



# A proof of Hessian Sobolev inequality

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## ABSTRACT

In this paper, taking the Hessian Sobolev inequality ( $0 < p \leq k$ ) (X.-J. Wang, 1994 [2]) as the starting point, we give a proof of the Hessian Sobolev inequality when  $k < p \leq k^*$ , where  $k^*$  is the critical Sobolev embedding index of  $k$ -Hessian type. We also prove that  $k^*$  is optimal by one-dimensional Hardy's inequality.

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## 1. Introduction

First we introduce some standard notations and definitions, which can be found in [1,2].

Suppose  $\Omega$  is a bounded smooth domain in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , for a function  $u \in C^2(\Omega)$ , we define the  $k$ -Hessian operator  $S_k(D^2u)$  by

$$S_k(D^2u) = S_k(\lambda(D^2u)), \quad (1.1)$$

where  $1 \leq k \leq n$ ,  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  denotes the eigenvalues of the Hessian matrix of  $u$ , namely,  $D^2u$ .  $S_k$  is a  $k$ th elementary function on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , given by

$$S_k(\lambda) = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} \lambda_{i_1} \cdots \lambda_{i_k}. \quad (1.2)$$

Alternatively,  $S_k(D^2u)$  can be written as the sum of the  $k \times k$  principal minors of  $D^2u$ . When  $k = 1$ ,  $S_k(D^2u) = \Delta u$  is the Laplace operator, when  $k = n$ ,  $S_k(D^2u) = \det(D^2u)$  is the Monge–Ampère operator.

As is well known, the  $k$ -Hessian equation ( $k \geq 2$ ) is a class of fully nonlinear partial differential equations of second order. To work with the elliptic realm, we introduce the class of  $k$ -admissible functions. Following [3], a function  $u \in C^2(\Omega) \cap C^0(\overline{\Omega})$  is called a  $k$ -admissible function if  $\lambda(D^2u(x))$ ,  $x \in \Omega$ , belongs to the symmetric cone given by

$$\Gamma_k = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n : S_j(\lambda) > 0, j = 1, \dots, k\}. \quad (1.3)$$

The  $k$ -Hessian operator is elliptic at any  $k$ -admissible function  $u$ , i.e.

$$\{S_{ij}(D^2u)\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r_{ij}} S_k(D^2u) \right\}$$

is positive definite.

We also need a geometric condition on the boundary  $\partial\Omega$ . A bounded domain  $\Omega$  is strictly  $(k-1)$ -convex if  $\partial\Omega$  satisfies

$$S_{k-1}(\kappa) \geq \delta_0 > 0 \quad (1.4)$$

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