

Minimizers of Hartree Type Functionals and Related Interpolation Inequalities

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Abstract. In this work we are concerned with the minimization problem associated to the best constant $C_{n,\alpha}$ in the following interpolation inequality

$$\iint \frac{|u(x)|^\alpha |u(y)|^\alpha}{|x-y|^{n-2}} dx dy \leq C_{n,\alpha} \|\nabla \psi\|_{L^2}^{n\alpha-(n+2)} \|\psi\|_{L^2}^{(n+2)-(n-2)\alpha}, \quad u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

for $2 \leq \alpha < 1 + 4/(n-2)$ and $n \geq 3$. The corresponding variational problem is equivalent to the problem of existence of a ground state solution to the nonlinear non-local elliptic equation

$$-\Delta u + \omega u - (|x|^{-(n-2)} * |u|^\alpha) |u|^{\alpha-2} u = 0.$$

We show that the ground state solution is unique and its mass $\|u\|_{L^2}^2$ determines the best constant $C_{n,\alpha}$. As a consequence of the above results, we obtain sharp sufficient condition for global existence for the L^2 -critical Hartree equation.

Keywords: Hartree potential, Weinstein functional, minimizers, interpolation inequalities

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INTRODUCTION

We consider the functional

$$J^{n,\alpha}(u) = \frac{\|u\|_{L^2}^{(n+2)-(n-2)\alpha} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{n\alpha-(n+2)}}{\int (|x|^{-(n-2)} * |u|^\alpha) |u|^\alpha dx} \quad (1)$$

on the space $H^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $n \geq 3$, for $2 \leq \alpha < 1 + 4/(n-2)$. This functional is naturally associated with the interpolation inequality

$$\int (|x|^{-(n-2)} * |u|^\alpha) |u|^\alpha dx \leq C_{n,\alpha} \|\nabla u\|_{L^2}^{n\alpha-(n+2)} \|u\|_{L^2}^{(n+2)-(n-2)\alpha}. \quad (2)$$

Indeed, if we denote by

$$J = \inf\{J^{n,\alpha}(u); u \in H^1(\mathbb{R}^n), u \neq 0\} \quad (3)$$