A NOTE ON A WEIGHTED SOBOLEV INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT. We give a simple proof of a weighted imebedding theorem whose proof was originally given in [3].

The purpose of this note is to provide a simplified proof of a weighted imbedding theorem previously proved by Fabes, Kenig and Serapioni [3]. They proved the following inequality (see Theorem (1.2) in [3]),

$$(1) \quad \left(\frac{1}{w(B_R)}\int_{B_R}|u(x)|^{kp}w(x)\,dx\right)^{1/kp} \leq cR\left(\frac{1}{w(B_R)}\int_{B_R}|\nabla u|^pw(x)\,dx\right)^{1/p}.$$

Here $w \in A_p$ $(1 , <math>1 \le k \le n/(n-1) + \delta$ and u is any function in $C_0^\infty(B_R)$ (henceforth $w(B_R) = \int_{B_R} w \, dx$ and n is the dimension). Our short proof, inspired by an idea in [4], is an easy consequence of the bound-

Our short proof, inspired by an idea in [4], is an easy consequence of the boundedness of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator Mf between weighted L^p spaces iff the weight is A_p (see [5, 2] and, for an elementary proof, the recent paper [1]). In the following assume the reader is familiar with the relevant definitions and notations as given in [3].

Set $If(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)| |x-y|^{1-n} dy$. It is well known that (1) is an immediate consequence of the following inequality:

$$(2) \quad \left(\frac{1}{w(B_R)} \int_{B_R} [If(x)]^{kp} w(x) \, dx\right)^{1/kp} \le cR \left(\frac{1}{w(B_R)} \int_{B_R} |f(x)|^p w(x) \, dx\right)^{1/p}.$$

Here $w \in A_p$ $(1 , <math>1 \le k \le n/(n-1) + \delta$, $f \in L^p(B_R, w)$, and c, δ are positive constants independent on f and R.

To prove (2) set, for any $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$I^{(\varepsilon)}f(x) = \int_{|x-y| \le \varepsilon} |f(y)| |x-y|^{1-n} dy.$$

It is easy to see that $I^{(\varepsilon)}f(x) \leq c\varepsilon M f(x)$. Further,

$$If(x) - I^{(\varepsilon)}f(x) \equiv I_{(\varepsilon)}f(x)$$

(3)
$$\leq \|f\|_{L^{p}(B_{R},w)} \left(\int_{\{|x-y|>\varepsilon\}\cap B_{R}} |x-y|^{(1-n)p'} w^{-1/(p-1)} \, dy \right)^{1/p'},$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1 \right).$$

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Because $w \in A_p$, a q can be chosen such that $w \in A_q$, 1 < q < p, n - p/q > 0 (see [2]). Hence,

(4)
$$I_{(\varepsilon)}f(x) \le c \|f\|_{L^p(B_R,w)} \left(\int_{B_R} [w(y)]^{-1/(q-1)} dy \right)^{(q-1)/p} \varepsilon^{1-nq/p}.$$

(3) and (4) imply

(5)
$$If(x) \le c\varepsilon Mf(x) + c\|f\|_{L^p(B_R,w)} \left(\int_{B_R} [w(y)]^{-1/(q-1)} dy \right)^{(q-1)/p} \varepsilon^{1-nq/p}.$$

We minimize with respect to ε the right side of (5) to get

$$If(x) \le c[Mf(x)]^{1-p/nq} ||f||_{L^p(B_R,w)}^{p/nq} \left(\int_{B_R} [w(y)]^{-1/(q-1)} dy \right)^{(q-1)/nq},$$

and, using the boundedness of Mf in the $L^p(B_R, w)$ norm,

$$||If(x)||_{L^{pk}(B_R,w)} \le c||f||_{L^p(B_R,w)} \left(\int_{B_R} [w(y)]^{-1/(q-1)} dy\right)^{(q-1)/nq}$$

where k = nq/(nq - p). To complete the proof we divide by $[w(B_R)]^{(nq-p)/npq}$ and use the A_q condition.

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