

① 臨界型 Hardy 不等式の数学解析 (201) (1)

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90分 x 2

1 Intro. 基本事項

(1) 非臨界 Hardy 不等式 (L^2 型)

重径微分

$$\left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^2} dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla u \right|^2 dx \quad \left(\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 dx \right)$$

$$\forall u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \quad (\subset H^1(\mathbb{R}^N))$$

① 定数 $\left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2$ は最良 i.e

$$\inf_{\substack{u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^N) \\ u \neq 0}} \left(\frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 dx}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2} dx} \right) = \left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2$$

下限は達成されない $\Theta_H(u, \mathbb{R}^N)$

② $u_*(x) = |x|^{\frac{2-N}{2}}$: "virtual minimizer" i.e

$$-\Delta u_* = \left(\frac{N-2}{2}\right)^2 \frac{u_*}{|x|^2} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^N \setminus \{0\} \text{ の弱解}$$

(E-L 方程式の弱解)

L.D.L $u_* \notin H^1(\mathbb{R}^N)$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u_*|^2 dx = \infty$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{u_*^2}{|x|^2} dx = \infty$$

③ スケール変換 $u(x) \mapsto u_\lambda(x) = u(\lambda x) \quad (\lambda > 0)$ 下

不等式 (or Hardy 商) は不変

$$\Theta_H(u, \mathbb{R}^N) = \Theta_H(u_\lambda, \mathbb{R}^N)$$

(2) (3次元) 臨界 Hardy 不等式 (L^2 型)

(2)

$B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$: 単位円板

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_B \frac{w(x)^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx \leq \int_B \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla w \right|^2 dx \quad \left(\leq \int_B |\nabla w|^2 dx \right)$$

$$\forall w \in C_0^\infty(B) \subset H_0^1(B)$$

(3)

公式 $\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{x}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \right) = \frac{1}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2}$ 及び $\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{x}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \right) = \frac{2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^3}$

$$\int_B \frac{w(x)^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx = \int_B w(x)^2 \operatorname{div} \left(\frac{x}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \right) dx \quad (4.40)$$

$$= \left| -2 \int_B w \nabla w \cdot \frac{x}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx \right|$$

$$\stackrel{C-S}{\leq} 2 \left(\int_B \frac{w(x)^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_B \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla w \right|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} //$$

$C_H(B)$

① 定数 $1/4$ は最良で達成される。(証明中の C-S 不等式の

等号成立条件から得られる)

(J. Byeon-TF 2019 CCM

Ioku-Ishiwata 2015 IMRN

一般の $\Omega \subseteq B$ に対して

($\Omega = B$ のとき)

$$C_H(\Omega) := \inf_{\substack{u \in H_0^1(\Omega) \\ u \neq 0}} \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx}{\int_\Omega \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx}$$

の値は $\Omega \subset B$ に依る

(Ω の境界が滑らか)

$$0 \in \Omega \text{ (特異点)} \Rightarrow C_H(\Omega) = 1/4$$



(Byeon-TF '19)

$$C_H(\Omega) = 1/4 \Rightarrow C_H(\Omega) \text{ は達成される}$$

(4) の (注) に従う

(2) $w_*(x) = \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{1/2}$: "virtual minimizer"

(3)

i.e. E-L 方程式

$$-\Delta w_* = \frac{1}{4} \frac{w_*(x)}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \quad (x \in B(0,1) \text{ の } \overline{B} \text{ 上 } w_* \in H^1(B))$$

L.D.L. $\int_B |\nabla w_*|^2 dx = 0$

(3) 非線形 スケール 変換 の 不変性

$$w_\lambda(y) := w(x) \quad y = |x|^\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} \quad (x \in \Omega) \quad \lambda > 0$$

$$\Omega_\lambda := \left\{ y = |x|^\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} : x \in \Omega \right\}$$

極座標表示で $y = s\omega$, $s = |y|$ とおくと $s = r^\lambda$

$(\Omega = B \text{ のとき})$ $x = r\omega$, $r = |x|$ $w_\lambda(s, \omega) = w(r, \omega)$

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w_\lambda}{\partial s}(s, \omega) \right|^2 s ds = \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right|^2 \left(\frac{dr}{ds} \right)^2 \cdot s ds = \left(\frac{ds}{dr} \right) dr$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right|^2 \left(\frac{dr}{ds} \right) s dr = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right|^2 r dr$$

$\frac{1}{\lambda} s^{\lambda+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\lambda+1}$

よって両辺に $\int_{S^1} (\dots) dS_\omega$ と $\int_B \left| \frac{y}{|y|} \cdot \nabla w_\lambda(y) \right|^2 dy = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_B \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla w(x) \right|^2 dx$

同様に

$$\int_0^1 \frac{w_\lambda^2(s, \omega)}{s^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{s}\right)^2} s ds = \int_0^1 \frac{w^2(r, \omega)}{\left(s \log \frac{1}{r}\right)^2} \left(\frac{ds}{dr} \right) dr$$

$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{1}{r^{2\lambda}}$ $\frac{ds}{dr} = \lambda r^{\lambda-1}$

(注) $\Omega = B_R$ のとき

$$\Omega_\lambda = (B_R)_\lambda = B_{R^\lambda}$$

(半径 R^λ の $\mathbb{R}^n$ の円板)

$$= \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \frac{w^2(r, \omega)}{r \left(\log \frac{1}{r}\right)^2} dr$$

よって両辺に $\int_{S^1} (\dots) dS_\omega$ と

$$\int_B \frac{|w_\lambda(y)|^2}{|y|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_B \frac{|w(x)|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} dx \quad //$$

非線形 スター変換 についての補足

3-1

$$w_\lambda(y) = w(x)$$

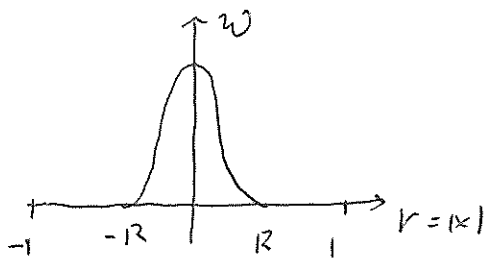
$$y = |x|^\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} \in \Omega_\lambda$$

$$= w\left(|y|^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{y}{|y|}\right)$$

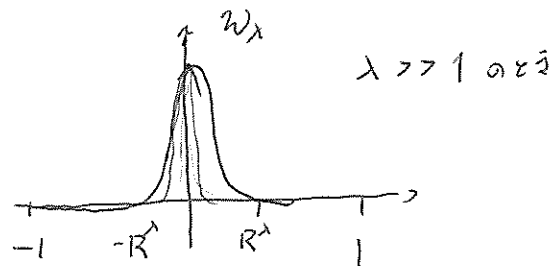
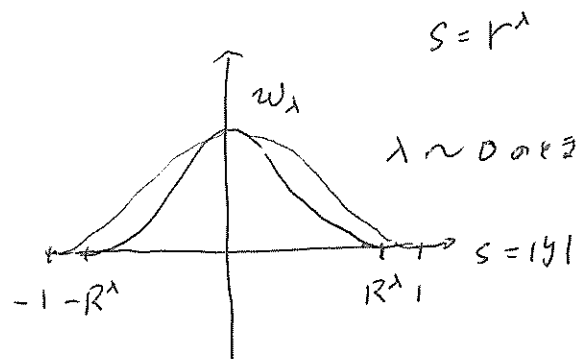
$$|y| = |x|^\lambda \Rightarrow |x| = |y|^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}$$

$$\frac{y}{|y|} = w = \frac{x}{|x|}$$

w の球対称性から $w_\lambda \in$ 球対称 $w_\lambda(s) = w(r) = w(s^{\frac{1}{\lambda}})$



$$0 < R < 1$$



w_λ ($\lambda \sim 0$) は $w \in$ “引き伸ばされた”

7007711V 拡張

w_λ ($\lambda \gg 1$) は $w \in$ “縮めた”

$$\Theta(w, \Omega) = \frac{\int_\Omega |\nabla w|^2 dx}{\int_\Omega \frac{w^2}{|x|^2 (\partial_j \frac{1}{|x|})^2} dx} = \Theta_R(w, \Omega) + \Theta_S(w, \Omega)$$

$$\int_\Omega \frac{w^2}{|x|^2 (\partial_j \frac{1}{|x|})^2} dx$$

$$|\nabla w|^2 = \left| \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} \right|^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w|^2$$

$$\Theta_R(w, \Omega) = \frac{\int_\Omega \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla w \right|^2 dx}{\int_\Omega \frac{w^2}{|x|^2 (\partial_j \frac{1}{|x|})^2} dx}$$

$$\Theta_S(w, \Omega) = \frac{\int_\Omega \frac{1}{|x|^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w|^2 dx}{\int_\Omega \frac{w^2}{|x|^2 (\partial_j \frac{1}{|x|})^2} dx}$$

$\varepsilon \ll 1$

導不変性

$$\Theta(w_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \Theta_R(w_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) + \Theta_S(w_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \Theta_R(w, \Omega) + \lambda^2 \Theta_S(w, \Omega)$$

$$\int_{\Omega_\lambda} \frac{1}{|y|^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w_\lambda|^2 dy$$

$$w_\lambda(s, \omega) = w(r, \omega)$$

$$= \int_{S^1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{s^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w_\lambda(s, \omega)|^2 s \underbrace{ds}_{\frac{ds}{dr} dr} dS_\omega$$

$$s = r^\lambda$$

$$\frac{ds}{dr} = \lambda r^{\lambda-1} = \frac{\lambda s}{r}$$

$$= \int_{S^1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{s^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w(r, \omega)|^2 s \cdot \frac{\lambda s}{r} dr dS_\omega$$

$$= \lambda \int_{S^1} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{r} |\nabla_{S^1} w(r, \omega)|^2 dr dS_\omega = \lambda \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{|x|^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w|^2 dx$$

$$\left(\nabla = w \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla_{S^1}, \quad w \perp \nabla_{S^1} \equiv 0 \right)$$

$$\therefore \int_{\Omega_\lambda} \frac{1}{|y|^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w_\lambda|^2 dy = \lambda \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{|x|^2} |\nabla_{S^1} w|^2 dx$$

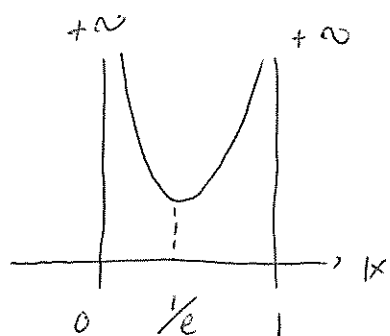
$$\Theta_R(w_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \Theta_R(w, \Omega)$$

) on $\mathbb{R}^{2N-1} \times \mathbb{S}^1$

$$\Theta_S(w_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \lambda^2 \Theta_S(w, \Omega)$$

(注) $\Omega = B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ のとき 重み関数 $x \mapsto w(x) = \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^2}$ は (4)

原点 $\in$ 境界 ∂B の特異 (非有界)



• $|x|$ に 関して 単調 2.5..

← 対称化の議論の適用の難

$|x| \sim 0$ のとき

$|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^2 \gg |x|^2$ $\therefore$ 原点 近くの 特異性を 弱める

$$w(x) < \frac{1}{|x|^2}$$

$|x| \sim 1$ のとき

$$\log(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots < t \quad \forall t$$

$$|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^2 = |x|^2 (\log(1 + (\frac{1}{|x|} - 1)))^2$$

$$< |x|^2 (\frac{1}{|x|} - 1)^2 = (1 - |x|)^2$$

$\therefore |x| \sim 1$ のとき

$$w(x) > \frac{1}{(1 - |x|)^2}$$

境界 近辺の特異性の $\frac{1}{|x|}$ が 強い

(3) 当临界·临界 Hardy 不等式 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 变换

(5)

(Sano - TIF 2017 CVIPPIE)

$$\begin{cases} U = U(x) = U(r) & r = |x| & U \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \\ W = W(y) = W(s) & s = |y| & W \in C_0^\infty(B) \end{cases} \quad B \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ 单位圆板}$$

球对称

左辺 $\in$ 右辺 $\mathbb{R}^N$ 定義
or 右辺 $\in$ 左辺 $\mathbb{R}^2$

变数变换

$$U(r) = W(s)$$

$$U_*(r) = \left[r^{\frac{2-N}{2}} = \left(\log \frac{1}{s} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] W_*(s)$$

r	0	...	∞
s	0	...	1

virtual minimizer 同 $\pm \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$r^{2-N} = \left(\log \frac{1}{s} \right) \quad \therefore (2-N) r^{1-N} \frac{dr}{ds} = -\frac{1}{s}$$

基本解同 $\pm \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$

$$\therefore \frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{r^{N-1}}{N-2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right)$$

(A)

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla U|^2 dx = \omega_{N-1} \int_0^\infty |U'(r)|^2 r^{N-1} dr$$

$$= \omega_{N-1} \int_0^1 |W'(s)|^2 \left(\frac{ds}{dr} \right)^2 r^{N-1} \left(\frac{dr}{ds} \right) ds$$

$\frac{ds}{dr} = \frac{(N-2)}{r^{N-1}} s$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{2\pi} 2\pi \int_0^1 |W'(s)|^2 (N-2) s ds$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{2\pi} (N-2) \int_B |\nabla W|^2 dy$$

$$(13) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^2} dx = \omega_{N-1} \int_0^\infty \frac{|u(r)|^2}{r^2} r^{N-1} dr$$

(6)

$$= \omega_{N-1} \int_0^1 \frac{|w(s)|^2}{r^2} r^{N-1} \left(\frac{dr}{ds} \right) ds$$

" $\frac{r^{N-1}}{N-2} \left(\frac{1}{s} \right)$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{N-2} \int_0^1 |w(s)|^2 \left(\frac{r^{2N-4}}{s} \right) ds = \left(\log \frac{1}{s} \right)^{-2}$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{N-2} \right) 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{|w(s)|^2}{s^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{s} \right)^2} s ds$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{N-2} \right) \int_B \frac{|w(y)|^2}{|y|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|} \right)^2} dy$$

$$\therefore (A) = \frac{(N-2)^2}{4} \times (13)$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |\nabla u|^2 dx - \frac{(N-2)^2}{4} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{\omega_{N-1}}{2\pi} (N-2) \left\{ \int_B |\nabla w|^2 dy - \frac{1}{4} \int_B \frac{|w(s)|^2}{|y|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|} \right)^2} dy \right\}$$

($\mathbb{R}^N$ での 有界 Hardy 差) = (定数) $\times$ ($B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ での 有界 Hardy 差)

(4) ステール変換との関係

(17)

$$u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^N) \quad \text{球対称のとき}$$

$$w \in C_0^\infty(B)$$

$$u \longmapsto u_\mu(r) = u(\mu r) \quad r = |x|, x \in \mathbb{R}^N$$

$$w \longmapsto w_\lambda(s) = w(s^\lambda) \quad s = |y|, y \in B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

ここで

$$\begin{cases} w(\boxed{s}) = u(\boxed{r}) \\ \log \frac{1}{\boxed{s}} = \boxed{r}^{2-N} \end{cases} \quad \text{a.t.d.} \quad (*)$$

$$\log \frac{1}{\boxed{s}} = \boxed{r}^{2-N} \quad \text{a.t.d.} \quad w(\boxed{s}) = u(\boxed{r})$$

$$\log \left(\frac{1}{\boxed{s^\lambda}} \right) = \lambda \log \frac{1}{s} \stackrel{(*)}{=} \lambda r^{2-N} = \left(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2-N}} r \right)^{2-N}$$

$$\therefore \lambda w(s^\lambda) = u \left(\lambda^{\frac{1}{2-N}} r \right)$$

(*)より

$$\mu = \lambda^{\frac{1}{2-N}} \quad \text{と} \quad \lambda_1 < \infty \quad w_\lambda(s) = u_\mu(r)$$

変換 (*) は ステール変換と保存される

2. 有界領域上の平均ゼロ関数に対する Hardy 不等式

(1) Chabrowski-Peral-Ruf (CCM, 2010)

$0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ $N \geq 3$ 滑らかな有界領域

常臨界 Hardy 最良定数

$$H(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx : u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2} dx = 1 \right\}$$
$$= \left(\frac{N-2}{2} \right)^2$$

$$N(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 dx : u \in H^1(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2} dx = 1 \right\}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{u}{|x|^2} dx = 0$$

$L^2(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^2})$ で $u \perp$ 定数関数

② Chabrowski-Peral-Ruf の主結果

① $0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $N \geq 3 \Rightarrow N(\Omega) > 0$

② 常に $N(\Omega) \leq H(\Omega) = \left(\frac{N-2}{2} \right)^2$

且 $N(\Omega) < H(\Omega) \Rightarrow N(\Omega)$ は達成される

③ $B \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ 単位球 ならば $N(B) < \left(\frac{N-2}{2} \right)^2 \Leftarrow N \geq 7$
(十分条件)

④ $N(\mathbb{R}^N) = H(\mathbb{R}^N) = \left(\frac{N-2}{2} \right)^2$

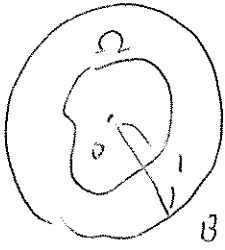
$N(B)$ は $N \geq 7$ で達成される

(注) $B_{\text{Jeon-Ti}}$

$3 \leq N \leq 6$ で $N(B)$ は達成されない

(2) Sano-TF (J. Geom. Anal. 2024)

$$0 \in \Omega \subset B \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \quad R_\Omega := \sup_{x \in \Omega} |x| < 1 \text{ 且 } \vec{e}$$



$$H_R(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx : u \in H_0^1(\Omega), \int_\Omega \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^2} dx = 1 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \quad (0 \in \Omega \text{ 且 } \vec{e} \text{ 固定, 且 } \Omega \text{ 固定})$$

$$N_R(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 dx : u \in H^1(\Omega), \int_\Omega \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^2} dx = 1 \right. \\ \left. \int_\Omega \frac{u}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^2} dx = 0 \right\}$$

2. 2. 3

$$(1) R = R_\Omega \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow N_R(\Omega) > 0$$

$$(2) N_R(\Omega) \leq H_R(\Omega) \quad \text{且} \quad N_R(\Omega) < H_R(\Omega) \Rightarrow N_R(\Omega) \text{ 严格成立}$$

$$(3) \Omega = B_R: \text{半径 } R \text{ 的圆板} \Rightarrow N_R(B_R) < C \log \left(\frac{1}{R} \right)$$

$$\text{特に } R < 1, R \text{ 对 } 1 \text{ 十分近} \Rightarrow N_R(B_R) < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(\text{よって } N_R(B_R) \text{ 严格成立})$$

(3) Byeon - Jeon - TF (submitted)

重2, 付2 (岩田昌博) Hardy 不等式

 $0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $N \geq 3$ 滑らかな有界領域, $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) := \overline{\{u \in C^\infty(\Omega) : \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty\}}^{\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}}$$

$$H_{0, \alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) := \overline{\{u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) : \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty\}}^{\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}}$$

すなわち

$$\|u\|_{\alpha, \beta}^2 = \int_{\Omega} \left(|\nabla u|^2 |x|^{2\beta} + \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha}} \right) dx$$

$$H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 |x|^{2\beta} dx : u \in H_{0, \alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha}} dx = 1 \right\}$$

$$N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 |x|^{2\beta} dx : u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha}} dx = 1, \int_{\Omega} \frac{u}{|x|^{\alpha}} dx = 0 \right\}$$

$$H_{1,0}(\Omega) = H(\Omega)$$

$$N_{1,0}(\Omega) = N(\Omega)$$

) Chabrowski-Peral-Ruf の
考察したEの $u \perp \text{定数}$ in $L^2(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^{2\alpha}})$

(以下、岩田昌博の解答)

$$(1) \quad N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 \iff \alpha + \beta \leq 1 \text{ かつ } (\alpha, \beta) \neq \left(\frac{N}{2}, 1 - \frac{N}{2}\right)$$

$$(2) \quad H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 \iff$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta < 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta < 1 + \frac{N}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \text{ は 達成 されない}$$

 $N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ - 最小元 u は $u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \cap C^2(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$ を

次の E-L 方程式 へ満足

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div}(|x|^{2\beta} \nabla u) = N_{\alpha,\beta}(\Omega) \frac{u}{|x|^{2\alpha}} + \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega \end{cases}$$

したがって $\alpha < N/2 \Rightarrow u = 0$ (Lagrange 乗数)

(注) $\alpha < N/2$ ならば $1 \in \tilde{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$

(3) $\alpha + \beta \leq 1$
 $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \leq 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta \geq 1 + \frac{N}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha,\beta}(\Omega) \text{ は達成されない}$

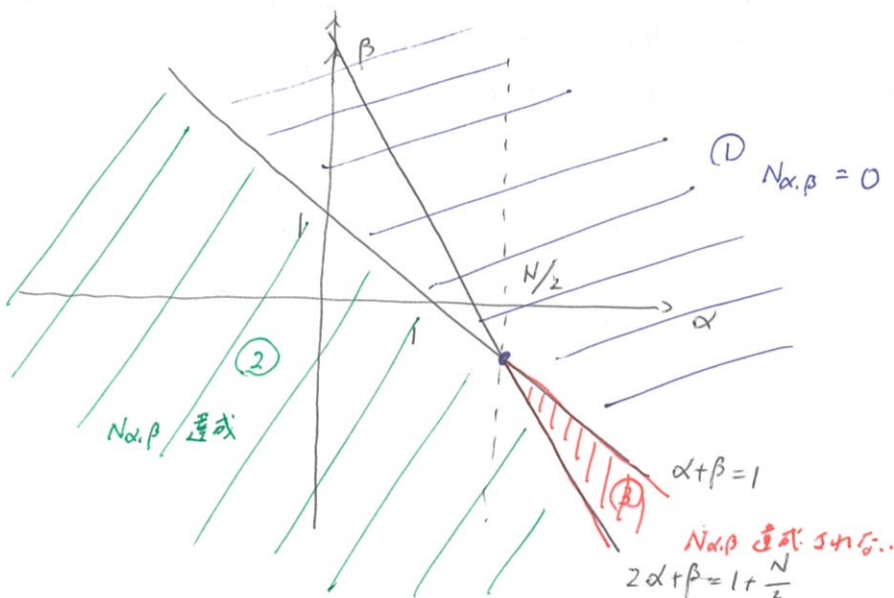
(4) $\alpha \leq N/2 \Rightarrow N_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) \leq H_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) = \left(\frac{N-2\alpha}{2}\right)^2$

且 $N_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) < H_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) \Rightarrow N_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) \text{ は達成されない}$

(5) $N_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ は達成されない} \Leftrightarrow \alpha \leq \frac{N}{2} - \sqrt{N-1}$

(注) 特に $\alpha = 1$ ならば $1 \leq \frac{N}{2} - \sqrt{N-1} \Leftrightarrow N \geq 4 + 2\sqrt{2} \doteq 6.82$

$\therefore N_{1,0}(\mathbb{R}^N) \text{ は達成されない} \Leftrightarrow N \geq 7$



② 2次元重なり円環 Hardy 不等式は?

(12)

$$0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{B} \quad R_\Omega = \sup_{x \in \Omega} |x| < 1 \quad \text{仮定} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) := \overline{\{u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) : \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty\}}^{\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) := \overline{\{u \in C^\infty(\Omega) : \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty\}}^{\|\cdot\|_{\alpha, \beta}}$$



$$\Gamma = \Gamma' \subset \quad \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta}^2 = \int_\Omega |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx + \int_\Omega \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx$$

(注)

$u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ の意味

定義

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$u \in L^2\left(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}}\right), \quad \exists \phi_j \in C_0^\infty(\Omega), \quad \|\phi_j\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty \quad \text{s.t.}$$

$$\exists \vec{v} \in L^2(\Omega, \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta}) \quad \text{弱極限関数}$$

$$\int_\Omega \frac{|u - \phi_j|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \rightarrow 0 \quad (j \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\int_\Omega |\vec{v} - \nabla \phi_j|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx \rightarrow 0 \quad (j \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\vec{v} \in \nabla u \text{ と記す } (L^2(\Omega, \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta}) - \text{強微分})$$

$$\text{実は } \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^1_{loc}(\Omega) \quad (\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

がわかる

$\vec{v}$ は u の超関数微分 $\hat{\nabla} u$ と一致

(13)

$$H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |Du|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\beta} dx : u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} dx = 1 \right\}$$

$$N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |Du|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\beta} dx : u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) : \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} dx = 1, \int_{\Omega} \frac{u}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} dx = 0 \right\}$$

(注) $\frac{1}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} \in L^1(\Omega) \iff \alpha > \frac{1}{2}$

3. 結果 (Bjeon - Sano - TF 導論中)

Thm 1 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$, $H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の正値性)

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 & \iff \alpha + \beta \geq 1 \text{ かつ } (\alpha, \beta) \neq (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \\ H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 & \iff \end{aligned}$$

Thm 2 ($H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成可能性)

$$\alpha + \beta > 1 \Rightarrow H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \text{ は達成される}$$

Thm 3 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成可能性)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \geq 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta \geq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \text{ は達成される}$$

Thm 4 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成不可能性)

$$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \geq 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta \leq \frac{3}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \text{ は達成されない}$$

Thm 5 ($\alpha + \beta = 1$ のとき)

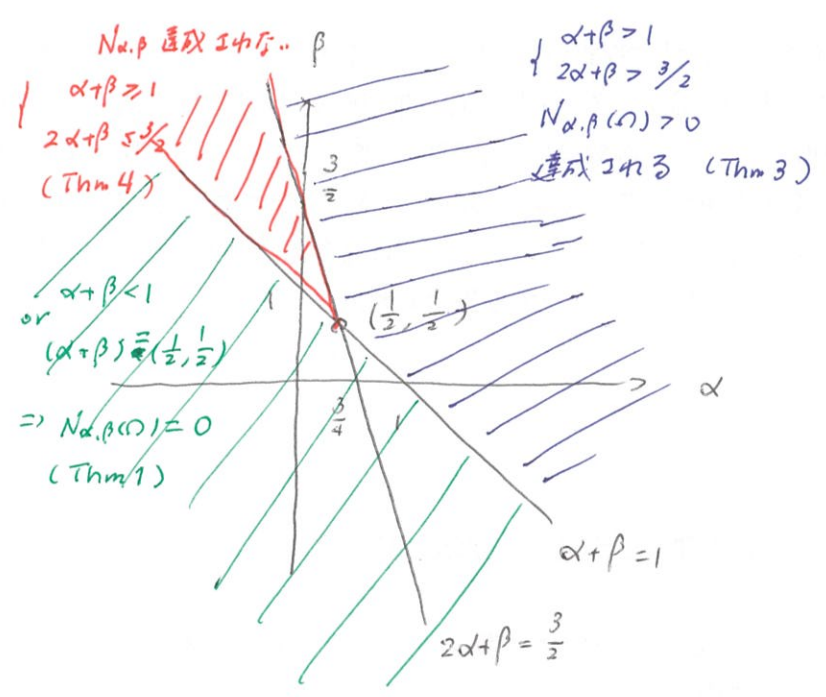
$$\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) \leq H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) = \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

$\exists \subset N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) < H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega)$ は達成される

Thm 6 ($N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R)$ の達成可能性)

$$R \in (0, 1) \quad \exists \subset \alpha > 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \left(\log \frac{1}{R}\right)^2}$$

$\Rightarrow N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R)$ は達成される



Thm 3 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成可能性) の証明

$\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta > 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta > 3/2 \end{cases}$ のとき $N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ - 最小化元 $u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{(2)}(\Omega)$ は $u \in C^2(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$ である $E-L$ 方程式の解

$$\begin{cases} -\operatorname{div} \left(\left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\beta} \nabla u \right) = N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \frac{u}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} + \frac{\nabla u}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} & \text{in } \Omega \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0 & \text{on } \partial \Omega \end{cases}$$

$\mu \in \mathbb{R}$: Lagrange 乗数 $\exists \mu$ $\alpha > 1/2$ (このとき $1 \in L^1(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}})$ に注意)
 $\alpha > 1/2$ は $\mu = 0$

(1) 基本不等式

$$0 < \Omega \subset \mathbb{B} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\alpha < \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \leq \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla u \right|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx$$

$$\forall u \in H_{0,\alpha,1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega)$$

(1)

公式 $\operatorname{div} \left(\frac{x}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha-1}} \right) = \frac{2\alpha-1}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}}$ と発散定理から //

さらに $H_{\alpha,1-\alpha}(\Omega) = \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$, 達成可能. と示せる.

(2) スケール則

$$\lambda > 0 \quad u \in \mathcal{H}_{0,\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \quad (\text{of 5.4}) \quad (\subset \mathcal{H}_{0,\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\mathbb{B}))$$

非線形スケール変換 $u_{\lambda}(y) = u(x)$, $y \in \Omega_{\lambda} := \{ |x|^{\lambda} \cdot \frac{x}{|x|} : x \in \Omega \}$

の下で

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_{\lambda}} \left| \frac{y}{|y|} \cdot \nabla u_{\lambda}(y) \right|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^{2\beta} dy &= \lambda^{2\beta-1} \int_{\Omega} \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla u(x) \right|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx \\ \int_{\Omega_{\lambda}} \frac{|u_{\lambda}(y)|^2}{|y|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dy &= \lambda^{1-2\alpha} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \\ \int_{\Omega_{\lambda}} \frac{1}{|y|^2} |\nabla_s u_{\lambda}(y)|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^{2\beta} dy &= \lambda^{2\beta+1} \int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{|x|^2} |\nabla_s u(x)|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$(\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$u \in \mathcal{H}_{0,\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$$

二つの

$$\nabla = w \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \nabla_s.$$

$$x = r\omega = r \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$r = |x|$$

$$|\nabla u|^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} |\nabla_s u|^2 \quad \text{注意して}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla$$

重積分

$$\Theta(u_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \frac{\int_{\Omega_\lambda} |\nabla u_\lambda|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^{2\beta} dy}{\int_{\Omega_\lambda} \frac{|u_\lambda(y)|^2}{|y|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|y|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dy}$$

$$= \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \frac{\int_0 \left| \frac{x}{|x|} \cdot \nabla u \right|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx}{\int_0 \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx} + \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta)} \frac{\int_0 \frac{1}{|x|^{2\beta}} |\nabla_s u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx}{\int_0 \frac{|u(x)|^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx}$$

$$\text{とすると} \quad = \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \Theta_R(u, \Omega) + \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta)} \Theta_S(u, \Omega)$$

• u : 球対称 のとき $\nabla_s u \equiv 0$ となる

$$\Theta(u_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) = \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \Theta(u, \Omega)$$

• 一般に $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ のとき

$$\Theta(u_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) \leq \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \Theta(u, \Omega)$$

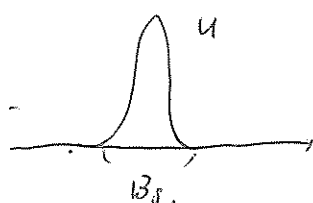
$$\begin{aligned} 2(\alpha+\beta-1) &< 2(\alpha+\beta) \\ \therefore \lambda \in (0, 1) \\ 2(\alpha+\beta-1) \log \lambda &> 2(\alpha+\beta) \log \lambda \\ \therefore \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} &> \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

成立

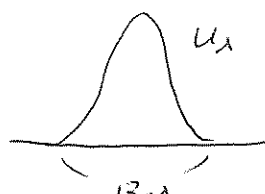
(注)

$$\Omega = B_R \quad (R \in (0, 1)) \text{ のとき } \Omega_\lambda = (B_R)_\lambda = B_{R\lambda}$$

$$u \in Y_{0,\alpha,\beta}(\Omega), \text{ supp } u = B_{R_0} \text{ のとき } \text{supp } u_\lambda = (\text{supp } u)_\lambda = B_{R_0\lambda} \text{ かつ}$$



$\lambda \rightarrow 0$
→



$\lambda \rightarrow 0$ のとき 広がり
集積

② Thm 2 $H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成可能性について

(17)

$\{u_n\} \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$: 最小化列 for $H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$

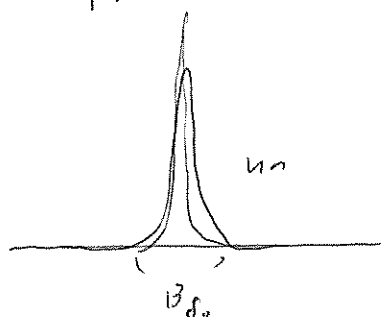
$$\Theta(u_n, \Omega) = \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_n|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx}{\int_{\Omega} \frac{u_n^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$$

今, $0 \in \Omega \subset \mathbb{B}$ 重正関数の特異点の原点付近

$\{u_n\}$ は $\Theta(u_n, \Omega)$ の最小化列 $\rightarrow$ 原点に集中

u_n のスケーリング変換 $\{(u_n)_\lambda\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ は

$$\text{supp}(u_n)_\lambda = (\text{supp } u_n)_\lambda \quad \text{if } \lambda \rightarrow 0 \text{ で } \tilde{u}_n \text{ なる}$$



$$(B_{\delta_0})_\lambda = B_{\delta_0 \lambda} (\simeq B_1, \lambda \simeq 0 \text{ 付近})$$

もし $0 < \lambda < 1$
 $\alpha + \beta - 1 > 0$ のとき

$$\Theta((u_n)_\lambda, \Omega_\lambda) \leq \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \Theta(u_n, \Omega) < \Theta(u_n, \Omega)$$

$\therefore \exists \lambda > 0$ $\{(u_n)_\lambda\} \in H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ - 最小化列
 に収束する

$0 < \lambda < 1$
 $\alpha + \beta - 1 > 0$

② $\alpha + \beta - 1 > 0 \Rightarrow$ 最小化列の集中現象による Γ -バリエーションの損失を補償できる

Thm 2 $\alpha + \beta > 1 \Rightarrow H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ は達成される //

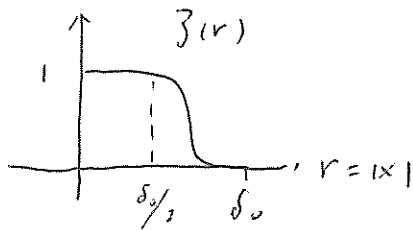
スケーリング則 $\Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha + \beta = 1}$ (critical line の場合)

① Thm 1 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の正値性) の証明のステップ

$$\left[N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 \stackrel{\text{必要}}{\iff} \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta \geq 1 \\ (\alpha, \beta) \neq (1/2, 1/2) \end{cases} \right]$$

① $\alpha + \beta < 1 \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = 0$

② $0 \in \Omega \quad \exists \delta_0 \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } B_{\delta_0} \subset \subset \Omega \text{ となる.}$



$$\phi(|x|) = \begin{cases} \zeta(|x|) (C_1 r^{p_1} - C_2 r^{p_2}) & B_{\delta_0} \\ 0 & \Omega \setminus B_{\delta_0} \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore C_i = \frac{-1}{\int_0^{\delta_0} \frac{\zeta(r) r^{p_i}}{r (\log \frac{1}{r})^{2\alpha}} dr} \quad (i=1, 2) \quad \text{と } \lambda < \dots$$

この関数形式は
必要分.

適当な球対称関数
 ϕ を

$$(\Rightarrow \int_{B_{\delta_0}} \frac{\phi(x)}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 0)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\phi}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 0$$

2 項和は 0 になる

$$\phi_\lambda(y) = \phi(x) \quad (y = |x|^\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{|x|}, x \in B_{\delta_0}) \text{ かつ } N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \text{ は test}$$

$$\text{supp } \phi_\lambda \subset B_{\delta_0}^\lambda \subset B_{\delta_0} \subset \Omega \quad y \in (B_{\delta_0})_\lambda = B_{\delta_0}^\lambda \subset B_{\delta_0} \quad (\lambda > 1 \text{ のとき})$$

B_{δ_0} の外に 0 は含まれて

Ω 上の関数と思つ

$$\Theta(\phi_\lambda, \Omega) = \Theta(\phi_\lambda, (B_{\delta_0})_\lambda) = \lambda^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)} \Theta(\phi, B_{\delta_0}) \longrightarrow 0$$

$\leq$

ϕ : 球対称関数

$$N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$$

$$\lambda \rightarrow +\infty \quad 0$$

$$\alpha + \beta < 1$$

//

(注) $\int_0^R \frac{dr}{r^A (\log \frac{1}{r})^B} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_\varepsilon^R \frac{dr}{r^A (\log \frac{1}{r})^B} = \begin{cases} < \infty & (A < 1, \forall B \in \mathbb{R}) \\ < \infty & (A = 1, B > 1) \\ = \infty & (A = 1, B \leq 1) \\ = \infty & (A > 1, \forall B \in \mathbb{R}) \end{cases}$

$$(2) \quad (\alpha, \beta) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \Rightarrow N_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(\omega) = 0$$

(i)

$$\varepsilon > 0 \quad \text{に對し } \phi_\varepsilon(x) = \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-3\varepsilon} - C_0 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-2\varepsilon}$$

$$\left(C_0 \text{ 是 } \int_{\Omega} \frac{\phi_\varepsilon}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{\alpha}} dx = 0 \quad \varepsilon \text{ 正に對して定まる} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \phi_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{x}{|x|^2} \left(3\varepsilon \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-3\varepsilon-1} - C_0 2\varepsilon \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-2\varepsilon-1} \right) \\ |\nabla \phi_\varepsilon|^2 \leq C \frac{\varepsilon^2}{|x|^2} \left\{ \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-6\varepsilon-2} + \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-4\varepsilon-2} \right\} \\ \underline{\underline{\phi_\varepsilon^2 \leq C \left\{ \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-6\varepsilon} + \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-4\varepsilon} \right\}}}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{公式} \\ \int_{B_{\delta_0}} \frac{dx}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{1+A\varepsilon}} = \frac{2\pi}{A\varepsilon} \left(\log \frac{1}{\delta_0}\right)^{-A\varepsilon} = \frac{2\pi}{A\varepsilon} (1+o(1)) \\ A > 0 \end{array} \quad o(1) \rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

$\therefore \Theta(\phi_\varepsilon, \omega)$ の分母は 積分範囲端の ε に依る

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\phi_\varepsilon^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{\alpha}} dx \stackrel{(\alpha)}{\geq} \int_{B_{\delta_0}} \frac{\left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-6\varepsilon} - 2C_0 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-5\varepsilon} + C_0^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{-4\varepsilon}}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)} dx$$

(今, $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$)

$$\geq \frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{6} (1+o(1)) - \frac{2C_0}{5} (1+o(1)) + C_0^2 \frac{1}{4} (1+o(1)) \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{2}{5} C_0 + \frac{C_0^2}{4} + o(1) \right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\varepsilon} \left\{ \frac{1}{4} \left(C_0 - \frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{150} + o(1) \right\} > 0 \quad (\text{下から真に成る})$$

$-\frac{1}{\omega} \quad \Theta(\Phi_\varepsilon, \Omega)$ の分子

$\Omega \subset B_{1/2} \subset \subset B$ かつ $B_{1/2} \in \mathcal{H}^{2,3}(\mathbb{R}^3)$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\Phi_\varepsilon|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{(2p)^{1-\varepsilon}} dx \leq C \varepsilon^2 \left(\int_{B_{1/2}} \frac{\left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{-6\varepsilon-1}}{|x|^2} + \frac{\left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{-4\varepsilon-1}}{|x|^2} dx \right)$$

$$= C \varepsilon^2 \left(\frac{2\pi}{6\varepsilon} + \frac{2\pi}{4\varepsilon} + o(1) \right) = O(\varepsilon) \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\therefore \Theta(\Phi_\varepsilon, \Omega) \leq \frac{O(\varepsilon)}{\frac{C}{\varepsilon}} \leq C \varepsilon^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0) //$$

$\leq$

$N_{\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}}(\Omega)$

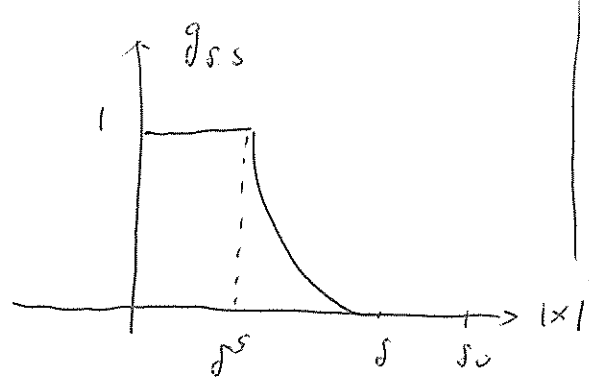
(3) $H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0 \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0$

(*) 対偶 $N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = 0$ のとき $N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = \frac{1}{2} \{ u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \mid$

$\log \log \frac{1}{|x|}$ cut-off 関数 z cut L^2 $H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ の関数は L^2

ゆえに $H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \ni \text{test} \Rightarrow H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = 0$ のとき $\bar{\Gamma} \neq \emptyset$

$\delta_0 > \delta > 0, \quad \delta \in (0, 1)$



$$g_{\delta, \delta}(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \leq |x| \leq \delta^\delta \\ \frac{1}{\log \delta} \left\{ \log \log \frac{1}{|x|} - \log \log \frac{1}{\delta} \right\} & \delta^\delta \leq |x| \leq \delta \\ 0 & |x| \geq \delta \cap \Omega \end{cases}$$

(1) ~ (4) ok $\Rightarrow$ Thm 1 ok

(4) $\alpha + \beta \geq 1$ かつ $(\alpha, \beta) \neq (1/2, 1/2) \Leftrightarrow H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) > 0$

証明略 //

(2) の補足

(21)

$$|\nabla g_{\delta, s}|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\log s}\right)^2 \frac{1}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \chi_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta^s}} \quad \text{に注意}$$

$\{u_n\} \subset H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) : N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) - \text{最小化列}$
 " 0 仮定

このとき $u_n \rightharpoonup u$ weakly in $H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$
 " 0

$u_n \rightarrow u \equiv 0$ strongly in $L^2(\Omega \setminus B_\delta, \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}})$

わかる

$$\underline{v_n := g_{\delta, s} u_n \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(B_\delta) \subset H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \text{ test.}}$$

$$|\nabla v_n|^2 \leq 2 |\nabla u_n|^2 \underbrace{g_{\delta, s}^2}_{\leq 1} + 2 |\nabla g_{\delta, s}|^2 u_n^2$$

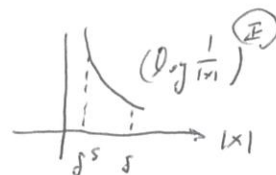
$$\therefore \int_\Omega |\nabla v_n|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx \leq 2 \int_\Omega |\nabla u_n|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx$$

$$+ \frac{2}{(\log s)^2} \int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta^s}} \frac{u_n^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2} \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx = \frac{\left(\log \frac{1}{\delta^s}\right)^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)}}{\left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}}$$

$$\leq 2 \underbrace{\int_\Omega |\nabla u_n|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\beta} dx}_{\text{" } N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) + o(1)} + \frac{2}{(\log s)^2} \underbrace{\left(\log \frac{1}{\delta^s}\right)^{2(\alpha+\beta-1)}}_{\text{" } \alpha+\beta-1 \geq 0} \underbrace{\int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta^s}} \frac{u_n^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx}_{\text{" } o(1)}$$

" $N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) + o(1)$

" $o(1)$



" $o(1)$
 " $o(1)$
 $\therefore u_n \rightarrow u$ in $L^2(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}})$
 strong

と $\delta \rightarrow 0$

$H_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = 0$ を示せる //

(3) Thm 3 ($N_{\alpha,\beta}$ の達成可能性) , Thm 4 ($N_{\alpha,\beta}$ の達成不可能性)

$\Rightarrow \epsilon > 1$ の critical line $\boxed{2\alpha + \beta = \frac{3}{2}}$

$\leadsto$ 平均作用素 $T_0: \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ の連続性 (有界性)

$$T_0(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{u(x)}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} dx \quad (\text{linear})$$

$N_{\alpha,\beta}(\Omega)$ の制約条件 ~ 1 $\{u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) : T_0(u) = 0\}$ の (弱) 閉性 の必要

Prop 1 (T_0 の連続性)

$2\alpha + \beta > \frac{3}{2}$ ならば $\alpha > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow T_0: \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ は線形連続汎関数 : $T_0 \in (\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega))^*$

($\because$)

$\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ のとき $\frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} \in L^1(\Omega)$ の簡単

$$\begin{aligned} |T_0(u)| &\leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} dx \leq \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq C \|u\|_{\alpha,\beta} \end{aligned}$$

$\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ のときは次の補題を用いる

Lem 1 $\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$ ならば $2\alpha + \beta > \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \exists C = C_{\alpha,\beta} > 0$ s.t

$\forall \delta \in (0,1)$ s.t $B_{\delta} \subset \Omega$ と $\forall u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ に対して

$$\int_{B_{\delta}} \frac{|u(x)|}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})}^{2\alpha} dx \leq C_{\alpha,\beta} \|u\|_{\alpha,\beta} \left(\log \frac{1}{\delta} \right)^{\frac{3}{2} - 2\alpha - \beta}$$

(*) (Lem)

(23)

$$\alpha \leq 1/2 \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} \in L^1(\Omega)$$

$$u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) \quad \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \text{if} \quad \underline{u(0) = 0} \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{1}{r} \in L^\infty$$

$$\text{so that} \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{1}{r} \in L^\infty \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^n \quad x = r\omega \quad \omega \in S^1 \quad r = |x|$$

$$|u(x)| = |u(r\omega)| = \left| \int_0^r \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (u(t\omega)) dt \right| \leq \left| \int_0^r \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}(t\omega) \right| dt \right|$$

$u(0)=0$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}(t\omega) \cdot \omega$

$$\leq \left(\int_0^r \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}(t\omega) \right|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2\beta} t dt \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_0^r \frac{dt}{t \left(\log \frac{1}{t} \right)^{2\beta}} \right)^{1/2}$$

$\beta > 1/2$ and finite $\left\{ \frac{1}{2\beta-1} \left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{1-2\beta} \right\}^{1/2}$

$$\leq C \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} \left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\frac{1-2\beta}{2}} \quad (\beta > 1/2 \text{ and } \infty)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^\delta \frac{|u(r\omega)|}{r \left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2\alpha}} dr \leq C \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} \int_0^\delta \frac{\left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{\frac{1-2\beta}{2}}}{r \left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2\alpha}} dr$$

$2\alpha + \beta - \frac{1}{2} > 1$ and finite value

$$\frac{1}{2\alpha + \beta - \frac{3}{2}} \left(\log \frac{1}{\delta} \right)^{-(2\alpha + \beta - \frac{3}{2})}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha \leq 1/2 \\ 2\alpha + \beta > 3/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \beta > 1/2 \quad \text{is clear.}$$

$$\text{so that} \quad \int_{S^1} (\dots) dS_\omega \quad \text{and}$$

$$|T_0(u)| \leq \int_{B_\delta} \frac{|u(x)|}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} dx \leq C \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} \left(\log \frac{1}{\delta} \right)^{-(2\alpha + \beta - \frac{3}{2})} //$$

Prop 1 の証明 続

$$\alpha \leq 1/2 \quad \text{かつ} \quad 2\alpha + \beta > 3/2 \quad \text{ならば} \quad (24)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = \underbrace{\int_{B_S}}_{\text{Lem 1 の 評価}} + \underbrace{\int_{\Omega \setminus B_S}}_{\text{ここは } \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} \in L^1(\Omega \setminus B_S)}$$

$$\therefore \exists C > 0 \quad |T_0(u)| \leq C \|u\|_{\alpha, \beta} //$$

② Thm 3 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成可能性) の証明 のステップ

仮定 $\alpha + \beta > 1 \Rightarrow$ 最小化列の原点 λ の集りに排除する
($\lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda$ かつ $\lambda_n \in \Omega$ ならば $\lambda \sim 0$ になる)

$2\alpha + \beta > 3/2 \Rightarrow$ 制約集合 $\{u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega) : T_0(u) = 0\}$ は
weakly closed

$\therefore N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ は達成される

③ Thm 4 ($N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の達成不可能性) の証明のステップ

補助線となる問題

$$\bar{N}_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) := \inf \left\{ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\beta} dx : u \in H_{\alpha, \beta}^{1,2}(\Omega), \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2\alpha}} dx = 1 \right\}$$

$\bar{N}_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \leq N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ は明らか (制約集合の拡大)

① $\bar{N}_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ は達成される

② $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta > 1 \\ 2\alpha + \beta \leq 3/2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) = \bar{N}_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega)$ の2段階を示す

$$\alpha \neq 1/2 \quad N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) < H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) \quad (= (\alpha - 1/2)^2)$$

$\Rightarrow N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega)$ は達成されない

☺

Prop 2 (L^2 項は臨界 Hardy 不等式 for $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega)$)

$\alpha \neq 1/2$... $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall \delta \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $B_\delta \subset \subset \Omega$

$\exists C(\varepsilon, \delta) > 0$ s.t.

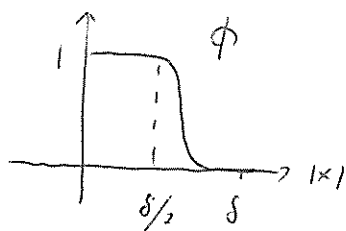
$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \leq \left(\frac{1}{H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega)} + \varepsilon \right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx$$

$$+ C \int_{\Omega \setminus B_{\delta/2}} |u|^2 dx \quad (u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega))$$

☺

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \geq \inf_{x \in \Omega} \left(\frac{1}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} \right) \int_{\Omega} |u|^2 dx \quad (*)$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega)$ に注意



$\phi \in C_0^\infty(\Omega)$, $\text{supp } \phi \subset B_\delta$, $\phi \equiv 1$ on $B_{\delta/2}$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq 1$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla(\phi u)|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx$$

$$\max_{x \in \Omega} \left\{ |x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^2 \right\}$$

$$\leq 2 \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx + 2 \|\nabla \phi\|_{L^\infty}^2 \int_{B_\delta \setminus B_{\delta/2}} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx < \infty$$

$\phi u \in \mathcal{H}_{0,\alpha,\beta}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ に $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上 Hardy 不等式 を適用

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx = \underbrace{\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\phi u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx}_{\text{Hardy 適用}} + \int_{\Omega} \frac{(1-\phi^2)|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{1}{H_{\alpha,1-\alpha}} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla(\phi u)|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)}}{\text{Young}} dx + \int_{\Omega} \frac{(1-\phi^2)|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \\ &\leq (1+H\varepsilon) |\nabla u|^2 \phi^2 + (1+\frac{1}{H\varepsilon}) |\nabla \phi|^2 u^2 \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{H} + \varepsilon\right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx$$

$$+ \underbrace{\left(\int_{\Omega} |u|^2 \left(\frac{(1-\phi^2)}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} + \left(\frac{1}{H} + \frac{1}{H^2\varepsilon}\right) |\nabla \phi|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} \right) dx \right)}_{\text{" } \Phi(x) \text{ "}}$$

$\Phi \equiv 0$ on $B_{\delta/2}$ に注意

$$\therefore \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2\alpha}} dx \leq \left(\frac{1}{H} + \varepsilon\right) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|}\right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx$$

$$+ \left(\max_{x \in \Omega \setminus B_{\delta/2}} \Phi(x)\right) \int_{\Omega \setminus B_{\delta/2}} |u|^2 dx \qquad \parallel \text{ (Prop 2)}$$

② $\alpha \geq 1/2$
 $N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) < H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) = (\alpha - 1/2)^2 \Rightarrow N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega)$ 達成しない (27)

の証明

⊙

$\{u_n\} \subset \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega) : N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 最小化列 s.t.}$

$$\begin{cases} \int_{\Omega} \frac{u_n^2}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 1, & \int_{\Omega} \frac{u_n}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 0 \\ \int_{\Omega} |\nabla u_n|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\beta} dx = N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(\Omega) + o(1) \end{cases}$$

$\therefore \exists$ 部分列, $\exists u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}$ s.t. $u_n \rightharpoonup u$ weakly in $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}$

$u_n \rightarrow u$ strong in

$L^2(\Omega \setminus B_\delta), L^2(\Omega \setminus B_\delta, \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx)$

仮定 $\alpha \geq 1/2$
 $\Rightarrow \alpha \geq 1/2$
 $\{N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha} < (\alpha - 1/2)^2\}$

$\therefore \exists \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} \in L^1(\Omega) \therefore T_0 : \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$u \mapsto T_0(u) = \int_{\Omega} \frac{u}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx$

連続線形汎関数

weak limit is

$\therefore T_0(u) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_0(u_n) = 0 \therefore T_0(u) = 0 \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{H}$

目標

$$\left| \int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 1 \right|$$

$\exists c > 0 \Rightarrow u \in N_{\alpha, \beta}(\Omega) - \text{最小化列}$

$(L^2(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}}))$ 中 u w.l.s.c. である $(\int_{\Omega} \frac{u^2}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx \leq 1 \text{ かつ } 0 <)$

Prop 2 (L^2 函符互關係 Hardy) 的

$$+ C(\varepsilon, \delta) \int_{\mathbb{D} \setminus B_{\delta/2}} u_n^2 dx$$

weak limit
" $g_2(1)$ ($u \geq 0$)

213 214

次に $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ と $1 \leq \frac{N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}}{H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}}$ となる仮定

∴ 弱極限 $u \neq 0$

(2) $\int_0 \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx < 1 \Rightarrow$ 矛盾 $\text{と } \bar{u} = 0$

(3)

$$0 < 1 - \int_0 \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = \int_0 \frac{u_n^2 - u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = |u_n - u|^2 + 2u(u_n - u)$$

$$= \int_0 \frac{|u_n - u|^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx + o_n(1) \quad \left(u_n \rightarrow u \text{ weakly in } L^2(\Omega, \frac{1}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}}) \right)$$

Prop 2 (L^2 norm in $\mathbb{R}^2$, Hardy) 適用

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}} + \varepsilon \right) \int_0 |u_n - u|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2(1-\alpha)} dx + C(\varepsilon, S) \underbrace{\int_0 |u_n - u|^2 dx}_{o_n(1)} + o_n(1)$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{H} + \varepsilon \right) \left(\underbrace{\int_0 |u_n|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2(1-\alpha)} dx}_{N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha} + o_n(1)} - \underbrace{\int_0 |u|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2(1-\alpha)} dx}_{(*)} + o_n(1) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{(*)}{\leq} \left(\frac{1}{H} + \varepsilon \right) \left(N - N \int_0 \frac{|u|^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx + o_n(1) \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} (*) \quad u \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}^{1,2}(\Omega), \quad T_0(u) = 0 \text{ なら} \\ N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha} \int_0 \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} \leq \int_0 |u|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2(1-\alpha)} \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore n \rightarrow \infty, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ と (7) 両辺 $\varepsilon \left(1 - \int_0 \frac{u^2}{|x|^{2\alpha} (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} \right) > 0$ と矛盾

$$1 \leq \frac{N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}}{H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}} \quad \text{これは矛盾}$$

//

① Thm 6 の証明

(30)

$R \in (0,1)$ given $\Omega = B_R$

$$N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R) < H_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R) = \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \quad \text{by Thm 5 (f)}$$

$N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R)$ is to be estimated

$$\phi(x) = \frac{x_1}{|x|} = \cos \theta \quad x = (x_1, x_2) = |x| \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ $N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R)$ is test

$$\cdot \quad T_0(\phi) = \int_{B_R} \frac{\phi(x)}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = 0 \quad \text{by (f)}$$

$$\cdot \quad \int_{B_R} \frac{\phi^2(x)}{|x|^2 (\log \frac{1}{|x|})^{2\alpha}} dx = \underbrace{\left(\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right)}_{\pi} \int_0^R \frac{dr}{r (\log \frac{1}{r})^{2\alpha}} = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha-1} \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^{1-2\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 1/2 \text{ and } \alpha \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\cdot \quad \int_{B_R} |\nabla \phi|^2 \left(\log \frac{1}{|x|} \right)^{2(1-\alpha)} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{r^2} \left(\log \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2(1-\alpha)} r dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2\alpha-3} \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^{3-2\alpha} \quad (\alpha > 3/2 \text{ and } \alpha \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\therefore N_{\alpha, 1-\alpha}(B_R) \leq \Theta(\phi, B_R) = \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2\alpha-3} \right) \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^{3-2\alpha}}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2\alpha-1} \right) \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^{1-2\alpha}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\alpha-1}{2\alpha-3} \right) \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^2 \left(< \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \text{ by (c)} \right)$$

α is not integer

∴ $\alpha > 3/2$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha > 1 + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \left(\log \frac{1}{R} \right)^2}$$

//