

Bogdanskiĭ, Yu. V.

Infinite-dimensional version of the Friedrichs inequality. (English. Russian original)

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The classical Friedrichs inequality is of the following form

$$\int_G u^2 d\lambda \leq C \left(\int_G \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} \right)^2 d\lambda + \int_S (\gamma(u))^2 d\sigma \right)$$

where

- [1] G is a bounded domain in \mathbb{R}^n with its boundary S abiding by certain conditions.
- [2] The function u belongs to $W_2^1(G)$.
- [3] λ is the classical Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{R}^n .
- [4] σ is the surface measure on S .
- [5] $\gamma : W_2^1(G) \rightarrow L_2(S)$ is the corresponding trace operator, and the constant C is specified by the geometry of the domain G .

This paper proposes two infinite-dimensional variants of the above inequality. The second variant is obtained on the basis of construction of the associated surface measure in a Hilbert space. The definition of the measure and a series of its applications are to be seen in the author's [[Ukr. Math. J. 63, No. 9, 1336–1348 \(2012; Zbl 1260.35021\)](#); [Ukr. Math. J. 64, No. 10, 1475–1494 \(2013; Zbl 1287.58005\)](#); [Ukr. Math. J. 67, No. 11, 1629–1642 \(2016; Zbl 1387.46030\)](#); [Ukr. Math. J. 68, No. 4, 515–525 \(2016; Zbl 07030359\)](#)].

Reviewer: [Hirokazu Nishimura \(Tsukuba\)](#)

MSC:

- [58C](#) Calculus on manifolds; nonlinear operators
- [46T](#) Nonlinear functional analysis
- [46](#) Functional analysis
- [46F](#) Distributions, generalized functions, distribution spaces
- [46G](#) Measures, integration, derivative, holomorphy (all involving infinite-dimensional spaces)

Full Text: [DOI](#)

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