

A Hypercontractive Estimate for the Heat Semigroup on \mathbf{P}^2

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1. Introduction

Hypercontractive estimates for diffusion semigroups first appeared in the work of Nelson [7] in connection with certain problems in constructive quantum field theory. Perhaps the most important tool used to obtain this type of estimate is the logarithmic Sobolev inequality, introduced by Gross in [4]. Such inequalities can be viewed as limiting cases of Sobolev inequalities, and that is the approach we take in this work.

Denote by \mathbf{P}^n n -dimensional real projective space, which we will view as the n -sphere S^n with antipodal points identified. We take $d\zeta$ to be normalized Lebesgue measure on either \mathbf{P}^n or S^n . Functions on \mathbf{P}^n will then be naturally identified with even functions on S^n . For such a function f we will write

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{P}^n)} = \left(\int_{\mathbf{P}^n} |f|^p d\zeta \right)^{1/p} = \left(\int_{S^n} |f|^p d\zeta \right)^{1/p} = \|f\|_{L^p(S^n)}.$$

Using an appropriate logarithmic Sobolev inequality, Mueller and Weissler [6] obtained the following hypercontractive estimate for the heat semigroup on S^n : for $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$ and $t \geq (1/2^n) \ln[(q-1)/(p-1)]$,

$$(1.1) \quad \|e^{t\Delta} f\|_{L^q(S^n)} \leq \|f\|_{L^p(S^n)}.$$

Subsequently, Bakry and Emery [1] gave an alternative proof in terms of second-order estimates for the semigroup generator and Beckner [2] proved the stronger result that the Poisson semigroup is hypercontractive.

From the previous discussion, we see that the estimate (1.1) will also hold for functions on \mathbf{P}^n . A natural question to ask is whether or not any improvement on this estimate is possible for \mathbf{P}^n . The purpose of this note is to prove the following theorem which gives such an improvement on \mathbf{P}^2 .

MAIN THEOREM (THEOREM 3.1). *Let $f \in L^p(\mathbf{P}^2)$. Then for $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$ and $t \geq \frac{1}{8} \ln[(q-1)/(p-1)]$,*

$$\|e^{t\Delta} f\|_{L^q(\mathbf{P}^2)} \leq \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{P}^2)}.$$

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