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广义 HEISENBERG-GREINER p -退化椭圆算子的 两类含权 Hardy 不等式

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摘要: 本文研究了广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子的 Hardy 不等式推广问题. 利用散度定理并选择恰当的向量场, 得到两类含权 Hardy 不等式. 结合逼近的方法, 给出了最佳常数的证明, 进一步推广了已有的结果.

关键词: 广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子; 含权 Hardy 不等式; 最佳常数

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Two Types of Weighted Hardy Inequalities for Generalized p -degenerate Subelliptic Heisenberg-Greiner Operators

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Abstract: In this paper, we present the improved versions of Hardy inequalities for the generalized p -degenerate subelliptic Heisenberg-Greiner operators. By employing divergence theorem and choosing suitable vector fields, we obtained two types of weighted Hardy inequalities. Furthermore, we show the proof of the best constants by combining with the approximation method. Our results extend the existing results.

Key words: generalized p -degenerate subelliptic Heisenberg-Greiner operators; weighted Hardy inequalities; best constants

近年来, 含权 Hardy 不等式的研究吸引了大量学者的关注^[1-2], 在齐次群上获得了一些改进后的 Hardy 不等式^[3-4]. 针对于广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子, 文献[5]利用 Picone 恒等式得到一类如下 Hardy 型不等式: 若 $u \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1} \setminus \{(0, 0)\})$, $1 < p < Q$, 则

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$$\left(\frac{Q-p}{p}\right)^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}} \left(\frac{|z|}{d}\right)^{p(2k-1)} \left(\frac{|u|}{d}\right)^p \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}} |\nabla_L u|^p \tag{1}$$

其中: $\nabla_L u, d$ 分别为 Heisenberg-Greiner 向量场关于 u 的梯度和拟距离; $Q=2n+2k$ 是齐次维数(下文详细介绍). 特别地, 当 $p=2, k=1$ 时, (1) 式即为文献[6]中结果. 文献[7]在有界集 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$ 且 $0 \notin \Omega$ 上得到了下列 Hardy 不等式: 若 $1 < p < +\infty$, 则对任意 $u \in D^{1,p}(\Omega)$, 有

$$\left(\frac{|Q-p|}{p}\right)^p \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d}\right)^{p(2k-1)} \left(\frac{|u|}{d}\right)^p d\xi \leq \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi \tag{2}$$

其中 $\xi=(x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$. 进一步, 如果 $0 \in \Omega$, 则(2)式中常数 $\left(\frac{|Q-p|}{p}\right)^p$ 最佳. 对于 Kohn Laplacian 算子, 文献[8]建立了带有余项的 Hardy 不等式: 若 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{H}^n, 0 \in \Omega, p \neq Q$, 则对于 $u \in D_0^{1,p}(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$, $R \geq R_0$ 存在 $M_0 > 0$, 使得 $\sup_{x \in \Omega} d(x) e^{\frac{1}{M_0}} = R_0 < \infty$, 有

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla_H u|^p dx \geq \left|\frac{Q-p}{p}\right|^p \int_{\Omega} \psi_p \frac{|u|^p}{d^p} dx + \frac{p-1}{2p} \left|\frac{Q-p}{p}\right|^{p-2} \int_{\Omega} \psi_p \frac{|u|^p}{d^p} \left(\ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)\right)^{-2} dx \tag{3}$$

而且当 $2 \leq p < Q$ 时, 可以得到

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} d(x) = R_0$$

本文使用类似于文献[9]中的方法, 利用散度定理, 引入一类性质恰当的向量场, 结合逼近的思想, 推广了(1),(2)和(3)式, 得到了广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子的两类含权 Hardy 不等式, 进一步给出了最佳常数的证明.

1 预备知识

广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子为一类具有高奇性的平方和退化椭圆算子^[10], 被更多的学者所关注, 并得到了许多重要的成果^[11-12]. 其构成向量场(见下文) $X_j, Y_j (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 在 $k > 1$ 时不满足 Hörmander 有限秩条件, 从而它的亚椭圆性无法由此导出, 增加了研究的难度^[13-14]. 以下给出广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子的基本知识.

广义 Heisenberg-Greiner p -退化椭圆算子形为

$$\mathcal{L}_p u = \operatorname{div}_L (|\nabla_L u|^{p-2} \nabla_L u) \tag{4}$$

其中: $\nabla_L = (X_1, \dots, X_n, Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$, $\operatorname{div}_L (u_1, \dots, u_{2n}) = \sum_{j=1}^n (X_j u_j + Y_j u_{n+j})$, $p > 1$, 这里 $X_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + 2ky_j |z|^{2k-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, $Y_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} - 2kx_j |z|^{2k-2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$, $z_j = x_j + \sqrt{-1}y_j \in \mathbb{C}, j=1, 2, \dots, n, t \in \mathbb{R}, k \geq 1$. 注意到, 当 $p=2, k=1$ 时, \mathcal{L}_p 就成为 Heisenberg 群 \mathbb{H}^n 上的 Kohn Laplacian 算子 $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}^n}$ ^[15]. 当 $p=2, k=2, 3, \dots$ 时, \mathcal{L}_p 就成为 Greiner 算子^[16]

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{j=1}^n (X_j^2 + Y_j^2)$$

设 $\xi=(z, t)=(x, y, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, 相应于(4)式中 \mathcal{L}_p 的一个自然伸缩为

$$\delta_{\tau}(z, t) = (\tau z, \tau^{2k} t) \quad \tau > 0 \tag{5}$$

与伸缩(5)式相应的齐次维数是 $Q=2n+2k$. 由(5)式诱导的一个拟距离为

$$d(z, t) = [|z|^{4k} + t^2]^{\frac{1}{4k}} \tag{6}$$

通过(6)式直接计算知道

$$\nabla_L d = \frac{1}{d^{4k-1}} \begin{pmatrix} |z|^{4k-2} x + ty & |z|^{2k-2} \\ |z|^{4k-2} y - tx & |z|^{2k-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\nabla_L d|^p = d^{-(2k-1)p} |z|^{(2k-1)p} = \psi_p, \quad \mathcal{L}_p d = \frac{\psi_p}{d} (Q-1) \quad (7)$$

另外, 定义中心在 $\{0\} \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, 半径为 R 的拟开球为 $B_R(\xi) = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} \mid d(\xi) < R\}$.

令 $C_0^k(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1})$ 表示 $C^k(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1})$ 中具有紧支集的函数构成的集合, $D^{1,p}(\Omega) = \{u: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid u, |\nabla_L u| \in L^p(\Omega)\}$, $D_0^{1,p}(\Omega)$ 是 $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ 在范数

$$\|u\|_{D_0^{1,p}} = \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

下的完备化, 其中: $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, $1 < p < \infty$.

2 一类含权 Hardy 不等式

定理 1 设 $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ 且 $a \neq Q$, $b > 2-Q$. 若 $1 < p < \infty$, $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, $d(\xi)$ 在 Ω 上有界, 则对于 $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$, 有

$$\int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{(b-p)(2k-1)} \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^{a-p}} d\xi \geq \left| \frac{Q-a}{p} \right|^p \int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{b(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a} d\xi \quad (8)$$

当 $p \neq Q$, 有

$$\int_\Omega \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^p} d\xi \geq \left| \frac{Q-2p}{p} \right|^p \int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{p(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^{2p}} d\xi \quad (9)$$

$$\int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{-p(2k-1)} |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi \geq \left| \frac{Q-p}{p} \right|^p \int_\Omega \frac{|u|^p}{d^p} d\xi \quad (10)$$

$$\int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{-2p(2k-1)} \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^{-p}} d\xi \geq \left| \frac{Q}{p} \right|^p \int_\Omega \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{-p(2k-1)} |u|^p d\xi \quad (11)$$

当 $0 \in \Omega$, (8), (9), (10) 和 (11) 式中的常数是最佳的.

证 由 (7) 式直接计算得到

$$\operatorname{div}_L (d^{-a+1} |\nabla_L d|^{b-2} \nabla_L d) = (Q-a)d^{-a} |\nabla_L d|^b \quad (12)$$

在 Ω 上, 引入 C^1 类向量场

$$H(x, y, t) = C |C|^{p-2} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{b-2} \nabla_L d}{d^{a-1}}$$

其中 $C = \frac{Q-a}{p}$. 结合 (12) 式有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}_L H &= \operatorname{div}_L (C |C|^{p-2} d^{-(a-1)} |\nabla_L d|^{b-2} \nabla_L d) = p |C|^{p-1} d^{-a} |\nabla_L d|^b \\ |H| &= |C|^{p-1} d^{-a+1} |\nabla_L d|^{b-1} \end{aligned}$$

这样就得到

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}_L H - (p-1) |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{b-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{a-p}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p-1}{p}} &= \\ p |C|^{p-1} d^{-a} |\nabla_L d|^b - (p-1) |C|^{p-1} d^{\frac{-(a-1)p}{p-1}} |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{(b-1)p}{p-1}} |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{b-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{a-p}{p-1}} &= \\ |C|^{p-1} d^{-a} |\nabla_L d|^b \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

而对于 $u \in C_0^\infty(\Omega \setminus \{0\})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \operatorname{div}_L H |u|^p d\xi &= -p \int_\Omega \langle H, \nabla_L u \rangle |u|^{p-2} u d\xi \leq p \int_\Omega |H| |\nabla_L u| |u|^{p-1} d\xi \leq \\ p \left(\int_\Omega \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{b-p}}{d^{a-p}} |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_\Omega |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{b-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{a-p}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p-1}{p}} |u|^p d\xi \right)^{\frac{p-1}{p}} &\leq \\ \int_\Omega \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{b-p}}{d^{a-p}} |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi + (p-1) \int_\Omega |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{b-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{a-p}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p-1}{p}} |u|^p d\xi \end{aligned}$$

也即

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{b-p}}{d^{a-p}} |\nabla_L u|^p d\xi \geq \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div}_L H - (p-1) |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{b-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{a-p}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}}) |u|^p d\xi \quad (14)$$

将(13)式代入(14)式的右边, 利用(7)式得到(8)式.

在(8)式中, 取 $a = 2p, b = p$ 得到(9)式; 在(8)式中, 取 $a = p, b = 0$ 得到(10)式; 在(8)式中, 取 $a = 0, b = -p$ 得到(11)式.

以下分两种情况证明(8)式中的常数是最佳的.

1) 若 $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, 对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$, 取 $C_{\epsilon} := (C + \epsilon)^{-1}$, 令

$$u(d) := \begin{cases} C_{\epsilon} & \xi \in B_1(\xi) \\ C_{\epsilon} d^{-C-\epsilon} & \xi \in \Omega \setminus B_1(\xi) \end{cases}$$

计算可以得到

$$\nabla_L u(d) = \begin{cases} 0 & \xi \in B_1(\xi) \\ -d^{-\frac{Q-a+p}{p}-\epsilon} \nabla_L d & \xi \in \Omega \setminus B_1(\xi) \end{cases}$$

从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega} |u|^p \frac{|\nabla_L d|^b}{d^a} d\xi &= |C_{\epsilon}|^p \left(\int_{B_1(\xi)} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^b}{d^a} d\xi + \int_{\Omega \setminus B_1(\xi)} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^b}{d^{Q+p\epsilon}} d\xi \right) = \\ &= |C_{\epsilon}|^p \left(\int_{B_1(\xi)} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^b}{d^a} d\xi + \int_{\Omega \setminus B_1(\xi)} |\nabla_L d|^{b-p} |d^{-\frac{Q-a+p}{p}-\epsilon} \nabla_L d|^p d^{p-a} d\xi \right) = \\ &= |C_{\epsilon}|^p \left(\int_{B_1(\xi)} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^b}{d^a} d\xi + \int_{B_1(\xi)} |\nabla_L u|^p |\nabla_L d|^{b-p} d^{p-a} d\xi \right) \end{aligned}$$

进一步取 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, 得到(8)式中的常数是最佳的, 从而(9), (10)式及(11)式中的常数也是最佳的.

2) 若 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, 已知(8)式中的常数可表示为

$$C_{\inf}(\Omega) = \inf \left\{ \frac{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla_L d|^{b-p} \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^{a-p}} d\xi}{\int_{\Omega} |\nabla_L d|^b \frac{|u|^p}{d^a} d\xi}, u \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega), u \neq 0 \right\}$$

由于(8)式在(5)式的伸缩 δ_R 下不变, 所以对于 $R > 0$, 有

$$C_{\inf}(B_R(\xi)) = C_{\inf}(B_1(\xi))$$

因此, 当 $B_R(\xi) \subset \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}$, 有

$$|C|^p = C_{\inf}(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}) \leq C_{\inf}(\Omega) \leq C_{\inf}(B_R(\xi)) = C_{\inf}(B_1(\xi)) \quad (15)$$

如果取 $\phi \in C_0^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1})$, $\Omega = B_R(\xi)$, 由 ϕ 的紧性知道(8)式仍然成立. 考虑到当 R 足够大时, 以及

$$C_{\inf}(B_R(\xi)) = C_{\inf}(B_1(\xi))$$

可得

$$C_{\inf}(B_1(\xi)) \leq C_{\inf}(\mathbb{R}^{2n+1})$$

结合(15)式, 得到(8)式中的常数是最佳的, 从而(9), (10)及(11)式中的常数也是最佳的.

注 1 在(8)式中取 $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, a = p, b = p$ 时, 得到(1)式, 且 p 的取值范围较文献[5]中结果宽泛.

注 2 在(8)式中取 $a = p, b = p$ 时, 得到(2)式.

3 一类带有余项的含权 Hardy 不等式

定理 1 若 $1 < p < \infty, \alpha \neq Q, \beta > 2 - Q, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, 则对于 $u \in C_0^{\infty}(\Omega \setminus \{0\}), R \geq R_0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{(\beta-p)(2k-1)} \left(1 + \frac{a}{\ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)} + \frac{b}{\left(\ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)\right)^2} \right) \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^{a-p}} d\xi \geq \\
& \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^p \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{\beta(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a} d\xi + a \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^p \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{\beta(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a \ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)} d\xi + \\
& \left(\frac{p-1}{2p} + a \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} + b \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^2 \right) \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^{p-2} \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{\beta(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a \left(\ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)\right)^2} d\xi
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

特别地, 在(16)式中取 $a=b=0$, 有下列带有余项的含权 Hardy 不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{(\beta-p)(2k-1)} \frac{|\nabla_L u|^p}{d^{a-p}} d\xi \geq \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^p \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{\beta(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a} d\xi + \\
& \frac{p-1}{2p} \left| \frac{Q-\alpha}{p} \right|^{p-2} \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|z|}{d} \right)^{\beta(2k-1)} \frac{|u|^p}{d^a \left(\ln\left(\frac{R}{d}\right)\right)^2} d\xi
\end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

证 为方便证明(16)式成立, 首先令

$$\Lambda_0 = \Lambda_0(\eta) = 1 + a\eta\left(\frac{d}{R}\right) + b\eta^2\left(\frac{d}{R}\right)$$

$$\Lambda_1 = \Lambda_1(\eta) = 1 + \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)\eta\left(\frac{d}{R}\right) + b\eta^2\left(\frac{d}{R}\right)$$

$$\Lambda_2 = \Lambda_2(\eta) = \frac{d\Lambda_1}{d\eta} = \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)\eta^2\left(\frac{d}{R}\right) + 2b\eta^3\left(\frac{d}{R}\right)$$

其中 $\eta(s) = -\frac{1}{\ln s}$, $s \in (0, 1)$, $A = \frac{Q-\alpha}{p}$. 这样, 当 $\sup_{\xi \in \Omega} d(\xi) < R$, $\xi \in \Omega$ 时, 就会存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$0 \leq \eta\left(\frac{d(\xi)}{R}\right) \leq M$$

从而当 R 足够大时, 在 Ω 上有 $\Lambda_0 > 0$, $\Lambda_1 > 0$.

若 $T_1(s) = pA\Lambda_1(s) + \Lambda_2(s) = pA\left(1 + \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s + bs^2\right) + \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s^2 + 2bs^3$, 则

$$T_1(s) = pA + pA\left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s + \left(pAb + a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s^2 + 2bs^3 \quad (18)$$

若 $T_2(s) = (1 + as + bs^2)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}$, 则 $T_2(s)$ 在 $s=0$ 处的 Taylor 展开式为

$$T_2(s) = 1 - \frac{a}{p-1}s + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{pa^2}{(p-1)^2} - \frac{2b}{p-1}\right)s^2 + O(s^3) \quad (19)$$

若 $T_3(s) = \left(1 + \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s + bs^2\right)^{\frac{p}{p-1}}$, 则 $T_3(s)$ 在 $s=0$ 处的 Taylor 展开式为

$$T_3(s) = 1 + \frac{p}{p-1}\left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{p}{(p-1)^2}\left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)^2 + \frac{2bp}{p-1}\right)s^2 + O(s^3) \quad (20)$$

利用(18), (19)及(20)式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& T_1(s) - (p-1)AT_2(s)T_3(s) = pA + pA\left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s + \left(pAb + a + \frac{p-1}{pA}\right)s^2 + 2bs^3 - \\
& (p-1)A\left[1 - \frac{a}{p-1}s + \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{pa^2}{(p-1)^2} - \frac{2b}{p-1}\right)s^2 + O(s^3)\right] \times
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[1 + \frac{p}{p-1} \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA} \right) s + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{p}{(p-1)^2} \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA} \right)^2 + \frac{2bp}{p-1} \right) s^2 + O(s^3) \right] = \\
& pA + pA \left(a + \frac{p-1}{pA} \right) s + \left(pAb + a + \frac{p-1}{pA} \right) s^2 - \\
& (p-1)A \left(1 + \left(a + \frac{1}{A} \right) s + \left(\frac{1}{2pA^2} + b \right) s^2 \right) + O(s^3) = \\
& A + Aas + \left(\frac{p-1}{2pA} + a + Ab \right) s^2 + O(s^3) \tag{21}
\end{aligned}$$

取 $H = A |A|^{\rho-2} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-2} \nabla_L d}{d^{\alpha-1}} \Lambda_1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{div}_L H - (p-1) |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{\beta-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{\alpha-p}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} = \\
& A |A|^{\rho-2} ((Q-\alpha)\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2) d^{-\alpha} |\nabla_L d|^{\beta} - (p-1) |A|^{\rho} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \Lambda_1^{\frac{p}{p-1}} d^{-\alpha} |\nabla_L d|^{\beta} = \\
& A |A|^{\rho-2} d^{-\alpha} |\nabla_L d|^{\beta} (pA\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2 - (p-1)A\Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \Lambda_1^{\frac{p}{p-1}}) \tag{22}
\end{aligned}$$

通过(21), (22) 式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{div}_L H - (p-1) |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{\beta-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{\alpha-p}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} \geq \\
& |A|^{\rho} \left(1 + a\eta \left(\frac{d}{R} \right) + \left(\frac{p-1}{2p|A|^2} + aA^{-1} + b \right) \eta^2 \left(\frac{d}{R} \right) \right) d^{-\alpha} |\nabla_L d|^{\beta} \tag{23}
\end{aligned}$$

又由于

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} \operatorname{div}_L H |u|^{\rho} d\xi = -p \int_{\Omega} \langle H, \nabla_L u \rangle |u|^{\rho-2} u d\xi \leq p \int_{\Omega} |H| |\nabla_L u| |u|^{\rho-1} d\xi \leq \\
& p \left(\int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-p}}{d^{\alpha-p}} \Lambda_0 |\nabla_L u|^{\rho} d\xi \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-p}}{d^{\alpha-p}} \right)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |u|^{\rho} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} d\xi \right)^{\frac{\rho-1}{p}} \leq \\
& p \left(\frac{1}{p} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-p}}{d^{\alpha-p}} \Lambda_0 |\nabla_L u|^{\rho} d\xi + \frac{p-1}{p} \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{\beta-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{\alpha-p}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} |u|^{\rho} d\xi \right) \leq \\
& \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-p}}{d^{\alpha-p}} \Lambda_0 |\nabla_L u|^{\rho} d\xi + (p-1) \int_{\Omega} |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{\beta-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{\alpha-p}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}} |u|^{\rho} d\xi
\end{aligned}$$

也即

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\nabla_L d|^{\beta-p}}{d^{\alpha-p}} \Lambda_0 |\nabla_L u|^{\rho} d\xi \geq \\
& \int_{\Omega} (\operatorname{div}_L H - (p-1) |\nabla_L d|^{\frac{\beta-p}{p-1}} d^{\frac{\alpha-p}{p-1}} \Lambda_0^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} |H|^{\frac{p}{p-1}}) |u|^{\rho} d\xi \tag{24}
\end{aligned}$$

将(23) 式代入(24) 式, 利用(7) 式, 得到(16) 式.

注 1 在(17) 式中取 $k=1$, $\alpha=p$, $\beta=p$ 时, 得到(3) 式.

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