Nonlocal Traffic Models with General Kernels: Singular Limit, Entropy Admissibility, and Convergence Rate

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Abstract

Nonlocal conservation laws (the signature feature being that the flux function depends on the solution through the convolution with a given kernel) are extensively used in the modeling of vehicular traffic. In this work we discuss the singular local limit, namely the convergence of the nonlocal solutions to the entropy admissible solution of the conservation law obtained by replacing the convolution kernel with a Dirac delta. While recent counter-examples rule out convergence in the general case, in the specific framework of traffic models (with anisotropic convolution kernels) the singular limit has been established under rigid assumptions, i.e. in the case of the exponential kernel (which entails algebraic identities between the kernel and its derivatives) or under fairly restrictive requirements on the initial datum. In this work we obtain general convergence results under assumptions that are entirely natural in view of applications to traffic models, plus a convexity requirement on the convolution kernels. We then provide a general criterion for entropy admissibility of the limit and a convergence rate. We also exhibit a counter-example showing that the convexity assumption is necessary for our main compactness estimate.

1. Introduction

Consider a family of Cauchy problems for nonlocal conservation laws in the form

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_t u_\varepsilon + \partial_x \left[ V(u_\varepsilon \ast \eta_\varepsilon)u_\varepsilon \right] = 0 \\
u_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) = u_0
\end{cases}$$

(1.1)

In the previous expression, $u_\varepsilon : \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is the unknown, $\eta : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ is a given convolution kernel, the symbol $\ast$ represents the convolution with respect to the $x$ variable only, $\varepsilon > 0$ is a parameter and $V : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ a Lipschitz continuous function. We specify in what follows the precise assumptions imposed on $V$, $\eta$
and $u_0$, for the time being we just mention that existence and uniqueness results for (1.1) can be established under fairly general assumptions, see for instance [16]. In the present work we are concerned with the singular local limit $\epsilon \to 0^+$: when $\eta_\epsilon$ converges weakly* in the sense of measures to the Dirac delta, (1.1) formally boils down to the conservation law Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases}
\partial_t u + \partial_x [V(u)u] = 0 \\
u(0, \cdot) = u_0.
\end{cases}$$

(1.2)

Existence and uniqueness results for so-called entropy admissible solutions of (1.2) date back to Kružkov [18]. The nonlocal-to-local limit was first addressed by Zumbrun in [23] and Amorim et al. in [2]. Zumbrun [23] showed that when $\epsilon \to 0^+$ the family $u_\epsilon$ converges to the entropy admissible solution $u$ of (1.2) provided $V(u) = u$, $\eta$ is an even function and the limit solution $u$ is regular. In [2] the authors posed the general convergence question and exhibited numerical experiments suggesting convergence of $u_\epsilon$ to the entropy admissible solution $u$. In [12] the authors provided some counter-examples showing that, in general, the family $u_\epsilon$ does not converge to the entropy admissible solution of (1.2).

The analysis in [12] left open the possibility that convergence holds under specific assumptions. In this respect, a natural target for the investigation of the local limit is the framework of traffic flow models: indeed, in recent years, nonlocal conservation laws in the form (1.1) have been widely used in the modeling of traffic, see for instance [3, 6, 13] and the references therein. In this framework, the local counterpart (1.2) is the by now classical LWR model introduced in [20, 22]: $u$ in this case represents the density of cars and $V$ their speed. It is then natural to assume that the initial datum $u_0$ satisfies

$$u_0 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}), \quad 0 \leq u_0 \leq 1,$$

(1.3)

where we have normalized to 1 the maximum possible car density, corresponding to bumper-to-bumper packing. Also, note that the LWR model postulates that drivers choose their speed depending on the car density, and, since the expected reaction to a traffic congestion is deceleration, the standard assumptions imposed on the function $V$ are

$$V \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}), \quad V' \leq 0 \text{ on } [0, 1].$$

(1.4)

The nonlocal convolution term in (1.1) models the fact that drivers choose their speed based on the density of cars in a suitable neighborhood. The standard hypotheses imposed on $\eta$ are then

$$\eta \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^\infty(\mathbb{R}), \quad \text{supp } \eta \subseteq \mathbb{R}_-, \quad \eta \geq 0, \quad \eta \text{ non-decreasing on } \mathbb{R}_-, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}_-} \eta(x) \, dx = 1.$$  

(1.5)

The assumption $\text{supp } \eta \subseteq \mathbb{R}_-$ models the fact that drivers choose their speed based on the downstream car density only (i.e. they look forward, not backward), whereas the monotonicity condition takes into account the fact that they pay more attention to closer vehicles.
We now focus on the analysis of nonlocal Cauchy problems satisfying (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5). Under (1.4) and (1.5) nonlocal conservation laws (1.1) enjoy the maximum principle and, under some more assumptions, propagation of monotonicity, see [3]. KEIMER and PFUG [17] used these properties to establish convergence in the local limit $\varepsilon \to 0^+$ for monotone initial data. BRESSAN and SHEN [4, 5] established convergence in the local limit in the case $\eta(x) = \mathbb{1}_{[-\infty, 0]}(x)e^x$ and under the assumption that the initial datum has finite total variation and is bounded away from 0. A key point of the analysis in both [4, 17] is that the total variation $\text{TotVar} u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)$ is a monotone non-increasing function of time. Note furthermore that the assumption that the initial datum has bounded total variation is fairly natural in the conservation laws framework, see [14]. In our previous work [11] we established convergence via an Ole'nik-type estimate under quite general assumptions on the kernel $\eta$, but requiring that the initial datum $u_0$ is bounded away from 0 and satisfies a fairly restrictive one-sided Lipschitz condition. In [11] we also exhibit a counter-example showing that, if the initial datum attains the value 0 then it may happen that for every $t > 0$ the total variation $\text{TotVar} u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)$ blows up as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$: this rules out total variation estimates and implies that the convergence proofs in [4, 11] cannot extend to general initial data. A way out this obstruction has been recently found by COCLITE ET AL. in [8]: rather than looking at the total variation of $u_\varepsilon$, they show that the total variation of the convolution term

$$w_\varepsilon(t, x) := u_\varepsilon * \eta_\varepsilon(t, x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_x^{+\infty} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) u_\varepsilon(t, y) \, dy$$

is a monotone non-increasing function of time. This allows to extend the results by BRESSAN and SHEN [4, 5] to initial data attaining the value 0. Note, however, that the analysis in [4, 5, 8] is restricted to the case of the exponential kernel $\eta(x) = \mathbb{1}_{[-\infty, 0]}(x)e^x$. The proofs crucially rely on the algebraic identity, with no analogue for general kernels

$$u_\varepsilon = w_\varepsilon - \varepsilon \partial_x w_\varepsilon \quad \text{if} \quad \eta(x) = \mathbb{1}_{[-\infty, 0]}(x)e^x, \quad (1.7)$$

which is used to derive an equation for $w_\varepsilon$ independent of $u_\varepsilon$ and allows to reformulate (1.1) as a system with relaxation.

Our first main result states that the fact that $\text{TotVar} w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)$ is a non-increasing function of time is true under the sole minimal assumptions (1.4) and (1.5) combined with a convexity requirement, namely

$$\eta \text{ is convex on } \mathbb{R}_-,$$

that we comment upon in the following:

**Theorem 1.1.** Assume that $u_0$, $V$ and $\eta$ satisfy (1.3), (1.4), (1.5) and (1.8), respectively, and let $u_\varepsilon$ be the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1) and $w_\varepsilon$ be as in (1.6). If $\text{TotVar} u_0 < +\infty$ then

$$\text{TotVar} w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \leq \text{TotVar} w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) \quad \text{for every } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and a.e. } t > 0. \quad (1.9)$$
Note that the right-hand side of (1.9) is then easily controlled by the inequality
\[ \text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) \leq \text{TotVar } u_0, \] (1.10)
which directly follows from (1.6). The proof of Theorem 1.1 is independent from the one in [8] since it does not rely on any variant of (1.7), and more delicate since the equation for \( w_\varepsilon \) is more involved, see (3.1). Note furthermore that, by relying on (1.9), it is rather easy (see §5.1) to see that, up to subsequences,
\[ w_\varepsilon \to u \text{ strongly in } L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}), \quad u_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup^* u \text{ weakly* in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \] (1.11)
for some function \( u \) that is a distributional solution of the Cauchy problem (1.2).

The problem of the entropy admissibility of the limit is highly nontrivial and, even in the case of the exponential kernel \( \eta(x) = \mathbb{1}_{]-\infty,0]}(x)e^x \) it was partially left open in [4] and treated specifically in [5,8] by relying on formula (1.7). In [11] the entropy admissibility follows from an Oleinik-type estimate [21] whose proof requires the one-sided Lipschitz condition on the initial datum. Our second main result establishes entropy admissibility of the limit function under very minimal assumptions.

**Theorem 1.2.** Assume that \( u_0, V \) and \( \eta \) satisfy (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5), respectively, and let \( w_\varepsilon \) be as in (1.6), where \( u_\varepsilon \) is the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1). Consider a sequence \( \varepsilon_k \to 0^+ \) and assume that \( w_{\varepsilon_k} \to u \) in \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) for some function \( u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \); then \( u \) is the entropy admissible solution of (1.2).

We explicitly point out that the convexity assumption (1.8) is not needed in the statement of Theorem 1.2. Also, Theorem 1.2 only requires strong \( L^1 \) compactness rather than total variation bounds, and as such it provides a general entropy admissibility criterion for the limit, which replaces the ad hoc arguments used in specific cases in [5,8,17] and might be useful in contexts where the \( L^1 \) compactness is obtained through weaker a priori estimates (see [7] for results in the case of the exponential kernel). The following theorem collects our main convergence results.

**Theorem 1.3.** Assume that \( u_0, V \) and \( \eta \) satisfy (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5), respectively, and let \( w_\varepsilon \) be as in (1.6), where \( u_\varepsilon \) is the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1). Let \( u \) be the entropy admissible solution of (1.2). If (1.8) holds and \( \text{TotVar } u_0 < +\infty \), then (1.11) holds true.

If furthermore \( \eta(\xi)x \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \) then we have the convergence rate
\[ \| u(t, \cdot) - w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq C(\eta, V)[\varepsilon + \sqrt{\varepsilon t}]\text{TotVar } u_0 \text{ for every } \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and a.e. } t > 0 \] (1.12)
for a suitable constant \( C(\eta, V) \) only depending on \( \eta \) and \( V \).

The convergence result in the above statement is a consequence of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2, whereas to establish the convergence rate (1.12) we provide a fairly precise estimate on the entropy dissipation rate of nonlocal solutions (see Proposition 5.1) and then rely on an argument due to Kuznetsov [19].
To conclude we are left to discuss the role of the convexity assumption (1.8), which is the sole hypothesis in our convergence results Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.3 that is not entirely standard in traffic models. It turns out that, if the convexity assumption (1.8) is violated then the key estimate (1.9) fails in general.

Theorem 1.4. Assume $V(w) := 1 - w$ and $\eta := 1_{]-1,0[}$; then, for every sequence $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ satisfying

$$\varepsilon_n > 0, \quad \varepsilon_{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{16} \varepsilon_n \quad \text{for every } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

(1.13)

it holds that there is an initial datum $u_0$ satisfying (1.3) and such that, $\operatorname{TotVar} u_0 < + \infty$ and a sequence $\{t_n\}$ such that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$t_n > 0, \quad \operatorname{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(t, \cdot) > \operatorname{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(0, \cdot) \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in ]0, t_n[.$$  

(1.14)

Some remarks are here in order. First, the function $V(w) = 1 - w$ satisfies (1.4) and the function $\eta = 1_{]-1,0[}$ satisfies (1.5), but does not satisfy the convexity condition (1.8). Second, the counter-example given in Theorem 1.4 is in contrast with numerical evidence provided in [8, §5] and [17, p. 1949] which suggested that, when $V(w) := 1 - w$ and $\eta := 1_{]-1,0[}$, $\operatorname{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(t, \cdot)$ is a monotone non-increasing function of time. The numerical elusiveness is mainly due to the need of a specific choice of initial datum to enforce (1.14) rather than to the numerical viscosity issue discussed in [10]. Our choice of initial datum is through an explicit formula, see (6.5), which depends on the chosen sequence $\{\varepsilon_n\}$. Third, we are reasonably confident that the basic ideas of our counter-example are not restricted to the case $\eta = 1_{]-1,0[}$ and could be extended to a rather general class of kernels violating the convexity condition (1.8) but, for simplicity, we do not pursue this direction here. Finally, we refer to §6.1 for an heuristic presentation of the counter-example.

Paper outline

In §2 we overview some known preliminary results, in §3, §4, §5 and §6 we establish Theorems 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4, respectively. For the reader’s convenience, we conclude the introduction by collecting the main notations used in paper.

Notation

- $1_E$: the characteristic function of the measurable set $E$, i.e. $1_E(x) = 1$ if $x \in E$, $1_E(x) = 0$ if $x \notin E$;
- $u * \eta$: the convolution of $u$ and $\eta$, computed with respect to the $x$ variable only, in other words $[u * \eta](t, x) = \int_R \eta(x - y)u(t, y) dy$;
- $\operatorname{TotVar} u_0$: the total variation of the function $u_0$, see [1, §3.2];
- $\mathbb{R}_-, \mathbb{R}_+$: the negative and the positive real axes, respectively, i.e. $\mathbb{R}_- = ]-\infty, 0]$, $\mathbb{R}_+ = [0, +\infty[);
- $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$: the space of functions $u$ such that $u \in L^1(\Omega)$ for every open bounded set $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}$;
• Lip: the space of Lipschitz continuous functions;
• $C^{1,1}$: the space of continuously differentiable functions with Lipschitz continuous derivatives;
• $o(t)$ as $t \to 0$: the Bachmann-Landau notation for any function $g$ such that $\lim_{t \to 0} g(t)/t = 0$.

2. Preliminary Results

Existence and uniqueness results for nonlocal conservation laws with anisotropic convolution kernels have been obtained in several works under different assumptions, see for instance [3,4,6,9]. We now very slightly extend [9, Corollary 2.1] as follows:

**Proposition 2.1.** Assume that $u_0$, $V$ and $\eta$ satisfy (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5), respectively; then

(i) There is a unique distributional solution $u_\varepsilon \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$ of the Cauchy problem (1.1). Also,

$$0 \leq u_\varepsilon \leq 1.$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.1)

(ii) $u_\varepsilon \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}))$, namely the function $u_\varepsilon$ admits a representative such that the map $t \mapsto u_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)$ is continuous from $\mathbb{R}_+$ to $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ endowed with the strong topology.

(iii) If $u_0 \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})$, then $u_\varepsilon \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$.

**Proof.** Concerning items (i) and (ii), the only difference with respect to [9, Corollary 2.1] is that in that paper uniqueness is established in the more restrictive class $u_\varepsilon \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \cap C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}))$. However, one can use the same argument as in the proof of [15, Corollary 3.14] and [12, Proposition 2.3] and show that, owing to renormalization, any bounded distributional solution of (1.1) satisfies (ii). Item (iii) is a straightforward consequence of the analysis in [9] and of classical results concerning the method of characteristics. \qed

As an easy consequence of Proposition 2.1 we get

**Corollary 2.2.** Assume that $u_0$, $V$ and $\eta$ satisfy (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5), respectively, and that $w_\varepsilon$ is given by (1.6), where $u_\varepsilon$ is the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1). Then

(i) $w_\varepsilon \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$ and

$$0 \leq w_\varepsilon \leq 1;$$  \hspace{1cm} (2.2)

(ii) $w_\varepsilon \in C^0(\mathbb{R}_+, L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}))$;

(iii) If $u_0 \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})$, then $w_\varepsilon \in C^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$. 
Proof. By combining (1.5), (1.6) and (2.1) we get the maximum principle (2.2). By differentiating (1.6) we get

\[
\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^{+\infty} \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) u_\varepsilon(t, y) \, dy - \eta(0^-)u_\varepsilon(t, x) \right] \tag{2.3}
\]

and

\[
\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^{+\infty} \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \partial_y [u_\varepsilon V(w_\varepsilon)](t, y) \, dy
\]

\[
= \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[ \eta(0^-)u_\varepsilon V(w_\varepsilon)(t, x) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^{+\infty} \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) u_\varepsilon V(w_\varepsilon)(t, y) \, dy \right]. \tag{2.4}
\]

In the previous expression, \(\eta(0^-)\) denotes the left limit of \(\eta\) at 0, which is well-defined since the restriction of \(\eta\) to \(\mathbb{R}_-\) is a monotone function. By combining (2.3) and (2.4) and using (2.1) and (2.2) we get

\[
|\partial_x w_\varepsilon(t, x)| \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta(0^-), \quad |\partial_t w_\varepsilon(t, x)| \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta(0^-) \max_{w \in [0,1]} |V(w)| \quad \text{for every } (t, x) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}. \tag{2.5}
\]

that is \(w_\varepsilon \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})\). Item (ii) in the statement of Corollary 2.2 follows from item (ii) of Proposition 2.1. To establish item (iii) we recall item (iii) in the statement of Proposition 2.1 and use again (2.3) and (2.4).

We now recall a couple of well-known facts concerning functions of bounded total variation that we need in the following. Assume \(v \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})\) satisfies \(\text{TotVar} v < +\infty\); then

\[
\int_\mathbb{R} |v(x - \xi) - v(x)| \, dx \leq |\xi| \text{TotVar} v \quad \text{for every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{2.6}
\]

Also, let \(\rho \in L^1(\mathbb{R})\) satisfy

\[
C_\rho := \int_\mathbb{R} |\rho(\xi)| \, d\xi < +\infty, \quad \int_\mathbb{R} \rho(\xi) \, d\xi = 1 \tag{2.7}
\]

and set \(\rho_h(\xi) := h^{-1} \rho(h^{-1} \xi)\); then

\[
\|v \ast \rho_h - v\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \leq h \, C_\rho \text{TotVar} v \quad \text{for every } h > 0. \tag{2.8}
\]

To conclude, we point out that, if \(\eta\) satisfies (1.5) then

\[
\int_\mathbb{R} |\eta'(\xi)| \, d\xi \leq \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{-R}^0 |\eta'(\xi)| \, d\xi \overset{\eta' \geq 0}{=} \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{-R}^0 \eta'(\xi) \, d\xi
\]

\[
\leq \lim_{R \to +\infty} \int_{-R}^0 \eta(\xi) \, d\xi \overset{(1.5)}{=} 1.
\]
3. Proof of Theorem 1.1

By combining (2.3) and (2.4) we get that the material derivative of \( w_\varepsilon \) is given by

\[
\partial_t w_\varepsilon + V(w_\varepsilon)\partial_x w_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_x^{+\infty} \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) [V(w_\varepsilon(t,x)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t,y))] u_\varepsilon(t,y) \, dy.
\]

(3.1)

To avoid some technicalities, we first provide the proof of Theorem 1.1 under some further assumptions on the initial datum \( u_0 \) and the convolution kernel \( \eta \). We then remove these assumptions by relying on a fairly standard approximation argument.

**Step 1:** we impose the further assumptions \( u_0 \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}), \eta \in C^2([-\infty, 0]), \eta'' \in L^1([-\infty, 0]) \). Owing to (iii) in the statement of Corollary 2.2, this implies that \( w_\varepsilon \in C^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}) \). We set \( z_\varepsilon := \partial_x w_\varepsilon \) and point out that \( z_\varepsilon \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}) \).

By differentiating (3.1) we get

\[
\partial_t z_\varepsilon + \partial_x (V(w_\varepsilon)z_\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_x^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta'' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \left( V(w_\varepsilon(t,x)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t,y)) \right) u_\varepsilon(t,y) \, dy.
\]

(3.2)

Note that the right-hand side of the above expression is finite since \( w_\varepsilon \) and \( u_\varepsilon \) are both bounded functions, and both \( \eta'' \) and \( \eta' \) are summable. Assume for a moment we have shown that

\[
\text{TotVar} \ w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) = \int_\mathbb{R} |z_\varepsilon(t,x)| < +\infty \quad \text{for every } t > 0 \text{ and } \varepsilon > 0;
\]

(3.3)

then, by multiplying (3.2) by \( s(t, x) := \text{sign}(z_\varepsilon(t,x)) \) and \( x \)-integrating over \( \mathbb{R} \), we arrive at

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_\mathbb{R} |z_\varepsilon(t,x)| \, dx + \int_\mathbb{R} \partial_x (V(w_\varepsilon)|z_\varepsilon|) \, dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_\mathbb{R} s(t,x) \int_x^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta'' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \left( V(w_\varepsilon(t,x)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t,y)) \right) u_\varepsilon(t,y) \, dy \, dx.
\]

By relying on Fubini’s theorem we rewrite the above equality as

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \text{TotVar} \ w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_\mathbb{R} |z_\varepsilon(t,x)| \, dx = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_\mathbb{R} u_\varepsilon(t,y) \sigma(t,y) \, dy;
\]

(3.4)

where

\[
\sigma(t,y) := \int_{-\infty}^{y} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta'' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \left( V(w_\varepsilon(t,x)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t,y)) \right) s(t,x) \, dx \]

\[
+ \int_{-\infty}^{y} \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) V'(w_\varepsilon(t,x)) |z_\varepsilon(t,x)| \, dx.
\]
By using the integration by parts formula we arrive at

$$
\sigma(t, y) := \int_{-\infty}^{y} 1 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta'' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \left[ V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) \right] s(t, x) - \gamma(t, x, y) \right] dx,
$$

(3.5)

where

$$
\gamma(t, x, y) := - \int_{x}^{y} V'(w_{\varepsilon}(t, \xi)) |z_{\varepsilon}(t, \xi)| d\xi.
$$

Note that $\gamma \geq 0$ since $x \leq y$ and $V' \leq 0$. Also,

$$
|V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y))| \leq \left| \int_{x}^{y} V'(w_{\varepsilon}(t, \xi)) z_{\varepsilon}(t, \xi) d\xi \right| \leq \gamma(t, x, y)
$$

and by recalling (3.5) and the inequality $\eta'' \geq 0$ we conclude that $\sigma(t, y) \leq 0$. By plugging this inequality into (3.4) and recalling that $u_{\varepsilon} \geq 0$ owing to (2.1) we conclude that the right-hand side of (3.4) is nonpositive, which in turn yields (1.9).

**Step 2:** we establish (3.3) under the assumptions that $u_0 \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R})$ and $\eta \in C^2([-\infty, 0[)$, $\eta'' \in L^1([-\infty, 0[)$. We recall that $z_{\varepsilon} = \partial_x w_{\varepsilon}$ and it is bounded by the first inequality in (2.5). Next, we fix $R > 0$, multiply (3.2) by $s(t, x) := \text{sign}(z_{\varepsilon}(t, x))$ and $x$-integrate over the interval $]-R, R[$. By performing a change of variables and applying Fubini’s theorem we arrive at

$$
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{-R}^{R} |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| dx + \int_{-R}^{R} \partial_x (V(w_{\varepsilon}) |z_{\varepsilon}|)(t, x) dx \\
\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{R}^{R} \eta''(\xi) \left[ V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi)) \right] dx d\xi \\
:= T_1
$$

$$
+ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{R}^{R} \eta'(\xi) \left[ |V'(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))| |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| u_{\varepsilon}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) \right] dx d\xi. \\
:= T_2
$$

(3.6)

Note that

$$
T_1^{\varepsilon_k} = \int_{R^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \int_{x}^{+\infty} \partial_{x} [\alpha'(w_{\varepsilon_k})](t, x) \phi(t, x) \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) u_{\varepsilon_k}(t, y) \\
\left[ V(w_{\varepsilon_k}(t, x)) - V(w_{\varepsilon_k}(t, y)) \right] dy dt
$$

$$
= \int_{R^+ \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon_k}(t, y) \omega_{\varepsilon_k}(t, y) dy dt,
$$

(3.7)
We have
\[ T_{12} \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \max_{w \in [0,1]} |V(w)| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \eta''(\xi) \xi \, d\xi \]
integration by parts, \( (2.9) \) \[ \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \max_{w \in [0,1]} |V(w)| \eta(0^-). \] (3.8)

To control the term \( T_{11} \), we point out that, if \( \xi \leq 0 \) and \( x \in ] - R, R + \varepsilon \xi \), then both \( x \) and \( x - \varepsilon \xi \) belong to the interval \( ] - R, R \). This implies that
\[ T_{11} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \| V' \|_{L^\infty} \left( \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \eta''(\xi) \xi \, d\xi \right) \left( \int_{-R}^{R} |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx \right) \]
\[ = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \| V' \|_{L^\infty} \eta(0^-) \int_{-R}^{R} |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx. \] (3.9)

We also have
\[ T_{2} \overset{(2.1)}{\leq} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta(0^-) \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0,1]} |V'(w)| \int_{-R}^{R} |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx. \] (3.10)

We plug (3.8) and (3.9) into (3.7), combine them with (3.6) and (3.10), recall (2.5) and apply Gronwall’s Lemma. We obtain a bound on \( \int_{-R}^{R} |z_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx \) which does not depend on \( R \) (albeit it depends on \( \varepsilon \)). By sending \( R \rightarrow +\infty \) we establish (3.3).

**Step 3:** we remove the assumptions \( u_0 \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( \eta \in C^2([-\infty, 0], \eta'' \in L^1([-\infty, 0]) \). We fix \( u_0 \) and \( \eta \) as in the statement of Theorem 1.1 and term \( u_\varepsilon \) the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1) and \( w_\varepsilon \) the corresponding convolution terms.

Next, we construct suitable sequences \( \{u_{0n}\} \) and \( \{\eta_n\} \) satisfying the assumptions of Theorem 1.1, the further conditions \( u_{0n} \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R}) \), \( \eta_n \in C^2([-\infty, 0], \eta_n'' \in L^1([-\infty, 0]) \) and such that
\[ u_{0n} \rightharpoonup u_0 \text{ weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R}), \]
\[ \text{TotVar } u_{0n} \leq \text{TotVar } u_0, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \| u_{0n} - u_0 \|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} = 0 \] (3.11)
and that
\[ \eta_n \rightarrow \eta \text{ strongly in } L^1(\mathbb{R}), \quad \{\eta_n(0)\} \text{ is uniformly bounded}. \] (3.12)

We can for instance define \( u_{0n} \) by convolving \( u_0 \) with a suitable family of convolution kernels \( \{\rho_n\} \) and then use (2.8) to obtain the last condition in (3.11).

We term \( u_{en} \) the sequence of solutions of the Cauchy problem (1.1) and \( w_{en} \) the corresponding sequence of convolution terms. By recalling (2.1) and by combining (2.5) with (3.12) and the Ascoli-Arzelà theorem we get that
\[ u_{en} \rightharpoonup v_\varepsilon \text{ weakly}^* \text{ in } L^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}), \]
\[ w_{en} \rightarrow p_\varepsilon \text{ in } C^0(\mathbb{R}), \text{ for every } K \subseteq \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ compact} \]
for suitable functions \( v_\varepsilon \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \) and \( p_\varepsilon \in \text{Lip}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \). Owing to (3.12) we can pass to the limit in the equality \( w_{en}(t, x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \eta_n(\xi)u_{en}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) \, d\xi \)
and arrive at $p_\varepsilon(t, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta(\xi) v_\varepsilon(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) \, d\xi$. Also, by passing to the limit in the distributional formulation we infer that $v_\varepsilon$ is a bounded distributional solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1) and by uniqueness this implies $v_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon$, $p_\varepsilon = w_\varepsilon$.

By applying Step 1 to the sequence $w_{\varepsilon n}$, recalling the lower semicontinuity of the total variation and then passing to the limit we arrive at

$$\text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \leq \liminf_{n \to +\infty} \text{TotVar } w_{\varepsilon n}(0, \cdot). \quad (3.13)$$

By combining (3.11) with (3.12) and (2.3) we get

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \text{TotVar } w_{\varepsilon n}(0, \cdot) = \text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot)$$

and by plugging the above equality into (3.13) we get (1.9).

### 4. Proof of Theorem 1.2

We need the following lemma:

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $\eta$ satisfy (1.5) and assume that $\{v_k\}$ is a pre-compact sequence in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$ such that $\|v_k\|_{L^\infty} \leq \Lambda$ for some $\Lambda > 0$ and for every $k$. Set

$$F_{k\varepsilon}(t, x) := \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta\left(\frac{x - y}{\varepsilon}\right) |v_k(t, y) - v_k(t, x)| \, dy;$$

then the family $\{F_{k\varepsilon}\}$ converges to 0 as $\varepsilon \to 0^+$ in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$, uniformly in $k$.

In other words, for every $r, T, M > 0$, there is $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0$, depending on $r, T$ and $M$ only, such that if $\varepsilon \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}$, then

$$\int_0^T \int_M^{-M} |F_{k\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx \, dt \leq r \quad \text{for every } k.$$

**Proof.** We proceed according to the following steps:

**Step 1:** we rely on the Helly–Kolmogorov–Fréchet theorem and infer that the sequence $\{v_k\}$ is equicontinuous in $L^1_{\text{loc}}$. In particular, for every $T > 0$, $L > 0$ and $\nu > 0$ there is $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \tilde{\varepsilon}(T, L, \nu) > 0$ such that, if $|\tau| < \tilde{\varepsilon}(T, L, \nu)$, then

$$\left| \int_0^T \int_{-L+\tau}^{L-\tau} |v_k(t, x+\tau) - v_k(t, x)| \, dx \, d\tau \right| \leq \nu \quad \text{for every } k. \quad (4.1)$$

**Step 2:** we now fix $\delta > 0$, choose $R > 0$ in such a way that $\int_{-\infty}^R \eta(z) \, dz < \delta$ and point out that

$$\int_0^T \int_{-M}^M |F_{k\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx \, dt \leq \int_0^T \int_{-M}^M \eta(\xi) (|v_k(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) - v_k(t, x)| \, d\xi) \, dx \, dt$$

Fubini

$$= \int_{-R}^R \eta(\xi) \int_0^T \int_{-M}^M |v_k(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) - v_k(t, x)| \, dx \, d\xi \, d\xi \quad (4.2)$$

$$+ \int_{-\infty}^{-R} \eta(\xi) \int_0^T \int_{-M}^M |v_k(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) - v_k(t, x)| \, dx \, d\xi \, d\xi \quad (4.1) \leq \nu + 4\delta TM \|v_k\|_{L^\infty} \leq \Lambda$$
provided \( L = M + 1 \) and \( \varepsilon R < \min\{ \tilde{\tau}(T, L, \nu), 1 \} \). By the arbitrariness of \( \nu \) and \( \delta \) this concludes the proof of Lemma 4.1. \( \square \)

We are now ready to provide the actual proof of Theorem 1.2.

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** We fix an entropy–entropy flux pair \((\alpha, \beta)\) for (1.2), namely \( \alpha, \beta : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) are two \( C^2 \) functions satisfying \( \alpha'' \geq 0, \beta'(u) = \alpha'(u)[V(u) + uV'(u)] \). Also, we fix \( \phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) satisfying \( \phi \geq 0 \). By the arbitrariness of \((\alpha, \beta)\) and \( \phi \), the proof of Theorem 1.2 boils down to the proof of the inequality

\[
D_\alpha(\phi) := \int\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left[ \alpha(u) \partial_t \phi + \beta(u) \partial_x \phi \right] \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha(u_0(x)) \phi(0, x) \, dx \geq 0. \tag{4.3}
\]

Note that in particular (4.3) implies that \( u \) is a distributional solution of (1.2). Indeed, by choosing \( (\alpha(u), \beta(u)) = (u, uV(u)) \) and \( (\alpha(u), \beta(u)) = (-u, -uV(u)) \) we get the inequalities \( \partial_t u + \partial_x [uV] \leq 0 \) and \( \partial_t u + \partial_x [uV] \geq 0 \), respectively, which are satisfied in the sense of distributions, and from this we infer (1.2).

To establish (4.3) we set \( \eta_\varepsilon(\xi) := \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{\xi}{\varepsilon} \right) \), choose a sequence \( \{\varepsilon_k\} \) and set

\[
D_{\varepsilon_k}^\alpha(\phi) := \int\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left[ \alpha(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \partial_t \phi + \beta(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \partial_x \phi \right] \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha(w_{\varepsilon_k}(0, x)) \phi(0, x) \, dx. \tag{4.4}
\]

We recall that by assumption \( w_{\varepsilon_k} \to w \) in \( L^1([0, T] \times \mathbb{R}) \) and that \( w_{\varepsilon_k}(0, x) = u_0 \ast \eta_{\varepsilon_k} \to u_0 \) in \( L^1(\mathbb{R}) \). This implies that \( \lim_{k \to +\infty} D_{\varepsilon_k}^\alpha(\phi) = D_\alpha(\phi) \) and hence that establishing (4.3) amounts to show that

\[
\lim_{k \to +\infty} D_{\varepsilon_k}^\alpha(\phi) \geq 0. \tag{4.5}
\]

To establish (4.5) we proceed according to the following steps.

**Step 1:** we write \( D_{\varepsilon_k}^\alpha(\phi) \) in a more convenient form. To this end we consider the equation at the first line of (1.1), convolve it with \( \eta_{\varepsilon_k} \) and then multiply the result times \( \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \). We arrive at

\[
\partial_t \alpha(w_{\varepsilon_k}) + \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \partial_x \left[ [V(w_{\varepsilon_k})u_{\varepsilon_k}] \ast \eta_{\varepsilon_k} \right] = 0.
\]

Next, we multiply the above equation times \( \phi \) and integrate over \( \mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R} \). Owing to the integration by parts formula this yields

\[
\int\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \alpha(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \partial_t \phi + \left( [V(w_{\varepsilon_k})u_{\varepsilon_k}] \ast \eta_{\varepsilon_k} \right) \partial_x \left[ \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon_k}) \phi \right] \, dx \, dt + \int_{\mathbb{R}} \alpha(w_{\varepsilon_k}(0, x)) \phi(0, x) \, dx = 0. \tag{4.6}
\]
We now point that, owing to the equality $\beta'(u) = \alpha'(u)[V(u) + uV'(u)]$, we have

$$\int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \beta(w_{\xi_k}) \partial_t \phi \, dx \, dt = - \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \beta'(w_{\xi_k}) \partial_t w_{\xi_k} \phi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= - \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \alpha'(w_{\xi_k}) [V(w_{\xi_k}) + w_{\xi_k} V'(w_{\xi_k})] \partial_t w_{\xi_k} \phi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= - \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \alpha'(w_{\xi_k}) \partial_x [V(w_{\xi_k}) w_{\xi_k}] \phi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} V(w_{\xi_k}) w_{\xi_k} \partial_x [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})] \phi \, dx \, dt. \quad (4.7)$$

By comparing (4.4) with (4.6) and using (4.7) we then get

$$D_{\alpha}^\varepsilon (\phi) \overset{(4.6),(4.7)}{=} \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \frac{V(w_{\xi_k}) w_{\xi_k} - [V(w_{\xi_k}) u_{\xi_k}] \ast \eta_{\varepsilon_k}}{S_{\varepsilon_k}(t,x)} \partial_t [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})] \phi \, dx \, dt$$

$$= \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} S_{\varepsilon_k}(t,x) \alpha'(w_{\xi_k}) \partial_t \phi \, dx \, dt + \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} S_{\varepsilon_k}(t,x) \partial_t [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})] \phi \, dx \, dt. \quad (4.8)$$

Note that

$$T_{1}^{\varepsilon_k} = \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^+} \partial_x [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})](t,x) \phi(t,x) \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) u_{\xi_k}(t,y)$$

$$\left[ V(w_{\xi_k}(t,x)) - V(w_{\xi_k}(t,y)) \right] \, dy \, dx \, dt$$

$$= \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\xi_k}(t,y) \omega_{\xi_k}(t,y) \, dy \, dt, \quad (4.9)$$

provided

$$\omega_{\xi_k}(t,y) := \int_{-\infty}^{y} \partial_x [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})](t,x) \phi(t,x) \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) V(w_{\xi_k}(t,x)) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{y} \partial_x [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})](t,x) V(w_{\xi_k}(t,x)) \phi(t,x) \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \, dx$$

$$- V(w_{\xi_k}(t,y)) \int_{-\infty}^{y} \partial_x [\alpha'(w_{\xi_k})](t,x) \phi(t,x) \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \, dx.$$
where

\[
\begin{align*}
G_{\varepsilon k}^1(t, y) &:= \int_{-\infty}^{y} \left[ I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) - I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) \right] \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \partial_x \phi(t, x) \, dx \\
G_{\varepsilon k}^2(t, y) &= -V(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) \int_{-\infty}^{y} \left[ \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) - \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) \right] \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \partial_x \phi(t, x) \, dx
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\begin{align*}
P_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) &:= \int_{-\infty}^{y} H(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x), w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) \phi(t, x) \partial_x \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \right] \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_{-\infty}^{y} H(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x), w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) \phi(t, x) \eta' \left( \frac{x-y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dx,
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[
H(a, b) := I(b) - I(a) - V(b)(\alpha'(b) - \alpha'(a)).
\]

By plugging (4.12) and (4.13) into (4.10) and then recalling (4.8) and (4.9) we then arrive at

\[
D_{\varepsilon k}^\alpha(\phi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}} S_{\varepsilon}(t, x) \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon k}) \partial_x \phi \, dx \, dt \\
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) \left[ G_{\varepsilon k}^1(t, y) + G_{\varepsilon k}^2(t, y) + P_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) \right] \, dy \, dt
\]

**STEP 2:** we establish (4.5).

**STEP 2A:** we show that

\[
D_{\varepsilon k}^\alpha(\phi) \geq \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}} S_{\varepsilon}(t, x) \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon k}) \partial_x \phi \, dx \, dt \\
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) G_{\varepsilon k}^1(t, y) \, dy \, dt \\
+ \int_{\mathbb{R}_{+} \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) G_{\varepsilon k}^2(t, y) \, dy \, dt.
\]
Owing to (4.15) and since \( u_{\varepsilon k} \geq 0 \) it suffices to show that \( P_{\varepsilon k} \geq 0 \). To this end we recall (4.13) and (4.14) and that \( I'(u) = \alpha''(u) V(u) \). We point out that

\[
\frac{\partial H}{\partial a}(u, b) = -I'(u) + V(b)\alpha''(u) = \alpha''(u)[V(b) - V(u)]
\]

and by recalling that \( \alpha'' \geq 0 \) and that \( V' \leq 0 \) we conclude that the last expression is non-positive if \( u \leq b \) and non-negative if \( u \geq b \). This implies that \( u = b \) is a minimum for \( H(u, b) \) and since \( H(b, b) = 0 \) we obtain the inequality \( H(a, b) \geq 0 \) for every \( (a, b) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \). By plugging this information into (4.13) and recalling that \( \phi \geq 0 \) and that \( \eta' \geq 0 \) by (1.5), we conclude that \( P_{\varepsilon k} \geq 0 \).

**Step 2B:** to establish (4.5) it suffices to show that the right-hand side of (4.16) vanishes in the \( k \to +\infty \) limit. To this end we recall the explicit expression (4.8) of \( S_{\varepsilon k} \) and point out that

\[
S_{\varepsilon k}(t, x) = \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \left[ w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x) V(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) - u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) V(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) \right] dy
\]

\[
= \int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) \left[ V(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) - V(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) \right] dy. \quad (4.17)
\]

Owing to (2.1), \( \|u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)\|_{L^\infty} \leq 1 \); by applying Lemma 4.1 with \( v_k := V(w_{\varepsilon k}) \) we get that \( S_{\varepsilon k} \) converges to \( 0 \) in \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \). Since \( \phi \) is compactly supported, this implies that \( \lim_{k \to +\infty} T_{\varepsilon k}^2 = 0 \). We now show that \( \lim_{k \to +\infty} T_{\varepsilon k}^3 = 0 \). To this end, we point out that

\[
\left| T_{\varepsilon k}^3 \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) \int_{-\infty}^{y} I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) dy dt
\]

\[
- I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \right] |\partial_x \phi(t, x)| dx dy dt
\]

\[
\text{by Fubini's theorem}
\]

\[
= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} |\partial_x \phi(t, x)| \int_{x}^{+\infty} u_{\varepsilon k}(t, y) \left[ I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, y)) \right] \leq 1 \text{ by (2.1)}
\]

\[
- I(w_{\varepsilon k}(t, x)) \left[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon_k} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon_k} \right) \right] dy dx dt.
\]

Since \( \phi \) is compactly supported, by applying Lemma 4.1 with \( v_k := I(w_{\varepsilon k}) \) we conclude that \( T_{\varepsilon k}^3 \) vanishes in the \( \varepsilon \to 0^+ \) limit. By relying on an analogous argument we show that \( \lim_{k \to +\infty} T_{\varepsilon k}^4 = 0 \) and owing to (4.16) this concludes the proof of (4.5).

\[\square\]

### 5. Proof of Theorem 1.3

#### 5.1. Convergence proof

Let \( u \) be the entropy admissible solution of (1.2), we now establish (1.11).
Step 1: we show that the family \( \{w_\varepsilon\} \) is pre-compact in the strong topology of \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \). To this end, we point out that, for every \( T > 0 \), we have that

\[
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\partial_t w_\varepsilon| (t, x) \, dx \, dt \overset{(1.9)}{\leq} T \text{TotVar} w_\varepsilon (0, \cdot) \overset{(1.10)}{\leq} T \text{TotVar} u_0 \tag{5.1}
\]

and

\[
\int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \int_x^{\infty} \eta' \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \left[ V(w_\varepsilon(t, x)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t, y)) \right] u_\varepsilon(t, y) \, dy \, dx \, dt
\]

\[
\overset{\xi = \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon}}{=} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ V(w_\varepsilon(t, x - \varepsilon \xi)) - V(w_\varepsilon(t, y)) \right] u_\varepsilon(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) d \xi \, dx \, dt
\]

\[
\overset{(2.1),(2.6)}{\leq} T \sup_{t \in [0,T]} \text{TotVar}[V \circ w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)] \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\eta'(\xi)| d \xi
\]

\[
\overset{(2.2)}{\leq} T \text{ess sup}_{t \in [0,T]} |V'(w)| \sup_{w \in [0,1]} \text{TotVar} w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\eta'(\xi)| d \xi
\]

\[
\overset{(1.9),(1.10)}{\leq} T \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0,1]} |V'(w)| \text{TotVar} u_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\eta'(\xi)| d \xi
\]

\[
\overset{(2.9)}{\leq} T \sup_{w \in [0,1]} |V'(w)| \text{TotVar} u_0.
\]

Owing to (3.1) and recalling (5.1), this implies that \( \int_0^T \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\partial_t w_\varepsilon| \, dx \, dt \) is also bounded uniformly in \( \varepsilon \). We recall (2.2) and by applying the Helly–Kolmogorov–Fréchet compactness theorem we eventually get the desired pre-compactness result.

Step 2: fix a sequence \( \varepsilon_k \rightarrow 0^+ \), then owing to Step 1 and up to subsequences \( w_{\varepsilon_k} \rightarrow u \) in \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) for some function \( u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \). Owing to Theorem 1.2, \( u \) is the entropy admissible solution of (1.2) and by the uniqueness of such solution this yields the first convergence result in (1.11).

Step 3: let \( u \) be as in Step 2, we now show that \( u_\varepsilon \rightharpoonup u \) weakly* in \( L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \). Owing to (2.1), the family \( \{u_\varepsilon\} \) is pre-compact in \( L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) endowed with the weak* topology. To conclude, it suffices to show that any accumulation point \( v \) satisfies \( v = u \). To this end, we recall that, for any \( \varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) we have the identity

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \varphi w_\varepsilon \, dx \, dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \varphi [u_\varepsilon \ast \eta_\varepsilon] \, dx \, dt
\]

\[
= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} [\varphi \ast \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon] u_\varepsilon \, dx \, dt \quad \text{provided } \tilde{\eta}_\varepsilon(x) := \eta_\varepsilon(-x).
\]

By passing to the limit in the above inequality and using Step 2 and the arbitrariness of \( \varphi \) we then arrive at \( v = u \).
5.2. Proof of the convergence rate (1.12)

We first introduce the so-called Kružkov’s entropy–entropy flux pairs

\[ \alpha_c(u) := |u - c|, \quad \beta_c(u) = \text{sign}(u - c)[V(u)u - V(c)c], \quad c \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (5.2) \]

and establish a preliminary result.

**Proposition 5.1.** Assume that \( u_0, V \) and \( \eta \) satisfy (1.3), (1.4) and (1.5), respectively, and let \( w_{\varepsilon} \) be as in (1.6), where \( u_{\varepsilon} \) is the solution of the Cauchy problem (1.1). If \( \eta(\xi)\xi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \) there is a constant \( K > 0 \) which only depends on \( V \) and \( \eta \) and satisfies the following properties. Fix \( \varepsilon > 0 \), then there is a function \( E_{\varepsilon} \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}) \) such that

\[
D_{\varepsilon}^c(\phi) := \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left[ \alpha_c(w_{\varepsilon}) \partial_t \phi + \beta_c(w_{\varepsilon}) \partial_x \phi \right] \, dx \, dt \geq - \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} E_{\varepsilon} |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt \quad (5.3)
\]

for every \( c \in \mathbb{R} \) and every test function \( \phi \in C^\infty_c(0, +\infty[\times \mathbb{R}), \quad \phi \geq 0; \) also,

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}} |E_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx \leq K \varepsilon \text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon}(t, \cdot) \quad \text{for a.e.} \ t \in \mathbb{R}_+. \quad (5.4)
\]

**Proof.** We fix a test function \( \phi \in C^\infty_c(0, +\infty[\times \mathbb{R}), \quad \phi \geq 0 \) and proceed according to the following steps.

**Step 1:** we fix a (classical) entropy–entropy flux pair, i.e. \( \alpha, \beta \in C^2(\mathbb{R}) \) satisfy \( \alpha'' \geq 0 \) and \( \beta'(u) = \alpha'(u)[uV'(u) + V(u)] \). We recall (4.4) and (4.16) and conclude that

\[
D_{\alpha}^c(\phi) \geq - \max_{w \in [0, 1]} |\alpha'(w)| \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left| S_{\varepsilon}(t, x) \right| |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt
\]

\[
+ \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}} u_{\varepsilon}(t, y)[G_{\varepsilon}^1(t, y) + G_{\varepsilon}^2(t, y)] \, dy \, dt, \quad (5.5)
\]

where \( S_{\varepsilon}, G_{\varepsilon}^1, G_{\varepsilon}^2 \) are as in (4.17) and (4.12), respectively. We now set \( L(u) := I(u) - \alpha'(u)V(u) \) and, recalling the equality \( I'(u) = \alpha''(u)V(u) \), conclude that \( L'(u) = -\alpha'(u)V'(u) \). We then point out that

\[
(G_{\varepsilon}^1 + G_{\varepsilon}^2)(t, y) = \int_{-\infty}^y \left[ L(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) - L(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) \right] - \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \partial_t \phi(t, x) \, dx
\]

\[
+ \int_{-\infty}^y \alpha'(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))[V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))] \, dx
\]

\[
- V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \partial_x \phi(t, x) \, dx,
\]

where \( \eta(\xi)\xi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \).
which, owing to Fubini’s theorem and by recalling (2.1), yields

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} (G^1_{\varepsilon} + G^2_{\varepsilon})(t, y) u_{\varepsilon}(t, y) \, dy \, dt \geq -\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} |\partial_x \phi(t, x)| \int_x^{+\infty} |L(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) - L(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dy \, dx \, dt$$

$$- \max_{w \in [0, 1]} |\alpha'(w)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} |\partial_x \phi(t, x)| \int_x^{+\infty} |V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dy \, dx \, dt$$

(5.6)

**Step 2:** we fix $c \in \mathbb{R}$ and consider the Kružkov’s entropy–entropy flux pairs defined in (5.2). We construct a sequence $(\alpha_n, \beta_n)$ of $C^2$ entropy–entropy flux pairs such that $\alpha_n \to \alpha_c$ and $\beta_n \to \beta_c$ as $n \to +\infty$ in $C^0(\mathbb{R})$ and $|\alpha'_n| \leq 1$ for every $n$. By comparing (4.4) and (5.3) and recalling that $\phi(0, \cdot) \equiv 0$ we get that $D_{\alpha_n}^\varepsilon(\phi) \to D_c^\varepsilon(\phi)$ as $n \to +\infty$. By passing to the limit in (5.5) and using (5.6) we arrive at the inequality

$$D_c^\varepsilon(\phi) \geq -\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} |S_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt - \int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} |\partial_x \phi(t, x)| \int_x^{+\infty} |w_{\varepsilon}(t, y) - w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dy \, dx \, dt$$

$$= -\int_{\mathbb{R}} |S_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt - 2 \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0, 1]} |V'(w)| \int_x^{+\infty} |w_{\varepsilon}(t, y) - w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dy \, dx \, dt$$

We now set $E_{\varepsilon} := S_{\varepsilon} + A_{\varepsilon}$ and by recalling (4.17) point out that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |S_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_x^{+\infty} |u_{\varepsilon}(t, y)| \left| V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, y)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)) \right| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \eta \left( \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \right) \, dy \, dx \leq 1 \text{ by (2.1)}$$

$$\xi = \frac{x - y}{\varepsilon} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))| \eta(\xi) \, d\xi \, dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi)) - V(w_{\varepsilon}(t, x))| \, d\xi \, dx$$

$$\leq \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0, 1]} |V'(w)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta(\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_{\varepsilon}(t, x - \varepsilon \xi) - w_{\varepsilon}(t, x)| \, d\xi \, dx$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0, 1]} |V'(w)| \text{TotVar}[w_{\varepsilon}](t, \cdot)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta(\xi) |\xi| \, d\xi \leq C_{\eta} \varepsilon \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0, 1]} |V'(w)| \text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon}(t, \cdot).$$

$$C_{\eta}$$
By relying on the same computations we control the integral of $|A_\varepsilon|$ and eventually arrive at (5.4). □

We now establish the proof of (1.12). We follow an argument due to Kuznetsov [19], which in turn relies on the doubling-of-variables technique by Kružkov [18]. We detail the argument for the sake of completeness. First, we apply Proposition 5.1 and recall that $u$ is an entropy admissible solution of (1.2); we conclude that for every test function $\phi \in C^\infty([0, +\infty[ \times \mathbb{R}^2)$, $\phi \geq 0$ we have

$$\int\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left[ |w_\varepsilon(t', x') - u(t, x)| \partial_t \phi + q(w_\varepsilon(t', x'), u(t, x)) \partial_x \phi \right] \, dx' \, dt' \geq$$

$$- \int\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} E(t', x')|\partial_t \phi| \, dt' \, dx'$$

$$+ \int\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} \left[ |w_\varepsilon(t', x') - u(t, x)| \partial_t \phi + q(w_\varepsilon(t', x'), u(t, x)) \partial_x \phi \right] \, dx \, dt \geq 0,$$

provided $q(a, b) = \text{sign}(a - b)(aV(a) - bV(b))$. We now choose the test function $\phi$ by setting

$$\phi(t, x, t', x') = \psi \left( \frac{t + t'}{2} \right) \chi \left( \frac{x + x'}{2} \right) \gamma_{v_1}(t - t')\gamma_{v_2}(x - x'),$$

(5.8)

where $\psi \in C^\infty_c([0, +\infty[)$, $\chi \in C^\infty_c(\mathbb{R})$ satisfy $\psi, \chi \geq 0$. Also, $v_1, v_2 > 0$ are two parameters and we have used the notation $\gamma_{v_i}(x) := v_i^{-1}\gamma(v_i^{-1}x)$, where $\gamma$ is a standard convolution kernel satisfying

$$\gamma \in C^\infty_c([-1, 1]), \quad \gamma \geq 0, \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma = 1.$$

We plug (5.8) into (5.7), integrate the first equation with respect to $dx \, dt$ and the second equation with respect to $dx' \, dt'$ and add the resulting equations; we get

$$\int\int\int\int_{(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R})^2} \left[ |w_\varepsilon - u| \psi' \chi + q(w_\varepsilon, u)\psi \chi' \right] \gamma_{v_1} \gamma_{v_2} \, dx' \, dt' \, dx \, dt \geq$$

$$- \int\int\int\int_{(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R})^2} E\varepsilon(t', x')|\partial_t \phi| \, dx' \, dt' \, dx \, dt,$$

(5.9)

where we used the equalities $\partial_t \phi + \partial_t \phi = \psi' \chi \gamma_{v_1} \gamma_{v_2}$ and $\partial_x \phi + \partial_x \phi = \psi \chi' \gamma_{v_1} \gamma_{v_2}$. In the previous expression and in the following if not otherwise specified the functions $\chi$ and $\chi'$ are evaluated at $(x + x')/2$ and the functions $\gamma_{v_1}$ and $\gamma_{v_2}$ at $t - t'$ and $x - x'$, respectively. To control the right-hand side of (5.9), we first of all point out that

$$|\partial_x \phi(t, x, t', x')| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\psi \chi\|_{C^0} \gamma_{v_1} \gamma_{v_2} + \|\psi \chi\|_{C^0} \gamma_{v_1} \gamma_{v_2} \left( \frac{x - x'}{v_2} \right) \gamma' \left( \frac{x - x'}{v_2} \right).$$

(5.10)
Next, we choose \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) such that \( \text{supp } \psi \subseteq \llbracket t_1, t_2 \rrbracket \) and arrive at

\[
\int\int\int_{(\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R})^2} E^\varepsilon (t', x') |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt \, dx' \, dt'
\]

\[
\leq \int_{t_1 - v_1/2}^{t_2 + v_1/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} E^\varepsilon (t', x') \left( \int\int_{\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}} |\partial_x \phi| \, dx \, dt \right) \, dx' \, dt'
\]

\[
\leq K \varepsilon \left[ t_2 - t_1 + v_1 \right] \left[ \frac{1}{2} \|\psi'\|_{C^0} + \|\psi\|_{C^0} \frac{\|\gamma'\|_{L^1}}{v_2} \right] \text{ess sup } \text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon (t, \cdot) \tag{5.11}
\]

We now let \( v_1 \to 0^+ \) and then consider a sequence \( \psi_n \) such that

\[
\psi_n \rightharpoonup^* 1_{[t_1, t_2]} \text{ weakly* in } L^\infty (\mathbb{R}^+), \quad \|\psi_n\|_{C^0} \leq 1
\]

and by taking the \( n \to +\infty \) limit in both (5.9) and (5.11) and recalling that \( w_\varepsilon, u \in C^0 (\mathbb{R}^+, L^1_{\text{loc}} (\mathbb{R})) \) we arrive at

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon (t_2, x') - u(t_2, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx \, dx' - \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon (t_1, x') - u(t_1, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx \, dx'
\]

\[
\leq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} q(w_\varepsilon, u) \chi' \gamma v_2 \, dx \, dt' + K \varepsilon [t_2 - t_1] \left[ \frac{1}{2} \|\chi'\|_{C^0} + \|\chi\|_{C^0} \frac{\|\gamma'\|_{L^1}}{v_2} \right] \text{TotVar } u_0. \tag{5.12}
\]

Assume \( \|\chi\|_{C^0} \leq 1 \); then we have

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon (t_2, x') - w_\varepsilon (t_2, x)| \chi v_2 \, dx \, dx'
\]

\[
\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} \gamma (\xi) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon (t_2, x - v_2 \xi) - w_\varepsilon (t_2, x)| \, dx \, d\xi
\]

\[
\leq C_\gamma v_2 \text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon (t_2, \cdot) \tag{5.13}
\]

and analogously

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon (t_1, x') - w_\varepsilon (t_1, x)| \chi v_2 \, dx \, dx' \leq C_\gamma v_2 \text{TotVar } u_0. \tag{5.14}
\]

We now point out that

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon (t_2, x) - u(t_2, x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx
\]
\begin{align*}
= & \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x) - u(t_2, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx \, dx' \\
\leq & \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x) - w_\varepsilon(t_2, x')| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \\
& + \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x') - u(t_2, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx' \\
\quad \text{(5.15)}
\end{align*}

and that
\begin{align*}
\int & \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t_1, x') - u(t_1, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \\
\leq & \int \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t_1, x') - w_\varepsilon(t_1, x)| \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx \\
& + \int |w_\varepsilon(t_1, x) - u(t_1, x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx. \\
\quad \text{(5.16)}
\end{align*}

By plugging the above inequalities into (5.12) and recalling (5.13), (5.14) and the inequality \( \chi \leq 1 \) we arrive at
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}} & |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x) - u(t_2, x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx \leq 2C\gamma v_2 \text{TotVar } u_0 \\
& + \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon(t_1, x) - u(t_1, x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} q(w_\varepsilon, u) \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx' \, dt \\
& + K\varepsilon[t_2 - t_1] \left[ \frac{1}{2} \| \chi' \|_{C^0} + \frac{\| \gamma' \|_{L^1}}{v_2} \right] \text{TotVar } u_0 \\
\quad \text{(5.17)}
\end{align*}

and by using the inequality
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}} & |w_\varepsilon(0, x) - u_0(x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon(0, x) - u_0(x)| \, dx \\
\quad \stackrel{(1.6)}{=} & \| u_0 \ast \eta_\varepsilon - u_0 \|_{L^1} \stackrel{(2.8)}{=} C_\eta \varepsilon \text{TotVar } u_0
\end{align*}

and letting \( t_1 \to 0^+ \), we get that
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}} & |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x) - u(t_2, x)| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx \leq 2C\gamma v_2 \text{TotVar } u_0 \\
& + C_\eta \varepsilon \text{TotVar } u_0 + \int_{t_0}^{t_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} q(w_\varepsilon, u) \chi \gamma v_2 \, dx' \, dx' \, dt \\
& + K\varepsilon t_2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \| \chi' \|_{C^0} + \frac{\| \gamma' \|_{L^1}}{v_2} \right] \text{TotVar } u_0. \\
\quad \text{(5.18)}
\end{align*}

Assume for a moment we have shown that
\begin{align*}
\int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon(t, x) - u(t, x)| \, dx < +\infty \text{ for every } t \in \mathbb{R}_+. \\
\quad \text{(5.19)}
\end{align*}
Then we can consider a sequence of test functions \( \{ \chi_n \} \) such that \( \chi_n \rightharpoonup 1 \) weakly* in \( L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \), \( 0 \leq \chi_n \leq 1 \) and \( \| \chi_n' \|_{C^0} \to 0^+ \) as \( n \to +\infty \). By passing to the \( n \to +\infty \) limit in (5.18) we arrive at

\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}} |w_\varepsilon(t_2, x) - u(t_2, x)| \, dx \leq 2C_\gamma v_2 \text{TotVar} u_0 \\
+ C_\eta \varepsilon \text{TotVar} u_0 + K \varepsilon t_2 \frac{\| \gamma' \|_{L^1}}{v_2} \text{TotVar} u_0,
\]

and by choosing \( v_2 = \sqrt{\varepsilon t_2} \) and by relying on the arbitrariness of \( t_2 \), we get (1.12).

We are thus left to establish (5.19); to this end, we recall that

\[
q(a, b) = \text{sign}(a - b)(a V(a) - b V(b)),
\]

which implies that

\[
|q(w_\varepsilon, u)| \leq \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0,1]}(|V(w)| + |V'(w)|)
\]

and

\[
|w_\varepsilon(t, x) - u(t, x')|.
\]

We can then choose a test function \( \chi \) such that \( |\chi'| \leq \chi \) and conclude that

\[
\int_0^{t_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} q(w_\varepsilon, u) \chi' \gamma_{t_2} \, dx \, dx' \, dt \leq \text{ess sup}_{w \in [0,1]}(|V(w)| + |V'(w)|)
\]

\[
\int_0^{t_2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |w_\varepsilon(t, x) - u(t, x')| \chi \gamma_{t_2} \, dx \, dx' \, dt.
\]

(5.20)

By controlling the above term with the same argument as in (5.16), applying Grönwall’s lemma and recalling (5.17) we establish a bound on the left-hand side of (5.18) independent of \( \chi \), and this eventually implies (5.19), by the arbitrariness of \( t_2 \).

### 6. Proof of Theorem 1.4

In §6.1 we provide an overview of the construction of the counter-example, and we describe the basic ideas involved. Next, in §6.2, §6.3 and §6.4, we detail the construction. Throughout this section, we assume that \( V(w) = 1 - w, \eta = 1_{]-1,0[}, \) which implies that (1.6) and (2.3) boil down to

\[
w_\varepsilon(t, x) := \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{x}^{x+\varepsilon} u(t, y) \, dy \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) = \frac{u_\varepsilon(t, x + \varepsilon) - u_\varepsilon(t, x)}{\varepsilon},
\]

(6.1)

respectively. Note that, since both \( V \) and \( \eta \) are now fixed, the construction of the counter-example boils down to the construction of the initial datum \( u_0 \).

\footnote{Note that, technically speaking, the only compactly supported function satisfying the inequality \( |\chi'| \leq \chi \) is the constant 0. To circumvent this issue one can for instance exploit the density of smooth and compactly supported functions in the Schwartz space \( \mathcal{S} (\mathbb{R}) \) endowed with the \( C^1 \) topology, and conclude that (5.18) holds for any test function in \( \mathcal{S} (\mathbb{R}) \). One can then choose in (5.20) a suitable test function in the Schwartz space, and from this argue as in (5.16), apply Grönwall’s lemma and establish (5.19).}
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Our construction is reminiscent of the one in [11], in particular we assume that 
$u_0(x) = 1$ for a.e. $x > 0$, which implies that $u_\varepsilon(t, x) = 1$ for a.e. $(t, x)$ such 
that $x > 0$. Also, as in [11] the total variation increase mechanism is triggered 
by a countable number of “building blocks” located on the negative real axis. The 
building block we use here, however, is different from the one in [11], and capturing 
the total variation increase mechanism requires a finer analysis. We now provide an 
handwaving description of the main ideas involved, and we refer to the following 
paragraphs for the rigorous argument.

The basic building block is represented in Fig. 1 and consists of two rectangles 
of height $h$ and length $\ell$, located at distance $2\ell$ and $6\ell$ from the origin, respectively.

In other words,

\[
v_{h\ell}(x) := \begin{cases} 
0 & x < -7\ell \\
h & -7\ell < x < -6\ell \\
0 & -6\ell < x < -3\ell \\
h & -3\ell < x < -2\ell \\
0 & x > -2\ell 
\end{cases} \quad (6.2)
\]

We now fix $\varepsilon > 0$, set $u_0(x) = v_{h\ell}(x) + \mathbb{1}_{|0, +\infty|}(x)$ and consider the Cauchy 
problem (1.1); let $w_\varepsilon$ be as in (1.6), then it is fairly easy to see that

\[
\lim_{x \to -\infty} w_\varepsilon(t, x) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} w_\varepsilon(t, x) = 1 \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0 \text{ and every } \varepsilon > 0.
\]

(6.3)

Assume that $\varepsilon = 4\ell$; by using formula (6.1) we realize (see equation (6.13)) that 
$w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot)$ is a monotone non-decreasing function and hence TotVar $w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) = 1$ 
by (6.3). Assume for a moment that we have shown that, for some time $t > 0$, we 
have $\partial_x w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) < 0$ on some interval, then by using (6.3) we infer TotVar $w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot)$ 
$> 1$, that is we have an increase of the total variation.

To establish the inequality $\partial_x w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) < 0$ we rely on (6.1) and on the method 
of characteristics. More precisely, in the following we term $X_\varepsilon(t, s, \xi)$ the solution

Fig. 1. In red the building block $v_{h\ell}$ triggering the total variation increase for $\varepsilon = 4\ell$
of the Cauchy problem

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dX_\varepsilon}{dt} & = 1 - w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon) \\
X_\varepsilon(s, s, \xi) & = \xi;
\end{align*}
\] (6.4)

in other words, \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, s, \xi)\) is the characteristic line that attains the value \(\xi\) at time \(t = s\). Note that the equation at the first line of (1.1) implies that, if \(u_0(x) = 0\) then \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, x)) = 0\) for every \(t\), that is \(u_\varepsilon\) vanishes along the whole characteristic starting at \(x\). Also, if \(u_0(y) > 0\) then \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)) > 0\) for every \(t\). In particular this yields that if \(x \in ]-2\ell, 0[\) and \(y \in ]-6\ell, -6\ell[^\varepsilon\) then \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, x)) = 0\) and \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)) > 0\) for every \(t\), respectively. The key observation is now that, since one can show that \(w_\varepsilon(0, -6\ell) < w_\varepsilon(0, -2\ell)\) then the initial speed of the characteristic \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, 0, -6\ell)\) is greater than the initial speed of the characteristic \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, 0, -2\ell)\). Let us now consider a point \(y\) just at the left of \(-6\ell\), then \(u_0(y) = h > 0\) and hence \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)) > 0\) for every \(t\). On the other hand, let us consider the point \(X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y) + \varepsilon\) and recall that \(\varepsilon = 4\ell\): since the characteristic \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, 0, -2\ell)\) is slower than \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, 0, y)\), then the value \(X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y) + \varepsilon\) overtakes \(X_\varepsilon(\cdot, 0, -2\ell)\), and this in turn implies that \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y) + \varepsilon) = 0\). Summing up, we have \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)) > 0\) and \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y) + \varepsilon) = 0\), and owing to (6.1) this yields \(\partial_\xi u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)) < 0\).

To complete the construction we fix a sequence \(\varepsilon_n\), construct a corresponding sequence of building blocks \(v_{hn\ell_n}\) with \(\varepsilon_n = 4\ell_n\), and juxtapose them on the negative real axis; in other words,

\[
\begin{align*}
u_0(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_{hn\ell_n}(x) + \mathbb{1}_{[0, +\infty]}(x), \quad \ell_n := \varepsilon_n/4.
\end{align*}
\] (6.5)

The main obstruction we have now to tackle is that the previous considerations show that the building block \(v_{hn\ell_n}\) triggers a total variation increase at scale \(\varepsilon_n = 4\ell_n\), but these considerations fail when \(\varepsilon_n \neq 4\ell_n\). Hence, at a given scale \(\varepsilon_n\) it may in principle happen that the total variation increase given by building block \(v_{hn\varepsilon_n/4}\) is smaller than the total variation decrease triggered by the other building blocks in \(u_0\), and that the overall effect is that the total variation decreases. To rule out this possibility, we have to rely on a finer analysis and make the previous qualitative considerations quantitative.

### 6.2. Preliminary results

We recall (6.4). Note that, by the equation at the first line of (1.1), we have

\[
\int_{X_\varepsilon(t, s, \xi_2)}^{X_\varepsilon(t, s, \xi_1)} u_\varepsilon(t, y) \, dy = \int_{\xi_1}^{\xi_2} u_\varepsilon(s, y) \, dy \quad \text{for every } s, t \in \mathbb{R}, \xi_1 < \xi_2,
\] (6.6)

that is the mass between two characteristic lines is always conserved. We now recall some basic properties established in [11].
Lemma 6.1. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and assume $u_0 \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $0 \leq u_0 \leq 1$ and $u_0(x) = 1$ for a.e. $x > 0$. Then $u_\varepsilon(t, x) = 1$ for every $t \geq 0$ and a.e. $x > 0$ and

$$X_\varepsilon(t, 0, 0) = 0 \quad \text{for every } t \geq 0. \quad (6.7)$$

Also,

$$\frac{dX_\varepsilon}{dt}(t, s, \xi) \geq 0, \quad \text{for every } \xi \in \mathbb{R}, t, s \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (6.8)$$

We also have

Lemma 6.2. Under the same assumptions as in Lemma 6.1, assume furthermore that there is $x_0 < 0$ such that $u_0(x) = 0$ for a.e. $x < x_0$. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$w_\varepsilon(t, x) = 0 \text{ for every } t > 0, x < x_0 - \varepsilon,$n

$$w_\varepsilon(t, x) = 1 \text{ for every } t > 0, x > 0. \quad (6.9)$$

Proof. Owing to (6.8), $u_\varepsilon(t, x) = 0$ for a.e. $x < x_0$, $t \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. This yields the first equation in (6.9). The second equation follows from the equality $u_\varepsilon(t, x) = 1$ for every $t \geq 0$ and a.e. $x > 0$. \qed

Note that (6.9) yields (6.3).

6.3. Analysis of the basic building block

The next two lemmas deal with the case $\ell = 4\varepsilon$.

Lemma 6.3. Set

$$u_0(x) = v_{h\ell}(x) + s(x) + 1_{[0, +\infty]}(x), \quad (6.10)$$

where $v_{h\ell}$ is the same as in (6.2) and $s \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies

$$0 \leq s \leq 1, \quad s(x) = 0 \text{ for a.e. } x \notin ]-\delta, 0[ \cup ]0, \delta[ \cup ]2\ell, \infty[. \quad (6.11)$$

If $\varepsilon = 4\ell$, then $\text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) = 1$.

Proof. We recall the formula

$$\text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} w_\varepsilon(t, x) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} w_\varepsilon(t, x) + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) \right]^- \, dx \overset{(6.3)}{=} 1 + 2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[ \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) \right]^- \, dx, \quad (6.12)$$
where $[\cdot]^{-}$ denotes the negative part. Next, we point out that

$$
\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon(0, x)}{\partial x} = \begin{cases} 
0 & x < -7\ell - \varepsilon \\
\frac{h}{\varepsilon} & -7\ell - \varepsilon < x < -7\ell \\
0 & -7\ell < x < -6\ell \\
\frac{u_0(x + \varepsilon)}{\varepsilon} & -6\ell < x < -4\ell \\
\frac{1 - u_0(x)}{\varepsilon} & -4\ell < x < 0 \\
0 & x > 0,
\end{cases} \quad (6.13)
$$

which yields $\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot)}{\partial x} \geq 0$ and hence concludes the proof owing to (6.12). □

We now quantify the total variation increase triggered by the initial datum in (6.10).

**Lemma 6.4.** Under the same assumptions as in Lemma 6.3, we have

$$\text{TotVar } w_\varepsilon(t, \cdot) \geq 1 + 2 \left( \frac{2 - h}{4} \right) ht + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+. \quad (6.14)$$

**Proof.** We proceed according to the following steps.

**Step 1:** we focus on $X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell)$. Since

$$w_\varepsilon(0, -2\ell) \geq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_0^{-2\ell+\varepsilon} 1 \, dy = 1 - \frac{2\ell}{\varepsilon} \quad (6.4)$$

then

$$\left. \frac{dX_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} \leq \frac{2\ell}{\varepsilon},$$

and by recalling that $\varepsilon = 4\ell$, this yields

$$X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) \leq -2\ell + \frac{2\ell}{\varepsilon} t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+. \quad (6.15)$$

**Step 2:** we focus on $X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell)$. Note that

$$w_\varepsilon(0, -6\ell) \equiv \frac{h\ell}{\varepsilon} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{dX_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1 - \frac{h\ell}{\varepsilon},$$

and by recalling that $\varepsilon = 4\ell$, this yields

$$X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) + \varepsilon = -2\ell + \left( 1 - \frac{h}{4} \right) t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+. \quad (6.16)$$

**Step 3:** by comparing (6.15) and (6.16) we get that $X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) + \varepsilon > X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell)$ for $t > 0$ small enough and this in turn implies that

$$X_\varepsilon(0, t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon) \in ]-7\ell, -6\ell[$$

for $t$ sufficiently small. Since for every $y \in ]-7\ell, -6\ell[$ we have that

$$w_\varepsilon(0, \cdot) = \frac{h\ell}{\varepsilon} = \frac{h}{4} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{dX_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1 - \frac{h}{4} \Rightarrow X_\varepsilon(t, 0, y)$$
\[ = y + \left(1 - \frac{h}{4}\right)t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+ \]

then owing to (6.15) we get that

\[ X_\varepsilon(0, t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon) \leq -6\ell + \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{h}{4}\right)t + o(t) \]

\[ = -6\ell + \left(-\frac{2 + h}{4}\right)t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+. (6.17) \]

**Step 4**: since \(2\ell - \delta > 0\) by assumption, then \(X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) < X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell + \varepsilon < X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -\delta)\) for sufficiently small \(t > 0\). On the other hand, \(u_\varepsilon(t, x) = 0\) for every \(x \in ]X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell), X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -\delta)[\).

**Step 5**: we point out that, for every \(\xi \in ]-7\ell, -6\ell[\) we have \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi)) > 0\). On the other hand, if \(X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi) + \varepsilon \in ]X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell), X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -\delta)[\), then by **Step 4** we have \(u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi) + \varepsilon) = 0\) and hence

\[ \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi)) = u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi) + \varepsilon) - u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi)) \]

\[ = -\frac{u_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, \xi))}{\varepsilon} < 0. \quad (6.18) \]

**Step 6**: by combining the previous steps we have that, if \(\xi \in ]X_\varepsilon(0, t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon), -6\ell[\), then (6.18) holds true. This implies that

\[ \int_R \left[\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x)\right] \, dx \geq -\int_{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon}^{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) - \varepsilon} \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) \, dx \quad (6.18) \]

\[ \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon}^{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) - \varepsilon} u_\varepsilon(t, y) \, dy \]

\[ \geq \left(\frac{2 - h}{4}\right)ht + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+ \]

and by recalling (6.12) this yields (6.14).

In the following lemma we consider the case \(\ell > \max\{\varepsilon + \delta, 2\varepsilon\}\).

**Lemma 6.5.** Assume \(\ell > \max\{\varepsilon + \delta, 2\varepsilon\}\) and that \(u_0\) is given by (6.10) with \(s\) satisfying (6.11); then

\[ \int_{-2\ell}^{-\ell} \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(0, x) \, dx = 4h \quad (6.19) \]

and

\[ \int_{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell) - \varepsilon}^{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell)} \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) \, dx \geq 4h + o(t) \quad as \ t \to 0^+. \quad (6.20) \]
Proof. By using the inequality \( \ell - \delta > \varepsilon \) we get that

\[
\frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(0, x) = \frac{u_0(x + \varepsilon) - u_0(x)}{\varepsilon}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
 h/\varepsilon & -7\ell - \varepsilon < x < -7\ell \\
 0 & -7\ell < x < -6\ell - \varepsilon \\
 -h/\varepsilon & -6\ell - \varepsilon < x < -6\ell \\
 0 & -6\ell < x < -3\ell - \varepsilon \\
 h/\varepsilon & -3\ell - \varepsilon < x < -3\ell \\
 0 & -3\ell < x < -2\ell - \varepsilon \\
 -h/\varepsilon & -2\ell - \varepsilon < x < -2\ell \\
\end{array}
\]

and this yields (6.19). We are left to establish (6.20). We point out that

\[
X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) + \varepsilon < X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -3\ell), \quad X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) + \varepsilon < X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -\delta)
\]

provided \( t \) is sufficiently small. The above inequalities imply

\[
w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell)) = 0 = w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell))
\]

and, since we also have \( w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell) - \varepsilon) = 0 = w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -3\ell) - \varepsilon) \) for \( t \) sufficiently small, this in turn yields

\[
\int_{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell) - \varepsilon}^{X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell)} \left| \frac{\partial w_\varepsilon}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx \geq 2 \sup_{x \in [X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell) - \varepsilon, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -6\ell) - \varepsilon]} w_\varepsilon(t, x) + \right.
\]

\[
+ 2 \sup_{x \in [X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -3\ell) - \varepsilon, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -2\ell) - \varepsilon]} w_\varepsilon(t, x) + 2 w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -3\ell) - \varepsilon)
\]

for \( t \) sufficiently small. To evaluate \( w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell)) \) we point out that, since \( \eta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < x < \ell \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \) and \( V(w) = 1 - w \), the equation (3.1) for the material derivative of \( w_\varepsilon \) boils down to

\[
\partial_t w_\varepsilon + [1 - w_\varepsilon] \partial_x w_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon(t, x + \varepsilon) \frac{w_\varepsilon(t, x + \varepsilon) - w_\varepsilon(t, x)}{\varepsilon}.
\]

Since \( \ell > 2\varepsilon \), then \( w_\varepsilon(0, -7\ell) = h = w_\varepsilon(0, -7\ell + \varepsilon) \) and hence by the above formula

\[
\left. \frac{dw_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell))}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0 \implies w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -7\ell)) = h + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+.
\]

By analogous considerations we get \( w_\varepsilon(t, X_\varepsilon(t, 0, -3\ell)) = h + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+ \) and by plugging these equalities into (6.21) we arrive at (6.20). \( \square \)
6.4. Conclusion of the proof of Theorem 1.4

We fix a sequence \( \{\varepsilon_n\} \) satisfying (1.13) and we take the same initial datum \( u_0 \) as in (6.5), where \( \{h_n\} \) is any sequence such that \( 0 \leq h_n \leq 1 \) and the series \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} h_n \) converges. We now show that, for any \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), we can find \( t_n > 0 \) satisfying (1.14).

Step 1: if \( n = 1 \) we set \( s(x) := \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} v_{h_k} \ell_k(x) \), which satisfies (6.11) provided \( \delta := 8\ell_2 < 2\ell_1 \). Since \( \ell_2 = \varepsilon_2/4 \), \( \ell_1 = \varepsilon_1/4 \), this inequality boils down to \( 2\varepsilon_2 < \varepsilon_1/2 \), which is satisfied owing to (1.13). By combining Lemma 6.3 and Lemma 6.4 we then get that (1.14) holds true for \( n = 1 \) and some \( t_1 \) sufficiently small.

Step 2: we now fix \( n > 1 \) and evaluate \( \text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(t, \cdot) \) for \( t = 0 \) and for \( t \to 0^+ \). The basic idea to do so is that we separately consider the contribution to the total variation of each of the first \( n - 1 \) building blocks and then the contribution of all the remaining ones. It turns out that to each of the first \( n - 1 \) building blocks we can apply Lemma 6.5 and hence conclude that for each of them the total variation can decrease at most of \( o(t) \). We can apply Lemmas 6.3 and 6.4 to the remaining blocks and conclude that their total variation increases of some factor proportional to \( t \).

By adding the two contributions, we arrive at (1.14). We now provide the technical details.

Step 2A: we show that each of the first \( n - 1 \) evolve independently of the rest of the solution, at least for sufficiently small \( t > 0 \). To this end, we point out that, for every \( k = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \),

\[
8\ell_{k+1} + \varepsilon_n = 2\varepsilon_{k+1} + \varepsilon_n < \frac{1}{8} \varepsilon_k + \frac{1}{16} \varepsilon_k
\]

\[
= \frac{3}{16} \varepsilon_k < \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_k < \ell_k < 2\ell_k.
\]

This implies that \(-7\ell_{k+1} - \varepsilon_n > -2\ell_k \) and hence that \( X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_{k+1}) - \varepsilon_n > X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -2\ell_k) \) provided \( t \) is sufficiently small. In particular, for any such \( t \) we have that

\[
\text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(t, \cdot) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -2\ell_k)}^{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_{k+1})} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx
\]

\[
+ \int_{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_{k+1})}^{0} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx.
\]

(6.23)

Step 2B: we now fix \( k = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \) and evaluate the \( k \)-th term in the sum in (6.23). We set \( s(x) := \sum_{j=k+1}^{\infty} v_{h_j} \ell_j(x) \) and \( \delta := 8\ell_{k+1} \). Owing to (6.22) and to (1.13) we have \( \ell_k > \max\{2\varepsilon_n, \varepsilon_n + \delta\} \). By repeating the same argument as in the proof of Lemma 6.5 we then get

\[
\int_{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -2\ell_k)}^{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_{k+1})} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx \geq \int_{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_{k+1})}^{0} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx 
\]

\[
\geq 4h_k + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+.
\]
Step 2C: we control the second term in (6.23). We set \( s(x) := \sum_{j=n+1}^{\infty} v h_j \ell_j(x) \) and \( \delta := 8\ell_{n+1} \) and point out that \( \delta < 2\ell_n \) by (1.13). By applying Lemmas 6.3 and 6.4 we get

\[
\int_{-7\ell_n-\varepsilon_n}^{0} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(0, x) \right| \, dx = 1, \\
\int_{X_{\varepsilon_n}(t, 0, -7\ell_n-\varepsilon_n)}^{0} \left| \frac{\partial w_{\varepsilon_n}}{\partial x}(t, x) \right| \, dx = 1 \\
+ 2 \left( \frac{2 - h_n}{4} \right) h_n t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+.
\] (6.25)

Step 2D: we plug (6.24) and (6.25) into (6.23) and conclude that \( \text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(0, \cdot) = 4 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} h_k + 1 \) and that

\[
\text{TotVar} w_{\varepsilon_n}(t, \cdot) \geq 4 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} h_k + 1 + 2 \left( \frac{2 - h_n}{4} \right) h_n t + o(t) \quad t \to 0^+,
\]

which establishes (1.14).

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