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EXISTENCE AND UNIQUENESS OF MEASURE SOLUTIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF CONTINUITY EQUATIONS WITH NON-LOCAL FLOW

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we prove existence and uniqueness of measure solutions for the Cauchy problem associated to the (vectorial) continuity equation with a non-local flow. We also give a stability result with respect to various parameters.

KEYWORDS: System of conservation laws, continuity equations, Wasserstein distance, nonlocal flow, pedestrian traffic.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider the system of nonlocal continuity equations

$$
\begin{cases}
\partial_t \rho^i + \operatorname{div}\left(\rho^i V^i(t, x, \eta^i * \rho)\right) = 0, & t \in \mathbb{R}^+,\ x \in \mathbb{R}^d, \\
\rho^i(0) = \bar{\rho}^i, & i \in \{1, \ldots, k\},
\end{cases}
\tag{1.1}
$$

where the unknown $\rho = (\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^k)$ is a vector of measures, $\eta^i = (\eta^{i,1}, \ldots, \eta^{i,k})$ for each $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ is a vector of convolution kernels and we set $\eta^i * \rho = (\eta^{i,1} * \rho^1, \ldots, \eta^{i,k} * \rho^k)$. For any time $t \geqslant 0$, if $\mu_t \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ is a bounded measure on $\mathbb{R}^d$ and η_t is a bounded function on $\mathbb{R}^d$, then the convolution is taken with respect to space variables only and is defined as usually as $(\mu_t * \eta_t)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \eta_t(x-y) \, \mathrm{d}\mu_t(y)$.

Equations with this structure can describe sedimentation models, supply-chains, or pedestrian traffic (see later in this introduction more precise descriptions of these models, and references to the literature). For physical reasons, in the following we are looking for positive solutions, since we intend to describe the time evolution of a density (for instance, of pedestrians or of some physical quantity). Moreover, we are interested in allowing concentrations (for instance, in points or along hypersurfaces) of the density. Hence, we will consider (vector valued) solutions such that for any time each component belongs to the space $\mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)$ of positive measures with finite total mass.

In this paper we prove *existence and uniqueness* for the system (1.1), together with *stability estimates* with respect to various parameters, and further *properties of the solutions*. We consider the following structural hypotheses:

(V): The vector field $V(t, x, r) : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^k \to \mathbf{M}_{d,k}$ is uniformly bounded and it is Lipschitz in $(x, r) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^k$ uniformly in time:

$$
V \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^k) \cap \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+, \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^k, \mathbf{M}_{d,k})).
$$

(η): The convolution kernel $\eta(t,x) : \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbf{M}_k$ is uniformly bounded and it is Lipschitz in $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ uniformly in time:

$$\eta \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d) \cap \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathrm{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbf{M}_k)).$$

Our main result is the following theorem.

1.1. Theorem. *Let $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$. Let us assume that V satisfies **(V)** and η satisfies **(η)**. Then there exists a unique solution $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ to (1.1) with initial condition $\bar{\rho}$.*

We refer to Section 2 for precise notations and definitions, in particular for the notion of solution.

1.2. Remark. If V satisfies **(V)** and η satisfies **(η)**, in addition to the well-posedness provided by Theorem 1.1 we have the following further properties:

- If $\bar{\rho} \in \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$ then $\rho \in \mathscr{C}^0(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k))$, up to redefinition on a negligible set of times; for all time $t \geqslant 0$ and for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ we have $\left\| \rho^i(t) \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^1} = \left\| \bar{\rho}^i \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^1}$.
- If $\bar{\rho} \in (\mathbf{L}^1 \cap \mathbf{L}^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$ then $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k))$ and for all time $t \geqslant 0$, we have $\|\rho(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \leqslant \|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} e^{Ct}$, with C a constant dependent on $\mathrm{Lip}_x(V)$, $\mathrm{Lip}_r(V)$, $\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)$ and $\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}$.
- Let $\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$ such that for any i, $\left\| \bar{\rho}^i \right\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \left\| \bar{\sigma}^i \right\|_{\mathcal{M}}$. Let ρ and σ be the solutions of (1.1) associated to the initial conditions $\bar{\rho}$ and $\bar{\sigma}$. Then we have the estimate:

$$\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \leqslant e^{Kt} \mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma}),$$

where $K = \mathrm{Lip}_x(V) + \mathrm{Lip}_r(V)\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}} + \mathrm{Lip}_r(V)\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}$ and $\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t)$ is the Wasserstein distance of order one between ρ_t and σ_t.

As we pointed out before, the use of measure solutions allows the treatment of concentrations in the evolving density. However, the first two observations in this remark clarify that concentrations cannot be produced by the dynamics of our problem, when starting with diffuse initial data. Measure solutions are useful to describe the evolution of concentrated initial data, which may persist to be concentrated under the time evolution.

The above properties are described in Corollary 2.9 and in Proposition 4.2. The Wasserstein distance of order one is defined in Section 3.

1.3. Remark. In Theorem 1.1 as well as in the other results of this papers, it is in fact sufficient to require that $V^i(t,x,r)$ is $\mathbf{L}^\infty$ in t, x and $\mathbf{L}^\infty_{loc}$ in r. Indeed, $\rho * \eta^i$ is uniformly bounded by $\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}\|\eta\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} = M$. Consequently, denoting B_M the closed ball of center 0 and radius M in $\mathbb{R}^k$, it is sufficient to require $V^i \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d \times B_M)$.

Note also that, restricting the definition of V and η to the time interval $[0, T_0]$, we obtain a solution defined on the same time interval. Consequently, we can as well just require V and η to be $\mathbf{L}^\infty_{loc}$ in time instead of $\mathbf{L}^\infty$.

1.4. A model of pedestrian traffic. System (1.1) stands for a variety of models. Let us present first a macroscopic model of pedestrian traffic. In a macroscopic pedestrian crowd model, ρ is the density of the crowd at time t and position x and V is a vector field giving the speed of the pedestrians. According to the choice of V, various behaviors can be observed. Several authors already studied pedestrian traffic in two space dimensions. Some of these models are local in ρ (see [4, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21]); other models use not only the local density $\rho(t, x)$ but the entire distribution of ρ, typically they depend on the convolution product $\rho(t) * \eta$ (see [7, 8, 9, 6, 14, 23]) which represents

the spatial average of the density. Within the framework of (1.1), we can study the models presented in [8, 9, 6]. In [8], the authors considered for V the expression

$$V = v(\rho * \eta)\vec{v}(x),$$

where v is a scalar function giving the speed of the pedestrians; η is a convolution kernel averaging the density, and $\vec{v}(x)$ is a bounded vector field giving the direction the pedestrian located in x will follow. This model is more adapted to the case of panic in which pedestrians will not deviate from their trajectory and will adapt their velocity to the averaged density. Indeed, even if the density is maximal on a given trajectory, if the averaged density is not maximal, the pedestrians will push, trying all the same to reach their goal. This behavior can be associated with rush phenomena in which people can even die due to overcompression (e.g. on Jamarat Bridge in Saudi Arabia, see [16]).

The authors of [8] study the scalar case in the framework of Kružkov entropy solutions. They obtaine existence and uniqueness of weak entropy solutions under the hypotheses $v \in \mathbf{W}^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$, $\vec{v} \in (\mathbf{W}^{2,\infty} \cap \mathbf{W}^{2,1})(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d)$, and $\eta \in (\mathbf{W}^{2,\infty} \cap \mathbf{L}^1)(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. This result was slightly improved in [9] where, under the same set of hypotheses on v, $\vec{v}$ and η, the authors consider a system instead of a scalar equation and obtain global in time existence and uniqueness of entropy solutions. In the present paper, we recover and improve these results, assuming lighter hypotheses. Indeed, although we consider weak measure solutions, these in fact are unique and consequently coincide with the entropy solutions of [8, 9] when the initial condition is in $\mathbf{L}^1$.

A related model was studied in [12, 23] where the authors, instead of an isotropic convolution kernel, consider a nonlocal functional taking into account the direction in which the pedestrians are looking. Results in a somehow similar spirit to the present paper have been obtained in [22], where the authors restrict to the case of absolutely continuous measures, and also present various related numerical schemes.

1.5. Coupling diffuse populations and isolated agents.

Another model of crowd dynamics that we recover consists in the coupling of a group of density $\rho(t, x)$ with an isolated agent located in $p(t)$. This can modelize for example the interaction between groups of preys of densities ρ and an isolated predator located in p. Such a model was introduced in [6] where the authors obtained existence and uniqueness of weak entropy solutions under very strong hypotheses.

We recover here partially the results concerning the coupling PDE/ODE of [6]. Indeed, the measure framework allows us also to introduce particles/individuals through Dirac measures.

For instance, let us assume that $k = k_0 + k_1$ such that $\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^{k_0}$ are in fact functions belonging to $\mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^+))$ and that $\delta_{p^1}, \ldots, \delta_{p^{k_1}}$ are Dirac measures located in $p^1(t), \ldots, p^{k_1}(t) \in \mathbb{R}^d$. Let us denote $\rho = (\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^{k_0}) \in \mathbb{R}^{k_0}$ and $p = (p^1, \ldots, p^{k_1}) \in \mathbf{M}_{d,k_1}$. We also denote with V^i (resp. η^i) the vector fields (resp. kernels) associated to ρ, and with U^i (resp. λ^i) the vector fields (resp. kernels) associated to p. Note that $\delta_{p^j} * \lambda^{i,j}(x) = \lambda^{i,j}(x - p^j)$. By definition of weak measure solution (see Definition 2.2), if $p_i \in \mathscr{C}^1([0, T], \mathbb{R}^d)$, the Dirac measures are satisfying, for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, k_1\}$

$$\dot{p}_i(t) = U^i \left[t, p_i(t), \rho_t * \eta_t^i(p_i(t)), \lambda^{i,1}\big(p_i(t) - p_1(t)\big), \ldots, \lambda^{i,k_1}\big(p_i(t) - p_{k_1}(t)\big) \right],$$

which can be rewritten

$$\dot{p}^i(t) = \Phi^i \left(t, p(t), \rho_t * \eta_t^i \big(p^i(t)\big) \right).$$

Consequently, in this case, system (1.1) becomes

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho^i + \operatorname{div}\left(\rho^i\, V^i\left(t,\, x,\, \eta^i_t {*} \rho_t,\, \left(\lambda^{i,j}(x - p^j(t))\right)_{j=1}^{k_1}\right)\right) = 0\,, & i \in \{1, \ldots, k_0\}\,, \\ \dot{p}^j(t) = \Phi^j\left(t,\, p(t),\, \rho_t {*} \eta^j_t(p^j(t))\right)\,, & j \in \{1, \ldots, k_1\}\,, \end{cases}$$

a coupling of ODEs with conservation laws.

1.6. Further models.

The system (1.1) comprises also a model of particles sedimentation, introduced in [24] and studied in [26], where the author proves existence and uniqueness of weak solutions with initial condition in $\mathbf{L}^\infty$. A related nonlocal model is the supply-chain model [2, 3], in which the integral $\int_0^1 \rho(t,x)\, \mathrm{d}x$ replaces the convolution product. This last model was studied for example in [10], imposing boundary conditions in $x = 0$ and $x = 1$.

In the context of Hamiltonian systems, very general existence results, together with approximation schemes, have been obtained in [1]: however, uniqueness seems to be out of reach in such low regularity context. Models of aggregation are studied in [5], using gradient flows techniques and allowing singular kernels.

1.7. Strategy of the proof and plan of the paper.

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is divided into two main steps. First, we prove some a priori properties of the solutions (see Section 2): mainly, we prove that the weak measure solutions of (1.1) coincide with the Lagrangian solutions of this system. Important consequences are the conservation of the regularity of the initial condition and the strong continuity in time in the case the solution is a function, as stated in Remark 1.2.

Second, we prove the existence and uniqueness of Lagrangian solutions thanks to a fixed point argument (see Section 5). Indeed, introducing the set of probability measures endowed with the Wasserstein distance of order one, we are able to prove a stability estimate with respect to the nonlocal term (see Section 4). The technique used there is quite similar to the one of Loeper [19], who studied the Vlasov-Poisson equation and the Euler equation in vorticity formulation.

This article is organized as follows: in Section 2 we define the two different notions of solution and prove that they coincide. In Section 3 we give some useful tools on optimal tranport. In Section 4 we prove an important lemma giving a stability estimate. Finally, in Section 5, we give the proof of Theorem 1.1.

2. Notion of solutions

2.1. General notations.

Let $d \in \mathbb{N}$ be the space dimension and $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be the size of the system. In the following, $\mathbf{M}_{d,k}$ is the set of matrices of size $d \times k$ with real values and $\mathbf{M}_k$ is the set of matrices of size $k \times k$ with real values. In all computations, we will consider the 1-norm (i.e., the sum of the absolute values of the entries) on both vectors and matrices. When considering other norms, a constant depending on d and/or k appears in the estimates.

We denote by $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ (resp. $\mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)$) the set of finite mass (resp. finite mass and positive) measures on $\mathbb{R}^d$ and by $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ the set of probability measures on $\mathbb{R}^d$, that is the set of bounded positive measures with total mass 1. If $\rho = (\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^k) \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$, we define the total mass of ρ as $\|\rho\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \|\rho^1\|_{\mathcal{M}} + \ldots + \|\rho^k\|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

In the following the Lipschitz norms with respect to x or r are taken uniformly with respect to the other variables. That is to say, for example:

$$\text{Lip}_x(V) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}^+, r \in \mathbb{R}^k} \{\text{Lip}_x(V(t, \cdot, r))\}.$$

The space $\mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d))$ consists of the parametrized measures $\mu = (\mu_t)_{t \in [0,T]}$ such that, for any $\phi \in \mathscr{C}^0_c(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, the application $t \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi \, \mathrm{d}\mu_t(x)$ is measurable and such that $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{t \in [0,T]} \|\mu_t\|_\mathcal{M} < \infty$.

2.2. Weak measure solutions.
We say that $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ is a *weak measure solution* of (1.1) with initial condition $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$ if, for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ and for any test-function $\phi \in \mathscr{C}^\infty_c(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left[\partial_t \phi + V^i(t, x, \rho * \eta^i) \cdot \nabla \phi\right] \mathrm{d}\rho^i_t(x) \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(0, x) \, \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}^i(x) = 0.$$

2.3. Remark.
A priori for weak measure solutions of the continuity equation $\partial_t \rho + \operatorname{div}(\rho b) = 0$, with a given vector field b, we have only continuity in time for the weak topology (see [13]), that is to say, for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, for all $\phi \in \mathscr{C}^0_c(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, the application $t \mapsto \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(x) \, \mathrm{d}\rho^i_t(x)$ is continuous, up to redefinition of ρ_t on a negligible set of times.

In the case of the system (1.1), we have a gain of regularity in time when the initial condition is a function in $\mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$ (see Corollary 2.9).

2.4. Push-forward and change of variable.
When μ is a measure on Ω and $T : \Omega \to \Omega'$ a measurable map, we denote $T_\sharp \mu$ the push-forward of μ, that is the measure on Ω' such that, for every $\phi \in \mathscr{C}^0_c(\Omega', \mathbb{R})$,

$$\int_{\Omega'} \phi(y) \, \mathrm{d}T_\sharp\mu(y) = \int_\Omega \phi(T(x)) \, \mathrm{d}\mu(x) .$$

If we assume that μ and $\nu = T_\sharp\mu$ are absolutely continuous with respect to the Lebesgue measure, so that there exist $f, g \in \mathbf{L}^1$ such that $\mathrm{d}\mu(x) = f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ and $\mathrm{d}\nu(y) = g(y) \, \mathrm{d}y$, and that T is a Lip-diffeomorphism, then we have the *change of variable formula*

$$f(x) = g(T(x))|\det(\nabla T(x))|. \tag{2.1}$$

Besides, we denote by $\mathbb{P}_x : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ the *projection on the first coordinate*; that is, for any $(u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$, $\mathbb{P}_x(u,v) = u$. In a similar way, $\mathbb{P}_y : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ is the *projection on the second coordinate*; that is, for any $(u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$, $\mathbb{P}_y(u,v) = v$.

2.5. Lagrangian solutions.
We say that $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ is a Lagrangian solution of (1.1) with initial condition $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$ if, for any $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, there exists an ODE flow $X^i : [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$, that is a solution of

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{\mathrm{d}X^i}{\mathrm{d}t}(t,x) = & V^i\left(t, X^i(t,x), \rho_t * \eta^i_t(X^i(t,x))\right), \\ X^i(0,x) = & x, \end{cases}$$

such that $\rho^i_t = X^i_{t\sharp}\bar{\rho}^i$ where $X^i_t : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ is the map defined as $X^i_t(x) = X^i(t,x)$ for any $(t,x) \in [0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d$.

2.6. *Remark.* Assume V satisfies **(V)** and η satisfies **(η)**. Then, for any $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$, the vector fields $b = V(t, x, \rho_t * \eta_t)$ are Lipschitz in x and

$$\mathrm{Lip}_x(b) \leqslant \mathrm{Lip}_x(V) + \mathrm{Lip}_r(V)\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)\|\rho_t\|_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

Consequently, if $\|\rho_t\|_{\mathcal{M}}$ is uniformly bounded, the ODE flow X^i above is always well-defined, for a fixed ρ.

If $\bar{\rho} \in \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^+)$, then the push-forward formula (2.1) becomes, for a.e. $(t, x) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^d$,

$$\rho^i(t, X^i(t,x)) = \bar{\rho}^i(x) \exp\left(-\int_0^t \mathrm{div}\, V^i\left(\tau, X^i(\tau, x), \rho_\tau * \eta_\tau(X^i(\tau, x))\right) \mathrm{d}\tau\right). \tag{2.2}$$

We now show that the two notions of solution in fact coincide.

2.7. **Theorem.** *If ρ is a Lagrangian solution of (1.1), then ρ is also a weak measure solution of (1.1). Conversely, if ρ is a weak measure solution of (1.1), then ρ is also a Lagrangian solution of (1.1).*

Proof. **1.** Let ρ be a Lagrangian solution of (1.1). Let us denote $b^i = V^i(t, x, \rho * \eta^i)$ and let X^i be the ODE flow associated to b^i. Then, for any $\phi \in \mathscr{C}_c^\infty(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\partial_t\phi(t,x) + b^i(t,x) \cdot \nabla\phi(t,x)\right) \mathrm{d}\rho_t(x)\, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\partial_t\phi(t, X_t^i(x)) + b^i(t, X_t^i(x)) \cdot \nabla\phi(t, X_t^i(x))\right) \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x)\, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t}\left(\phi(t, X_t^i(x))\right) \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x)\, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(T, X^i(T,x)) \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(0, x) \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x) = -\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(0, x) \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x),$$

which proves that ρ is also a weak measure solution.

2. Let ρ be a weak measure solution of (1.1). For any $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, let us denote $b^i(t,x) = V^i(t, x, \rho * \eta^i)$. Let σ be the Lagrangian solution of the equation

$$\partial_t \sigma^i + \mathrm{div}\,(\sigma^i b^i) = 0, \qquad \sigma^i(0, \cdot) = \bar{\rho}^i, \tag{2.3}$$

which exists and is unique since b^i is Lipschitz as noted in Remark 2.6. Then, arguing similarly as in point 1, σ is also a weak measure solution to (2.3). Denoting $u^i = \rho^i - \sigma^i$, we obtain that u^i is a weak measure solution of the equation $\partial_t u^i + \mathrm{div}\,(u^i b^i) = 0$ with initial condition $u^i(0, \cdot) = 0$. Consequently, for any $\phi \in \mathscr{C}_c^\infty(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$,

$$\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \left(\partial_t\phi + b^i(t,x) \cdot \nabla\phi\right) \mathrm{d}u_t\, \mathrm{d}t = 0.$$

Let $\psi \in \mathscr{C}_c^0(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$. Since $b^i \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T]\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d)$ is Lipschitz in x, by computation along the characteristics, we can find $\phi \in \mathscr{C}_c^1(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$ so that $\psi = \partial_t\phi + b^i(t,x) \cdot \nabla\phi$. Hence, for any $\psi \in \mathscr{C}_c^0(]-\infty, T[\times\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R})$, we have $\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \psi\, \mathrm{d}u_t\, \mathrm{d}t = 0$, which implies $u \equiv 0$ a.e., and so $\rho \equiv \sigma$ a.e. Consequently, we have also $b^i(t,x) = V^i(t, x, \sigma * \eta^i)$, and $\sigma = \rho$ is finally a Lagrangian solution of (1.1). $\square$

2.8. **Definition.** As a consequence of the previous theorem, in the following we simply call *solution* of (1.1) a weak measure solution or a Lagrangian solution of (1.1), since these two notions in fact coincide.

It is now possible to prove some of the properties given in Remark 1.2.

2.9. **Corollary.** *Assume that V satisfies* **(V)** *and η satisfies* **(η)**. *Let $\rho \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ be a solution to (1.1) with initial condition $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$.*

- *If $\bar{\rho} \in \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$. Then we have $\rho \in \mathscr{C}^0([0,T], \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k))$ and for all time $t \in [0,T]$, all $i \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$, $\left\| \rho^i(t) \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^1} = \left\| \bar{\rho}^i \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^1}$.*
- *If furthermore $\bar{\rho} \in (\mathbf{L}^1 \cap \mathbf{L}^\infty)(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$, then for all $t \in [0,T]$ we have $\rho(t) \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$ and we have the estimate*

$$\|\rho(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \leqslant \|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} e^{Ct},$$

where C depends on $\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}$, V and η.

Proof. Let ρ be a solution of (1.1) with initial condition $\bar{\rho} \in \mathbf{L}^1(\mathbb{R}^d, (\mathbb{R}^+)^k)$. According to Definition 2.8, ρ is a Lagrangian solution associated to a flow X and we have immediately that $\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathbf{L}^1} = \|\rho(t)\|_{\mathbf{L}^1}$.

Besides, as $b^i(t,x) = V^i(t,x,\rho*\eta^i) \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T] \times \mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d)$ is bounded in t and Lipschitz in x, then $X_t^i \in \mathrm{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^d)$ and we can use the change of variable formula (2.2). If $\bar{\rho} \in \mathbf{L}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d, \mathbb{R}^k)$, with

$$C = \mathrm{Lip}_x(V) + \mathrm{Lip}_r(V)\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}},$$

we obtain the desired $\mathbf{L}^\infty$ bound and $\rho(t) \in \mathbf{L}^\infty$ for all $t \in [0,T]$.

The continuity in time can be proved directly by estimating $\|\rho_t - \rho_s\|_{\mathbf{L}^1}$ using Egorov Theorem. This computation is straightforward although a bit long so we prefer to omit the details. Alternatively, note that the continuity in time is also ensured by the results of DiPerna & Lions [15, Section 2.II] and the notion of renormalized solutions.

$\square$

3. Some tools from optimal mass transportation

Let us remind the definition of the Wasserstein distance of order 1.

3.1. **Definition.** Let μ, ν be two Borel probability measures on $\mathbb{R}^d$. We denote $\Xi(\mu, \nu)$ the set of *plans*, that is the set of probability measures $\gamma \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d)$ such that $\mathbb{P}_{x\sharp}\gamma = \mu$ and $\mathbb{P}_{y\sharp}\gamma = \nu$. We define the *Wasserstein distance of order one* between μ and ν by

$$W_1(\mu, \nu) = \inf_{\gamma \in \Xi(\mu,\nu)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} |x - y| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma(x,y). \tag{3.1}$$

Let $\rho = (\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^k)$, $\sigma = (\sigma^1, \ldots, \sigma^k)$ be two vectors such that $\rho^1, \ldots, \rho^k$ and $\sigma^1, \ldots, \sigma^k$ are Borel probability measures on $\mathbb{R}^d$. We define the *Wasserstein distance of order one* between ρ and σ, denoted $\mathscr{W}_1(\rho, \sigma)$, as

$$\mathscr{W}_1(\rho, \sigma) = \sum_{i=1}^k W_1(\rho^i, \sigma^i). \tag{3.2}$$

3.2. *Remark.* By [25, Theorem 1.3], for any $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)$, there exist a plan $\gamma_0 \in \Xi(\mu, \nu)$ realizing the minimum in the Wasserstein distance, that is

$$W_1(\mu, \nu) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |x - y| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0(x, y) \ .$$

3.3. *Remark.* Let $\bar{\rho} \in \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$ be a probability measure and let $X, Y : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ be mappings such that $f = X_\sharp \, \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}$ and $g = Y_\sharp \, \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}$. Then, the probability measure $\gamma = (X, Y)_\sharp \, \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}$ satisfies $\mathbb{P}_{x\sharp}\gamma = f$ and $\mathbb{P}_{y\sharp}\gamma = g$; hence

$$W_1(f, g) \leqslant \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} |x - y| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma(x, y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |X - Y| \, \mathrm{d}\bar{\rho}(x) \ .$$

3.4. **Proposition** (cf. Villani [25, p. 207]). *Let μ, ν be two probability measures. The Wasserstein distance of order one between μ and ν satisfies*

$$W_1(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{\mathrm{Lip}(\phi) \leqslant 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(x) \, (\mathrm{d}\mu(x) - \mathrm{d}\nu(x)) \ .$$

4. The main stability estimate

In the following we consider probability measures instead of bounded positive measures. This is not a real restriction since we pass from one case to the other just by a rescaling.

Before giving a stability estimate in Proposition 4.2, we prove a technical lemma, in which we derive an estimate on the difference between two vector fields generated by different solutions.

4.1. **Lemma.** *Let V satisfy **(V)** and η satisfy **(η)**. Let $r, s \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)^k$. For any $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have the following estimate*

$$\left\| V^i(t, x, r * \eta_t^i) - V^i(t, x, s * \eta_t^i) \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \ \leqslant \ \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i) \, \mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta^i) \, \mathscr{W}_1(r, s) \ .$$

In the previous lemma, the quantity $\mathscr{W}_1(r, s)$ on the right hand side could be infinite. If we restrict ourselves to bounded positive measures with first moment finite, then the quantity above is always finite.

Proof. The proof follows from Proposition 3.4 on the Wasserstein distance. Note first that in the case $\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) = 0$ then $\eta^{i,j}$ is constant and we have $(r^j - s^j) * \eta^{i,j}(x) = 0 \leqslant \mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) W_1(r^j, s^j)$. Now, in the case $\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) \neq 0$, thanks to Proposition 3.4, we have

$$(r^j - s^j) * \eta^{i,j}(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \eta^{i,j}(x - y)(\mathrm{d}r^j(y) - \mathrm{d}s^j(y))$$

$$= \mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{\eta^{i,j}(x - y)}{\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j})} (\mathrm{d}r^j(y) - \mathrm{d}s^j(y))$$

$$\leqslant \mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) \sup_{\mathrm{Lip}(\phi) \leqslant 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \phi(y)(\mathrm{d}r^j(y) - \mathrm{d}s^j(y)) = \mathrm{Lip}(\eta^{i,j}) W_1(r^j, s^j) \ .$$

As we obtain the same estimate for $-(r^j - s^j) * \eta^{i,j}(x)$, we can conclude that

$$\left\| V^i(t, x, r * \eta^i) - V^i(t, x, s * \eta^i) \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \ \leqslant \ \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i) \left\| (r - s) * \eta^i \right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}$$

$$\leqslant \ \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i) \, \mathrm{Lip}(\eta^i) \, \mathscr{W}_1(r, s) \ .$$

$\square$

Let $r, s \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$. We want to compare the following equations, in which the nonlocal vector fields has been replaced by fixed vector fields. In this way, the system is made of the two decoupled equations:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text{for all } i \in \{1, \ldots, k\} && \partial_t \rho^i + \operatorname{div}\left(\rho^i V^i(t, x, \eta^i * r)\right) &= 0, & \rho^i(0, \cdot) &= \bar\rho^i, \\
\text{for all } i \in \{1, \ldots, k\} && \partial_t \sigma^i + \operatorname{div}\left(\sigma^i U^i(t, x, \nu^i * s)\right) &= 0, & \sigma^i(0, \cdot) &= \bar\sigma^i.
\end{aligned}
\tag{4.1}
$$

4.2. Proposition. *Assume V, U satisfy (V) and η, ν satisfy ($\boldsymbol{\eta}$). Let $\bar\rho, \bar\sigma$ be two probability measures such that for any i, $\left\|\bar\rho^i\right\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \left\|\bar\sigma^i\right\|_{\mathcal{M}}$. Let $r, s \in \mathbf{L}^\infty([0,T], \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$. If ρ and σ are Lagrangian solutions of (4.1) associated to the initial conditions $\bar\rho$ and $\bar\sigma$, then we have the estimate:*

$$
\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \;\leqslant\; e^{Ct}\mathscr{W}_1(\bar\rho, \bar\sigma) + Cte^{Ct}\left[\sup_{t \in [0,T]} \mathscr{W}_1(r_t, s_t) + \|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|V - U\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right]
\tag{4.2}
$$

where C is a constant depending on $\operatorname{Lip}_x(V)$, $\operatorname{Lip}_r(V)$, $\operatorname{Lip}_x(\eta)$ and $\|\bar\rho\|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Furthermore, in the special case $r = \rho$ and $s = \sigma$, we get:

$$
\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \;\leqslant\; e^{Kt}\mathscr{W}_1(\bar\rho, \bar\sigma) + Kte^{Kt}\left[\|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|V - U\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right],
\tag{4.3}
$$

where K is a constant depending on $\operatorname{Lip}_x(V)$, $\operatorname{Lip}_r(V)$, $\operatorname{Lip}_x(\eta)$ and $\|\bar\rho\|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Note that the estimate above comprises the case $\mathscr{W}_1(\bar\rho, \bar\sigma) = \infty$.

Proof. Let ρ, σ be two Lagrangian solutions to the Cauchy problem for (1.1) with initial conditions $\bar\rho$ and $\bar\sigma$ respectively. Let X, Y be the associated ODE flows. For any $t \in [0,T]$, we define the map $X_t^i \bowtie Y_t^i : \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d$ by

$$
X_t^i \bowtie Y_t^i(x, y) = (X_t^i(x), Y_t^i(y)), \qquad \text{for any } (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d.
$$

Let $\gamma_0^i \in \Xi(\bar\rho^i, \bar\sigma^i)$ so that $\mathbb{P}_{x\sharp}\gamma_0^i = \bar\rho^i$ and $\mathbb{P}_{y\sharp}\gamma_0^i = \bar\sigma^i$. Let us define the probability measure $\gamma_t^i = (X_t^i \bowtie Y_t^i)_\sharp \gamma_0^i$. Then, $\mathbb{P}_{x\sharp}\gamma_t^i = \rho_t^i$ and $\mathbb{P}_{y\sharp}\gamma_t^i = \sigma_t^i$ so that $\gamma_t^i \in \Xi(\rho_t^i, \sigma_t^i)$.

We fix $R > 0$ and we define, for $t \geqslant 0$

$$
Q_R(t) = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{X_t^i(B_R) \times Y_t^i(B_R)} |x - y| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_t^i(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_R \times B_R} \left|X_t^i(x) - Y_t^i(y)\right| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y).
$$

Note first that Q_R is Lipschitz. Indeed, for $t, s \geqslant 0$ we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
|Q_R(t) - Q_R(s)| &\leqslant \left|\sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_R \times B_R} \left(\left|X_t^i(x) - Y_t^i(y)\right| - \left|X_s^i(x) - Y_s^i(y)\right|\right) \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y)\right| \\
&\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_R \times B_R} \left|X_t^i(x) - Y_t^i(y) - X_s^i(x) + Y_s^i(y)\right| \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_R \times B_R} \left(\left|X_t^i(x) - X_s^i(x)\right| + \left|Y_t^i(y) - Y_s^i(y)\right|\right) \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_R \times B_R} \left(\left\|V^i\right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \left\|U^i\right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right) |t - s| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\leqslant \left(\|V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right) \|\gamma_0\|_{\mathcal{M}} |t - s|.
\end{aligned}
\tag{4.4}
$$

Let us assume that $\mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma}) < \infty$, otherwise the thesis is trivial. Then, by Remark 3.2, for all $i \in \{1, ..., k\}$, we can find a bounded positive measure $\gamma_0^i \in \Xi\left(\bar{\rho}^i, \bar{\sigma}^i\right)$ so that

$$W_1(\bar{\rho}^i, \bar{\sigma}^i) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} |x - y| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \ .$$

Consequently we have, for any $R \geqslant 0$, $Q_R(0) \leqslant \mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma})$. Hence, using (4.4), for any $t \geqslant 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_R(t) &\leqslant Q_R(0) + (\|U\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty})\|\gamma_0\|_{\mathcal{M}} t \\
&\leqslant \mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma}) + (\|U\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty})\|\gamma_0\|_{\mathcal{M}} t \ .
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, for any $t \geqslant 0$, $Q_R(t)$ remains finite when $R \to \infty$ and since $R \mapsto Q_R(t)$ is increasing with respect to R, we can define $Q(t) = \lim_{R \to \infty} Q_R(t)$.

Let us now consider Q. The same computation as in (4.4) ensures that Q is Lipschitz so we can differentiate for almost every t and obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
Q'(t) &\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \left| V^i\left(t, X_t^i(x), r_t * \eta_t^i(X_t^i(x))\right) - U^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \nu_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) \right| \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \Bigg(\left| V^i\left(t, X_t^i(x), r_t * \eta_t^i(X_t^i(x))\right) - V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), r_t * \eta_t^i(X_t^i(x))\right) \right| \\
&\qquad + \left| V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), r_t * \eta_t^i(X_t^i(x))\right) - V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), r_t * \eta_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) \right| \\
&\qquad + \left| V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), r_t * \eta_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) - V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \eta_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) \right| \\
&\qquad + \left| V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \eta_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) - V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \nu_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) \right| \\
&\qquad + \left| V^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \nu_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) - U^i\left(t, Y_t^i(y), s_t * \nu_t^i(Y_t^i(y))\right) \right| \Bigg) \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \ .
\end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left| V^i(t, y, r_t * \eta_t^i(x)) - V^i(t, y, r_t * \eta_t^i(y)) \right| &\leqslant \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i)\mathrm{Lip}(r_t * \eta_t^i)|x - y| \\
&\leqslant \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i)\|r_t\|_{\mathcal{M}}\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^i)|x - y| \ .
\end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 4.1 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
Q'(t) &\leqslant \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \left(\mathrm{Lip}_x(V^i) + \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i)\|r_t\|_{\mathcal{M}}\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^i)\right) \left| X_t^i(x) - Y_t^i(y) \right| \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i)\,\mathrm{Lip}(\eta^i)\,\mathscr{W}_1(r_t, s_t) \, \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \mathrm{Lip}_r(V^i)\left|s_t * (\eta_t^i - \nu_t^i)\right| \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d} \left\|V^i - U^i\right\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \mathrm{d}\gamma_0^i(x, y) \\
&\leqslant C\left[Q(t) + \mathscr{W}_1(r_t, s_t) + \|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U - V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right] \ . \tag{4.5}
\end{aligned}$$

Taking the sup in time of $\mathscr{W}_1(r_t, s_t)$ on the right-hand side and applying Gronwall Lemma, we get

$$Q(t) \leqslant e^{Ct}Q(0) + Cte^{Ct}\left(\sup_{\tau \in [0,t]} \mathscr{W}_1(r_\tau, s_\tau) + \|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U - V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty}\right) \ .$$

Note now that, thanks to Remark 3.3, for any $t \geqslant 0$

$$\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \quad \leqslant \quad Q(t) . \tag{4.6}$$

Furthermore, we have chosen γ_0 in an optimal way thanks to Remark 3.2, and so $Q(0) = \mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma})$. Hence we obtain, for any $t \in [0, T]$:

$$\mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \quad \leqslant \quad e^{Ct}\mathscr{W}_1(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\sigma}) + Cte^{Ct} \left(\sup_{\tau \in [0,t]} \mathscr{W}_1(r_\tau, s_\tau) + \|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U - V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \right) ,$$

which is the expected result (4.2).

In the particular case $r = \rho$ and $s = \sigma$, applying (4.6) to (4.5) we obtain

$$Q'(t) \leqslant 2CQ(t) + C \left(\|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U - V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \right) .$$

Applying Gronwall Lemma, we finally obtain $Q(t) \leqslant e^{2Ct}Q(0) + Cte^{2Ct} \left(\|\eta - \nu\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} + \|U - V\|_{\mathbf{L}^\infty} \right)$, which is (4.3).

$\square$

5. Proof of the main theorem

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on the following idea: let us fix the nonlocal term and, instead of (1.1), we study the Cauchy problem

$$\partial_t \rho + \mathrm{div} \left(\rho \, V(t, x, r * \eta) \right) = 0 , \qquad \rho(0) = \bar{\rho} , \tag{5.1}$$

where r is a given application. We want to use a fixed point argument. We consider here probability measures. In the more general case of positive measures with the same total mass, by rescaling we are back to the case of probability measures.

Let us introduce the application

$$\mathscr{Q} : \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} r & \mapsto & \rho \\ \mathscr{X} & \to & \mathscr{X} \end{array} \right\} , \tag{5.2}$$

where we consider the space $\mathscr{X} = \mathbf{L}^\infty([0, T], \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ for T chosen in such a way that:

(a): The space $\mathscr{X}$ is equipped with a distance d that makes $\mathscr{X}$ complete: for $\mu, \nu \in \mathscr{X}$, we define

$$d(\mu, \nu) = \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \mathscr{W}_1(\mu_t, \nu_t) .$$

(b): The application $\mathscr{Q}$ is well-defined: the Lagrangian solution $\rho \in \mathscr{X}$ to (5.1) exists and is unique (for a fixed r). Indeed, let X_t be the ODE flow associated to $V(t, x, r_t * \eta_t)$, then we can define $\rho_t = X_{t\sharp}\bar{\rho}$. Since $\bar{\rho}$ is a positive measure, then so is ρ_t.

(c): The application $\mathscr{Q}$ is a contraction: this is given by Proposition 4.2. Indeed, let r, s in $\mathbf{L}^\infty([0, T], \mathcal{M}^+(\mathbb{R}^d)^k)$ and denote $\rho = \mathscr{Q}(r)$, $\sigma = \mathscr{Q}(s)$ the associated solutions to (5.1). Note that ρ and σ have the same initial condition. Thanks to Proposition 4.2, we obtain the contraction estimates

$$\sup_{[0,T]} \mathscr{W}_1(\rho_t, \sigma_t) \leqslant CTe^{CT} \sup_{[0,T]} \mathscr{W}_1(r_t, s_t) , \tag{5.3}$$

where C depends only on $\mathrm{Lip}_x(V)$, $\mathrm{Lip}_r(V)$, $\mathrm{Lip}_x(\eta)$ and $\|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Hence, for T small enough, by the Banach fixed point Theorem we obtain existence and uniqueness in $\mathscr{X}$ of a Lagrangian solution to (1.1) for $t \in [0, T]$. As $\|\rho_T\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \|\bar{\rho}\|_{\mathcal{M}}$ the coefficient C in (5.3) does not depend on time and we can iterate the procedure. Thus we have existence and uniqueness for all positive times.

This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1. Observe that uniqueness can be also obtained directly by the stability estimate (4.3) in the particular case $V^i = U^i$, $\eta^i = \nu^i$, $\bar{\rho} = \bar{\sigma}$.

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