PAYNE–POLYA–WEINBERGER TYPE INEQUALITIES FOR EIGENVALUES OF NONELLIPTIC OPERATORS

PENGCHENG NIU AND HUIQING ZHANG
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In this paper we consider the eigenvalue problems for some nonelliptic operators which include the real Kohn-Laplacian in the Heisenberg and generalized Baouendi-Grushin operator. Some interest inequalities for eigenvalues are given by establishing the identities and inequalities for noncommutative vector fields.

1. Introduction.

Let $\triangle$ denote the Laplacian in the Euclidean space. The classic upper estimates, independent of the domain, for the gaps of eigenvalues of $-\triangle, (\triangle)^2$ and $(\triangle)^k (k \geq 3)$ were studied extensively by many mathematicians, cf. Payne, Polya and Weinberger [16], Hile and Yeh [10], Chen and Qian [2], Guo [8] etc.. The asymptotic behaviors of eigenvalues for degenerate elliptic operators were considered by Beals, Greiner and Stanton [1], Menikoff and Sjöstrand [15], Fefferman and Phone [3, 4], Garofalo and Shen [7], respectively.

In this paper, we are concerned with the following eigenvalue problem

\begin{align}
\triangle_{H_n} u &= \lambda u, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \\
(\triangle_{H_n})^2 u &= \lambda u, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \\
(\triangle_{H_n})^k u &= \lambda u, \quad \text{in } \Omega, \quad u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \nu} = \cdots = \frac{\partial^{k-1} u}{\partial \nu^{k-1}} = 0, \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega
\end{align}

where $\Omega$ is a bounded domain in the Heisenberg group $H_n$, with smooth boundary $\partial \Omega, n \geq 1, \nu$ is the unit outward normal to $\partial \Omega, k \geq 3$ is a positive integer. Let $\triangle_{H_n}$ denote the real Kohn-Laplacian in the Heisenberg group $\sum_{j=1}^{n} (X_j^2 + Y_j^2)$, where $X_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} + \frac{y_j}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial m}, Y_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j} - \frac{x_j}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial m}, j = 1, \ldots, n, T = \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. The existence of eigenvalue for (1.1) has been proved by Luo and Niu [12, 13, 14] using the Kohn inequality (see [11]) for the vector fields $\{X_j, Y_j\}$ together with the spectral properties of compact operators. In what follows we let

\begin{equation}
0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_m \leq \cdots \rightarrow +\infty
\end{equation}
denote the successive eigenvalues for (1.1) with corresponding eigenfunctions $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m, \ldots$ in $S_{1,2}^{1,2}(\Omega)$. Here, $S_{1,2}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ denotes the Hilbert space of the functions $u \in L^2(\Omega)$ such that $X_ju, Y_ju \in L^2(\Omega)$, and $S_{0,2}^{1,2}(\Omega)$ denotes closure of $C_0^\infty(\Omega)$ in the norm

$$
\|u\|_{S_{1,2}^{1,2}}^2 = \int_\Omega (|\nabla_{H_n} u|^2 + |u|^2)\, dx \, dy \, dt
$$

where $\nabla_{H_n} u = (x_1u, \ldots, X_nu, Y-1u, \ldots, Y_nu)$ normalized so that

$$
\langle u_i, u_j \rangle = \int_\Omega u_i u_j \, dx \, dy \, dt = \delta_{ij}, \; i, j = 1, 2, \ldots.
$$

For simplicity we will leave out $\Omega$ and $dx \, dy \, dt$ in all integrals in the sequel and denote $L = -\Delta_{H_n}$.

It is clear that these statements are also valid for the problems (1.2) and (1.3) and the eigenfunctions belong to $S_{0,2}^{2,2}(\Omega)$ and $S_{0,2}^{k,2}(\Omega)$ respectively.

We will derive some upper estimates which are independent of the domain, for the eigenvalues of (1.1), (1.2), and (1.3), respectively. The noncommutativity of vector fields $\{X_j, Y_j\}$ makes the discussion of these problems more complicated than one in the case of Euclidean-Laplacian. Furthermore, we will also consider the eigenvalues of generalized Baouendi-Grushin operators [6].

The paper is constructed as follows: Section 2 presents some identities and inequalities based on the vector fields $\{x_j, Y_j, T\}$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$, which show the reason that the problems (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) are treated separately. The main estimates for the eigenvalues of (1.1), (1.2) and (1.3) are given in Section 3, Section 4 and Section 5 respectively. We conclude Section 6 by estimating eigenvalues of the generalized Baouendi-Grushin operator.

2. Some preliminary lemmas.

We establish some properties for the commutative vector fields $\{x_j, Y_j, T\}$, $(j = 1, \ldots, n)$ which are of independent interest.

Lemma 2.1. Given any positive integer $p, 1 \leq p \leq k$, we have

$$
L^p \left( \begin{array}{c} x_j u_i \\ y_j u_i \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{c} x_j \\ y_j \end{array} \right) L^p u_i - 2 \left( \begin{array}{c} X_j \\ Y_j \end{array} \right) L^{p-1} u_i - 2 \sum_{q=1}^{p-1} p - 1 L^{p-q} \left( \begin{array}{c} X_j \\ Y_j \end{array} \right) L^{q-1} u_i
$$

$i = 1, \ldots, m, \ldots, j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. Since

$$
X_1(x_1 u_i) = u_i + x_1 X_1 u_i,
X_j(x_1 u_i) = x_1 X_j u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n,
Y_j(x_1 u_i) = x_1 Y_j u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n,
$$

$$
X_j(x_1 u_i) = x_1 X_j u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n,
Y_j(x_1 u_i) = x_1 Y_j u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n,
$$
and
\[ X_1^2(x_1 u_i) = 2X_1 u_i + x_1 X_1^2 u_i, \]
\[ X_j^2(x_1 u_i) = x_1 X_j^2 u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n, \]
\[ Y_j^2(x_1 u_i) = x_1 Y_j^2 u_i, \quad j = 2, \ldots, n, \]
we obtain
\[ L(x_1 u_i) = x_1 Lu_i - 2X_1 u_i \] (2.2)
and so
\[ L^p(x_1 u_i) = L^{p-1}(x_1 Lu_i - 2X_1 u_i) = L^{p-1}(x_1 Lu_i) - 2L^{p-1}X_1 u_i. \] (2.3)
Changing \( u_i \) in (2.2) to \( Lu_i \) yields
\[ L(x_1 Lu_i) = x_1 L^2 u_i - 2X_1 Lu_i \]
and so
\[ L^{p-1}(x_1 Lu_i) = L^{p-2}(x_1 L^2 u_i) - 2L^{p-2}X_1 Lu_i. \]
Substituting into (2.3) and repeating these steps, we prove the first formula in (2.1) for \( L^p(x_1 u_i) \). \( \square \)

**Remark 2.1.** When \( p = 1, 2 \), we have
\[ L \begin{pmatrix} x_j u_i \\ y_j u_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_j \\ y_j \end{pmatrix} Lu_i - 2 \begin{pmatrix} X_j \\ Y_j \end{pmatrix} u_i \] (2.4)
\[ L^2 \begin{pmatrix} x_j u_i \\ y_j u_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_j \\ y_j \end{pmatrix} L^2 u_i - 2 \begin{pmatrix} X_j \\ Y_j \end{pmatrix} Lu_i - 2L \begin{pmatrix} X_j \\ Y_j \end{pmatrix} u_i \] (2.5)
respectively. It yields the main difference in the following estimations.

Let
\[ 0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_m \leq \cdots \]
denote the eigenvalues of (1.1) (1.2) and (1.3), respectively) with corresponding orthogonal normalized eigenfunctions \( u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m, \ldots \) in \( S_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \) \( (S_0^{2,2}(\Omega) \) and \( S_0^{k,2}(\Omega), \) respectively).

Take the trial functions
\[ \varphi_{ix_j} = x_j u_i - \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ixj} u_i, \quad \varphi_{iy_j} = y_j u_i - \sum_{i=1}^m a_{iyj} u_i \] (2.6)
i = 1, \ldots, m, j = 1, \ldots, n,
where \( a_{ixj} = \int x_j u_i u_j, \ a_{iyj} = \int y_j u_i u_j \). It is easy to know that each function of (2.6) is orthogonal to \( u_1, \ldots, u_m \) and vanishing on \( \partial \Omega \).

**Lemma 2.2.** For \( m \geq 1 \), it holds
\[ \sum_{i=1}^m \int \varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i = \sum_{i=1}^m \int \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i = -\frac{m}{2}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n. \] (2.7)
Proof. We only prove the first equality in (2.7). Since \( a_{iix} = a_{iix} \), \( \int_{\Omega} u_i X_j u_i = - \int_{\Omega} u_i X_j u_i \) and thus \( \sum_{i,l} a_{iix} \int u_i X_j u_i = 0 \), one has
\[
\sum_{i} \int \varphi_{iix} X_j u_i = \sum_{i} \int (x_j u_i - \sum a_{iix} u_i) X_j u_i
\]
\[
= \sum_{i} \int x_j u_i X_j u_i - \sum_{i} \int X_j (x_i u_i) u_i
\]
\[
= - \sum_{i} \int u_i^2 - \sum_{i} \int x_j u_i X_j u_i
\]
\[
= -m - \sum_{i} \int x_j u_i X_j u_i.
\]
The desired equality is derived immediately. □

For simplicity, we let \( u_i \in C_0^\infty(\Omega) \) in what follows. Obviously, by the density property, the following results are valid for \( u_i \in S_0^{1,2}(\Omega) \).

Lemma 2.3. For any \( p \geq 1 \), we have
\[
(\int_{\Omega} |\nabla^p L u_i|^2)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \int_{\Omega} |\nabla^{p+1} L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p+1}}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m, \ldots,
\]
where \( \nabla L u = (X_1 u, \ldots, X_n u, Y_1 u, \ldots, Y_n u) \).

Proof. Evidently, for \( p \geq 1 \)
\[
\int |\nabla L u_i|^2 = - \int u_i Lu_i \leq \left( \int u_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int (Lu_i)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left( \int |\nabla^2 L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]
by the induction assumption it follows that
\[
\int |\nabla^p L u_i|^2 = - \int \nabla^{p-1} L u_i \nabla^{p+1} L u_i
\]
\[
\leq \left( \int |\nabla^{p-1} L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int |\nabla^{p+1} L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]
\[
\leq \left( \int |\nabla^p L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{p-1}{2p}} \left( \int |\nabla^{p+1} L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]
Therefore the assertion of the Lemma is proved. □

As a consequence, we have:

Corollary 2.1. For \( k \) in (1.3), we have
\[
\int |\nabla L u_i|^2 \leq \left( \int |\nabla^k L u_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{k}}.
\]
Lemma 2.4. For $p \geq 1$,

\begin{equation}
L^p \left( \frac{X_j}{Y_j} \right) = \sum_{s=0}^{p} C_p^s \left( \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} A_j^s}{(-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \rfloor} A_j^{s+1}} \right) L^{p-s}(2T)^s,
\end{equation}

where $j = 1, \ldots, n$; $\lfloor \bullet \rfloor$ denote the largest integer part of $\bullet$, $C_p^s = \frac{p!}{s!(p-s)!}$,

$A_j^s = X_j$, if $s = 0, 2, 4, \ldots$; $A_j^s = Y_j$, if $s = 1, 3, \ldots$.

Proof. A direct calculation gives

$LX_j = X_j L - 2TY_j$, $LY_j = Y_j L - 2TX_j$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

By the induction assumption that

$L^{p-1} X_j = \sum_{s=0}^{p-1} p - 1 C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} A_j^s L^{p-s-1} (2T)^s$,

it follows

$L^p X_j = L \left[ \sum_{s=0}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} A_j^s L^{p-s-1} (2T)^s \right]
= X_j L^p - 2TY_j L^{p-1}
+ \sum_{s=2(s \text{ even})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} (X_j L - 2TY_j) L^{p-s-1} (2T)^s
+ \sum_{s=1(s \text{ odd})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} (Y_j L - 2TX_j) L^{p-s-1} (2T)^s
= X_j L^p - 2TY_j L^{p-1}
+ \sum_{s=2(s \text{ even})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} X_j L^{p-s} (2T)^s
- \sum_{s=2(s \text{ even})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} Y_j L^{p-s-1} (2T)^{s+1}
+ \sum_{s=1(s \text{ odd})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} X_j L^{p-s} (2T)^s
- \sum_{s=1(s \text{ odd})}^{p-1} C_{p-1} s (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \rfloor} Y_j L^{p-s-1} (2T)^{s+1}$
\[ \sum_{s=0}^{p-1} \left[ C_{p-1}s(-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \right\rfloor}X_jL^{p-s}(2T)^s + C_{p-1}^{s-1}(-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor}X_jL^{p-s}(2T)^s \right] + \sum_{s=1(s \text{ odd})}^{p-1} \left[ -C_{p-1}s - 1(-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \right\rfloor}Y_jL^{p-s}(2T)^s + C_{p-1}^{s-1}(-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \right\rfloor}Y_jL^{p-s}(2T)^s \right] \]

\[ = \sum_{s=0}^{p} C_{p}^{s}(-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor}A_j^sL^{p-s}(2T)^s, \]

where we have used that \( C_{p-1}s + C_{p-1}s - 1 = C_{p}^{s} \) in the last equality; \( \left\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor \) if \( s \) is even and \( \left\lfloor \frac{s+1}{2} \right\rfloor = \left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor + 1 \) if \( s \) is odd. This proves the first equality in (2.10). Another equality is proved similarly. \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.5.** For \( p \geq 1 \), it has

\[ \int TL^{p+1}u_i \cdot TL^pu_i \leq \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int TL^{p+2}u_i \cdot L^{p+1}u_i, \]

(2.11)

\[ \int TL^pu_i \cdot TL^pu_i \leq \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \left[ \int TL^{p+2}u_i \cdot L^{p+1}u_i + \int L^{p+1}u_i \cdot L^pu_i \right]. \]

(2.12)

Proof. Since \( tu_i = Y_jX_ju_i - X_jY_ju_i, j = 1, \ldots, n \), we get

\[ 2n \int TL^{p+1}u_i \cdot TL^pu_i \]

\[ = 2 \int \sum_{j=1}^{n} (Y_jX_j - X_jY_j)L^{p+1}u_i \cdot TL^pu_i \]

\[ = 2 \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int (TX_jL^pu_i \cdot Y_jL^{p+1}u_i - TY_jL^pu_i \cdot X_jL^{p+1}u_i) \]

\[ \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int \left[ (TX_jL^pu_i)^2 + (Y_jL^{p+1}u_i)^2 + (TY_jL^pu_i)^2 + (X_jL^{p+1}u_i)^2 \right] \]

\[ \leq \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int \left[ -TX_j^2L^pu_i \cdot TL^pu_i - Y_j^2L^{p+1}u_i \cdot L^{p+1}u_i \right. \]

\[ \left. -TY_j^2L^pu_i \cdot TL^pu_i - X_j2L^{p+1}u_i \cdot L^{p+1}u_i \right] \]

\[ = \int TL^{p+1}u_i \cdot TL^pu_i + \int L^{p+2}u_i \cdot L^{p+1}u_i. \]
and (2.11) is proved. As for (2.12), one has
\[
2 \int TL^p u_i \cdot TL^p u_i = 2 \int T \nabla_L L^p u_i \cdot T \nabla_L L^{p-1} u_i \\
\leq \int (T \nabla_L L^p u_i)^2 + \int (T \nabla_L L^{p-1} u_i)^2 \\
= \int TL^{p+1} u_i \cdot TL^p u_i + \int TL^p u_i \cdot TL^{p-1} u_i \\
\leq \frac{1}{2n-1} \left[ \int L^{p+2} u_i \cdot L^{p+1} u_i + \int L^{p+1} u_i \cdot L^p u_i \right]
\]
and the conclusion is obtained. □

Corollary 2.2. For positive integers \(a, p \geq 1\), the following inequalities hold:
\[
(2.13) \quad \int T^a L^{p+1} u_i \cdot t^a L^p u_i \leq \frac{1}{(2n-1)^a} \int L^{p+a+1} u_i \cdot L^{p+a} u_i \\
(2.14) \quad \int (T^a L^{p+1} u_i)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^a} \left[ \int L^{p+a+1} u_i \cdot L^{p+a} u_i + L^{p+a} u_i \cdot L^{p+a-1} u_i \right].
\]

Proof. It is easy to obtain from (2.11)
\[
\int T^a L^{p+1} u_i \cdot t^a L^p u_i \leq \frac{1}{2n-1} \int T^{a-1} L^{p+2} u_i \cdot t^{a-1} L^{p+1} u_i \leq \ldots \\
\leq \frac{1}{(2n-1)^a} \int L^{p+a+1} u_i \cdot L^{p+a} u_i
\]
and from (2.12) and (2.13)
\[
\int (T^a L^p u_i)^2 \leq \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^a} \left[ \int T^{a-1} L^{p+2} u_i \cdot t^{a-1} L^{p+1} u_i \\
+ \int T^{a-1} L^{p+1} u_i \cdot t^{a-1} L^p u_i \right] \\
\leq \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^a} \left[ \int L^{p+a+1} u_i \cdot L^{p+a} u_i + \int L^{p+a} u_i \cdot L^{p+a-1} u_i \right].
\]
This completes the proof. □

3. Estimates of eigenvalues for (1.1).

Theorem 3.1. For \(m \geq 1\),
\[
(3.1) \quad \lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \leq \frac{2}{mn} \left( \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \right).
\]
Proof. By the choice of trial function \( \varphi_{ix_1} \) (see (2.6)) and the Rayleigh-Ritz principle for \( \triangle H_n \), we have

\[
\lambda_{m+1} \leq \frac{\int |\nabla H_n \varphi_{ix_1}|^2}{\int |\varphi_{ix_1}|^2}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m,
\]

and then

\[
\lambda \sum_{i=1}^m \int |\varphi_{ix_1}|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \int |\nabla H_n \varphi_{ix_1}|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \int L\varphi_{ix_1} \cdot \varphi_{ix_1}.
\]

By (2.4), the right-hand side becomes \( -2\int \varphi_{ix_1} X_1 u_i + \lambda_i \int \varphi_{ix_1}^2 \) and we obtain

\[
(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m) \sum_{i=1}^m \int \varphi_{ix_1}^2 \leq -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \int \varphi_{ix_1} X_1 u_i.
\]

Repeating the argument to \( \varphi_{ix_j} (j = 1, \ldots, n) \) yields

\[
(\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m) \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \leq -2 \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \int (\varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i).
\]

By Lemma 2.2 and Hölder’s inequality

\[
mn = -\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \int (\varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i)
\]

\[
\leq \left[ \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_{i,j} \int (X_j u_i)^2 + (Y_j u_i)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

\[
- \left( \sum_{i} \lambda_i \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

hence we have

\[
\sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \geq (mn)^2 \left( \sum_{i} \lambda_i \right)^{-1}.
\]

Returning to (3.2), the result is proved. \( \square \)

Remark 3.1. (3.1) is a generalization of Payne-Polya-Weinberger theorem for Dirichlet eigenvalues of Euclidean Laplacian to our context here.
Introducing a parameter $\alpha > \lambda_m$, we have

\[(\lambda_{m+1} - \alpha) \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \leq -2 \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i)
- \sum_{i,j} (\alpha - \lambda_i) \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2)
\]

and for some $\delta > 0$,

\[mn = - \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i)
\leq \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i,j} (\alpha - \lambda_i) \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2)
+ \frac{1}{2\delta} \sum_{i,j} (\alpha - \lambda_i)^{-1} \int [(X_j u_i)^2 + (Y_j u_i)^2].\]

It is easy to see

\[(\lambda_{m+1} - \alpha) \sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \leq 2mn - m^2 n^2 \left( \sum_{i} \frac{\lambda_i}{\alpha - \lambda_i} \right)^{-1}.
\]

So an extension of Hile-Protter theorem is easily obtained:

**Theorem 3.2.** For $m \geq 1$, one has

\[\sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_i} \geq \frac{mn}{2}.
\]

**4. Estimates of eigenvalues for (1.2).**

We denote the eigenvalues of (1.2) by

\[0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_m \leq \cdots \to \infty\]

with corresponding eigenfunctions $u_1, u_2, \ldots, u_m, \ldots$ in $S_0^{2,2}(\Omega)$.

**Theorem 4.1.** Let $m \geq 1$. then the following estimate holds

\[\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \leq \frac{4(n+1)}{m^2 n^2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sqrt{\lambda_i} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.
\]

**Proof.** Following the argument of (3.3) and noting (2.5), we have

\[(\lambda_{m+1} - \alpha) S \leq J - T,
\]
where $\alpha$ is a parameter, $\alpha > \lambda_m$,

\[ S = \sum_{i,j} \int \left( \varphi_{ixj}^2 + \varphi_{iyj}^2 \right), \]

\[ J = -2 \sum_{i,j} \int \left[ (LX_j + X_j L)u_i \cdot \varphi_{ixj} + (LY_j + Y_j L)u_i \cdot \varphi_{iyj} \right], \]

\[ T = \sum_{i,j} (\alpha - \lambda_j) \int \left( \varphi_{ixj}^2 + \varphi_{iyj}^2 \right). \]

We need two propositions:

**Proposition 4.1.**

\[ J \leq 4(n + 1) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sqrt{\lambda_i}. \]

**Proof.** Noting (2.6), one has

\[ \sum_{i} \int (LX_j + X_j L)u_i \cdot \varphi_{ixj} \]
\[ = \sum_{i} \int (LX_j + X_j L)u_i \left( x_j u_i - \sum_{l} a_{ilxj} u_l \right) \]
\[ = \sum_{i} \int (X_j u_i L(x_j u_i) - Lu_i \cdot X_j(x_j u_i)) \]
\[ - \sum_{i,l} \int (a_{ilxj} X_j u_i Lu_l - a_{ilxj} Lu_i \cdot X_j u_i) \]
\[ \triangleq M_1 + M_2. \]

Since $a_{ilxj} = a_{ilxj}, i, l = 1, \ldots, m$, we see $M_2 = 0$. On the other hand, (2.4) implies

\[ \sum_{i} \int (LX_j + X_j L)u_i \cdot \varphi_{ixj} \]
\[ = M_1 = \sum_{i} \int \left[ X_j u_i (\varphi_{ixj}^2 + \varphi_{iyj}^2) \right] \]
\[ = \sum_{i} \int (2X_j^2 u_i \cdot u_i - u_i Lu_i). \]

Similarly, we have

\[ \sum_{i} \int (LY_j + Y_j L)u_i \cdot \varphi_{iyj} = \sum_{i} \int (2Y_j^2 u_i \cdot u_i - u_i Lu_i). \]
Therefore by Hölder’s inequality we obtain

\[ J = -2 \sum_i \left[ \int -2Lu_i \cdot u_i - 2n \int u_i Lu_i \right] \]

\[ = 4(n+1) \sum_i \int u_i Lu_i \]

\[ \leq 4(n+1) \sum_i \left( \int u_i^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \int (Lu_i)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ = 4(n+1) \sum_i \sqrt{\lambda_i}. \]

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 4.2.**

\[ T \geq m^2 n^2 \left( \sum_i \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\alpha - \lambda_i} \right)^{-1}. \]

**Proof.** By Lemma 2.2 and Hölder’s inequality we have

\[ mn = -\sum_{i,j} \int (\varphi_{ix_j} X_j u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} Y_j u_i) \]

\[ \leq \sum_i \left[ \sum_j \int (\varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \sum_i \int ((X_j u_i)^2 + (Y_j u_i)^2) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

\[ \leq \frac{\delta}{2} \sum_{i,j} (\alpha - \lambda_i) \int \left( \varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2 \right) + \frac{1}{2\delta} \sum_i \frac{1}{\alpha - \lambda_i} \int u_i Lu_i \]

\[ \leq \frac{\delta}{2} T + \frac{1}{2\delta} \sum_i \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\alpha - \lambda_i}, \]

where \( \delta \) is some positive parameter. After minimizing the right-hand side of (4.5), the result is proved. \( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 4.1.** Substituting (4.3) and (4.4) into (4.2) yields

\[ (\lambda_{m+1} - \alpha)S \leq 4(n+1) \sum_i \sqrt{\lambda_i} - m^2 n^2 \left( \sum_i \frac{\sqrt{\lambda_i}}{\alpha - \lambda_i} \right)^{-1}. \]

The inequality (4.1) is obtained with the similar discussion in [10]. \( \square \)
5. Estimates of eigenvalues for (1.3).

**Theorem 5.1.** If \( k \geq 3 \) is odd, then

\[
\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2} \left[ (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^{k-1} + C_1(n,k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \lambda_i + \lambda_i^{k-2} \right) \right],
\]

and if \( k \geq 4 \) is even, then

\[
\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m \leq \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2} \left[ (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^{k-1} + C_2(n,k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^{k-2} \right],
\]

where \( C_1(n,k) \) and \( C_2(n,k) \) are the constants depending on \( n \) and \( k \).

**Proof.** Using the trial function \( \varphi_{ix_1} \) (see (2.6)) and the Rayleigh-Ritz inequality, we have

\[
\lambda_{m+1} \leq \int \varphi_{ix_1} L^K \varphi_{ix_1}
\]

\[
= \int \varphi_{ix_1} L^k \left( x_1 u_i - \sum_{l=1}^{m} a_{ix_1} u_l \right)
\]

\[
= \int \varphi_{ix_1} \left( \lambda_i x_1 u_i - 2 \sum_{q=1}^{k} L^{k-q} X_1 L^{q-1} u_i \right)
\]

\[
= \lambda_i \int \varphi_{ix_1}^2 - 2 \int \left( \sum_{q=1}^{k} L^{k-q} X_1 L^{q-1} - 1 u_i \right) \varphi_{ix_1}, \ i = 1, \ldots, m.
\]

Introducing a parameter \( \beta \), we have

\[
(\lambda_{m+1} - \beta) \sum_i \int \varphi_{ix_1}^2 \leq \sum_i (\alpha_i - \beta) \int \varphi_{ix_1}^2 - 2 \sum_{i,q} \int L^{k-q} X_1 L^{q-1} u_i \cdot \varphi_{ix_1}.
\]

Let

\[
S = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \int \left( \varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2 \right),
\]

\[
I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\beta - \lambda_j) \int \left( \varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2 \right),
\]

\[
I_2 = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{q=1}^{k} \int \left( \varphi_{ix_j} L^{k-q} X_j L^{q-1} u_i + \varphi_{iy_j} L^{k-q} X_j L^{q-1} u_i \right),
\]

\[
\]
we have
\[(\lambda_{m+1} - \beta)S + I_1 \leq I_2.\]

Applying Lemma 2.2 yields
\[m \leq \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int \left( \varphi_{ix_j}^2 + \varphi_{iy_j}^2 \right) \right)^{1/2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int \left[ (X_{j}u_i)^2 + (Y_{j}u_i)^2 \right] \right)^{1/2}\]
and summing over \(j\) gives
\[2mn \leq \delta I_1 + \frac{1}{\delta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{\beta - \lambda_i} \int |\nabla_L u_i|^2,\]
where \(\delta\) is a positive number. Then we have by Corollary 2.1
\[2mn \leq \delta I_1 + \frac{1}{\delta} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i^{1/2}}{\beta - \lambda_i} \right).\]
After choosing the minimum of the right-hand side, we derive a lower bound of \(I_1\):
\[(5.4)\]
\[I_1 \geq m^2n^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\lambda_i^{1/2}}{\beta - \lambda_i} \right)^{-1}.\]
Now we estimate \(I_2\). Notice the following relation by (2.1)
\[-\sum_{i,l,q} a_{i lx_j} \int u_l L^{q-1} X_j L^{q-1} u_i = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,l} a_{i lx_j} \int \left( u_l L^k (x_j u_i) - x_j u_l L^k u_i \right) = 0\]
and
\[-\sum_{i,l,q} a_{i ly_j} \int u_l L^{q-1} Y_j L^{q-1} u_i = 0, \quad i, l = 1, \ldots, m, q = 1, \ldots, k.\]
Therefore we have
\[(5.5)\]
\[I_2 = -2 \sum_{i,j,q} \int (x_j u_i L^{k-q} X_j L^{q-1} u_i + y_j u_i L^{k-q} Y_j L^{q-1} u_i)\]
\[= -2 \sum_{i,j,q} \int \left( L^{k-q} (x_j u_i) X_j L^{q-1} u_i + L^{k-q} (y_j u_i) Y_j L^{q-1} U_i \right)\]
\[= -2 \sum_{i,j,q} \left\{ \int \left( x_j L^{k-q} u_i - 2 \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} L^{k-q-r} X_j L^{r-1} u_i \right) \right. X_j L^{q-1} u_i - 2 X_j L^{k-q-1} u_i \cdot X_j L^{q-1} u_i \right\}\]
\[ + \int \left( y_j L^{k-q} u_i - 2 \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} L^{k-q-r} Y_j L^{q-1} u_i - 2 Y_j L^{k-q-1} u_i \cdot Y_j L^{q-1} u_i \right) \}

Since

\[ \sum_{q=1}^{k} \int \left( \frac{x_j}{y_j} \right) L^{k-q} u_i \cdot \left( \frac{X_j}{Y_j} \right) L^{q-1} u_i \]

\[ = - \sum_{q=1}^{k} \left[ \int L^{k-q} u_i \cdot L_{q-1} u_i + \left( \frac{x_j X_j}{y_j Y_j} \right) L^{k-q} u_i \cdot L^{q-1} u_i \right] \]

we have

\[ \sum_{q=1}^{k} \int \left( \frac{x_j}{y_j} \right) L^{k-q} u_i \cdot \left( \frac{X_j}{Y_j} \right) L^{q-1} u_i \]

\[ = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{q=1}^{k} \int L^{k-q} u_i \cdot L_{q-1} u_i \]

\[ = - \frac{k}{2} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i. \]

On the other hand

\[ \sum_{j} \int \left( X_j L^{k-q-1} U_i \cdot X_j L^{q-1} U_i + Y_j L^{k-q-1} u_i \cdot Y_j L^{q-1} u_i \right) \]

\[ = \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]

so it follows

\[ (5.6) \]

\[ I_2 = (2n + 4) k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]

\[ + 4 \sum_{i,j,q} \int \left( \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} L^{k-q-r} X_j L^{r-1} u_i \cdot X_j L^{q-1} u_i \right. \]

\[ + \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} L^{k-q-r} Y_j L^{r-1} u_i \cdot Y_j L^{q-1} u_i \left. \right) \]

\[ = (2n + 4) k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]

\[ + 4 \sum_{i,j,q} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-r} \left[ \sum_{s=0}^{k-q-r} C_{k-r-q}^{s} (-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}} A_j^s \right. \]

\[ \cdot L^{k-q-r-s} (2T)^s L^{r-1} u_i \cdot X_j L^{q-1} u_i \]
\[
\sum_{s=0}^{k-q-r} C_k^s \frac{1}{2} A_j^{s+1} L^{k-q-r-s} (2T)^s L^{r-1} u_i \cdot Y_j L^{q-1} u_i \\
\triangleq (2n + 4) k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i + 4 \sum_{i,j,q} (I_3 + I_4)
\]

where we have used Lemma 2.4. We obtain that

\begin{align*}
I_{3(s \text{ odd})} + I_{4(s \text{ odd})} &= \sum_{s \leq k-q-r, s \text{ odd}} \left[ \int C_k^s \frac{1}{2} Y_j L^{k-q-r-s} (2T)^s L^{r-1} u_i \cdot X_j L^{q-1} u_i \\
&\quad + \int C_k^s \frac{1}{2} X_j L^{k-q-r-s} (2T)^s L^{r-1} u_i \cdot Y_j L^{q-1} u_i \right] \\
&= - \sum_{s \leq k-q-r, s \text{ odd}} \int C_k^s \frac{1}{2} (Y_j X_j - X_j Y_j) \\
&\quad \cdot L^{k-q-r-s} (2T)^s L^{r-1} u_i \cdot L^{q-1} u_i \\
&= - \sum_{s \leq k-q-r, s \text{ odd}} 2^s C_k^s \frac{1}{2} \int T^{s+1} L^{k-q-s-1} u_i \cdot L^{q-1} u_i
\end{align*}

where \( T = Y_j X_j - X_j Y_j \). Similarly,

\begin{align*}
I_{3(s \text{ even})} + I_{4(s \text{ even})} &= \sum_{s \leq k-q-r, s \text{ even}} 2^s C_k^s \frac{1}{2} \int T^{s+1} u_i \cdot L^{k-s-1} u_i.
\end{align*}

First let \( k \) be odd. If \( s \) is odd, then by (2.14)

\begin{align*}
(-1)^{1+[\frac{s}{2}]} \int T^{s+1} u_i \cdot L^{k-s-2} u_i \\
&= (-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}+[\frac{s}{2}]+1} \int \left( \frac{T^{s+1}}{L^{k-s-2} u_i} \right)^2 \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \left[ \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot L^{k-1} u_i + \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot L^{k-1} u_i \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \left[ \int L^{k} u_i \cdot u_i + \int L^{k-2} u_i \cdot u_i \right],
\end{align*}
and if \( s \) is even, then

\[
\begin{align*}
(5.10) \quad (-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor} & \int T^s u_i \cdot L^{k-s-1} u_i \\
& = (-1)^{\left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor + \left\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \right\rfloor} \int \left( T^\frac{s}{2} L^{\frac{k-s-1}{2}} u_i \right)^2 \\
& \leq \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[ \int L^{\frac{k-1}{2}} u_i \cdot L^{\frac{k-1}{2}} u_i + \int L^{\frac{k-1}{2}} u_i \cdot L^{\frac{k-1}{2}} u_i \right] \\
& = \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[ \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i + \int L^{k-2} u_i \cdot u_i \right] (k \geq 3).
\end{align*}
\]

Summing (5.9) and (5.10) yields

\[
(5.11) \quad I_2 \leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \\
+ 4 \sum_{i,j,q} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} \left[ \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{odd})} 2^s C_{k-q-r}^s \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \\
\cdot \left( \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i + \int L^{k-2} u_i \cdot u_i \right) \\
+ \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{even})} 2^s C_{k-q-r}^s \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \left( \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i + \int L^{k-2} u_i \cdot u_i \right) \right] \\
\leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \\
= 2 \sum_{i,j,q} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} \left[ \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{odd})} 2^s C_{k-q-r}^s \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} + \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{even})} 2^s C_{k-q-r}^s \frac{1}{2(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \\
\cdot \left( \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i + \int L^{k-2} u_i \cdot u_i \right) \right] \\
\leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \\
+ C_1(n,k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \lambda_i + \left( \int L^k u_i \cdot u_i \right)^{\frac{k-2}{k}} \right] \\
\leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i^{\frac{k-1}{k}} + C_1(n,k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \lambda_i + \lambda_i^{\frac{k-2}{k}} \right],
\]

where we have used Lemma 2.3. Note that

\[ C_1(n, k) \leq 2n \sum_{q=1}^{k} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{(2n-1)^2} \right)^{k-q-r} \cdot \]

Substituting (5.11) in (5.3) leads to

\[ (\lambda_{m+1} - \beta)s \leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{k-1}{k} \]

\[ + C_1(n, k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \lambda_i + \frac{k-1}{k} \right) - m^2 n^2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{\beta - \lambda_i} \right)^{-1}. \]

Along with the method in [10], we obtained (5.1).

Now let \( k \) be even. If \( s \) is odd, then by Corollary 2.2

\[ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \rfloor + 1} \int T^{s+1} u_i L^{k-s-2} u_i = \int T^{\frac{s+1}{2}} L^{\frac{k-s-3}{2}} u_i \cdot T^{\frac{s+1}{2}} L^{\frac{k-s-3}{2}+1} u_i \leq \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \int L^{\frac{k-2}{2}+1} u_i L^{\frac{k-2}{2}} u_i \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]

and if \( s \) is even, then

\[ (-1)^{\lfloor \frac{s}{2} \rfloor} \int T^s u_i L^{k-s-1} u_i = \int T^{\frac{s}{2}} L^{\frac{k-s-2}{2}} u_i \cdot T^{\frac{s}{2}} L^{\frac{k-s-2}{2}+1} u_i \]

\[ \leq \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s}{2}}} \int L^{\frac{k-2}{2}} u_i L^{\frac{k-2}{2}+1} u_i \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s}{2}}} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i. \]
Summing two inequalities above yields
\[ I_2' \leq (2n + 4)K \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]
\[ + 4 \sum_{i,j,q} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} \left( \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{ odd})} \frac{2^s C^s_{k-q-r}}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s+1}{2}}} \right) \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]
\[ + \sum_{s \leq k-q-r (s \text{ even})} \frac{2^s C^s_{k-q-r}}{(2n-1)^{\frac{s}{2}}} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]
\[ \doteq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i + C_2(n, k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \int L^{k-1} u_i \cdot u_i \]
\[ \leq (2n + 4)k \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda^{rac{k-1}{k}} + C_2(n, k) \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda^{rac{k-1}{k}}. \]

Note that
\[ C_2(n, k) \leq 4n \sum_{q=1}^{k} \sum_{r=1}^{k-q-1} \left( 1 + \frac{2}{(2n-1)^{\frac{r}{2}}} \right)^{k-q-r}. \]

Then proceeding with the same way for proving (5.1) we deduce (5.2). \( \square \)


Consider the eigenvalue problem
\[
\begin{cases}
-Lu = \lambda u, & \text{in } \Omega \\
u = 0 & \text{on } \Omega
\end{cases}
\]
where \( L \) denote the generalized Baouendi-Grushin operator
\[ L = \sum_{i=1}^{M} X_i^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N} Y_j^2 \]
with the nonsmooth vector fields
\[ X_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}, \; i = 1, \ldots, M, \; Y_j = |x|^{\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_j}, \; j = 1, \ldots, N, \]
\( \alpha \geq 1, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, M, N \geq 1 \) and \( M + N = n \). \( \Omega \) is a bounded domain in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with smooth boundary \( \partial \Omega \).

The existence of eigenvalues for the problem (6.1) can be proved with the method in [12] and the embedding theorem in [6] and then (6.1) possesses a system of eigenfunctions \( \{u_h\} \) that forms an orthonormal base, with the corresponding eigenvalues \( \{\lambda_h\} : 0 < \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \).
By choosing the trial functions

\[ \varphi_{hx_i} = x_i u_h - \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{hx_j} u_t, \quad \varphi_{hy_i} = y_i u_h - \sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{hy_j} u_t, \quad h = 1, \ldots, m, \]

we have

\[ (\lambda_{m+1} - \lambda_m) \sum_{h=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int \varphi_{hx_i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int \varphi_{hy_j}^2 \right) \leq -2 \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{M} \varphi_{hx_i} X_i u_h + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int |x|^{\alpha} \varphi_{hy_j} Y_j u_h \right). \]

Noting that

\[ \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{h=1}^{m} \int \varphi_{hx_i} X_i u_h = -\frac{mM}{2}, \]

\[ \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sum_{h=1}^{m} \int \varphi_{hy_j} Y_j u_h = -\frac{N}{2} \sum_{h=1}^{m} \int |x|^{2\alpha} u_h^2 \]

and Schwarz’s inequality, we get

\[ \frac{mM}{2} \leq \frac{mM}{2} + \frac{N}{2} \sum_{h=1}^{m} \int |x|^{2\alpha} u_h^2 \]

\[ \leq \sum_{h=1}^{m} \left[ \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int |\varphi_{hx_i} X_i u_h| + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int |x|^{\alpha} |\varphi_{hy_j} Y_j u_h| \right] \]

\[ \leq \max(1, d^\alpha) \left[ \sum_{h=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int |\varphi_{hx_i}|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int |\varphi_{hy_j}|^2 \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \sum_{h=1}^{m} \int (-Lu_h) u_h \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

where \( d \) is the diameter of \( \Omega_y \), the projection of \( \Omega \) in the \( y \)-space. Then

\[ \sum_{h=1}^{m} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{M} \int |\varphi_{hx_i}|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{N} \int |\varphi_{hy_j}|^2 \right) \geq \frac{m^2 M^2}{4 \max(1, d^{2\alpha}) \sum_{h=1}^{m} \lambda_h}. \]

Returning to (6.5), we prove the following:
Theorem 6.1. Let \( m \geq 1 \), then
\[
\lambda_{m+1} = \lambda_m \leq \frac{4n}{mM^2} \max(1, d^{4\alpha}) \sum_{h=1}^{m} \lambda_h.
\]

Remark 6.1. This shows that the upper bounds for eigenvalues of (6.1) depends on the domain.

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Department of Applied Mathematics
Northwestern Polytechnical University
Xi’an, Shaanxi, 710072
People’s Republic of China
E-mail address: taoer558@sohu.com

Department of Applied Mathematics
Northwestern Polytechnical University
Xi’an, Shaanxi, 710072
People’s Republic of China