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拟齐次核逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式的 构建条件及算子表示^①

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摘要: 利用权函数方法和逆向 Hölder 积分不等式, 讨论了具有拟齐次核 $K(x, y)$ 的逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) |f(x)| |g(y)| dx dy \geq M \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^* \|g\|_{q, \beta}^*$$

的构建问题, 其中 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0)$, $f \in L_p^{\alpha}(0, +\infty)$, $g \in L_q^{\beta}(0, +\infty)$. 得到了构建逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式的充分必要条件和最佳常数因子的计算公式, 与拟齐次核 Hilbert 型积分不等式的相关结果形成对应, 完善了 Hilbert 型积分不等式的理论问题. 最后利用逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式对积分算子

$$T(f)(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) f(x) dx \quad f \in L_p^{\alpha}(0, +\infty)$$

进行探讨, 给出了相应的算子不等式和若干特例, 这对于积分算子的研究有一定的理论意义.

关键词: 逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式; 拟齐次核; 构建条件; 最佳常数因子; 算子表示

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Construction Conditions and Operator Representations of Inverse Hilbert-Type Integral Inequalities with Quasi-Homogeneous Kernel

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Abstract: Using the weight function method and inverse Hölder integral inequality, the problem of constructing the inverse Hilbert-type integral inequality

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) |f(x)| |g(y)| dx dy \geq M \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^* \|g\|_{q, \beta}^*$$

with quasi-homogeneous kernel $K(x, y)$ is discussed, where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0)$, $f \in L_p^{\alpha}(0, +\infty)$, $g \in L_q^{\beta}(0, +\infty)$. The sufficient necessary conditions for constructing the inverse Hilbert-type integral inequality and formula for the best constant factor are obtained, which form a correspondence with the rele-

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vant results of the Hilbert-type integral inequality with quasi-homogeneous kernel, which refines a theoretical problem of Hilbert-type inequality, and finally the integral operator

$$T(f)(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) f(x) dx \quad f \in L_p^a(0, +\infty)$$

is discussed by using the inverse Hilbert-type integral inequality, giving the corresponding operator inequality and several spacial cases, which have some theoretical significance for the study of integral operators.

Key words: inverse Hilbert-type integral inequality; quasi-homogeneous kernel; construction condition; the best constant factor; operator representation

设 $r \neq 0, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, 记

$$L_r^a(0, +\infty) = \left\{ f(x) : \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^a |f(x)|^r dx \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} < +\infty \right\}$$

需要指出的是:

当 $r > 1$ 时, $L_r^a(0, +\infty)$ 是带幂权 x^a 的加权 Lebesgue 空间, 此时记

$$\|f\|_{r,a} = \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^a |f(x)|^r dx \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

当 $r \leq 1$ 且 $r \neq 0$ 时, $L_r^a(0, +\infty)$ 并不构成向量空间, 为了区别 $r > 1$ 的情形, 此时记

$$\|f\|_{r,a}^* = \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^a |f(x)|^r dx \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}$$

若 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, K(x, y) \geq 0, f(x) \in L_p^a(0, +\infty), g(y) \in L_q^\beta(0, +\infty)$,

称

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) |f(x)| |g(y)| dx dy \geq M \|f\|_{p,a}^* \|g\|_{q,\beta}^* \quad (1)$$

为以 $K(x, y)$ 为核的逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式, M 称为常数因子, $M_0 = \sup\{M\}$ 称为最佳常数因子.

在充分讨论 Hilbert 型不等式并取得了大量成果的基础上^[1-4], 近年来各国学者开始关注逆向 Hilbert 型不等式^[5-9]. 文献[10-16]讨论了 Hilbert 型不等式的构建问题, 从理论上解决了 Hilbert 型不等式针对各类核的构造参数条件, 并得到了加权 Lebesgue 空间中有界积分算子的构造方法, 这在算子理论中是非常有意义的, 但目前讨论逆向 Hilbert 型不等式构造的文献还不多见. 本文针对拟齐次核讨论逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式的构造问题, 得到了等价的参数条件和最佳常数因子的计算公式.

设 λ 是一个实数, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, 称 $K(x, y) = G(x^{\lambda_1}, y^{\lambda_2})$ 为拟齐次函数, 显然 $K(x, y)$ 具有性质: 若 $t > 0$, 则

$$K(tx, y) = t^{\lambda \lambda_1} K(x, t^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} y) \quad K(x, ty) = t^{\lambda \lambda_2} K(t^{\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} x, y)$$

特别地,

$$K(t, 1) = t^{\lambda \lambda_1} K(1, t^{\frac{\lambda_1}{-\lambda_2}}) \quad K(1, t) = t^{\lambda \lambda_2} K(t^{-\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}}, 1)$$

本文中, 我们记

$$W_1(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^s dt \quad W_2(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^s dt$$

$$A(K, f, g) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) |f(x)| |g(y)| dx dy$$

1 预备引理

引理 1 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0), \lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数, $K(x,$

$$y) = G(x^{\lambda_1}, y^{\lambda_2}), \frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}, \text{ 则 } \frac{1}{\lambda_1} W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right), \text{ 且}$$

$$\omega_1(x, \beta, q) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) y^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}} dy = x^{\lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} (\frac{\beta+1}{q} - 1)} W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right)$$

$$\omega_2(y, \alpha, p) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) x^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}} dx = y^{\lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} (\frac{\alpha+1}{p} - 1)} W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right)$$

证 因为

$$\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$$

故

$$-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \left(\lambda \lambda_2 - \frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - 1 = -\frac{\alpha+1}{p}$$

于是

$$W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(t^{-\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}}, 1) t^{\lambda \lambda_2 - \frac{\beta+1}{q}} dt =$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(u, 1) u^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} (\lambda \lambda_2 - \frac{\beta+1}{q}) - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} - 1} du =$$

$$\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} \int_0^{+\infty} K(u, 1) u^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}} du = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right)$$

故有

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) = \frac{1}{\lambda_2} W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right)$$

利用 $K(x, y)$ 的性质, 有

$$\omega_1(x, \beta, q) = x^{\lambda \lambda_1} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, x^{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}} y) y^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}} dy =$$

$$x^{\lambda \lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} (\frac{\beta+1}{q} - 1)} \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}} dt =$$

$$x^{\lambda \lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} (\frac{\beta+1}{q} - 1)} W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right)$$

同理可得

$$\omega_2(y, \alpha, p) = y^{\lambda \lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} (\frac{\alpha+1}{p} - 1)} W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right)$$

引理 2^[17] 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0)$, $x \in \Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, $\omega(x) \geq 0$, $f(x) \geq 0$, $g(x) \geq 0$, 则有逆向 Hölder 积分不等式

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x) g(x) \omega(x) dx \geq \left(\int_{\Omega} f^p(x) \omega(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{\Omega} g^q(x) \omega(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

当且当存在常数 C 使得 $f^p(x) = C g^q(x)$ 时, 不等式取等号.

2 逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式的构造定理

定理 1 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 (0 < p < 1, q < 0)$, $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0$, $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数,

$K(x, y) = G(x^{\lambda_1}, y^{\lambda_2})$, $0 < W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) < +\infty$, $0 < W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right) < +\infty$, 存在常数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得

$W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$ 或 $W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$, 则:

(i) 当且当 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$ 时, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$A(K, f, g) = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) |f(x)| |g(y)| dx dy \geq M \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^* \|g\|_{q, \beta}^* \quad (2)$$

其中 $f(x) \in L_p^a(0, +\infty)$, $g(y) \in L_q^\beta(0, +\infty)$;

(ii) 当 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$ 时, (2) 式的最佳常数因子为

$$\sup\{M\} = \frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$$

其中 $W_0 = |\lambda_1| W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) = |\lambda_2| W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right)$.

证 不妨设 $W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \pm \sigma\right) < +\infty$.

(i) 充分性 设 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$, 根据引理 1 及引理 2, 有

$$A(K, f, g) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{pq}}}{x^{\frac{\beta+1}{pq}}} |f(x)| \right) \left(\frac{y^{\frac{\beta+1}{pq}}}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{pq}}} |g(y)| \right) K(x, y) dx dy \geq \\ & \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{q}}}{y^{\frac{\beta+1}{q}}} |f(x)|^p K(x, y) dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^{\frac{\beta+1}{p}}}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{q}}} |g(y)|^q K(x, y) dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ & \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{q}} |f(x)|^p \omega_1(x, \beta, q) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} y^{\frac{\beta+1}{p}} |g(y)|^q \omega_2(y, \alpha, p) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ & W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{q} + \lambda_1 - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}(\frac{\beta+1}{q}-1)} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} y^{\frac{\beta+1}{p} + \lambda_2 - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}(\frac{\alpha+1}{p}-1)} |g(y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ & W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) \left(\int_0^{+\infty} x^\alpha |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} y^\beta |g(y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ & W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) \|f\|_{p, \alpha}^* \|g\|_{q, \beta}^* \end{aligned}$$

任取 $0 < M \leq W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right)$, 都可得到(2)式.

必要性 设存在常数 $M > 0$ 使得(2)式成立, 记

$$\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} - \left(\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2} \right) = c$$

若 $c\lambda_2 > 0$, 对充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 令

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{cases} x^{-\frac{\alpha+1+|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} & x \geq 1 \\ 0 & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases} \\ g(y) &= \begin{cases} y^{-\frac{\beta+1+|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} & y \geq 1 \\ 0 & 0 < y < 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\|f\|_{p, \alpha}^* \|g\|_{q, \beta}^* = \left(\int_1^{+\infty} x^{-1-|\lambda_1|\varepsilon} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_1^{+\infty} y^{-1-|\lambda_2|\varepsilon} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon |\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}} \quad (3)$$

同时还有

$$A(K, f, g) = \int_1^{+\infty} y^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q} - \frac{|\lambda_2|\varepsilon}{q}} \left(\int_1^{+\infty} K(x, y) x^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} dx \right) dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_1^{+\infty} y^{\lambda_2 - \frac{\beta+1}{q} - \frac{|\lambda_2|\epsilon}{q}} \left(\int_1^{+\infty} K(y^{-\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} x, 1) x^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dx \right) dy = \\
& \int_1^{+\infty} y^{\lambda_2 - \frac{\beta+1}{q} - \frac{|\lambda_2|\epsilon}{q} + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} \left(-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p} \right) + \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}} \left(\int_y^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt \right) dy \leq \\
& \int_1^{+\infty} y^{\lambda_2 \left(\lambda - \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} - \frac{|\lambda_2|\epsilon}{\lambda_2 q} - \frac{a+1}{\lambda_1 p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} \right)} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt \right) dy = \\
& \int_1^{+\infty} y^{-1-c\lambda_2-|\lambda_2|\epsilon} dy \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt
\end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

根据(3)式和(4)式,有

$$\epsilon \int_1^{+\infty} y^{-1-c\lambda_2-|\lambda_2|\epsilon} dy \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt \geq \frac{M}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}} \quad (5)$$

因为 $c\lambda_2 > 0$, 由 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理, 有

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{+\infty} y^{-1-c\lambda_2-|\lambda_2|\epsilon} dy = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{y^{1+c\lambda_2}} dy < +\infty$$

令

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p}-\sigma} & 0 < t \leq 1 \\ K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p}} & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

因为 $\epsilon > 0$ 充分小, 故 $\frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p} < \sigma$, 于是

$$K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} \leq F(t) \quad t > 0$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} F(t) dt &= \int_0^1 F(t) dt + \int_1^{+\infty} F(t) dt = \\
& \int_0^1 K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p}-\sigma} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p}} dt \leq \\
& W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}-\sigma\right) + W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) < +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

视 ϵ 为一个趋于 0 的正项数列 $\{c_k\}$, 根据 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt &= \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|c_k}{p}} dt = \\
& \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p}} dt = W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) < +\infty
\end{aligned}$$

于是在(5)式中令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 得

$$0 \geq \frac{M}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}} > 0 \quad (6)$$

矛盾, 所以 $c\lambda_2 > 0$ 不成立.

若 $c\lambda_2 < 0$, 对充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$, 令

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) &= \begin{cases} x^{-\frac{a+1-|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ 0 & x > 1 \end{cases} \\
g(y) &= \begin{cases} y^{-\frac{\beta+1-|\lambda_2|\epsilon}{q}} & 0 < y \leq 1 \\ 0 & y > 1 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

类似地可得

$$\epsilon \int_0^1 y^{-1-c\lambda_2+|\lambda_2|\epsilon} dy \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{a+1}{p} - \frac{|\lambda_1|\epsilon}{p}} dt \geq \frac{M}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}}$$

利用

$$W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}+\sigma\right)<+\infty \quad W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right)<+\infty$$

及 Lebesgue 控制收敛定理, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 类似地也可得到(6) 式, 矛盾. 故 $c\lambda_2 < 0$ 也不能成立.

综上所述, 可得 $c\lambda_2 = 0$, 但 $\lambda_2 \neq 0$, 故 $c = 0$, 即

$$\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$$

(ii) 设 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$, 则 $c = 0$. 若(2) 式的最佳常数因子不是 $\frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$, 则存在常数 $M_0 > 0$, 使得

$$M_0 > W_1^{\frac{1}{p}}\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) W_2^{\frac{1}{q}}\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) = \frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$$

$$A(K, f, g) \geq M_0 \|f\|_{p,a}^* \|g\|_{q,\beta}^*$$

由于 $c = 0$, 根据导出(5) 式的方法, 得

$$\varepsilon \int_1^{+\infty} y^{-1-|\lambda_2|\varepsilon} dy \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}-\frac{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} dt \geq \frac{M_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}}$$

由此得到

$$\frac{1}{|\lambda_2|} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}-\frac{|\lambda_1|\varepsilon}{p}} dt \geq \frac{M_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{p}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{q}}}$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 得

$$\left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}} dt \geq M_0$$

于是

$$\frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}} = \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_0^{+\infty} K(t, 1) t^{-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}} dt \geq M_0$$

这与 $M_0 > \frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$ 矛盾, 故(2) 式的常数因子是最佳的.

3 逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式的算子表式

设 $K(x, y) \geq 0$, 定义以 $K(x, y)$ 为核的积分算子 T :

$$T(f)(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(x, y) f(x) dx \quad f(x) \in L_p^a(0, +\infty) \quad (7)$$

根据 Hilbert 型不等式的基本理论, 逆向 Hilbert 型积分不等式(1) 等价于算子不等式

$$\|T(f)\|_{p,\beta(1-p)}^* \geq M \|f\|_{p,a}^* \quad f(x) \in L_p^a(0, +\infty) \quad (8)$$

根据定理 1, 可得到下列等价定理:

定理 2 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($0 < p < 1, q < 0$), $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0, \alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数,

$K(x, y) = G(x^{\lambda_1}, y^{\lambda_2}), 0 < W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) < +\infty, 0 < W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) < +\infty$, 存在常数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得

$W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \pm \sigma\right) < +\infty$ 或 $W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \pm \sigma\right) < +\infty$, 积分算子 T 由(7) 式定义, 则:

(i) 当且当 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$ 时, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得(8) 式成立;

(ii) 当 $\frac{\alpha+1}{\lambda_1 p} + \frac{\beta+1}{\lambda_2 q} = \lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2}$ 时, (8) 式的最佳常数因子为 $\sup\{M\} = \frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$, 其中

$$W_0 = |\lambda_1| W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right) = |\lambda_2| W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right)$$

在定理 2 中取 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, 则可得到关于齐次核积分算子的如下结果:

推论 1 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($0 < p < 1, q < 0$), $\alpha, \beta, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $K(x, y)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数, $0 <$

$W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) < +\infty, 0 < W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right) < +\infty$, 存在常数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得 $W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$ 或 $W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$, 积分算子 T 由(7)式定义, 则:

(i) 当且当 $\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} = \lambda + 1$ 时, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得(8)式成立;

(ii) 当 $\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} = \lambda + 1$ 时, (8)式的最佳常数因子为 $\sup\{M\} = W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) = W_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p} \right)$.

在定理 2 中取 $\alpha = \beta = 0$, 则可得:

推论 2 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($0 < p < 1, q < 0$), $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 > 0, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $G(u, v)$ 是 λ 阶齐次非负函数, $K(x,$

$y) = G(x^{\lambda_1}, y^{\lambda_2})$, $0 < W_1 \left(-\frac{1}{q} \right) < +\infty, 0 < W_2 \left(-\frac{1}{p} \right) < +\infty$, 存在常数 $\sigma > 0$, 使得 $W_1 \left(-\frac{1}{q} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$ 或 $W_2 \left(-\frac{1}{p} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$, 积分算子 T 由(7)式定义, 则:

(i) 当且当 $\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2 p} = 0$ 时, 存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得

$$\|T(f)\|_p^* \geq M \|f\|_p^* \quad f(x) \in L_p(0, +\infty) \quad (9)$$

(ii) 当 $\lambda + \frac{1}{\lambda_1 q} + \frac{1}{\lambda_2 p} = 0$ 时, (9)式的最佳常数因子为 $\sup\{M\} = \frac{W_0}{|\lambda_1|^{\frac{1}{q}} |\lambda_2|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$, 其中

$$W_0 = |\lambda_1| W_2 \left(-\frac{1}{p} \right) = |\lambda_2| W_1 \left(-\frac{1}{q} \right)$$

推论 3 设 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$ ($0 < p < 1, q < 0$), $\lambda > 0, 0 \leq a < b$, 积分算子 T 为

$$T(f)(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \ln \left(\frac{bx^\lambda + y^\lambda}{ax^\lambda + y^\lambda} \right) f(x) dx \quad f(x) \in L_p^{\left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}(0, +\infty)$$

则有

$$\|T(f)\|_{p, \frac{\lambda p}{2}-1}^* \geq \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}) \|f\|_{p, \left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\lambda}{2}\right)}^*$$

其中的常数因子 $\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a})$ 是最佳值.

证 记

$$\alpha = p \left(\frac{1}{q} + \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \quad \beta = q \left(\frac{1}{p} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right)$$

则 $\frac{\alpha}{p} + \frac{\beta}{q} = 1$. 又记

$$K(x, y) = \ln \left(\frac{bx^\lambda + y^\lambda}{ax^\lambda + y^\lambda} \right) \quad x > 0, y > 0$$

因为 $0 \leq a < b$, 故 $K(x, y)$ 是 0 阶齐次非负函数. 作变换 $t = u^{\frac{2}{\lambda}}$, 有

$$W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \right) = \int_0^{+\infty} K(1, t) t^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \ln \left(\frac{b+t^\lambda}{a+t^\lambda} \right) t^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}} dt =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{2}{\lambda}\frac{\beta+1}{q}+\frac{2}{\lambda}-1} du = \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) du = \\ & \frac{2}{\lambda} \left(u \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} u \left(\frac{2u}{b+u^2} - \frac{2u}{a+u^2} \right) du \right) = \\ & \frac{4(b-a)}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^2}{(b+u^2)(a+u^2)} du \end{aligned}$$

若 $a > 0$, 因为 $h(z) = \frac{z^2}{(b+z^2)(a+z^2)}$ 在上半平面上有两个一阶极点 $\sqrt{a}i$ 和 $\sqrt{b}i$, 利用复变函数的残数理论, 可求得

$$\begin{aligned} W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) &= \frac{4(b-a)}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^2}{(b+u^2)(a+u^2)} du = \\ & \frac{2(b-a)}{\lambda} 2\pi i \left(\operatorname{Res}_{z=\sqrt{b}i} \frac{z^2}{(b+z^2)(a+z^2)} + \operatorname{Res}_{z=\sqrt{a}i} \frac{z^2}{(b+z^2)(a+z^2)} \right) = \\ & \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}) \end{aligned}$$

若 $a = 0$, 则易求得 $W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \sqrt{b}$.

综上所述, 当 $a \geq 0$ 时, 有

$$0 < W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}) < +\infty$$

类似地也可得

$$0 < W_2\left(-\frac{\alpha+1}{p}\right) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}) < +\infty$$

取 $\sigma = \frac{\lambda}{4} > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} - \sigma\right) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+t^\lambda}{a+t^\lambda}\right) t^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}-\sigma} dt = \\ & \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du = \\ & \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_1^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du \leq \\ & \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_1^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) du \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} &\sim \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad u \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) &= \ln\left(1 + \frac{b-a}{a+u^2}\right) \sim \frac{b-a}{a+u^2} < \frac{b-a}{u^2} \quad u \rightarrow +\infty \\ \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{b}{a}\right) u^{-\frac{1}{2}} du &< +\infty \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{b-a}{u^2} du < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

从而可推知 $W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} - \sigma\right) < +\infty$. 又因为

$$\begin{aligned} W_1\left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} + \sigma\right) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+t^\lambda}{a+t^\lambda}\right) t^{-\frac{\beta+1}{q}+\sigma} dt = \\ & \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln\left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2}\right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_1^{+\infty} \ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \leqslant$$

$$\frac{2}{\lambda} \int_0^1 \ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) du + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_1^{+\infty} \ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} du$$

而

$$\ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) u^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim \frac{b-a}{a+u^2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{b-a}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad u \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{b-a}{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} du < +\infty \quad \int_0^1 \ln \left(\frac{b+u^2}{a+u^2} \right) du < +\infty$$

所以可知 $W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} + \sigma \right) < +\infty$, 于是得到 $W_1 \left(-\frac{\beta+1}{q} \pm \sigma \right) < +\infty$.

综上所述, 并根据推论 1, 可知推论 3 成立.

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