

Hardy Type Inequalities for a Special Family of Non-convex Domains.

M.Hoffmann-Ostenhof, T.Hoffmann-Ostenhof, A. Laptev,

"A Geometrical Version of Hardy's Inequality", 2001:

Theorem 1. For any domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and any function $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ we have the following inequality:

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx \geq \frac{n}{4} \int_{\Omega} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \frac{d\omega(\nu)}{\rho_{\nu}^2(x)} |u(x)|^2 dx + \frac{K(n)}{|\Omega|^{2/n}} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx, \quad (1)$$

\mathbb{S}^{n-1} is the unit sphere in \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$d\omega(\nu) : \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} d\omega(\nu) = 1, \quad \nu \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1},$$

$$\tau_{\nu}(x) = \min\{s > 0 : x + s\nu \notin \Omega\},$$

$$\rho_{\nu}(x) = \min\{\tau_{\nu}(x), \tau_{-\nu}(x)\},$$

$$|\Omega| := \text{volume}(\Omega),$$

$$K(n) = \frac{n^{(n-2)/n} |\mathbb{S}^{n-1}|^{2/n}}{4},$$

$|\mathbb{S}^{n-1}|$ is the surface area of the unit sphere.

Theorem 2. For any convex domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and for any function $u \in H_0^1(\Omega)$ the following inequality holds:

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx \geq \frac{1}{4} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{\delta^2(x)} dx + \frac{K(n)}{|\Omega|^{2/n}} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx, \quad (2)$$

$\delta(x) := \text{dist}(x, \partial\Omega)$.

$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is called regular domain, if

$$\exists c : \quad \delta(x) \leq m(x) \leq c\delta(x) \quad \forall x \in \Omega,$$

$$\frac{1}{m^2(x)} := \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \frac{d\omega(\nu)}{\tau_\nu(x)}.$$

For regular domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx \geq \frac{n}{2c^2} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{\delta^2(x)} dx + \frac{K(n)}{|\Omega|^{2/n}} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx \quad (3)$$

$$n = 2$$

E.B.Davies "Spectral Theory and Differential Operators " (1995)

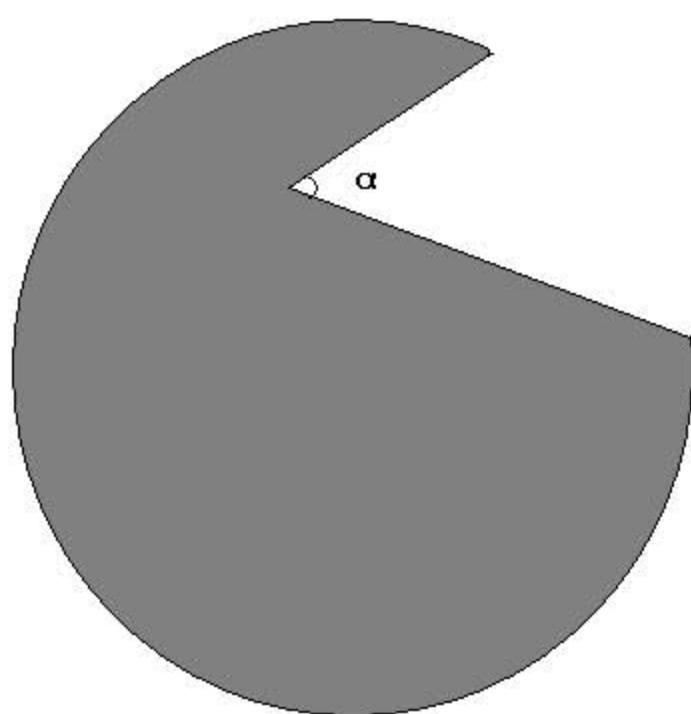
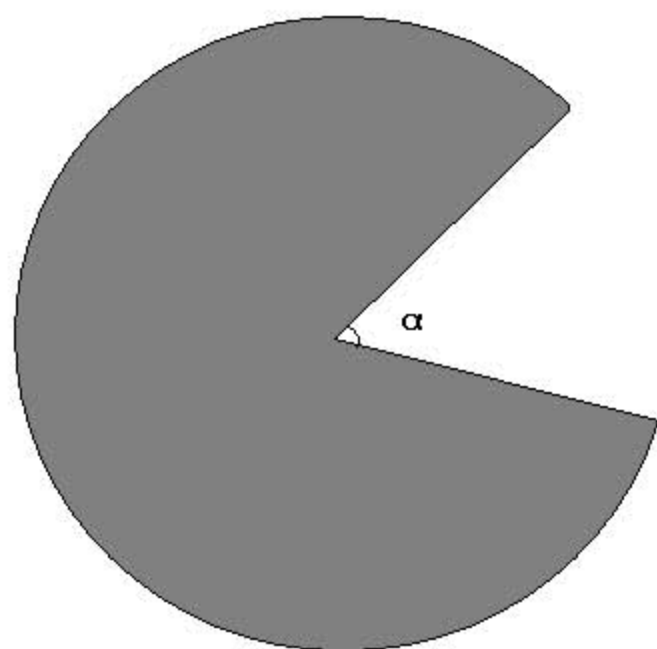
Theorem 3. The domain $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is regular, if there exists the constant $\tilde{c} > 0$, such that

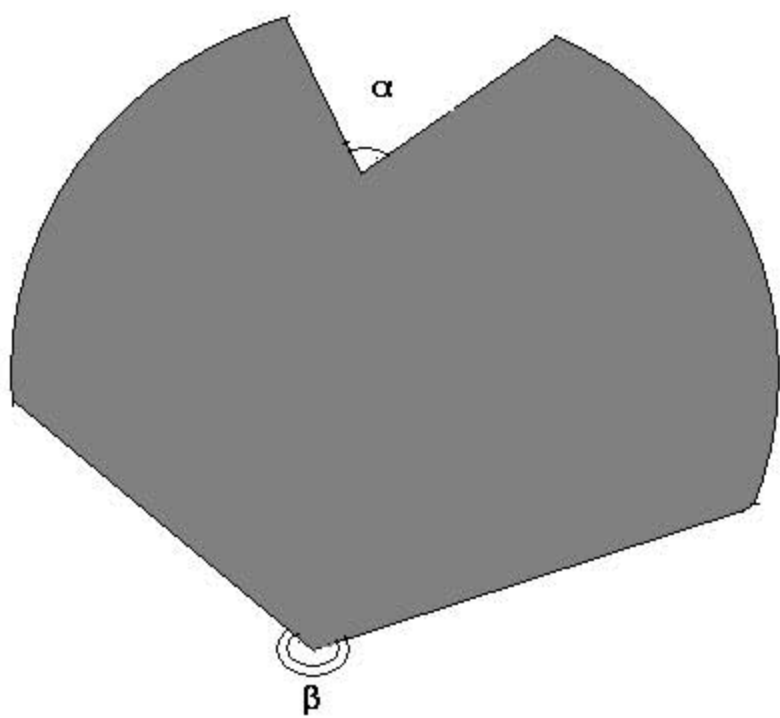
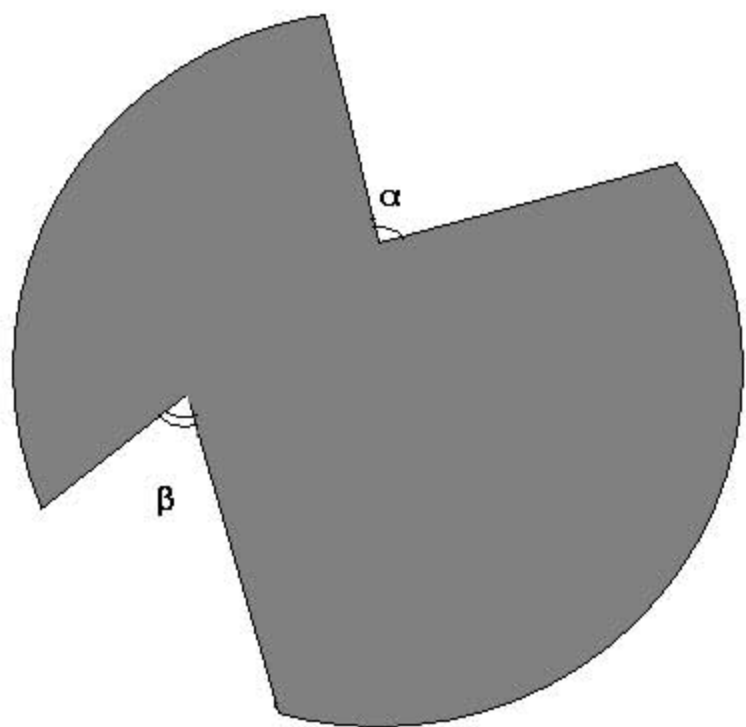
$$|\tilde{\Omega}(a)| := \text{volume}\{y \notin \Omega : \text{dist}(y, a) < r\} \geq \tilde{c} r^n,$$

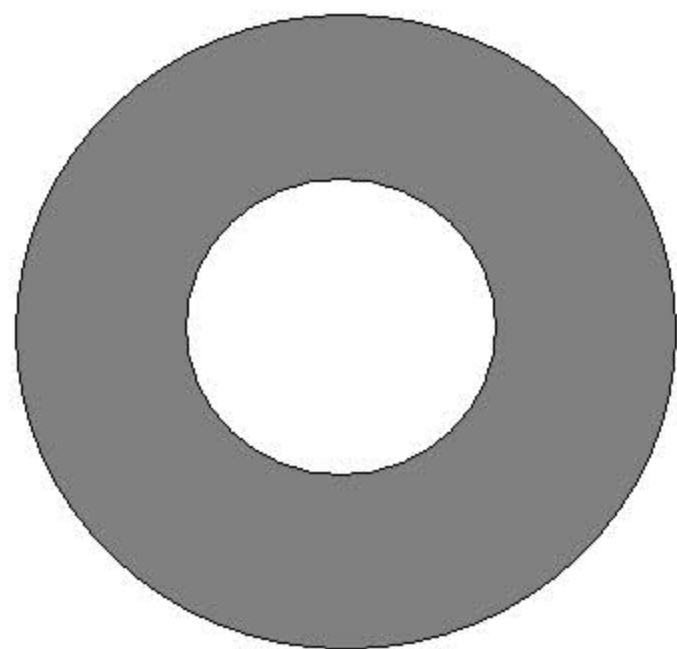
$$\forall a \in \partial\Omega \quad \forall r : 0 < r \leq \delta_0(\Omega),$$

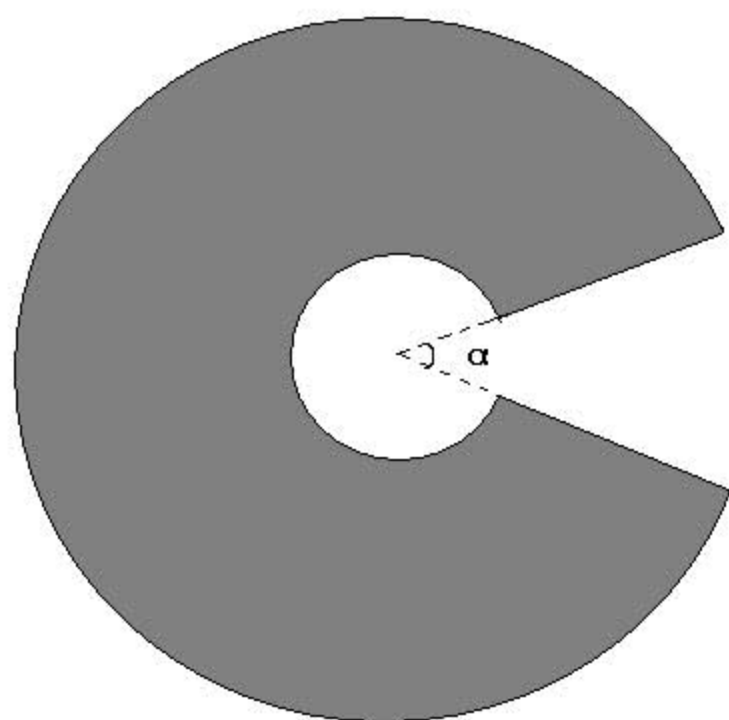
$$\delta_0(\Omega) := \sup_{x \in \Omega} \delta(x).$$

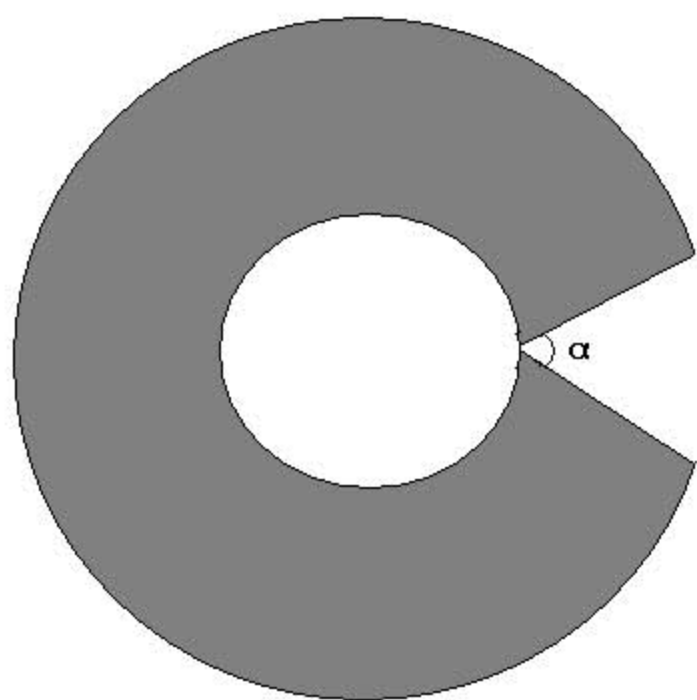
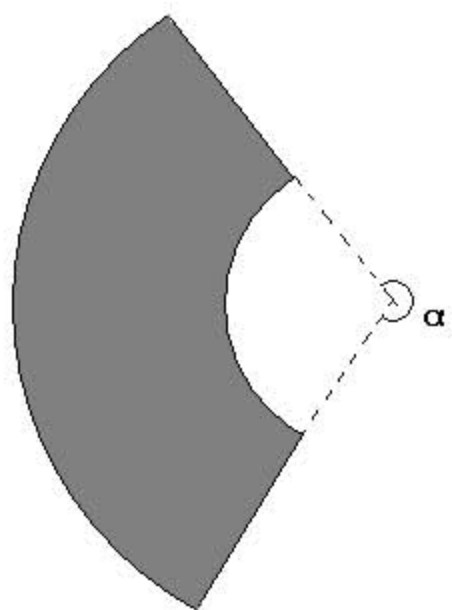
$$c = 2 \left[\frac{|\mathbb{S}^{n-1}| (2^n - 1)}{\tilde{c} n} \right]^{1/2}$$

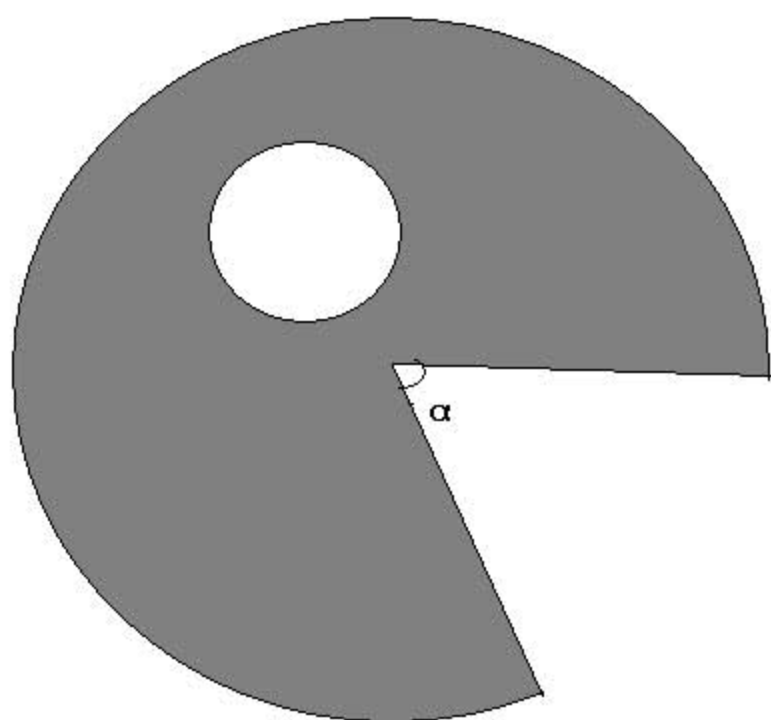
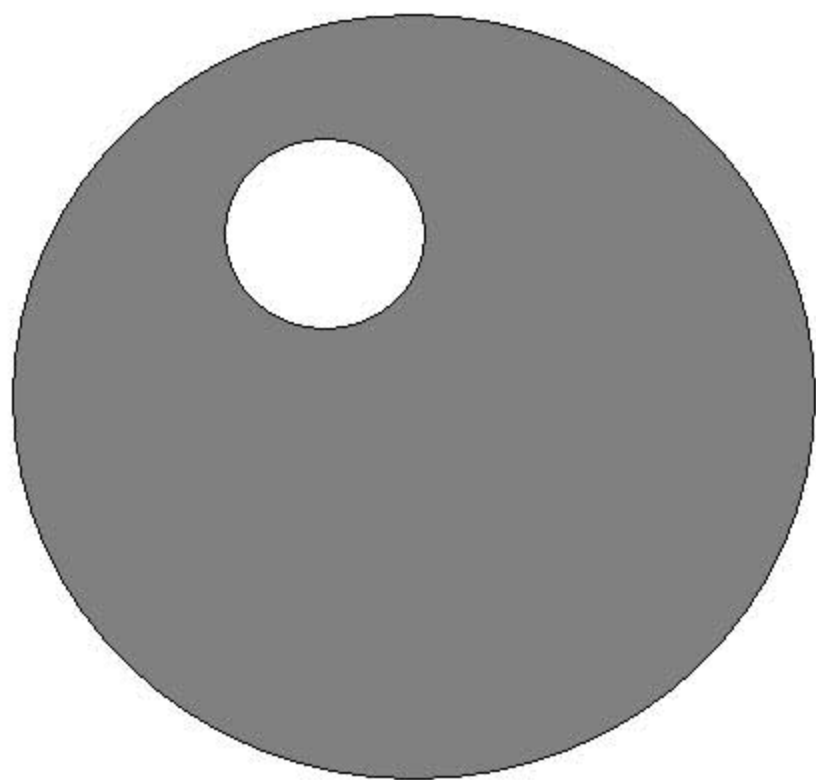


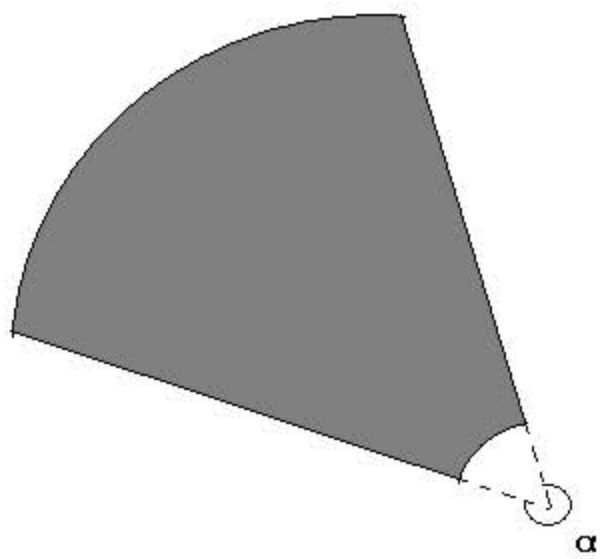
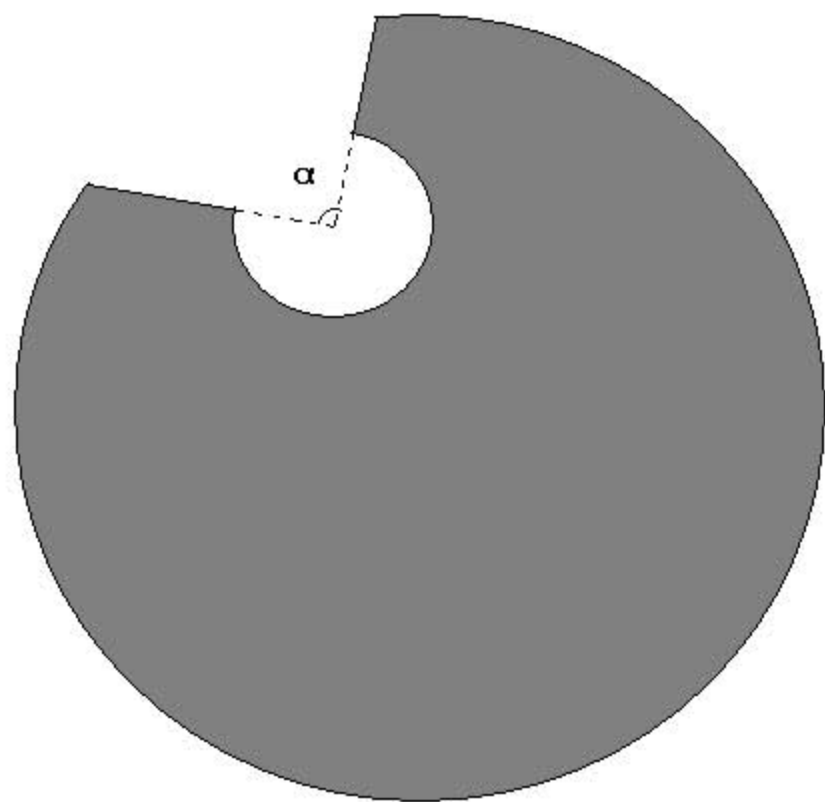


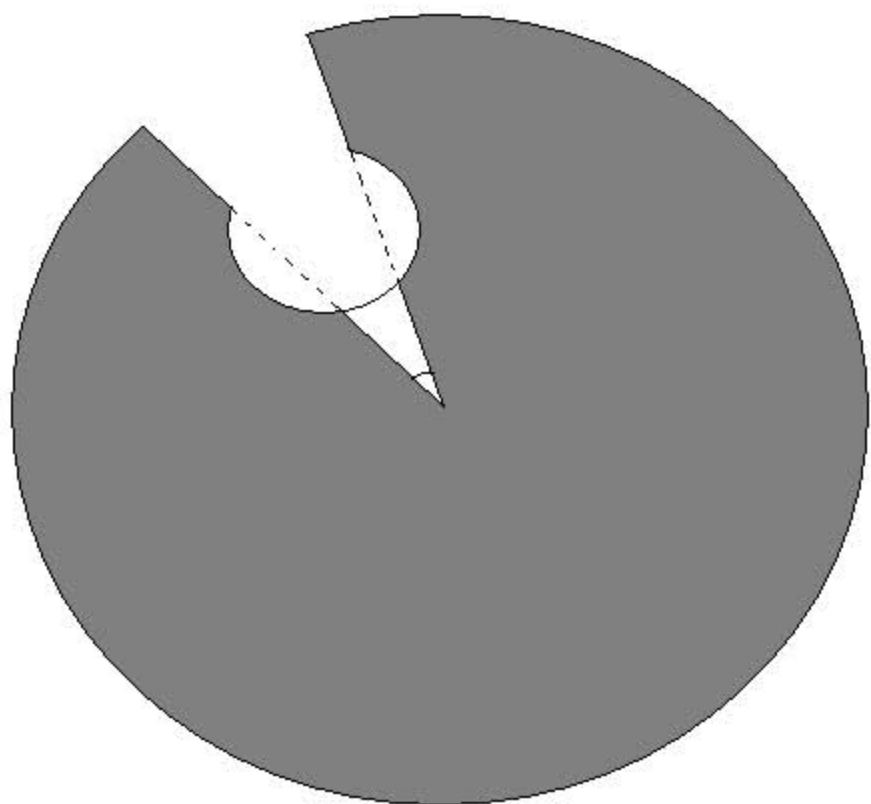












Ω is concentric annulus with radii R_1 и R_2 ($R_2 < R_1$)

$$R_2 \geq \frac{R_1}{5}, \quad \tilde{c} = \frac{\pi}{8},$$

$$\int_{\Omega} |\nabla u(x)|^2 dx \geq \frac{1}{96} \int_{\Omega} \frac{|u(x)|^2}{\delta^2(x)} dx + \frac{\pi}{2|\Omega|} \int_{\Omega} |u(x)|^2 dx.$$

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