

拟齐次核的 Hilbert 型重积分不等式最佳搭配参数的等价条件及应用*

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摘要 利用权函数方法, 讨论拟齐次核 Hilbert 型重积分不等式的最佳搭配参数, 得到最佳搭配参数的若干等价条件及不等式最佳常数因子的表达式. 最后讨论其在奇异积分算子理论中的应用.

关键词 拟齐次核, Hilbert 型重积分不等式, 最佳常数因子, 最佳搭配参数, 等价条件, 有界算子, 算子范数

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§1 引言与预备知识

设 $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $\|x\|_{\rho, m} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^\rho\right)^{\frac{1}{\rho}}$ ($\rho > 0$), $p > 1$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义加权 Lebesgue 空间:

$$L_p^\alpha(\mathbb{R}_+^m) = \left\{ f(x) : \|f\|_{p, \alpha} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \|x\|_{\rho, m}^\alpha |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty \right\}.$$

若 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($p > 1$), $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, $x \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $y \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, $K(u, v) \geq 0$. 引入两个参数 a, b , 利用权函数方法, 可以得到下列形式的 Hilbert 型重积分不等式:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) f(x) g(y) dx dy \leq M(a, b) \|f\|_{p, \alpha(a, b)} \|g\|_{q, \beta(a, b)}, \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $M(a, b)$, $\alpha(a, b)$, $\beta(a, b)$ 都是与搭配参数 a, b 有关的实数. 一般地, 对于任意选取的搭配参数 a, b , (1.1) 的常数因子 $M(a, b)$ 并不是最佳的, 只有取一些特定的 a, b , $M(a, b)$ 才会是最佳常数因子. 例如当 $m = n = 1$, $K(x, y) = \frac{1}{x+y}$ 时, 选取 $a = b = \frac{1}{pq}$, 就可得到 1934 年 Hardy 在文 [1] 中证明的著名 Hilbert 不等式:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy < \frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})} \|f\|_p \|g\|_q,$$

其中的常数因子 $\frac{\pi}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{p})}$ 是最佳的. 在之后的许多文献中, 针对不同的核, 通过精心选取最佳搭配参数 a, b , 得到了若干具有最佳常数因子的 Hilbert 型不等式 (见 [2–17]). 近年来关

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于最佳搭配参数特征的研究也取得了一定的成果 (见 [18–20]), 本文将在这些成果的基础上, 针对拟齐次核的 Hilbert 型重积分不等式, 讨论 a, b 为最佳搭配参数的等价条件, 得到 a, b 为最佳搭配参数的判别方法, 解决了最佳搭配参数的选取问题.

若 $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次函数, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, 则称 $K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) = G(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2})$ 为具有参数 $\{\lambda, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$ 的拟齐次函数, 显然拟齐次函数具有性质: 若 $t > 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} K(t\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) &= t^{\lambda \lambda_1} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, t^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}), \\ K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, t\|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) &= t^{\lambda \lambda_2} K(t^{-\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}). \end{aligned}$$

本文的讨论需要用到下面的若干引理.

引理 1.1^[21] 设 $p_1 > 0$, $a_i > 0$, $\alpha_i > 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $\psi(u)$ 可测, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \cdots \int_{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i}{a_i}\right)^{\alpha_i} \leq 1; x_i > 0} \psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{x_i}{a_i}\right)^{\alpha_i}\right) x_1^{p_1-1} \cdots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 \cdots dx_n \\ &= \frac{a_1^{p_1} \cdots a_n^{p_n} \Gamma\left(\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1}\right) \cdots \Gamma\left(\frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}\right)}{\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \Gamma\left(\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1} + \cdots + \frac{p_n}{\alpha_n}\right)} \int_0^1 \psi(u) u^{\frac{p_1}{\alpha_1} + \cdots + \frac{p_n}{\alpha_n} - 1} du, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Gamma(t)$ 是 Gamma 函数.

利用引理 1.1, 不难得到下面的引理.

引理 1.2 设 $\rho > 0$, $r > 0$, $\varphi(u)$ 可测, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\|x\|_{\rho, n} \leq r} \varphi(\|x\|_{\rho, n}) dx &= \frac{\Gamma^n\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)}{\rho^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{\rho}\right)} \int_0^r \varphi(u) u^{n-1} du, \\ \int_{\|x\|_{\rho, n} \geq r} \varphi(\|x\|_{\rho, n}) dx &= \frac{\Gamma^n\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)}{\rho^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{\rho}\right)} \int_r^{+\infty} \varphi(u) u^{n-1} du, \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \varphi(\|x\|_{\rho, n}) dx &= \frac{\Gamma^n\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)}{\rho^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{\rho}\right)} \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(u) u^{n-1} du. \end{aligned}$$

引理 1.3 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($p > 1$), $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负可测函数, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, $K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) = G(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2})$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_1(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{-bp} dy \\ &= \frac{\Gamma^n\left(\frac{1}{\rho_2}\right)}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{\rho_2}\right)} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda \lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} (bp-n)} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt, \\ \omega_2(y) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-aq} dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma^m\left(\frac{1}{\rho_1}\right)}{\rho_1^{m-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{\rho_1}\right)} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda \lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} (aq-m)} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-aq+m-1} dt. \end{aligned}$$

证 根据引理 1.2, 有

$$\omega_1(x) = \frac{\Gamma^n\left(\frac{1}{\rho_2}\right)}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{\rho_2}\right)} \int_0^{+\infty} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, u) u^{-bp+n-1} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda\lambda_1} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, u\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}}) u^{-bp+n-1} du \\ &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}(bp-n)} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证 $\omega_2(y)$ 的情形.

§2 最佳搭配参数的等价条件

定理 2.1 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($p > 1$), $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负可测函数, $K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) = G(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2})$, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上几乎处处有 $K(1, t) > 0$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} W_1(b, p, n) &= \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt, \\ W_2(a, q, m) &= \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1)t^{-aq+m-1} dt \end{aligned}$$

收敛, 那么

(i) 记 $\alpha = \lambda_1[\lambda + \frac{n}{\lambda_2} + p(\frac{a}{\lambda_1} - \frac{b}{\lambda_2})]$, $\beta = \lambda_2[\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + q(\frac{b}{\lambda_2} - \frac{a}{\lambda_1})]$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) f(x)g(y) dx dy \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m) \|f\|_{p, \alpha} \|g\|_{q, \beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $f \in L_p^\alpha(\mathbb{R}_+^m)$, $g \in L_q^\beta(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$.

(ii) 下列三个条件等价:

(a) $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$;

(b) $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} W_2(a, q, m)$;

(c) a, b 是 (2.1) 的最佳搭配参数, 即 (2.1) 的常数因子最佳.

证 (i) 根据 Hölder 不等式及引理 1.3, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) f(x)g(y) dx dy \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \left(\frac{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^a}{\|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^b} |f(x)|\right) \left(\frac{\|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^b}{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^a} |g(y)|\right) K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) dx dy \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{ap} |f(x)|^p \omega_1(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{bq} |g(y)|^q \omega_2(y) dy\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m) \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{ap+\lambda\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}(bp-n)} |f(x)|^p dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{bq+\lambda\lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}(aq-m)} |g(y)|^q dy\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m) \|f\|_{p, \alpha} \|g\|_{q, \beta}. \end{aligned}$$

故 (2.1) 成立.

(ii) (a) \Rightarrow (b): 设 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} W_1(b, p, n) &= \int_0^{+\infty} K(t^{-\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}}, 1)t^{\lambda\lambda_2 - bp + n - 1} dt \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(u, 1)u^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}(\lambda\lambda_2 - bp + n - 1) - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - 1} du \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(u, 1)u^{-aq + m - 1} du = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} W_2(a, q, m). \end{aligned}$$

故 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2}W_2(a, q, m)$.

(a) \Rightarrow (c): 设 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$, 则由 (a) \Rightarrow (b) 可知, $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2}W_2(a, q, m)$, 且 $\alpha = apq - m$, $\beta = bpq - n$, 于是 (2.1) 可化为

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) f(x) g(y) dx dy \\ &\leq \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1} \Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1(b, p, n) \|f\|_{p, apq-m} \|g\|_{q, bpq-n}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

若 (2.2) 的常数因子不是最佳的, 则存在常数 $M_0 > 0$, 使

$$M_0 < \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1} \Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1(b, p, n), \quad (2.3)$$

且用 M_0 取代 (2.2) 的常数因子后, (2.2) 仍成立.

设 $\varepsilon > 0$ 及 $\delta > 0$ 充分小, 取

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-\frac{-apq - |\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}}, & \|x\|_{\rho_1, m} \geq 1, \\ 0, & 0 < \|x\|_{\rho_1, m} < 1, \end{cases} \\ g(y) &= \begin{cases} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{-\frac{-bpq - |\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}}, & \|y\|_{\rho_2, n} \geq \delta, \\ 0, & 0 < \|y\|_{\rho_2, n} < \delta, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

则由引理 1.2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\|f\|_{p, apq-m} \|g\|_{q, bpq-n} \\ &= \left(\int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-m - |\lambda_1|\varepsilon} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\|y\|_{\rho_2, n} \geq \delta} \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{-n - |\lambda_2|\varepsilon} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1} \Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{q}}} \delta^{-\frac{\lambda_2\varepsilon}{q}}, \\ &\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) f(x) g(y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-aq - \frac{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} \left(\int_{\|y\|_{\rho_2, n} \geq \delta} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{-bp - \frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1} \Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{-aq - \frac{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} \left(\int_{\delta}^{+\infty} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, u) u^{-bp + n - 1 - \frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} du \right) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1,m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1,m}^{\lambda\lambda_1-aq-\frac{\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} \left(\int_{\delta}^{+\infty} K(1, u\|x\|_{\rho_1,m}^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}}) u^{-bp+n-1-\frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} du \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1,m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1,m}^{-m-|\lambda_1|\varepsilon} \left(\int_{\delta\|x\|_{\rho_1,m}^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}}}^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1-\frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} dt \right) dx \\
 &\geq \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \int_{\|x\|_{\rho_1,m} \geq 1} \|x\|_{\rho_1,m}^{-m-|\lambda_1|\varepsilon} dx \int_{\delta}^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1-\frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} dt \\
 &= \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon} \int_{\delta}^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1-\frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} dt.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \cdot \frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \cdot \frac{1}{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon} \int_{\delta}^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1-\frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} dt \\
 &\leq M_0 \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \frac{1}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}}|\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}} \delta^{-\frac{\lambda_2\varepsilon}{q}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

先令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 再令 $\delta \rightarrow 0^+$, 求二次极限, 有

$$\left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1(b, p, n) \leq M_0.$$

这与 (2.3) 矛盾, 故 (2.1) 的常数因子是最佳的, 即 a, b 是最佳搭配参数.

(c) \Rightarrow (a): 设 (2.1) 的常数因子是最佳的. 记 $c = \frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp - (\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2})$, $a_1 = a - \frac{\lambda_1c}{pq}$, $b_1 = b - \frac{\lambda_2c}{pq}$, 则 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}a_1q + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}b_1p = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
 \alpha &= \lambda_1 \left[\lambda + \frac{n}{\lambda_2} + p \left(\frac{a}{\lambda_1} - \frac{b}{\lambda_2} \right) \right] = \lambda_1 \left[\lambda + \frac{n}{\lambda_2} + p \left(\frac{a_1}{\lambda_1} - \frac{b_1}{\lambda_2} \right) \right] = \alpha_1, \\
 \beta &= \lambda_2 \left[\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + q \left(\frac{b}{\lambda_2} - \frac{a}{\lambda_1} \right) \right] = \lambda_2 \left[\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + q \left(\frac{b_1}{\lambda_2} - \frac{a_1}{\lambda_1} \right) \right] = \beta_1.
 \end{aligned}$$

又记

$$A = \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

则 (2.1) 可等价地写为

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1,m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2,n}) f(x)g(y) dx dy \\
 &\leq AW_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n)W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m) \|f\|_{p,\alpha_1} \|g\|_{q,\beta_1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

又因为经计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_2(a, q, m) &= \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-aq+m-1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}}) t^{\lambda\lambda_1-aq+m-1} dt \\
 &= \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, u) u^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2c} du = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2c} dt,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 (2.1) 进一步等价于

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1,m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2,n}) f(x)g(y) dx dy$$

$$\leq AW_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n) \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2 c} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{p, \alpha_1} \|g\|_{q, \beta_1}. \quad (2.4)$$

根据假设可知, (2.4) 的最佳常数因子是

$$\begin{aligned} & A \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n) \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2 c} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= A \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2 c} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

再根据 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} a_1 q + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} b_1 p = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$ 及 (a) \Rightarrow (c) 的证明, 可知 (2.4) 的最佳常数因子是

$$\begin{aligned} & AW_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b_1, p, n) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a_1, q, m) \\ &= A \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} W_1(b_1, p, n) \\ &= A \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-b_1 p+n-1} dt \\ &= A \left(\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1+\frac{\lambda_2 c}{q}} dt. \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1+\frac{\lambda_2 c}{q}} dt \\ &= \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2 c} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

针对函数 1 和 $t^{\frac{\lambda_2 c}{q}}$, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1+\frac{\lambda_2 c}{q}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} 1 \cdot t^{\frac{\lambda_2 c}{q}} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^{+\infty} 1^p K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} t^{\lambda_2 c} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bn+n-1+\lambda_2 c} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

由 (2.5) 知 (2.6) 取等号, 根据 Hölder 不等式取等号的条件, 得 $t^{\lambda_2 c} = \text{常数}$, 故 $c = 0$, 即 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} a q + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} b p = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$.

(b) \Rightarrow (a): 设 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1} W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} W_2(a, q, m)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-bp+n-1} dt = W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} W_2(a, q, m) \\ &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-aq+m-1} dt = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}}) t^{\lambda \lambda_1 - a q + m - 1} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, u) u^{\lambda_2 (\frac{1}{\lambda_1} a q - \lambda - \frac{m}{\lambda_1}) - 1} du. \end{aligned}$$

设 $\lambda_2 (\frac{1}{\lambda_1} a q - \lambda - \frac{m}{\lambda_1}) - 1 - (-bp + n - 1) = c_0$, $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{s} = 1$ ($0 < r < 1, s < 0$), 根据逆向

Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} t^{c_0} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\geq \left(\int_0^{+\infty} 1^r K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} t^{sc_0} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{s}}. \end{aligned}$$

由于在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上几乎处处有 $K(1, t) > 0$, 可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt > 0$, 故可得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \geq \int_0^{+\infty} t^{sc_0} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt.$$

若 $c_0 > 0$, 则 $sc_0 < 0$, 此时有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\geq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{sc_0} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\geq \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{sc_0} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \rightarrow +\infty \quad (s \rightarrow -\infty), \end{aligned}$$

这与 $\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt$ 收敛相矛盾.

若 $c_0 < 0$, 则 $sc_0 > 0$, 故可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\geq \int_2^{+\infty} t^{sc_0} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \\ &\geq 2^{sc_0} \int_2^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt \rightarrow +\infty \quad (s \rightarrow -\infty), \end{aligned}$$

这仍与 $\int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt$ 收敛相矛盾.

综上所述得到 $c_0 = 0$, 即 $\lambda_2(\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq - \lambda - \frac{m}{\lambda_1}) - 1 = -bp + n - 1$, 于是有 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$.

注 2.1 令 $\Delta = \frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp - (\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2})$, 则由定理 1 知当且仅当 $\Delta = 0$ 时, a, b 是 (2.1) 的最佳搭配参数. 今后称此 Δ 为 a, b 是 (2.1) 的最佳搭配参数判别式.

§3 在算子理论中的应用

定义重积分算子 T :

$$T(f)(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n})f(x) dx. \tag{3.1}$$

根据 Hilbert 型不等式的基本理论, (1.1) 等价于算子 T 的不等式: $\|T(f)\|_{p, \beta(a, b)(1-p)} \leq M(a, b)\|f\|_{p, \alpha(a, b)}$. 于是根据定理 2.1 可得下列定理.

定理 3.1 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($p > 1$), $\lambda_1\lambda_2 > 0$, $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负可测函数,

$K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) = G(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2})$, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上几乎处处有 $K(1, t) > 0$, 且

$$W_1(b, p, n) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t)t^{-bp+n-1} dt < +\infty,$$

$$W_2(a, q, m) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1)t^{-aq+m-1} dt < +\infty.$$

算子 T 如 (3.1) 所定义, 那么

(i) 记 $\alpha = \lambda_1[\lambda + \frac{n}{\lambda_2} + p(\frac{a}{\lambda_1} - \frac{b}{\lambda_2})]$, $\beta = \lambda_2[\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + q(\frac{b}{\lambda_2} - \frac{a}{\lambda_1})]$, 则 T 是 $L_p^\alpha(\mathbb{R}_+^m)$ 到 $L_p^{\beta(1-p)}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ 的有界算子, 且 T 的算子范数

$$\|T\| \leq \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n)W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m).$$

(ii) 下列三个条件等价:

(a) $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$;

(b) $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}W_1(b, p, n) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2}W_2(a, q, m)$;

(c) $T: L_p^\alpha(\mathbb{R}_+^m) \rightarrow L_p^{\beta(1-p)}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ 有界且算子范数

$$\|T\| = \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n)W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m).$$

例 3.1 设 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_1 > 0$, $\rho_2 > 0$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (p > 1)$, $\lambda_1 > 0$, $\lambda_2 > 0$, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}_+^m$, $y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}_+^n$, 则当且仅当 $\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p} = 1$ 时, 积分算子 T :

$$T(f)(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}_+^m} \frac{\ln\left(\frac{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}}{\|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2}}\right)}{\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1} - \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2}} f(x) dx$$

是 $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^m)$ 到 $L_p(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ 的有界算子, 且 T 的算子范数

$$\|T\| = \left(\frac{\Gamma^m(\frac{1}{\rho_1})}{\rho_1^{m-1}\Gamma(\frac{m}{\rho_1})}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\Gamma^n(\frac{1}{\rho_2})}{\rho_2^{n-1}\Gamma(\frac{n}{\rho_2})}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{q}}\lambda_2^{\frac{1}{p}}} B^2\left(\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q}, \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p}\right).$$

证 记 $K(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}) = G(\|x\|_{\rho_1, m}^{\lambda_1}, \|y\|_{\rho_2, n}^{\lambda_2})$, 其中

$$G(u, v) = \frac{\ln(\frac{u}{v})}{u - v}, \quad u > 0, v > 0,$$

则 $G(u, v)$ 是 $\lambda = -1$ 阶齐次非负函数.

取 $a = \frac{m}{pq}$, $b = \frac{n}{pq}$, 则 $\frac{1}{\lambda_1}aq + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}bp = \lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2}$ 等价于 $\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p} = 1$, 故当且仅当 $\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p} = 1$ 时, a, b 是最佳搭配参数, 而当 $\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p} = 1$ 时, 有 $\alpha = \lambda_1[\lambda + \frac{n}{\lambda_2} + p(\frac{a}{\lambda_1} - \frac{b}{\lambda_2})] = 0$, $\beta = \lambda_2[\lambda + \frac{m}{\lambda_1} + q(\frac{b}{\lambda_2} - \frac{a}{\lambda_1})] = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}(b, p, n)W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}(a, q, m) &= \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_2(a, q, m) \\ &= \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1)t^{-aq+m-1} dt \\ &= \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(t^{\lambda_1})}{t^{\lambda_1} - 1} t^{-\frac{m}{p}+m-1} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{q}} \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{p}}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u}{u-1} u^{\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q} - 1} du \\
&= \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{q}} \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{p}}} B^2\left(\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q}, 1 - \frac{m}{\lambda_1 q}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{\lambda_1^{\frac{1}{q}} \lambda_2^{\frac{1}{p}}} B^2\left(\frac{m}{\lambda_1 q}, \frac{n}{\lambda_2 p}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

根据定理 3.1, 知例 3.1 的结论成立.

利用定理 3.1, 还可以解决许多拟齐次核重积分算子的有界性与算子范数问题.

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Equivalence Conditions of the Optimal Matching Parameters for Hilbert-Type Multiple Integral Inequality with Quasi-homogeneous Kernel and Applications

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Abstract By using the weight function method, the optimal matching parameter conditions for Hilbert-type multiple integral inequality with quasi-homogeneous kernel are discussed, several equivalence conditions for optimal matching are obtained, and the formula for the expression of the best constant factor of the inequality is obtained. Finally, their applications to the theory of singular integral operator are discussed.

Keywords Quasi-homogeneous kernel, Hilbert-type multiple integral inequality, The best constant factor, The optimal matching parameter, Equivalence condition, Bounded operator, Operator norm

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