{2} 3^{(p-1)m} \sum_{x,y \in A \cap V_m, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|^p,$$

and

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,\infty}^m(f) := 3^m \max_{x,y \in A \cap V_m, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|.$$

The subset $A \subset K$ will be called convex if for any two points $x, y \in A \cap \mathcal{S}$ the geodesic path connecting x to y is included in $A \cap \mathcal{S}$. For instance, any ball $B(x_0, r)$ in K is convex. If A is convex, as a consequence of the basic inequalities

$$|x + y + z|^p \leq 3^{p-1}(|x|^p + |y|^p + |z|^p), \quad |x + y + z| \leq 3 \max(|x|, |y|, |z|)$$

and of the tree structure of $A \cap V_m$ we always have for $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,p}^m(f) \leq \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f), \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad m \leq n.$$

Moreover, from this fact we deduce that

$$(1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f) = \sup_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f) = \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f),$$

where the above quantities are in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{+\infty\}$.

Definition 2.6. Let $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. For any convex subset $A \subset K$ and $f \in C(K)$, we define the (possibly infinite) p -energy on A by

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f) := \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^m(f).$$

Definition 2.7. Let $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. We define

$$\mathcal{F}_p = \left\{ f \in C(K), \sup_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_p^m(f) < +\infty \right\}$$

and consider on $\mathcal{F}_p$ the seminorm

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_p} = \begin{cases} \sup_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_p^m(f)^{1/p}, & 1 \leq p < +\infty, \\ \sup_{m \geq 0} \mathcal{E}_\infty^m(f). \end{cases}$$

2.5. Piecewise affine functions. A continuous function $\Phi: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called n -piecewise affine, if there exists $n \geq 0$ such that Φ is piecewise affine on the cable system $\bar{V}_n$ (i.e. linear between the vertices of $\bar{V}_n$) and constant on any connected component of $\bar{V}_m \setminus \bar{V}_n$ for every $m > n$. Piecewise affine functions provide a large and convenient set of *test functions*. Indeed, for every $f \in C(K)$ and $n \geq 0$ define $H_n f$ to be the unique n -piecewise affine function on K that coincides with f on V_n . By the construction of $H_n f$, it is clear that for every $n \geq 0$ and $w \in W_n$, we have for every $x \in K_w$,

$$\inf_{K_w} f \leq H_n f(x) \leq \sup_{K_w} f.$$

Since $f \in C(K)$, we deduce that $H_n f$ converges to f uniformly on K . The following lemma is a useful property regarding p -energies for piecewise affine functions, see the proof of Theorem 5.8 in [4].

Lemma 2.8. *Let $\Phi: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an n -piecewise affine function. Then, for $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$, $\mathcal{E}_p^0(\Phi) \leq \dots \leq \mathcal{E}_p^n(\Phi) = \mathcal{E}_p^m(\Phi)$, where $m \geq n$, and $\mathcal{E}_p(\Phi) = \mathcal{E}_p^n(\Phi)$. In particular, $\Phi \in \mathcal{F}_p$ for every $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$.*

2.6. Characterizations of the Sobolev spaces. One of the major goals of the paper will be to prove the following theorem which follows from the combination of Theorem 3.1, Theorem 3.2, Proposition 4.1 and Proposition 4.4.

Theorem 2.9. *Let $1 < p \leq +\infty$. For $f \in C(K)$ the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$;
- (2) $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$;
- (3) *There exists (a unique) $\partial f \in L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ such that for every $n \geq 0$ and adjacent vertices $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,*

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} \partial f \, d\nu.$$

Moreover, on $W^{1,p}(K)$, one has

$$\|f\|_{W^{1,p}(K)} \simeq \|\partial f\|_{L^p(K,\nu)} = \|f\|_{\mathcal{F}_p}.$$

We will actually obtain stronger results, since the equivalence of the seminorms will be proved to be uniform over metric balls. The case $p = 1$ has to be treated separately and is covered in Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 4.4.

3. Weak gradients and Poincaré inequalities

3.1. Characterization of $\mathcal{F}_p$. We first prove the following result:

Theorem 3.1. *Let $1 < p < +\infty$. Let $f \in C(K)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$;
- (2) *There exists $g \in L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ such that for every $n \geq 0$ and for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,*

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu.$$

Moreover, if $A \subset K$ is a convex set, we have for every $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$,

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f) = \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |g|^p \, d\nu.$$

Proof. We first prove that (2) implies (1). Indeed, it follows from (2) and Hölder's inequality that for every $n \geq 0$ and every convex set $A \subset K$,

$$\begin{aligned} 3^{(p-1)n} \sum_{x,y \in V_n \cap A, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|^p &\leq 3^{(p-1)n} \sum_{x,y \in V_n \cap A, x \sim y} \left(\int_{\mathbf{e}(x,y)} |g| \, d\nu \right)^p \\ &\leq \sum_{x,y \in V_n \cap A, x \sim y} \int_{\mathbf{e}(x,y)} |g|^p \, d\nu \leq 2 \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |g|^p \, d\nu. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f) = \sup_n \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^n(f) \leq \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |g|^p \, d\nu$$

and we deduce that $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$ with $\mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f) \leq \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |g|^p \, d\nu$.

It remains to show that (1) implies (2). If Φ is a piecewise affine function, it is clear that there exists a piecewise constant function, denoted by $\partial\Phi$, such that for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,

$$\Phi(v) - \Phi(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} \partial\Phi \, d\nu.$$

Consider then $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$. For every $n \geq 0$, we define $H_n f$ to be the unique n -piecewise affine function on K that coincides with f on V_n . We have then for every convex set $A \subset K$

$$\sup_n \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |\partial(H_n f)|^p \, d\nu = \sup_n \frac{1}{2} 3^{(p-1)n} \sum_{x,y \in V_n \cap A, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)|^p < +\infty.$$

The reflexivity of $L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ and Mazur lemma imply then that there exists a convex combination of a subsequence of $\partial(H_n f)$ that converges in $L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ to some $g \in L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$. Since $H_n f$ converges uniformly to f , we have then for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu,$$

and furthermore

$$\int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |g|^p \, d\nu \leq \sup_n \int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |\partial(H_n f)|^p \, d\nu \leq \mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f). \quad \square$$

We now turn to the case $p = +\infty$.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $f \in C(K)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in W^{1,\infty}(K)$;
- (2) $f \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$;
- (3) *There exists $g \in L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ such that for every $n \geq 0$ and for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,*

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu.$$

Moreover, if $A \subset K$ is a convex set, we have for every $f \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$,

$$\sup_{x,y \in A, x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x,y)} = \mathcal{E}_{A,\infty}(f) = \|g\|_{L^\infty(A \cap \mathcal{S}, \nu)}.$$

Proof. We begin with the proof that (3) implies (1). It follows from (3) that for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$,

$$|f(u) - f(v)| \leq \|g\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)} \nu(\mathbf{e}(u,v)) = \|g\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)} d(u,v).$$

Using the tree structure of V_n and the triangle inequality, this yields that for every $u, v \in V_n$,

$$|f(u) - f(v)| \leq \|g\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)} \nu(\gamma_n(u,v)) = \|g\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)} d(u,v),$$

where $\gamma_n(u,v)$ denotes the shortest path in $\bar{V}_n$ connecting u and v . Since K is the closure of the skeleton $\mathcal{S} = \cup_n \bar{V}_n$ and f is continuous, we deduce that f is Lipschitz on K and thus in $W^{1,\infty}(K)$ with $\|f\|_{W^{1,\infty}(K)} \leq \|g\|_{L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \nu)}$.

We now prove that (1) implies (3). Let $u, v \in V_n$, $u \sim v$, $u \leq v$. If $f \in W^{1,\infty}(K)$, then its restriction to $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$ is Lipschitz continuous. Since $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$ is a compact

interval and ν induces the Lebesgue measure of that interval, we deduce from well-known real analysis results (a weak version of Rademacher theorem) that there exists a function g on $\mathbf{e}(u, v)$ which is ν essentially bounded by $\|f\|_{W^{1,\infty}(K)}$ such that

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu.$$

Using a covering of $\bar{V}_n$ by its edges, we obtain a function g defined on $\bar{V}_n$ such that for every $u, v \in V_n$, $u \sim v$, $u \leq v$

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu.$$

Using the tree structure of $\bar{V}_n$, we see that this function g is independent from n .

Since the fact that (1) implies (2) with $\mathcal{E}_\infty(f) \leq \|f\|_{W^{1,\infty}(K)}$ is obvious, we are left with the fact that (2) implies (1). We note that (2) implies that for every $x, y \in V_m$, $x \sim y$,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \mathcal{E}_\infty(f) d(x, y).$$

Using the tree structure of V_m and triangle inequality, one gets that for every $x, y \in V_m$,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \mathcal{E}_\infty(f) d(x, y).$$

Using the density of $\bigcup_m V_m$ in K and the continuity of f finishes the proof that $f \in W^{1,\infty}(K)$ with $\|f\|_{W^{1,\infty}(K)} \leq \mathcal{E}_\infty(f)$.

When $A \subset K$ is a convex set, the equality

$$\sup_{x,y \in A, x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x, y)} = \mathcal{E}_{A,\infty}(f) = \|g\|_{L^\infty(A \cap \mathcal{S}, \nu)}$$

follows by similar arguments. □

For $p = 1$ the situation is slightly different.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $f \in C(K)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in \mathcal{F}_1$;
- (2) *There exists a finite signed measure γ_f on $\mathcal{S}$ such that for every n and $u \in V_n$ $|\gamma_f|(\{u\}) = 0$ and for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,*

$$f(v) - f(u) = \gamma_f(\mathbf{e}(u, v)).$$

Moreover, if $A \subset K$ is a convex set, we have for every $f \in \mathcal{F}_1$,

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,1}(f) = |\gamma_f|(A \cap \mathcal{S}).$$

Proof. Assume (2). In that case, for any convex set $A \subset K$

$$\mathcal{E}_{A,1}^m(f) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x,y \in A \cap V_m, x \sim y} |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{x,y \in A \cap V_m, x \sim y} |\gamma_f|(\mathbf{e}(x, y)) \leq |\gamma_f|(A \cap \bar{V}_m).$$

Therefore $f \in \mathcal{F}_1$ and $\mathcal{E}_{A,1}(f) \leq |\gamma_f|(A \cap \mathcal{S})$. Assume (1) and fix $n \geq 0$, $u, v \in V_n$ be adjacent. From the triangle inequality we have for every $m \geq n$ and $x, y \in \mathbf{e}(u, v) \cap V_m$

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{e}(u,v),1}^m(f) \leq \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{e}(u,v),1}(f).$$

Similarly for every $N \geq 2$, and $x_i \in \mathbf{e}(u, v) \cap (\bigcup_{m \geq n} V_m)$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, such that $x_1 < \dots < x_N$ we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} |f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)| \leq \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{e}(u,v),1}(f).$$

By continuity of f and density of $\bigcup_{m \geq n} V_m$ in K we deduce that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-1} |f(x_{i+1}) - f(x_i)| \leq \mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{e}(u,v),1}(f).$$

holds for every $N \geq 2$, and $x_i \in \mathbf{e}(u,v)$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, such that $x_1 < \dots < x_N$. This means that the restriction of f to the edge $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$ is a continuous bounded variation function. Therefore from a classical result in real analysis, there exist two non-decreasing continuous functions f_1 and f_2 on $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$ such that $f = f_1 - f_2$ on $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$. We can then define a unique finite signed measure γ_f on $\mathbf{e}(u,v)$ such that

$$\gamma_f(\mathbf{e}(x,y)) = (f_1(y) - f_1(x)) - (f_2(y) - f_2(x)), \quad x, y \in \mathbf{e}(u,v), \quad x \leq y.$$

Note that

$$|\gamma_f|(\mathbf{e}(x,y)) = (f_1(y) - f_1(x)) + (f_2(y) - f_2(x)) = |f(x) - f(y)|.$$

and that the $|\gamma_f|$ measure of a point is zero due to the continuity of f_1 and f_2 . Using the tree structure of $\bar{V}_n$ one obtains a finite measure γ_f on $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup_n \bar{V}_n$ (and two continuous functions f_1 and f_2) such that for every $n \geq 0$ and every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,

$$f(v) - f(u) = \gamma_f(\mathbf{e}(u,v)).$$

Moreover, if $A \subset K$ is convex we have for every $m \geq 0$

$$|\gamma_f|(A \cap \bar{V}_m) \leq \mathcal{E}_{A \cap \bar{V}_m,1}(f) \leq \mathcal{E}_{A,1}(f).$$

This implies $|\gamma_f|(A \cap \mathcal{S}) \leq \mathcal{E}_{A,1}(f)$ by letting $m \rightarrow \infty$. $\square$

3.2. Weak gradients.

Definition 3.4. We define $W^{1,1}(K) \subset \mathcal{F}_1$ to be the set of $f \in C(K)$ such that there exists $g \in L^1(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ such that for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$,

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} g \, d\nu.$$

Such g is then unique and the semi-norm on $W^{1,1}(K)$ is defined by

$$\|f\|_{W^{1,1}(K)} = \int_{\mathcal{S}} |g| \, d\nu.$$

Remark 3.5. The inclusion $W^{1,1}(K) \subset \mathcal{F}_1$ is strict. Indeed, consider a continuous function $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of bounded variation which is not absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure (like the so-called devil staircase). Consider now the unique continuous function g on K such that

$$g(x, x) = f(\sqrt{2}x), \quad x \in [0, \sqrt{2}/2]$$

and such that g is, for every n , constant on any connected component of $\bar{V}_n \setminus \mathbf{e}$ where $\mathbf{e}$ is the edge $(\sqrt{2}x, \sqrt{2}x)$, $x \in [0, \sqrt{2}/2]$. Then g is in $\mathcal{F}_1$ but not $W^{1,1}(K)$.

Remark 3.6. We use the notation $W^{1,1}(K)$ because that space appears as the endpoint of the real interpolation scale $W^{1,p}(K)$, $1 < p \leq +\infty$, see Theorem 5.9.

Definition 3.7. Let $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. For $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$ if $p > 1$, and $f \in W^{1,1}(K)$ if $p = 1$, we will denote by ∂f the unique function in $L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ such that for every n and for every adjacent $u, v \in V_n$ with $u \leq v$

$$f(v) - f(u) = \int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} \partial f \, d\nu.$$

Remark 3.8. It is easy to see that if $q_5 = (0, 0)$ is the center of K and if $x \in V_m$, then for $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$

$$f(x) - f(q_5) = \int_{\gamma_m(q_5, x)} \partial f \, d\nu,$$

where we recall that $\gamma_m(q_5, x)$ is the geodesic path in $\bar{V}_m$ connecting q_5 to x .

Remark 3.9. The operator ∂ is defined modulo the orientation on $\mathcal{S}$ determined by the order $\leq$ on pair of adjacent vertices in V_m . However $|\partial f|$ is independent from the choice of orientation.

Remark 3.10. The set $\bar{V}_m$ is a cable system. As such, see for instance Section 5.1 in [5], one can see any continuous function on $\bar{V}_m$ as a finite collection of functions $(f)_{\mathbf{e} \in E_m}$ where E_m is the set of edges of $\bar{V}_m$ and $f_{\mathbf{e}}: [0, 3^{-m}] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous functions (with the appropriate boundary conditions). Then, it is easy to see that for $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$, $1 < p \leq +\infty$ (or $f \in W^{1,1}(K)$ if $p = 1$), denoting $f^m = f|_{\bar{V}_m}$, we have for all $\mathbf{e}$ in E_m , $f_{\mathbf{e}}^m \in W^{1,p}([0, 3^{-m}])$, where for an interval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$, $W^{1,p}(I)$ is the usual $(1, p)$ Sobolev space. Note then that for $p = 2$ our operator ∂ is similar to the exterior derivative considered in [5]. Thus, with the terminology of [5] one can see $L^p(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$, $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$ as the set of p -integrable one-forms on K .

Remark 3.11. Let $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. It is clear that for $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$ for $p > 1$ (or $f \in W^{1,1}(K)$ if $p = 1$) and $w \in W_m$, we have $f \circ \Psi_w \in \mathcal{F}_p$ with

$$\partial(f \circ \Psi_w) = 3^{-m}(\partial f) \circ \Psi_w.$$

Remark 3.12. For $p = 2$, $\mathcal{F}_2$ is the domain of the standard self-similar Dirichlet form $\mathcal{E}_2$ on K and from the previous result one has

$$\mathcal{E}_2(f) = \int_{\mathcal{S}} |\partial f|^2 \, d\nu, \quad f \in \mathcal{F}_2.$$

The measure ν is a minimal energy dominant measure in the sense of Hino [18].

3.3. Poincaré inequalities. In this section we prove the Poincaré inequalities using Morrey type estimates.

Theorem 3.13. (Morrey type estimate) *Let $A \subset K$ be a closed convex set. Let $1 \leq p < +\infty$. For every $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$ and $x, y \in A$*

$$|f(x) - f(y)|^p \leq d(x, y)^{p-1} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f).$$

Proof. We first assume $p > 1$. Let $x, y \in (\bigcup_n V_n) \cap A$. We can find m large enough so that $x, y \in V_m$. We have then from Hölder's inequality

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(y)| &\leq \int_{\gamma_m(x, y)} |\partial f| \, d\nu \leq d(x, y)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\gamma_m(x, y)} |\partial f|^p \, d\nu \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq d(x, y)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{A \cap \mathcal{S}} |\partial f|^p \, d\nu \right)^{1/p}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\gamma_m(x, y)$ denotes the geodesic path connecting x and y in V_m . Therefore, for every $x, y \in (\bigcup_n V_n) \cap A$

$$|f(x) - f(y)|^p \leq d(x, y)^{p-1} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f).$$

Since $\bigcup_n V_n$ is dense in K , the result follows by the continuity of f . For $p = 1$ the proof is similar by using Theorem 3.3 so the details are left to the reader. $\square$

Corollary 3.14. *Let $A \subset K$ be a closed convex set. Let $1 \leq p < +\infty$. For every $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$, and $x, y \in A$, there holds*

$$\int_A \left| f(x) - \int_A f d\mu \right|^p d\mu(x) \leq \text{diam}(A)^{p-1} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f).$$

In particular, for any ball $B(x_0, r) \subset K$

$$(2) \quad \int_{B(x_0, r)} \left| f(x) - \int_{B(x_0, r)} f d\mu \right|^p d\mu(x) \leq Cr^{p\alpha_p} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}(f).$$

Proof. Applying Hölder's inequality and Theorem 3.13, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_A |f(x) - f_A|^p d\mu(x) &\leq \frac{1}{\mu(A)^p} \int_A \left| \int_A (f(x) - f(y)) d\mu(y) \right|^p d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\mu(A)} \int_A \int_A |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \mu(A) \text{diam}(A)^{p-1} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}(f). \end{aligned}$$

The second inequality immediately follows from the d_h -Ahlfors regular property of K . $\square$

Remark 3.15. It is worth noting that the exponent $p\alpha_p$ in the Poincaré inequality (2) is sharp. Indeed, consider the 0-piecewise affine function f such that

$$f(q_2) = f(q_4) = 1, \quad f(q_1) = f(q_3) = -1$$

and $f(q_5) = 0$. Then, by symmetry, for every $r > 0$, $\int_{B(q_5, r)} f d\mu = 0$. On the other hand for every $n \geq 0$,

$$\int_{3^{-n}K} |f|^p d\mu = 5^{-n} 3^{-np} \int_K |f|^p d\mu$$

and

$$\int_{3^{-n}K \cap \mathcal{S}} |\partial f|^p d\nu = 3^{-n} \int_{\mathcal{S}} |\partial f|^p d\nu.$$

Therefore, for $r = 3^{-n}$, we have $\int_{B(q_5, r)} |f|^p d\mu \simeq r^{p\alpha_p} \int_{B(q_5, r) \cap \mathcal{S}} |\partial f|^p d\nu$ when $r \rightarrow 0$.

Proving Poincaré inequalities using discrete approximations. It is possible to give a second proof of Theorem 3.13 and thus of Corollary 3.14 using discrete approximations on V_m as in [8] and then taking the limit when $m \rightarrow \infty$. Such an approach would be natural in the context of more general nested fractals. For completeness, we sketch the argument (mostly adapted from [8]).

Let A be a closed and convex set and $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$, $1 \leq p < +\infty$. For any edge e in V_m , denote by e_+ and e_- its two vertices. Then, for $x, y \in A \cap V_m$,

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \sum_{e \in \gamma_m(x, y)} |f(e_+) - f(e_-)|,$$

where $\gamma_m(x, y)$ is the geodesic path connecting x and y in V_m . In addition, denote by $|\gamma_m(x, y)|$ the number of edges in $\bar{V}_m$ for the path $\gamma_m(x, y)$. Then we note that from the structure of the Vicsek set,

$$|\gamma_m(x, y)| = 3^m d(x, y).$$

The above estimate and Hölder's inequality give that

$$\begin{aligned}
|f(x) - f(y)| &\leq \sum_{e \in \gamma_m(x,y)} |f(e_+) - f(e_-)| \leq |\gamma_m(x,y)|^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{e \in \gamma_m(x,y)} |f(e_+) - f(e_-)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq d(x,y)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left(3^{m(1-p)} \sum_{v,w \in A \cap V_m, v \sim w} |f(v) - f(w)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&= d(x,y)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \mathcal{E}_{A,p}^m(f)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, for general $x, y \in A$, we pick sequences $x_m, y_m \in V_m$ such that $x_m \rightarrow x$ and $y_m \rightarrow y$ and let $m \rightarrow +\infty$ in the previous inequality thanks to the continuity of f .

4. Korevaar–Schoen–Sobolev and Hajłasz–Sobolev spaces

4.1. Comparison of the discrete and Korevaar–Schoen p -energies. In this section, we compare the L^p Korevaar–Schoen energy (see Definition 2.1) and the p -energy defined from the limit approximation of discrete p -energy (see Definition 2.6).

Proposition 4.1. *Let $1 < p < +\infty$. There exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for every $f \in C(K)$, $x_0 \in K$, and $r > 0$*

$$\mathcal{E}_{B(x_0,r),p}(f) \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(B(x_0,cr))}^p.$$

In particular, if $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$ then $\mathcal{E}_p(f) < +\infty$ and thus $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$.

Proof. We use a strategy found in the proof of [20, pages 108–110]. The method in that paper deals with the Sierpinski gasket, but it can be applied as well to the Vicsek set modulo appropriate modifications. For a fixed ball $B(x_0, r) \subset K$ with $r \leq 2$, let $n_0 \geq 0$ be such that $2 \cdot 3^{-n_0-1} < r \leq 2 \cdot 3^{-n_0}$. From now on we assume that $m > n_0$. Notice that for any $x, y \in V_m$ which are neighbors, there exists a unique m -simplex K_w such that $x, y \in K_w$. In this case, we also have $x, y \in V_m^w$. By the basic convexity inequality,

$$|f(x) - f(y)|^p \leq 2^{p-1} (|f(x) - f(u)|^p + |f(u) - f(y)|^p)$$

one has

$$(3) \quad |f(x) - f(y)|^p \leq \frac{2^{p-1}}{\mu(K_w)} \int_{K_w} (|f(x) - f(u)|^p + |f(u) - f(y)|^p) d\mu(u).$$

In order to estimate $\mathcal{E}_{B(x_0,r),p}^m(f)$, we denote

$$\mathcal{I}_m = \{w \in W_m : \exists x, y \in V_m^w \cap B(x_0, r) \text{ such that } x \sim y\}.$$

Observe that there exists a constant $c > 1$ ($c = 2$ will do) such that $\bigcup_{w \in \mathcal{I}_m} K_w \subset B(x_0, cr)$. By (3), one has

$$\mathcal{E}_{B(x_0,r),p}^m(f) \leq C 3^{m(p-1)} \sum_{w \in \mathcal{I}_m} \sum_{x \in V_m^w} \frac{1}{\mu(K_w)} \int_{K_w} |f(x) - f(u)|^p d\mu(u).$$

Now let $x \in V_m^w$ be fixed. There exists a sequence of sets $\{S_j\}_{j \geq 0}$ which shrinks to x and where S_j is an $(m+j)$ -simplex. Indeed, take $i_0 \in W$ such that $q_{i_0} \in V_0$ is the vertex satisfying $x = \Psi_w(q_{i_0})$. We set

$$S_0 = K_w, \quad S_1 = \Psi_w \circ \psi_{i_0}(K), \quad \dots, \quad S_j = \Psi_w \circ \underbrace{\psi_{i_0} \circ \dots \circ \psi_{i_0}}_{j \text{ times}}(K).$$

Then one observes that $x \in S_j$ for every $j \geq 0$ and that the sequence $\{S_j\}_{j \geq 0}$ shrinks to the vertex x . Now for every $u_0 := u \in S_0$, $u_j \in S_j$ for $j > 0$ and $l \geq 1$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x) - f(u)|^p &\leq 2^{p-1} (|f(x) - f(u_l)|^p + |f(u_l) - f(u)|^p) \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} |f(x) - f(u_l)|^p + \sum_{j=1}^l 2^{(p-1)(j+1)} |f(u_j) - f(u_{j-1})|^p. \end{aligned}$$

Integrating the above inequality with respect to each $u_j \in S_j$ ($0 \leq j \leq l$) and dividing by $\mu(S_0)\mu(S_1) \cdots \mu(S_l)$, we then obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\mu(K_w)} \int_{K_w} |f(x) - f(u)|^p d\mu(u) &\leq \frac{2^{p-1}}{\mu(S_l)} \int_{S_l} |f(x) - f(u_l)|^p d\mu(u_l) \\ &+ \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{2^{(p-1)(j+1)}}{\mu(S_{j-1})\mu(S_j)} \int_{S_{j-1}} \int_{S_j} |f(u_j) - f(u_{j-1})|^p d\mu(u_j) d\mu(u_{j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since f is continuous, the first term on the right hand side tends to zero as $l \rightarrow \infty$. Next we note that $\mu(S_j) = 5^{-(m+j)}$ and $d(u_j, u_{j-1}) \leq 2 \cdot 3^{-(m+j-1)}$ for any $u_{j-1} \in S_{j-1}, u_j \in S_j$, then for $1 \leq j \leq l$ there holds

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{\mu(S_{j-1})\mu(S_j)} \int_{S_{j-1}} \int_{S_j} |f(u_j) - f(u_{j-1})|^p d\mu(u_j) d\mu(u_{j-1}) \\ &\leq 5^{2m+2j-1} \int_{S_0} \int_{B(u, 2 \cdot 3^{-(m+j-1)})} |f(u) - f(v)|^p d\mu(v) d\mu(u). \end{aligned}$$

Also, one always has $S_j \subset K_w \subset B(x_0, cr)$ for any $j \geq 0$. Therefore the second term is bounded above by

$$\sum_{j=1}^l 2^{(p-1)(j+1)} 5^{2m+2j-1} \int_{K_w} \int_{B(u, 2 \cdot 3^{-(m+j-1)}) \cap B(x_0, cr)} |f(u) - f(v)|^p d\mu(v) d\mu(u).$$

Summing up the integral above over all $w \in \mathcal{I}_m$ and letting $l \rightarrow \infty$, we have then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}^m(f) &\leq C 3^{m(p-1)} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{(p-1)(j+1)} 5^{2m+2j-1} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{B(x_0, cr)} \int_{B(u, 2 \cdot 3^{-(m+j-1)}) \cap B(x_0, cr)} |f(u) - f(v)|^p d\mu(v) d\mu(u) \\ &\leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{(p-1)(j+1)} 3^{-(p-1)(j-1)} \frac{1}{3^{-(m+j-1)(p\alpha_p + d_h)}} \\ &\quad \cdot \int_{B(x_0, cr)} \int_{B(u, 2 \cdot 3^{-(m+j-1)}) \cap B(x_0, cr)} |f(u) - f(v)|^p d\mu(v) d\mu(u) \\ &\leq C \sup_{\rho \in (0, 2 \cdot 3^{-m})} \frac{1}{\rho^{p\alpha_p + d_h}} \int_{B(x_0, cr)} \int_{B(u, \rho) \cap B(x_0, cr)} |f(u) - f(v)|^p d\mu(v) d\mu(u) \end{aligned}$$

where the second inequality follows from the fact that $p\alpha_p + d_h = p - 1 + 2d_h$. In view of (1), we thus conclude the proof by taking $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty}$. $\square$

As an immediate corollary we obtain from Corollary 3.14 the L^p -Poincaré inequality in the Korevaar-Schoen-Sobolev spaces.

Corollary 4.2. *Let $p > 1$. Then there exist constants $c, C > 0$ such that for any $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$, $x_0 \in K$ and $r > 0$ we have:*

$$\int_{B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f_{B(x_0, r)}|^p d\mu(x) \leq Cr^{p-1+d_h} \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(B(x_0, cr))}^p.$$

Remark 4.3. For the Vicsek set, L^p -Poincaré inequalities in the Korevaar–Schoen–Sobolev spaces were obtained in [4] for the range $1 \leq p \leq 2$. The inequalities in [4] are actually stronger since we used on the right hand side the functional

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{p\alpha_p}} \int_A \int_{B(x, r) \cap A} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x, r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x)$$

instead of $\|f\|_{W^{1,p}(A)}$ (which is defined using a lim sup). However, the techniques in [4] do not apply for $p \geq 2$.

For the comparison of the reverse direction, we have in fact the following stronger statement.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. There exists constants $c, C > 0$ such that for every $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$, $x_0 \in K$, and $r > 0$*

$$\sup_{R > 0} \frac{1}{R^{p\alpha_p}} \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x_0, r) \cap B(x, R)} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|^p}{\mu(B(x, R))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq C \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, cr), p}(f).$$

In particular, for $1 < p < +\infty$, $\mathcal{F}_p \subset W^{1,p}(K)$.

Proof. Without loss of generality, we take $r \leq 2$. We first assume $R \geq r/6$. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$, then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x_0, r) \cap B(x, R)} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|^p}{\mu(B(x, R))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x_0, r)} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|^p}{\mu(B(x, R))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

From Theorem 3.13, we have $|f(x) - f(y)|^p \leq Cr^{p-1} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}(f)$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x_0, r)} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|^p}{\mu(B(x, R))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) & \leq Cr^{p-1+d_h} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}(f) \\ & \leq CR^{p\alpha_p} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}(f), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(4) \quad \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x, R) \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq CR^{p\alpha_p + d_h} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, r), p}(f).$$

We then assume $0 < R \leq r/6$. Let k be the unique integer such that

$$3^{-(k+1)} < R \leq 3^{-k}.$$

Consider the covering of $B(x_0, r)$ by a collection of k -simplices $\{K_w\}_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k}$, where

$$\mathcal{A}_k := \{w \in W_k : K_w \cap B(x_0, r) \neq \emptyset\}.$$

Notice that for $x \in K_w$, we have that $B(x, R) \subset K_w^*$, where K_w^* denotes the union of K_w and all its adjacent n -simplices. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x, R) \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq \sum_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k} \int_{K_w} \int_{B(x, R) \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq \sum_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k} \int_{K_w} \int_{K_w^* \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

For any $x \in K_w$ and $y \in K_w^* \cap B(x_0, r)$, Theorem 3.13 gives

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq C 3^{-k(p-1)} \mathcal{E}_{K_w^*, p}(f).$$

We also observe the following two facts:

- There exists a constant $c > 1$ such that for any $w \in \mathcal{A}_k$, $K_w^* \subset B(x_0, cr)$;
- The family $\{K_w^*\}_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k}$ has bounded overlap property.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k} \int_{K_w} \int_{K_w^* \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C \sum_{w \in \mathcal{A}_k} \int_{K_w} \int_{K_w^* \cap B(x_0, r)} 3^{-k(p-1)} \mathcal{E}_{K_w^*, p}(f) d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C 5^{-2k} 3^{-k(p-1)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{A}_k} \mathcal{E}_{K_v^*, p}(f) \leq C R^{p-1+2d_h} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, cr), p}(f), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(5) \quad \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x, R) \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq C R^{p\alpha_p + d_h} \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, cr), p}(f).$$

We conclude from (4) and (5) that for $f \in \mathcal{F}_p$ and $R > 0$

$$\frac{1}{R^{p\alpha_p + d_h}} \int_{B(x_0, r)} \int_{B(x, R) \cap B(x_0, r)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq C \mathcal{E}_{B(x_0, cr), p}(f)$$

and the proof is finished by taking $\sup_{R>0}$ in the left side. $\square$

As a consequence of Propositions 4.1 and 4.4, we record the following estimate which will be a key ingredient in a next section regarding the real interpolation of the Besov spaces.

Corollary 4.5. *Let $1 < p < +\infty$. There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for every $f \in W^{1,p}(K)$*

$$\sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^{p\alpha_p}} \int_K \int_{B(x, r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x, r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \leq C \|f\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}^p.$$

4.2. Maximal functions and triviality of the Hajlasz–Sobolev spaces.

Let $p > 1$. For $f \in W^{1,p}(X)$ we introduce the following maximal function

$$g_f(x) := \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, r))^{1/p}} \left(\int_{B(x, r)} |\partial f|^p d\nu \right)^{1/p}.$$

As in [4] or [25] it is easy to see that for $p > 1$ the maximal function g_f is weak $L^p(K, \mu)$ bounded and that the Poincaré inequality in Corollary 3.14 implies the following Lusin–Hölder estimate:

Proposition 4.6. *Let $p > 1$. Then there exists a constant C such that for every $f \in W^{1,p}(X)$,*

$$(6) \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \leq C d(x, y)^{\alpha_p} (g_f(x) + g_f(y)).$$

Remark 4.7. It is interesting to note that the estimate (6) implies (and is therefore equivalent to) the Poincaré inequality on balls in Corollary 3.14. This can be proved as in the proof of Lemma 5.15 in [15]. We thank an anonymous referee for this remark.

The following proposition shows that the maximal function g_f can not be in $L^p(X, \mu)$ unless f is constant.

Proposition 4.8. *Let $p > 1$. Let $f \in C(K)$. If there exists $g \in L^p(K, \mu)$ such that μ -almost everywhere*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq d(x, y)^{\alpha_p} (g(x) + g(y)),$$

then f is constant.

Proof. We first obtain that for every $w \in W_n$

$$|f(\Psi_w(x)) - f(\Psi_w(y))| \leq 3^{-n\alpha_p} d(x, y)^{\alpha_p} (g(\Psi_w(x)) + g(\Psi_w(y))),$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f \circ \Psi_w\|_{W^{1,p}(K)} &= \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_p}} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(\Psi_w(y)) - f(\Psi_w(x))|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C 3^{-n\alpha_p} \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|g(\Psi_w(y))|^p + |g(\Psi_w(x))|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C 3^{-n\alpha_p} \left(\int_K (g \circ \Psi_w)^p d\mu \right)^{1/p} \end{aligned}$$

From Theorem 2.9 we get that for every $w \in W_n$

$$\int_S |\partial(f \circ \Psi_w)|^p d\nu \leq C 3^{-np\alpha_p} \int_K (g \circ \Psi_w)^p d\mu.$$

From Remark 3.11 this yields

$$3^{-np} 3^n \int_{S \cap K_w} |\partial f|^p d\nu \leq C 3^{-np\alpha_p} 3^{nd_h} \int_{K_w} g^p d\mu.$$

We obtain therefore that for every simplex K_w

$$\int_{S \cap K_w} |\partial f|^p d\nu \leq C \int_{K_w} g^p d\mu.$$

Consider then an edge $\mathbf{e}(u, v)$, $u, v \in V_n$, $u \sim v$. For $m \geq n$, one can cover this edge with a union A_m of N_m m -simplices with $N_m \leq 3^{m-n}$. One has then

$$\int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} |\partial f|^p d\nu \leq C \int_{A_m} g^p d\mu.$$

Since $\mu(A_m) \leq N_m 5^{-m}$ goes to zero when $m \rightarrow +\infty$, one obtains $\int_{\mathbf{e}(u,v)} |\partial f|^p d\nu = 0$. Since it is true for every edge $\mathbf{e}(u, v)$, we deduce that ν almost everywhere $\partial f = 0$ and thus that f is constant. $\square$

5. Real interpolation theory of the Besov–Lipschitz and Sobolev spaces

5.1. Basics of the K method for real interpolation. In this section, mostly to fix notations, we recall some basic definitions and results of the K method for real interpolation. Those definitions are mostly taken from [10, Section 2]. For details, we refer for instance to [6, Chapters 3 and 5]. In the following we will use the interpolation theory for seminormed spaces as in [10].

Let X_0 and X_1 be two Banach spaces. Assume that the pair (X_0, X_1) is a compatible couple, i.e., there is some Hausdorff topological vector space in which each of X_0 and X_1 is continuously embedded. Then the sum $X_0 + X_1$ is a Banach space under the norm

$$\|f\|_{X_0+X_1} := \inf\{\|f_0\|_{X_0} + \|f_1\|_{X_1}, f = f_0 + f_1\}.$$

The K -functional of (X_0, X_1) is defined for each $f \in X_0 + X_1$ and $t > 0$ by

$$K(f, t, X_0, X_1) := \inf\{\|f_0\|_{X_0} + t\|f_1\|_{X_1}, f = f_0 + f_1\}.$$

Suppose that $0 < \theta < 1$, $1 \leq q < \infty$ or $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, $q = \infty$. Then the interpolation space $(X_0, X_1)_{\theta, q}$ consists of functions $f \in X_0 + X_1$ such that

$$\|f\|_{\theta, q} = \begin{cases} \left(\int_0^\infty (t^{-\theta} K(f, t, X_0, X_1))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}, & 0 < \theta < 1, 1 \leq q < \infty, \\ \sup_{t>0} t^{-\theta} K(f, t, X_0, X_1), & 0 \leq \theta \leq 1, q = \infty, \end{cases}$$

is finite. In that context, the reiteration theorem (see [6, Chapter 5, Theorem 2.4]) writes as follows:

Theorem 5.1. *Let (X_0, X_1) be a compatible couple and suppose $0 \leq \theta_0 < \theta_1 \leq 1$. Let $\overline{X}_{\theta_j}$ be an intermediate space of class θ_j , $j = 0, 1$. Then for $0 < \theta < 1$ and $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, one has $(\overline{X}_{\theta_0}, \overline{X}_{\theta_1})_{\theta, q} = (X_0, X_1)_{\theta', q}$, where $\theta' = (1 - \theta)\theta_0 + \theta\theta_1$.*

5.2. Besov–Lipschitz spaces. We consider the Besov Lipschitz spaces that were studied in [3, 2], see also [11].

Definition 5.2. For $p \geq 1$ and $\alpha > 0$, the Besov Lipschitz space $\mathcal{B}_{p, \infty}^\alpha(K)$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{B}_{p, \infty}^\alpha(K) = \left\{ f \in L^p(K, \mu), \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^\alpha} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x, r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x, r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty \right\}.$$

We note that by definition, for $p > 1$, $\mathcal{B}_{p, \infty}^\alpha(K) = W^{1, p}(K)$.

5.3. Interpolation of the Besov–Lipschitz spaces, $p > 1$. The goal of this section is to prove the following theorem:

Theorem 5.3. *For every $p > 1$ and $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_p = 1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{d_h}{p}$*

$$\mathcal{B}_{p, \infty}^\alpha(K) = (L^p(K, \mu), W^{1, p}(K))_{\alpha/\alpha_p, \infty}.$$

The key ingredient to prove this interpolation result is the following estimate that follows from our previous results (see Corollary 4.5):

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_p}} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq C \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_p}} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

We note that this estimate implies that for $\alpha > \alpha_p$ the space $\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha(K)$ is trivial, i.e., $\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha(K)$ only consists of constant functions. Therefore the interpolation scale given by Theorem 5.3 is optimal with the endpoints $L^p(K, \mu)$ and $W^{1,p}(K)$.

Following the notation in Section 5.1, the K -functional of the couple $(L^p(K, \mu), W^{1,p}(K))$ is defined for $f \in L^p(K, \mu) + W^{1,p}(K)$ by

$$K(f, t) = \inf \{ \|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)} + t \|h\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}, f = g + h \}.$$

For any $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, the interpolation space $(L^p(K, \mu), W^{1,p}(K))_{\theta, \infty}$ consists of all $f \in L^p(K, \mu) + W^{1,p}(K)$ such that $\sup_{t>0} t^{-\theta} K(f, t) < \infty$.

For simplicity, we adopt the notation $E_p(f, r)$ for $f \in L^p(K, \mu)$ and $r > 0$ as in [10], that is,

$$E_p(f, r) = \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x).$$

Adapting to our framework techniques from [10, Theorem 4.1], we obtain the following main result of this section.

Theorem 5.4. *Let $p > 1$. There exist $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for any $f \in L^p(K, \mu) + W^{1,p}(K)$ and $r > 0$,*

$$C_1 E_p(f, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq K(f, r^{\alpha_p}) \leq C_2 E_p(f, r)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Proof. It is easy to show the inequality

$$C_1 E_p(f, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq K(f, r^{\alpha_p}).$$

Indeed, suppose that $f = g + h$, where $g \in L^p(K, \mu)$ and $h \in W^{1,p}(K)$. Then by Minkowski's inequality and Corollary 4.5, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} E_p(f, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} & \leq E_p(g, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} + E_p(h, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(\|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)} + r^{\alpha_p} r^{-\alpha_p} E_p(h, r)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right) \\ & \leq C \left(\|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)} + r^{\alpha_p} \|h\|_{W^{1,p}(K)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Now turn to the proof of the second inequality, that is, $K(f, r^{\alpha_p}) \leq C_2 E_p(f, r)^{\frac{1}{p}}$. Given a function $f \in L^p(K, \mu)$, we first define a sequence of piecewise affine functions $\{\Phi_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ associated with f on the cable systems $\{\bar{V}_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ as follows.

For any fixed $n \geq 1$, we define the function f_n on V_n by

$$f_n(v) := \frac{1}{\mu(K_{n+1}^*(v))} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(v)} f d\mu, \quad v \in V_n,$$

where $K_{n+1}^*(v)$ is the union of the $(n+1)$ -simplices containing v . Then, let Φ_n be the unique piecewise affine function that coincides with f_n on V_n . More precisely,

one writes

$$\Phi_n(x) = \sum_{v \in V_n} \left(\frac{1}{\mu(K_{n+1}^*(v))} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(v)} f d\mu \right) u_v(x) = \sum_{v \in V_n} f_n(v) u_v(x),$$

where u_v is the unique piecewise affine function on the cable system $\bar{V}_n$ that takes the value 1 on v and zero on the other vertices. We have $0 \leq u_v \leq 1$, $\text{supp } u_v \subset K_n^*(v)$, where $K_n^*(v)$ is the union of n -simplices containing v and

$$\sum_{v \in V_n} u_v(x) = 1, \quad \forall x \in K.$$

Set $g = f - \Phi_n$ and $h = \Phi_n$ so that $f = g + h$. We claim that $g \in L^p(K, \mu)$ and $h \in W^{1,p}(K)$. Moreover, we claim that both $\|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)}$ and $\|h\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}$ can be bounded in terms of $E_p(f, r)^{1/p}$ where r has order 3^{-n} .

We begin with estimating $\|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)}$. Note that the covering $\{K_n^*(v)\}_{v \in V_n}$ has the bounded overlap property. Also, for any $x \in K_n^*(v)$, there exists a constant $c_1 > 1$ ($c_1 = 3$ will do) such that $K_{n+1}^*(v) \subset B(x, c_1 3^{-n})$. Therefore by Hölder's inequality one has

$$\begin{aligned} \|g\|_{L^p(K, \mu)}^p &\leq C \sum_{v \in V_n} \int_{K_n^*(v)} |f(x) - f_n(v)|^p (u_v(x))^p d\mu(x) \\ (7) \quad &\leq C \sum_{v \in V_n} \int_{K_n^*(v)} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(v)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C \int_K \int_{B(x, c_1 3^{-n})} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

It remains to control $\|h\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}$. By Proposition 4.4, it is equivalent to estimate the p -energy $\mathcal{E}_p(h)$. Since h is an n -piecewise affine function, one has $\mathcal{E}_p^m(h) = \mathcal{E}_p^n(h)$ for any $m \geq n$ (see Lemma 2.8). We thus need to estimate $\mathcal{E}_p^n(h)$. Observe that for any $x \in V_n$, one has $h(x) = f_n(x)$ by definition. Hence

$$\mathcal{E}_p^n(h) = \frac{1}{2} 3^{(p-1)n} \sum_{x, y \in V_n, x \sim y} |f_n(x) - f_n(y)|^p.$$

For any neighboring vertices $x, y \in V_n$, Hölder's inequality yields

$$\begin{aligned} |f_n(x) - f_n(y)| &\leq \frac{1}{\mu(K_{n+1}^*(x))\mu(K_{n+1}^*(y))} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(x)} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(y)} |f(z) - f(w)| d\mu(z) d\mu(w) \\ &\leq C \left(\frac{1}{5^{2n}} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(x)} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(y)} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thanks to the fact that $x, y \in V_n$ are adjacent, there exists a constant $c_2 > 1$ ($c_2 = 3$ will do) such that $K_{n+1}^*(y) \subset B(z, c_2 3^{-n})$ for any $z \in K_{n+1}^*(x)$.

Therefore we get

$$|f_n(x) - f_n(y)|^p \leq \frac{C}{5^{2n}} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(x)} \int_{B(z, c_2 3^{-n})} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w).$$

By the bounded overlap property of $\{K_{n+1}^*(v)\}_{v \in V_n}$, we then have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}_p^n(h) &\leq C \frac{3^{(p-1)n}}{5^{2n}} \sum_{x,y \in V_n, x \sim y} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(x)} \int_{K_{n+1}^*(y)} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w) \\ &\leq C \frac{3^{(p-1)n}}{5^{2n}} \int_K \int_{B(z, c_2 3^{-n})} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w). \end{aligned}$$

Set $r_n = c_3 3^{-n}$ where $c_3 = \max\{c_1, c_2\}$. We can rewrite the above inequality as

$$\mathcal{E}_p^n(h) \leq \frac{C}{r_n^{p\alpha_p}} \int_K \int_{B(z, r_n)} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w).$$

Consequently,

$$\|h\|_{W^{1,p}(K)}^p \leq C \mathcal{E}_p(h) \leq \frac{C}{r_n^{p\alpha_p}} \int_K \int_{B(z, r_n)} |f(z) - f(w)|^p d\mu(z) d\mu(w).$$

On the other hand, (7) also gives that

$$\|g\|_{L^p(K)} \leq C \left(\int_K \int_{B(x, r_n)} |f(x) - f(y)|^p d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

We conclude that for every $t > 0$ and $n \geq 1$

$$K(f, t) \leq C \left(1 + \frac{t}{r_n^{\alpha_p}} \right) E_p(f, r_n)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

On the other hand the decomposition $f = g + h$ with $h = \int_K f$ yields that for every $t > 0$

$$K(f, t) \leq C E_p(f, 2)^{1/p}.$$

The conclusion follows. $\square$

We thus get as a corollary, the theorem stated at the beginning of the section.

Corollary 5.5. *For every $p > 1$ and $0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_p$, we have*

$$\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^\alpha(K) = (L^p(K, \mu), W^{1,p}(K))_{\alpha/\alpha_p, \infty}.$$

Proof. By Corollary 4.5

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^\alpha} \left(\int_K \int_{B(x,r) \cap K} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|^p}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\simeq \sup_{r>0} r^{-\alpha} K(f, r^{\alpha_p}) \\ &\simeq \sup_{t>0} t^{-\alpha/\alpha_p} K(f, t). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

By the reiteration Theorem 5.1, we obtain therefore as a corollary the following interpolation result for the Besov–Lipschitz spaces: For $p > 1$, $0 \leq \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq \alpha_p$, $0 < \beta < 1$

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^{\theta_3}(K) = (\mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^{\theta_1}(K), \mathcal{B}_{p,\infty}^{\theta_2}(K))_{\beta, \infty}, \quad \theta_3 = (1 - \beta)\theta_2 + \beta\theta_1.$$

Such interpolation results for the Besov–Lipschitz spaces are not new: We refer to [10, 14, 23, 27] for versions of the interpolation (8) in different settings.

5.4. Interpolation of the Besov–Lipschitz spaces, $p = 1$. For $p = 1$, the endpoint of the interpolation scale is not $W^{1,1}(K)$ but the larger space $BV(K)$ of bounded variation functions that was introduced in [3].

Definition 5.6. The Korevaar–Schoen BV space $BV(K)$ is defined by

$$BV(K) = \left\{ f \in L^1(K, \mu), \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{d_h}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) < +\infty \right\},$$

and for $f \in BV(K)$ we define

$$\|f\|_{BV(K)} := \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{d_h}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x).$$

Remark 5.7. From Proposition 4.4 it is clear that $W^{1,1}(K) \subset \mathcal{F}_1 \subset BV(K)$. However, all the inclusions are strict since $BV(K)$ also contains non-continuous functions, see [3].

Theorem 5.8. For $0 \leq \alpha \leq d_h$,

$$\mathcal{B}_{1,\infty}^\alpha(K) = (L^1(K, \mu), BV(K))_{\alpha/d_h, \infty}.$$

Proof. The proof is relatively similar to that of Theorem 5.3 so we will omit the details but focus on the main ingredients. The first ingredient which is proved in [3] for any nested fractal using heat kernel methods is the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^{d_h}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x) \\ & \leq C \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{r^{d_h}} \int_K \int_{B(x,r)} \frac{|f(y) - f(x)|}{\mu(B(x,r))} d\mu(y) d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

The second ingredient is Proposition 4.4 for $p = 1$ and when f is a piecewise affine function. $\square$

5.5. Real interpolation of the Sobolev spaces. The interpolation with respect to the parameter p is easier in view of the characterization of $W^{1,p}(K)$ given in Theorem 2.9.

Theorem 5.9. For $1 \leq p_1 < p < p_2 \leq +\infty$,

$$W^{1,p}(K) = (W^{1,p_1}(K), W^{1,p_2}(K))_{\theta,p}$$

where $\theta \in (0, 1)$ is such that

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-\theta}{p_1} + \frac{\theta}{p_2}.$$

Proof. For every $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$ the map $f \rightarrow \partial f$ is a bi-Lipschitz isomorphism $W_0^{1,p}(K) \rightarrow L^p(K, \nu)$, where $W_0^{1,p}(K) = \{f \in W^{1,p}(K), f(0) = 0\}$. The measure ν is sigma-finite, and therefore

$$L^p(K, \nu) = (L^{p_1}(K, \nu), L^{p_2}(K, \nu))_{\theta,p}.$$

The result follows. $\square$

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Fabrice Baudoin
University of Connecticut
Department of Mathematics
Storrs, CT 06269, USA
fabrice.baudoin@uconn.edu

Li Chen
Louisiana State University
Department of Mathematics
Baton Rouge, LA 70803, USA
lichen@lsu.edu