THE (LOGARITHMIC) SOBOLEV INEQUALITIES ALONG GEOMETRIC FLOW AND APPLICATIONS

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Abstract. For some class of geometric flows, we obtain the (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities and their equivalence up to different factors directly and also obtain the long time non-collapsing and non-inflated properties, which generalize the results in the case of Ricci flow or List-Ricci flow or harmonic-Ricci flow. As applications, for mean curvature flow in Lorentzian space with nonnegative sectional curvature and twisted Kähler-Ricci flow on Fano manifolds, we get the results above.

1. Introduction

The role played by Sobolev inequality in analysis and geometry is well known and a fair amount of work has been devoted to its study. Let \((M, g)\) be an \(n\)-dimensional \((n \geq 3)\) compact Riemannian manifold. Aubin [1] proved the following Sobolev inequality

\[
\left( \int_M |f|^\frac{2n}{n-2} \, d\mu \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq \alpha \int_M |\nabla f|^2 \, d\mu + \beta \int_M f^2 \, d\mu, \quad \forall f \in W^{1,2}(M),
\]

(1.1)

where

\[
\alpha = [K(n)]^2 + \varepsilon, \quad \varepsilon > 0
\]

and \(\beta\) depends on bounds on the injectivity radius, sectional curvature and its derivatives and \(K(n)\) is the best constant in the Sobolev inequality for \(\mathbb{R}^n\) (see [35]). Hebey [19] proved that \(\beta\) can depend only on \(\varepsilon\), the injective radius and the lower bound of the Ricci curvature. Hebey-Vaugon [21] proved that we can take \(\varepsilon = 0\) but \(\beta\) still depends on the derivatives of curvature tensor.

Assume that \(Ric \geq -Kg\), where \(K\) is a nonnegative constant. We consider Sobolev inequality like

\[
\left( \int_M |f - f_M|^\frac{2n}{n-2} \, d\mu \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq S(M) \int_M |\nabla f|^2 \, d\mu, \quad \forall f \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R}).
\]

(1.2)

Gallot [15] proved

\[
S(M) \leq e^{C_n(1+\sqrt{K}\text{diam}(M))}[\text{diam}(M)]^2[\text{Vol}_g(M)]^{-\frac{2}{n}}.
\]

(1.3)

Apart from the dimensional constant, the estimate above is sharp.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. 53C21, 53C44.

Key words and phrases. geometric flow, twisted Kähler-Ricci flow, Lorentzian mean curvature flow, logarithmic Sobolev inequality, Sobolev inequality.
Let $B := B(x, r) \subset M$ be a ball with center $x$ and radius $r$. Then in view of (1.2) and (1.3), it is natural to conjecture that
\[
\left( \int_B |f - f_B|^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} \, d\mu \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq e^{C_n(1+\sqrt{K}r)} r^2 [\text{Vol}_g(B)]^{-\frac{1}{n}} \int_B |\nabla f|^2 \, d\mu, \quad \forall \, f \in C^\infty(B, \mathbb{R}),
\]
where $K$ is a nonnegative constant such that
\[
\text{Ric} \geq -Kg, \quad \text{on } B(x, 2r).
\]
Saloff-Coste [32] solved the conjecture partially. They proved that, for any $f \in C^\infty_0(B, \mathbb{R})$, if $n \geq 3$, there holds
\[
\left( \int_B |f - f_B|^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} \, d\mu \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq e^{C_n(1+\sqrt{K}r)} r^2 [\text{Vol}_g(B)]^{-\frac{1}{n}} \int_B (|\nabla f|^2 + r^{-2}f^2) \, d\mu \quad (1.5)
\]
and if $n \leq 2$, above inequality holds with $n$ replaced by any fixed $n' > 2$. More details about Sobolev inequality can be found in Aubin-Li [2], Biezuner [5] and the references therein.

In the case of Ricci flow
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij}(x, t) = -2R_{ij}(x, t), \quad (1.6)
\]
(logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities also play an important role in its analysis. One motivation for the $\mathcal{W}$-entropy comes from the log-Sobolev inequality of Gross [16](see also Topping [36]). Due to the importance of (logarithmic) Sobolev inequality in the analysis of geometric flow, it is key to have a uniform control on the constants $\alpha$ and $\beta$.

Sesum-Tian [34] proved a uniform Sobolev imbedding for certain Kähler-Ricci flow with Ricci curvature bounded from below.

However, in general the constant $\beta$ can not be controlled uniformly along the Ricci flow. By making use of the (generalized) Perelman’s $\mathcal{W}$-entropy [31], Zhang [41, 42] and Ye [37, 38, 39, 40](see also Hsu [23]) proved (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities along Ricci flow, from which and the method of [8] (see also Lemma 2.2 in [20] and its proof or Lemma 6.1 in [37]) they established long time non-collapsing result generalizing the Perelman’s short time result [31]. Zhang [43] also proved the long time non-inflated result for the normalized Kähler-Ricci flow on Fano manifolds.

In this paper, we consider the geometric flow
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij}(x, t) = -2S_{ij}(x, t) \quad (1.7)
\]
on $M \times [0, T)$ for some (finite or infinite) $T > 0$ with a given initial metric $g(0) = g_0$, where $S_{ij}(x, t)$ is a symmetric 2-tensor. Motivated by [31], we define the $\mathcal{F}$ functional and $\mathcal{W}$ functional and prove their monotonicity under some assumption. Next we obtain the (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities and their equivalence up to different factors. We also prove the long time non-collapsing and non-inflated. As applications, for mean curvature flow in Lorentzian space and twisted Kähler-Ricci flow on Fano manifolds, we get the results above.
In the following, we denote the volume element of $g(t)$ by $d\mu(t)$, the trace of $S_{ij}(t)$ by $S_t = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} g^{ij}(t)S_{ij}(t)$, the volume of $M$ with respect to $g(t)$ by $\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M)$, the first eigenvalue of $-\Delta_g + \frac{\sigma}{4}$ by $\lambda_0(g(t))$ and the norm of the gradient of $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with respect to $g(t)$ by $|\nabla u|_t$.

We obtain conclusions as follows.

**Theorem 1.1.** Assume that $g(x, t)$ is a smooth solution to the geometric flow (1.7) in $M \times [0, T)$ and $D_2(S, \cdot)$ defined in (3.1) is nonnegative. For each $\sigma > 0$ and each $t \in [0, T)$, we have

$$\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \sigma \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma + A_1 \left( t + \frac{\sigma}{4} \right) + A_2$$

for any $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where

$$A_1 = \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)^2 \text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)^\frac{2}{n}} - \min S_0,$$

$$A_2 = n \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \frac{n}{2} \left( \ln n - 1 \right),$$

and where $C_S(M, g_0)$ is the Sobolev constant defined in (2.1).

Therefore, we can deduce

$$\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \frac{n}{2} \ln \left[ \alpha_I \left( \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) + \frac{A_1}{4} \right) \right]$$

for any $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ satisfying $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where

$$\alpha_I = \frac{2e}{n} e^{\frac{2(A_1 + A_2)}{n}}.$$ 

**Theorem 1.2.** Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1, if $\lambda_0(g_0)$ is positive, then for any $\sigma > 0$ and $t \in [0, T)$ satisfying $t + \sigma \geq \frac{4n}{5} C_S(M, g_0)^2 \delta_0$, there holds

$$\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \sigma \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma$$

$$+ \frac{n}{2} \ln n + n \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \sigma_0(g_0)$$

for any $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where $C_S(M, g_0)$ is the Sobolev constant defined in (2.1), $\delta_0 = \delta_0(g_0)$ is the number defined in (2.6) and the number $\sigma_0(g_0)$ is defined in (2.7).

Therefore, we can deduce

$$\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \frac{n}{2} \ln \left[ \alpha_{II} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) \right]$$

for any $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where

$$\alpha_{II} = 2e C_S(M, g_0)^2 e^{\frac{2}{5} \sigma_0(g_0)}.$$
Theorem 1.3. Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1, if $\lambda_0(g_0)$ is positive, then for each $t \in [0, T)$ and each $\sigma > 0$ there holds
\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \sigma \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma + C
\] (1.16)
for all $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where $C$ depends only on the dimension $n$, $\text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)$, $C_S(M, g_0)$, $\lambda_0(g_0)$ and the lower bound for $S_0$.

Therefore, there holds for each $t \in [0, T)$
\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \frac{n}{2} \ln \left[ \alpha_{III} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) \right]
\] (1.17)
for all $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$ with $\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1$, where
\[
\alpha_{III} = \frac{2e^{2c}}{n e^{2c/n}}.
\] (1.18)

Corollary 1.4. Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1, if $\lambda_0(g_0)$ is positive, then for $t \in [0, T)$, we have
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M) \geq e^{-C}
\] (1.19)
when $\hat{S}_t \leq 0$, and
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M) \geq e^{-\frac{1}{4} - C} \hat{S}_t^{-\frac{2}{n}}
\] (1.20)
when $\hat{S}_t > 0$. Here $C$ is the constant in Theorem 1.3 and $\hat{S}_t$ is the average of $S_t$
\[
\hat{S}_t = \frac{\int_M S_t \, d\mu(t)}{\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M)}.
\]

Theorem 1.5. Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1,

1. if $\lambda_0(g_0) > 0$, for $t \in [0, T)$ and $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$, there holds
\[
\left( \int_M |u|^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} \, d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq A \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t),
\] (1.21)
where $A$ is a positive defined in (4.17), depending only on $n$, $\text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)$, $C_S(M, g_0)$, $\lambda_0(g_0)$ and the lower bound of $S_0$.

2. if $T < \infty$, for $t \in [0, T)$ and $u \in W^{1,2}(M)$, there holds
\[
\left( \int_M |u|^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} \, d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq A \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) + B \int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t),
\] (1.22)
where $A$ and $B$ are defined in (4.18) and (4.19) respectively, depending only on $n$, $\text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)$, $C_S(M, g_0)$, $\lambda_0(g_0)$ and the upper bound $T$.

Remark 1.1. From the Jensen’s inequality, we can deduce logarithmic Sobolev inequality from Sobolev inequality(see for example [37]). Now from the proof of Theorem 1.5, we know that Sobolev inequality implies also logarithmic Sobolev inequality with different constants. Therefore, we can say that (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities are equivalent to each other up to constant factors. In the case of Ricci flow (1.6), the equivalence proved by making use of estimates on heat kernel can be found in Ye [37] and Zhang [42].
Theorem 1.6. Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1,

(1) if \( \lambda_0(g_0) > 0 \) and \( S_t \leq \frac{1}{r^2} \) holds on a geodesic ball \( B(x, r) \), where \( r > 0 \), then for \( t \in [0, T) \), there holds

\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(B(x, r)) \geq \left( \frac{1}{2n+3A} \right)^{\frac{n}{n+2}} r^n, \tag{1.23}
\]

where \( A \) is a positive constant defined in (4.17).

(2) if \( T < \infty \) and \( S_t \leq \frac{1}{r^2} \) holds on a geodesic ball \( B(x, r) \) with \( 0 < r \leq L \), then for \( t \in [0, T) \), there holds

\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(B(x, r)) \geq \left( \frac{1}{2n+3A + 2L^2B} \right)^{\frac{n}{n+2}} r^n, \tag{1.24}
\]

where \( A \) and \( B \) are defined in (4.18) and (4.19) respectively.

Remark 1.2. In the case of Ricci flow (1.6), the results in Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.2, Theorem 1.3, Corollary 1.4, Theorem 1.5 and Theorem 1.6 can be found in Zhang [41, 42], Ye [37] and Hsu [23]. The \( \kappa \) non-collapsing property for Ricci flow (1.6) can also be found in Perelman [31].

In the case of extended Ricci flow (so-called List-Ricci flow [26])

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij}(x, t) &= -2R_{ij}(x, t) + 4d\phi(x, t) \otimes d\phi(x, t), \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(x, t) &= \Delta_g(x, t) \phi(x, t),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \phi \in C^\infty(M \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \), the Sobolev inequalities were obtained by Liu-Wang [28].

In the case of harmonic-Ricci flow (see [4, 30, 45])

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij}(x, t) &= -2R_{ij}(x, t) + 2\alpha(t) \nabla \psi \otimes \nabla \psi, \\
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(x, t) &= \tau_g(x, t) \psi(x, t),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( \psi(\cdot, t) : (M, g(\cdot, t)) \to (N, h) \) is a family of smooth maps between two Riemannian manifolds, both \( g(\cdot, t) \) and \( h \) are Riemannian metrics, \( \alpha(t) \) is a positive non-increasing function, and \( \tau_g \psi \) denotes the intrinsic Laplacian of \( \psi \), the Sobolev inequalities can be found in [13].

Except for \( \kappa \) non-collapsing property, the \( \kappa \) non-inflated property (the volume ratio between a geodesic ball and Euclidean ball with the same radius is bounded from above) is also very useful (in the case of Kähler-Ricci flow, the importance of upper bound of volume can be found in [33, 9] and references therein).

To make the \( \kappa \) non-inflated property clear, we give a definition as follows.

Definition 1.1. A smooth, compact, \( n \)-dimensional geometric flow (1.7) is called \( \kappa \) non-inflated at the point \((x_0, t_0)\) under scale \( \rho \) if the following statement holds.
(1) the geometric flow is defined in the space time cube
\[
\left\{(x, t) : d(x, x_0, t) < r, t \in [t_0 - r^2, t_0]\right\},
\]
(2) for some positive constant \(\alpha\), \(S(x, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{t_0 - t}\) for all \((x, t)\) in the above cube.

Then there exists a positive constant \(\kappa\), which may depend on \(\alpha\) such that
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t_0)}(B(x_0, r, t_0)) \leq \kappa r^n. \quad (1.25)
\]

Remark 1.3. In the \(\kappa\) non-collapsing property, the condition \(S(x, t) \leq \frac{1}{r^2}\) on the \(S(x, t)\) is included in the one \(S(x, t) \leq \frac{\alpha}{t_0 - t}\) of the \(\kappa\) non-inflated property in the same space time cube.

In the case of Ricci flow (1.6), our definition is the same as the one in Zhang [43].

**Theorem 1.7.** Under the same assumption of Theorem 1.1, assume that Ricc – \(S\) is nonnegative. For any \(x_0 \in M\), the geometric (1.7) is \(\kappa\) non-inflated at \((x_0, t_0)\) under scale \(\sqrt{t_0}\), where \(\kappa\) defined in (6.47) depends only on \(g_0, t_0\) and \(\alpha\).

Remark 1.4. The \(\kappa\) non-inflated property in Theorem 1.7 specializes to the one in Zhang [43] in the case of Ricci flow (1.6).

Next we will give some examples of the geometric flow (1.7).

First, we will consider the Lorentzian mean curvature flow (see [22, 29] and references therein).

Let \(M^n\) be a closed \(n\)-dimensional spacelike hypersurface in an ambient Lorentzian manifold \(L^{n+1}\) and let \(F_0 : M^n \rightarrow L^{n+1}\) be a smooth immersion of \(M^n\) into \(L^{n+1}\). Consider a smooth one parameter family of immersions
\[
F(\cdot, t) : M^n \rightarrow L^{n+1}
\]
satisfying \(F(\cdot, 0) = F_0(\cdot)\) and
\[
\frac{\partial F(p, t)}{\partial t} = H(p, t)\nu(p, t), \quad \forall (p, t) \in M \times [0, T), \quad (1.26)
\]
where \(H(p, t)\) and \(\nu(p, t)\) denote the mean curvature and the future-oriented timelike normal vector for the hypersurface \(M_t = F(M^n, t)\) at \(F(p, t)\), respectively. It is easy to see that the induced metric solves the equation
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial t} g_{ij} = 2H A_{ij}, \quad (1.27)
\]
where \(A = (A_{ij})\) is the second fundamental form on \(M_t\).

**Theorem 1.8.** Let \(L^{n+1}\) be the ambient Lorentzian manifold with nonnegative sectional curvature. Then for evolution (1.27), Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.2, Theorem 1.3, Corollary 1.4, Theorem 1.5, Theorem 1.6 and Theorem 1.7 hold.
Second, let $M$ be a real $n (= 2m)$ dimensional Fano manifold with Kähler form $\omega_0$ associated to the Kähler metric $g_0$. We consider the twisted Kähler-Ricci flow (see \[11, 27, 44\] and the references therein)

$$
\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial}{\partial t}g^\gamma(x, t) &= - R^\gamma_i(x, t) + \theta^\gamma_i(x) + g^\gamma_i(x, t), \\
g^\gamma_i(x, 0) &= (g_0)^\gamma_i(x),
\end{align*}
$$

(1.28)

where $\theta$ is a closed semi-positive $(1, 1)$ form and

$$[2\pi c_1(M)] = [\omega(x, t) + \theta].$$

Here $\omega(x, t) = \sqrt{-1}g^\gamma(z, t)dz^i \wedge d\bar{z}^j$ is the Kähler form of $g(x, t)$. We have

**Theorem 1.9.** Let $M$ be a real $n (= 2m)$ dimensional Fano manifold with Kähler form $\omega_0$ whose Kähler metric is denoted by $g_0$. Then for the twisted Kähler-Ricci flow (1.28) with the assumption above, there exists a positive constant $\kappa > 0$ depending only on the initial metric $g_0$ such that

$$\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(B(x, r)) \leq \kappa r^n, \quad \forall (x, t) \in M \times (0, +\infty).$$

**Remark 1.5.** In the case of Kähler-Ricci flow ($\theta^\gamma \equiv 0$), the conclusion in Theorem 1.9 is the one in Zhang [43](see also [10]).

From the scaling transformation (7.2), it is not difficult to know that Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.2, Theorem 1.3, Corollary 1.4, Theorem 1.5, Theorem 1.6 and Theorem 1.7 also hold for twisted Kähler-Ricci flow (1.28).

### 2. The (Logarithmic) Sobolev Inequalities on Riemannian Manifolds and their relations

In this section, first we give some (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities and lemmas which will be useful in the following sections.

Let $(M, g)$ be an $n$-dimensional ($n \geq 3$) compact Riemannian manifold. Then the Sobolev constant of $(M, g)$ (for the exponent 2) is defined to be

$$C_S(M, g) = \sup \left\{ \|u\|_2^\frac{2n}{n-2} - \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \|\nabla u\|_2 : \ u \in C^1(M), \|\nabla u\|_2 = 1 \right\}. \quad (2.1)$$

Therefore, the Sobolev inequality (for the exponent 2) is

$$\|u\|_2^\frac{2n}{n-2} \leq C_S(M, g)\|\nabla u\|_2 + \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \|u\|_2, \quad \forall u \in W^{1,2}(M). \quad (2.2)$$

We need the following fundamental results (see for example [37]).
Theorem 2.1. Let \((M, g)\) be an \(n\)-dimensional \((n \geq 3)\) compact Riemannian manifold and \(S\) be any symmetric 2-tensor with trace \(S = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} g^{ij} S_{ij}\). Then for any \(u \in W^{1,2}(M)\) with \(\|u\|_2 = 1\), there hold

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu \leq n \ln \left( C_S(M, g) \|\nabla u\|_2 + \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right),
\]

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu \leq \frac{n \alpha C_S(M, g)^2}{2} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu - \frac{n}{2} (\ln \alpha - \ln 2 + 1)
\]

\[
+ \frac{n \alpha}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} - \frac{\min S^-}{4} C_S(M, g)^2 \right),
\]

where \(\alpha\) is any positive real number and \(S^- = \min\{S, 0\}\).

Moreover, if the first eigenvalue \(\lambda_0 = \lambda_0(g)\) of the operator \(-\Delta_g + \frac{S}{4}\) is positive, we can deduce

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu \leq \frac{n A C_S(M, g)^2}{2} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S}{4} u^2 \right) - \frac{n}{2} \ln A + \frac{n}{2} \ln 2 + \sigma_0,
\]

where

\[
\delta_0 = \delta_0(g) = \left( \lambda_0 C_S(M, g)^2 + \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} - C_S(M, g)^2 \frac{\min S^-}{4} \right)^{-1},
\]

\[
\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(g) = \frac{n}{2} \left[ \ln \left( \lambda_0 C_S(M, g)^2 + \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_g(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} - C_S(M, g)^2 \frac{\min S^-}{4} \right) 
\]

\[- \ln(\lambda_0 C_S(M, g)^2) - 1 \right]
\]

and \(A\) is any positive real number satisfying \(A \geq \delta_0\).

Now we give some fundamental materials which will be useful in the proof of Logarithmic Sobolev inequality implying Sobolev inequality. The ideas come from [3] and the references therein.

Let \((M, E, \mu)\) be a measurable space with a nonnegative \(\sigma\)-finite measure \(\mu\). For convenience, let \(\mathcal{F}^+\) be nonnegative function on \(M\) and be contained in all \(L^p\)-space with respect to the measure \(\mu\).

Let \(W(f)\) be a given norm or semi-norm on \(\mathcal{F}^+\) which will be determined later. For \(\rho > 1, k \in \mathbb{Z}\), define

\[
f_{\rho, k} = \min\{(f - \rho^k)^+, \rho^k(\rho - 1)\},
\]

where \((f - \rho^k)^+ = \max\{f - \rho^k, 0\}\).
For any \( f \in \mathcal{F}^+ \), define
\[
a_{f,p,k,\rho} = \rho^{pk}\mu(f \geq \rho^k).
\]

**Lemma 2.2.** For any \( f \in \mathcal{F}^+ \) and any \( \rho > 1 \), we have
\[
\frac{\rho^p - 1}{\rho^p} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho} \leq \|f\|_p^p \leq (\rho^p - 1) \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho}. \tag{2.8}
\]

**Proof.** From
\[
\int_M f^p d\mu = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k \leq f \leq \rho^{k+1}} f^p d\mu
\]
\[
\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho^{pk} \left( \mu(f \geq \rho^k) - \mu(f \geq \rho^{k+1}) \right)
\]
\[
= \rho^p \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho} - \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k+1,\rho}
\]
\[
= (\rho^p - 1) \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho} \tag{2.9}
\]
and
\[
\int_M f^p d\mu = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k \leq f \leq \rho^{k+1}} f^p d\mu
\]
\[
\geq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho^{pk} \left( \mu(f \geq \rho^k) - \mu(f \geq \rho^{k+1}) \right)
\]
\[
= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^p} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k+1,\rho}
\]
\[
= \frac{\rho^p - 1}{\rho^p} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,p,k,\rho}, \tag{2.10}
\]
we can deduce (2.8).

**Lemma 2.3.** For \( f \in \mathcal{F}^+ \) and \( 1 \leq p \leq +\infty \), we have
\[
\left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^p \frac{1}{\rho^p - 1} \|f\|_p^p \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \|f_{\rho^k} \|_p^p \leq \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^{p-1} \|f\|_p^p. \tag{2.11}
\]

**Proof.** Since
\[
\int_M |f_{\rho^k}|^p d\mu = p \int_0^{\rho^{k+1}-\rho^k} t^{p-1} \mu(f - \rho^k \geq t) dt
\]
\[
= p \int_{\rho^k}^{\rho^{k+1}} (s - \rho^k)^{p-1} \mu(f \geq s) ds, \tag{2.12}
\]
for $p \geq 1$, we have
\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M |f_{\rho, k}|^p d\mu = p \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k}^{\rho^{k+1}} (s - \rho^k)^{p-1} \mu(f \geq s) ds
\]
\[
\leq \left\{ \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sup_{s \in [\rho^k, \rho^{k+1}]} \left( \frac{s - \rho^k}{s} \right)^{p-1} \right\} \left\{ p \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k}^{\rho^{k+1}} s^{p-1} \mu(f \geq s) ds \right\}
\]
\[
= \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^{p-1} \int_M f^p d\mu. \tag{2.13}
\]
On the other hand, we have
\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M |f_{\rho, k}|^p d\mu = p \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k}^{\rho^{k+1}} (s - \rho^k)^{p-1} \mu(f \geq s) ds
\]
\[
\geq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mu(f \geq \rho^{k+1}) p \int_{\rho^k}^{\rho^{k+1}} (s - \rho^k)^{p-1} ds
\]
\[
= \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^p \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f, p, k+1, \rho}
\]
\[
\geq \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^p \frac{1}{\rho^{p-1}} \|f\|_p^p. \tag{2.14}
\]
Thus, we can obtain (2.11). \qed

For $p, s \in (0, +\infty)$ and $\vartheta \in (0, 1]$, assume that there holds
\[
\|f\|_p \leq (CW(f))^\vartheta \|f\|_s^{1-\vartheta}, \tag{S_{p,s}^\vartheta}
\]
where the associated parameter $q \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) \cup \{\infty\}$ by setting
\[
\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\vartheta}{q} + \frac{1-\vartheta}{s}. \tag{2.15}
\]

Lemma 2.4. For a function $f \in \mathcal{F}^+$, define
\[
\varphi : u \longrightarrow \ln \|f\|_{\frac{1}{u}}.
\]
Then $\varphi''(u) \geq 0$.

Proof. Since
\[
\varphi'(u) = -\|f\|_{\frac{1}{u}}^{-\frac{1}{u}} \int_M f^{\frac{1}{u}} \ln \left( \frac{f}{\|f\|_{\frac{1}{u}}} \right)^{\frac{1}{u}}. \tag{2.16}
\]
Define
\[
\phi(r) := -\|f\|_{r}^{-r} \int_M f^{r} \ln \left( \frac{f}{\|f\|_{r}} \right)^{r}.
\]
Then we have
\[
\varphi'(r) = \frac{r}{\|f\|_p^{2r}} \left\{ \left[ \int_M f^r \ln f \, d\mu \right]^2 - \left( \int_M f^r \, d\mu \right) \left( \int_M f^r (\ln f)^2 \, d\mu \right) \right\}
\leq \frac{r}{\|f\|_p^{2r}} \left\{ \left[ \int_M (f^r)^2 \, d\mu \right] \left[ \int_M (f^r \ln f)^2 \, d\mu \right] - \left( \int_M f^r \, d\mu \right) \left( \int_M f^r (\ln f)^2 \, d\mu \right) \right\} = 0.
\] (2.17)
Thus
\[
\varphi''(u) = -\frac{1}{u^2} \varphi' \left( \frac{1}{u} \right) \geq 0.
\]

**Theorem 2.5** (Theorem 10.2 in [3]). If for any \( f \in F^+ \), we have logarithmic Sobolev inequality
\[
\int_M \left[ f^p \ln \left( \frac{f}{\|f\|_p} \right)^p \right] \, d\mu \leq \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \right)^{-1} \|f\|_p^p \ln \left( \frac{CW(f)}{\|f\|_p} \right) \quad (LS^q_p),
\]
then we can deduce \((S^q_{p,s})\) for all \( 0 < s < p \) and vise versa.

**Proof.** From Lemma 2.4, the function
\[
\psi(u) = \frac{\varphi(u) - \varphi \left( \frac{1}{p} \right)}{u - \frac{1}{p}}
\]
is increasing of \( u \), where we can define \( \varphi \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \varphi' \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) \).

Therefore, from \((LS^q_p)\), for \( 0 < s < p \) we can deduce (noticing that \( \frac{1}{p} > \frac{1}{q} \))
\[
-\psi(s) \leq \psi \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = \varphi' \left( \frac{1}{p} \right)
\]
\[
= \|f\|_p^{-p} \int_M f^p \ln \left( \frac{f}{\|f\|_p} \right)^p
\]
\[
\leq \left( \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \right)^{-1} \ln \left( \frac{CW(f)}{\|f\|_p} \right),
\] (2.18)
which is \((S^q_{p,s})\) exactly.

Now assume \((S^q_{p,s})\) holds for any \( 0 < s < p \). Rewrite \((S^q_{p,q})\) as
\[
\left( \frac{\|f\|_p}{\|f\|_s} \right)^{\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{q}} \leq \left( \frac{CW(f)}{\|f\|_s} \right)^{\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{q}}.
\]
Taking logarithms, we have
\[
\left( \ln \|f\|_p - \ln \|f\|_s \right) \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{p} \right)^{-1} \leq \left( \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{q} \right)^{-1} \ln \left( \frac{CW(f)}{\|f\|_s} \right).
\]
Letting \( s \to p \), we get \((LS^q_p)\).

**Lemma 2.6.** If for \( \alpha > 0 \), there holds

\[
\left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{p,k})^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \leq A(\alpha, \rho) W(f), \quad \forall f \in F^+,
\]

where \( A(\alpha, \rho) \) is a constant depending on \( \alpha \) and \( \rho \), then \((S^\alpha_{p,s})\) implies

\[
\|f\|_q \leq (\rho^q - 1)^{\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{q}{\rho - 1}} \left( \frac{CA(\rho, \rho)}{\rho - 1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\rho}} W(f).
\]

\((S_{q,p,s})\)

**Proof.** From \((S^\alpha_{p,s})\), we have

\[
\int_M f^p_{p,k} d\mu \leq (\rho^q - 1)^{\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{q}{\rho - 1}} \left( \int_M f^s_{p,k} d\mu \right)^{\frac{p(1-\vartheta)}{s}}.
\]

(2.19)

Since

\[
\int_M f^s_{p,k} d\mu \leq \rho^{sk}(\rho - 1)^s \mu(f \geq \rho^k)
\]

\[
\int_M f^p_{p,k} d\mu \geq \rho^{pk}(\rho - 1)^p \mu(f \geq \rho^{k+1}),
\]

(2.20)

we can deduce

\[
a_{f,q,k+1,\rho} \leq \rho^q(\rho - 1)^{-p\vartheta} (\rho^q - 1)^{\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{q}{\rho - 1}} a_{f,q,k,\rho}.
\]

(2.21)

Therefore, we have

\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,q,k,\rho} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,q,k+1,\rho}
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho^q(\rho - 1)^{-p\vartheta} (\rho^q - 1)^{\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{q}{\rho - 1}} a_{f,q,k,\rho}
\]

\[
\leq \rho^q(\rho - 1)^{-p\vartheta} C^{p\vartheta} \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{p,k})^p \right)^\vartheta \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,q,k,\rho} \right)^{1-\vartheta}
\]

\[
\leq \rho^q(\rho - 1)^{-p\vartheta} C^{p\vartheta} \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{p,k})^p \right)^\vartheta \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,q,k,\rho} \right)^{\frac{p(1-\vartheta)}{s}}
\]

(2.22)

Therefore, we have

\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{f,q,k,\rho} \leq \rho^q \frac{\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{p,k})^p}{\rho - 1} \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{p,k})^p \right)^\vartheta
\]

(2.23)
Taking $p = q$ in (2.8), from (2.23), we can deduce
\[
\int_M f^q d\mu \leq \left( \rho^\alpha - 1 \right) \rho^{\frac{q-1}{q}} (\rho - 1)^{-q} C^q \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{\rho,k})^p \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}
\]
\[
\leq \left( \rho^\alpha - 1 \right) \rho^{\frac{q-1}{q}} (\rho - 1)^{-q} C^q A(p, \rho)^q W(f)^q,
\]
which is $(S_{q,p,s})$ as desired. \[\square\]

Let $(M, g)$ be an $n$-dimensional Riemannian manifold. Then for $f \in \mathcal{F}^+$, define non-negative functional
\[
W(f) = \left( \int_M (|\nabla f| + Sf^p) d\mu + c \int_M f^p d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},
\]
where $S \in C^0(M, \mathbb{R})$ and $c$ is a constant.

**Lemma 2.7.** If $c + S \geq 0$ and $1 \leq p < +\infty$, then we have
\[
\left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{\rho,k})^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \leq W(f),
\]
where any $\alpha \geq p$ is constant.

**Proof.** Since $c + S \geq 0$, we can consider $(c + S)d\mu$ as a new measure. Therefore, for $p \geq 1$, similar to Lemma 2.3, we can also deduce
\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M (c + S)f_{\rho,k}^p d\mu \leq \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^{p-1} \int_M (c + S)f^p d\mu.
\]
(2.26)

Obviously, there holds
\[
\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M |\nabla f_{\rho,k}| p d\mu = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{\rho^k \leq f \leq \rho^{k+1}} |\nabla f|^p d\mu = \int_M |\nabla f|^p d\mu.
\]
(2.27)

Therefore, for $\alpha \geq p$, we can get
\[
\left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W(f_{\rho,k})^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} = \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( \int_M (|\nabla f_{\rho,k}| + Sf_{\rho,k}^p) d\mu + c \int_M f_{\rho,k}^p d\mu \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}
\]
\[
\leq \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M |\nabla f_{\rho,k}|^p d\mu + \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_M (c + S)f_{\rho,k}^p d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
\]
\[
\leq \left( \int_M |\nabla f|^p d\mu + \left( \frac{\rho - 1}{\rho} \right)^{p-1} \int_M (c + S)f^p d\mu \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
\]
\[
\leq W(f).
\]
(2.28)
3. Preliminaries of geometric flow

In this section, we give some fundamental properties about the geometric flow (1.7).

Let \((M, g)\) be an \(n\)-dimensional compact Riemannian manifold. The following definition (see for example [14] and the references therein) is very important to study the geometric flow (1.7). For any vector field \(X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)\),

\[
\mathcal{D}_2(S,X) := \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \Delta S - 2|S_{ij}|^2 + 4(\nabla^i S_{ij})X^j - 2X^i \nabla_i S + 2R_{ij}X^iX^j - 2S_{ij}X^iX^j,
\]

where \(\nabla\) is the Levi-Civita connection with respect to the Riemannian metric \(g\).

If for any vector field \(X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)\) we have \(\mathcal{D}_2(S,X) \geq 0\), we call \(\mathcal{D}_2(S,\cdot)\) non-negative.

Motivated by [31], we define, for any \(h \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})\) with \(\int_M e^{-h}d\mu = 1\),

\[
\mathcal{F}(g,h) = \int_M (S + |\nabla h|^2)e^{-h}d\mu
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{W}(g,f,\tau) = \int_M \left[\tau(S + |\nabla f|^2) + f - n\right] \frac{e^{-f}}{(4\pi \tau)\frac{n}{2}}d\mu,
\]

where \(\tau\) is a positive number and \(f \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})\) satisfies

\[
\int_M \frac{e^{-f}}{(4\pi \tau)\frac{n}{2}}d\mu = 1.
\]

Let \(v = e^{-\frac{h}{2}}\) and

\[
u = \frac{e^{-\frac{f}{(4\pi \tau)\frac{n}{2}}}}{}\]

Then we have

\[
\mathcal{F}(g,h) = \mathcal{F}^*(g,v) = \int_M (4|\nabla v|^2 + Sv^2)d\mu, \int_M v^2d\mu = 1.
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{W}(g,f,\tau) = \mathcal{W}^*(g,u,\tau) - \frac{n}{2}\ln \tau - \frac{n}{2}\ln(4\pi) - n
\]

where

\[
\mathcal{W}^*(g,u,\tau) = \int_M \left[\tau(4|\nabla u|^2 + Su^2) - u^2 \ln u^2\right]d\mu, \int_M u^2d\mu = 1.
\]

We define

\[4\lambda_0(g) := \inf_{\int_M v^2d\mu = 1} \mathcal{F}^*(g,v)\]

and

\[\mu^*(g,\tau) := \inf_{\int_M u^2d\mu = 1} \mathcal{W}^*(g,u,\tau)\].
Lemma 3.1. Assume that $g(x, t)$ is a smooth solution to the geometric flow (1.7) in $M \times [0, T)$. Let $h$ be a positive solution to the backward heat equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} h(x, t) = -\Delta_{g(x, t)} h + |\nabla h|_{g(x, t)}^2 - S(x, t).$$

Then we have

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \int_M \left( 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla h) \right) e^{-h} d\mu(t)$$

(3.8)

and

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \int_M \tau \left[ 2 \left| f_{ij} + S_{ij} - \frac{1}{2\tau} g_{ij} \right|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla f) \right] \frac{e^{-f}}{(4\pi \tau)^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\mu(t),$$

(3.9)

where

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x, t) = -\Delta_{g(x, t)} f(x, t) + |\nabla f|_{g(x, t)}^2 - S(x, t) + \frac{n}{2\tau(t)}$$

(3.10)

and for any $\sigma > 0$ and $0 \leq t^* < T$,

$$\tau(t) = t^* + \sigma - t.$$

In particular, both $F$ entropy and $W$ entropy are non-decreasing in $t$ if $D_2(S, \cdot)$ is non-negative and all times $t \in [0, T)$, from which we can get that $\lambda_0(g(t))$ is non-decreasing of $t$ and

$$\mu^*(g(t), \sigma) \geq \mu^*(g(0), t + \sigma) + \frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{\sigma}{t + \sigma}$$

(3.11)

for all $t \in [0, T)$ and $\sigma > 0$ (the case $t = 0$ is trivial).

Proof. The proof here is just direct computation. We use the method in [14]. Set

$$P = 2\Delta h - |\nabla h|^2 + S.$$

By Lemma 2.1 in [14], let us take $\alpha = 2, \beta = 1, \lambda = 0, a = 1, b = d = 0, c = -1$. Then we can get

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = -\Delta P + 2\nabla P \cdot \nabla h + 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \Delta S - 2|S_{ij}|^2$$

$$- 2\nabla h \cdot \nabla S + 4h_{ij} \nabla_j S_{ij} - 2S_{ij} h_i h_j + 2R_{ij} h_i h_j$$

$$= -\Delta P + 2\nabla P \cdot \nabla h + 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla h).$$

(3.12)
Combining (3.12) and the definition of $F$ entropy, we derive

$$\frac{dF}{dt} = \int_M P e^{-h} d\mu(t) = \int_M \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} - P \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - PS \right) e^{-h} d\mu(t)$$

$$= \int_M \left[ -\Delta P + 2 \nabla P \cdot \nabla h + 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla h) \right] e^{-h} d\mu(t)$$

$$= \int_M \left[ -e^h (P e^{-h}) + 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla h) \right] e^{-h} d\mu(t)$$

$$= \int_M \left[ 2|h_{ij} + S_{ij}|^2 + D_2(S, \nabla h) \right] e^{-h} d\mu(t).$$

Hence, it follows that $F$ entropy is non-decreasing.

The monotonicity of $W$ entropy had been proved in Theorem 3.1 of [24] (see also [14, 17]).

Since $D_2(S, \cdot)$ is nonnegative, from (3.6) and (3.9), we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} W^*(g, u, \tau) \geq \frac{n}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \ln \tau,$$

where

$$u = u(t) = \frac{e^{-\frac{mg}{2}}}{(4\pi \tau(t))^{\frac{d}{2}}},$$

which satisfies the equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\Delta u - \frac{\|
abla u\|^2}{u} + \frac{S}{2} u.$$

It follows that

$$\mu^*(g(t_1), \tau(t_1)) \leq \mu^*(g(t_2), \tau(t_2)) + \frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{\tau(t_1)}{\tau(t_2)}.$$

Choosing $t_1 = 0$ and $t_2 = t^*$ we can obtain

$$\mu^*(g(0), t^* + \sigma) \leq \mu^*(g(t^*), \sigma) + \frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{t^* + \sigma}{\sigma}.$$

Since $0 < t^* < T$ is arbitrary, (3.17) can be rewritten as (3.11).

It follows that $\lambda_0(g(t))$ is non-decreasing of $t$. \hfill \Box

**Remark 3.1.** The authors would like to thank Professor Huang for pointing out the references [17, 24].

**Lemma 3.2.** Assume that $g(x, t)$ is a smooth solution to the geometric flow (1.7) in $M \times [0, T)$ and that $D_2(S, \cdot)$ is nonnegative. We have

$$\min_{x \in M} S(x, t) \geq \min_{x \in M} S(x, 0).$$

Moreover, we have either

$$S(x, t) \geq 0,$$
or
\[ \min_{x \in M} S(x, t) \geq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\min_{x \in M} S(x, 0)} - \frac{2}{n}}. \]  

\textit{Proof.} Since \( D_2(S, \cdot) \) is nonnegative, taking \( X = 0 \), we have
\[ \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \Delta S - 2|S_{ij}|^2 \geq 0, \]  
from which we can get
\[ \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \Delta S - \frac{2}{n}S^2 \geq 0. \]  

From the maximum principle, we have (3.18).
If \( \min_{x \in M} S(x, 0) \geq 0 \), we have (3.19). Otherwise, at the minimal point of \( S(x, t) \), we have
\[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \min_{x \in M} S(x, t) \right) - \frac{2}{n} \left[ \min_{x \in M} S(x, t) \right]^2 \geq 0. \]  
From the theory of ordinary differential equation, by (3.23), we can get (3.20). \( \square \)

4. proofs of Theorems about (logarithmic) Sobolev inequalities

We will also need the following elementary lemma(See for example [37]).

\textbf{Lemma 4.1.} Let \( a > 0 \) and \( b \) be constants. Then the minimum of the function \( y = a \sigma - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma + b \) for \( \sigma > 0 \) is \( \frac{n}{2} \ln(\alpha a) \), where
\[ \alpha = \frac{2e}{n} e^{\frac{2b}{n}}. \]

\textit{Proof of Theorem 1.1.} For \( u \in W^{1,2}(M) \) with \( \int_M u^2 d\mu(0) = 1 \), taking
\[ \alpha = \frac{8(t + \sigma)}{nCS(M, g_0)^2}, \quad S = S_0 \]  
in (2.4), we have
\[ \int_M u^2 \ln u^2 d\mu(0) \leq (t + \sigma) \int_M (4|\nabla u|^2 + S_0 u^2) d\mu(0) \]
\[ + \frac{n}{2} (2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 - 1) \]
\[ - \frac{n}{2} \ln(t + \sigma) + (t + \sigma) \left( \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)\Vol_{g_0}(M)^{\frac{2}{n}}} - \min S_0 \right) \]  
It follows that
\[ \mu^*(g(0), t + \sigma) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln(t + \sigma) - (t + \sigma) \left( \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)\Vol_{g_0}(M)^{\frac{2}{n}}} - \min S_0 \right) \]
\[ - \frac{n}{2} (2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 - 1). \]  

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From (3.11) and (4.3), we can deduce

\[
\mu^*(g(t), \sigma) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma - (t + \sigma) \left( \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)^2 \text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} - \min S_0 \right)
- \frac{n}{2} (2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 - 1),
\]

or

\[
\mu^* \left( g(t), \frac{\sigma}{4} \right) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma - \left( t + \frac{\sigma}{4} \right) \left( \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)^2 \text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)^{\frac{1}{n}}} - \min S_0 \right)
- \frac{n}{2} (2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 1)
\]

which is equivalent to (1.8).

Taking

\[
a = \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) \text{d}\mu(t) + \frac{A_1}{4} > 0
\]

and \(b = A_1 t + A_2\) in Lemma 4.1, from (1.8), we can get (1.11).

\[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** Assume \(t + \sigma \geq \frac{n}{8} C_S(M, g_0)^2 \delta_0(g_0)\). Choosing

\[
A = \frac{8(t + \sigma)}{n C_S(M, g_0)^2} \geq \delta_0(g_0),
\]

from (2.5), we can deduce

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \text{d}\mu(0) \leq 4(t + \sigma) \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2 \right) \text{d}\mu(0) - \frac{n}{2} \ln(t + \sigma)
+ \frac{n}{2} \left( 2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 \right) + \sigma_0(g_0).
\]

where \(u \in W^{1,2}(M)\) satisfying \(\int_M u^2 \text{d}\mu(0) = 1\).

It follows that

\[
\mu^*(g_0, t + \sigma) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln(t + \sigma) - \frac{n}{2} \left( 2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 \right) - \sigma_0(g_0).
\]

From (3.11) and (4.8), we can deduce

\[
\mu^*(g(t), \sigma) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma - \frac{n}{2} \left( 2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln n - 2 \ln 2 \right) - \sigma_0(g_0)
\]

or

\[
\mu^* \left( g(t), \frac{\sigma}{4} \right) \geq \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma - \frac{n}{2} \left( 2 \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \ln \right) - \sigma_0(g_0),
\]

which is equivalent to (1.13).

Taking \(a = \int_M (|\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2) > 0\) (since \(\lambda_0(g(t))\) is non-decreasing and \(\lambda_0(g_0)\) is positive) and \(b = \frac{n}{2} \ln n + n \ln C_S(M, g_0) + \sigma_0(g_0)\) in Lemma 4.1, we can obtain to (1.14).
Note that the proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 lead to the following general result. In fact, Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2 can be seen as its special examples.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let \( g(t) \) be a smooth solution of the geometric flow (1.7) on \( M \times [0, T) \) for some (finite or infinite) \( T > 0 \) with \( D_2(S, \cdot) \) defined in (3.1) nonnegative and let \( h(\sigma) \) be a scalar function for \( \sigma > 0 \). Assume that the initial metric \( g_0 = g(0) \) satisfies the logarithmic Sobolev inequality

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(0) \leq \sigma \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_0 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(0) + h(\sigma)
\]

(4.11)

for each \( \sigma > 0 \) and all \( u \in W^{1,2}(M) \) with \( \int_M u^2 \, d\mu(0) = 1 \). Then there holds at each \( t \in [0, T) \)

\[
\int_M u^2 \ln u^2 \, d\mu(t) \leq \sigma \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_0 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2 \right) \, d\mu(t) + h(4t + \sigma) \quad - \frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{\sigma}{4t + \sigma}
\]

(4.12)

for each \( \sigma > 0 \) and all \( u \in W^{1,2}(M) \) with \( \int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) = 1 \).

**Proof of Theorem 4.3.** Let \( t \in [0, T) \) and \( \sigma > 0 \). If \( \sigma < \frac{2}{8} C_S(M, g_0) \delta_0(g_0) \), we apply Theorem 1.1. Otherwise, we apply Theorem 1.2. Then we can deduce (1.16). Since the eigenvalue \( \lambda_0(g(t)) \) is non-decreasing and \( \lambda_0(g_0) > 0 \) we have \( \lambda_0(g(t)) > 0 \) for all \( t \). Therefore, we can deduce \( \int_M (|\nabla u|^2_0 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2) \, d\mu(t) > 0 \) for all \( t \). From Lemma 4.1 by setting \( a = \int_M (|\nabla u|^2_0 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2) \, d\mu(t) \) and \( b = C \), we can get (1.17). \( \square \)

**Proof of Corollary 4.4.** Taking \( u = \text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M)^{- \frac{n}{4}} \) in (1.16), we get

\[
\ln \frac{1}{\text{Vol}_{g(t)}(M)} \leq \frac{\sigma}{4} \hat{S}_t - \frac{n}{2} \ln \sigma + C.
\]

(4.13)

If \( \hat{S}_t \leq 0 \), then taking \( \sigma = 1 \), we get (1.19). If \( \hat{S}_t > 0 \), then taking \( \sigma = \hat{S}_t^{-1} \), we get (1.20). \( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 4.5.** In the case \( \lambda_0(g_0) > 0 \), letting

\[
f = \frac{u}{(\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t))^{\frac{1}{2}}}
\]

from (1.14), we have

\[
\int_M \left[ u^2 \ln \left( \frac{u^2}{\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t)} \right) \, d\mu(t) \right]
\]

\[\leq n \left( \int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) \right) \ln \left( \frac{\alpha_H \int_M (|\nabla u|^2_0 + \frac{S_0}{4} u^2) \, d\mu(t)}{\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\]

\[\leq n \left( \int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t) \right) \ln \left( \frac{\alpha_H \int_M (|\nabla u|^2_0 + \left( \frac{\hat{S}_t}{4} + C \right) u^2) \, d\mu(t)}{\int_M u^2 \, d\mu(t)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (4.14)
\]
where
\[ C = \begin{cases} 
0, & \min_x S_0 \geq 0, \\
-\frac{\min_x S_0}{4}, & \min_x S_0 < 0.
\end{cases} \]

Define
\[ W(f) := \left\{ \int_M \left[ |\nabla u|^2_t + \left( \frac{S_t}{4} + C \right) u^2 \right] d\mu(t) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]

Then from Lemma 2.6 and Lemma 2.7 (by taking \( \rho = 2, p = 2, s = 1, q = \frac{2n}{n-2} \)), we have
\[ \left( \int_M u_{n-2}^\frac{4n}{n-2} d\mu(t) \right)^\frac{n-2}{2n} \leq \left( 2^\frac{4n}{n-2} - 1 \right)^\frac{n-2}{2n} 2^\frac{n+2}{n-2} \alpha I W(f). \quad (4.15) \]

Since
\[
\int_M u^2 d\mu(t) = \frac{\lambda_0(g(t))}{\lambda_0(g(t))} \int_M u^2 d\mu(t) \\
\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0(g(t))} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) d\mu(t) \\
\leq \frac{1}{\lambda_0(g_0)} \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t}{4} u^2 \right) d\mu(t), \quad (4.16)
\]
from (4.15), we have \((1.21)\), where
\[ A = (2^\frac{2n}{n-2} - 1)^\frac{n-2}{n} 2^\frac{4n}{n-2} C_S(M, g_0)^4 e^{2 + \frac{4}{n-2} g_0(g_0)} \frac{\lambda_0(g_0)}{\lambda_0(g_0)} + C. \quad (4.17) \]

In case \( T < \infty \), define
\[ W(f) := \left\{ \int_M \left( |\nabla u|^2_t + \frac{S_t + A_1 u^2}{4} \right) d\mu(t) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]

Then from (1.11), Lemma 2.6 and Lemma 2.7 (by taking \( \rho = 2, p = 2, s = 1, q = \frac{2n}{n-2} \)), we have \((1.22)\), where
\[ A = \left( 2^\frac{2n}{n-2} - 1 \right)^\frac{n-2}{n} 2^\frac{4n}{n-2} e^{\frac{4(A_1 + A_2)}{n}} \]
\[ B = \left( 2^\frac{2n}{n-2} - 1 \right)^\frac{n-2}{n} 2^\frac{4n}{n-2} A_1 e^{\frac{4(A_1 + A_2)}{n}}. \quad (4.18) \]

5. \( \kappa \)-NOCOLLAPSING ESTIMATES UNDER GEOMETRIC FLOW

The proof of Theorem 1.6 is a direct result of the following lemma.
Lemma 5.1. Let \((M, g)\) be an \(n\)-dimensional \((n \geq 3)\) compact Riemannian manifold and \(S\) be any symmetric 2-tensor with trace \(S = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} g_{ij}S_{ij}\). Assume that for any \(u \in W^{1,2}(M)\), there holds the Sobolev inequality
\[
\left( \int_{M} |u|^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} d\mu \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq A \int_{M} \left( |\nabla u|^{2} + \frac{S}{4} u^{2} \right) d\mu + B \int_{M} u^{2} d\mu.
\] (5.1)

If \(S \leq \frac{1}{r^{2}}\) holds on a geodesic ball \(B(x, r)\) with \(0 < r \leq L\), then there holds
\[
\text{Vol}_{g}(B(x, r)) \geq \left( \frac{1}{2n+3A + 2L^{2}B} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} r^{n}.
\]

Proof. The proof is very similar to the proof of Lemma 6.1 in [37]. Here we omit it. □

6. \(\kappa\)-NONINFLATED ESTIMATES UNDER GEOMETRIC FLOW

In order to prove the \(\kappa\) non-inflated property of geometric flow (1.7), we need the lemmas as follows.

Let \(g(x, t)\) be a solution to the geometric flow (1.7) on \(M \times [0, T)\), where \(M\) is a compact manifold and let \(\ell, t\) be two moments in time such that \(0 < \ell < t < +\infty\), and \(x, z \in M\). Let \(G = G(z, \ell; x, t)\) be the fundamental solution of the conjugate heat equation
\[
\partial_{\ell} f(z, \ell) + \Delta_{g(z, \ell)} f(z, \ell) - S(z, \ell) f(z, \ell) = 0.
\] (6.1)

along the geometric flow (1.7). Fixing \(z, \ell\), we know that \(G\), as a function of \(x\) and \(t\), is the fundamental solution of heat equation (see for example Lemma 26.3 of Chapter 26 in [6])
\[
\partial_{t} h(x, t) - \Delta_{g(x, t)} h(x, t) = 0.
\] (6.2)

Lemma 6.1. Under the same assumption of Lemma 3.2, we have
\[
\int_{M} G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t) \leq 1 + C(1 + t - \ell)^{\frac{n}{2}},
\] (6.3)

where \(C\) only depends on \(\min_{x \in M} S(x, 0)\). In particular, \(C = 0\) when
\[
S(x, t) \geq \min_{x \in M} S(x, 0) \geq 0.
\]

Proof. Since
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_{M} G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t)
= \int_{M} \left[ \Delta_{g(z, \ell; x, t)} - S(x, t)G(z, \ell; x, t) \right] d\mu(x, t)
= -\int_{M} S(x, t)G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t),
\] (6.4)
from (3.19), (3.20) and (6.4), we have either
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_M G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t) \leq 0
\]  
(6.5)
or
\[
\frac{d}{dt} \int_M G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t) \leq \frac{\int_M G(z, \ell; x, t) d\mu(x, t)}{-\inf_{x \in M} S(x, 0) + \frac{2}{n}}.
\]  
(6.6)
Finally, we can deduce (6.3).

Lemma 6.2. Under the same assumption of Lemma 3.2, we have
\[
G(z, \ell; x, t) \leq \exp\left[ L(t) - t \inf_{y \in M} S^{-}(y, 0) \right] \frac{1}{(4(t - \ell))^\frac{3}{2}},
\]  
(6.7)
where \(0 < \ell < t\) and
\[
L(t) = 2A_1t + A_2,
\]
with \(A_1, A_2\) the same as the ones defined in (1.9) and (1.10) up to adding constants depending only on \(n\).

Moreover, if \(S(x, 0) \geq 0\), we have
\[
G(z, \ell; x, t) \leq \frac{e^C}{(4(t - \ell))^\frac{3}{2}},
\]  
(6.8)
where \(C\) is the same as the ones defined in (1.16) up to adding constants depending only on \(n\).

Proof. Let \(f = f(x, t)\) be a positive solution to (6.2). Give \(T_0 > \ell\) and \(t \in (\ell, T_0)\), defining
\[
p(t) = \frac{T_0 - \ell}{T_0 - t},
\]
we have \(p(\ell) = 1\) and \(p(T_0) = +\infty\).

Applying the idea of Davies, we have
\[
\partial_t \|f\|_{p(t)} = \partial_t \left[ \left( \int_M f^{p(t)}(x, t) d\mu(x, t) \right)^{\frac{1}{p(t)}} \right]
\]
\[
= -\frac{p'(t)}{p^2(t)} \|f\|_{p(t)} \ln \int_M f^{p(t)}(x, t) d\mu(x, t) + \frac{1}{p(t)} \left( \int_M f^{p(t)}(x, t) d\mu(x, t) \right)^{\frac{1}{p(t)} - 1}
\]
\[
\times \left[ \int_M f^{p(t)}(\ln f)p'(t) d\mu(x, t) + \int_M f^{p(t) - 1}(p(t)\Delta_x f(x, t) - f(x, t)S(x, t)) d\mu(x, t) \right]
\]  
(6.9)
multiplying both sides by \( p(t)^2\|f\|_{p(t)}^{p(t)-1} \), we can deduce

\[
p(t)^2\|f\|_{p(t)}^{p(t)-1} \partial_t \|f\|_{p(t)} = - p'(t)\|f\|_{p(t)}^{p(t)} \ln \int_M f^{p(t)} \, d\mu(x, t) \\
+ p(t)p'(t) \int_M f^{p(t)}(\ln f) \, d\mu(x, t) \\
- 4(p(t) - 1) \int_M |\nabla (f^{\frac{p(t)}{2}})|^2 \, d\mu(x, t) \\
- p(t) \int_M (f^{\frac{p(t)}{2}})^2 S(x, t) \, d\mu(x, t)
\]

(6.10)

Define \( v(x, t) = \frac{f^{\frac{p(t)}{2}}}{(\int_M f^{p(t)} \, d\mu(x, t))^{\frac{1}{2}}} \). Then we have

\[
\|v\|_2 = 1, \\
\int_M v^2 \ln v^2 = p(t) \int_M v^2 \ln f - 2 \int_M v^2 \ln \|f^{\frac{p(t)}{2}}\|_2 \\
= - 2 \ln \|f^{\frac{p(t)}{2}}\|_2 + p(t) \int_M v^2 \ln f.
\]

Dividing both sides by \( \|f\|_{p(t)}^{p(t)} \), we have

\[
p^2(t) \partial_t \ln \|f\|_{p(t)} \\
= p'(t) \int_M v^2 \ln v^2 \, d\mu(x, t) - 4(p(t) - 1) \int_M |\nabla v|^2 \, d\mu(x, t) \\
- p(t) \int_M S(x, t) v^2 \, d\mu(x, t) \\
= p'(t) \int_M v^2 \ln v^2 \, d\mu(x, t) - \int_M S(x, t) v^2 \, d\mu(x, t) \\
- 4(p(t) - 1) \int_M \left( |\nabla v|^2 + \frac{1}{4} S(x, t) v^2 \right) \, d\mu(x, t)
\]

(6.11)

From the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

\[
\frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)} \leq \frac{4(t - \ell)(T_0 - t)}{T_0 - \ell} \\
\leq \frac{(T_0 - t + t - \ell)^2}{T_0 - \ell} =T_0 - \ell, \\
\frac{1}{p'(t)} \leq \frac{(T_0 - t)^2}{T_0 - \ell} \leq T_0.
\]

(6.12)
Therefore, we have
\[ p^2(t) \partial_t \ln \|f\|_{p(t)} = p'(t) \left[ \int_M v^2 \ln v^2 d\mu(x, t) - \frac{1}{p'(t)} \int_M S(x, t)v^2 d\mu(x, t) \right. \]
\[ - \frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)} \int_M \left( |\nabla v|^2 + \frac{1}{4} S(x, t)v^2 \right) d\mu(x, t) \left. \right] \]
\[ \leq p'(t) \left[ \int_M v^2 \ln v^2 d\mu(x, t) - T_0 \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, t) \right. \]
\[ - \frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)} \int_M \left( |\nabla v|^2 + \frac{1}{4} S(x, t)v^2 \right) d\mu(x, t) \right] \]
(6.13)

Taking \( \sigma = \frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)} \leq T_0 - \ell \)
in (1.8), we can deduce
\[ p^2(t) \partial_t \ln \|f\|_{p(t)} \leq p'(t) \left( -n \ln \sqrt{\frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)}} + L(T_0) - T_0 \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, 0) \right) \]
(6.14)

where, since \( \sigma \leq T_0 - \ell \leq T_0 \),
\[ A_1 \left( t + \frac{\sigma}{4} \right) + A_2 \leq 2A_1 T_0 + A_2 = L(T_0) \]
(6.15)

and we also make use of (3.2) to obtain
\[ - \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, t) \leq - \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, 0). \]

Since
\[ \frac{p'(t)}{p^2(t)} = \frac{1}{T_0 - \ell} \]
and
\[ \frac{4(p(t) - 1)}{p'(t)} = \frac{4(t - \ell)[T_0 - \ell - (t - \ell)]}{T_0 - \ell}, \]
we can deduce
\[ \partial_t \ln \|f\|_{p(t)} \leq \frac{1}{T_0 - \ell} \left\{ - \frac{n}{2} \ln \frac{4(t - \ell)[T_0 - \ell - (t - \ell)]}{T_0 - \ell} \right\} \]
\[ + L(T_0) - T_0 \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, 0) \}
(6.16)

Integrating from \( t = \ell \) to \( t = T_0 \), we can get
\[ \ln \frac{\|f(\cdot, T_0)\|_{\infty}}{\|f(\cdot, \ell)\|_1} \leq - \frac{n}{2} \ln [4(T_0 - \ell)] + L(T_0) - T_0 \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, 0) + n. \]
(6.17)
Since
\[ f(x, T_0) = \int_M G(z, \ell; x, T_0) f(z, \ell) d\mu(z, \ell), \]
the above inequality implies that
\[ G(z, \ell; x, T_0) \leq \frac{\exp[\mathcal{L}(T_0) - T_0 \inf_{x \in M} S^-(x, 0) + n]}{(4(T_0 - \ell))^\frac{2}{n}}. \]  \hfill (6.18)

Since \( T_0 > \ell \) is arbitrary, we get (6.7) with maybe modified constants \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \).

If \( S(x, 0) \geq 0 \), then we can use the logarithmic Sobolev inequality (1.16) in (6.13). Therefore, we can deduce (6.8) with a modified constant. \( \square \)

**Remark 6.1.** We can also prove this lemma by Moser’s Iteration. Here we follow [25] and just sketch it.

For \( p \geq 1 \), we have
\[ \int_M f^p f_t d\mu(t) - \int_M f^p \Delta f d\mu(t) = 0, \]
that is,
\[ \frac{1}{p + 1} \partial_t \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) + \frac{1}{p + 1} \int_M S_t f^{p+1} d\mu(t) + \frac{4p}{(p + 1)^2} \int_M |\nabla f^{\frac{p+1}{2}}|^2 d\mu(t) = 0, \]
where we use the Stokes’ theorem and that \( \partial_t d\mu(t) = -S_t d\mu(t) \). Since \( p \geq 1 \), we have \( 4p \geq 2(p + 1) \). Therefore, we can deduce
\[ \partial_t \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) \leq C_0 \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t), \]  \hfill (6.19)
where
\[ C_0 = \begin{cases} 0, & \min_x S_0 \geq 0, \\ \frac{4}{C_S(M, g_0)^2 \text{Vol}_{g_0}(M)^\frac{2}{n}} - \min_x S_0, & \min_x S_0 < 0. \end{cases} \]

Define
\[ \eta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 \leq t \leq \tau T, \\ \frac{t - \tau T}{(\theta - \tau)T}, & \tau T \leq t \leq \theta T, \\ 1, & \theta T \leq t \leq T. \end{cases} \]  \hfill (6.20)

Multiplying (6.19) by \( \eta(t) \), we can deduce
\[ \partial_t \left( \eta(t) \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) \right) + \frac{1}{2} \eta(t) \left( \int_M (S_t + C_0) f^{p+1} d\mu(t) + 4 \int_M |\nabla f^{\frac{p+1}{2}}|^2 d\mu(t) \right) \leq (C_0 + \eta'(t)) \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t). \]  \hfill (6.21)
Integrating this with respect to $t$ gives
\[
\sup_{\theta T \leq t \leq T} \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) + 2 \left\{ \int_{\theta T}^T \int_M \left( |\nabla f^{p+1}|^2 + \frac{S_t + C_0}{4} f^{p+1} \right) d\mu(t) dt \right\} \leq 2 \left( \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} + C_0 \right) \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) dt.
\] (6.22)

From Lemma 3.2, we know that $S_t + C_0 \geq 0$. From the proof of Theorem 1.5, we can have the Sobolev inequality
\[
\left( \int_M u^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} \leq A \int_M \left[ |\nabla u|^2 + \frac{S_t + C_0}{4} u^2 \right] d\mu(t),
\] (6.23)
where
\[
A = \begin{cases} 
\left( \frac{2^a}{n-2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} 2^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} [C_S(M, g_0)]^4 e^{2 + \frac{4}{n} \sigma_0(g_0)}, & \inf_{x \in M} S_0 \geq 0, \\
\frac{1}{n^2} \left( \frac{2^a}{n-2} - 1 \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} 2^{\frac{2n}{n-2}} e^{2 + \frac{4(A_1 + A_2)}{n}}, & \inf_{x \in M} S_0 < 0.
\end{cases}
\] (6.24)

By making use of the Sobolev inequality above, we can get
\[
\int_{\theta T}^T \int_M f^{(p+1)(1+\frac{\chi}{n})} d\mu(t) dt \\
\leq \int_{\theta T}^T \left( \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{\chi}{n}} \left( \int_M f^{p+1} \frac{n-2}{n} d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{n-2}{n}} dt \\
\leq \sup_{\theta T \leq t \leq T} \left( \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) \right)^{\frac{\chi}{n}} A \int_{\theta T}^T \left( \int_M \left[ (S_t + C_0) f^{p+1} d\mu(t) + 4 |\nabla f^{p+1}|^2 \right] d\mu(t) \right) dt \\
\leq 4 \left. \left[ C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right]^{\frac{1}{n+2}} \left( \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^{p+1} d\mu(t) dt \right)^{1+\frac{\chi}{n}} \right].
\] (6.25)

For $p \geq 2, 0 < \tau < 1$, Set
\[
\mathcal{H}(p, \tau) := \left( \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^p d\mu(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \quad \chi = \frac{n+2}{n}.
\]

Then for $0 < \tau < \theta < 1$, we have
\[
\mathcal{H}(p\chi, \theta) \leq (4A)^{\frac{1}{p\chi}} \left( C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right)^{\frac{1}{\chi}} \mathcal{H}(p, \tau).
\] (6.26)

For $p_0 \geq 2$ fixed, defining
\[
\gamma_i = \frac{p_0}{i} \chi^{i-2}, \quad \theta_i = \theta - \frac{\theta - \tau}{2^{i-1}},
\] (6.27)

from (6.26), we have
\[
\mathcal{H}(\gamma_{i+1}, \theta_{i+1}) \leq (4A)^{\frac{1}{p_0\chi^{i-1}}} \left( C_0 + \frac{2^k}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_0\chi^{i-1}}} \mathcal{H}(\gamma_i, \theta_i).
\] (6.28)
By iteration, we can deduce
\[ H(\gamma_{k+1}, \theta_{k+1}) \leq (4A)^{\frac{1}{p_0}} \frac{k}{\sum_{\ell=1}^k \chi_{\ell-1}} (C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T}) \frac{1}{p_0} \sum_{\ell=1}^k \chi_{\ell-1} H(\gamma_1, \theta_1). \] (6.29)

Letting \( k \to +\infty \), we have
\[ \sup_{(x,t) \in M \times [\theta T, T]} |f(x, t)| \leq (4A)^{\frac{n+2}{2p_0}} 2^{\frac{(n+2)^2}{4p_0}} \left( C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{2p_0}} \left( \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^p d\mu(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p_0}}. \] (6.30)

For \( 0 < p < 2 \), we set
\[ h(\tau) = \sup_{(x,t) \in M \times [\tau T, T]} |f(x, t)|. \]

Then from the Young’s inequality, we can get
\[ h(\theta) \leq \frac{1}{2} h(\tau) + \frac{p}{2} \left[ 2^{\frac{(n+2)^2}{8} (2 - p)} (4A)^{\frac{n+2}{2p_0}} \left( C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{2p_0}} \left( \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^p d\mu(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}}. \] (6.31)

Then from Lemma 4.3 in [18], we get
\[ h(\theta) \leq CA^{\frac{n+2}{2p}} \left( C_0 + \frac{1}{(\theta - \tau)T} \right)^{\frac{n+2}{2p}} \left( \int_{\tau T}^T \int_M f^p d\mu(t) dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}, \] (6.32)
where \( C \) is a constant depending only on \( n \) and \( p \).

Taking \( p = 1 \) in (6.32), from (6.3), we can get the estimates in the form of (6.7) and (6.8).

**Lemma 6.3.** Under the same assumption of Lemma 3.2, for \( 0 \leq \ell < t < T \) and any point \( x \), we have
\[ G(x, \ell; x, t) \geq \frac{1}{(4\pi(t - \ell))^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi\tau}}} \int_{\tau T}^t \sqrt{t - s} S(x, s) ds. \] (6.33)

**Proof.** For fixed \((x, t)\), consider \( G(z, \ell; x, t) \) as a function of \((z, \ell)\), \( 0 \leq \ell < t \). Define \( h(z, \ell) \) by
\[ G(z, \ell; x, t) = \frac{e^{-h(z, \ell)}}{(4\pi(t - \ell))^{\frac{n}{2}}}. \]

Then we have
\[ \partial_\ell h(z, \ell) + \Delta_{g(z, \ell)} h(z, \ell) - |\nabla h|^2_{g(z, \ell)} + S(z, \ell) - \frac{n}{2(t - \ell)} = 0. \] (6.34)

If \( D_2(S, \cdot) \) is nonnegative, Cao [7] proved
\[ (t - \ell) \left( 2\Delta_{g(z, \ell)} h(z, \ell) - |\nabla h|^2_{g(z, \ell)} + S(z, \ell) \right) + h(z, \ell) - n \leq 0. \] (6.35)
From (6.34) and (6.35), we have
\[- \partial_t h(z, \ell) \leq \frac{1}{2} S(z, \ell) - \frac{1}{2} |\nabla h|_{g(z, \ell)}^2 - \frac{h(z, \ell)}{2(t - \ell)}. \tag{6.36}\]

Thus, for any smooth curve \(\gamma(\ell)\), we have
\[- \frac{d}{d\ell} h(\gamma(\ell), \ell) \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( S(\gamma(\ell), \ell) + |\gamma'(\ell)|_{g(\gamma(\ell), \ell)}^2 \right) - \frac{h(\gamma(\ell), \ell)}{2(t - \ell)}. \tag{6.37}\]

Taking \(\gamma(\ell) \equiv x\), integrating from \(\ell = t_2\) to \(\ell = t_1\), we have
\[h(x, t_2) \sqrt{t - t_2} \leq h(x, t_1) \sqrt{t - t_1} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_2}^{t_1} S(x, \ell) \sqrt{t - \ell} d\ell, \tag{6.38}\]

where \(0 \leq t_2 < t_1 \leq t\).

From Theorem 24.21 in [6], we know that \(\lim_{t_1 \to t} (t - t_1) \frac{2}{n} G(x, t_1; x, t)\) is bounded. Thus, for any \(0 \leq \ell < t\), we have
\[h(x, \ell) \leq \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{t - \ell} \int_{\ell}^{t} \sqrt{t - s} S(x, s) ds. \tag{6.39}\]

Therefore, we can deduce (6.33).

**Lemma 6.4.** Under the same assumption of Lemma 3.2, assume that \(\text{Ric} - S\) is non-negative. Let \(u(x, t)\) be the positive solution of
\[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) = \Delta_{g(x, t)} u(x, t).\]

Then, for \(\delta > 0\) and any \(x, y \in M\), we have
\[u(x, t) \leq U \frac{\delta}{1 + \delta} \left[ u(y, t) \right]^{\frac{1}{1 + \delta}} e^{\frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, t)}{4(t - s_0)^\delta}}, \tag{6.40}\]

where \(U = \sup_{(x, s) \in M \times [s_0, t]} u(x, s)\).

**Proof.** By Theorem 2.2 in [12], we know that for any \(0 \leq s_0 < t\) and \(s \in [s_0, t]\)
\[\frac{|\nabla u(x, s)|}{u(x, s)} \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{s - s_0}} \sqrt{\ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)}}. \tag{6.41}\]

Set \(\psi(x, s) = \ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)}\), then inequality (6.41) yields
\[\frac{\nabla \sqrt{\psi(x, s)}}{\sqrt{\psi(x, s)}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\nabla u}{u \sqrt{\psi}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{4(t - s_0)}}.\]

Next, for any \(x, y \in M\), let \(\gamma : [0, 1] \to M\) be a minimizing geodesic such that \(\gamma(0) = x\) and \(\gamma(1) = y\). Integrating the above inequality along the geodesic, we get
\[\sqrt{\ln \frac{U}{u(y, s)}} \leq \sqrt{\ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)}} + \frac{\text{dist}(x, y, s)}{\sqrt{4(s - s_0)}}.\]
Thus, for any $\delta > 0$, we have
\[
\ln \frac{U}{u(y, s)} \leq \ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)} + \frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, s)}{4(t - s_0)} + \sqrt{\ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)} \frac{\text{dist}(x, y, s)}{\sqrt{s - s_0}}}
\]
\[
\leq \ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)} + \frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, s)}{4(s - s_0)} + \delta \ln \frac{U}{u(x, s)} + \frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, s)}{4(s - s_0)\delta},
\]
Taking exponential of both sides in the above inequality and taking $s = t$, we gives (6.40).

\[\square\]

**Lemma 6.5.** Under the same assumption of Lemma 6.4, we have
\[
G(z, \ell; y, t) \geq \frac{c_1 J(t)}{(t - \ell)^n} e^{\frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, t)}{4(t - \ell)} - n} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2} \int_{t-\ell}^t \sqrt{t - s} S(x, s) ds}, \tag{6.42}
\]
where $c_1$ depends only on $n$.

**Proof.** Set
\[
u(x, t) = G(z, \ell; x, t), \quad s_0 = \frac{\ell + t}{2}, \quad K = \sup_{M \times [\frac{t_0}{2}, \ell]} G(z, \ell; \cdot, \cdot),
\]
From Lemma 6.4, we have
\[
G(z, \ell; z, t) \leq K \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[ G(z, \ell; y, t) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\frac{\text{dist}^2(x, y, t)}{4(t - \ell)}}, \tag{6.43}
\]
Using (6.7), we know that
\[
K \leq \exp \left[ L(t) - t \inf_{y \in M} S^-(y, 0) \right] \tag{6.44}
\]
Denote $\exp \left[ -L(t) + t \inf_{y \in M} S^-(y, 0) \right] = J(t)$. Then taking $\delta = 1$ in (6.43), from (6.33), we have (6.42).

\[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 1.7.** Picking any $r \in (0, \sqrt{t_0})$, we consider geometric flow (1.7) in the space time cube
\[
Q(x_0, t_0, r) = \{(x, s) | \text{dist}(x, x_0, t_0) < r, \quad s \in [t_0 - r^2, t_0]\}.
\]
For $r \in (0, \sqrt{t_0})$ and $x \in M$ with $\text{dist}(x, x_0, t_0) \leq r$, from (6.42), we have
\[
G(x_0, t_0 - r^2; x, t_0) \geq \frac{c_1 J(t_0)}{r^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0 - r^2}^{t_0} \sqrt{t - s} S(x_0, s) ds}
\]
\[
\geq \frac{c_1 J(t_0)}{r^n} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0 - r^2}^{t_0} \sqrt{t_0 - s} S(x_0, s) ds}
\]
\[
= \frac{c_1 J(t_0)}{r^n} e^{-1 - 2\alpha}. \tag{6.45}
\]
From (6.3) and (6.45), we deduce
\[
1 + C(1 + r^2) \geq \int_M G(x_0, t_0 - r^2; x, t_0) d\mu(x, t_0)
\geq \int_{\text{dist}(x_0, x, t_0) \leq r} G(x_0, t_0 - r^2; x, t_0) d\mu(x, t_0)
\geq \frac{c_1 J(t_0)}{r^n} e^{-1-2\alpha} \int_{\text{dist}(x_0, x, t_0) \leq r} d\mu(x, t_0).
\]
This implies
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t_0)}(B(x_0, r, t_0)) r^{-n} \leq \left[ 1 + C(1 + t_0)^\frac{n}{2} \right] e^{1+2\alpha} cJ(t_0).
\]
Taking
\[
\kappa = \frac{1 + C(1 + t_0)^\frac{n}{2} \right] e^{1+2\alpha} cJ(t_0)}{r^n},
\]
we obtain
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t_0)}(B(x_0, r, t_0)) \leq \kappa r^n.
\]

7. Applications

In this section, we will give the proofs of conclusions of examples in Section 1 based on the theorems above.

Proof of Theorem 1.8. In this setting, we have \(S_{ij} = -HA_{ij}\) and \(S = -H^2\). Marking the curvature with respect to the ambient Lorentzian manifold \(L^{n+1}\) with a bar, we have the Gauss equation
\[
R_{ij} = \overline{R}_{ij} - HA_{ij} + A_\ell A_{ij} + \overline{R}_{0ij0},
\]
the Codazzi equation
\[
\nabla_i A_{jk} - \nabla_k A_{ij} = \overline{R}_{0jki},
\]
and the evolution equation for the mean curvature
\[
\frac{\partial H}{\partial t} = \Delta H - H(|A|^2 + \overline{\text{Ric}}(\nu, \nu)),
\]
where \(\nu\) denotes the future-oriented timelike normal vector, represented by 0 in the index-notation. Using the three identities above, we get
\[
\mathcal{D}_2(S, X) = 2|\nabla H - A(X, \cdot)|^2 + 2\overline{\text{Ric}}(H\nu - X, H\nu - X) + 2(\overline{\text{Rm}}(X, \nu)\nu, X).
\]
Since the ambient Lorentzian manifold \(L^{n+1}\) has nonnegative sectional curvature, the nonnegativity constraints of \(\mathcal{D}_2(S, X)\) holds naturally.

We also have
\[
\text{Ric}(X, X) - S(X, X) = \overline{\text{Ric}}(X, X) + X^i A_\ell A_{ij} X^j + \langle \overline{\text{Rm}}(X, \nu)\nu, X \rangle \geq 0. \tag{7.1}
\]
This completes the proof of Theorem 1.8. \(\Box\)
Let $(M, \nabla, g)$ be real $n$-dimensional ($n = 2m$) \(\mathbb{K}\)ähler manifold, \(\nabla\) be the Levi-Civita connection (also Chern connection) and \(g\) be Riemannian metric which determines a unique \(\mathbb{K}\)ähler metric and vice versa. So we can consider \(g\) itself as the \(\mathbb{K}\)ähler metric. Assume that 

\[ z = (z^1, \ldots, z^m) \]

is the local coordinate system on \(M\). The \(\mathbb{K}\)ähler form is 

\[ \omega = \sqrt{-1} \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} g_{ij} dz^i \wedge dz^j, \]

where \(g_{ij} = g(\partial_{z^i}, \partial_{z^j})\).

Let \(\theta\) be a real \((1, 1)\)-form. Then we have 

\[ \overline{\theta}_{ij} = \theta_{ji}, \quad \text{Tr}_g \theta = 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} g^{ij} \theta_{ij}, \quad |\theta|^2_g = 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} g^{ij} g^{\overline{m} \overline{p}} \theta_{ij} \theta_{ip}, \]

where \(\sum_{j=1}^{m} g^{ij} g_{kj} = \delta^i_k\).

If \(\theta\) is also closed, then we have 

\[ \frac{\partial \theta_{ij}}{\partial z^k} = \frac{\theta_{k\overline{j}}}{\partial z^i}, \quad \frac{\partial \theta_{ij}}{\partial z^j} = \frac{\theta_{i\overline{j}}}{\partial z^j}, \]

which is equivalent to 

\[ \nabla_{k} \theta_{ij} = \nabla_{i} \theta_{kj}, \quad \nabla_{\overline{j}} \theta_{ij} = \nabla_{j} \theta_{i\overline{j}}. \]

For any \(f \in C^\infty(M, \mathbb{R})\), we have 

\[ \Delta_g f = 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} g^{ij} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^i \partial z^j}. \]

**Proof of Theorem 1.9.** For twisted Kähler-Ricci flow (1.28), define 

\[ S_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, t) = R_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, t) - \theta_{\overline{\gamma}}(x). \]

By making use of scaling 

\[ t = -\ln(1 - 2s), \quad g_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, t) = \frac{1}{1 - 2s} g_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, s), \quad s \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \]

we know that \(g_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, s)\) satisfies the geometric flow equation 

\[ \frac{\partial}{\partial s} g_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, s) = -2 S_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, s), \]

where \(g_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, 0) = (g_0)_{\overline{\gamma}}(x)\) and 

\[ S_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, s) = R_{\overline{\gamma}}(x, -\ln(1 - 2s)) - \theta_{\overline{\gamma}}(x). \]

Then we can get 

\[ \frac{\partial S}{\partial s} - \Delta_g S - 2 |S|^2_g = 0, \]

(7.4)
where $\tilde{S} = \text{Tr}_{\tilde{g}} \tilde{S}$.

For any real-value vector $X \in \mathfrak{X}(M)$, it can be written as

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^{m} X^i \partial_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m} X^i \partial_i.$$ 

Since $\theta$ is a real closed $(1,1)$-form, we have

$$2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} \tilde{\nabla}^i \theta_{ij} X^j \g = 2 \sum_{q,i,j=1}^{m} \tilde{g}^{qi} \tilde{\nabla}^i \theta_{qj} X^j = 2 \sum_{q,i,j=1}^{m} \tilde{g}^{qi} \tilde{\nabla}^j \theta_{qj} X^{jq} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \tilde{\nabla}^j \text{Tr}_{\tilde{g}} \theta \right) X^j. \quad (7.5)$$

From the second Bianchi identity, we also get

$$2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} \tilde{\nabla}^i \tilde{R}_{ij} X^j = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \left( \tilde{\nabla}^j \tilde{R} \right) X^j. \quad (7.6)$$

Since $\theta$ is semi-positive, from (7.4), (7.5) and (7.6), we have

$$\mathcal{D}_2(\tilde{S}, X) = 4 \sum_{i,j=1}^{m} \theta_{ij} X^i X^j \geq 0. \quad (7.7)$$

Collin-Székelyhidi [11] and Liu [27] proved that there exists a constant $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{m} g^{qi} \left( R_{ij}(x,t) - \theta_{ij}(x) \right) \leq \alpha. \quad (7.8)$$

Therefore, we have

$$\tilde{S}(x, s) \leq \frac{\alpha}{\frac{1}{2} - s}, \quad s \in \left[ 0, \frac{1}{2} \right). \quad (7.9)$$

Choose $s_0 \in \left( 0, \frac{1}{2} \right)$ and $\bar{r} \in \left[ 0, \sqrt{s_0} \right)$. Then for $s \in \left[ s_0 - \bar{r}^2, s_0 \right]$ and $x \in M$, we have

$$\tilde{S}(x, s) \leq \frac{\alpha}{s_0 - s}. \quad (7.10)$$

By Theorem 1.7, we have

$$\text{Vol}_{\tilde{g}(s_0)}(B(x, \bar{r})) \leq \kappa \bar{r}^n. \quad (7.11)$$

From (7.2), we know that

$$\text{dist}(x, y, \tilde{g}(s)) = \bar{r}$$

implies

$$\text{dist}(x, y, g(t)) = r$$

where

$$t = -\ln(1 - 2s), \quad r = \frac{\bar{r}}{\sqrt{1 - 2s}}.$$
Therefore, from (7.11), we have
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t_0)} \left[ B \left( x, \frac{\tilde{r}}{\sqrt{1-2s_0}} \right) \right] \leq \kappa \left( \frac{\tilde{r}}{\sqrt{1-2s_0}} \right)^n,
\]
that is, at any point \((x,t) \in M \times (0, +\infty)\), for the twisted Kähler-Ricci flow (1.28), we have
\[
\text{Vol}_{g(t)} \left[ B \left( x, r \right) \right] \leq \kappa r^n, \tag{7.12}
\]
where
\[
r \in \left( 0, \sqrt{\frac{e^t - 1}{2}} \right).
\]
Since Collins-Székelyhidi [11] and Liu [27] proved that the diameter of \((M, g(t))\) is uniformly bounded, the above estimate (7.12) holds for all \(r > 0\) with maybe a different constant \(\kappa\). □

Acknowledgements This work was carried out while the authors were visiting Mathematics Department of Northwestern University. We would like to thank Professor Valentino Tosatti and Professor Ben Weinkove for hospitality and helpful discussions.

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