

On Sobolev Problems Associated with Actions of Lie Groups

D. A. Loshchenova^{1*}

(Submitted by V.G. Zvyagin)

¹Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, ul. Miklukho-Maklaya 6, Moscow, 117198 Russia

Received January 13, 2015

Abstract—We consider Sobolev problems with nonlocal boundary conditions associated with an action of a compact Lie group. We find a natural conditions of ellipticity of such problems, obtain the corresponding finiteness theorem, and give the index formula.

DOI: 10.3103/S1066369X1509008X

Keywords: *elliptic operators, Sobolev problems, fixed points of Lie group action, operators concentrated in a point.*

1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Let M be a smooth closed manifold of dimension n , and X be its submanifold of codimension $\nu = n/2$. We also assume that there is a compact Lie group G acting on M .

The action of G induces a representation of the group in function spaces on M via the shift operators T_g , acting on functions u by the formula

$$(T_g u)(x) = u(g^{-1}x).$$

In the paper we investigate the following Sobolev problem with nonlocal boundary condition:

$$\begin{cases} Du \equiv f \pmod{X}, & u \in H^s(M), f \in H^{s-m}(M); \\ i^* Bu = \varphi, & \varphi \in H^{s-b-\nu/2}(X), \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

where D is a pseudodifferential operator (for short, further we write PDO) on M of order m , $i^* : H^{s-b}(M) \rightarrow H^{s-b-\frac{\nu}{2}}(X)$ is the restriction operator on the manifold, induced by the embedding $i : X \subset M$, and the equivalence “ \equiv ” means that Du and f coincide outside X . Finally, the boundary condition in (1) is defined by the nonlocal operator

$$Bu = B_0 u + \int_G B_g T_g u dg, \quad (2)$$

associated with G (cf. [1]). Here B_0 is a PDO on M of order b , and B_g ($g \in G$) is a family of PDO on M of the same order b , smoothly depending on g .

We will assume that the order of operators is connected with indices of Sobolev spaces by the inequalities $s - b - \nu/2 > 0$ (it offers boundedness of the boundary operator) and $0 < m - s - \nu/2 \leq 1$ (both the inequalities guarantee that we need only one boundary condition in the Sobolev problem).

*E-mail: darya.loshhenova.90@bk.ru.