NIKOL'SKII INEQUALITIES FOR LORENTZ SPACES

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ABSTRACT. A general approach is given for establishing Nikol'skii-type inequalities for various Lorentz spaces. The key ingredient for the proof is either a Bernstein-type inequality or a Remez-type inequality. Applications of our results to trigonometric polynomials on the torus T^d , algebraic polynomials on [-1,1], spherical harmonic polynomials on the unit sphere S^{d-1} in \mathbf{R}^d , algebraic polynomials on \mathbf{R} with Freud's weights and others will be presented.

1. Introduction. The Lorentz space $L_{p,q} \equiv L_{p,q}(\Omega,\mu)$, $0 < p, q \leq \infty$, is the class of measurable functions on Ω with respect to the nonnegative measure μ satisfying $||f||_{p,q} < \infty$ where

$$\begin{split} \|f\|_{p,q} &:= \|f\|_{L_{p,q}(\Omega)} := \left\{\frac{q}{p} \int_0^\infty t^{(q/p)-1} f^*(t)^q dt\right\}^{1/q}, \\ (1.1) & 0 < p, \quad q < \infty, \\ \|f\|_{p,\infty} &:= \|f\|_{L_{p,\infty}(\Omega)} := \sup_{0 < t < \mu(\Omega)} t^{1/p} f^*(t), \quad 0 < p \le \infty, \end{split}$$

and f^* is the nonincreasing rearrangement of f. Note that for $p = \infty$ the space $L_{\infty,q}$ is defined only for $q = \infty$.

We recall that the distribution function $\mu_f(\lambda)$ is given by

(1.2)
$$\mu_f(\lambda) = \mu(x \in \Omega : |f(x)| > \lambda),$$

and f^* , the rearrangement of f, is given by

$$(1.3) f^*(t) = \inf(\lambda : \mu_f(\lambda) \le t).$$

For the classes of functions $\{\mathcal{N}_{\nu}\}_{\nu \in \mathbf{R}_{+}}$ for which $\mathcal{N}_{\nu} \subset L_{p,q}(\Omega,\mu)$ for $0 < p, q \leq \infty$, a Nikol'skii-type inequality is

(1.4)
$$||f||_{p_2,q_2} \le C\Psi(\nu)||f||_{p_1,q_1} \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{N}_{\nu}.$$

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