

# Extension operators for spaces of smooth functions and Whitney jets

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 Universität Trier

## $C^n$ -functions on compact sets $K$ , $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$

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### Whitney's Theorem 1934

$$\mathcal{E}^n(K) = \left\{ (f^{(\alpha)})_{|\alpha| < n+1} : f^{(\alpha)} \in C(K) \text{ for all } |\alpha| \leq m < n+1 \right.$$

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Whitney norms  $\|f\|_{m,K} = \|f\|_{m,K} + \sup \text{ of Taylor remainders for } x, y \in K, |\alpha| \leq m$ .

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## Theorem (FJW '16)

$K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  admits a Whitney extension operator which extends to  $\mathcal{E}^n(K) \rightarrow C^n(\mathbb{R}^d)$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$  if and only if

- ▶  $d = 1$ :  $\exists \varrho \in (0, 1) \forall x_0 \in K, \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \exists x_1 \in K$  s.t.  $\varrho\varepsilon < |x_0 - x_1| < \varepsilon$ .
- ▶ Cantor set

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$$\exists \varrho \in (0, 1) \quad \forall x_0 \in K, \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \quad \exists x_1, \dots, x_d \in K \cap B(x_0, \varepsilon) \\ \text{dist}(x_{n+1}, \text{affine hull}\{x_0, \dots, x_n\}) \geq \varrho \varepsilon \text{ for all } n \in \{0, \dots, d-1\}.$$

- ▶  $d = 1$ :  $\exists \varrho \in (0, 1) \quad \forall x_0 \in K, \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \quad \exists x_1 \in K$  s.t.  $\varrho \varepsilon < |x_0 - x_1| < \varepsilon$ .
- ▶ Cantor set, Lipschitz boundary (Stein '70), Sierpiński triangle, ...

# Whitney type operators

► Whitney's operator

$$E_n(f)(x) = \begin{cases} f^{(0)}(x) & x \in K \\ \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi_i(x) T_{y(i)}^n f(x) & x \notin K \end{cases}$$

$(\varphi_i(x))_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  Whitney partition of unity for  $\mathbb{R}^d \setminus K$ ,  $y(i) \in K$  minimizes  $r_i = \text{dist}(\text{supp}(\varphi_i), K) \cong \text{diam}(\text{supp}(\varphi_i))$ ,  $\|\partial^\alpha \varphi_i\| \leq c r_i^{-|\alpha|}$

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## Theorem (FJJW '20)

WEP  $\Leftrightarrow$  There is a Whitney type extension operator (& precise continuity estimates  $\|\tilde{E}(f)\|_n \leq c_n |f|_{\sigma(n), K}$  in terms of the measures)

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- ▶ Bruna '80:  $C_b^{(M)}(\mathbb{R}^d) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}^{(M)}(K)$  surjective. Hence there exists an extension operator. (Bonet-Braun-Meise-Taylor, Franken,...) **→ talk of Armin Rainer**

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$$K = \{0\} \cup \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

For  $x_n = 1/n^\alpha$  (Fefferman-Ricci '12),  $x_n = \exp(-n^\alpha)$  ( $\alpha = 1$  Vogt'14) and  $x_n = 1/\log(n)^\alpha$  SEP holds.

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- ▶ Fefferman:  **$n$  finite**. Characterization of  $C^n(K) = \{F|_K : F \in C_b^n(\mathbb{R}^d)\}$  and there is always an extension operator.
- ▶  $n = \infty$ ,  $d \geq 2$  **no description**,  $C^\infty(K) \neq \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} C^n(K)$  (Pawłucki, Bierstone & Milman)
- ▶ Frerick'07:  $\text{WEP} \Rightarrow \mathcal{E}^\infty(K) = C^\infty(K)$  and **smooth extension property (SEP)**
- ▶  $\{0\}$  has SEP
- ▶  **$d = 1$**   $f \in C^\infty(K) \Leftrightarrow$  all divided differences  $f[x_0, \dots, x_n]$  uniformly continuous on  $K_{\neq}^{n+1}$  (Whitney, Merrien)
- ▶ FJW '19/20: **Every closed ideal in  $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$  has  $(\Omega)$** .

### Theorem FJW '19/20, $d = 1$

For  $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  the following is sufficient for SEP:

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}, r \geq 1 \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, k \in \mathbb{N} \exists c > 0, \varepsilon_k > 0 \forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_k), x \in K :$

**EITHER**  $K \cap (x - \varepsilon^r, x + \varepsilon^r)$  contains less than  $n + 1$  points

**OR**  $\exists y_0, \dots, y_k \in K \cap (x - \varepsilon, x + \varepsilon)$  with 
$$\frac{\sup_{0 \leq i, j \leq k} |y_i - y_j|^{k-m}}{\inf_{i \neq j} |y_i - y_j|^k} \leq \frac{c}{\varepsilon^{rm}}.$$

Also a **much** weaker necessary condition.

$$K = \{0\} \cup \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

For  $x_n = 1/n^\alpha$  (Fefferman-Ricci '12),  $x_n = \exp(-n^\alpha)$  ( $\alpha = 1$  Vogt'14) and  $x_n = 1/\log(n)^\alpha$  SEP holds. **For  $x_n = \exp(-2^n)$  SEP fails.**