

Pointwise inequalities in variable Sobolev spaces and applications

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Abstract. Pointwise estimates for variable exponent Sobolev functions are derived to obtain several results on Sobolev spaces with variable exponent. Hypersingular operators acting in these spaces are considered and the corresponding boundedness and pointwise statements are given over bounded open sets with Lipschitz boundary. Moreover, classical Sobolev embeddings into Hölder spaces are generalized to the variable exponent setting.

Keywords. Variable exponent, Sobolev space, Sobolev embedding, Hölder space, variable order, maximal function, hypersingular integral

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000). 46E35, 26D10, 26A33

1. Introduction

Lebesgue and Sobolev spaces with variable exponent have been intensively studied during the last years by many authors. We only refer to the papers [27], [38], where the basics of such spaces were developed, to the papers [12], [33], where the denseness of nice functions in variable Sobolev spaces was considered, and to the papers [7], [8], [10], [11], [25], [26], [29], [34], [35] and the recent preprints [5], [6] and references therein, where several results on maximal, potential and singular operators in variable Lebesgue spaces were obtained. We also mention the survey [37].

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Roughly speaking, the interest in variable exponent spaces comes not only from their mathematical curiosity but also from their relevance in many applications such as fluid dynamics, elasticity theory, differential equations with non-standard growth conditions and image restoration (cf. [11], [28], [32]).

In this paper we deal with pointwise type inequalities in Sobolev spaces with variable exponent. We recover the well-known statement that the oscillation of Sobolev functions may be estimated in terms of the fractional maximal function of its gradient (see, for instance, [4], [19], [20], [23]), and use it to study Sobolev embeddings into Hölder spaces with variable order and hypersingular integrals of variable Sobolev functions.

Sobolev embeddings on variable exponent Sobolev spaces have been studied by many authors, mainly in the case when the exponent is less than the dimension (see [10], [13], [14], [15], [30]). The case when the exponent is greater than n was less studied. We refer first of all to [13], where embeddings into the Hölder spaces with variable exponent have been obtained (see Theorems 5.4 and 5.5 in [13]), and to [21] where the capacity approach was used to get embeddings into the space of continuous functions or in $L^\infty(\Omega)$.

In this paper, we prove a slightly different versions of the embeddings into Hölder spaces with variable exponents, obtained in [13], providing another proofs, see Theorem 4.7. In our proof we base ourselves on estimation of the oscillation of $f \in W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ by fractional maximal functions of ∇f developed for instance in [19], [20].

We also consider hypersingular integrals of variable Sobolev functions defined over bounded open sets. We derive boundedness and pointwise results for the hypersingular operator of variable order $\alpha = \alpha(x)$ acting in $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ into an appropriate variable Lebesgue space, in the case when Ω has Lipschitz boundary. The results obtained are new, even in the particular case when the exponents are constant. We point out that hypersingular integrals were recently studied on variable exponent spaces in the papers [2] and [3]. For a detailed discussion on general hypersingular integrals and their applications see [36].

The paper is structured as follows. After some necessary preliminaries, in Section 3 we generalize some known pointwise estimates to the variable Sobolev spaces. Sobolev embeddings are studied in Section 4, where the main result is formulated in Theorem 4.4. Finally, Section 5 is devoted to the study of hypersingular integrals of Sobolev functions defined over bounded open sets. As mentioned above, boundedness results are given and pointwise convergence is discussed.

2. Preliminaries

The notation we will follow is standard or it will be properly introduced whenever needed.

Everywhere below Ω is assumed to be a non-empty open set of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n .

2.1. On variable Lebesgue spaces. Let $p : \Omega \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ be a (Lebesgue) measurable bounded function. Put

$$\bar{p}_\Omega := \sup_{x \in \Omega} p(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \underline{p}_\Omega := \inf_{x \in \Omega} p(x).$$

In the sequel we always assume that

$$1 < \bar{p}_\Omega \leq \underline{p}_\Omega < \infty.$$

By $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ we denote the space of all measurable functions f on Ω such that the modular

$$\mathfrak{J}_{p(\cdot), \Omega}(f) := \int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^{p(x)} dx$$

is finite.

This is a Banach space with respect to the norm

$$\|f\|_{p(\cdot), \Omega} := \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0 : \mathfrak{J}_{p(\cdot), \Omega} \left(\frac{f}{\lambda} \right) \leq 1 \right\}, \quad f \in L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega). \quad (1)$$

When $p(x) \equiv p$ is constant then $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ coincides with the standard Lebesgue space $L^p(\Omega)$. Details on variable Lebesgue spaces may be found in the papers [12], [16], [27], [35], [38]. We stress that some basic properties of the classic Lebesgue spaces are not transferred to the variable exponent case. For instance, the space $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is no longer translation invariant. As a consequence, Young's theorem and the so called *mean continuity property* fail in general (see [17] and [35] for details). An important property of the variable Lebesgue space is that the convergence in norm is equivalent to the modular convergence: given $\{f_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}_0} \subset L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, then $\|f_k\|_{p(\cdot), \Omega} \rightarrow 0$ if and only if $\mathfrak{J}_{p(\cdot), \Omega}(f_k) \rightarrow 0$, as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

As in the classic case, one also defines the Sobolev space of variable exponent $W^{1, p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ as the space of all functions $f \in L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ for which the first order derivatives also belong to $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$. $W^{1, p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is a Banach space equipped with the norm

$$\|f\|_{1, p(\cdot), \Omega} := \|f\|_{p(\cdot), \Omega} + \|\nabla f\|_{p(\cdot), \Omega}, \quad f \in W^{1, p(\cdot)}(\Omega),$$

where ∇f denotes the (weak) gradient of f .

In order to emphasize that we are dealing with variable exponents, we shall write $p(\cdot)$ instead of p to denote an exponent function. For simplicity, when $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$ then we will omit the Ω in the notation: for example, we only write $\|\cdot\|_{p(\cdot)}$ instead of $\|\cdot\|_{p(\cdot), \mathbb{R}^n}$ to denote the norm (1), etc.

We write $B(x, r)$ for an open ball in \mathbb{R}^n centered at $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and radius $r > 0$, and we denote its measure by $|B(x, r)|$.

The fractional maximal function $\mathcal{M}_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)} g$, $0 \leq \lambda(x) < n$, of a locally integrable function g is given by

$$\mathcal{M}_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)} g(x) = \sup_{r > 0} \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|^{1 - \frac{\lambda(x)}{n}}} \int_{B(x, r) \cap \Omega} |g(y)| dy, \quad x \in \Omega.$$

Fractional maximal functions of variable order within the variable exponent spaces were considered in [24]. If $\lambda(x) \equiv 0$, then $\mathcal{M}_\Omega^0 = \mathcal{M}_\Omega$ is the usual Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator. We shall denote by $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$ the class of all exponents $p(\cdot)$, such that \mathcal{M}_Ω is bounded in $L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$.

We will often assume the log-Hölder continuity condition

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq \frac{A_0}{\ln \frac{1}{|x-y|}}, \quad x, y \in \Omega, \quad |x - y| \leq 1/2. \quad (2)$$

Note that (2) implies

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq \frac{2NA_0}{\ln \frac{2N}{|x-y|}}, \quad x, y \in \Omega, \quad |x - y| \leq N \quad (3)$$

where $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

Diening [8] proved that if Ω is bounded and $p(\cdot)$ satisfies (2) then $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\Omega)$. The boundedness of \mathcal{M}_Ω over unbounded open sets holds if $p(\cdot)$ fulfills (2) and has a logarithmic decay at infinity,

$$|p(x) - p(\infty)| \leq \frac{A_\infty}{\ln(e + |x|)}, \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (4)$$

(see [7]).

We make use the following known result on $p \rightarrow q$ -boundedness of the Riesz potential operator,

$$I_\Omega^{\beta(\cdot)} g(x) = \int_\Omega \frac{g(y) dy}{|x - y|^{n-\beta(x)}},$$

over bounded open sets in \mathbb{R}^n .

Theorem 2.1 ([34], [8]). *Let $p(x)$ satisfy (2) and $\beta(x)$ satisfy the conditions*

$$\inf_{x \in \Omega} \beta(x) > 0, \quad \sup_{x \in \Omega} \beta(x)p(x) < n, \quad (5)$$

and let $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\beta(x)}{n}$. Then

$$\left\| I_\Omega^{\beta(\cdot)} g \right\|_{q(\cdot)} \leq C \|g\|_{p(\cdot)}. \quad (6)$$

Theorem 2.2 ([24]). *Let $p(x)$ satisfy (2) and $\lambda(x)$ satisfy the conditions*

$$\inf_{x \in \Omega} \lambda(x) > 0, \quad \sup_{x \in \Omega} \lambda(x)p(x) < n, \quad (7)$$

and let $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\lambda(x)}{n}$. Then

$$\left\| \mathcal{M}_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)} g \right\|_{q(\cdot)} \leq C \|g\|_{p(\cdot)}. \quad (8)$$

Observe that the statement (8) follows from the well-known pointwise estimate

$$\mathcal{M}_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)} g(x) \leq c I_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)} (|g|)(x), \quad x \in \Omega, \quad (9)$$

see [1], p. 72, where $I_\Omega^{\lambda(\cdot)}$ is the Riesz potential operator, and from the Sobolev type Theorem 2.1.

2.2. Hölder spaces of variable order. Hölder spaces have an important role in the study of regularity properties in the framework of variational calculus and differential equations. We consider here a natural generalization as follows.

Let $BC(\Omega)$ be the class of the bounded continuous functions on Ω . For a measurable function $\alpha : \Omega \rightarrow (0, 1]$ and $f \in BC(\Omega)$, let

$$[f]_{\alpha(\cdot), \Omega} := \sup_{\substack{x, x+h \in \Omega \\ 0 < |h| \leq 1}} \frac{|f(x+h) - f(x)|}{|h|^{\alpha(x)}}.$$

By $C^{0, \alpha(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ we denote the space of all functions f in $BC(\Omega)$ for which $[f]_{\alpha(\cdot), \Omega}$ is finite. $C^{0, \alpha(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ is a Banach space with respect to the norm

$$\|f\|_{C^{0, \alpha(\cdot)}(\Omega)} = \|f\|_{\infty, \Omega} + [f]_{\alpha(\cdot), \Omega}. \quad (10)$$

This is a generalization of the standard Hölder spaces $C^{0, \alpha}(\Omega)$ with constant $\alpha \in (0, 1]$. As in the case of the variable Lebesgue spaces, we shall write $\alpha(\cdot)$ instead of α to emphasize that we are dealing with a variable order of regularity.

Hölder spaces with variable order were considered in [22], [31], where the mapping properties of fractional integration operators in such spaces were studied.

3. Pointwise inequalities for Sobolev functions

It is known that oscillation of functions in Sobolev spaces can be estimated in terms of the fractional maximal function of its gradient; see for instance [4], [19], [20], [23], where such estimates of the oscillation were used to derive important properties of functions in Sobolev spaces within the classical setting. This will be extended to the case of variable exponents in the next section. In this section we recall the above mentioned estimates of the oscillation (see Proposition 3.3) and give it with proofs for completeness of presentation.

First we observe that the following statements are valid.

Lemma 3.1 ([18], **Lemma 7.16**). *Let B be a ball in \mathbb{R}^n . If $g \in W^{1,1}(B)$, then*

$$|g(x) - g_B| \leq c(n) \int_B \frac{|\nabla g(z)|}{|x - z|^{n-1}} dz$$

almost everywhere in B , where $g_B := \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B g(z) dz$ denotes the average of g over B .

Lemma 3.2. *Let $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open bounded set, $0 < \alpha \leq n$ and $0 \leq \lambda < \alpha$. Then there exists $c > 0$, not depending on f , x and λ , such that*

$$\int_D \frac{|f(z)| dz}{|x - z|^{n-\alpha}} \leq \frac{c}{\alpha - \lambda} (\text{diam}(D))^{\alpha-\lambda} \mathcal{M}_D^\lambda f(x), \quad (11)$$

for almost all $x \in D$, and for every $f \in L^1(D)$, and it is admitted that λ may depend on x .

Proof. Let $d = \text{diam}(D)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_D \frac{|f(z)| dz}{|x-z|^{n-\alpha}} &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{D \cap (B(x, \frac{d}{2^k}) \setminus B(x, \frac{d}{2^{k+1}}))} \frac{|f(z)|}{|x-z|^{n-\alpha}} dz \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^{k+1}}{d}\right)^{n-\alpha} \int_{D \cap B(x, \frac{d}{2^k})} |f(z)| dz \\ &\leq c(n) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2^k}{d}\right)^{\lambda-\alpha} \mathcal{M}_D^\lambda f(x), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

from which (11) follows. \square

Proposition 3.3. *Let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary or let $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$. Then for every $f \in W_{loc}^{1,1}(\Omega)$ and almost all $x, y \in \Omega$ there holds*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq c \left[\frac{|x-y|^{1-\lambda}}{1-\lambda} \mathcal{M}_\Omega^\lambda(|\nabla f|)(x) + \frac{|x-y|^{1-\mu}}{1-\mu} \mathcal{M}_\Omega^\mu(|\nabla f|)(y) \right] \quad (13)$$

where $\lambda, \mu \in [0, 1)$ and the constant $c > 0$ does not depend on f, x, y, λ, μ and Ω , and it is admitted that λ and μ may depend on x and y .

Proof. For bounded domains estimate (13) can be proved as in [20], Lemma 4. For $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n$ the arguments are similar: we observe that for all $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $x \neq y$, there exists a ball $B_{x,y}$ containing these points such that $\text{diam}(B_{x,y}) \leq 2|x-y|$. Then we write $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |f(x) - f_{B_{x,y}}| + |f(y) - f_{B_{x,y}}|$ and it remains to make use of Lemma 3.1 and afterwards Lemma 3.2 with $\alpha = 1$. \square

4. Sobolev embeddings with variable exponent

The main statement of this section is Theorem 4.4, which shows that functions in $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ are Hölder continuous everywhere where $p(x) > n$.

First we need some auxiliary statements.

Lemma 4.1 ([10]). *Let $p : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ be a continuous exponent. Then $p(\cdot)$ satisfies the log-Hölder condition (2) if and only if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$|B| \frac{\inf_{z \in B} \frac{1}{p(z)} - \sup_{z \in B} \frac{1}{p(z)}}{\sup_{z \in B} \frac{1}{p(z)}} \leq C, \quad (14)$$

for all open ball B in \mathbb{R}^n .

Given a ball B in \mathbb{R}^n and a bounded exponent $p(\cdot)$, let

$$\frac{1}{p_B} := \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \frac{dz}{p(z)}.$$

Lemma 4.2 ([10]). *Let $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for every ball B there holds*

$$\|\chi_B\|_{p(\cdot)} \leq C(p) |B|^{\frac{1}{p_B}}. \quad (15)$$

We will also make use of the following statement in which

$$\Pi_{p,\Omega} := \{x \in \Omega : p(x) > n\}. \quad (16)$$

Lemma 4.3. *Let Ω be a bounded domain and let $f \in L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, where $p(\cdot)$ satisfies condition (2). Assume also that the set $\Pi_{p,\Omega}$ is non-empty. Then*

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\frac{n}{p(x)}} f(x) \leq c \|f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega}, \quad x \in \Pi_{p,\Omega}, \quad (17)$$

with $c > 0$ not depending on x nor f .

Proof. First we observe that the exponent $p(\cdot)$ may be extended to the whole space \mathbb{R}^n with the preservation of its continuity modulus. In fact, since $p(\cdot)$ is uniformly continuous (and bounded) on Ω then it extends to a continuous function on $\overline{\Omega}$. By a known extension result described in [39], Chapter 6, Section 2, there exists an extension $\tilde{p} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [1, \infty)$ satisfying a corresponding condition to (2) on \mathbb{R}^n (possibly with a different constant). From $\tilde{p}(\cdot)$ we may construct another extension $\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [1, \infty)$, also preserving the continuity modulus, in such a way that $\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot)$ is constant outside some large ball (see [10], Theorem 4.2 and Corollary 4.3, for details). In particular, we have $\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Let $B = B(x, r)$ be any ball centered at $x \in \Pi_{p,\Omega}$. By the Hölder inequality we obtain

$$\frac{1}{|B|^{1-\frac{1}{p(x)}}} \int_{B \cap \Omega} |f(z)| dz \leq \frac{c(p)}{|B|^{1-\frac{1}{p(x)}}} \|f\|_{\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot)} \|\chi_B\|_{\tilde{\tilde{p}}'(\cdot)},$$

where $\tilde{\tilde{p}}'(\cdot)$ is the usual conjugate exponent, $\frac{1}{\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot)} + \frac{1}{\tilde{\tilde{p}}'(\cdot)} = 1$, and it is assumed that f is continued as zero beyond Ω .

Since $\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then the maximal operator is also bounded in $L^{\tilde{\tilde{p}}(\cdot)}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [9], Lemma 8.1). Therefore, Lemma 4.2 is applicable which yields $\|\chi_B\|_{\tilde{\tilde{p}}'(\cdot)} \leq c_1(p) |B|^{\frac{1}{\tilde{\tilde{p}}_B}}$. Hence,

$$\frac{1}{|B|^{1-\frac{1}{p(x)}}} \int_{B \cap \Omega} |f(z)| dz \leq c \|f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega} |B|^{\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{\tilde{\tilde{p}}_B}}. \quad (18)$$

If $|B| \leq 1$ then Lemma 4.1 provides the estimate $|B|^{\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{\tilde{\tilde{p}}_B}} \leq C$, for some $C > 0$ independent of B . Suppose now that $|B| > 1$. Notice that if $r > \text{diam}(\Omega)$ then $|B| > |\Omega|$, so that

$$\frac{1}{|B|^{1-\frac{1}{p(x)}}} \int_{B \cap \Omega} |f(z)| dz \leq \frac{1}{|\Omega|^{1-\frac{1}{p(x)}}} \int_{\Omega} |f(z)| dz \leq c(\Omega) \|f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega}.$$

Hence, only the case $r \leq \text{diam}(\Omega)$ is of interest according to our purposes. In that case, the right-hand side in (18) may be estimated as follows:

$$|B|^{\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{p_B}} \leq |B|^{1 - \frac{1}{p}} \leq C \text{diam}(\Omega)^n.$$

This completes the proof of (17). \square

Now we are able to give an important pointwise inequality.

Theorem 4.4. *Let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary and suppose that $p(\cdot)$ satisfies the local logarithmic condition (2) and has a non-empty set $\Pi_{p,\Omega}$. If $f \in W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, then*

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq C(x, y) \|\nabla f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega} |x - y|^{1 - \frac{n}{\min[p(x), p(y)]}} \quad (19)$$

for all $x, y \in \Pi_{p,\Omega}$ such that $|x - y| \leq 1$, where

$$C(x, y) = \frac{c}{\min[p(x), p(y)] - n}$$

with $c > 0$ not depending on f, x and y .

Proof. We make use of (13) with $\lambda = \frac{n}{p(x)} \in (0, 1)$ and $\mu = \frac{n}{p(y)} \in (0, 1)$ and get

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \frac{c |x - y|^{1 - \frac{n}{\min[p(x), p(y)]}}}{\min[p(x) - n, p(y) - n]} \left[\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\frac{n}{p(x)}}(|\nabla f|)(x) + \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\frac{n}{p(y)}}(|\nabla f|)(y) \right]. \quad (20)$$

Hence, (19) immediately follows from (17). \square

Remark 4.5. Let D be a subset in $\Pi_{p,\Omega}$. Under the assumption $\inf_{x \in D} p(x) > n$, one may take a constant in (19) not depending on x, y when x and y run the set D . In particular, if $\underline{p}_{\Omega} > n$, estimate (19) is valid for the whole Ω with an absolute constant.

Corollary 4.6. *Let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary and let $p(\cdot)$ be under the assumptions of Theorem 4.4. If $f \in W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, then the estimate (19) may be written in the form*

$$|f(x) - f(x + h)| \leq \frac{c}{\min[p(x), p(x + h)] - n} \|\nabla f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega} |h|^{1 - \frac{n}{p(x)}}, \quad (21)$$

where $x, x + h \in \Pi_{p,\Omega}$ and $|h| \leq 1$, with $c > 0$ not depending on x, h , and f .

Proof. Indeed, it suffices to observe that for x and y belonging to a bounded set we have

$$|x - y|^{\frac{n}{p(x)}} \sim |x - y|^{\frac{n}{p(y)}}$$

thanks to the log-condition for $p(\cdot)$. \square

Theorem 4.4 suggests that functions in $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ admit a Hölder continuous representative of variable order.

Theorem 4.7. *Let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary and suppose that $p(\cdot)$ satisfies the logarithmic condition (2). If $\inf_{x \in \Omega} p(x) > n$, then*

$$W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow C^{0,1-\frac{n}{p(\cdot)}}(\Omega), \quad (22)$$

where “ \hookrightarrow ” means continuous embedding.

Proof. Let us prove first that

$$W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega) \hookrightarrow L^\infty(\Omega). \quad (23)$$

Fix $x \in \Omega$ and let B_x be a ball containing x . According to Lemma 3.1, estimate (11) with $\alpha = 1$ and $\lambda = \frac{n}{p(x)}$, and inequality (17) we have

$$|f(x) - f_{B_x}| \leq c \operatorname{diam}(B_x)^{1-\frac{n}{p(x)}} \mathcal{M}_\Omega^{\frac{n}{p(x)}}(|\nabla f|)(x) \leq c \operatorname{diam}(B_x)^{1-\frac{n}{p(x)}} \|\nabla f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega},$$

where it is assumed that $f = 0$ beyond Ω . For f_{B_x} we may proceed as in the proof of Lemma 4.3. Hence, the Hölder inequality combined with (15) yield the estimate

$$|f_{B_x}| \leq c(p) |B_x|^{-\frac{1}{\tilde{p}_{B_x}}} \|f\|_{p(\cdot),\Omega},$$

where \tilde{p} denotes an appropriate extension of $p(\cdot)$ to the whole \mathbb{R}^n as there. Taking a ball such that $|B_x| = 1$, we get

$$|f(x)| \leq |f(x) - f_{B_x}| + |f_{B_x}| \leq C(p) \|f\|_{1,p(\cdot),\Omega},$$

which implies (23).

The embedding (22) follows then from (21) and (23). \square

In the particular case when the exponent is constant, $p(x) \equiv p > n$, we recover the classical Sobolev embedding.

5. Hypersingular operators on spaces $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$

We consider hypersingular integral operators of variable order $\alpha = \alpha(x)$, $0 < \alpha(x) < 1$, $x \in \Omega$, given by

$$\mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f(x) = \int_\Omega \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{|x - y|^{n+\alpha(x)}} dy, \quad x \in \Omega. \quad (24)$$

A detailed information about hypersingular integrals of functions defined in \mathbb{R}^n can be found in [36].

Theorem 5.1. *Let $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha(x) \leq \alpha_1 < 1$ and let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary. Assume also that $p(\cdot)$ satisfies (2) and*

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} p(x)[1 - \alpha(x)] < n. \quad (25)$$

Then the operator $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)}$ is bounded from $W^{1,p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ into $L^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ for any exponent $q(\cdot)$, $1 < \underline{q}_\Omega \leq \bar{q}_\Omega < \infty$, such that

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} \left[\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{q(x)} + \frac{\alpha(x)}{n} \right] < \frac{1}{n}, \quad (26)$$

the latter being equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\lambda(x)}{n} \quad \text{where} \quad \sup_{x \in \Omega} [\lambda(x) + \alpha(x)] < 1. \quad (27)$$

Proof. We may assume that $q(x) \geq p(x)$ since Ω is bounded and one has the imbedding $\|f\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega} \leq c \|f\|_{q^*(\cdot),\Omega}$ where $q^*(x) = \max\{q(x), p(x)\}$.

By Proposition 3.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f(x) \right| &\leq \int_{\Omega} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x - y|^{n+\alpha(x)}} dy \\ &\leq \frac{c}{1 - \lambda(x)} \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|)(x) + \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|)(y)}{|x - y|^{n+\alpha(x)+\lambda(x)-1}} dy \end{aligned}$$

for almost all $x \in \Omega$, with $c > 0$ not depending on x and f , where $\lambda(x)$ may be an arbitrary function such that $0 \leq \lambda(x) < 1$.

Put $\beta(x) = 1 - \alpha(x) - \lambda(x)$. Then $0 < \beta(x) < 1$ under the choice $\lambda(x) < 1 - \alpha(x)$. We choose $\lambda(x)$ so that

$$\lambda(x) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \sup_{x \in \Omega} [\lambda(x) + \alpha(x)] < 1, \quad (28)$$

which is possible, since $\sup_{x \in \Omega} \alpha(x) = \alpha_1 < 1$. Then

$$\inf_{x \in \Omega} \beta(x) > 0. \quad (29)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f(x) \right| &\leq c \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|)(x)}{|x - y|^{n-\beta(x)}} dy + c \int_{\Omega} \frac{\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|)(y)}{|x - y|^{n-\beta(x)}} dy \\ &\leq c |\Omega|^{\frac{\beta(x)}{n}} \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|)(x) + c I_{\Omega}^{\beta(\cdot)} \left[\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|) \right] (x) \end{aligned}$$

and then

$$\left\| \mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f \right\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega} \leq c \left\| \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|) \right\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega} + c \left\| I_{\Omega}^{\beta(\cdot)} \left[\mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|) \right] \right\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega}. \quad (30)$$

By condition (29) and boundedness of Ω , the operator $I_{\Omega}^{\beta(\cdot)}$ is bounded in the space $L^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ so that

$$\left\| \mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f \right\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega} \leq c \left\| \mathcal{M}_{\Omega}^{\lambda(\cdot)}(|\nabla f|) \right\|_{q(\cdot),\Omega}. \quad (31)$$

By Theorem 2.2 we then have

$$\left\| \mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)} f \right\|_{q(\cdot), \Omega} \leq c \|\nabla f\|_{p(\cdot), \Omega} \leq c \|f\|_{1, p(\cdot), \Omega}, \quad \frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\lambda(x)}{n},$$

that theorem being applicable since

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega} \lambda(x)p(x) < \sup_{x \in \Omega} [1 - \alpha(x)]p(x) < n$$

according to (28) and (25).

Thus the boundedness of $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)}$ from $W^{1, p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ into $L^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ has been proved for $q(x)$ of the form (27). The equivalence of (27) to (26) may be directly verified. \square

For constant exponents the following statement holds.

Corollary 5.2. *Let α and Ω be as in Theorem 5.1 and suppose that $1 < p < \frac{n}{1-\alpha}$. Then there exists $c > 0$ such that*

$$\|\mathcal{D}^\alpha f\|_{q, \Omega} \leq c \|f\|_{1, p, \Omega}, \quad f \in W^{1, p}(\Omega),$$

for any exponent q fulfilling

$$p \leq q < \frac{np}{n - (1 - \alpha)p}. \tag{32}$$

Theorem 4.4 allow us to conclude about the pointwise convergence of the hypersingular integral. More precisely, the following statement may be derived.

Proposition 5.3. *Let Ω be a bounded open set with Lipschitz boundary. Under the assumption (2) on $p(\cdot)$, the hypersingular integral $\mathcal{D}^{\alpha(\cdot)}$, with $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha(x) < 1$, $x \in \Omega$, of functions in $W^{1, p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ converges at all those points $x \in \Omega$ for which $p(x)(1 - \alpha(x)) > n$.*

Proof. The pointwise convergence of the hypersingular integral is an immediate consequence of (19). We only observe that the assumption $p(x)(1 - \alpha(x)) > n$ implies $\inf_{x \in \Omega} p(x) > n$. \square

Acknowledgement. The first author has been partially supported by *Unidade de Investigação “Matemática e Aplicações”* of Universidade de Aveiro, through *Programa Operacional “Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação”* (POCTI) of the *Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia* (FCT), co-financed by the European Community fund FEDER.

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