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Published Version

Hewett, D. P. and Moiola, A. (2017) A note on properties of the restriction operator on Sobolev spaces. *Journal of Applied Analysis*, 23 (1). pp. 1-8. ISSN 1425-6908 doi: 10.1515/jaa-2017-0001 Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/71844/>

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Published version at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/jaa-2017-0001>

To link to this article DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/jaa-2017-0001>

Publisher: De Gruyter

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Research Article

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A note on properties of the restriction operator on Sobolev spaces

DOI: 10.1515/jaa-2017-0001

Received July 11, 2016; accepted April 7, 2017

Abstract: In our companion paper [3] we studied a number of different Sobolev spaces on a general (non-Lipschitz) open subset Ω of \mathbb{R}^n , defined as closed subspaces of the classical Bessel potential spaces $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s \in \mathbb{R}$. These spaces are mapped by the restriction operator to certain spaces of distributions on Ω . In this note we make some observations about the relation between these spaces of global and local distributions. In particular, we study conditions under which the restriction operator is or is not injective, surjective and isometric between given pairs of spaces. We also provide an explicit formula for minimal norm extension (an inverse of the restriction operator in appropriate spaces) in a special case.

Keywords: Bessel potential Sobolev spaces, non-Lipschitz domains, restriction operator, s-nullity, unitary realisations of dual spaces, minimal norm extension

MSC 2010: 46E35

1 Preliminaries

We study properties of Sobolev spaces on a general (non-Lipschitz) open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. In our companion paper [3] we studied two types of spaces: those consisting of distributions on \mathbb{R}^n (specifically, $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$, $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$, H_{Ω}^s , defined below), and those consisting of distributions on Ω itself (specifically, $H^s(\Omega)$ and $H_0^s(\Omega)$, again defined below). In this note we study properties of the restriction operator as a mapping between the two types of spaces. The results presented here, while elementary, do not seem to be available in the literature, which generally focuses on the more standard Lipschitz case (cf., e.g., [9]). As in [3], our motivation is the study of integral equations on non-Lipschitz sets. (For a concrete example, see [3, §4], where we consider boundary integral equation reformulations of wave scattering problems involving fractal screens.)

We begin by defining the Sobolev spaces involved. Our presentation follows that of [3], which in turn is broadly based on [9]. Given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the space of compactly supported smooth test functions on \mathbb{R}^n , and for any open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\mathcal{D}(\Omega) := \{u \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp } u \subset \Omega\}$. For $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\mathcal{D}^*(\Omega)$ denote the space of distributions on Ω (anti-linear continuous functionals on $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$)¹. Let $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote the Schwartz space of rapidly decaying smooth test functions on \mathbb{R}^n , and $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the dual space of tempered distributions (anti-linear continuous functionals on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$). For $u \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we define the Fourier transform $\hat{u}(\xi) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-i\xi \cdot x} u(x) dx$, $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$, extending this definition to $\mathcal{S}^*(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in the usual way. We define the

¹ Following Kato [6], we work with dual spaces of anti-linear functionals, which simplifies certain aspects of the presentation. Our results translate trivially to dual spaces of linear functionals; see [3, §2] for further discussion.

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Sobolev space $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by

$$H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) : \|u\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty\}, \quad \text{where } \|u\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^s |\hat{u}(\xi)|^2 d\xi,$$

which is a Hilbert space with the inner product

$$(u, v)_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^s \hat{u}(\xi) \overline{\hat{v}(\xi)} d\xi.$$

For any $-\infty < s < t < \infty$, $H^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is continuously embedded in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with dense image, and we have $\|u\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \|u\|_{H^t(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ for all $0 \neq u \in H^t(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Recalling that $\mathcal{F}(\partial^\alpha u / \partial \mathbf{x}^\alpha)(\xi) = (i\xi)^\alpha \hat{u}(\xi)$ and $|\alpha| := \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j$ for a multi-index $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$, by Plancherel's theorem it holds that

$$(u, v)_{H^m(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, \\ |\alpha| \leq m}} \binom{m}{|\alpha|} \binom{|\alpha|}{\alpha} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} u}{\partial \mathbf{x}^\alpha}(\mathbf{x}) \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} \bar{v}}{\partial \mathbf{x}^\alpha}(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0. \quad (1.1)$$

Hence, functions with disjoint support are orthogonal in $H^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$. But we emphasise that this is not in general true in $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $s \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}_0$.

For a closed $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we define $H_F^s := \{u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp}(u) \subset F\}$. The question of whether a given set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ can support nontrivial elements of $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ will be important in what follows. This question was investigated in detail in [5], where we introduced the concept of s -nullity. (This concept is referred to by some authors as $(2, -s)$ -polarity, see, e.g., [8, §13.2].)

Definition 1.1. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we say that a set $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is s -null if there are no non-zero elements of $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ supported entirely inside E (equivalently, if $H_F^s = \{0\}$ for every closed set $F \subset E$).

There are many different ways to define Sobolev spaces on an open subset $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. In [3] we studied the following three spaces, all of which are closed subspaces of $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, hence Hilbert spaces with respect to the inner product inherited from $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$:

$$\begin{aligned} H_\Omega^s &:= \{u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp}(u) \subset \overline{\Omega}\}, & s \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) &:= \overline{\mathcal{D}(\Omega)}^{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}, & s \in \mathbb{R}, \\ \mathring{H}^s(\Omega) &:= \{u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) : u = 0 \text{ a.e. in } \Omega^c\} \\ &= \{u \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) : m(\text{supp } u \cap (\Omega^c)) = 0\}, & s \geq 0; \end{aligned}$$

here $m(\cdot)$ denotes the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n . (We note that $\mathring{H}^s(\Omega)$ can also be identified with the set of functions defined on Ω which can be extended by zero to produce functions of the same Sobolev regularity on the whole of \mathbb{R}^n , see Remark 2.4.) These three spaces satisfy the inclusions

$$\tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \subset \mathring{H}^s(\Omega) \subset H_\Omega^s$$

(with $\mathring{H}^s(\Omega)$ present only for $s \geq 0$). If Ω is sufficiently smooth (e.g., C^0), then the three sets coincide, but in general all three can be different (this issue is studied in [3, §3.5]).

Another way to define Sobolev spaces on an open set Ω is by restriction from $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For $s \in \mathbb{R}$, let

$$H^s(\Omega) := \{u \in \mathcal{D}'(\Omega) : u = U|_\Omega \text{ for some } U \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)\}, \quad \|u\|_{H^s(\Omega)} := \min_{\substack{U \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \\ U|_\Omega = u}} \|U\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

where $U|_\Omega$ denotes the restriction of the distribution U to Ω in the standard sense (cf. [9, p. 66]). The inner product on $H^s(\Omega)$ can be written as $(u, v)_{H^s(\Omega)} := (Q_s U, Q_s V)_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ for $u, v \in H^s(\Omega)$, where $U, V \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are such that $U|_\Omega = u$, $V|_\Omega = v$ and Q_s is the orthogonal projection $Q_s : H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$, see [3, §3.1.4]. It follows that the restriction operator

$$|_\Omega : (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp \rightarrow H^s(\Omega) \text{ is a unitary isomorphism.} \quad (1.2)$$

We also introduce the closed subspace of $H^s(\Omega)$ defined by

$$H_0^s(\Omega) := \overline{\mathcal{D}(\Omega)}|_{\Omega}^{H^s(\Omega)}.$$

The question of when $H^s(\Omega)$ and $H_0^s(\Omega)$ are equal is studied in detail in [3, §3.6].

For any open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, closed set $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$, the following dual space realisations hold, in the sense of unitary isomorphism (see [3, §3.2]):

$$\begin{cases} (H^s(\Omega))^* = \widetilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega), & (\widetilde{H}^s(\Omega))^* = H^{-s}(\Omega), \\ (H_F^s)^* = (\widetilde{H}^{-s}(F^c))^{\perp}, & (H_0^s(\Omega))^* = (\widetilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega) \cap H_{\partial\Omega}^{-s})^{\perp, \widetilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega)}. \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

The duality pairings corresponding to these realisations are defined in terms of the duality pairing

$$\langle u, v \rangle_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \times H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \hat{u}(\xi) \overline{\hat{v}(\xi)} d\xi,$$

which extends the $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ scalar product.

2 Properties of the restriction operator $|_{\Omega}: H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$

In this section we examine the relationship between the spaces $\widetilde{H}^s(\Omega)$, $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$, $H_{\Omega}^s \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, whose elements are distributions on \mathbb{R}^n , and the spaces $H^s(\Omega)$ and $H_0^s(\Omega)$, whose elements are distributions on Ω . The two types of spaces are linked by the restriction operator $|_{\Omega}: H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$, and in this section we investigate some of its properties. In particular, we ask: for a given value of s and an appropriate pair of subspaces $X \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $Y \subset H^s(\Omega)$, when is $|_{\Omega}: X \rightarrow Y$ (i) injective? (ii) surjective? (iii) a unitary isomorphism?

We start by recalling that $|_{\Omega}: X \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is continuous with norm at most one for any subspace $X \subset H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and that $|_{\Omega}: (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp} \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism.

For Ω being Lipschitz with bounded $\partial\Omega$, we have the following result, which states that $|_{\Omega}: \widetilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism for certain values of s . (As in [3, 9], we say that Ω is Lipschitz if its boundary can be locally represented as the graph, suitably rotated, of a Lipschitz function from \mathbb{R}^{n-1} to \mathbb{R} , with Ω lying only on one side of $\partial\Omega$.) The result for $s \geq 0$ is classical (see, e.g., [9, Theorem 3.33]); the extension to $-1/2 < s < 0$ is proved below (it is an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.7 (i) and [3, Corollary 3.29 (ix)]). In interpreting this result one should recall that for Ω being Lipschitz, it holds that $H_0^s(\Omega) = H^s(\Omega)$ if and only if $s \leq 1/2$ [3, Corollary 3.29 (ix)] and also that $\widetilde{H}^s(\Omega) = \dot{H}^s(\Omega) = H_{\Omega}^s$ for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ (see [3, Lemma 3.15], which follows from [9, Theorems 3.29 and 3.21]), with $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$ present only for $s \geq 0$.

Lemma 2.1. *If Ω is Lipschitz, $\partial\Omega$ is bounded, and $s > -1/2$, $s \notin \{1/2, 3/2, \dots\}$, then $|_{\Omega}: \widetilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism (with norm at most one).*

We would like to understand to what extent this result generalises to non-Lipschitz Ω , and also how $|_{\Omega}$ acts on the spaces $\dot{H}^s(\Omega)$ and H_{Ω}^s in the case where these are not equal to $\widetilde{H}^s(\Omega)$. Some partial results in this direction are provided by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and let $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) $|_{\Omega}: H_{\Omega}^s \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is injective if and only if $\partial\Omega$ is s -null.
- (ii) For $s \geq 0$, $|_{\Omega}: \dot{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is injective; if $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, then it is a unitary isomorphism onto its image in $H^s(\Omega)$.
- (iii) For $s \geq 0$, $|_{\Omega}: \widetilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is injective and has dense image; if $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, then it is a unitary isomorphism onto $H_0^s(\Omega)$.

Proof. Part (i) is obvious from the definition of the restriction operator. For part (ii), the injectivity statement is obvious, since if $u \in \dot{H}^s(\Omega)$ and $u|_{\Omega} = 0$, then $u = 0$. It follows that $|_{\Omega}: \dot{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism onto its image in $H^s(\Omega)$ when $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, because in this case the $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ inner product (see (1.1)) can be

written as a sum of integrals over products of functions/derivatives in the “physical” space (as opposed to the Fourier space), so disjoint support is enough to guarantee orthogonality. Hence, when $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, we have $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \subset (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$, and we know by (1.2) that $|\Omega$ is a unitary isomorphism from $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$ onto $H^s(\Omega)$. Part (iii) follows from part (ii) and the density of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ in both $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$ and $H_0^s(\Omega)$ (since the image of a closed set under an isometry is closed). \square

Remark 2.3. By combining Lemma 2.2 (i) with the results concerning s -nullity in [3, Lemma 3.10] (see also [5]) one can derive a number of corollaries. For example, the following hold:

- (i) For every open Ω , there exists $-n/2 \leq s_\Omega \leq n/2$ such that $|\Omega : H_\Omega^s \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is always injective for $s > s_\Omega$ and never injective for $s < s_\Omega$. In particular, $|\Omega : H_\Omega^s \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is always injective for $s > n/2$ and never injective for $s < -n/2$.
- (ii) If Ω is Lipschitz (even with unbounded boundary), then $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) = H_\Omega^s \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is injective if and only if $s \geq -1/2$.
- (iii) For every $-1/2 \leq s_* \leq 0$, there exists a C^0 open set Ω for which $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) = H_\Omega^s \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is injective for all $s > s_*$ and not injective for all $s < s_*$.

Remark 2.4. To expand on Lemma 2.2 (ii), we note that the restriction operator

$$|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow \{u \in H^s(\Omega) : u_{ze} \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)\} \subset H^s(\Omega)$$

is a bijection, where we denote by u_{ze} the extension of $u \in H^s(\Omega)$ from Ω to \mathbb{R}^n by zero and $u \mapsto u_{ze}$ is the inverse of $|\Omega$, see also [3, Remark 3.1].

Remark 2.5. Lemma 2.2 (iii) and [3, Remark 3.32], which follows from [7, Chapter 1, Theorem 11.7], imply that if Ω is C^∞ and bounded, and if $s \in \{1/2, 3/2, \dots\}$, then the restriction $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is not surjective, demonstrating the sharpness of Lemma 2.1.

Remark 2.6. If Ω is a Lipschitz open set with bounded boundary, Lemma 2.1 and the definition of $H^s(\Omega)$ give that $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \cap H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega) \cap H^1(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism for all $0 \leq s \leq 1$, $s \neq 1/2$. Then [9, Theorem 3.40] gives that:

- $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \cap H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H^1(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism for $0 \leq s < 1/2$,
- $|\Omega : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \cap H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow H_0^1(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism for $1/2 < s \leq 1$.

Characterising $(\tilde{H}^{1/2}(\Omega) \cap H^1(\mathbb{R}^n))|_\Omega$ and deriving similar results for non-Lipschitz sets appear to be open problems.

Lemma 2.2 (ii) and (iii) only deal with the case $s \geq 0$. In the next lemma we relate properties of the restriction operator acting on $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$ for s and $-s$. In particular, this lemma allows us to infer the statement of Lemma 2.1 for $-1/2 < s < 0$ from the classical statement for $0 < s < 1/2$ (recalling that $H_0^s(\Omega) = H^s(\Omega)$ for Ω being Lipschitz and $s \leq 1/2$). For clarity, in this lemma and its proof we denote the restriction operator acting on $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$ as $|\Omega^s : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$. The proof of the lemma makes use of the fact that we can characterise the Banach space adjoint of $|\Omega^s$ in terms of $|\Omega^{-s}$, using the dual space realisations (1.3).

Lemma 2.7. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be non-empty and open, and let $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the following hold:

- (i) $|\Omega^s : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is bijective if and only if $|\Omega^{-s} : \tilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-s}(\Omega)$ is bijective.
- (ii) $|\Omega^{-s} : \tilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega) \rightarrow H^{-s}(\Omega)$ is injective if and only if $|\Omega^s : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ has dense image; i.e., if and only if $H_0^s(\Omega) = H^s(\Omega)$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{I}_s : H^{-s}(\Omega) \rightarrow (\tilde{H}^s(\Omega))^*$ and $\mathcal{I}_s^* : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow (H^{-s}(\Omega))^*$ be the unitary isomorphisms defined in [3, equation (21)] as follows:

$$\mathcal{I}_s u(v) = \langle U, v \rangle_s \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{I}_s^* v(u) = \langle v, U \rangle_{-s} \quad \text{for } u \in H^{-s}(\Omega), v \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega),$$

where $U \in H^{-s}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denotes any extension of u with $U|_\Omega = u$. Let $|\Omega^{s*} : (H^s(\Omega))^* \rightarrow (\tilde{H}^s(\Omega))^*$ denote the Banach space adjoint (i.e., the transpose) of $|\Omega^s$, defined by $(|\Omega^{s*} l)(\phi) = l(\phi|_\Omega^s)$ for $l \in (H^s(\Omega))^*$ and $\phi \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$. We can characterise $|\Omega^{s*}$ in terms of $|\Omega^{-s}$, using \mathcal{I}_s and \mathcal{I}_{-s}^* . Precisely, it holds that $|\Omega^{s*} \mathcal{I}_{-s}^* = \mathcal{I}_s |\Omega^{-s}$. To see this, simply note

that, by the definition of \mathcal{I}_s and \mathcal{I}_{-s}^* ,

$$(\mathcal{I}_{-s}^* \mathcal{I}_s^* u)(v) = (\mathcal{I}_{-s}^* u)(v|_{\Omega}^s) = \langle u, v \rangle_s = (\mathcal{I}_s(u|_{\Omega}^{-s}))(v), \quad u \in \tilde{H}^{-s}(\Omega), \quad v \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega).$$

From this characterisation, the statements of the lemma follow immediately using classical functional-analytic results, e.g., [1, Corollary 2.18 and Theorem 2.20]. \square

We have seen that the restriction operator $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism for Ω being Lipschitz and for $s > -1/2$, $s \notin \{1/2, 3/2, \dots\}$. The next proposition shows that this result also extends to the case where Ω is a finite union of disjoint Lipschitz open sets, even when the union is not itself Lipschitz. Note that we do not require the closures of the constituent open sets to be mutually disjoint. The result therefore applies, for example, to the prefractal sets generating the Sierpinski triangle [3, Figure 4 (a)], which are finite unions of equilateral triangles touching at vertices.

Proposition 2.8. *The statements of Lemma 2.1 extend to finite disjoint unions of Lipschitz open sets with bounded boundaries.*

Proof. The injectivity statement follows from the s -nullity of finite unions of Lipschitz boundaries for $s \geq -1/2$ (cf. [3, Lemma 3.10 (v) and (xix)]). The surjectivity follows from Lemma 2.9 below. \square

Lemma 2.9. *Let the open set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be the union of the disjoint open sets $\{A_j\}_{j=1}^N$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$, and suppose that the restrictions $|_{A_j}: \tilde{H}^s(A_j) \rightarrow H_0^s(A_j)$ are surjective for all $1 \leq j \leq N$. Then also $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is surjective.*

Proof. In this proof we denote by $|_{\Omega_1, \Omega_2}$ the restriction operator from $\mathcal{D}^*(\Omega_1)$ to $\mathcal{D}^*(\Omega_2)$, when $\Omega_2 \subset \Omega_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are open sets. Fix $u \in H_0^s(\Omega)$. Then, for all $1 \leq j \leq N$, $u|_{\Omega, A_j} \in H^s(A_j)$ belongs to $H_0^s(A_j)$, since Ω is a disjoint union and so $(\mathcal{D}(\Omega)|_{\mathbb{R}^n, \Omega})|_{\Omega, A_j} = \mathcal{D}(A_j)|_{\mathbb{R}^n, A_j}$. By assumption, $u|_{\Omega, A_j} = w_j|_{\mathbb{R}^n, A_j}$ for some $w_j \in \tilde{H}^s(A_j) \subset \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$. Finally, $w := \sum_{j=1}^N w_j \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$ satisfies $w|_{\mathbb{R}^n, \Omega} = u$ (using the fact that any test function $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ can be uniquely decomposed as a sum $\phi = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j$, where $\phi_j \in \mathcal{D}(A_j)$), and this shows that u is in the range of $|_{\mathbb{R}^n, \Omega}$, as required. \square

For $s \geq 0$, we can rephrase the results of this section as follows. For any open set Ω , the restriction operator $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is continuous with norm one, is injective, has dense image, and the zero extension $u \mapsto u_{ze}$ is its right inverse on its image, i.e., $u_{ze}|_{\Omega} = u$ for all $u \in \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)|_{\Omega}$. Furthermore, for $s \geq 0$, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is an isomorphism,
 - (ii) $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is surjective,
 - (iii) the zero extension $u \mapsto u_{ze}$ is continuous $H_0^s(\Omega) \rightarrow \tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$,
 - (iv) there exists $c > 0$ such that $\|\Phi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} \geq c\|\phi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ and $\Phi \in H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\Phi|_{\Omega} = \phi$.
- By Proposition 2.8, we know all these conditions hold for disjoint unions of Lipschitz open sets with bounded boundary and $s \notin \{1/2, 3/2, \dots\}$. But results about the surjectivity (or otherwise) of $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ on more general Ω do not seem to be available in the literature and in this case we only know (by Lemma 2.2 (iii)) that the conditions above are true for $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$. The following therefore appear to be open questions: For which Ω are (i)–(iv) true for all $s > -1/2$, $s \notin \{1/2, 3/2, \dots\}$? For which values of s are they satisfied for a given Ω ?

2.1 When is $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ a unitary isomorphism?

To study when $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism, we first note the equivalences in the following lemma. We emphasise that the norm on the left-hand side of the equality in part (ii) in the lemma is the minimal one among the $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ -norms of all the extensions of $\phi|_{\Omega}$, while that on the right-hand side uses $\phi = 0$ in Ω^c .

Lemma 2.10. *Let Ω be a non-empty open subset of \mathbb{R}^n and let $s \in \mathbb{R}$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) $|_{\Omega}: \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism,
- (ii) $\|\phi|_{\Omega}\|_{H^s(\Omega)} = \|\phi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)}$ for all $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$,
- (iii) $\mathcal{D}(\Omega) \subset (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp}$.

Proof. The implications (i) \Rightarrow (ii) and (iii) \Rightarrow (i) are trivial (the latter holding by the density of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ in $\tilde{H}^s(\Omega)$ and (1.2)). (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) follows because $|_{\Omega} : (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp} \rightarrow H^s(\Omega)$ is an isometry (cf. (1.2)). Explicitly, if $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$, then $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$ for a unique pair $\phi_1 \in (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp}$ and $\phi_2 \in H_{\Omega^c}^s$. It follows that $\|\phi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)} = \|\phi_1\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)} + \|\phi_2\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)}$, and that $\|\phi|_{\Omega}\|_{H^s(\Omega)} = \|\phi_1|_{\Omega}\|_{H^s(\Omega)} = \|\phi_1\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^d)}$. So, if the equality in (ii) holds, we must have that $\phi_2 = 0$, i.e., $\phi \in (H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp}$. \square

Lemma 2.10 allows us to prove the following proposition, which shows that the unitarity property holds whenever the complement of Ω is negligible (in the sense of s -nullity). An extreme example is the punctured space $\Omega = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, for which the proposition holds for any $s \geq -n/2$.

Proposition 2.11. *Let $s \in \mathbb{R}$, and let Ω be an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n such that Ω^c is s -null. Then $|_{\Omega} : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism.*

Proof. The assumption that Ω^c is s -null means that $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^{\perp} = (\{0\})^{\perp} = H^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \supset \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$. Therefore, part (iii) of Lemma 2.10 holds and hence the result follows. \square

Conversely, we can demonstrate that when the complement of Ω is not negligible, $|_{\Omega} : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is not in general a unitary isomorphism except when $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$.

Proposition 2.12. *Assume that Ω is non-empty, open and bounded. Then the three equivalent statements in Lemma 2.10 hold if and only if s is a non-negative integer.*

Proof. We have seen in Lemma 2.2 (iii) that $|_{\Omega} : \tilde{H}^s(\Omega) \rightarrow H_0^s(\Omega)$ is a unitary isomorphism when $s \in \mathbb{N}_0$, for any Ω . When $s \notin \mathbb{N}_0$ and Ω is bounded, we shall prove that this does not hold by showing that statement (iii) of Lemma 2.10 fails. Take any $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\Omega)$ and define the translate $\phi_{\mathbf{d}}(\mathbf{x}) := \phi(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{d})$ for $\mathbf{d} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $\phi_{\mathbf{d}} \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. In fact, since Ω is assumed bounded, for large enough $|\mathbf{d}|$, we have that $\phi_{\mathbf{d}} \in \mathcal{D}(\overline{\Omega}^c) \subset H_{\Omega^c}^s$, so that in particular $\text{supp } \phi \cap \text{supp } \phi_{\mathbf{d}}$ is empty. Define $\chi(\mathbf{d}) := (\phi, \phi_{\mathbf{d}})_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = (\phi(\cdot), \phi(\cdot - \mathbf{d}))_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}$. Then the formula for the Fourier transform of a translate gives

$$\chi(\mathbf{d}) = (\phi, \phi_{\mathbf{d}})_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\mathbf{d} \cdot \boldsymbol{\xi}} \mu(\boldsymbol{\xi}) \, d\boldsymbol{\xi},$$

where

$$\mu(\boldsymbol{\xi}) := (1 + |\boldsymbol{\xi}|^2)^s |\hat{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi})|^2 = (1 + \xi_1^2 + \cdots + \xi_n^2)^s |\hat{\phi}(\boldsymbol{\xi})|^2, \quad \text{with } \boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n).$$

Since $\mu(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ is an element of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\chi(\mathbf{d})$ is also an element of $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, with Fourier transform $\hat{\chi}(\boldsymbol{\xi}) = (2\pi)^{n/2} \mu(\boldsymbol{\xi})$. But for $s \neq 0, 1, 2, \dots$, the function $\mu(\boldsymbol{\xi})$ does not extend to an entire function on \mathbb{C}^n because the factor $(1 + \xi_1^2 + \cdots + \xi_n^2)^s$ has singularities in \mathbb{C}^n . (For example, for $n = 1$, these singularities occur at the points $\xi = \pm i$.) Hence, by the Paley–Wiener theorem (see, e.g., [4, Theorem 2.3.21]) $\chi(\mathbf{d})$ cannot have compact support in \mathbb{R}^n . As a result, we can always find \mathbf{d} , with $|\mathbf{d}|$ large enough, that $\phi_{\mathbf{d}} \in \mathcal{D}(\overline{\Omega}^c) \subset H_{\Omega^c}^s$ and $\chi(\mathbf{d}) = (\phi, \phi_{\mathbf{d}})_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} \neq 0$. \square

Remark 2.13. In proving the “only if” statement in Proposition 2.12, we required Ω to be bounded. With minor modifications, the same proof works for some unbounded Ω . A first example is when Ω^c is bounded with non-empty interior. A second example is when either Ω itself or $\overline{\Omega}^c$, the interior of the complement of Ω , assumed to be non-empty, is contained in the hypograph $\{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n, x_n > g(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})\}$, where $g : \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfies $\lim_{|\bar{\mathbf{x}}| \rightarrow \infty} g(\bar{\mathbf{x}}) = \infty$; the proof of Proposition 2.12 works in this case because $\chi(-\mathbf{d}) = \overline{\chi(\mathbf{d})}$. The result does not hold for every open set Ω , as Proposition 2.11 demonstrates. However, we conjecture that the statement of Proposition 2.12 holds for any Ω for which Ω^c has non-empty interior. But proving this conjecture appears to be an open problem.

Remark 2.14. Proposition 2.12 illustrates the fact that Sobolev norms with non-natural-number indices are non-local. In particular, it implies that given any $s \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N}_0$, any $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and any (arbitrarily large) bounded set Ω containing the support of ϕ , there exists $\psi \in \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with support in Ω^c such that

$$\|\phi + \psi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \|\phi\|_{H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

As an illustrative example, we exhibit a sequence $\{\Phi_N\}_{N \in \mathbb{N}_0} \subset H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})$ of distributions with compact support $\text{supp } \Phi_N \subset [0, 2N]$ such that each one of them is an extension of the preceding one (that is to say $\Phi_{N+1}|_{(-\infty, 2N+1/2)} = \Phi_N|_{(-\infty, 2N+1/2)}$ for all $N \geq 0$) and their norms are strictly decreasing in N , in other words $\|\Phi_{N+1}\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})} < \|\Phi_N\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}$. Such a sequence can be defined as follows: choose any $0 < \alpha < 1/e$ and set (where δ_x denotes the Dirac delta² centred at $x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\Phi_0 := \delta_0, \quad \Phi_N := \sum_{k=0}^{2N} (-\alpha)^k \delta_k = \Phi_{N-1} - \alpha^{2N-1} \delta_{2N-1} + \alpha^{2N} \delta_{2N}, \quad N \in \mathbb{N}.$$

The Fourier transform formula $\hat{\delta}_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{ix\xi}$ and the identity $\int_{\mathbb{R}} (1 + \xi^2)^{-1} e^{ia\xi} d\xi = \pi e^{-|a|}$ imply that the $H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})$ -scalar product of two delta functions is

$$(\delta_x, \delta_y)_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-|x-y|}, \quad (2.1)$$

giving

$$\|\Phi_N\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{2N} \alpha^{2k} + \sum_{0 \leq j < k \leq 2N} (-\alpha)^{j+k} e^{-(k-j)}.$$

With some manipulations, it is not difficult to prove that every extension strictly reduces the norm:

$$\|\Phi_N\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2 - \|\Phi_{N-1}\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2 = -\frac{\alpha^{4N-2}}{2(1+\alpha e)} \left((1+\alpha^2)(1-\alpha e) + 2\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{e}\right)(\alpha e)^{1-2N} \right) < 0.$$

We point out that while the sequence $\{\|\Phi_N\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}\}_{N=1}^{\infty}$ is decreasing, our results in §3 (equation (3.1) in particular) imply that for every $N \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the extension of $\Phi_N|_{(-\infty, 2N+1/2)}$ with minimal $H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ norm is supported in $(-\infty, 2N+1/2]$ and has the expression $\Phi_N + c\delta_{2N+1/2}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$.

3 The space $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$ and minimal norm extensions

From (1.2), the elements of $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$ are the extensions of the elements of $H^s(\Omega)$ with minimal $H^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ norm. In this short section we make some remarks on the nature of the elements of $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$, and on minimal norm extensions. We also refer the reader to the related discussion in Remark 2.14 above.

For $m \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the fact that functions with disjoint support are orthogonal in $H^m(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (cf. (1.1) and the sentence following it) implies that $\dot{H}^m(\Omega) \subset (H_{\Omega^c}^m)^\perp$. Thus, we have

$$\widetilde{H}^m(\Omega) \subset \dot{H}^m(\Omega) \subset (H_{\Omega^c}^m)^\perp \subset (\widetilde{H}^m(\overline{\Omega}^c))^\perp, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

which, by duality (1.3), implies that

$$(H_{\Omega^c}^{-m})^\perp \subset \widetilde{H}^{-m}(\Omega) \subset H_{\Omega}^{-m}, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

In particular, minimal extensions from $H^{-m}(\Omega)$ to $H^{-m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ are supported in $\overline{\Omega}$. Hence, if $u \in H^{-m}(\Omega)$, then there exists $U \in H_{\Omega}^{-m}$ with $U|_{\Omega} = u$. Furthermore, given any such U , the minimal extension of u is given by $Q_{-m}U = U + w$, where $w \in H_{\partial\Omega}^{-m}$.

For example, if $\Omega = (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$, then the action of Q_{-m} on $U \in H_{\Omega}^{-m}$ can be written explicitly, since $H_{\partial\Omega}^{-m}$ is finite-dimensional and its elements are (derivatives of) delta functions supported in $\partial\Omega = \{a, b\}$. In particular, for $U \in H_{\Omega}^{-1}$,

$$Q_{-1}U = U + c_a \delta_a + c_b \delta_b \quad \text{for some } c_a, c_b \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (3.1)$$

Using (2.1), the minimisation of $\|U + c_a \delta_a + c_b \delta_b\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2$ shows that

$$c_a = \frac{(U, \delta_b)_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})} - e^{b-a}(U, \delta_a)_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}}{\sinh(b-a)}, \quad c_b = \frac{(U, \delta_a)_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})} - e^{b-a}(U, \delta_b)_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}}{\sinh(b-a)}.$$

² To fit our convention of using anti-linear functionals, δ_x acts on test functions $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by $\delta_x(\phi) = \overline{\phi(x)}$.

For instance, if $u \in H^{-1}(\Omega)$ is given by $u = \delta_x$ for some $a < x < b$ (viewed as a distribution on $\Omega = (a, b)$), then clearly $U := \delta_x$ (viewed as a distribution on \mathbb{R}) is an extension of u , whose projection onto $(H_{\Omega^c}^{-1})^\perp$ is given by (3.1). In this case, the choice of c_a, c_b that minimises the $H^{-1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ norm of (3.1) is

$$c_a = -\frac{\sinh(b-x)}{\sinh(b-a)}, \quad c_b = -\frac{\sinh(x-a)}{\sinh(b-a)},$$

which give

$$\|\delta_x\|_{H^{-1}(\Omega)}^2 = \|\delta_x + c_a\delta_a + c_b\delta_b\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2 = \frac{\sinh(b-x)\sinh(x-a)}{\sinh(b-a)} < \frac{1}{2} = \|\delta_x\|_{H^{-1}(\mathbb{R})}^2.$$

However, in general, $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp \not\subset H_\Omega^s$ when $-s \notin \mathbb{N}_0$, i.e., the elements of $(H_{\Omega^c}^s)^\perp$ do not generally have their support in $\overline{\Omega}$. Explicit expressions for the minimal-norm extensions of the elements of $H^1(\Omega)$ and $H^2(\Omega)$ for the special case $\Omega = (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$ have been presented in [2, Lemma 4.12] and lead to the following formulae for the norms:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi\|_{H^1(\Omega)}^2 &= |\phi(a)|^2 + |\phi(b)|^2 + \int_a^b (|\phi|^2 + |\phi'|^2) dx, \\ \|\phi\|_{H^2(\Omega)}^2 &= |\phi(a)|^2 + |\phi'(a)|^2 + |\phi(a) - \phi'(a)|^2 + |\phi(b)|^2 + |\phi'(b)|^2 \\ &\quad + |\phi(b) + \phi'(b)|^2 + \int_a^b (|\phi|^2 + 2|\phi'|^2 + |\phi''|^2) dx. \end{aligned}$$

(Note that we have corrected a sign typo present in [2, equation (26)].)

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