Differentiation in finite and infinite dimensions
Kent State University, April 7 - 9, 2017
Abstracts

Daniel Azagra, Univ. Complutense de Madrid
Whitney extension theorems for convex functions.

Abstract: Let C be a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$, and $f : C \to \mathbb{R}$, $G : C \to \mathbb{R}^n$ be given functions. How can we tell whether there exists a *convex* function $F : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ of some differentiability class $\mathscr{C}$ such that $F = f$ on C and $\nabla F = G$ on C? We will give a complete answer to this question in the cases $\mathscr{C} = C^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\mathscr{C} = C^{1,\omega}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We will also provide some partial answers for similar problems in the cases $\mathscr{C} = C^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $k = 2, 3, ..., \infty$.

Estibalitz Durand Cartagena, UNED, Madrid
AMLE's and infinity-harmonic functions in metric measure spaces

Abstract: The aim of this informal talk is to give an overview of the theory of absolutely minimizing Lipschitz extensions (AMLE) and infinity-harmonic functions in the general setting of metric measure spaces. These notions appear naturally in connection with variational problems in $Ł^\infty$ and are a rich source for applications.

Piotr Hajlasz, Univ. of Pittsburgh
A measure and orientation preserving homeomorphism with approximate Jacobian equal -1 almost everywhere

Abstract: We construct an almost everywhere approximately differentiable, orientation and measure preserving homeomorphism of a unit n-dimensional cube onto itself, whose Jacobian is equal to -1 a.e. Moreover we prove that our homeomorphism can be uniformly approximated by orientation and measure preserving diffeomorphisms. The talk is based on my joint work with Pawel Goldstein.

Jesus Jaramillo, Univ. Complutense de Madrid
Inversion of non-smooth mappings in Banach spaces

Abstract: We study the invertibility of nonsmooth mappings between infinite-dimensional Banach spaces. To this end, we consider a notion of set-valued pseudo-Jacobian in this setting, which is the analogue of pseudo-Jacobian matrices introduced by Jeyakumar and Luc, and which extends the Clarke generalized Jacobian. Using this, we obtain several inversion results. In particular, we give a suitable version of the classical Hadamard integral condition for global invertibility in this context.

Pekka Koskela, University of Jyväskylä
Planar Sobolev extension domains

Abstract: I will give an update on the efforts towards understanding why a simply connected planar domain admits or does not admit an extension operator for an associated first order Sobolev space.

Vladimir Peller, Michigan State Univ.
Schatten - von Neumann properties of multiple operator integrals and Lipschitz type estimates for functions of triples of self-adjoint operators

Abstract: I am going to speak about sharp recent results on Schatten - von Neumann properties of multiple operator integrals with integrands that belong to Haagerup(like) tensor products of L^∞ spaces. Then I will speak about Lipschitz type estimates for functions of triples of not necessarily commuting self-adjoint operators.

Manuel Maestre, Univ. de Valencia
Holomorphy versus analyticity in the finite and infinite dimensional setting

Abstract: Our talk is mostly expositive based in a book [1] that we are writing with A. Defant, D. García, and P. Sevilla, and in the paper [2].

It is well-known that in several complex variables it is equivalent for a function to be separately holomorphic, Fréchet differentiable (holomorphic) and analytic. In the infinite dimensional setting this statement is not true anymore. To connect these concepts we are going to present a proof, as will appear in [1], of the following apparently elementary fact given by Hartogs in 1906. Consider in $\mathbb{C}^2$ a sequence of m-homogeneous polynomials $P_m = \sum_{k=0}^{m} c_{k,m} x^k y^{m-k}$ and assume that the (double) series $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}(\sum_{k=0}^{m} c_{k,m} x^k y^{m-k})$ is convergent for every $(x, y) \in \mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{D}$, then the series

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty}(\sum_{k=0}^{m} |c_{k,m} x^k y^{m-k}|)$$

is also convergent in $\mathbb{D} \times \mathbb{D}$. In the second part of this talk we will apply this two-dimensional result, together with others from [2], to study the relationship between Holomorphy versus analyticity in the infinite dimensional setting.
[1] A. Defant, D. García, M. Maestre and P. Sevilla-Péris, Dirichlet series and holomorphic functions in high dimensions, in preparation.
[2] F. Bayart, A. Defant, L. Frerick, M. Maestre and P. Sevilla-Peris, Multipliers of Dirichlet series and monomial series expansions of holomorphic functions in infinitely many variables, to appear in *Math. Annalen*, DOI 10.1007/s00208-016-1511-1.

Nageswari Shanmugalingam, Univ. of Cincinnati
p-Harmonic versus 1-harmonic Dirichlet problem

Abstract: In this talk I will discuss recent work on the many versions of the Dirichlet problem for $1-$Laplacian (or the least gradient) in the setting of metric measure spaces, and how the solutions to these problems compare to the solutions to the Dirichlet problem for $p-$Laplacian, $1 < p < \infty$. This talk is based on recent joint work with Riikka Korte, Panu Lahti, and Xining Li.

Patrick Rabier, Univ. of Pittsburgh
Boundedness of functions with p-integrable gradients

Abstract: If f is a distribution on $\mathbb{R}^N$ with a locally integrable gradient, it is well-known that f is a function. Furthermore, if $\nabla f \in L^1$, then $f \in L^\infty$ if $N = 1$, but this is trivially false if $N > 1$.

This lecture will discuss the existence and nature of conditions on ∇f ensuring the boundedness of f or other closely related properties. The basic result is:

(i) If $\nabla f \in L^1_{loc}$ and $|x|^{1-N} * |\nabla f| \in L^\infty$, then $f \in L^\infty$

and by-products include:

(ii) If $\nabla f \in L^{N,1}$ (Lorentz space), then $f \in L^\infty$. Since $L^{N,1} = L^1$ when $N = 1$, this generalizes the one-dimensional result.

(iii) If $\nabla f \in L^p$ with $1 \le p < N$, then f is "almost" in L^∞ and always a finite sum of derivatives of L^∞ functions.

(iv) If $\nabla f \in L^p \cap L^q_{uloc}$ with $1 \le p < N < q$, where L^q_{uloc} is a space between L^q and L^q_{loc}, then $f \in L^\infty$.

Furthermore, if $\nabla f \in L^p$ with $1 \le p < N$, then $g * f \in L^\infty$ for a fairly large class of functions g that includes the Bessel kernels g_α for suitable (real) values of $\alpha > 0$. This can immediately be translated into the boundedness of the solution $u \in \mathscr{S}'$ (tempered distributions) of $(I - \Delta)^{\alpha/2} u = f$. When $\alpha/2$ is an integer, such results can also be obtained by the classical elliptic theory, but only when $p > 1$.

Pilar Rueda, Univ. de Valencia
The approximation property and Lipschitz mappings

Abstract: The importance of the approximation property in Functional Analysis has brought many authors to consider variants in nonlinear contexts. In particular, Lipschitz functions have been considered in the setting of metric spaces. However, none of these works determine specific definitions of approximation properties on metric spaces. After recalling some classical essentials regarding the approximation property, we establish a framework related to ideals of Lipschitz mappings where several options can be considered when trying to study intrinsic approximation properties for metric spaces and Lipschitz mappings. This is based on a joint work with D. Achour, E.A. Sánchez-Pérez and R. Yahi.

Posters

Poster session during 12 - 2 PM on Saturday

Juan Bès, Bowling Green State Univ. (with J. A. Conejero, Univ. Polit. Valéncia, and Dimitris Papathanasiou, Bowling Green State Univ.)
Hypercyclic Algebras for Differentiation and Composition Operators

Abstract: We obtain hypercyclic algebras on the space of entire functions for many convolution operators either induced by polynomials not vanishing at the origin or induced by transcendental functions such as $\cos(z)$, ze^z, or $e^z - a$, where $0 < a \leq 1$. We prove the existence of hypercyclic algebras not contained in a singly-generated algebra, answering a question of J. Seoane. We also study hypercyclic algebras for composition and differentiation operators on topological algebras of analytic functions.

Pablo Jiménez-Rodríguez, Kent State Univ. (with R. M. Aron, Kent State Univ.)
The property of compactness under the theory of Interpolation of spaces: from operators to polynomials

Abstract: Interpolation Theory gives techniques for constructing spaces from two initial Banach spaces. We generalize some classical theorems of compact operators, to compact polynomials.

Ben Mackey, Michigan State University
Multipoint estimates for radial and whole plane SLE

From the Introduction: Radial SLE_κ is a type of random fractal curve, usually defined in the unit disc $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$ which grows from the boundary point 1 to the interior point 0. The behavior of the curve $\gamma : [0, \infty) \to \overline{D}$ depends on κ, and the dimension is $d = \min\{1 + \kappa/8, 2\}$. Whole plane SLE_κ curve $\gamma^* : (-\infty, \infty) \to \mathbb{C}$ can be seen as a limit of radial SLE_κ in a large disc, and grows from 0 to ∞.

Lukas Maly, University of Cincinnati
Besov Spaces and Trace Classes of Sobolev Functions in Metric Spaces

Abstract: In the metric setting, one can introduce a notion of functions of fractional smoothness by adapting the definition of Besov spaces via modulus of continuity. Similarly as in $\mathbb{R}^n$, one can investigate how Besov spaces of different smoothness embed into each other and how they relate to other function spaces. The distinctive advantage of this particular approach to Besov classes over a doubling metric measure space is that most of the results can be easily proven by elementary methods.

It is also possible to show that Besov functions arise naturally as the boundary traces of Sobolev-type functions defined in a domain in a (locally) complete doubling metric measure space. The exact parameters of the Besov class obtained as a trace depend on regularity of the domain and its boundary, and on the particular choice of a Sobolev-type space. In fact, if a John domain admits a p-Poincaré inequality, then the trace operator maps the Newton-Sobolev space $N^{1,p}(\Omega)$ onto a certain Besov class and there is a bounded linear right inverse operator, provided that p exceeds the Hausdorff codimension of the domain's boundary.

Tanmoy Paul, Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, India
Some recent development on proximinality in Banach spaces

Abstract: The aim of this talk is to discuss the behavior of the notion proximinality (existence of best approximation) for few cases; viz. the transitivity of this notion or its variant through the subspaces, duality between *the intersection properties of balls* and proximinality, stability of various strengthenings of proximinality in function spaces and generalization of this property to *Chebyshev centre* for a closed convex set. This talk is based on the following articles.

T. Paul *Various notions of proximinality in spaces of Bochner integrable functions* Adv. Operator Theory, **2**, no 1, (2017) 59–77.
S. Lalithambigai et al *Chebyshev centres and some geometry of Banach spaces*, J. Math. Anal. Appl., **499**, no 1, (2017) 926–938.
C. R. Jayanarayanan et al *Strong proximinality and intersection properties of balls in Banach spaces*, J. Math. Anal. Appl., **426**, no 2, (2015), 1217–1231.