

Sharp Friedrichs and Poincaré inequalities for Sobolev spaces on finite interval

In [1] the constructive formulas were obtained for the sharp (i.e. the least possible) constants $A_{r,k}(x)$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, r-1\}$, $x \in (-1, 1)$ in the Friedrichs-Kolmogorov type inequalities

$$|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq A_{r,k}(x) \left(\int_{-1}^1 |f^{(r)}(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2}; \quad f \in C_0^\infty(-1, 1).$$

Theorem 1.

$$((r-k-1)!)^2 A_{r,k}^2(x) = \frac{(1-x^2)^{2r-2k-1}}{2^{2r-2k-1}(2r-2k-1)} - \sum_{n=r-k}^{r-1} (n+0.5) \left(\frac{D^{n-r+k}((x^2-1)^n)}{2^n n!} \right)^2; \quad D := \frac{d}{dx}.$$

From here applying classical variational principle one easily comes to the following assertion:

Corollary. For the first (i.e. the least) eigenvalue $\lambda_{1,r}$ of the boundary value problem:

$$(-D^2)^r y = \lambda y, \quad y^{(s)}(\pm 1) = 0, \quad s \in \{0, 1, \dots, r-1\},$$

the asymptotic relationship $\lambda_{1,r} = \sqrt{2} (2r)! (1 + O(1/r))$, $r \rightarrow \infty$, holds.

Note that this formula with the remainder term $O(1/\sqrt{r})$ was firstly obtained in [2] by investigating special determinants behavior.

Quite new seems the problem of finding the sharp constants $B_m(x)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, $x \in (-1, 1)$ in Poincaré type inequalities:

$$|f(x)| \leq B_m(x) \left(\int_{-1}^1 |f'(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2}; \quad f \in W_2^1, \quad \int_{-1}^1 f(t) t^j dt = 0, \quad j \in \{0, \dots, m\}.$$

Partially the answer is given by

$$\mathbf{Theorem 2.} \quad B_m^2(1) = B_m^2(-1) = 2B_m^2(0) = \frac{2}{(m+1)(m+3)}.$$

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References

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- [2] Böttcher A., Widom H. From Töplitz eigenvalues through Green's kernels to higher-order Wirtinger-Sobolev inequalities. *The extended field of operator theory*, 73–87, Oper. Theory Adv. Appl., Birkhäuser, Basel, 2007.