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一类含位势 Sobolev-Hardy 极值函数的估计

何少通,姚仰新

(华南理工大学理学院数学系,广东 广州 510640)

摘要:研究了一类含位势 Sobolev-Hardy 极值函数,这类函数是相应的最佳位势 Sobolev-Hardy 常数的达到函数。运用巧妙细致的分析方法,对这一类极值函数进行了截断误差估计,这些估计结果对于研究带有含 Sobolev-Hardy 临界项的椭圆方程解的存在性具有重要意义。

关键词:位势 Sobolev-Hardy 极值函数;截断;Caffarelli-Kohn-Nirenberg 不等式

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Estimates on the extremal weighted Sobolev-Hardy functions

HE Shao-tong, YAO Yang-xin

(School of Mathematical Sciences, South China University of Technology, Guangzhou 510640, Guangdong, China)

Abstract: A kind of extremal weighted Sobolev-Hardy functions by which the best Sobolev-Hardy constants can be achieved was discussed. By delicate analytic methods, the cutting-off error estimates were obtained. They play an important role in the study of elliptic problems with critical Sobolev-Hardy exponents.

Key words: extremal weighted Sobolev-Hardy functions; cut-off; Caffarelli-Kohn-Nirenberg inequality

0 引言

设区域 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^N$ ($N \geq 3$) 是包含原点的有界光滑区域,考虑如下的椭圆方程

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|x|^{-2a} \nabla u) - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} = \frac{|u|^{p-2} u}{|x|^{bp}} + f(x, u), & x \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}, \\ u = 0, & x \in \partial\Omega, \end{cases} \quad (0.1)$$

其中 $0 \leq \mu < (\sqrt{\mu} - a)^2$, $\bar{\mu} = \left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2$, $0 \leq a < \sqrt{\mu}$, $a \leq b < a+1$, $\lambda > 0$, $p = p(a, b) = \frac{2N}{N-2d}$, $d = 1 + a - b \in (0, 1]$ 。特别地, $p(0, 0) = \frac{2N}{N-2}$ 是临界 Sobolev 指数。

对于任意的 $\mu \in [0, (\sqrt{\mu} - a)^2)$, 将空间 $H_0^1(\Omega, |x|^{-2a})$ 按下列范数

$$\|u\| = \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(|x|^{-2a} |\nabla u|^2 - \mu \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} \right) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

完备,并记完备后的空间为 H 。与方程(0.1)的研究有密切关联的是著名的 Caffarelli-Kohn-Nirenberg 不等式^[1],

$$\left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} |x|^{-bp} |u|^p dx \right)^{\frac{2}{p}} \leq C_{a,b} \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} |x|^{-2a} |\nabla u|^2 dx, \quad \forall u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N), \tag{0.2}$$

这里 $C_{a,b} > 0$, 若在(0.2)式中取 $b = 1 + a, p = 2$, 则有下列的位势 Hardy 不等式:

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^{2(1+a)}} dx \leq \frac{1}{(\sqrt{\mu} - a)^2} \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} |x|^{-2a} |\nabla u|^2 dx, \quad \forall u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^N), \tag{0.3}$$

于是由式(0.3), 知道范数 $\|u\|$ 与空间 $H_0^1(\Omega, |x|^{-2a})$ 通常的范数 $\left(\int_{\Omega} |x|^{-2a} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 等价。

定义最佳常数

$$S = \inf_{u \in H^1 \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|u\|^2}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^p}{|x|^{bp}} dx \right)^{\frac{2}{p}}},$$

最近, Yang Minbo 等^[2] 找到 S 的达到函数

$$y_\epsilon(x) = \frac{k_\epsilon}{|x|^\gamma (\epsilon^2 + |x|^{(\rho-2)\beta})^{\frac{2}{\rho-2}}},$$

这里 $\epsilon > 0, k_\epsilon = (2\epsilon^2 p \beta^2)^{\frac{1}{\rho-2}}, \beta = \sqrt{(\sqrt{\mu} - a)^2 - \mu}, \gamma' = \sqrt{\mu} - a - \beta$. $y_\epsilon(x)$ 是方程

$$-\operatorname{div}(|x|^{-2a} \nabla u) - \mu \frac{u}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} = \frac{|u|^{p-2}}{|x|^{bp}} u, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^N \setminus \{0\}$$

的解, 并且满足

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \left(|x|^{-2a} |\nabla y_\epsilon|^2 - \mu \frac{|y_\epsilon|^2}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} \right) dx = \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|y_\epsilon|^p}{|x|^{bp}} dx = S^{\frac{p}{p-2}}, \tag{0.4}$$

进一步, 他们验证了 S 与区域 Ω 无关。

本文, 将对极值函数 $y_\epsilon(x)$ 进行截取估计, 这些估计结果对于研究方程(0.1)有着重要的意义, 而与方程(0.1)相关的研究结果请参见文献[3]与[4]。

1 定理及证明

设 $U_\epsilon(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^\gamma (\epsilon^2 + |x|^{(\rho-2)\beta})^{\frac{2}{\rho-2}}}$, $\varphi(x) \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 是一个截断函数, 定义如下:

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq R, \\ 0, & |x| \geq 2R, \\ 0 \leq \varphi(x) \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

其中 $R > 0, B_{2R}(0) \subset \Omega$. 设 $u_\epsilon(x) = \varphi(x)U_\epsilon(x), \nu_\epsilon(x) = \frac{u_\epsilon(x)}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_\epsilon|^p}{|x|^{bp}} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}$, 显然 $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nu_\epsilon|^p}{|x|^{bp}} dx = 1$.

定理 1 对于 $\nu_\epsilon(x)$, 有下列的估计:

(1) $\|\nu_\epsilon\|^2 = S + O(\epsilon^{\frac{4}{p-2}});$

(2) $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla \nu_\epsilon| dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{p-2}});$

(3)

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nu_\epsilon|^r dx = \begin{cases} O(\epsilon^{\frac{2r}{p-2}}), & 1 \leq r < \frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2r}{p-2}} |\ln \epsilon|), & r = \frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r(\sqrt{\mu}-a))}), & \frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)} < r < 2^*; \end{cases}$$

(4) 对于 $1 \leq q < p = \frac{2N}{N-2d}, 0 \leq t < (1+a)q + n(1 - \frac{q}{2})$, 有

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|v_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = \begin{cases} O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}}), & 1 \leq q < \frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}} |\ln \epsilon|), & q = \frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-q(\sqrt{\mu}-a))}), & \frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)} < q < p = \frac{2N}{N-2d}; \end{cases}$$

(5)

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|v_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^{\frac{q}{bp}}} dx = \begin{cases} O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}}), & 1 \leq q < \frac{N-bp}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}} |\ln \epsilon|), & q = \frac{N-bp}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}, \\ O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-bp-q(\sqrt{\mu}-a))}), & \frac{N-bp}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)} < q < p = \frac{2N}{N-2d}. \end{cases}$$

证明 (1) 根据式(0.4), 可得

$$\|y_{\epsilon}\|^2 = S_{p-2}^{\frac{p}{2}} = k_{\epsilon}^2 \|U_{\epsilon}\|^2, \\ \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|y_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx = S_{p-2}^{\frac{p}{2}} = k_{\epsilon}^p \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|U_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx,$$

直接计算有

$$\nabla u_{\epsilon} = \nabla (U_{\epsilon}\varphi) = U_{\epsilon} \nabla \varphi + \varphi \nabla U_{\epsilon}.$$

所以当 $|x| \leq R$ 时, $\nabla u_{\epsilon} = \nabla U_{\epsilon}$, 当 $|x| \geq 2R$ 时, $\nabla u_{\epsilon} = 0$. 因此可以得到

$$\int_{\Omega} \left(|x|^{-2a} |\nabla u_{\epsilon}|^2 - \mu \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^2}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} \right) dx = \\ O(1) + \int_{|x| \leq R} \left(|x|^{-2a} |\nabla U_{\epsilon}|^2 - \mu \frac{|U_{\epsilon}|^2}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} \right) dx = \\ O(1) + \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \left(|x|^{-2a} |\nabla U_{\epsilon}|^2 - \mu \frac{|U_{\epsilon}|^2}{|x|^{2(a+1)}} \right) dx = O(1) + \|U_{\epsilon}\|^2.$$

另外,

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx = O(1) + k_{\epsilon}^{-p} \int_{\mathbf{R}^N} \frac{|y_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx = O(1) + k_{\epsilon}^{-p} S_{p-2}^{\frac{p}{2}},$$

故有

$$\|v_{\epsilon}\|^2 = \frac{\|u_{\epsilon}\|^2}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx \right)^{\frac{2}{p}}} = \frac{O(1) + \|U_{\epsilon}\|^2}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{\frac{p}{bp}}} dx \right)^{\frac{2}{p}}} = \\ \frac{O(1) + k_{\epsilon}^{-2} S_{p-2}^{\frac{p}{2}}}{O(1) + k_{\epsilon}^{-2} S_{p-2}^{\frac{2}{2}}} = S + O(k_{\epsilon}^2) = S + O(\epsilon^{\frac{4}{p-2}}),$$

这样(1) 就得以证明。

(2) 当 $|x| \leq R$ 时, $\nabla u_{\epsilon} = \nabla U_{\epsilon}$, 直接计算得: $\nabla U_{\epsilon} = |x|^{-r-1} (\epsilon^2 + |x|^{(p-2)\beta})^{\frac{p}{2-p}} \{ [\beta - (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] \epsilon^2 - [\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] |x|^{(p-2)\beta} \}$, 所以

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_{\epsilon}| dx = \\ O(1) + \int_{|x| \leq R} |x|^{-r-1} (\epsilon^2 + |x|^{(p-2)\beta})^{\frac{p}{2-p}} | [-\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] \epsilon^2 + [\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] |x|^{(p-2)\beta} | dx = \\ O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{\alpha+\beta+\sqrt{\mu}} (\epsilon^2 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{\frac{p}{2-p}} | [-\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] \epsilon^2 + [\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] \rho^{(p-2)\beta} | d\rho \leq$$

$$O(1) + C \int_0^R \rho^{a+\sqrt{\mu}-\beta} d\rho.$$

因为 $a + \sqrt{\mu} - \beta > 0$, 所以 $\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_{\epsilon}| dx = O(1)$, 于是

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla v_{\epsilon}| dx = \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_{\epsilon}| dx}{\left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^p}{|x|^{bp}} dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{O(1)}{O(1) + k_{\epsilon}^{-1} S_{p-2}^{\frac{1}{p}}} = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{p-2}}),$$

这样(2)得以证明。

(3) 下面用 ω_N 表示 \mathbf{R}_N 中单位球的表面积, 则可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |u_{\epsilon}|^r dx &= O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{N-1-r'} (\epsilon^2 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}r} d\rho = \\ &O(1) + \omega_N \epsilon^{-\frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r')} \int_0^{R\epsilon^{-\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \rho^{N-1-r'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}r} d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

(i) 如果 $r = \frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r') &= 0, \\ -2\beta r + N - 1 - r' &= N - 1 - r[\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] = -1, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |u_{\epsilon}|^r dx &= O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^{R\epsilon^{-\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \rho^{N-1-r'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}r} d\rho \leq \\ &O(1) + \omega_N \int_1^{R\epsilon^{-\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \frac{1}{\rho} d\rho = O(1) + O(|\ln \epsilon|), \end{aligned}$$

进一步有 $\int_{\Omega} |v_{\epsilon}|^r dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2r}{p-2}} |\ln \epsilon|)$ 。

(ii) 如果 $1 \leq r < \frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} -2\beta r + N - 1 - r' &> -1, \\ \int_{\Omega} |u_{\epsilon}|^r dx &= O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{N-1-r'} (\epsilon^2 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}r} d\rho \leq \\ &O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{-2\beta r + N-1-r'} d\rho = O(1), \end{aligned}$$

于是就有 $\int_{\Omega} |v_{\epsilon}|^r dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2r}{p-2}})$ 。

(iii) 如果 $\frac{N}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)} < r < 2^*$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r') &< 0, \\ -2\beta r + N - 1 - r' &< -1. \end{aligned}$$

此时

$$\int_{\Omega} |u_{\epsilon}|^r dx = O(1) + \omega_N \epsilon^{-\frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r')} \int_1^{\infty} \rho^{N-1-r'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}r} d\rho = O(\epsilon^{-\frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2(N-r')}{(p-2)\beta}}),$$

于是就有 $\int_{\Omega} |v_{\epsilon}|^r dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2r}{p-2} - \frac{4r}{p-2} + \frac{2(N-r')}{(p-2)\beta}}) = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-r(\sqrt{\mu}-a))})$, 这样(3)得以证明。

(4) 对于 $1 \leq q < p = \frac{2N}{N-2d}$, $0 \leq t < (1+a)q + n(1 - \frac{q}{2})$,

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{N-1-t-qr'} (\epsilon^2 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}q} d\rho =$$

$$O(1) + \omega_N \epsilon^{-\frac{4q}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-qr')} \int_0^{\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \rho^{N-1-t-qr'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}q} d\rho.$$

(i) 若 $q = \frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}$, 则 $-\frac{4q}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-qr') = 0$ 且

$$-2\beta q + N - 1 - t - qr' = N - t - 1 - q[\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)] = -1,$$

所以

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^{\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \rho^{N-1-t-qr'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}q} d\rho \leq$$

$$O(1) + \omega_N \int_1^{\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}}} \frac{1}{\rho} d\rho = O(1) + O(|\ln \epsilon|),$$

因而 $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nu_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}} |\ln \epsilon|)$ 。

(ii) 若 $1 \leq q < \frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)}$, 则

$$-2\beta q + N - 1 - t - qr' > -1,$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{N-1-t-qr'} (\epsilon^2 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}q} d\rho \leq$$

$$O(1) + \omega_N \int_0^R \rho^{-2\beta q + N-1-t-qr'} d\rho = O(1),$$

故有 $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nu_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2q}{p-2}})$ 。

(iii) 若 $\frac{N-t}{\beta + (\sqrt{\mu} - a)} < q < p$, 这里 $p = \frac{2N}{N-2d}$, 则 $-\frac{4q}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-qr') < 0$ 且

$$-2\beta q + N - 1 - t - qr' < -1,$$

于是

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(1) + \omega_N \epsilon^{-\frac{4q}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-qr')} \int_1^{\infty} \rho^{N-1-t-qr'} (1 + \rho^{(p-2)\beta})^{-\frac{2}{p-2}q} d\rho =$$

$$O(1) + O(\epsilon^{-\frac{4q}{p-2} + \frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-qr')}),$$

故有 $\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nu_{\epsilon}|^q}{|x|^t} dx = O(\epsilon^{\frac{2}{(p-2)\beta}(N-t-q(\sqrt{\mu}-a))})$ 。

这样(4)得以证明。

(5) 的证明与(4)类似。

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