

Uniform boundness of Steklov's operator in variable exponent Morrey space

A. Ghorbanalizadeh

Institute for Advanced Studies in Basic Sciences (IASBS), Iran

Let $p(\cdot)$ be a continuous function on $I_0 = [0, 1]$ with values in $[1, \infty)$. We suppose that

$$1 \leq p_- \leq p(x) \leq p_+ < \infty, \quad (1)$$

where $p_- := \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{x \in I_0} p(x) \geq 1$, $p_+ := \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in I_0} p(x) < \infty$, and also suppose the $p(\cdot)$ satisfy the log-condition i.e.

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq \frac{A}{-\ln|x - y|}, \quad |x - y| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad x, y \in I_0. \quad (2)$$

Let $\lambda(\cdot)$ be a measurable function on I_0 with values in $[0, 1]$. We define the variable exponent Morrey space $M^{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(I_0)$ as the set of integrable functions f on I_0 such that

$$I_{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(f) := \sup_{\substack{x \in I_0 \\ 0 < r < 2\pi}} r^{-\lambda(x)} \int_{\tilde{I}(x, r)} |f|^{p(y)} dy < \infty.$$

The norm of space $M^{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(I_0)$ may be defined in two forms,

$$\|f\|_1 := \inf \left\{ \eta > 0 : I_{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}\left(\frac{f}{\eta}\right) < 1 \right\},$$

and

$$\|f\|_2 := \sup_{\substack{x \in I_0 \\ 0 < r < 2\pi}} r^{-\frac{\lambda(x)}{p(x)}} \|f \chi_{\tilde{I}(x, r)}\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(I_0)}.$$

Since two norms coincide, we put

$$\|f\|_{M^{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(I_0)} := \|f\|_1 = \|f\|_2.$$

The Steklov operator is defined as

$$s_h(f)(x) := \frac{1}{h} \int_0^h f(x+t) dt.$$

Our main result is following.

THEOREM. *Let $f \in M^{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(I_0)$, $\lambda_+ := \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in I_0} \lambda(x)$, $0 \leq \lambda(x) \leq \lambda_+ < 1$, and $p(\cdot)$ satisfy conditions (1) and (2), then the family of operators $s_h(f)$, $0 < h \leq 1$, is uniformly bounded in $M^{p(\cdot), \lambda(\cdot)}(I_0)$.*

This contribution is based on recent joint work with Professor Vagif Guliyev.

References

- [1] A. Almeida, J. Hasanov, S. Samko, “Maximal and potential operators in variable exponent Morrey spaces”, *Georgian Math. J.*, **15**:2 (2008), 195–208.
- [2] P. L. Butzer, R. J. Nessel, *Fourier Analysis and Approximation*, Academic Press, New York, 1971.
- [3] O. Kovavcik, J. Rakosnik, “On spaces $L^{p(x)}$ and $W^{k,p(x)}$ ”, *Czechoslovak Math. J.*, **41** (1991), 592–618.
- [4] I. I. Sharapudinov, “On direct and inverse theorems of approximation theory in variable Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces”, *Azerbaijan J. Math.*, **4**:1 (2014), 53–71.
- [5] I. I. Sharapudinov, “Approximation of functions in variable-exponent Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces by finite Fourier–Haar series”, *Mat. Sb.*, **205**:2 (2014), 145–160.
- [6] I. I. Sharapudinov, “Approximation of functions in $L_{2\pi}^{p(x)}$ by trigonometric polynomials”, *Izv. RAN. Ser. Mat.*, **77**:2 (2013), 197–224.