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Sobolev Theorem for Potentials on Carleson Curves in Variable Lebesgue Spaces

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Let $\Gamma = \{t \in \mathbb{C} : t = t(s),\ 0 \le s \le \ell\}$ be a simple rectifiable curve with arc-length measure ν. Let p be a measurable function on Γ such that $p : \Gamma \to (1, \infty)$.

Assume that p satisfies the conditions

$$1 < p_- := \operatorname*{ess\,inf}_{t\in\Gamma} p(t) \le \operatorname*{ess\,sup}_{t\in\Gamma} p(t) =: p_+ < \infty, \tag{1}$$

$$|p(t) - p(\tau)| \le \frac{A}{\ln \frac{1}{|t-\tau|}}, \quad t \in \Gamma, \quad \tau \in \Gamma, \qquad |t - \tau| \le \frac{1}{2}\,. \tag{2}$$

The generalized Lebesgue space with variable exponent is defined via the modular

$$\rho_p\,(f) := \int_\Gamma |f(t)|^{p(t)}\, d\nu$$

by the norm

$$\|f\|_{p(\cdot)} = \inf \quad \lambda > 0 : \rho \quad \frac{f}{\lambda} \quad \le 1 \quad .$$

By $L^{p(\cdot)}_w$ we denote the weighted Banach space of all measurable functions $f : \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\|f\|_{p(\cdot),w} := \|wf\|_{p(\cdot)} < \infty.$$

By definition, Γ is a Carleson curve (or a regular curve) if there exists a constant $c > 0$ not depending on t and r such that

$$\nu(\Gamma \cap B(t, r)) \le cr$$

for all the balls $B(t, r)$, $t \in \Gamma$.

We consider – along with Carleson curves – the potential type operator

$$I^{\alpha(\cdot)} f(t) = \int_\Gamma \frac{f(\tau)\, d\nu(\tau)}{|t - \tau|^{1-\alpha(\tau)}}\,. \tag{3}$$

When the order α is a constant, the following result is known [1].

Theorem A. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $1 < p < \frac{1}{\alpha}$, and let $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \alpha$. Then the operator I^α is bounded from L^p to L^q if and only if Γ is a Carleson curve.*

On the other hand, in the Euclidean space R^n an analogue of the well-known Hardy–Littlewood–Stein–Weiss theorem in $L^{p(\cdot)}$ spaces looks as

Theorem B ([2]). *Let Ω be a bounded domain in R^n and $x_0 \in \overline{\Omega}$, let p satisfy the conditions* (1) *and* (2)*, where instead of t we mean $x \in \Omega$.*

Assume that

$$\inf \alpha(x) > 0 \quad \textit{and} \quad \sup_{x\in\Omega} \alpha(x)p(x) < n,$$

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and

$$|\alpha(x)-\alpha(y)| \le \frac{A}{\ln \frac{1}{|x-y|}} \quad \text{for all} \quad x,y \in \overline{\Omega} \quad \text{with} \quad |x-y| < \frac{1}{2},$$

A does not depend on x and y.

Then the operator

$$I^{\alpha(\cdot)} f(x) = \int\limits_{R^n} \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}}\, dy, \quad 0 < \alpha < n,$$

acts boundedly from $L^p_{|x-x_0|^\gamma}$ onto $L^1_{|x-x_0|^\mu}$ if

$$\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha(x)}{n},$$

$$\alpha(x_0)p(x_0) - n < \gamma < n[p(x_0)-1]$$

and

$$\mu = \frac{q(x_0)}{p(x_0)}\,\gamma.$$

The following theorems are valid.

Theorem 1. *Let*

i) *Γ be a simple Carleson curve of finite length;*

ii) *p satisfy the conditions* (1)–(2)*;*

iii) *w be a power weight $w(t) = |t-t_0|^{\beta(t)}$, where $t_0 \in \Gamma$ and $\beta(t)$ is a real valued function on Γ satisfying the condition* (2)*;*

iv) *the order $\alpha(t)$ satisfy the condition* (2) *and the assumptions*

$$0 < \inf_{t\in\Gamma} \alpha(t) \le \sup_{t\in\Gamma} \alpha(t) < 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \sup_{t\in\Gamma} \alpha(t)p(t) < 1. \tag{4}$$

Then the operator $I^{\alpha(\cdot)}$ is bounded from the space $L^{p(\cdot)}_w(\Gamma)$ into the space $L^{q(\cdot)}_w(\Gamma)$ with $\frac{1}{q(t)} = \frac{1}{p(t)} - \alpha(t)$ if

$$-\frac{1}{q(t_0)} < \beta(t_0) < \frac{1}{p'(t_0)}.$$

Theorem 2. *Let Γ be a simple Carleson curve. Let p satisfy the conditions* (1)–(2) *and let there exist a ball $B(0,R)$ such that $p(t) = \text{const}$ for $t \in \Gamma\backslash(\Gamma \cap B(0,R))$. Then for a constant α the operator I^α is bounded from the space $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Gamma)$ into the space $L^{q(\cdot)}(\Gamma)$, where $\frac{1}{q(t)} = \frac{1}{p(t)} - \alpha(t)$.*

References

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