

Open session on “Geometrical and Functional Inequalities” (some quantitative spectral inequalities)

Workshop on
“Partial differential equations, optimal design and numerics”

Aldo Pratelli (Pavia)

Benasque, September 1, 2011

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: I

λ_1 (Faber–Krahn)

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: I

$$\lambda_1 \text{ (Faber–Krahn)}$$

The Faber–Krahn inequality says that

$$\lambda_1(E) \geq \lambda_1(B).$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: I

λ_1 (Faber–Krahn)

The Faber–Krahn inequality says that

$$\lambda_1(E) \geq \lambda_1(B).$$

To show the inequality, it suffices to define the **spherical rearrangement** u^* of u , and apply the Polya–Szegő inequality to get that (for $|E| = 1$)

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: I

λ_1 (Faber–Krahn)

The Faber–Krahn inequality says that

$$\lambda_1(E) \geq \lambda_1(B).$$

To show the inequality, it suffices to define the **spherical rearrangement** u^* of u , and apply the Polya–Szegő inequality to get that (for $|E| = 1$)

$$\lambda_1(E) = \frac{\int_E |Du|^2}{\int_E u^2} \geq \frac{\int_B |Du^*|^2}{\int_B u^{*2}} \geq \lambda_1(B).$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.
Moreover, equality holds iff E is such a disjoint union.

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.

Moreover, equality holds iff E is such a disjoint union.

To show this inequality, define

$$E^+ := \{u_2 > 0\}, \quad E^- := \{u_2 < 0\}.$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.

Moreover, equality holds iff E is such a disjoint union.

To show this inequality, define

$$E^+ := \{u_2 > 0\}, \quad E^- := \{u_2 < 0\}.$$

One has easily $\lambda_2(E) = \lambda_1(E^+) = \lambda_1(E^-)$.

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.

Moreover, equality holds iff E is such a disjoint union.

To show this inequality, define

$$E^+ := \{u_2 > 0\}, \quad E^- := \{u_2 < 0\}.$$

One has easily $\lambda_2(E) = \lambda_1(E^+) = \lambda_1(E^-)$.

Then by Faber–Krahn (and $|E| = 1$)

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: II

λ_2 (Krahn–Szego)

The Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta),$$

where $\Theta = B_1 \cup B_2$ is a disjoint union of two balls of volume $1/2$.
Moreover, equality holds iff E is such a disjoint union.

To show this inequality, define

$$E^+ := \{u_2 > 0\}, \quad E^- := \{u_2 < 0\}.$$

One has easily $\lambda_2(E) = \lambda_1(E^+) = \lambda_1(E^-)$.
Then by Faber–Krahn (and $|E| = 1$)

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_1(B^+) \vee \lambda_1(B^-) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta).$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III

μ_1 (trivial)

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III

$$\mu_1 \text{ (trivial)}$$

It is enough to take $v_1 \equiv 1 \dots$ Hence, $\mu_1(E) = 0$ for any set E .

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III and IV

$$\mu_1 \text{ (trivial)}$$

It is enough to take $v_1 \equiv 1 \dots$ Hence, $\mu_1(E) = 0$ for any set E .

$$\mu_2 \text{ (Szegő–Weinberger)}$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III and IV

$$\mu_1 \text{ (trivial)}$$

It is enough to take $v_1 \equiv 1 \dots$ Hence, $\mu_1(E) = 0$ for any set E .

$$\mu_2 \text{ (Szegő–Weinberger)}$$

The Szegő–Weinberger inequality says that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \mu_2(B).$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III and IV

$$\mu_1 \text{ (trivial)}$$

It is enough to take $v_1 \equiv 1 \dots$ Hence, $\mu_1(E) = 0$ for any set E .

$$\mu_2 \text{ (Szegő–Weinberger)}$$

The Szegő–Weinberger inequality says that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \mu_2(B).$$

Inequalities for the eigenvalues: III and IV

$$\mu_1 \text{ (trivial)}$$

It is enough to take $v_1 \equiv 1 \dots$ Hence, $\mu_1(E) = 0$ for any set E .

$$\mu_2 \text{ (Szegő–Weinberger)}$$

The Szegő–Weinberger inequality says that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \mu_2(B).$$

The proof is quite technical, and relies on Bessel functions.

Quantitative Faber–Krahn

Quantitative Faber–Krahn

Some results are known about a quantitative version of Faber–Krahn.

Quantitative Faber–Krahn

Some results are known about a quantitative version of Faber–Krahn.
For any dimension n ,

$$\mathcal{A}(E) \leq C(n) \left(\lambda_1(E) - \lambda_1(B) \right)^{1/4}$$

(Fusco–Maggi–P.). The exponent $1/4$ is surely not sharp, should be $1/2$.

Quantitative Faber–Krahn

Some results are known about a quantitative version of Faber–Krahn.
For any dimension n ,

$$\mathcal{A}(E) \leq C(n) \left(\lambda_1(E) - \lambda_1(B) \right)^{1/4}$$

(Fusco–Maggi–P.). The exponent $1/4$ is surely not sharp, should be $1/2$.
For the dimension $n = 2$, Bhattacharya showed that

$$\mathcal{A}(E) \leq C(n) \left(\lambda_1(E) - \lambda_1(B) \right)^{1/3}.$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

and the Krahn–Szego deficit

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

and the Krahn–Szego deficit

$$KS(E) = \lambda_2(E) - \lambda_2(\Theta).$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

and the Krahn–Szego deficit

$$KS(E) = \lambda_2(E) - \lambda_2(\Theta).$$

Then the Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta) \quad .$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

and the Krahn–Szego deficit

$$KS(E) = \lambda_2(E) - \lambda_2(\Theta).$$

Then the quantitative version of Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta) + c(n) \mathcal{A}_2(E)^{2(n+1)}.$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (claim)

Let us define the 2–Fraenkel asymmetry,

$$\mathcal{A}_2(E) := \min_{\Theta=B_1 \cup B_2} |E \Delta \Theta|,$$

and the Krahn–Szego deficit

$$KS(E) = \lambda_2(E) - \lambda_2(\Theta).$$

Then the quantitative version of Krahn–Szego inequality says that

$$\lambda_2(E) \geq \lambda_2(\Theta) + c(n) \mathcal{A}_2(E)^{2(n+1)}.$$

In other words, $\mathcal{A}_2(E) \leq c(n) KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(N+1)}}$.

Quantitative Krahn–Szego

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}} .\end{aligned}$$

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}.\end{aligned}$$

- The exponent $\frac{1}{2(n+1)}$ is surely not sharp, because the proof relies on the non-sharp exponent for λ_1 .

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}.\end{aligned}$$

- The exponent $1/2(n+1)$ is surely not sharp, because the proof relies on the non-sharp exponent for λ_1 .
- The exponent $2/(n+1)$ is **sharp**, as two overlapping balls show.

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}.\end{aligned}$$

- The exponent $1/2(n+1)$ is surely not sharp, because the proof relies on the non-sharp exponent for λ_1 .
- The exponent $2/(n+1)$ is **sharp**, as two overlapping balls show.

In fact, our proof ensures the exponent $\frac{2\kappa}{n+1}$, where $\kappa \in [1/4, 1/2]$ is the sharp exponent for λ_1 .

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}.\end{aligned}$$

- The exponent $1/2(n+1)$ is surely not sharp, because the proof relies on the non-sharp exponent for λ_1 .
- The exponent $2/(n+1)$ is **sharp**, as two overlapping balls show.

In fact, our proof ensures the exponent $\frac{2\kappa}{n+1}$, where $\kappa \in [1/4, 1/2]$ is the sharp exponent for λ_1 .

- Is $\frac{2\kappa}{n+1}$ sharp?

Quantitative Krahn–Szego (sharpness)

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{A}_2(E) &\lesssim \left(\mathcal{A}(E^+) + \mathcal{A}(E^-) + \varepsilon \right)^{\frac{2}{n+1}} \\ &\lesssim KS(E)^{\frac{1}{2(n+1)}}.\end{aligned}$$

- The exponent $1/2(n+1)$ is surely not sharp, because the proof relies on the non-sharp exponent for λ_1 .
- The exponent $2/(n+1)$ is **sharp**, as two overlapping balls show.

In fact, our proof ensures the exponent $\frac{2\kappa}{n+1}$, where $\kappa \in [1/4, 1/2]$ is the sharp exponent for λ_1 .

- Is $\frac{2\kappa}{n+1}$ sharp?

It has been obtained putting together two sharp estimates, but this is not enough.

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Thanks to the Bessel equation, g is **decreasing**.

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Thanks to the Bessel equation, g is **decreasing**. Hence,

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Thanks to the Bessel equation, g is **decreasing**. Hence,

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Thanks to the Bessel equation, g is **decreasing**. Hence,

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2} \leq \frac{\int_B g(|x|)}{\int_B f(|x|)^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 1)

Let us start with the classical proof by Weinberger.

It is known that $\mu_2(B)$ has multiplicity n , and the eigenfunctions are

$$v_i(x) = f(|x|) \frac{x_i}{|x|}.$$

f solves some ODE of Bessel type (and it is **increasing**).

Extend f to be constant out of B . Then (**up to a translation!**)

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\int_E v_i^2} \leq \frac{\sum_i \int_E |Dv_i|^2}{\sum_i \int_E v_i^2} = \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}.$$

Thanks to the Bessel equation, g is **decreasing**. Hence,

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2} \leq \frac{\int_B g(|x|)}{\int_B f(|x|)^2} = \mu_2(B).$$

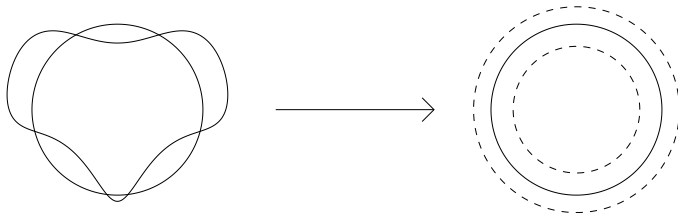
Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.

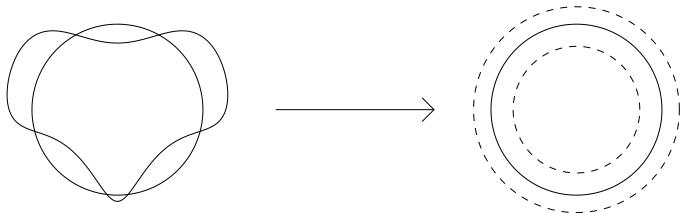
Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.



Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

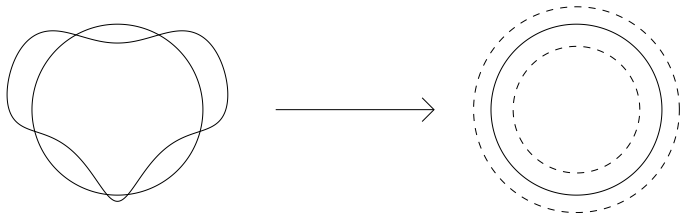
We can be more precise in the above proof.



Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$.

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

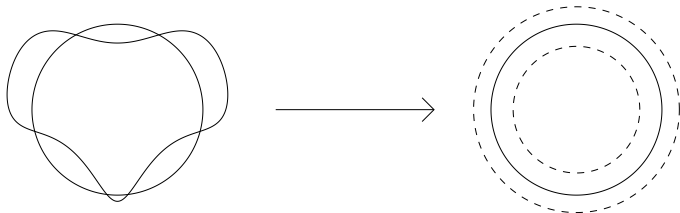
We can be more precise in the above proof.



Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$. The proof before ensures that

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.

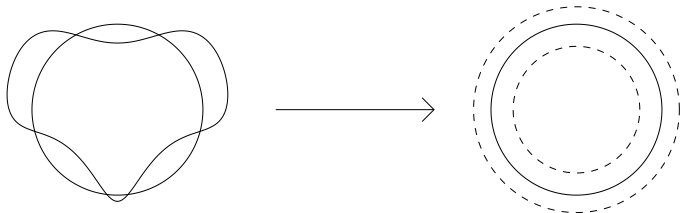


Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$. The proof before ensures that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.

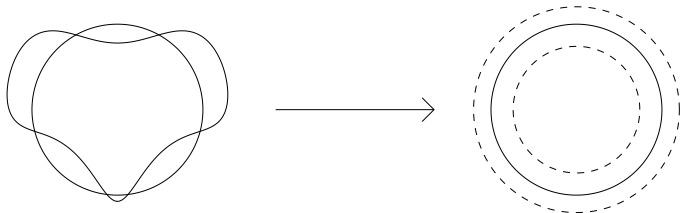


Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$. The proof before ensures that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2} \leq \frac{\int_D g(|x|)}{\int_D f(|x|)^2}$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.

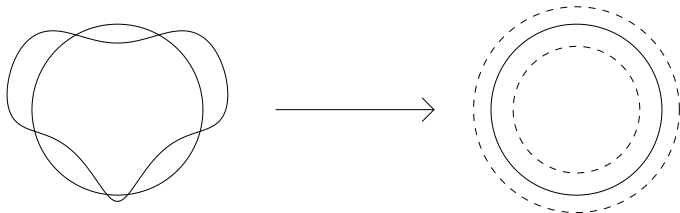


Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$. The proof before ensures that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2} \leq \frac{\int_D g(|x|)}{\int_D f(|x|)^2} \leq \mu_2(B)$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (step 2)

We can be more precise in the above proof.



Define the set $D := B_i \cup (B_e \setminus B)$. The proof before ensures that

$$\mu_2(E) \leq \frac{\int_E g(|x|)}{\int_E f(|x|)^2} \leq \frac{\int_D g(|x|)}{\int_D f(|x|)^2} \leq \mu_2(B) - c(n)\mathcal{A}(E)^2.$$

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?
One is always happy with exponent 2. . .

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!
- The inequality is on the *wrong* side!!

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!
- The inequality is on the *wrong* side!!
- Ellipses has exponent 1!!!

Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!
- The inequality is on the *wrong* side!!
- Ellipses has exponent 1!!!

Luckily, exponent 2 is *sharp*, but the example is quite involved.

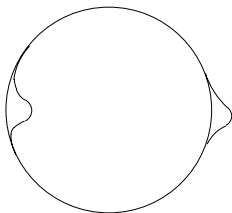
Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!
- The inequality is on the *wrong* side!!
- Ellipses has exponent 1!!!

Luckily, exponent 2 is *sharp*, but the example is quite involved.



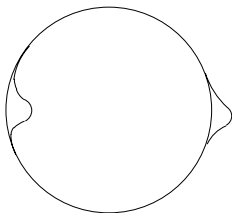
Quantitative Szegő–Weinberger (sharpness)

What about the sharpness of the exponent 2 in quantitative SW ineq.?

One is always happy with exponent 2... But:

- The eigenvalue μ_2 is not simple!
- The inequality is on the *wrong* side!!
- Ellipses has exponent 1!!!

Luckily, exponent 2 is sharp, but the example is quite involved.



One needs to use an **iterative procedure** together with a **spectral decomposition** plus classical **Calderon–Zygmund** estimates, on an **unknown** eigenfunction!

Open problems

Open problems

- Show the sharp exponent κ ($= 2?$) for the Faber–Krahn inequality for λ_1 .

Open problems

- Show the sharp exponent κ ($= 2?$) for the Faber–Krahn inequality for λ_1 .
- Find the sharp exponent ($= \frac{2\kappa}{n+1}?$) for the Krahn–Szego inequality for λ_2 .

Open problems

- Show the sharp exponent κ ($= 2?$) for the Faber–Krahn inequality for λ_1 .
- Find the sharp exponent ($= \frac{2\kappa}{n+1}?$) for the Krahn–Szego inequality for λ_2 .
- There are a lot of other open spectral inequalities!