



DEPARTAMENTO
DE ANÁLISIS
MATEMÁTICO Y
MATEMÁTICA
APLICADA



COLLOQUIUM DE ANÁLISIS MATEMÁTICO

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A Sharp form of the Marcinkiewicz Interpolation Theorem for Orlicz spaces

An important special case of the classical Marcinkiewicz interpolation theorem asserts that a quasilinear operator defined on a space of simple functions on a measure space (X, μ) and taking values in the space of measurable functions on measure space (Y, ν) , which is of weak-type (p_0, p_0) and (p_1, p_1) , is bounded from $L_p(X, \mu)$ to $L_p(Y, \nu)$ for $p_0 < p < p_1$. This theorem has been extended to include various important generalizations. We, in particular, focus on the work of Zygmund-Strömberg (1956, 1975), A. Cianchi (1998, 1999) and R. Kerman et al. (2014), that extends this theorem to a special class of Banach function spaces, namely, Orlicz spaces. In this talk, we build on these authors' work and consider a version of the Marcinkiewicz interpolation theorem for the class, $W((p_0, r_0), (p_1, r_1); \mu, \nu)$, of quasilinear operators that map Lorentz space $L_{p_0, r_0}(X, \mu)$ into $L_{p_0, \infty}(Y, \nu)$ and $L_{p_1, r_1}(X, \mu)$ into $L_{p_1, \infty}(Y, \nu)$, $1 \leq p_0 < p_1 < \infty$, $1 \leq r_0, r_1 < \infty$. We give necessary and sufficient conditions for such operators to be bounded from Orlicz space, $L_{\Phi_2}(X, \mu)$, to Orlicz space, $L_{\Phi_1}(Y, \nu)$.

Organizado por el Departamento de Análisis Matemático y Matemática Aplicada
y el Instituto de Matemática Interdisciplinar (IMI)

Fecha: Martes 9 de julio de 2019

a las 12:00 horas

Lugar: Aula 222

Facultad de CC Matemáticas, UCM