

# Strongly nonlinear multiplicative inequalities involving nonlocal operators

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# Introduction

We are interested in inequality:

$$\int_{(a,b)} |f'(x)|^p h(f(x)) dx \leq (\sqrt{p-1})^p \int_{(a,b)} \left( \sqrt{|f''(x) \mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|} \right)^p h(f(x)) dx, \quad (1)$$

and its generalizations.

## Assumptions:

- $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$ ,  $p \geq 2$ ,
- $f \in \mathcal{R}$ ,  $C_0^\infty(a, b) \subseteq \mathcal{R} \subseteq W_{loc}^{2,1}(a, b)$ , sometimes we assume  $f \geq 0$ ,
- $h : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$  is continuous (can be defined on  $\mathbf{R}_{\geq 0}$  provided  $f \geq 0$ ),
- $\mathcal{T}_h(\cdot)$  is continuous, interpreted as the transformation of  $f$ :

$$\mathcal{T}_h(\lambda) := \begin{cases} \frac{H(\lambda)}{h(\lambda)} & \text{if } h(\lambda) \neq 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } h(\lambda) = 0, \end{cases}$$

where  $H$  is primitive to  $h$ ,

## Our motivations:

- Apply the new inequalities to singular PDEs.

## Example models

- Thomas-Fermi model (1927, describes electric charge in isolated neutral atom)

$$\begin{cases} y''(t) = t^{\frac{1}{2}} y(t)^{\frac{3}{2}}, & t \in (0, \infty), \\ y(0) = 0, \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

- Emden-Fowler problem (fluid dynamics):

$$\begin{cases} y'' + \lambda q(x) y^{-\gamma} = 0, & x \in (0, 1), \gamma > 0 \\ y(0) = y(1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

- model of membrana and model of mikro-electro-mechanical system (MEMS), papers by Esposito and coauthors

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = \frac{\lambda f(x)}{(1-u)^2} & \text{in } \Omega \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2 \\ 0 \leq u < 1 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

- models in cosmology, e.g. Makutuma model

$$\Delta u + \frac{1}{1 + |x|^2} u^q = 0, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}.$$

## Unweighed simplest variant

Theorem (Katarzyna Pietruska-Paluba and A.K, 2006)

$$\int G(|\nabla u|) dx \leq C \int G(\sqrt{|u| |\nabla^{(2)} u|}) dx, \quad (2)$$

where  $G$  is convex.

# Inequalities involving "weight", $d=1$

Theorem (Jan Peszek and A.K., 2011)

$$\int_{(a,b)} |f'(x)|^p h(f(x)) dx \leq C \int_{(a,b)} \left( \sqrt{|f''(x) T_h(f(x))|} \right)^p h(f(x)) dx,$$

under certain assumptions on  $h$  and  $f$ .

# The special case

## Theorem (Jan Peszek and A.K., 2011)

Let  $2 \leq p < \infty$ ,  $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $f \in W_{loc}^{2,1}(\mathbb{R})$  be such that  $f'$  has compact support. Assume additionally that at least one of the conditions is satisfied:

- 1  $\theta < \frac{1}{p}$ ,
- 2  $\theta > \frac{1}{p}$  and  $f$  is nonnegative or (more generally) does not have isolated zeroes,
- 3  $\theta > \frac{1}{p}$  and there exists  $\epsilon$  such that for every  $r < R$ :

$$\int_{(r,R) \cap \{x: 0 < |f(x)| < \epsilon\}} \left( \frac{|f'|}{|f|^\theta} \right)^p dx < \infty.$$



Then

$$\int_{\{x:f(x)\neq 0\}} \left( \frac{|f'|}{|f|^\theta} \right)^p dx \leq \left( \frac{p-1}{|1-\theta p|} \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \int_{\{x:f(x)\neq 0\}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{|ff''|}}{|f|^\theta} \right)^p dx.$$

For  $\theta = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $f \geq 0$  we retrieve Mazja's inequality know earlier.

# Generalization to Orlicz spaces

We consider certain set of assumptions:

- (M)  $M : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is (convex) differentiable  $N$ -function, and  $M$  satisfies the condition:

$$d_M \frac{M(\lambda)}{\lambda} \leq M'(\lambda) \leq D_M \frac{M(\lambda)}{\lambda} \quad \text{for every } \lambda > 0, \quad (3)$$

where  $D_M \geq d_M \geq 2$ .

- (h)  $h : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  is locally Lipschitz and  $H : (0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is its locally absolutely continuous primitive and  $|h' H|$  is well controlled by  $h^2$  (precise formulation is omitted).

**Theorem (Jan Peszek and A.K, 2012)**

Assume that  $M$  satisfies **(M)**,  $h : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$  satisfies **(h)**. Then any nonnegative  $f \in W^{2,1}(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $f'$  has compact support satisfies inequality

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} M(|f'(x)|h(f(x)))dx \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}} M\left(\sqrt{|f''(x)\mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|} \cdot h(f(x))\right) dx.$$

This inequality has been applied to second order capacity estimates and isoperimetric inequalities.

# Applications to the nonlinear ODEs I

Consider the following O.D.E:

$$\begin{cases} f''(x) = g(x)\tau(f(x)) \text{ a.e. in } (a, b), \\ f \in \mathcal{R} \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

where  $-\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$  and:

- $\tau : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is an interval,
- $g \in L^q(a, b)$ ,  $q \in [1, \infty]$ ,
- $f \in W_{loc}^{2,1}((a, b))$ ,  $f(x) \in A$ ,
- set  $\mathcal{R}$  defines the boundary conditions (admitted to our inequalities).

We find function  $h(\cdot)$  such that

$$|g(x)|^q = \left| \frac{f''(x)}{\tau(f(x))} \right|^q = |\mathcal{T}_h(f(x))f''(x)|^{\frac{2q}{2}} h(f(x)),$$

We apply:

$$\int_{(a,b)} |f'(x)|^{2q} h(f(x)) dx \leq$$
$$\left(\sqrt{2q-1}\right)^{2q} \int_{(a,b)} \left(\sqrt{|f''(x)\mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|}\right)^{2q} h(f(x)) dx.$$

We deduce that

$$\int |f'|^{2q} h(f) \leq C \|g\|_q^q.$$

- Let  $G = G_\tau$  be such transform of  $\tau$  that  $|(G(f))'|^{2q} = |f'|^{2q} \cdot h(f)$  ( $G' = h^{1/(2q)}$ ). Then  $G(f) \in W^{1,2q}((a, b))$ , so is  $\lambda$ -Hölder continuous, where  $\lambda = 1 - \frac{1}{2q}$ .
- we deduce the regularity and asymptotic behavior of solutions.

# Application (with Jan Peszek, generalization with Katarzyna Mazowiecka)

**Assumption:**  $1 \leq q < \infty$ ,  $\alpha \neq -1 + \frac{1}{q}$ ,  $\kappa = -\text{sign}(\alpha + 1 - \frac{1}{q})$ ,  $0 < b \leq \infty$ ,  $g \in L^q(0, b)$  and let  $f \in W_{loc}^{2,1}(0, b)$  and  $u \geq 0$  solves:

$$f''(x) = g(x)(f(x))^\alpha \text{ a.e. on } (0, b)$$

and nonlinear boundary condition (mixed type):

$$\liminf_{R \nearrow b} \kappa |f'(R)|^{2q-2} f'(R) (f(R))^{-q(\alpha+1)+1} - \limsup_{r \searrow 0} \kappa |f'(r)|^{2q-2} f'(r) (f(r))^{-q(\alpha+1)+1} \leq 0.$$



## Theorem (Jan Peszek, A.K., 2011)

i)

$$\int_0^b |f'(x)|^{2q} |f(x)|^{-q(\alpha+1)} dx \leq C_q \int_0^b |g(x)|^q dx,$$

ii)

$$\sup \left\{ \frac{|(f(x))^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} - (f(y))^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}}|}{|x-y|^{1-\frac{1}{2q}}} : x, y \in (0, b) \right\} \leq A_q \left( \int_0^b |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}},$$

iii) *If  $\alpha < 1$  then  $\lim_{r \searrow 0} f(r) =: f(0)$  exists and when  $f(0) = 0$* 

$$|f(x)|^{\frac{1-\alpha}{2}} \leq A_q |x|^{1-\frac{1}{2q}} \left( \int_0^b |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2q}}.$$

Extensions were obtained with Katarzyna Mazowiecka.

## Generalization to $n$ -d (with Tomasz Choczewski)

We obtained the analogue of multiplicative inequality having the form:

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla f(x)|^p h(f(x)) dx \leq (\sqrt{p-1})^p \int_{\Omega} \left( \sqrt{|\Delta f(x) \mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|} \right)^p h(f(x)) dx, \quad (5)$$

and applications to the eigenvalue problems like:

$$\begin{cases} \Delta f(x) = g(x)\tau(f(x)) \text{ a.e. in } \Omega. \\ f \in \mathcal{R} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

- we require information about second order vectorial Riesz transforms ( $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \circ \Delta^{-1/2}$ , papers by Tadeusz Iwaniec and coauthors) and best constants in Hardy inequalities.
- inequality applies to the model of electrostatic micromechanical systems (MEMS), which is reduced to the following problem

$$\begin{cases} \Delta u = \frac{\lambda f(x)}{(1-u)^2} & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \\ 0 < u < 1 & \text{in } \Omega \end{cases}$$

where  $\lambda \geq 0$ ,  $f \geq 0$ ,  $u \in C^1(\bar{\Omega}) \cap W^{2,2}(\Omega)$ , and  $\Omega$  is open and bounded (papers by Esposito).

## Weighted variants in 1-d (with Ignacy Lipka)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{(a,b)} |f'(x)|^p h(f(x)) \rho(x) dx \leq \\
 C & \left( \int_{(a,b)} \left( \sqrt{|f''(x) \mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|} \right)^p h(f(x)) \rho(x) dx \right. \\
 & \left. + \int_{(a,b)} |\mathcal{T}_h(f(x))|^p h(f(x)) |\rho'(x)| dx \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

# Inequalities involving nonlocal operators (with Claudia Capogno and Alberto Fiorenza)

We obtain inequalities:

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}} M(|f'(x)|h(f(x)))dx \leq A \int_{\mathbf{R}} M\left(B \sqrt[p]{|\mathcal{M}f''(x)\mathcal{T}_{h,p}(f,x)| \cdot h(f(x))}\right) dx,$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{h,p}(f,x) := \begin{cases} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x \Phi_p(h(f(y))f'(y))\chi_{\{f(y)\neq 0\}} dy}{h(f(x))^{p-1}}, & f(x) \neq 0 \\ 0, & f(x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

and  $\phi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2}s$ . For  $p = 2$  we have  $\mathcal{T}_{h,p} = \mathcal{T}_h$ ,  $\mathcal{M}h$  is Hardy - Littlewood maximal function.

The approach requires Simmonnenko and Boyed indices.

## Interpretation of the nonlinear transform

- For  $h \equiv 1$  we have

$$\mathcal{T}_{h \equiv 1, p}(f, x) = \Delta^{-1} \Delta_p, \quad \Delta_p u = \operatorname{div} (|\nabla u|^{p-2} \nabla u).$$

- In general

$$\mathcal{T}_{h, p}(f, x) = \frac{\Delta^{-1} \Delta_p(H(f))}{\Phi_p(h(f))}, \quad \Phi_p(s) = |s|^{p-2} s.$$

- In particular  $\mathcal{T}_{h, p}(f, x)$  is nonlocal.

## Example inequality

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f'(x)|^q (f(x))^\alpha dx \leq \\
 & C \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathcal{M}f''(x))^{\frac{q}{p}} \left( \int_{-\infty}^x |f'(y)|^{p-1} (f(y))^{\alpha(p-1)} dy \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} f(x)^{\frac{\alpha q}{p}} \\
 & \leq C \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} (|f'(y)|(f(y))^\alpha)^{p-1} dy \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\mathcal{M}f''(y)(f(y))^\alpha)^{\frac{q}{p}} dy.
 \end{aligned}$$



# The tools

Boyd indices and Simmonnenko indices: if the inequality holds with convex function  $M$  then it holds with  $M_1 \sim M$ .

- First step:  $M : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  is (convex) differentiable  $N$ -function and  $M$  satisfies the condition:

$$d_M \frac{M(\lambda)}{\lambda} \leq M'(\lambda) \leq D_M \frac{M(\lambda)}{\lambda} \quad \text{for every } \lambda > 0, \quad (7)$$

where  $D_M \geq d_M \geq 2$ .

- Second step: we substitute  $M$  with  $M_1 \sim M$  but smaller lower Simmonnenko index  $d_M$ . It leads to inequality with Boyd index  $i_M := \inf_{M_1 \sim M} d_{M_1} < 2$ .



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**Thank you!**