

一类广义的带参数的 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子的范数*

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摘要: Hilbert 型奇异积分算子在分析学中有重要的作用。本文通过引入参数 λ 和两个实数 A_1, A_2 , 在广义区间 $(0, b)$ 上定义了一个带参数的核为 $\frac{1}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda}$ 的 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子 $T: (Tf)(y) = \int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx$, 利用权函数方法和算子理论, 研

究了 T 的有界性问题, 在条件 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$ 下, 得到了算子 T 的范数 $\|T\| = \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}$ 。作为应用, 还考

虑其涉及内积的等价形式 $(Tf, g) \leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{p, \omega'} \|g\|_{q, \omega''}$ 。

关键词: Hilbert 型奇异积分算子; Hilbert 型不等式; 算子范数; 内积; Hölder 不等式

中图分类号: O178

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1672-6693(2013)05-0071-05

设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \lambda > 2 - \min\{p, q\}, f(x), g(x) \geq 0$, 使得 $0 < \int_0^\infty x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx < \infty, 0 < \int_0^\infty x^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} g^q(x) dx < \infty$, 文献[1]得到了如下等价的 Hilbert 型积分不等式:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx dy < \frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \left[\int_0^\infty x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\int_0^\infty x^{(q-1)(1-\lambda)} g^q(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (1)$$

$$\int_0^\infty y^{\lambda-1} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy < \left[\frac{\pi}{\lambda \sin(\pi/p)} \right]^p \int_0^\infty x^{(p-1)(1-\lambda)} f^p(x) dx \quad (2)$$

(1)和(2)式的常数因子都是最佳值。当 $\lambda=1$ 时, (1)与(2)式变为著名的 Hardy-Hilbert 积分不等式^[2]。它们在数学分析的其他数学分支中有重要的应用^[3]。近年来, Hilbert 算子及相关不等式的研究已取得许多有价值的成果^[4-9, 11-12]。

本文的目的是在区间 $(0, b)$ 上, 引入一个 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子, 并讨论其范数问题。作为应用, 导出其等价式及一些相关不等式。

1 主要结果

定义如下的 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子

$$(Tf)(y) = \int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx, y \in (0, b) \quad (3)$$

对于非负可测函数 $\omega(x)$ 及 $p > 1$, 定义函数集

$$L_\omega^p(0, b) = \left\{ f(x) \geq 0 \mid \|f\|_{p, \omega} = \left(\int_0^b f^p(x) \omega(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < +\infty \right\}$$

引理 1 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{R}, 1 - A_2 p > 0, 1 - A_1 q > 0, \lambda > \max\{1 - A_1 q, 1 - A_2 p\}$, 定义权函数

* 收稿日期: 2012-11-11 网络出版时间: 2013-09-17 17:38

资助项目: 国家自然科学基金(No. 11271388); 广西教育厅科研项目(No. 201204LX672)

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网络出版地址: http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/50.1165.N.20130917.1738.201305.71_011.html

$$\omega_\lambda(x, A_2, p) = \int_0^b \frac{y^{-A_2 p}}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dy \quad (4)$$

$$\omega_\lambda(y, A_1, q) = \int_0^b \frac{x^{-A_1 q}}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \quad (5)$$

则有

$$\omega_\lambda(x, A_2, p) \leq \frac{x^{1-\lambda-A_2 p}}{\lambda} B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right) \quad (6)$$

$$\omega_\lambda(y, A_1, q) \leq \frac{y^{1-\lambda-A_1 q}}{\lambda} B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right) \quad (7)$$

证明 令 $u = y^\lambda/x^\lambda$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_\lambda(x, A_2, p) &= \int_0^b \frac{y^{-A_2 p}}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dy = \frac{x^{1-\lambda-A_2 p}}{\lambda} \int_0^{b^\lambda/x^\lambda} \frac{u^{\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}-1}}{1+u} du = \\ &= \frac{x^{1-\lambda-A_2 p}}{\lambda} \left[\int_0^\infty \frac{u^{\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}-1}}{1+u} du - \int_{b^\lambda/x^\lambda}^\infty \frac{u^{\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}-1}}{1+u} du \right] \leq \frac{x^{1-\lambda-A_2 p}}{\lambda} B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right) \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\omega_\lambda(x, A_2, p) \leq \frac{x^{1-\lambda-A_2 p}}{\lambda} B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)$$

同理可证明

$$\omega_\lambda(y, A_1, q) \leq \frac{y^{1-\lambda-A_1 q}}{\lambda} B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right).$$

证毕

引理 2 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, \varepsilon$ 表示任意小的正数, $A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{R}, 1 - A_2 p > 0, 1 - A_1 q > 0, \lambda > \max\{1 - A_1 q, 1 - A_2 p\}$, 则有

$$\int_0^b \frac{x^{-\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx = \frac{y^{1-\lambda+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{\lambda} \left[B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\varepsilon - A_1 pq}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\varepsilon + A_1 pq}{\lambda p}\right) - O(1) \right], y \in (0, b) \quad (8)$$

证明 令 $u = x^\lambda/y^\lambda$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^b \frac{x^{-\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx &= \frac{y^{1-\lambda+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{\lambda} \int_0^{b^\lambda/y^\lambda} \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\lambda}+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{\lambda p}-1}}{1+u} du = \\ &= \frac{y^{1-\lambda+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{\lambda} \left[B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\varepsilon - A_1 pq}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\varepsilon + A_1 pq}{\lambda p}\right) - \int_{b^\lambda/y^\lambda}^\infty \frac{u^{\frac{1}{\lambda}+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{\lambda p}-1}}{1+u} du \right] = \\ &= \frac{y^{1-\lambda+\frac{\varepsilon-A_1 pq}{p}}}{\lambda} \left[B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\varepsilon - A_1 pq}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\varepsilon + A_1 pq}{\lambda p}\right) - O(1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

故(8)式成立。

证毕

定理 1 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{R}, 1 - A_2 p > 0, 1 - A_1 q > 0, \lambda > \max\{1 - A_1 q, 1 - A_2 p\}, \omega = x^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)}, \omega' = x^{1-\lambda+p(A_1-A_2)}$, 则 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子 T 是 $L_\omega^p(0, b)$ 到 $L_{\omega'}^p(0, b)$ 的有界线性算子, 且

$$\|T\| = \sup_{f \in L_\omega^p(0, b)} \frac{\|Tf\|_{p, \omega'}}{\|f\|_{p, \omega}} \leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (9)$$

若还满足 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, 则有

$$\|T\| = \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \quad (10)$$

证明 设 $g(y) = y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right]^{p-1}, y \in (0, b)$ 。由 Hölder 不等式^[10]得

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{p, \omega} &= \int_0^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy = \int_0^b \int_0^b \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx dy = \\ &= \int_0^b \int_0^b \frac{1}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} \left[f(x) \frac{x^{A_1}}{y^{A_2}} \right] \left[g(y) \frac{y^{A_2}}{x^{A_1}} \right] dx dy \leq \left\{ \int_0^b \int_0^b \frac{1}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} \frac{x^{A_1 p}}{y^{A_2 p}} f^p(x) dx dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^b \int_0^b \frac{1}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} \frac{y^{A_2 q}}{x^{A_1 q}} g^q(y) dx dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \int_0^b \omega_\lambda(x, A_2, p) x^{A_1 p} f^p(x) dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^b \omega_\lambda(y, A_1, q) y^{A_2 q} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

由引理 1 得

$$\begin{aligned} \| Tf \|_{p, \omega} &\leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ &\quad \| f \|_{p, \omega'} \left\{ \int_0^b y^{1-\lambda+q(A_2-A_1)} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ &\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \| f \|_{p, \omega'} \left\{ \int_0^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda+y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \times \\ &\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \| f \|_{p, \omega'} \| Tf \|_{\frac{p}{p, \omega}} \end{aligned}$$

从而得到

$$\| Tf \|_{p, \omega} \leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \| f \|_{p, \omega'}$$

因此(9)式成立。

证毕

下面证明(10)式成立。

若 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, 则有 $(1 - A_2 p)(\lambda - 1 + A_2 p) = (1 - A_1 q)(\lambda - 1 + A_1 q) = (1 - A_1 q)(1 - A_2 p)$, 于是有

$$\| Tf \|_{p, \omega} \leq \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \| f \|_{p, \omega'}, \text{ 故 } \| T \| \leq \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}.$$

若(10)式不成立, 则存在常数 $0 < K < \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}$, 使得 $\| T \| = K$, 于是有

$$\int_0^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda+y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \leq K^p \int_0^b x^{1-\lambda+p(A_1-A_2)} f^p(x) x$$

故有

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_\delta^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left(\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda+y^\lambda} dx \right)^p dy - K^p \int_\delta^b x^{1-\lambda+p(A_1-A_2)} f^p(x) x \right] \leq 0$$

设 ϵ 为任意小的正数, 令 $f_\epsilon(x) = x^{-\frac{\epsilon-A_1 p q}{p}}$, $x \in (0, b)$, 由 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, 得

$$\int_\delta^b x^{1-\lambda+p(A_1-A_2)} f_\epsilon^p(x) dx = \int_\delta^b x^{-1-\epsilon} dx = \frac{1}{\epsilon} (\delta^{-\epsilon} - b^{-\epsilon})$$

再由引理 2 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_\delta^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f_\epsilon(x)}{x^\lambda+y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy = \\ &\int_\delta^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\epsilon - A_1 p q}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\epsilon + A_1 p q}{\lambda p}\right)}{\lambda} - O(1) \right]^p y^{\lambda - \lambda p - \epsilon - A_1 p q} dy = \\ &\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\epsilon - A_1 p q}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\epsilon + A_1 p q}{\lambda p}\right)}{\lambda} - O(1) \right]^p \int_\delta^b y^{-1-\epsilon} dy = \\ &\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\epsilon - A_1 p q}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\epsilon + A_1 p q}{\lambda p}\right)}{\lambda} - O(1) \right]^p \frac{1}{\epsilon} (\delta^{-\epsilon} - b^{-\epsilon}) \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{-\epsilon - A_1 p q}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{\epsilon + A_1 p q}{\lambda p}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^p - K^p \leq 0.$$

令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 则有 $\frac{B\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} - \frac{A_1 pq}{\lambda p}, 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{A_1 pq}{\lambda p}\right)}{\lambda} \leq K$, 即有 $\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \leq K$, 矛盾, 所以 $\|T\| = \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}$.

2 一些应用

设 $f(x), g(x)$ 为 $(0, b)$ 上的非负可测函数, 定义 f 与 g 的内积为

$$(f, g) = \int_0^b f(x)g(x)dx$$

推论 1 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, A_1, A_2 \in \mathbf{R}, 1 - A_2 p > 0, 1 - A_1 q > 0, \lambda > \max\{1 - A_1 q, 1 - A_2 p\}, \omega' = x^{1-\lambda+p(A_1-A_2)}, \omega'' = x^{1-\lambda+q(A_2-A_1)}$, 则 Hilbert 型奇异积分算子 T 满足

$$(Tf, g) \leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{p, \omega'} \|g\|_{q, \omega''} \quad (11)$$

若还满足 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, 则有

$$(Tf, g) \leq \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \|f\|_{p, \omega'} \|g\|_{q, \omega''} \quad (12)$$

且常数因子 $\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}$ 是最佳的。

证明 设 $\omega = x^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)}$, 由 Hölder 不等式及(9)式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (Tf, g) &= \int_0^b \left(\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right) g(y) dy = \int_0^b y^{-(1-\lambda+(A_2-A_1)q)/q} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right] y^{(1-\lambda+(A_2-A_1)q)/q} g(y) dy \leq \\ & \left\{ \int_0^b y^{(1-p)(\lambda-1)+p(A_1-A_2)} \left[\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right]^p dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ \int_0^b y^{1-\lambda+q(A_2-A_1)} g^q(y) dy \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} = \\ \|Tf\|_{p, \omega} \|g\|_{q, \omega''} &\leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{p, \omega'} \|g\|_{q, \omega''} \end{aligned}$$

故(11)式成立。

证毕

由(11)式可导出(9)式, 故(11)式与(9)式等价。若 $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, (12)与(10)式等价。因此(12)式成立, 常数因子为最佳值。

推论 2 设 $p > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1, A \in \mathbf{R}, 1 - Ap > 0, 1 - Aq > 0, \lambda > \max\{1 - Aq, 1 - Ap\}$, 则有如下等价的 Hilbert 型不等式

$$\int_0^b \int_0^b \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx dy \leq C_\lambda(A, p, q) \left(\int_0^b x^{1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_0^b y^{1-\lambda} g^q(y) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad (13)$$

$$\int_0^b y^{(p-1)(\lambda-1)} \left(\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx \right)^p dy \leq [C_\lambda(A, p, q)]^p \int_0^b x^{1-\lambda} f^p(x) dx \quad (14)$$

这里 $C_\lambda(A, p, q) = \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}}$ 。当 $p + q = \frac{1}{A}(2 - \lambda)$ 时, (13)和

(14)式的常数因子为最佳的。

证明 在定理 1 和推论 1 中, 取 $A_1 = A_2 = A$, 便可得到(13)和(14)式。

证毕

注 当 A_1, A_2 选取合适的值, 可以得到一批新的不等式。

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On the Norm of a General Hilbert's Type Singular Integral Operator with Some Parameters

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Abstract: Hilbert's type singular integral operator plays an important role in analysis. In this paper, by introducing an independent parameter λ and two real numbers A_1, A_2 , we define a Hilbert type singular multiple integral operator T in a general interval $(0, b)$ as follows: $(Tf)(y) = \int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^\lambda + y^\lambda} dx$, using the way of weight function and operator theory, the boundedness and norm of T are

studied. Under condition of $A_2 p + A_1 q = 2 - \lambda$, we obtain the norm of T as $\|T\| = \frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda}$. As their applications,

the equivalent forms with inner product are considered as follows: $(Tf, g) \leq \left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_2 p}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_2 p}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot$

$\left[\frac{B\left(\frac{1-A_1 q}{\lambda}, \frac{\lambda-1+A_1 q}{\lambda}\right)}{\lambda} \right]^{\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{p, \omega'} \|g\|_{q, \omega''}$.

Key words: Hilbert's type singular integral operator; Hilbert's type inequality; norm of operator; inner product; Hölder's inequality