



On the extremal function of the modulus of a foliation

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Abstract. We investigate the properties of the modulus of a foliation on a Riemannian manifold. We give necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of the extremal function and state some of its properties. We obtain an integral formula which, in a sense, combines the integral over the manifold with the integral over the leaves. We state a relation between the extremal function and the geometry of the distribution orthogonal to a foliation.

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1. Introduction. In 1950 Ahlfors and Beurling [1] introduced a conformal invariant called the extremal length of a family of curves in the plane. Its inverse, called the modulus, plays a major role in the theory of quasiconformal maps. The modulus was generalized to p -modulus of families of measures by Fuglede [8] and, in particular, to families of Lipschitz surfaces. In the same paper Fuglede used the notion of p -modulus to show completeness of certain classes of functions related to vector analysis. This approach allowed to define the notion of Sobolev spaces on metric measure spaces [12]. On the other hand, the p -modulus of families of curves is related to the notion of p -capacity of a condenser. The latter is a fruitful tool in potential theory and partial differential equations. It is surprising that the conformal invariance of p -capacity for certain choice of p led Ferrand to prove a result on the group of conformal maps on Riemannian manifolds [6].

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One can show that the q -capacity of a condenser (where q is the coefficient conjugate to p) equals the q -modulus of the family of curves joining plates of the condenser and is the reciprocal to the p -modulus of the hypersurfaces separating the plates [9, 13]. Among these surfaces, there is the “smallest” family of surfaces which realizes the modulus. It is given by the level sets of the function realizing the q -capacity. Thus this family forms a foliation on the condenser. Moreover, there is a function, called extremal, which realizes this modulus, and the integral of the function on each leaf of the obtained foliation is equal to one [13].

In this short article, we consider a general case of a foliation on a Riemannian manifold. We study properties of the extremal function for the p -modulus of a foliation. The majority of results in this paper is obtained under the assumption of existence of the extremal function. We give necessary and sufficient conditions for existence of this function (Theorem 3). In particular, we consider foliations given by the level sets of a submersion (Corollary 6). Moreover, we state some properties of the extremal function.

The existence of the extremal function allows one to define a function

$$\hat{\varphi}(x) = \int_{L_x} \varphi d\mu_{L_x}, \quad x \in M,$$

for any $\varphi \in L^p(M)$, where L_x is the leaf of \mathcal{F} through x . The main result is the following integral formula (Theorem 9)

$$\int_M f_0^{p-1} \varphi d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^p \hat{\varphi} d\mu_M, \quad (1)$$

where f_0 is the extremal function for the p -modulus and $\varphi \in L^p(M)$. Moreover, we show that (1) implies that f_0 is extremal. Using (1), we obtain some results concerning the geometry of a foliation. Namely, the tangent gradient of the extremal function is related to the mean curvature of distribution orthogonal to \mathcal{F} .

In the last section we give some examples. We consider a foliation by circles on a torus in \mathbb{R}^3 , a foliation given by the distance function and a foliation by spheres in a ring in \mathbb{R}^n .

Notice that all results can be generalized to the case of foliations equipped not necessarily with Lebesgue measures but arbitrary Borel measures. Moreover, the “global” Lebesgue measure μ_M could be replaced by any Borel measure. This follows from the original definition of p -modulus by Fuglede [8]. In particular, we could consider foliation on a smooth metric measure space as it was pointed out by the anonymous referee. We focus only on the case of Lebesgue measures, since the aim of the author’s PhD thesis [11], on which this article is based, was to establish the relation between extrinsic and intrinsic geometry of a foliation and p -modulus.

2. Modulus of a foliation. Let (M, g) be a Riemannian manifold, \mathcal{F} a foliation on M . Denote by μ_M and μ_L the Lebesgue measures on M and $L \in \mathcal{F}$,

respectively. Let $L^p(M)$ denote the space of all measurable and p -integrable functions on M (with the norm $\|\cdot\|_p$).

Lemma 1. *Let $A \subset M$ be a measurable set. Then $\mu_M(A) = 0$ if and only if*

$$\mu_M(\{x \in M : \mu_{L_x}(A \cap L_x) > 0\}) = 0.$$

In particular, if $f \in L^p(M)$ is nonnegative, then the integral $\int_L f d\mu_L$ exists for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{U} = \{U\}$ be a (countable) cover of M such that for each $U \in \mathcal{U}$ there is a submersion $F_U : U \rightarrow N_U$ with bounded Jacobian such that F defines a foliation \mathcal{F} on U . By Fubini's theorem (compare (2)) there are constants c_1, c_2 (depending on U) such that

$$c_1 \int_{N_U} \mu_{L_y}(L_y \cap A \cap U) d\mu_N \leq \mu_M(A \cap U) \leq c_2 \int_{N_U} \mu_{L_y}(L_y \cap A \cap U) d\mu_N,$$

where $L_y = F^{-1}(y)$. Thus A is of μ_M -measure zero if and only if the set $\{x \in M : \mu_{L_x}(A \cap L_x) > 0\}$ is of μ_M -measure zero. \square

Let \mathcal{L} be an arbitrary subfamily of \mathcal{F} . In the space $L^p(M)$ consider the family $\text{adm}_p(\mathcal{L})$ of all nonnegative functions f such that $\int_L f d\mu_L \geq 1$ for almost every $L \in \mathcal{L}$. Functions belonging to this family are called *admissible*. The p -modulus of \mathcal{L} is defined as follows

$$\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = \inf_{f \in \text{adm}_p(\mathcal{L})} \|f\|_p$$

if $\text{adm}_p(\mathcal{L}) \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = \infty$ otherwise.

We say that $f_0 \in \text{adm}_p(\mathcal{L})$ is *extremal* for the p -modulus of the family \mathcal{L} if $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = \|f_0\|_p$. We will show later (see the considerations preceding Corollary 11) that an extremal function for the p -modulus of a foliation (i.e. $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{F}$) is unique up to sets of measure zero.

For a family $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ denote the union of the leaves $L \in \mathcal{L}$ by $\bigcup \mathcal{L}$. In particular, $\bigcup \mathcal{F} = M$.

Proposition 2 [8]. *The modulus has the following properties.*

1. *If $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{L}$ is measurable, then $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) \leq \text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F})$.*
2. *If $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2 \cup \dots$ and $\bigcup \mathcal{L}_i$ is measurable for all i , then $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F})^p \leq \sum_i \text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}_i)^p$.*
3. *$\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ if and only if there is $f \in \text{adm}_p(\mathcal{L})$ such that $\int_L f d\mu_L = \infty$ for almost every $L \in \mathcal{L}$.*
4. *If $f \in L^p(M)$, then there is a subfamily \mathcal{L} such that $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ and $f \in L^1(L)$ for almost every $L \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{L}$.*
5. *If $f_n \rightarrow f$ in $L^p(M)$, then there is a subsequence (f_{n_i}) of (f_n) and a subfamily $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ and $f_{n_i} \rightarrow f$ in $L^1(L)$ for almost every $L \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{L}$.*

3. Existence and properties of the extremal function. Let M be a Riemannian manifold, \mathcal{F} a foliation on M .

Theorem 3. *There is an extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} if and only if for any subfamily $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $\mu_M(\bigcup \mathcal{L}) > 0$, we have $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) > 0$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Suppose there is a family $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $\mu_M(\bigcup \mathcal{L}) > 0$ and $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$. By Proposition 2 there is an admissible function f for \mathcal{L} such that $\int_L f = \infty$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{L}$. Moreover, there is some $n > 0$ such that $\|f_0\|_p > \|\frac{1}{n}f\|_p$ on $\bigcup \mathcal{L}$. Put

$$\tilde{f}_0 = \begin{cases} f_0 & \text{on } M \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{L} \\ \frac{1}{n}f & \text{on } \bigcup \mathcal{L} \end{cases}.$$

Then \tilde{f}_0 is admissible for \mathcal{F} but $\|\tilde{f}_0\|_p > \|f_0\|_p$. Contradiction.

(\Leftarrow) It suffices to show that $\text{adm}_p(\mathcal{F})$ is closed in $L^p(M)$. Indeed, any closed and convex set in a Banach space contains an element of smallest norm and, as can be easily shown, $\text{adm}_p(\mathcal{F})$ is convex. Take a sequence (f_n) of admissible functions converging to f . Then $f \in L^p(M)$ and $f \geq 0$. By Proposition 2 there is a subsequence (f_{i_j}) and a subfamily \mathcal{L} such that $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ and $\int_L f_{n_i} d\mu_L \rightarrow \int_L f d\mu_L$ for every $L \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{L}$. Hence $\int_L f d\mu_L \geq 1$ for every $L \in \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{L}$. Since, by assumption, $\mu_M(\bigcup \mathcal{L}) = 0$, we get that $\int_L f d\mu_L \geq 1$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$. Thus f is admissible. \square

Put

$$F_\infty = \{L \in \mathcal{F} : \mu_L(L) = \infty\} \quad \text{and} \quad M_\infty = \bigcup F_\infty.$$

Corollary 4. *If $\mu_M(M) < \infty$ and there exists some extremal function for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} for some $p > 1$, then $\mu_M(M_\infty) = 0$.*

Proof. Function $f = 1$ is admissible for F_∞ and satisfies the condition 3. of Proposition 2 (for F_∞). Hence $\text{mod}_p(F_\infty) = 0$. Thus, by Theorem 3, $\mu_M(M_\infty) = 0$. \square

We will specify conditions for the existence of an extremal function in the case of a foliation given by the level sets of a submersion.

Let $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$ be a submersion between Riemannian manifolds. Then there is the decomposition

$$TM = \mathcal{V}^\Phi \oplus \mathcal{H}^\Phi,$$

where $\mathcal{V}^\Phi = \ker \Phi_*$ and $\mathcal{H}^\Phi = (\mathcal{V}^\Phi)^\perp$. The differential $\Phi_* : \mathcal{H}^\Phi \rightarrow TN$ is a linear isomorphism. Denoting its dual as $\Phi_*^\top : TN \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^\Phi$, we define the Jacobian $J\Phi$ of Φ as follows

$$J\Phi = \sqrt{\det(\Phi_*^\top \circ \Phi_* : \mathcal{H}^\Phi \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^\Phi)}.$$

We will need the following version of Fubini's theorem [4]

$$\int_M f d\mu_M = \int_{y \in N} \left(\int_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \frac{f}{J\Phi} d\mu_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \right) d\mu_N, \tag{2}$$

for any nonnegative and measurable function f .

Proposition 5. *Assume a foliation \mathcal{F} is given by a submersion $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$ such that $J\Phi < C$ for some C . Let $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$. If $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$ for some $p > 1$, then $\mu_M(\bigcup(\mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{F}_\infty)) = 0$.*

Proof. Suppose $\mu_M(\bigcup(\mathcal{L} \setminus \mathcal{F}_\infty)) > 0$. Then there is a subfamily \mathcal{L}' of \mathcal{L} such that $\mu_M(\bigcup \mathcal{L}') > 0$ and $\mu_L(L) < \infty$ for any $L \in \mathcal{L}'$. By Proposition 2(3) there is an admissible function f such that $\int_L f = \infty$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{L}$. Thus, by Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\int_L f d\mu_L = \int_L \frac{f}{(J\Phi)^{\frac{1}{p}}} (J\Phi)^{\frac{1}{p}} d\mu_L \leq \left(\int_L \frac{f^p}{J\Phi} d\mu_L \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_L (J\Phi)^{\frac{q}{p}} d\mu_L \right)^{\frac{1}{q}},$$

where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Hence

$$\int_L \frac{f^p}{J\Phi} d\mu_L = \infty \quad \text{for almost every } L \in \mathcal{L}'. \tag{3}$$

By (3) and Fubini's theorem (2),

$$\|f\|_p^p = \int_M f^p d\mu_M = \int_N \left(\int_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \frac{f^p}{J\Phi} d\mu_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \right) d\mu_N = \infty.$$

Contradiction ends the proof. □

Corollary 6. *Assume a foliation \mathcal{F} is given by a submersion $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$. Assume $J\Phi < C$ for some C and $\mu_M(M) < \infty$. Then there exists some extremal function for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} (for any $p > 1$) if and only if $\mu(M_\infty) = 0$.*

Proof. (\Rightarrow) Follows by Corollary 4.

(\Leftarrow) Assume $\mu(M_\infty) = 0$. Take $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}$ such that $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{L}) = 0$. Then $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{F}_\infty$ by Proposition 5. Hence $\mu(\bigcup \mathcal{L}) \leq \mu(M_\infty) = 0$. Therefore Theorem 3 implies that there exists some extremal function for \mathcal{F} . □

In the end of this section, we state some properties of an extremal function.

Proposition 7. *Let f_0 be some extremal function for the p -modulus of a foliation \mathcal{F} . Then*

1. $\int_L f_0 d\mu_L = 1$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$,
2. f_0 is positive.

Proof. (1) Put $M_{f_0} = \{x \in M : \int_{L_x} f_0 d\mu_{L_x} < \infty\}$. By Proposition 2(3) and Theorem 3, $\mu_M(M \setminus M_{f_0}) = 0$. Hence we may assume $M = M_{f_0}$. Consider a function

$$f(x) = \frac{f_0(x)}{\int_{L_x} f_0 d\mu_{L_x}}, \quad x \in M.$$

Then f is admissible, $f \leq f_0$, and $\|f\|_p \leq \|f_0\|_p$. Since f_0 is extremal, we have $\|f\|_p = \|f_0\|_p$. Therefore $f = f_0$, so $\int_L f_0 d\mu_L = 1$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$.

(2) Suppose there is a set A of positive and finite measure such that $f_0 = 0$ on A . Put

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \{x \in A : 0 < \mu_{L_x}(L_x \cap A) < \infty\}, \\ A_2 &= \{x \in A : \mu_{L_x}(L_x \cap A) = \infty\}, \\ A_3 &= \{x \in A : \mu_{L_x}(L_x \cap A) = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 1 $\mu_M(A_3) = 0$. Hence we may assume $A = A_1 \cup A_2$. Let us consider two cases:

- (i) $\mu_M(A_2) = 0$. Then we may assume that $A = A_1$. Denote by B the set of all points $x \in M \setminus A$ such that the leaf L_x through x meets A on the set of positive measure. For a fixed $0 \leq t \leq 1$ put

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-t}{\mu_{L_x}(L_x \cap A)} & x \in A \\ tf_0(x) & x \in B \\ f_0(x) & x \in M \setminus (A \cup B) \end{cases}.$$

Then $f \geq 0$ and $\int_L f d\mu_L = 1$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$. Moreover,

$$\|f\|_p^p = (1-t)^p C + t^p \|f_0|_B\|_p^p + \|f_0|_{M \setminus B}\|_p^p, \quad \text{where } C = \int_A \frac{1}{\mu_{L_x}(L_x \cap A)^p} d\mu.$$

Hence $\|f\|_p < \|f_0\|_p$ if and only if the function

$$\alpha(t) = (1-t)^p C + (t^p - 1) \|f_0|_B\|_p^p, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

is negative at some t . Existence of such t follows from the fact that $\alpha(1) = 0$ and $\alpha'(1) = p \|f_0|_B\|_p^p > 0$ (f_0 does not vanish almost everywhere on B).

- (ii) $\mu_M(A_2) > 0$. Denote by B the set of all points $x \in M \setminus A$ such that the leaf L_x through x meets A_2 on the set of positive measure. For a fixed $0 \leq t \leq 1$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, put

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon & x \in A_2 \\ tf_0(x) & x \in B \\ f_0(x) & x \in M \setminus (A_2 \cup B) \end{cases}.$$

Then $f \geq 0$ and $\int_L f d\mu_L = \infty$ if $\mu_M(A_2 \cap L) > 0$ and $\int_L f d\mu_L = 1$ for remaining leaves. Moreover,

$$\|f\|_p^p = \varepsilon^p \mu_M(A_2) + t^p \|f_0|_B\|_p^p + \|f_0|_{M \setminus B}\|_p^p.$$

Thus $\|f\|_p < \|f_0\|_p$ if and only if the function

$$\alpha(t) = \varepsilon^p \mu_M(A_2) + (t^p - 1) \|f_0|_B\|_p^p, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1,$$

is negative at some t . This is clear by choosing ε and t small enough (again, as before, $\|f_0|_B\|_p > 0$).

□

Remark 1. Proposition 7(1) was first established in [3] but obtained under the assumption of continuity of the extremal function.

4. The integral formula. Let M be a Riemannian manifold, \mathcal{F} a foliation on M . Assume there exists some extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} .

Lemma 8. *If $\varphi \in L^p(M)$, then $\varphi \in L^1(L)$ for almost every leaf $L \in \mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. It follows immediately by Theorem 3 and Proposition 2(4). □

By the above Lemma, for any $\varphi \in L^p(M)$ the following function

$$\hat{\varphi}(x) = \int_{L_x} \varphi d\mu_{L_x}, \quad x \in M,$$

is well-defined.

Theorem 9. *There is the following integral formula*

$$\int_M f_0^{p-1} \varphi d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^p \hat{\varphi} d\mu_M, \tag{4}$$

for any function $\varphi \in L^p(M)$.

Proof. Firstly, notice that in the definition of the p -modulus we may consider admissible functions which are not necessarily non-negative. Indeed, if $f \in L^p(M)$ and $\hat{f} \geq 1$, then its non-negative part f^+ is admissible, since $\hat{f}^+ \geq \hat{f} \geq 1$. Moreover, $\text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F}) \leq \|f^+\|_p \leq \|f\|_p$.

Let $\varphi \in L^p(M)$. Assume $\text{ess sup}|\hat{\varphi}| < \infty$. Put

$$\alpha = \varphi - f_0 \hat{\varphi}.$$

Then $\alpha \in L^p(M)$ and $\hat{\alpha} = 0$. Consider the following one parameter family of functions

$$f_t = f_0 + t\alpha, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Since f_0 and α are both p -integrable, it follows that f_t is also p -integrable for all t . Moreover, by Proposition 7, $\hat{f}_t = 1$. Thus f_t is admissible. Fix $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ and consider a set $M_\varepsilon = \{x \in M : f_0(x) + \varepsilon\alpha(x) > 0\}$. Fix $x \in M_\varepsilon$ and let $\beta(t) = |f_t(x)|^p = (f_0(x) + t\alpha(x))^p$, $t \in (0, \varepsilon)$. By the mean value theorem, there exists $\theta(x) \in (0, t)$ such that $\beta(t) - \beta(0) = t\beta'(\theta(x))$, hence

$$\frac{1}{t} (|f_t(x)|^p - |f_0(x)|^p) = p(f_0(x) + \theta(x)\alpha(x))^{p-1} \alpha(x), \quad x \in M_\varepsilon.$$

Since $M_\varepsilon \rightarrow M$ almost everywhere as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, then, by admissibility of f_t ,

$$0 \leq \int_{M_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{t} (|f_t|^p - |f_0|^p) d\mu_M = p \int_{M_\varepsilon} (f_0 + \theta\alpha)^{p-1} \alpha d\mu_M$$

for ε sufficiently small. Notice that the function θ is measurable, as f_t, f_0 , and φ are measurable. By the inequality

$$(f_0 + \theta\alpha)^{p-1} \alpha \leq (f_0 + \alpha)^{p-1} \alpha \in L^p(M),$$

which follows from the fact that $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and the dominated convergence theorem, we get

$$0 \leq \int_M f_0^{p-1} \alpha d\mu_M.$$

Replacing α by $-\alpha$, we get (4).

Let us now get rid of the assumption $\text{ess sup}|\hat{\varphi}| < \infty$. Let $\varphi \in L^p(M)$, and put $M_n = \{x \in M : |\hat{\varphi}(x)| \leq n\}$. Define φ_n equal to φ on M_n and f_0 outside M_n . Then, by the first part of the proof,

$$\int_M f_0^{p-1} \varphi_n d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^p \hat{\varphi}_n d\mu_M.$$

Hence, by Proposition 7,

$$\int_{M_n} f_0^{p-1} \varphi d\mu_M = \int_{M_n} f_0^p \hat{\varphi} d\mu_M.$$

By the absolute continuity of the Lebesgue integral, we get (4). □

Remark 2. We wish to notice that Theorem 9 can be obtained with the use of Badger’s general criterion for the existence of the extremal function for the Fuglede p -modulus [2], and, in fact, the proofs are similar in a sense. The “original” proof by the author of [11] is more elementary but with a little bit stronger assumptions.

Notice that (4) forces f_0 to be extremal for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} , assuming that an extremal function exists. Indeed, assume (4) holds, where f_0 is some admissible function for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . Let φ be admissible. By (4) and Hölder’s inequality, we have

$$\int_M f_0^p d\mu_M \leq \int_M f_0^p \hat{\varphi} d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^{p-1} \varphi d\mu_M \leq \left(\int_M f_0^p d\mu_M \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|\varphi\|_p.$$

Hence

$$\|f_0\|^p \leq \|\varphi\|_p.$$

Therefore f_0 is extremal for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . Summarizing we have the following characterization.

Corollary 10. *Assume there is some extremal function for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . Then the admissible function f_0 is extremal if and only if the integral formula (4) holds.*

Moreover, it is well known that the extremal function is unique (up to sets of measure zero). This follows by Clarkson’s inequality. We show how to prove uniqueness of f_0 with the use of Proposition 7 and Corollary 10. Indeed, assume f_0 and g_0 are both extremal for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . Then

$$\int_M f_0^{p-1} g_0 d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^p \hat{g}_0 d\mu_M = \int_M f_0^p d\mu_M = \|f_0^{p-1}\|_q \|g_0\|_p,$$

where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$, since $\|g_0\|_p = \text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F})$ and $\|f_0^{p-1}\|_q = \text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F})^{\frac{p}{q}}$. By Hölder's inequality g_0 and f_0^{p-1} are Hölder dependent. Thus $f_0^p = f_0^{(p-1)q} = cg_0^p$ for some positive constant c . Since $\|f_0\|_p = \|g_0\|_p$, we get $f_0 = g_0$.

As a next corollary we obtain the formula, firstly proven in [10] using a different approach, for p -modulus and the extremal function f_0 of a foliation given by the level sets of a submersion.

Corollary 11. *Assume there is the extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . If \mathcal{F} is given by a submersion $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$, then*

$$f_0 = \frac{J\widehat{\Phi^{\frac{1}{p-1}}}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{\frac{1}{p-1}}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{mod}_p(\mathcal{F}) = \left(\int_N \left(\widehat{J\Phi^{\frac{1}{p-1}}} \right)^{1-p} d\mu_N \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \tag{5}$$

Proof. By Fubini's theorem (2), for any p -integrable function φ , we have (q is conjugate to p , i.e $(p - 1)(q - 1) = 1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M \left(\frac{J\widehat{\Phi^{q-1}}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}} \right)^{p-1} \varphi d\mu &= \int_M \frac{J\Phi}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}^{p-1}} \varphi d\mu_M \\ &= \int_N \int_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \frac{\varphi}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}^{p-1}} d\mu_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} d\mu_N \\ &= \int_N \frac{\widehat{\varphi}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}^{p-1}} d\mu_N. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M \left(\frac{J\widehat{\Phi^{q-1}}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}} \right)^p \widehat{\varphi} d\mu_M &= \int_N \int_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} \frac{J\Phi^{q-1}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}^p} \widehat{\varphi} d\mu_{\Phi^{-1}(y)} d\mu_N \\ &= \int_N \frac{\widehat{\varphi}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}^{p-1}} d\mu_N. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore formula (4) holds with $f_0 = \frac{J\widehat{\Phi^{q-1}}}{\widehat{J\Phi^{q-1}}}$. Thus, by Corollary 10, f_0 is extremal for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} . □

Remark 3. It seems that we can derive the formula for the extremal function in a more general case. This follows from the fact that the formula (5) does not depend on a choice of the Riemannian metric on N .

Assume that the holonomy of \mathcal{F} is finite. The normal bundle to \mathcal{F} can be treated as the quotient $TM/T\mathcal{F}$. Moreover, we have a natural projection $\Phi_* : TM \rightarrow TM/T\mathcal{F}$. Since the holonomy is finite, there is a holonomy invariant metric on $TM/T\mathcal{F}$. Thus we may speak about $J\Phi$.

If additionally the leaf space M/\mathcal{F} is Hausdorff, then it has a structure of an orbifold and the natural projection $\Phi : M \rightarrow M/\mathcal{F}$ is a morphism of orbifolds [14]. Up to sets of measure zero, Φ is smooth, and we may consider the differential Φ_* and, again, define $J\Phi$.

By the integral formula (4), we obtain some results concerning the geometry of a foliation.

Corollary 12. *Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on M with closed leaves. Assume that the extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} exists and is C^2 -smooth. Then the mean curvature $H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp}$ of the distribution \mathcal{F}^\perp orthogonal to \mathcal{F} is of the form*

$$H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp} = (p - 1)(\nabla(\ln f_0))^\top. \tag{6}$$

In particular, f_0 is constant on leaves of \mathcal{F} (hence $f_0 = \frac{1}{1}$) if and only if the distribution \mathcal{F}^\perp is minimal.

Proof. Let X be any compactly supported vector field tangent to \mathcal{F} . Denote by $\operatorname{div}_{\mathcal{F}} X$ the divergence of X with respect to the leaves of \mathcal{F} . Then

$$\operatorname{div}_{\mathcal{F}} X = \operatorname{div} X + \langle H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp}, X \rangle.$$

Since for any smooth function f we have

$$\operatorname{div}(fX) = f \operatorname{div} X + \langle \nabla f, X \rangle,$$

then putting $\varphi = \operatorname{div}_{\mathcal{F}} X$ in (4), we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int_M (f_0^{p-1}(\operatorname{div} X) + f_0^{p-1} \langle H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp}, X \rangle) d\mu \\ &= \int_M (\operatorname{div}(f_0^{p-1} X) - \langle \nabla f_0^{p-1}, X \rangle + f_0^{p-1} \langle H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp}, X \rangle) d\mu \\ &= \int_M (f_0^{p-1} \langle H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp}, X \rangle - (p - 1) f_0^{p-2} \langle \nabla f_0, X \rangle) d\mu \\ &= \int_M f_0^{p-2} \langle f_0 H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp} - (p - 1) \nabla f_0, X \rangle d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Taking $X = \psi(f_0 H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp} - (p - 1) \nabla f_0)^\top$, where ψ is a function on M with compact support, we get (6). Moreover, by (6), \mathcal{F}^\perp is minimal if and only if f_0 is constant along leaves, hence $f_0 = \frac{1}{1}$. □

Corollary 13. *Let \mathcal{F} be a Riemannian foliation on M with closed leaves. Assume that the extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} exists and is C^2 -smooth. Then f_0 is constant on leaves of \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. Follows from the Corollary 12 and the fact that the distribution orthogonal to Riemannian foliation is totally geodesic, hence minimal. □

5. Examples. In this section we present some examples, in which we derive formulae for the extremal functions. Moreover, we show how the geometry of a foliation is reflected in the behaviour of the extremal function. This justifies the use of Corollary 13.

The search for the “best” foliation on a Riemannian manifold or the best level sets in the doubly-connected set based on p -modulus approach has been considered by the author of [11]. The approach involves considering the variation of p -modulus functional and finding foliations being critical points of

this functional. The results in this article are crucial in those considerations. Here we only demonstrate simple examples of “best” foliations and extremal functions they induce.

5.1. Foliation by circles on a torus in \mathbb{R}^3 . Consider a torus \mathbb{T} in \mathbb{R}^3 given parametrically

$$(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto ((R + r \cos \alpha) \cos \beta, (R + r \cos \alpha) \sin \beta, r \sin \alpha),$$

and let \mathcal{F} be a foliation on \mathbb{T} given by the submersion $\Phi(\alpha, \beta) = \beta$. Then \mathcal{F} is a foliation by circles of radius r . After some computations we get that the extremal function f_0 for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} is of the form

$$f_0 = C(R + r \cos \alpha)^{\frac{-1}{p-1}},$$

for some positive constant C . Hence, by Corollary 12,

$$H_{\mathcal{F}^\perp} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{R + r \cos \alpha} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha},$$

which is the curvature of the orthogonal foliation \mathcal{F}^\perp by circles of radii $R + r \cos \alpha$ on the torus \mathbb{T} .

5.2. Foliation by a distance function. Let L_0 be a closed hypersurface in \mathbb{R}^n . Let U be any of the two connected components of $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus L_0$. Consider a distance function from L_0 ,

$$\rho(x) = \text{dist}(x, L_0), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Let \mathcal{F} be a family of level sets of ρ . There is a neighborhood M of L_0 in U , in which ρ is smooth and \mathcal{F} is a foliation on M , see [7]. Moreover, $|\nabla \rho| = 1$ on M [5]. By Corollary 11 the extremal function for the p -modulus of \mathcal{F} is of the form

$$f_0(x) = \frac{1}{\hat{1}(x)},$$

hence is constant on the leaves. Clearly, \mathcal{F} is Riemannian and the orthogonal distribution \mathcal{F}^\perp is totally geodesic (compare the Corollary 13).

In particular, if $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : r_1 < |x| < r_2\}$ is a ring and the foliation \mathcal{F} is given by the spheres of radii $r \in (r_1, r_2)$, then (in spherical coordinates)

$$f_0(r, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}) = Cr^{1-n},$$

for some constant C depending on the dimension n .

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