

教学大纲(参照资格考试大纲)

- a) Fourier级数: Dini判别法, Jordan判别法, Dirichlet核, Fejer核, Poisson核
Fourier变换(i) L^1 函数的Fourier变换, 卷积1.6
(ii) Schwartz函数与缓增分布, Schwartz函数的Fourier变换, 缓增分布的Fourier变换1.7
(iii) L^2 函数的Fourier变换, Plancherel公式, L^p 函数的Fourier变换, Riesz-Thorin插值定理, Hausdorff-Young不等式, 卷积Young不等式1.8
(iv) 收敛与求和, Poisson核、Gauss核1.9
- b) Hardy-Littlewood极大函数(i) 恒等逼近, Poisson积分, $L^{p,\infty}$ 空间, 弱 (p, q) 型与a.e.收敛 (ii) Marcinkiewicz插值定理 (iii) 极大函数 Mf , $M_d f$, 弱 $(1, 1)$ 有界性, 覆盖引理, Calderon-Zygmund分解
- c) 奇异积分3-5
(i) Hilbert变换(3): 共轭Poisson核, 主值积分, 弱 $(1, 1)$ 与强 (p, p) 有界性, 极大Hilbert变换 $H^* f$ 与几乎处处收敛, L^p 乘子, 与平移可交换的算子
(ii) 卷积型奇异积分算子, $-n$ 次齐次积分核(4), 旋转方法, Riesz变换, 积分核的Fourier变换, 分数次积分的算子, 带变量核的Calderon-Zygmund奇异积分
(iii) 卷积型奇异积分算子, Hormander条件, Benedek-Calderon-Panzone原理(5.1, 5.2) (iv) 一般(非卷积型)Calderon-Zygmund算子, 标准核条件, 极大奇异积分算子的有界性, 向量值奇异积分算子(5.3, 5.4)
- d) Hardy空间与BMO空间(i) 原子Hardy空间, $P^* f$, $M_\varphi^* f$ 6.1
(ii) BMO空间, Sharp极大函数 $M^\# f$ 6.2, Sharp极大定理, L^p 与BMO之间的插值定理6.3, John-Nirenberg不等式6.4
- e) Littewood-Paley理论与乘子
(i) 向量值不等式8.1, Littewood-Paley平方函数理论8.2
(ii) Hörmander乘子定理8.3, Marcinkiewicz乘子定理8.4

教材: J. Duoandikoetxea, Fourier analysis, Amer. Math. Soc.

参考书: 1. 程民德, 邓东皋, 龙瑞麟, 实分析, 高等教育出版社.

2. L. Grafakos, Classical Fourier Analysis, GTM 249, Springer.

函数空间: L^p , Σ , Σ' , $L^{p,\infty}$, Hardy空间, BMO空间.

极大函数: Mf , $M_d f$, $M^\# f$, $P^* f$, $M_\varphi^* f$. 极大奇异积分算子.

算子: Fourier变换, Hilbert变换, 卷积型奇异积分算子(Riesz变换, L^p 乘子, $-n$ 次齐次积分核, Hörmander条件), Calderon-Zygmund算子(标准核条件), 向量值奇异积分算子, Littewood-Paley算子 $g_\varphi f$, $S_\varphi f$.

插值定理: Marcinkiewicz插值定理, Riesz-Thorin插值定理.

乘子定理: Hörmander乘子定理, Marcinkiewicz乘子定理.

记号说明: $\varphi_t(x) = t^{-n}\varphi(x/t)$; $a_f(\lambda) = |\{ |f| > \lambda \}|$, $\lambda > 0$; $A \approx B$ 定义为存在常数 $C > 1$ 使得 $C^{-1}A \leq B \leq CA$.

作业: 第1章: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 第2章: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 第3章: 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 第4章: 1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 第5章: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 第6章: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 第8章: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

第1章习题

- (1) 设 f 是 \mathbb{T} 上的有界变差函数, 证明: $\widehat{f}(k) = O(1/|k|)$.
- (2) 设 f 是 \mathbb{T} 上的有界变差函数, 证明若 $\widehat{f}(k) = o(1/|k|)$, 则 $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$.
- (3) 设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, $\sigma_N f$ 是 f 的 Fourier 级数部分和的算术平均, x_0 是 f 的 Lebesgue 点. 证明:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_N f(x_0) = f(x_0).$$
- (4) 设 $P(x)$ 是 \mathbb{T} 上的 N 次三角多项式, 证明: $\|P'\|_\infty \leq 4\pi N \|P\|_\infty$.
- (5) 设 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{T})$, $\widehat{f}(k) = 0, \forall |k| < N$, 证明: $\|f'\|_\infty \geq 4N \|f\|_\infty$.
- (6) 设 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $f' \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, 证明: $\widehat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$.
- (7) 设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, $f' \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 证明: $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$.
- (8) 设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, f 在原点 $x = 0$ 连续, 且 $\widehat{f} \geq 0$, 证明: $\widehat{f} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (9) 设 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 若 f 的平移的有限线性组合在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密, 则称 f 平移生成 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 证明: f 平移生成 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 当且仅当 $\widehat{f}(\xi) \neq 0$ a.e. $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (10) 设 $|f(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-1-\delta}$, $|\widehat{f}(\xi)| \leq C(1 + |\xi|)^{-1-\delta}$, $f, \widehat{f} \in C(\mathbb{R})$, 其中常数 $C > 0$, $\delta > 0$. 证明 Poisson 求和公式:
$$\sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x+k) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x}.$$
- (11) 证明: $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是完备可分度量空间.
- (12) 设 $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 满足 $\forall g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 有 $fg \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 证明: f 是慢增 C^∞ 函数.
- (13) 设 $f, g \in C(\mathbb{R})$ 满足 $g(x) = f(\tan x), \forall x \in (-\pi/2, \pi/2); g(x) = 0, \forall |x| \geq \pi/2$, 证明:
 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$.
- (14) 设 $1 \leq p, q \leq \infty$, 证明若存在常数 C , 使得 $\|\widehat{f}\|_q \leq C \|f\|_p, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $q = p', 1 \leq p \leq 2$.
- (15) 设 $2 < p < \infty$. 给出一个函数 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 使得 \widehat{f} 不是局部可积函数.
- (16) 设 $F(z)$ 是 \mathbb{C} 上的解析函数, $\sigma > 0$. 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_\varepsilon > 0$, 使得 $|F(z)| \leq A_\varepsilon e^{(\sigma+\varepsilon)|\operatorname{Im} z|}, \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$, 则称 F 是指数型 σ 的整函数. 证明: 若 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\operatorname{supp} f \subseteq [-\sigma, \sigma]$ 当且仅当 \widehat{f} 可以开拓为 \mathbb{C} 上的指数型 $2\pi\sigma$ 的整函数.
- (17) 设 $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 若任意点列 $\{x_k\}$ 和复数列 $\{\xi_k\}$, 有
$$\sum_{1 \leq k, j \leq N} f(x_i - x_j) \xi_k \overline{\xi_j} \geq 0,$$
 则称 f 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的正定函数. 证明: f 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的正定函数, 当且仅当 f 是非负有界 Borel 测度的 Fourier 变换.
- (18) 设 $0 < \alpha \leq 1$. 若 $|f(x+h) - f(x)| \leq C|h|^\alpha, \forall x, h \in \mathbb{R}$, 则称 $f \in \Lambda_\alpha$. 若 $|f(x+h) + f(x-h) - 2f(x)| \leq C|h|, \forall x, h \in \mathbb{R}$, 则称 $f \in \Lambda_*$. 设 $\sigma_N f$ 是 f 的 Fourier 级数部分和的算术平均. 证明: (i) 若 $f \in \Lambda_\alpha, 0 < \alpha < 1$, 则 $\sigma_N f(x) - f(x) = O(N^{-\alpha})$ 对 $x \in \mathbb{T}$ 一致成立; (ii) 若 $f \in \Lambda_*$, 则 $\sigma_N f(x) - f(x) = O(N^{-1} \ln N)$ 对 $x \in \mathbb{T}$ 一致成立; (iii) 若 $\sigma_N f(x) - f(x) = o(N^{-1})$ 对 $x \in \mathbb{T}$ 一致成立, 则 f 是常数.

第2章习题

- (1) 设 $\varphi \in L^1 \cap C(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $\psi(x) = \sup_{|y| \geq |x|} |\varphi(y)|$, 且 $\psi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 令
$$F^*(x) = \sup_{t > 0} \sup_{|x-y| < t} |\varphi_t * f(y)|.$$
 证明: $F^*(x) \leq CMf(x)$.
- (2) 设 $0 < p < \infty$, 弱型空间 $L^{p,\infty}$ 定义为 $\{f : \|f\|_{p,\infty} < \infty\}$, 其中
$$\|f\|_{p,\infty} = \inf\{C > 0 : a_f(\lambda) \leq (C/\lambda)^p\} = \sup\{\lambda > 0 : \lambda(a_f(\lambda))^{1/p}\}.$$
 ($L^{\infty,\infty} = L^\infty$). 若 $0 < p < r < q \leq \infty$, 证明: $(L^{p,\infty} \cap L^{q,\infty}) \subset L^r$.
- (3) 设 $a_k > 0$. 证明: $\|\sum_k \widehat{f}_k\|_{1,\infty} \leq (1 + \sum_k a_k) \sum_k \|f_k\|_{1,\infty} \ln(1 + a_k^{-1})$.
- (4) 设 $1 < p \leq 2$. 证明: $\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, |x|^{-n(2-p)} dx)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, dx)}$.
- (5) 设 $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $Mf(x) < \infty, \text{ a.e.}$ 或 $Mf(x) = \infty, \text{ a.e.}$

- (6) 设球 $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\text{supp} f \subset B$, $f \in L^1(B)$. 证明: $Mf(x) \in L^1(B)$ 当且仅当 $f \ln^+ f \in L^1(B)$.
- (7) 对 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, 定义 $M_1 f(x) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \frac{1}{2^k} \sum_{n=0}^{2^k-1} |f(x + \frac{n}{2^k})|$. 证明: $\|M_1 f\|_{1,\infty} \leq \|f\|_1$;
 $M_1 f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$ 当且仅当 $f \ln^+ f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$.
- (8) 设 $p, q, r \in (1, \infty)$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 + \frac{1}{r}$. 证明: $\|f * g\|_{r,\infty} \leq C \|f\|_{p,\infty} \|g\|_{q,\infty}$,
 $\|f * g\|_r \leq C \|f\|_p \|g\|_{q,\infty}$, $\|f * g\|_{p,\infty} \leq C \|f\|_1 \|g\|_{p,\infty}$. 举出反例说明不等式
 $\|f * g\|_{p,\infty} \leq C \|f\|_{1,\infty} \|g\|_p$, $\|f * g\|_\infty \leq C \|f\|_{p'} \|g\|_{p,\infty}$ 不成立.
- (9) 设 $p \in (1, \infty)$. 证明: $\|Mf\|_{p,\infty} \leq C \|f\|_{p,\infty}$.
- (10) 设 $b \in (0, \infty)$, $p \in [1, \infty)$. 证明下列 Hardy 不等式:
 $(\int_0^\infty (\int_0^x |f(t)| dt)^p x^{-b-1} dx)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{p}{b} (\int_0^\infty |f(t)|^p t^{p-b-1} dt)^{\frac{1}{p}}$,
 $(\int_0^\infty (\int_x^\infty |f(t)| dt)^p x^{b-1} dx)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{p}{b} (\int_0^\infty |f(t)|^p t^{p+b-1} dt)^{\frac{1}{p}}$.
- (11) 设 $f(x)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的可测函数, 其非增重排定义为 $f^*(t) = \inf\{\lambda : a_f(\lambda) \leq t\}$, $t > 0$.
 令 $f^{**}(t) = T f^*(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f^*(s) ds$. 证明: $(Mf)^*(t) \approx f^{**}(t)$.
- (12) \mathbb{R} 上的单边极大函数定义为 $M^L f(x) = \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r} \int_{x-r}^x |f(y)| dy$. 证明:
 $|\{x \in \mathbb{R} : M^L f(x) > \lambda\}| = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\{M^L f > \lambda\}} |f(x)| dx$, $\|M^L f\|_p \leq \frac{p}{p-1} \|f\|_p$.

第3章习题

- (1) 求区间 $[a, b]$ 的特征函数 $\chi_{[a,b]}$ 的 Hilbert 变换 $H\chi_{[a,b]}$.
- (2) 设 $A = \cup_{i=1}^N [a_i, b_i]$, 证明: $|\{x \in \mathbb{R} : |H\chi_A(x)| > \lambda\}| = 2|A| / \sinh(\pi\lambda)$.
- (3) 设 $f(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1}$, 求 $Hf(x)$ 和 $\widehat{f}(\xi)$.
- (4) 设 $f(x) = x(1+x^2)^{-2}$, 求 $Hf(x)$ 和 $\widehat{f}(\xi)$.
- (5) 设 $f(x) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. 证明: $(\widehat{Hf * Hf})(\xi) = (\widehat{f * f})(\xi) - 2i \text{sgn}(\xi) (\widehat{f * Hf})(\xi)$.
- (6) 设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, 证明: $\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{2\pi i N x}}{x} \varphi(x) dx = \varphi(0) \pi i$.
- (7) 设 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, 证明: $Hf \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ 当且仅当 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 0$.
- (8) 设 $p, q \in [1, \infty]$, T 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 到 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的有界线性算子, 且与平移可交换. 证明:
 $T(f * g) = f * Tg$, $\|Tf\|_{p'} \leq C \|f\|_{q'}$, $\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (9) 设 $p \in [1, \infty]$, T 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, 且与平移可交换. 证明: 存在有界可测函数 m , 使得 $\widehat{Tf}(\xi) = m(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, $\forall f \in L^2 \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (10) 设 $1 \leq q < p \leq \infty$, T 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 到 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的有界线性算子, 且与平移可交换. 证明 $Tf = 0$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (11) 设 $p \in [1, \infty]$, m 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子, $\psi \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$. 证明: $m\widehat{\psi}$, $m * \psi$ 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子, 且
 $\|T_{m\widehat{\psi}}\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p} \leq \|\psi\|_1 \|T_m\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p}$, $\|T_{m*\psi}\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p} \leq \|\psi\|_1 \|T_m\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p}$.
- (12) 设 $q \geq 2$, $m_1 \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m_2 \in L^{q'}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: 若 $|1/2 - 1/p| \leq 1/q$, 则 $m_1 * m_2$ 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子.
- (13) 证明: 乘子算子 T_m 在 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上有界, 当且仅当 m 是有界 Borel 测度的 Fourier 变换.
- (14) 设 $p \in [1, \infty]$, $\lambda > 0$, $m \in C(\mathbb{R})$. 定义 \mathbb{T} 上的乘子算子
 $\widetilde{T}_{m,\lambda} f(x) \sim \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} m(\lambda k) \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x}$. 证明: $\|T_m\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p} = \sup_{\lambda > 0} \|\widetilde{T}_{m,\lambda}\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p}$.
- (15) 设 \mathbb{R}^n 的径向函数 m 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子. 证明: 若 $1 < p < \frac{2n}{n+1}$, 则 m 除原点外处处连续.

第4章习题

- (1) 设 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, 在 S^{n-1} 积分为0. 证明: 若奇异积分 $Tf = f * \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 到 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的有界线性算子, 则 $p = q$ 或 $T = 0$. 这里 $x' = x/|x|$.
- (2) 设 $\Omega \in L^q(S^{n-1})$ ($q > 1$), 在 S^{n-1} 积分为0. 证明: 主值分布 $\text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 的 Fourier 变换 $m(\xi)$ 在 S^{n-1} 上连续.
- (3) 设 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, 满足 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \text{sgn}(u \cdot \xi) d\sigma(u) = 0, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 证明: Ω 是偶函数.
- (4) \mathbb{R}^n 上分数次积分的算子 $I_\alpha, 0 < \alpha < n$, 定义为
- $$I_\alpha f(x) = \pi^{\alpha - \frac{n}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-\alpha}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy, \widehat{I_\alpha f}(\xi) = |\xi|^{-\alpha} \widehat{f}(\xi), f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$
- 证明:
- 若 $1 \leq p < n/\alpha$, 则 $|I_\alpha f(x)| \leq C \|f\|_p^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} Mf(x)^{1 - \frac{\alpha p}{n}}$.
- (5) 证明: I_α 是强 (p, q) ($1 < p < \frac{n}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$) 与弱 $(1, \frac{n}{n-\alpha})$ 型算子.
- (6) 求 Poisson 核 P_t 的 Riesz 变换 $Q_t^{(j)}(x) = R_j(P_t)(x)$.
- (7) 设 $f_j \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n), u_j = P_t * f_j, j \in [0, n] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. 证明: $f_j = R_j f_0, j \in [1, n] \cap \mathbb{Z}$, 当且仅当 $\sum_{j=0}^n \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_j} = 0, \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_j}, j \neq k$, 这里 $x_0 = t$.
- (8) 设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), R_j f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $\varphi * R_j f = R_j(\varphi * f)$.
- (9) 设 $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 满足 $\Delta u = 0$, 其中 Δ 是 Laplace 算子. 证明: u 是多项式.
- (10) 求 $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 满足 $\Delta \Gamma = \delta$, 其中 Δ 是 Laplace 算子, $\langle \delta, f \rangle = f(0)$.
- (11) 设 $\varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \varphi \geq 0$, 且 $\varphi(rx) \leq \varphi(x), \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 1$. 令 $M_\varphi f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |\varphi_t * f(x)|$.

证明: M_φ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty$, 上有界.

- (12) 设 $P_k(x), k \geq 1$, 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的 k 次齐次调和多项式. 证明:
- (1) $(P_k(x) e^{-\pi|x|^2})^\wedge(\xi) = i^{-k} P_k(\xi) e^{-\pi|\xi|^2}$. (2) $\int_{S^{n-1}} P_k(x') d\sigma(x') = 0$.
- (3) 主值分布 $\text{p.v.} \frac{P_k(x)}{|x|^{n+k}}$ 的 Fourier 变换 $m(\xi) = i^{-k} \frac{\pi^{n/2} \Gamma(\frac{k}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n+k}{2})} \frac{P_k(\xi)}{|\xi|^k}$.
- (13) 设 $\Omega \in L \ln L(S^{n-1})$ 是偶函数, 在 S^{n-1} 积分为0. 证明: 奇异积分算子 $Tf = f * \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 和极大奇异积分算子 $T^* f(x) = \sup_{0 < a < b} |\int_{a < |y| < b} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy|$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), p \in (1, \infty)$, 上有界.
- (14) 设 $L \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 当 $|x| > 2$ 时, $L(x) = 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} L(x) dx = 0$, 且 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |L(x-y) - L(x)| dx \leq C|y|$. 任意正整数对 i, j , 令
- $$L_{i,j}(x) = \sum_{k=-i}^j 2^{nk} L(2^k x), T_{i,j} f(x) = L_{i,j} * f(x), T^* f(x) = \sup_{i,j} |T_{i,j}(x)|.$$
- 证明:
- T^*
- 是弱
- $(1, 1)$
- 与强
- (p, p)
- (
- $1 < p < \infty$
-) 型算子.

第5章习题

- (1) 设 T 是卷积算子, 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上有界, $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 且积分为0. 证明: 若 Tf 可积, 则 Tf 的积分为0.
- (2) 设 $\mathcal{D}_N = \{\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) : \text{supp} \varphi \subset B, \|D^\alpha \varphi\|_\infty \leq 1, 0 \leq |\alpha| \leq N\}$, B 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的单位球, $N > n/2$. 设 $K \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 且在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 上局部可积, $|K(x)| + |x| |\nabla K(x)| \leq A_1 |x|^{-n}, x \neq 0$. 证明: $\widehat{K} \in L^\infty$ 当且仅当 $\sup_{\varphi \in \mathcal{D}_N, R > 0} |K(\varphi^R)| \leq A$, 其中 $\varphi^R(x) = \varphi(x/R)$.
- (3) 设 $K \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, 满足: $\sup_{0 < a < b} |\int_{a < |x| < b} K(x) dx| \leq A < \infty$,
- $$\sup_{a > 0} \int_{a < |x| < 2a} |K(x)| dx \leq B < \infty, \int_{|x| > 2|y|} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx \leq C < \infty.$$
- 定义极

- 大奇异积分算子 $T^*f(x) = \sup_{0 < a < b} |\int_{a < |y| < b} K(y)f(x-y)dy|$. 证明: $K \in L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; T^* 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$, 上有界.
- (4) 设 $p, r \in (1, \infty)$, 证明: $\|(\sum_j |Mf_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C\|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$,
 $\|(\sum_j |Mf_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_1$.
- (5) 设 $K(x, y)$ 满足标准核条件, 光滑径向函数 φ 满足: 当 $|x| \leq 1/2$ 时, $\varphi(x) = 0$, $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $\varphi(x) = 1$, 令 $K_\varepsilon(x, y) = K(x, y)\varphi(\frac{x-y}{\varepsilon})$. 证明: $K_\varepsilon(x, y)$ 关于 ε 一致满足标准核条件.
- (6) 设 T_1, T_2 是 Calderón-Zygmund 算子, 并且具有相同的标准核. 证明: 存在 $a \in L^\infty$, 使得 $(T_1 - T_2)f(x) = a(x)f(x)$.
- (7) 设 $K \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $N > n/2$, $\widehat{K}(\xi) = m(\xi)$, 满足: $|\partial_\xi^\alpha m(\xi)| \leq A < \infty, \forall 0 \leq |\alpha| \leq N$. 证明: $\int_{|x| > 2|y|} |K(x-y) - K(x)|dx \leq CA$.
- (8) 设 T 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上具有标准核 $K(x, y)$ 的 Calderón-Zygmund 算子. 令 $I_{\varepsilon, N}(x) = \int_{\varepsilon < |x-y| < N} K(x, y)dy$. 证明: $\int_{|x-x'| < N} |I_{\varepsilon, N}(x)|^2 dx \leq CN^n$ 关于 ε, N, x' 一致成立.
- (9) 设 $K \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 且在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 上局部可积, $\sup_{a > 0} \int_{a < |x| < 2a} |K(x)|dx < \infty$. 若算子 $Tf = K * f$ 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上有界, 证明: $\sup_{0 < a < b} |\int_{a < |x| < b} K(x)dx| < \infty$.
- (10) 设 $1 \leq p < \infty, s > 0$. 定义 $\mathcal{L}_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f : \|f\|_{\mathcal{L}_s^p} = \|(1 - \Delta)^{\frac{s}{2}} f\|_p < \infty\}$, 其中 $(1 - \Delta)^{\frac{s}{2}} f$ 由 $((1 - \Delta)^{\frac{s}{2}} f)(\xi) = (1 + |2\pi\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}} \widehat{f}(\xi)$ 定义. 证明:
 (1) 若 $1 < p < q < \infty, \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \frac{s}{n}$, 则 $\mathcal{L}_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 (2) 若 $1 < p < \infty, f \in \mathcal{L}_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 0 \leq |\alpha| \leq [s]$, 则 $D^\alpha f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 (3) 若 $1 \leq p < \infty, sp > n$, 则 $\mathcal{L}_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 且任意 $f \in \mathcal{L}_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 存在 $\widetilde{f} \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 使得 $f(x) = \widetilde{f}(x)$, a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
- (11) 设 T_j 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的一族有界线性算子, 且 $\|T_j^* T_k\| + \|T_j T_k^*\| \leq \gamma(j-k)$,
 $A = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \sqrt{\gamma(j)} < \infty$. 令 $T^N = \sum_{|j| \leq N} T_j$. 证明: (1) $\|T^N f\|_2 \leq A\|f\|_2$.
 (2) $\{T^N f\}_{N=1}^\infty$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的柯西列. 这里 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

第6章习题

- (1) 证明 \mathcal{H}_{at}^1 是 Banach 空间.
- (2) 设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{\varphi}(0) \neq 0$. 定义极大函数 $M_\varphi^* f(x) = \sup_{t > 0} \sup_{|x-y| < t} |\varphi_t * f(y)|$. 证明:
 $\|M_\varphi^* f\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}$.
- (3) 设 $1 < p < \infty, f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), g \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n), \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{\varphi}(0) \neq 0$. 证明:
 $\|M_\varphi^*(fR_j g + gR_j f)\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$.
- (4) 证明: 分数次积分算子 $I_\alpha, 0 < \alpha < n$, 满足 $\|I_\alpha f\|_{\frac{n}{n-\alpha}} \leq C\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$.
- (5) 设 $f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\widehat{f}(y)|}{|y|^n} dy \leq C\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}$.
- (6) 设 $|f(x)| \leq \frac{C}{1+|x|^{n+\varepsilon}}, \varepsilon > 0$, 且 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)dx = 0$. 证明: $f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
- (7) 设 $f \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(x)|}{1+|x|^{n+\varepsilon}} dx < \infty, \varepsilon > 0$.
- (8) 设 $f \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $Mf \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 或 $Mf(x) = \infty$.
- (9) 证明: 分数次积分算子 $I_\alpha, 0 < \alpha < n$, 满足 $\|I_\alpha f\|_* \leq C\|f\|_{n/\alpha}$.
- (10) 设 $p \in [1, \infty), f, g \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明: $\|fg\|_p \leq C(\|f\|_p \|g\|_* + \|f\|_* \|g\|_p)$.
- (11) 设 $1 < q \leq \infty$, 函数 a 支在一个方体 Q 上, 满足 $\int_Q a(x)dx = 0$ 与 $\|a\|_q \leq |Q|^{\frac{1}{q}-1}$
 (则称 a 是一个 $(1, q)$ 原子). 证明: $a \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \|a\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C$.

- (12) 设 f, g 是可测函数. 若存在 $\alpha > 1$, 使得任意 $\beta > 0$, 存在 $\varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta}$ 满足 $\lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta} = 0$, 且 $|\{x : |f(x)| > \alpha\lambda, |g(x)| \leq \beta\lambda\}| \leq \varepsilon_{\alpha, \beta} |\{x : |f(x)| > \lambda\}|$ (则称 (f, g) 满足好 λ 不等式). 证明: 若 (f, g) 满足好 λ 不等式, 则 $\|f\|_p \leq C\|g\|_p, 1 \leq p < \infty$.
- (13) 任意方体 $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 令 $\widehat{Q} = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} : 0 < t < l(Q)\}$. 其中 $l(Q)$ 是 Q 的边长. 若 \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} 上的非负 Borel 测度 μ 满足 $\mu(\widehat{Q}) \leq C|Q|$, 任意方体 $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 称 μ 是 Carleson 测度. 设 $f/(1+|x|^N) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 径向函数 $\varphi(\neq 0) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{\varphi}(0) = 0$. 证明: $f \in BMO$, 当且仅当 $d\mu = |f * \varphi_t(x)|^2 \frac{dx dt}{t}$ 是 Carleson 测度.

第8章习题

- (1) 设 $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \psi(0) = 0$. 定义算子 $S_j : \widehat{S_j f}(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi)\psi(2^{-j}\xi)$. 证明:

$$\left\| \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} |S_j f|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_1 \leq C \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}.$$
- (2) 设 $h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 满足 $\text{supp } h \subseteq [-\frac{1}{8}, \frac{1}{8}]$. 给定数列 $\{a_j\}$, 令

$$f(x) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j e^{2\pi i 2^j x} h(x).$$
 证明: $\|f\|_p \leq C \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \|h\|_p, 1 < p < \infty$.
- (3) 证明: $e^{i\xi_j/|\xi|}$ 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子, $1 < p < \infty$.
- (4) 设 $\zeta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), 0 \notin \text{supp } \zeta$. 令 $G(f)(x) = \sup_{N>0} \left| \sum_{j<N} \Delta_j^\zeta f(x) \right|$, 其中

$$\widehat{\Delta_j^\zeta f}(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi)\zeta(2^{-j}\xi).$$
 证明: $\|G(f)\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p, 1 < p < \infty$.
- (5) 设 $\zeta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), 0 \notin \text{supp } \zeta, \{a_j\}$ 是有界数列. 证明:

$$m(\xi) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_j \zeta(2^{-j}\xi)$$
 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子, $1 < p < \infty$.
- (6) 设 $1 < p < \infty, f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), L_1 = \partial_1 - \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^4, L_2 = \partial_1 + \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2$. 证明:
 $\|\partial_2 \partial_3^2 f\|_p \leq C \|L_1 f\|_p, \|\partial_1 f\|_p \leq C \|L_2 f\|_p.$
- (7) 设 $K_j \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 且在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 上局部可积, 满足

$$\sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \int_{|x|>2|y|} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} |K_j(x-y) - K_j(x)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \leq A < \infty, \text{ 且}$$

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} |\widehat{K_j}(\xi)|^2 \leq B^2 < \infty.$$
 证明: $\|(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} |K_j * f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p.$
- (8) 设 $m_k \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 满足 $\sup_{R>0} R^{-n+2|\alpha|} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{R<|\xi|<2R} |\partial_\xi^\alpha m_k(\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq A^2 < \infty$,
 $|\alpha| \leq [n/2] + 1, K_j \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{K_j} = m_j$. 证明: K_j 在 $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 上局部可积, 且

$$\sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}} \int_{|x|>2|y|} \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} |K_j(x-y) - K_j(x)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx \leq C < \infty.$$
- (9) 设径向函数 $\varphi(\neq 0) \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{\varphi}(0) = 0$. 定义算子 $g_\varphi(f)(x) = (\int_0^\infty |f * \varphi_t(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t})^{\frac{1}{2}}$,
 $S_\varphi(f)(x) = (\int_0^\infty \int_{|y|<t} |f * \varphi_t(x-y)|^2 \frac{dy dt}{t^{n+1}})^{\frac{1}{2}}$. 证明: $\|g_\varphi(f)\|_p \approx \|f\|_p$,
 $\|S_\varphi(f)\|_p \approx \|f\|_p, 1 < p < \infty; \|g_\varphi(f)\|_{1, \infty} + \|S_\varphi(f)\|_{1, \infty} \leq C\|f\|_1;$
 $\|g_\varphi(f)\|_1 + \|S_\varphi(f)\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}; \|g_\varphi(f)\|_* + \|S_\varphi(f)\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty.$
- (10) 设 $1 < p < \infty, m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 令 I_j 表示二进区间, $R_{j,k} = I_j \times I_k$ 是二进矩形,
 $m_{j,k}(\xi) = m(\xi)\chi_{R_{j,k}}(\xi)$. 证明: m 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 乘子, 当且仅当对所有的 $f_{j,k} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$,
 $\|(\sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} |T_{m_{j,k}} f_{j,k}|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}} |f_{j,k}|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_p.$
- (11) 设线性算子 T 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上有界, $0 < p \leq \infty$, 证明:
 $\|(\sum_j |Tf_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq \|T\| \|(\sum_j |f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p.$

- (12) 设 $0 < p < \infty$, 线性算子 T 满足 $\|Tf\|_{p,\infty} \leq \|f\|_p$, 证明:
 $\|(\sum_j |Tf_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_{p,\infty} \leq C\|(\sum_j |f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$.

综合练习题

- (1) 设 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$, 证明 $\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} N \sum_{N < |k| < 2N} |\hat{f}(k)|^2 = 0$ 的充要条件是

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{t} \int_0^1 |f(x+t) - f(x)|^2 dx = 0.$$

- (2) 证明 $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi kx)}{\ln k}$ 处处收敛, 但不是任何 L^1 函数的 Fourier 级数.

- (3) 设 $P(x)$ 是 \mathbb{T} 上的 N 次三角多项式, 证明: $P'(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{8N(-1)^k}{\pi(2k+1)^2} P(x + \frac{2k+1}{4N})$.

- (4) 设 $N \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 证明存在 $g \in \text{span}\{\sin(2\pi jx) : j \in \mathbb{Z} \cap (0, N)\}$ 使得

$$g(\frac{j}{2N}) = \frac{N-j}{2N}, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z} \cap (0, 2N). \text{ 且此时}$$

$$(i) (-1)^j (g(t) + t - 1/2) > 0, \forall t \in (\frac{j-1}{2N}, \frac{j}{2N}), j \in \mathbb{Z} \cap (0, 2N];$$

$$(ii) \int_0^1 |g(t) + t - 1/2| dt = \frac{1}{4N};$$

$$(iii) \text{若 } f \in C^1(\mathbb{T}), \hat{f}(k) = 0, \forall |k| < N, \text{ 则 } f(x) = \int_0^1 f'(x+t)(g(t) + t - 1/2) dt.$$

- (5) 设 $\theta(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-\pi n^2 z}$, 证明: $\theta(1/z) = \sqrt{z}\theta(z), \forall z > 0$.

- (6) 设 $A \subset L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. (1) 证明 A 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中列紧的充要条件是以下2条同时成立:

$$(i) \sup_{f \in A} \|f\|_2 < +\infty; (ii) \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{f \in A} \int_{|x| > R} (|f|^2 + |\hat{f}|^2) dx = 0.$$

- (2) 证明条件(ii)可以推出条件(i).

$$\text{注: 条件(ii)可以推出 } \exists R > 0 \text{ 使得 } \sup_{f \in A} \int_{|x| > R} (|f|^2 + |\hat{f}|^2) dx < +\infty.$$

- (7) 设 $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有界开集, $0 \in B, B_R = \{Rx : x \in B\} (R > 0), p \in [1, \infty]$. 定义

$$\widehat{S_R f}(x) = \int_{B_R} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n); \varphi_1(x) = \int_B e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi. \text{ 证明若}$$

$\varphi_1 \notin L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则存在 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 使得 $\{R > 0 | S_R f \notin L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$ 无界. 证明若 $\varphi_1 \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|S_R f - f\|_p = 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

- (8) (Hausdorff-Young不等式的最佳常数) 设 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}), p \in (1, 2), p' = p/(p-1)$.

$$F(t, x, y) = f(\sqrt{tx} + \sqrt{1-ty}) e^{-\pi(\sqrt{1-t}x - \sqrt{ty})^2}, G = \mathcal{F}_y F, \text{ i.e.}$$

$$G(t, x, \eta) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} F(t, x, y) e^{-2\pi i y \eta} dy, t \in [0, 1], x, y, \eta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- (1) 证明 $t \in (0, 1), x, \eta \in \mathbb{R}$ 时

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} + 2\pi \eta G + i \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{t}} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} + 2\pi x G \right) = 0,$$

$$2\sqrt{t(1-t)} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} = 2\pi i x \eta G + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial x \partial \eta},$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4\pi \frac{\partial |G|^2}{\partial t} &= -\frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial |G|^2}{\partial x} + 4\pi x |G|^2 \right) - \frac{2}{\sqrt{t(1-t)}} \text{Im} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \bar{G}}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial |G|^2}{\partial \eta} + 4\pi \eta |G|^2 \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{t(1-t)}} \text{Im} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \bar{G}}{\partial x} \right), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Im} \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \bar{G}}{\partial x} \right) = -\sqrt{\frac{1-t}{t}} \frac{\partial |G|}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial |G|}{\partial x} + 2\pi x |G| \right)$$

$$- \sqrt{\frac{t}{1-t}} \frac{\partial |G|}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial |G|}{\partial \eta} + 2\pi\eta |G| \right),$$

$$4\pi p \frac{\partial |G|^{p'}}{\partial t} = - \frac{1}{t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial |G|^{p'}}{\partial x} + 2\pi p x |G|^{p'} \right) + \frac{p(p'-p)}{t} \left| \frac{\partial |G|}{\partial x} \right|^2 |G|^{p'-2} \\ - 2\pi \frac{p'-p}{t} |G|^{p'} + \frac{p-1}{1-t} \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\frac{\partial |G|^{p'}}{\partial \eta} + 2\pi p' \eta |G|^{p'} \right).$$

(2) 设 $I(t, x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |G(t, x, \eta)|^{p'} d\eta$, $(t, x) \in [0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}$. 证明 $t \in (0, 1)$ 时

$$4\pi p t \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} \geq - \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} - 2\pi p x \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} + \frac{(p-1)(2-p)}{I} \left| \frac{\partial I}{\partial x} \right|^2 - 2\pi p' I.$$

(3) 设 $J(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |I(t, x)|^{p-1} dx$, $t \in [0, 1]$. 证明 $J \in C([0, 1]) \cap C^1(0, 1)$; $t \in (0, 1)$ 时

$$J'(t) \geq 0; J(0) = p^{-\frac{1}{2}} \|\widehat{f}\|_{p'}^p, J(1) = p'^{-\frac{p-1}{2}} \|f\|_p^p.$$

(4) 证明 $\|\widehat{f}\|_{p'} \leq p^{\frac{1}{2p}} p'^{-\frac{1}{2p'}} \|f\|_p$. $f(x) = ae^{-bx^2+cx}$, $b > 0$ 时等号成立.

(9) (卷积Young不等式的最佳常数) 设 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in (0, 1)$, $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 2$, $f, g, h \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$f, g, h \geq 0, (e^{t\Delta} \phi(x) = (4\pi t)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(y) e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{4t}} dy$$

$$I(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} |e^{\alpha(1-\alpha)t\Delta} f(x)|^\alpha |e^{\beta(1-\beta)t\Delta} g(y-x)|^\beta |e^{\gamma(1-\gamma)t\Delta} h(-y)|^\gamma dx dy. \text{ 证明}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t) = \left| \frac{(1-\alpha)^{1-\alpha} (1-\beta)^{1-\beta} (1-\gamma)^{1-\gamma}}{\alpha^\alpha \beta^\beta \gamma^\gamma} \right|^{\frac{n}{2}} \|f\|_1^\alpha \|g\|_1^\beta \|h\|_1^\gamma; I'(t) \geq 0,$$

$$\forall t > 0; \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} I(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^\alpha |g(y-x)|^\beta |h(-y)|^\gamma dx dy.$$

(10) 设 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} n 2^{-k} (1-2^{-k})^n$, $g(x) = xe^{-x}$, $f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g(2^k x)$. 证明:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_n - f(n)) = 0, |(\ln 2)f(x) - 1| < 10^{-5}, \forall x > 0.$$

(11) 设 $V: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 连续, $\text{Im} V(x) \geq 0$, $|V(x) - V(y)| \geq |x - y|$, $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$. $f \in L^1 \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $g(t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) e^{it|V(x)|} dt$. 证明: $\|g\|_2 \leq C \|f\|_2$. $\int_0^\infty |g(t)|^2 dt \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x)|^2 dx$.

(12) 证明: 若 $f, g, h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 则

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_2} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_1} \right) h dx_1 dx_2 \right| \leq C \|Df\|_2 \|Dg\|_2 \|Dh\|_2.$$

(13) 设 $\varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\psi(x) = \sup_{|y| \geq |x|} |\varphi(y)|$, 且 $\psi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$; $f \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $Mf(x) < +\infty$. 证

明: $t \mapsto \varphi_t * f(x)$ ($t > 0$) 连续.

(14) 证明: 若 $p > 1$ 则 $\|\sum_k f_k\|_{p, \infty} \leq \frac{p}{p-1} \sum_k \|f_k\|_{p, \infty}$; 若 $0 < p < 1$ 则

$$\|\sum_k f_k\|_{p, \infty}^p \leq \frac{1}{1-p} \sum_k \|f_k\|_{p, \infty}^p.$$

(15) 设 $c_k > 0$, 满足 $\sum_k c_k = 1$, $\sum_k c_k |\ln c_k| = N < \infty$. $\|f_k\|_{1, \infty} \leq 1$. 证明:

$$\|\sum_k f_k\|_{1, \infty} \leq 2N + 2. \|\sum_{k=1}^\infty f_k\|_{1, \infty} \leq C \sum_{k=1}^\infty \|f_k\|_{1, \infty} (1 + \ln k).$$

(16) 设 $B = \{(x_1, x_2) | 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1/2, 0 \leq x_2 \leq x_1^2\}$, $f(x) = x_1^{-3} |\ln x_1|^{-\alpha} \chi_B$, $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $\alpha \in (1, 2]$. 证明: $Mf(x) \leq Cf(x)$, $\forall x \in B \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$; $Mf \in L^1(B)$, 但 $f \ln^+ f \notin L^1(B)$.

(17) 设 $R_N = (0, 1)^{n-1} \times (0, N)$, $\mathcal{R}_N = \{hAR_N + b | h > 0, A \in O(n), b \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$. 定义

$$\mathcal{K}_N f(x) = \sup_{x \in R \in \mathcal{R}_N} \frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f|. \text{ 下设 } n = 2, f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2), f \geq 0.$$

(1) 定义 $A_m f(x) = \sup_{a > 0} \left| \int_0^\infty F(\ln \frac{r}{a}) \int_0^{2\pi} f(x - r(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)) e^{im\theta} d\theta \frac{dr}{r} \right|$, 其中

$$F(t) = \frac{1}{1+t^2}, m \in \mathbb{Z}. \text{ 证明 } \mathcal{K}_N f(x) \leq C \sum_{|m| \leq N} A_m f(x). (N \in \mathbb{Z}_+).$$

(2) 定义 $B_{m, \lambda} f(x) = \int_0^\infty r^{i\lambda} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} f(x - r(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)) e^{im\theta} d\theta \right] \frac{dr}{r}$. 证明

$$A_m f(x) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |B_{m, \lambda} f(x)| e^{-|\lambda|} d\lambda, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}, x \in \mathbb{R}^2.$$

- (3) 证明 $\widehat{B_{m,\lambda}f}(\xi) = \frac{\pi^{1-i\lambda}\Gamma(\frac{|m|+i\lambda}{2})}{\Gamma(1+\frac{|m|-i\lambda}{2})}|\xi|^{-i\lambda}i^{-|m|}(\frac{\xi_1+i\xi_2}{|\xi|})^m\widehat{f}(\xi)$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$,
 $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$; $\|B_{m,\lambda}f\|_2 = \pi|m+i\lambda|^{-1}\|f\|_2$.
- (4) 证明 $\|A_m f\|_2 \leq 2\pi|m|^{-1}\|f\|_2$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$; $A_0 f(x) \leq CMf(x)$;
 $\|\mathcal{K}_N f\|_2 \leq C \ln N \|f\|_2$, $\forall N > 2$.
- (18) 设 $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $g(x, v) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x+vt, t) dt$. 证明 $\widehat{g} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 且
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\widehat{g}(\xi, \eta)|^2 |\eta| d\xi d\eta = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f(x, t)|^2 |t| dx dt$. 设 $h(x, \delta) = \sup_{a \in (-1, 1)} \frac{1}{\delta} \int_{a-\delta}^{a+\delta} |g(x, v)| dv$,
 证明 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |h(x, \delta)|^2 dx \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\int_{-1}^1 |g(x, v)| dv) dx + C |\ln \delta| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |\widehat{g}(\xi, \eta)|^2 |\eta| d\xi d\eta$
 $\leq C |\ln \delta| \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f(x, t)|^2 (1+|t|^2) dx dt$, $\forall \delta \in (0, 1/2)$.
- (19) 设 $\mathcal{R}_{N,h} = \{hAR_N + b | A \in O(n), b \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$, $n = 2$. 定义 $\mathcal{K}_{N,h} f(x) = \sup_{x \in \mathcal{R}_{N,h}} \frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f|$.
 证明 $\|\mathcal{K}_{N,h} f\|_2 \leq C \sqrt{\ln N} \|f\|_2$, $\forall N > 2, h > 0$.
- (20) 设 $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N a_k e^{2\pi i 2^k x}$, 证明 $\|f\|_4^2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|f\|_2^2$, $\|f\|_2 \leq \sqrt{2} \|f\|_1$,
 $|\{x \in (0, 1) : |f(x)| < \theta \|f\|_2\}| \leq [(1-\theta^2)^2 + 1]^{-1}$, $\forall \theta \in (0, 1)$.
- (21) 设 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, $\{k \in \mathbb{Z} | \widehat{f}(k) \neq 0\} \subseteq \{2^k | k \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$, 证明 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$.
- (22) 设 $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, 证明若存在常数 C , 使得 $\|\widehat{f}\|_{L^1(0,1)} \leq C \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $1 \leq p \leq 2$.
 (考虑 $f_N(x) = \sum_{k=1}^N e^{-\pi|x+2^k|^2}$)
- (23) 设 $F(x) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty k^{-1/2} 2^{-k} e^{2\pi i 2^k x}$, E 是 F 的可微点集.
 (1) 证明 $2^{2m} \int_0^1 |F(x) - F(x+2^{-m})|^2 dx \geq 16 \ln m$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.
 (2) 设 $A_{k,m} = \{x : 2^m |F(x) - F(x+2^{-m})| < k\}$, $B_k = \bigcap_{m=1}^\infty A_{k,m}$,
 证明 $E \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^\infty B_k$, $|B_k \cap (0, 1)| \leq 1/2$, $|E \cap (0, 1)| \leq 1/2$.
 (3) 证明 $E = E + k/2^m$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$; $|E| = 0$; $1/9 \in E (\Rightarrow E \neq \emptyset)$.
- (24) 设 $f(x) = \sum_{k=1}^\infty k^{-1/2} e^{-2\pi|x+2^k|}$, 证明 $f \in L^{2,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $\forall p > 2$.
 证明 $4\pi^2 i(1+\xi^2)\widehat{f}(\xi) = F'(\xi)$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$. (F 定义同上题) 以上说明
 $\widehat{f} \notin L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R})$, $\widehat{f} \notin L^1(I)$, $\forall I = (a, b) \subset \mathbb{R}$. (否则 F 在 I 上几乎处处可微)
- (25) 设 $p \neq 2$, 证明 $m(\xi) = (-1)^{[\xi^2]}$ 不是 $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ 乘子.
- (26) 设 $1 < p \leq 2$, $F_p(u) = a_p \operatorname{Re}(u+i)^p - C_p^p u^p + 1$ ($u > 0$), $C_p = \tan \frac{\pi}{2p}$,
 $a_p = (\sin \frac{\pi}{2p})^{p-1} / \cos \frac{\pi}{2p}$. 证明 $F_p(C_p^{-1}) = F'_p(C_p^{-1}) = 0$;
 $u^2 (\frac{F'_p(u)}{pu^{p-1}})' = a_p(p-1) \operatorname{Im}(1+\frac{i}{u})^{p-2} \leq 0$, $F_p(u) \leq 0$, $\forall u > 0$.
- (27) 设 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\epsilon > 0$. 证明
 $\int_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^n} |f(x-y)| dy < \infty$, a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 其中 $y' = y/|y|$.
- (28) 证明 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos s}{s^\alpha} ds = \frac{\pi^{1/2} \Gamma(\frac{1-\alpha}{2})}{2^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha/2)} = \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}$, $\forall \alpha \in (0, 1)$.
 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos s-1}{s} ds + \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos s}{s} ds = -\gamma$. $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos s - e^{-s}}{s} ds = 0$. 注: γ 是欧拉常数. $\Gamma'(1) = -\gamma$.
- (29) 设 $\varphi \in L_c^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 在 \mathbb{R}^n 积分为 0, $1 < q < \infty$. 证明: 奇异积分算子
 $T[\varphi]f(x) = \int_0^\infty f * \varphi_t(x) \frac{dt}{t}$ 和 $T[\varphi, a]f(x) = \int_0^a f * \varphi_t(x) \frac{dt}{t}$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $p \in (1, \infty)$, 上有界. 设 $\varphi, \psi \in L_c^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 在 \mathbb{R}^n 积分为 0, 证明 $T[\varphi]T[\psi] = T[h]$, 其中
 $h = T[\varphi, 1]\psi + T[\psi, 1]\varphi$, $h \in L_c^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 在 \mathbb{R}^n 积分为 0.
- (30) 设 $1 < q < \infty$, $\mathcal{A}_q = \{T : Tf = af + f * \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}, a \in \mathbb{C}, \Omega \in L^q(S^{n-1}), \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0\}$.
 证明 $\mathcal{A}_q = \{T[\varphi] : \varphi \in L_c^q(\mathbb{R}^n), \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi = 0\}$.
- (31) 设 $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ 定义 $I_{it} f(x) = \pi^{-\frac{n}{2}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-it}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{it}{2})} \left[\int_{\{|y|<1\}} \frac{f(x-y)-f(x)}{|y|^{n-it}} dy + \frac{|S^{n-1}|}{it} f(0) \right.$
 $\left. + \int_{\{|y|>1\}} \frac{f(x-y)}{|y|^{n-it}} dy \right]$, $\widehat{I_{it} f}(\xi) = |\pi\xi|^{-it} \widehat{f}(\xi)$, $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 证明

$\|I_{it}f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C(1+|t|)^{\frac{n}{2}} \ln(2+|t|)\|f\|_1$, $\|I_{it}f\|_p \leq C(1+|t|)^{\frac{n}{p}-\frac{n}{2}} \ln(2+|t|)\|f\|_p$,
 $1 < p < 2$. 注: C 是只与 n, p 有关的常数. $\ln(2+|t|)$ 可以去掉.

(32) 设 $f \in C_c^1([0, \infty))$, $g(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(y)-f(0)}{y^{1-it}} dy + \frac{f(0)}{it} + \int_1^\infty \frac{f(y)}{y^{1-it}} dy$, $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$. 证明

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \min(1, |t|) |g(t)| dt, \quad \forall 0 < x < y < 2x.$$

(33) 定义 $\mathcal{M}f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \frac{1}{|S^{n-1}|} \int_{S^{n-1}} |f(x-ty)| d\sigma(y)$. 设 $n \geq 2$, $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $f \geq 0$, 证明

$$\mathcal{M}f(x) \leq \frac{Mf(x)}{1-2^{-n}} + \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{|S^{n-1}|} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \min(1, |t|) \left| \frac{\Gamma(\frac{it}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n-it}{2})} \right| |I_{it}f(x)| dt;$$

$$\mathcal{M}f(x) \leq 2Mf(x) + C \int_{\mathbb{R}} (1+|t|)^{-\frac{n}{2}} |I_{it}f(x)| dt.$$

若 $n \geq 3$, $\frac{n}{n-1} < p < 2$, 证明 $\|\mathcal{M}f\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$. 注: C 是只与 n, p 有关的常数.

(34) 定义 $\mathcal{M}_u f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \frac{1}{|S^{n-2}|} \int_{S^{n-1} \cap u^\perp} |f(x-ty)| d\mathcal{H}^{n-2}(y)$, $u \in S^{n-1}$,

$$u^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n | x \cdot u = 0\}, f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n). \text{ 证明 } \mathcal{M}f(x) \leq \frac{1}{|S^{n-1}|} \int_{S^{n-1}} \mathcal{M}_u f(x) d\sigma(u).$$

(35) 设 $A_{n,p} = \sup\{\|\mathcal{M}f\|_p : f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n), \|f\|_p \leq 1\}$, 则 $A_{n,p} < \infty$, $\forall n \geq 3$, $\frac{n}{n-1} < p < 2$.
 证明若 $n > p' + 1$, $p \in (1, 2)$, $u \in S^{n-1}$, $f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\|\mathcal{M}_u f\|_p \leq A_{n-1,p} \|f\|_p$,
 $\|\mathcal{M}f\|_p \leq A_{n-1,p} \|f\|_p$, $A_{n,p} \leq A_{n-1,p}$.

(36) 证明 $Mf(x) \leq \mathcal{M}f(x)$, $\forall f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 设 $B_{n,p} = \sup\{\|Mf\|_p : f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n), \|f\|_p \leq 1\}$,
 $n \geq 1$, $1 < p < 2$, 则 $B_{n,p} < \infty$. 证明 $B_{n,p} \leq A_{n,p}$; $B_{n,p} \leq C_p$,
 $C_p = \max(\{B_{k,p} | 1 \leq k \leq m\} \cup \{A_{m+1,p}\}) < \infty$, $m = [p']$.

(37) 定义 $\mathcal{M}'f(x) = \sup_{0 < r < R} \frac{1}{|B_R \setminus B_r|} \int_{B_R \setminus B_r} |f(x-ty)| dy$. 证明若 $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则

$$\mathcal{M}'f(x) = \mathcal{M}f(x). \text{ 设 } f(x) = |x|^{1-n} |\ln|x||^{-1} \chi_{B(0,1/2)}, \text{ 证明 } f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$\forall p \in [1, \frac{n}{n-1}]; \mathcal{M}'f(x) = \infty, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n; A_{n,p} = \infty, \forall p \in [1, \frac{n}{n-1}], n \geq 2.$$

(38) 设 $\Omega \in L^q(S^{n-1})$, 在 S^{n-1} 积分为0, $q > 1$, $Tf = f * \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$. 证明若

$$T\chi_{B(0,1)} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ 则 } \Omega \text{ 是偶函数.}$$

(39) 证明若 $f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $f * g \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 且 $\|f * g\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} \leq \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} \|g\|_1$.

记号说明:

- (1) $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0, B(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x - y| < r\}$.
- (2) $dx = \mathcal{L}^n \llcorner \mathbb{R}^n$: \mathbb{R}^n Lebesgue 测度.
- (3) $d\sigma = \mathcal{H}^{n-1} \llcorner \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$: 球面测度. $\mathbb{S}^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1\}$.
- (4) $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n, |E| = \mathcal{L}^n(E), \chi_E(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in E, \\ 0, & x \notin E. \end{cases}$
- (5) a.e., a.e. x : 几乎处处成立; 在一个零测集外成立.
- (6) $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n, f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, D^a f = \frac{\partial^{|a|} f}{\partial x_1^{a_1} \dots \partial x_n^{a_n}}, |a| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_j, x^a = x_1^{a_1} \dots x_n^{a_n}$.
 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, +\infty)$.
- (7) (X, μ) 测度空间. $\|f\|_p = (\int_X |f|^p d\mu)^{\frac{1}{p}}, 0 < p < +\infty, L^p(X) = L^p(X, \mu) = \{f | f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mu\text{-可测}, \|f\|_p < +\infty\}$.
 $L^\infty(X) = L^\infty(X, \mu) = \{f | f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mu\text{-可测}, \exists C > 0 \text{ s.t. } \mu\{|f| > C\} = 0\}, \|f\|_\infty = \inf\{C > 0 | \mu\{|f| > C\} = 0\}$.
 $L^p = L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{L}^n), L^p(w) = L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, w dx), p' = p/(p-1), p \in [1, +\infty]$.
- (8) 卷积: $f * g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y)g(x-y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y)g(y)dy$.
- (9) Minkowski 不等式 ($1 \leq p \leq +\infty$)
 $(\int_X |\int_Y f(x, y) d\nu(y)|^p d\mu(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \int_Y (\int_X |f(x, y)|^p d\mu(x))^{\frac{1}{p}} d\nu(y)$.
- (10) $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathcal{D}(\mathbb{R}^n); \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$: Schwartz 函数. $\mathcal{D}', \mathcal{S}'$: \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{S} 的对偶空间. $T \in \mathcal{D}', f \in \mathcal{D}$ or $T \in \mathcal{S}', f \in \mathcal{S}, T * f(x) = \langle T, \tau_x \tilde{f} \rangle, \tau_x \tilde{f}(y) = f(x-y)$.
- (11) μ : 有限 Borel 测度 $\Leftrightarrow \mu \in \mathcal{D}', |\langle \mu, f \rangle| \leq C \|f\|_\infty, \forall f \in \mathcal{D}$.
 μ : 非负 Borel (Radon) 测度 $\Leftrightarrow \mu \in \mathcal{D}', \langle \mu, f \rangle \geq 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{D}, f \geq 0$.

1. FOURIER级数和FOURIER变换

1.1 Fourier级数. $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k \cos(2\pi kx) + b_k \sin(2\pi kx))$.
 $e^{2\pi ikx} = \cos(2\pi kx) + i \sin(2\pi kx)$. $f(x) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k e^{2\pi ikx}$.
 $c_0 = a_0$, $c_k = \frac{a_k - ib_k}{2}$, $c_{-k} = \frac{a_k + ib_k}{2}$, $\forall k > 0$. 若级数一致收敛, 由
 $\int_0^1 e^{2\pi ikx} e^{-2\pi imx} dx = \begin{cases} 1, & k = m, \\ 0, & k \neq m, \end{cases}$ 得 $c_m = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi imx} dx$.

定义: $\forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{T}) (\Leftrightarrow f \in L^1([0, 1])$ 周期为1), $\widehat{f}(k) = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi ikx} dx$. 称 $\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi ikx}$ 为 f 的Fourier级数. $\mathbb{T} = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, \mathbb{T} 上的函数 $\Leftrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 上周期为1的函数.

收敛性, 求和法: $S_N f(x) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi ikx}$, $\sigma_N f(x) = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N S_k f(x)$.

Question: 1. 逐点收敛(1.2, 1.3) 2. L^p 收敛(1.4) 3. a.e.收敛(1.5, $\sigma_N f$)

1.2: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x)$ 存在的充分条件(Dini判别法, Jordan判别法).

1.3: $x_0 \in \mathbb{T}$, $\exists f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, s.t. $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x_0)$ 不存在. (共鸣定理)

1.4: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|S_N f - f\|_p = 0 \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$ 的充要条件: $\|S_N f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ ($\Leftrightarrow 1 < p < \infty$, see Corollary 3.4).

*a.e.收敛: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x) = f(x)$ a.e. x , $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $p > 1$ (Carleson-Hunt).

1.5: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|\sigma_N f - f\|_p = 0 \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ or $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, $p = \infty$.

$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_N f(x) = f(x)$ a.e. x , $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $p \geq 1$ (see section 2.4).

Similar for Poisson-Abel 求和 $P_r * f$.

1.2

Theorem 1.1 (Dini判别法). If $\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \left| \frac{f(x-t) - f(x)}{t} \right| dt < \infty$, then $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x) = f(x)$.

Theorem 1.2 (Jordan判别法). If $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $f \in BV(x - \delta, x + \delta)$, then

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x) = \frac{f(x+) + f(x-)}{2}.$$

举例说明互不包含: $f_1 = |\ln t|^{-\alpha} \chi_{(0, 1/2)}$, $f_2 = t^\alpha \sin \frac{1}{t} \chi_{(0, 1/2)}$, $\alpha \in (0, 1)$.

Lemma 1.3 (Riemann-Lebesgue). If $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, then $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{f}(k) = 0$.

Proof. $\widehat{f}(k) = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi ikx} dx = - \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-2\pi ik(x + \frac{1}{2k})} dx = - \int_0^1 f(x - \frac{1}{2k}) e^{-2\pi ikx} dx$,
 $\widehat{f}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (f(x) - f(x - \frac{1}{2k})) e^{-2\pi ikx} dx$, $|\widehat{f}(k)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 |f(x) - f(x - \frac{1}{2k})| dx \rightarrow 0$. \square

$S_N f(x) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \int_0^1 f(t) e^{-2\pi ikt} dt e^{2\pi ikx} = \int_0^1 f(t) D_N(x - t) dt = \int_0^1 f(x - t) D_N(t) dt$.
 $D_N(t) = \sum_{k=-N}^N e^{-2\pi ikt} = \frac{\sin(\pi(2N+1)t)}{\sin(\pi t)}$, Dirichlet核.
 $\int_0^1 D_N(t) dt = 1$, $|D_N(t)| \leq \frac{1}{\sin(\pi\delta)} \forall 0 < \delta < |t| \leq 1/2$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. $S_N f(x) - f(x) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (f(x-t) - f(x)) \frac{\sin(\pi(2N+1)t)}{\sin(\pi t)} dt =$
 $\widehat{g}(N) - \widehat{g}(-N-1)$, $g(t) = \frac{f(x-t) - f(x)}{2i \sin(\pi t)} e^{i\pi t} \forall |t| < 1/2$.

As $|\sin(\pi t)| \geq 2|t| \forall |t| < 1/2$, then $|g(t)| \leq \frac{|f(x-t) - f(x)|}{4|t|} \forall |t| < 1/2$.

Thus $g \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, by Lemma 1.3, $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x) = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.2. $S_N f(x) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x-t)D_N(t)dt = \int_0^{1/2} g(t)D_N(t)dt$,
 $g(t) = f(x-t) + f(x+t)$. $f \in BV(x-\delta, x+\delta) \Rightarrow g \in BV(0, \delta)$.

因此只需证若 $g \in L^1(0, 1/2) \cap BV(0, \delta)$ 则 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/2} g(t)D_N(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}g(0+)$. 不妨设 g 实值.

则 $g = g_1 - g_2$, g_i 在 $(0, \delta)$ 单调增. 不妨设 g 在 $(0, \delta)$ 单调增.

不妨设 $g(0+) = 0$. 否则考虑 $g - g(0+)$. $(\int_0^{1/2} D_N(t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} D_N(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}) \forall \epsilon > 0$,
 $\exists \delta' \in (0, \delta)$ s.t. $g(t) < \epsilon \forall 0 < t < \delta'$. $\int_{\delta'}^{1/2} g(t)D_N(t)dt = \widehat{h}(N) - \widehat{h}(-N-1) \rightarrow 0$,
 $h(t) = \frac{g(t)e^{i\pi t}}{2i \sin(\pi t)} \chi_{\delta' \leq t \leq 1/2} \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$.

由积分第二中值定理 $\exists \nu \in (0, \delta')$ s.t. $\int_0^{\delta'} g(t)D_N(t)dt = g(\delta'-) \int_{\nu}^{\delta'} D_N(t)dt$.

$I := \int_{\nu}^{\delta'} D_N(t)dt = I_1 + I_2$, $I_1 := \int_{\nu}^{\delta'} \sin(\pi(2N+1)t) (\frac{1}{\sin(\pi t)} - \frac{1}{\pi t}) dt$,

$I_2 := \int_{\nu}^{\delta'} \frac{\sin(\pi(2N+1)t)}{\pi t} dt = \int_{(2N+1)\nu}^{(2N+1)\delta'} \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} dt$. $|I_1| \leq \int_{\nu}^{\delta'} |\frac{1}{\sin(\pi t)} - \frac{1}{\pi t}| dt \leq C$,

$|I_2| \leq 2 \sup_{M>0} \int_0^M \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t} dt \leq C$, $|I| \leq C$, $|\int_0^{\delta'} g(t)D_N(t)dt| = g(\delta'-)|I| \leq C\epsilon$. Thus

$A := \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} |\int_0^{1/2} g(t)D_N(t)dt| \leq C\epsilon, \forall \epsilon > 0$. Then $A = 0$. \square

1.3 若 $f \in C^\alpha(\mathbb{T})$ ($\alpha \in (0, 1)$) i.e. $|f(x+t) - f(x)| \leq C|t|^\alpha$, 则可用Dini判别法. 下面的结论说明 C^α 不能减弱为 C^0 .

Theorem 1.4. $\exists f \in C(\mathbb{T})$ s.t. $S_N f(0)$ 不收敛.

Lemma 1.5 (共鸣定理). X, Y Banach 空间. $\{T_a\}_{a \in A} \subset \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. 则 (i) $\sup_a \|T_a\| < \infty$ 或 (ii) $\exists x \in X$ s.t. $\sup_a \|T_a x\| = \infty$.

$\mathcal{L}(X, Y) = \{X \rightarrow Y \text{ 有界线性算子}\}$. $\|T_a\| = \sup\{\|T_a x\|_Y : \|x\|_X \leq 1\}$.

设 $X = C(\mathbb{T})$, $\|f\|_X = \|f\|_\infty$, $Y = \mathbb{C}$, $T_N : X \rightarrow Y$, $T_N f = S_N f(0) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(t)D_N(t)dt$
(D_N 是偶函数), $L_N = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |D_N(t)|dt$. For fixed N ,

(i) $|T_N f| \leq L_N \|f\|_\infty$; (ii) $f_n(t) = \frac{nD_N(t)}{1+n|D_N(t)|}$ then $\|f_n\|_\infty \leq 1$, $T_N f_n \rightarrow L_N$.

Thus $\|T_N\| = L_N$. 若能证明 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} L_N = +\infty$ (Lemma 1.6) 则由 Lemma 1.5 得

$\exists f \in C(\mathbb{T})$ s.t. $\sup_N |S_N f(0)| = +\infty$ (i.e. Theorem 1.4).

Lemma 1.6. $L_N = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \ln N + O(1)$.

Proof. $L_N = 2 \int_0^{1/2} |\frac{\sin(\pi(2N+1)t)}{\pi t}| dt + O_1(1) = 2 \int_0^{N+1/2} |\frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t}| dt + O_1(1) =$
 $2 \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{k-1/2}^{k+1/2} |\frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t}| dt + O_2(1) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^N \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \frac{|\sin(\pi t)|}{t+k} dt + O_2(1) =$
 $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |\sin(\pi t)| \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{t+k} dt + O_2(1) = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \ln N + O_3(1)$.

(i) $|O_1(1)| \leq 2 \int_0^{1/2} |\frac{1}{\sin(\pi t)} - \frac{1}{\pi t}| dt$, $O_2(1) = O_1(1) + 2 \int_0^{1/2} |\frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi t}| dt$.

(ii) $\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} |\sin(\pi t)| dt = \frac{2}{\pi}$, $\sup_{|t| \leq 1/2} |\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{t+k} - \ln N| \leq C \Rightarrow |O_3(1) - O_2(1)| \leq C$. \square

举例: 若 $f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(2\pi b_n t) \sum_{k=1}^{c_n} \frac{\sin(2\pi(2k+1)t)}{2k+1}$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| < \infty$, $|a_n \ln c_n| \rightarrow +\infty$,
 $b_n - b_{n-1} > 2(c_n + c_{n-1} + 1)$, $b_n, c_n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 则 $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, $|S_{b_n} f(0)| \rightarrow +\infty$. 满足条件的 (a_n, b_n, c_n) : $a_n = n^{-2}$, $c_n = 2^{n^3}$, $b_n = 4c_n$.

1.4 考虑以下问题:

$$(1.1) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|S_N f - f\|_p = 0, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T}),$$

$$(1.2) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N f(x) = f(x), \quad a.e. x, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T}).$$

Lemma 1.7. 若 $1 \leq p < \infty$ 则(1.1)成立 $\Leftrightarrow \exists C_p > 0$ (只与 p 有关) 使得

$$(1.3) \quad \|S_N f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T}).$$

(1.3) 对 $1 < p < \infty$ 成立 (see Corollary 3.4).

若 $p = 1$ 则 $\|S_N\|_{L^1 \rightarrow L^1} = L_N \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$ (1.1) 不成立.

($f_n = n\chi_{(0,1/n)}$, $\|S_N f_n\|_1 \rightarrow L_N$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\|f_n\|_1 = 1$)

$\{e^{2\pi i k x}\}$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{T})$ 的标准正交基且完备 (Corollary 1.1) \Rightarrow

$$\|f\|_2^2 = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} |\hat{f}(k)|^2, \quad \|S_N f\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2.$$

$$1.5 \quad \sigma_N f(x) = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N S_k f(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N D_k(x-t) dt = \int_0^1 f(t) F_N(x-t) dt = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(x-t) F_N(t) dt.$$

$$F_N(t) = \frac{1}{N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N D_k(t) = \frac{1}{N+1} \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(N+1)t)}{\sin(\pi t)} \right|^2.$$

$$F_N(t): \text{Fejer核. } F_N(t) \geq 0, \quad \|F_N\|_1 = \int_0^1 F_N(t) dt = 1, \quad F_N(t) \leq \frac{1}{(N+1)|\sin(\pi t)|^2},$$

$$\int_{\{\delta \leq |t| \leq 1/2\}} F_N(t) dt \leq \frac{1}{(N+1)|\sin(\pi \delta)|^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } N \rightarrow \infty, \quad \forall \delta \in (0, 1/2).$$

Theorem 1.8. If $f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ or $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, $p = \infty$, then $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|\sigma_N f - f\|_p = 0$.

Proof. Key point: $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p = 0$. $\int_{-1/2}^{1/2} F_N(t) dt = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\sigma_N f(x) - f(x) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (f(x-t) - f(x)) F_N(t) dt$. 由 Minkowski 不等式得

$$\|\sigma_N f - f\|_p \leq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p F_N(t) dt \leq \int_{-\delta}^{\delta} \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p F_N(t) dt +$$

$$2\|f\|_p \int_{\{\delta \leq |t| \leq 1/2\}} F_N(t) dt \leq \sup_{|t| < \delta} \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p + \frac{\|f\|_p}{(N+1)|\sin(\pi \delta)|^2}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$A := \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \|\sigma_N f - f\|_p \leq \sup_{|t| < \delta} \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p. \quad \forall \delta \in (0, 1/2). \quad \underline{\delta \rightarrow 0+ \Rightarrow A = 0.} \quad \square$$

Corollary 1.1. (i) 三角多项式 $\mathcal{P}_1 := \{\sum_{k=-N}^N c_k e^{2\pi i k x} \mid c_k \in \mathbb{C}, N \in \mathbb{Z}_+\}$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{T})$ 中稠密 ($1 \leq p < \infty$). (ii) 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, $\hat{f}(k) = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 则 $f = 0$ a.e.

Key point: as $\sigma_N f(x) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \frac{N+1-|k|}{N+1} \hat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x}$ then (i) $\sigma_N f \in \mathcal{P}_1$;

(ii) $\hat{f}(k) = 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow \sigma_N f = 0$; (iii) $S_N \sigma_N f = \sigma_N f$.

Proof of Lemma 1.7. 必要性: 共鸣定理. 充分性: $S_N \sigma_N f = \sigma_N f \Rightarrow$

$$\|\sigma_N f - f\|_p = \|S_N(f - \sigma_N f) + (\sigma_N f - f)\|_p \leq (C_p + 1) \|\sigma_N f - f\|_p \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty. \quad \square$$

Poisson核: $u(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) z^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \hat{f}(-k) \bar{z}^k, z = r e^{2\pi i \theta}$. $|\hat{f}(k)| \leq \|f\|_1 \Rightarrow$ 在 $\{|z| < 1\}$ 一致收敛. $u(r e^{2\pi i \theta}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{f}(k) r^{|k|} e^{2\pi i k \theta} = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} f(t) P_r(\theta - t) dt = P_r * f(\theta)$.

$$P_r(t) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r^{|k|} e^{2\pi i k t} = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi t) + r^2}.$$

$$(P_r(t) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \bar{z}^k = \frac{1}{1-z} + \frac{\bar{z}}{1-\bar{z}} = \frac{1-|z|^2}{|1-z|^2}, z = r e^{2\pi i t})$$

$$P_r(t) \geq 0, \quad \int_0^1 P_r(t) dt = 1, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 1-} \int_{\{\delta \leq |t| \leq 1/2\}} P_r(t) dt = 0, \quad \forall \delta \in (0, 1/2).$$

Theorem 1.9. If $f \in L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ or $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$, $p = \infty$, then

$$(1.4) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 1-} \|P_r * f - f\|_p = 0.$$

Key point: $\|P_r * f - f\|_p \leq \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} h(t)P_r(t)dt$, $h(t) = \|f(\cdot - t) - f(\cdot)\|_p$.

$\Delta u = 0$ if $|z| < 1$; $u = f$ if $|z| = 1$ in the sense of (1.4).

(If $f \in C(\mathbb{T})$ then $u \in C(\overline{D})$, $u = f$ on ∂D .)

$\mathbb{T} \cong \partial D = S^1$: $t \leftrightarrow e^{2\pi it}$; $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$.

Proof of $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_N f(x) = f(x)$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} P_r * f(x) = f(x)$, a.e. x , in Lemma 2.8.

1.6 L^1 函数的Fourier变换. $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 定义 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx = (\mathcal{F}f)(\xi)$, 其中 $x \cdot \xi = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \xi_j$. 基本性质:

$$(1.5) \quad \mathcal{F}(\alpha f + \beta g) = \alpha \widehat{f} + \beta \widehat{g},$$

$$(1.6) \quad \|\widehat{f}\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_1, \quad \widehat{f} \in C(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ (由控制收敛定理)},$$

$$(1.7) \quad \lim_{|\xi| \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{f}(\xi) = 0, \text{ (Riemann-Lebesgue, 由}$$

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f(x) - f(x - \frac{\xi}{2|\xi|^2})) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \text{ 平均连续性)},$$

$$(1.8) \quad \mathcal{F}(f * g) = \widehat{f} \widehat{g} \text{ (Fubini)},$$

$$(1.9) \quad \mathcal{F}(\tau_h f)(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i h \cdot \xi}, \quad \mathcal{F}(f e^{2\pi i h \cdot x})(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi - h),$$

$$(1.10) \quad \mathcal{F}(f(\rho \cdot))(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\rho \xi), \quad (\rho \in O_n, \text{ i.e. } \rho^T \rho = I_n, \tau_h f(x) = f(x + h)),$$

$$(1.11) \quad \text{if } g(x) = \lambda^{-n} f(\lambda^{-1} x), \text{ then } \widehat{g}(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\lambda \xi), \quad (\lambda > 0, (1.9)-(1.11) : \text{换元}),$$

$$(1.12) \quad \mathcal{F}(\partial_j f)(\xi) = 2\pi i \xi_j \widehat{f}(\xi), \quad (\partial_j f \in L^1, (\tau_{he_j} f - f)/h \rightarrow \partial_j f \text{ in } L^1),$$

$$(1.13) \quad \mathcal{F}(-2\pi i x_j f)(\xi) = \partial_j \widehat{f}(\xi), \quad (x_j f \in L^1, ((1.12), (1.13) : (1.9) \text{取极限}).$$

$\mathcal{F} : L^1 \rightarrow L^\infty$, $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, $\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$, $L^p \subset \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F} : L^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$. Plancherel公式 $\mathcal{F} : L^2 \rightarrow L^2$, $\|f\|_2 = \|\widehat{f}\|_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{F} : L^p \rightarrow L^\infty + L^2$, (由Riesz-Thorin插值定理, Hausdorff-Young不等式) $\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} : L^p \rightarrow L^{p'} (p \in (1, 2))$.

1.7 Schwartz函数与缓增分布 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 且

$p_{\alpha, \beta}(f) = \sup_x |x^\alpha D^\beta f| < \infty, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n. C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), e^{-|x|^2} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n);$

$f \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow x_j f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \in \mathcal{S}; \mathcal{S} \subset L^p, \mathcal{S}$ 在 L^p 中稠密 ($1 \leq p < \infty$).

定义: $f_k \rightarrow 0$ in $\mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} p_{\alpha, \beta}(f_k) = 0, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n; f_k \rightarrow f$ in $\mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow f_k - f \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{S} .

$\|f\|_{(k)} = \sup\{p_{\alpha, \beta}(f) : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n, |\alpha| + |\beta| \leq k\}$.

$\|f\|_{(*)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \min(\|f\|_{(k)}, 2^{-k})$. $f_k \rightarrow 0$ in $\mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow \|f_k\|_{(m)} \rightarrow 0, \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \Leftrightarrow \|f_k\|_{(*)} \rightarrow 0$.

$d(f, g) = \|f - g\|_{(*)}$, (\mathcal{S}, d) 度量空间.

Schwartz函数 \mathcal{S} 的Fourier变换: (i) $\mathcal{F}f \in \mathcal{S}, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}. \mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ 连续.

Keypoint: $\|\xi^\alpha D^\beta \widehat{f}\|_\infty \leq C \|D^\alpha(x^\beta f)\|_1 \leq C \|(1 + |x|^{n+1}) D^\alpha(x^\beta f)\|_\infty \leq C \|f\|_{(|\alpha| + |\beta| + n + 1)}$.

$\|\widehat{f}\|_{(k)} \leq C \|f\|_{(|\alpha| + |\beta| + n + 1)}$.

(ii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f} g dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \widehat{g} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} g(\xi) d\xi dx, \forall f, g \in L^1$. (Fubini)

Lemma 1.10. 若 $f(x) = e^{-\pi|x|^2}$ 则 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = e^{-\pi|\xi|^2}$.

Proof. 由Fubini定理, 只需证明 $n = 1$ 时成立. 由 $f' + 2\pi x f = 0$ 和 (1.12), (1.13) 得

$2\pi i \xi \widehat{f} + i \frac{\partial \widehat{f}}{\partial \xi} = 0$, 解得 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = e^{-\pi|\xi|^2} \widehat{f}(0)$. 而 $\widehat{f}(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 1$, 因此 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = e^{-\pi|\xi|^2}$. \square

注: 结合(1.11)得若 $f(x) = e^{-\pi\lambda^2|x|^2}$ 则 $\widehat{f}(\xi) = \lambda^{-n}e^{-\pi|\xi|^2/\lambda^2}$, $\forall \lambda > 0$.
可推广到 $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $|\operatorname{Im}(\lambda)| < \operatorname{Re}(\lambda)$.

(iii) 若 $f \in \mathcal{S}$ 则 $f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(\xi)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi$. (反演公式)

设 $g(x) = e^{-\pi|x|^2}$, $g_\lambda(x) = g(\lambda x)$ ($\lambda > 0$) 则 $\widehat{g}_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{-n}\widehat{g}(x/\lambda)$, $\widehat{g} = g$. 由(ii)得

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(x)g(\lambda x)dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)\widehat{g}(x/\lambda)\frac{dx}{\lambda^n} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\lambda x)\widehat{g}(x)dx$. 令 $\lambda \rightarrow 0+$
得 $g(0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(x)dx = f(0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{g}(x)dx$. 结合 $g(0) = 1$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{g}(x)dx = 1$, (1.9)得

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(x)dx = f(0)$, $f(x) = \tau_x f(0) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \tau_x f(\xi)d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(\xi)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi$.

定义: $(\overline{\mathcal{F}}f)(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx$, $\sigma f(x) = \widetilde{f}(x) = f(-x)$, $Cf(x) = \overline{f(x)}$. 则
 $\overline{\mathcal{F}} = C\mathcal{F}C = \sigma\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}\sigma$, (iii) $\Leftrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{F} = \operatorname{id}$, $\sigma^2 = \operatorname{id}$, $C^2 = \operatorname{id}$;

$\sigma\mathcal{F}^2 = \overline{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{F} = \operatorname{id}$, $\mathcal{F}^2 = \sigma$, $\mathcal{F}^4 = \operatorname{id}$, $\overline{\mathcal{F}} = \mathcal{F}^3 = \mathcal{F}^{-1}$.

(iv) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}\widehat{g}dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\overline{g}dx$, $\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}$. 由(ii)只需证 $\mathcal{F}(\overline{g}) = \overline{g}$, i.e. $\mathcal{F}C\mathcal{F} = C$.

事实上 $C\mathcal{F}C\mathcal{F} = \overline{\mathcal{F}}\mathcal{F} = \operatorname{id}$, $\mathcal{F}C\mathcal{F} = C^{-1} = C$.

取 $f = g$ 得 $\|f\|_2^2 = \|f\|_2^2$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}$ (Plancherel公式).

缓增分布 \mathcal{S}' : \mathcal{S} 上的连续线性函数. 对于线性函数 $T: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 有 $[T \in \mathcal{S}'] \Leftrightarrow$

[若 $f_k \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{S} 则 $Tf_k \rightarrow 0$] $\Leftrightarrow [\exists m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ s.t. $|Tf| \leq C\|f\|_{(m)}$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}]$.

记号说明: $Tf = T(f) = \langle T, f \rangle$, $\forall T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $f \in \mathcal{S}$.

$\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, 定义 $T_f\phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\phi dx$. 则

$[|T_f\phi| \leq \|f\|_p\|\phi\|_{p'} \leq C\|(1+|x|^{n+1})\phi\|_\infty \leq C\|\phi\|_{(n+1)}$, $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}]$, $T_f \in \mathcal{S}'$.

记号说明: 此时可以写 $T_f \in L^p$, $T_f = f$.

注: 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $p, q \in [1, +\infty]$ 则 $T_f = T_g \Leftrightarrow f = g$ a.e.

注: 若 $T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $1 < p \leq \infty$ 则 $[|T\phi| \leq A\|\phi\|_{p'}]$, $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow$

$[\exists f \in L^p, \|f\|_p \leq A$ s.t. $T = T_f]$.

Definition 1.11 (\mathcal{S}' 的 Fourier 变换). $\widehat{T}(f) = T(\widehat{f})$, $\forall T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $f \in \mathcal{S}$.

由 $[\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ 连续] 得 $\widehat{T} \in \mathcal{S}'$. 由(ii)得 $T \in L^1$ 时定义一致. i.e. $\widehat{T}_f = T_{\widehat{f}}$, $\forall f \in L^1$.

记号说明: 若 $f \in L^p$, $g \in L^q$, $p, q \in [1, +\infty]$ 则 $\widehat{f} = g \Leftrightarrow \widehat{T}_f = T_g$.

定义: $[T_k \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{S}'] \Leftrightarrow [T_k f \rightarrow T f, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}]$. (若 $T_k, T \in \mathcal{S}'$)

$[T_k \rightarrow T$ in $\mathcal{S}'] \Rightarrow [\widehat{T}_k(f) = T_k(\widehat{f}) \rightarrow T(\widehat{f}) = \widehat{T}(f), \forall f \in \mathcal{S}] \Rightarrow$

$[\widehat{T}_k \rightarrow \widehat{T}$ in $\mathcal{S}']$, i.e. $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'$ 连续.

定义: $\sigma T(f) = \widehat{T}(f) = T(\widetilde{f})$. 则 $\mathcal{F}^2 T = \sigma T$, $\mathcal{F}^4 T = \sigma^2 T = T$.

若 $T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $\widehat{T} \in L^1$ 则 $T(f) = T(\mathcal{F}\overline{\mathcal{F}}f) = \widehat{T}(\overline{\mathcal{F}}f) =$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{T}(\xi)(\overline{\mathcal{F}}f)(\xi)d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{T}(\xi)f(x)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx d\xi = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} g(x)f(x)dx$, ($\forall f \in \mathcal{S}$)

$g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{T}(\xi)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi$, i.e. $T = T_g$, $T(x) = g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{T}(\xi)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi$.

以上内容可以说明若 $f \in L^1$, $\widehat{f} \in L^1$ 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(\xi)e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = f(x)$ a.e. x ; 若

$f \in L^1$, $\widehat{f} = 0$ 则 $f = 0$ a.e. $\mathcal{F}: L^1 \rightarrow L^\infty$ 是单射(类似于 Corollary 1.1 (ii)).

1.8 L^p 函数的 Fourier 变换.

Theorem 1.12. 若 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $\widehat{f} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|\widehat{f}\|_2 = \|f\|_2$.

Proof. $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}$ 有 $|\langle \widehat{f}, \phi \rangle| = |\langle f, \widehat{\phi} \rangle| \leq \|f\|_2\|\widehat{\phi}\|_2 = \|f\|_2\|\phi\|_2$, 这说明

$\widehat{f} \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|\widehat{f}\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2$. 同理 $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}$ 有

$|\langle f, \phi \rangle| = |\langle f, \mathcal{F}\overline{\mathcal{F}}\phi \rangle| = |\langle \widehat{f}, \overline{\mathcal{F}}\phi \rangle| \leq \|\widehat{f}\|_2\|\overline{\mathcal{F}}\phi\|_2 = \|\widehat{f}\|_2\|\phi\|_2$, 这说明 $\|f\|_2 \leq \|\widehat{f}\|_2$. □

$\forall f \in L^p, p \in (1, 2), f = f_1 + f_2, f_1 \in L^1, f_2 \in L^2, f_1 = f\chi_{\{|f| \geq 1\}}, f_2 = f\chi_{\{|f| < 1\}},$
 则 $\widehat{f} = \widehat{f}_1 + \widehat{f}_2 \in L^\infty + L^2$.

Theorem 1.13 (Riesz-Thorin插值定理). 若 $p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1 \in [1, \infty], \theta \in (0, 1), \frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-\theta}{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{p_1},$
 $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1-\theta}{q_0} + \frac{\theta}{q_1}, T : L^{p_0} + L^{p_1} \rightarrow L^{q_0} + L^{q_1}$ 是线性算子,
 $\|Tf\|_{q_0} \leq M_0 \|f\|_{p_0} \forall f \in L^{p_0}, \|Tf\|_{q_1} \leq M_1 \|f\|_{p_1} \forall f \in L^{p_1}$ 则
 $\|Tf\|_q \leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_p \forall f \in L^p$.

Corollary 1.2 (Hausdorff-Young不等式). 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), p \in [1, 2],$ 则

$$\widehat{f} \in L^{p'}(\mathbb{R}^n), \|\widehat{f}\|_{p'} \leq \|f\|_p. \text{ (最佳常数 } \left. \frac{p^{1/p}}{p'^{1/p'}} \right)^{n/2} \text{)}$$

Proof. 只需证明若 f, g 是简单可测函数则 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}g dx| \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. Normalize $\|f\|_p = \|g\|_{p'} = 1$.

$F(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{|f|^z f|} |g|^z g dx$ 解析 (约定 $0^z = 0$).

$\text{Re } z = p/2 - 1$ 时 $|F(z)| \leq \| |f|^z f \|_2 \| |g|^z g \|_2 = \| |f|^z f \|_2 \| |g|^z g \|_2 =$

$$\| |f|^{p/2} \|_2 \| |g|^{p/2} \|_2 = \|f\|_p^{p/2} \|g\|_{p'}^{p/2} = 1.$$

$\text{Re } z = p - 1$ 时 $|F(z)| \leq \| |f|^z f \|_\infty \| |g|^z g \|_1 \leq \| |f|^z f \|_1 \| |g|^z g \|_1 = \| |f|^p \|_1 \| |g|^p \|_1$
 $= \|f\|_p^p \|g\|_{p'}^p = 1.$

$p/2 - 1 \leq \text{Re } z \leq p - 1$ 时 $|F(z)| \leq \| |f|^z f \|_2 \| |g|^z g \|_2 \leq \|f\|_p^{p/2} \|f\|_\infty^\alpha \|g\|_{p'}^{p/2} \|g\|_\infty^\alpha$
 $\leq C(f, g) < +\infty. \alpha = \text{Re } z - p/2 + 1 \in [0, p/2].$

由 Lemma 1.14 得 $p/2 - 1 \leq \text{Re } z \leq p - 1$ 时 $|F(z)| \leq 1$. 而 $p/2 - 1 \leq 0 \leq p - 1$, 因此 $|F(0)| \leq 1$,
 即 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}g dx| \leq 1$. \square

Lemma 1.14. 若 F 在 $D = \{a < \text{Re } z < b\}$ 解析, 在 \overline{D} 有界连续,

$$\sup_{z \in \overline{D}} |F(z)| \leq \sup_{\text{Re } z \in \{a, b\}} |F(z)|.$$

Corollary 1.3 (卷积Young不等式). 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), p, q, r \in [1, \infty],$

$$1 + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \text{ 则 } \|f * g\|_r \leq \|f\|_p \|g\|_q. \text{ (最佳常数 } \left. \frac{p^{1/p} q^{1/q} r^{1/r'}}{p'^{1/p'} q'^{1/q'} r'^{1/r}} \right)^{n/2} \text{)}$$

Proof. $f * g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y)g(x-y)dy$. Normalize $\|f\|_p = \|g\|_q = 1$.

Case 1: $r = \infty$. Then $q = p'$, (by Hölder) $|f * g(x)| \leq \|f\|_p \|\sigma_{\tau_x} g\|_q = 1$,

($\sigma_{\tau_x} g(y) = g(x-y), \|\sigma_{\tau_x} g\|_q = \|g\|_q = 1$), $\|f * g\|_\infty \leq 1$.

Case 2: $r < \infty$. Then $p < \infty, q < \infty, 1/p = 1/r + 1/q'$,

$1/q = 1/r + 1/p', 1/r + 1/p' + 1/q' = 1$; (by Hölder)

$$|f * g(x)| \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)|^p |g(x-y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{q'}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(x-y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} =$$

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)|^p |g(x-y)|^q dy \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}; \text{ (then by Fubini) } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f * g(x)|^r dx \leq$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)|^p |g(x-y)|^q dy dx = \|f\|_p^p \|g\|_q^q = 1, \text{ i.e. } \|f * g\|_r \leq 1. \quad \square$$

1.9 收敛与求和, Poisson核、Gauss核. $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有界开凸集, $0 \in B$,

$B_R = \{Rx : x \in B\}$. 设 $\varphi_R = \overline{F}\chi_{B_R}$, i.e. $\widehat{\varphi_R} = \chi_{B_R}$ 则 $\varphi_R \in L^2 \cap L^\infty$.

定义: $S_R f = \varphi_R * f$. 此定义适用于 $f \in L^p, p \in \Lambda(B)$. 其中 $\Lambda(B) = \{p \in [1, \infty), \varphi_1 \in L^{p'}\}$

(由(1.11)得 $\varphi_R(x) = R^n \varphi_1(Rx)$, $\varphi_R \in L^{p'} \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1 \in L^{p'}$). 此时 $\widehat{S_R f} = \chi_{B_R} \widehat{f}, \forall f \in L^p,$
 $p \in [1, 2]$. 设 $1 \leq p < \infty, R > 0$.

1. 若 $\chi_B \notin \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $\exists f \in L_c^p$ (i.e. 紧支集 L^p 函数) s.t. $\sup_{R>0} \|\chi_B S_R f\|_p = +\infty$.

2. 若 $\chi_B \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $p \in \Lambda(B)$. 下证 $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|S_R f - f\|_p = 0, \forall f \in L^p$.

Key point: (i) $\exists C_p > 0$ s.t. $\|S_1 f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \|S_R f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p$.

(ii) $\exists \eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, s.t. $\eta(0) = 1, \text{supp } \eta \subset B$.

(iii) 设 $\psi = \overline{\mathcal{F}}\eta, \psi_R(x) = R^n \psi(Rx)$, 则 $\psi \in \mathcal{S}, \int \psi = 1, \widehat{\psi}_R(\xi) = \eta(\xi/R)$.

(iv) 定义 $\widetilde{S}_R f = \psi_R * f$, 则 [a] $S_R \widetilde{S}_R f = \widetilde{S}_R f$, [b] $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|\widetilde{S}_R f - f\|_p = 0, \forall f \in L^p$.

(v) 结合(i)得 $\|S_R f - f\|_p = \|S_R(f - \widetilde{S}_R f) + (\widetilde{S}_R f - f)\|_p \leq (C_p + 1)\|\widetilde{S}_R f - f\|_p \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty. (\forall f \in L^p)$. (注: (iv)用到Theorem 2.1)

注: 若 B 是凸多面体则 $\Lambda(B) = [1, \infty)$, $\chi_B \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow p \in (1, \infty)$.

若 $B = B(0, 1), n > 1$ 则 $\Lambda(B) = [1, \frac{2n}{n-1})$, $\chi_B \in \mathcal{M}_p \Leftrightarrow p = 2$. (Fefferman).

注: $[\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|S_R f - f\|_p = 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}] \Leftrightarrow \varphi_1 \in L^p$.

若 $n = 1, B = (-1, 1)$ 则 $S_R f = D_R * f, D_R(x) = \varphi_R(x) = \int_{-R}^R e^{2\pi i x \xi} d\xi = \frac{\sin(2\pi R x)}{\pi x}, D_R \notin L^1, D_R \in L^q, \forall q > 1$.

*a.e.收敛: $\|\sup_R |S_R f|\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p, 1 < p < \infty$ (Carleson-Hunt).

$\sigma_R f(x) = \frac{1}{R} \int_0^R S_t f(x) dt = F_R * f, F_R(x) = \frac{1}{R} \int_0^R D_t(x) dt = \frac{\sin^2(\pi R x)}{R(\pi x)^2}$.

$F_R \in L^1, F_R \geq 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}} F_R(x) dx = 1. \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|\sigma_R f - f\|_p = 0$ (Theorem 2.1), $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_R f(x) = f(x)$

a.e. x (Corollary 2.3), $\forall f \in L^p, 1 \leq p < \infty$.

Poisson核. $u(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = P_t * f(x)$,

$P_t(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\pi^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} \frac{t}{(t^2 + |x|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$.

Proof. (i) $n = 1. f(\xi) = e^{-2\pi t|\xi|}, g = \overline{\mathcal{F}}f, g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi(1+x^2)}$

$\Rightarrow f = \widehat{g}$, i.e. $e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi}}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx$. Then

$e^{-2\pi|\xi|} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi}}{\pi(1+x^2)} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} \int_0^\infty e^{-s\pi(1+x^2)} ds dx = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-s\pi - \frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{s}} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}}$.

(as $\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} e^{-s\pi x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{s}}$, i.e. $\mathcal{F}(e^{-s\pi x^2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} e^{-\frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{s}}, \forall s > 0$.)

(ii) $n \geq 1. e^{-2\pi|\xi|} = \int_0^\infty e^{-s\pi - \frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{s}} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}}$ is still true for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then

$e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} = \int_0^\infty e^{-s\pi - \frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{s}} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}} \stackrel{s=t^2\lambda}{=} t \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2\lambda\pi - \frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{\lambda}} \frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$.

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = t \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2\lambda\pi - \frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{\lambda}} e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} \frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} dx = t \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2\lambda\pi - \lambda\pi|x|^2} \lambda^{\frac{n}{2}} \frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{\lambda}} =$

$\frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})t}{[\pi(t^2 + |x|^2)]^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$. (as $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(e^{-\frac{\pi|\xi|^2}{\lambda}}) = \lambda^{\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\pi\lambda|x|^2}; \int_0^\infty e^{-a\lambda} \lambda^{\frac{n-1}{2}} d\lambda = \Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})/a^{\frac{n+1}{2}}, \forall a > 0$.) \square

$\Delta_{t,x} P_t(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta u = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} = \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_+$. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} u(x, t) = f(x)$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 \leq p \leq \infty$. (Corollary 2.3)

注: If $\Delta u = 0$ in $\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}, \sup_{t>0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u(x, t)|^p dx < +\infty, 1 < p < \infty$ (or $u \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+^{n+1}), p = \infty$),

then $\exists f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t. $u(x, t) = P_t * f(x)$.

Gauss核. $w(x, t) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-\pi t^2|\xi|^2} \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi = W_t * f(x), W_t = \overline{\mathcal{F}}(e^{-\pi t^2|\xi|^2})$

$= t^{-n} e^{-\pi|x|^2/t^2}$. $\tilde{w}(x, t) = w(x, \sqrt{4\pi t}) = e^{t\Delta} f(x), \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial t} = \Delta \tilde{w}$ in \mathbb{R}_+^{n+1} .

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \tilde{w}(x, t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} w(x, t) = f(x)$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

2. HARDY-LITTLEWOOD极大函数

2.1恒等逼近 $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\int \phi = 1$, $t > 0$, $\phi_t(x) = t^{-n}\phi(x/t)$.
 $\phi_t \rightarrow \delta$ in \mathcal{S}' as $t \rightarrow 0+$, **定义:** $\langle \delta, g \rangle = g(0)$, $\forall g \in \mathcal{S}$.

Proof. 若 $g \in \mathcal{S}$ 则 $\langle \phi_t, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} t^{-n}\phi(x/t)g(x)dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x)g(tx)dx$, 由控制收敛定理,
 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \langle \phi_t, g \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x)g(0)dx = g(0) = \langle \delta, g \rangle$. □

因此称 $\{\phi_t : t > 0\}$ 为恒等逼近. 同理 $\phi_t * g(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(y)g(x - ty)dy$;

$$(2.1) \quad \int \phi = A \Rightarrow \phi_t \rightarrow A\delta \quad \text{in } \mathcal{S}' \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0+.$$

举例: Cesaro核 $\sigma_R f$: $\phi = F_1 = \frac{\sin^2(\pi x)}{(\pi x)^2}$, $F_R(x) = \phi_{1/R}$;

Poisson核: $\phi = P_1 = \frac{C_n}{(1+|x|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$, $C_n = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})}{\pi^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$; Gauss核: $\phi = W_1 = e^{-\pi|x|^2}$.

Theorem 2.1. 若 $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\int \phi = A$, 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \|\phi_t * f - Af\|_p = 0$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$
or $f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (i.e. $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$), $p = \infty$.

Proof. $\phi_t * f(x) - Af(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(y)(f(x-ty) - f(x))dy$. 由Minkowski不等式得 $\|\phi_t * f - Af\|_p \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi(y)| \|f(\cdot - ty) - f(\cdot)\|_p dt = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi(y)| h(ty) dt$, $h(a) = \|f(\cdot - a) - f(\cdot)\|_p$. $0 \leq h(a) \leq 2\|f\|_p$,
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0+} h(a) = 0$. 由控制收敛定理得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0+} \|\phi_t * f - Af\|_p = 0$. □

此时存在子列 $\{t_k\}$ s.t. $t_k \rightarrow 0$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_{t_k} * f(x) = Af(x)$ a.e. 这说明
 $\liminf_{t \rightarrow 0+} |\phi_t * f(x) - Af(x)| = 0$ a.e.

Corollary 2.1. 若 $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\int \phi = A > 0$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $|\phi_t * f(x)| \leq B < \infty$,
 $\forall t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 则 $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|f\|_\infty \leq B/A$.

2.2 $L^{p,\infty}$, 弱 (p, q) 型, 强 (p, q) 型; a.e.收敛判别法.

2.3 Marcinkiewicz插值定理.

2.4 $Mf, M'f, M''f$; Mf 弱 $(1, 1)$; $|\varphi_t * f(x)| \leq \|\varphi\|_1 Mf(x)$, $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{V}_0$ i.e. φ 非负径向递减可积; Cesaro核, Poisson核, Gauss核 a.e.收敛的结论.

2.5 $M_d f$ 弱 $(1, 1)$; Calderon-Zygmund分解.

2.6 Mf 弱 $(1, 1)$; Lebesgue微分定理, Lebesgue点; $Mf : L \ln L \rightarrow L^1_{loc}$.

2.7 Mf 加权弱 $(1, 1)$, 加权强 (p, q) .

2.8 Vitali覆盖引理, Bescovitch覆盖引理.

2.2 (X, μ) 测度空间. **定义:** $a_f(\lambda) = \mu(\{|f| > \lambda\})$, $\lambda > 0$; $\forall 0 < p < \infty$,

$$\|f\|_{p,\infty} = \inf\{C > 0 : a_f(\lambda) \leq (C/\lambda)^p\} = \sup\{\lambda > 0 : \lambda(a_f(\lambda))^{1/p}\}.$$

弱型空间 $L^{p,\infty}$ 定义为 $\{f \in \mathfrak{m}(X, \mu) : \|f\|_{p,\infty} < \infty\}$, ($L^{\infty,\infty} = L^\infty$). 其中 $\mathfrak{m}(X, \mu)$ 是 $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ 的 μ 可测函数的集合. 考虑算子 $T : L^p(X, \mu) \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}(Y, \nu)$.

(i) T 是弱 (p, q) 型 $\Leftrightarrow \exists C > 0$ s.t. $\|Tf\|_{q,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p$.

(ii) T 是强 (p, q) 型 $\Leftrightarrow \exists C > 0$ s.t. $\|Tf\|_q \leq C\|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p$.

(iii) T 是次线性的 $\Leftrightarrow |T(f+g)| \leq |Tf| + |Tg|$, $|T(\lambda f)| = |\lambda||Tf|$, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$.

注: 由 $\|f\|_{p,\infty} \leq \|f\|_p$ 得 [强 (p, q) 型 \Rightarrow 弱 (p, q) 型]. 线性 \Rightarrow 次线性.

Theorem 2.2. 若 T 是弱 (p, q) 型次线性算子, 则
 $\{f \in L^p(X, \mu) | Tf(x) = 0 \text{ a.e.}\}$ 是 $L^p(X, \mu)$ 中的闭集.

Proof. 若 $f_n \in L^p(X, \mu)$, $Tf_n(x) = 0$ a.e., $f_n \rightarrow f$ in L^p , 则 $|Tf(x)| \leq |T(f - f_n)(x)| + |Tf_n(x)| = |T(f - f_n)(x)|$ a.e., $\|Tf\|_{q, \infty} \leq \|T(f - f_n)\|_{q, \infty} \leq C\|f - f_n\|_p \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. i.e. $\|Tf\|_{q, \infty} = 0$, $Tf(x) = 0$ a.e. \square

2.3 Marcinkiewicz插值定理

Proposition 2.3. 若 $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是 C^1 单调递增函数, 则

$$\int_X \phi(|f(x)|) d\mu = \int_0^\infty \phi'(\lambda) a_f(\lambda) d\lambda.$$

Proof. $\phi(a) = \int_0^a \phi'(\lambda) d\lambda$, 结合Fubini定理得 $\int_X \phi(|f(x)|) d\mu = \int_X \int_0^{|f(x)|} \phi'(\lambda) d\lambda d\mu = \int_0^\infty \phi'(\lambda) (\int_{\{|f|>\lambda\}} d\mu) d\lambda = \int_0^\infty \phi'(\lambda) a_f(\lambda) d\lambda$. \square

取 $\phi(\lambda) = \lambda^p$ 得 $\|f\|_p^p = \int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1} a_f(\lambda) d\lambda$.

设 V 是 $\mathfrak{m}(X, \mu)$ 的线性子空间, s.t. 若 $f \in \mathfrak{m}(X, \mu)$, $g \in V$, $|f| \leq |g|$, 则 $f \in V$. (例如 $V = L^p + L^q$, $V = L^p \cap L^q$, $V = L_c^\infty$ 等).

Theorem 2.4. [Marcinkiewicz插值定理] 若 $1 \leq p_0 < p < p_1 \leq \infty$,

$T : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}(X, \mu)$ 是次线性算子, $\|Tf\|_{p_0, \infty} \leq A_0 \|f\|_{p_0}$, $\forall f \in L^{p_0} \cap V$, $\|Tf\|_{p_1, \infty} \leq A_1 \|f\|_{p_1}$, $\forall f \in L^{p_1} \cap V$, 则 $\|Tf\|_p \leq A \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p \cap V$.

注: 若 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-\theta}{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{p_1}$, 则可取 $A = 2(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p})^{1/p} A_0^\theta A_1^{1-\theta}$.

Proof. $\forall f \in L^p \cap V$, $\lambda, c > 0$, 有 $f = f_0 + f_1$, 其中 $f_0 = f\chi_{\{|f|>c\lambda\}}$, $f_1 = f\chi_{\{|f|\leq c\lambda\}}$. 则 $f_0 \in L^{p_0} \cap V$, $f_1 \in L^{p_1} \cap V$, $|Tf| \leq |Tf_0| + |Tf_1|$, $\{|Tf| > \lambda\} \subset \{|Tf_0| > \lambda/2\} \cup \{|Tf_1| > \lambda/2\}$, $a_{Tf}(\lambda) \leq a_{Tf_0}(\lambda/2) + a_{Tf_1}(\lambda/2)$.

Case 1 $p_1 = \infty$. 取 $c = \frac{1}{2A_1}$ 得 $\|Tf_1\|_\infty \leq A_1 \|f_1\|_\infty \leq A_1 \cdot c\lambda \leq \lambda/2$,

$$a_{Tf_1}(\lambda/2) = 0, a_{Tf}(\lambda) \leq a_{Tf_0}(\lambda/2) \leq (\frac{2}{\lambda} A_0 \|f\|_{p_0})^{p_0} = (\frac{2A_0}{\lambda})^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|>c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu.$$

$$\|Tf\|_p^p = \int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1} a_{Tf}(\lambda) d\lambda \leq \int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1-p_0} (2A_0)^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|>c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu d\lambda \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_0} \lambda^{p-1-p_0} d\lambda d\mu = p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_0} \frac{f(x)}{c} |f(x)|^{p-p_0} \frac{1}{p-p_0} d\mu$$

$$= \frac{p}{p-p_0} \frac{(2A_0)^{p_0}}{c^{p-p_0}} \|Tf\|_p^p = \frac{p}{p-p_0} (2A_0)^{p_0} (2A_1)^{p-p_0} \|Tf\|_p^p = A^p \|Tf\|_p^p.$$

Case 2 $p_1 < \infty$. $a_{Tf_i}(\lambda/2) \leq (\frac{2}{\lambda} A_i \|f\|_{p_i})^{p_i}$, $i = 0, 1$.

$$a_{Tf}(\lambda) \leq a_{Tf_0}(\lambda/2) + a_{Tf_1}(\lambda/2) \leq (\frac{2}{\lambda} A_0 \|f\|_{p_0})^{p_0} + (\frac{2}{\lambda} A_1 \|f\|_{p_1})^{p_1} \leq$$

$$(\frac{2A_0}{\lambda})^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|>c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu + (\frac{2A_1}{\lambda})^{p_1} \int_{\{|f|\leq c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_1} d\mu.$$

$$\|Tf\|_p^p = \int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1} a_{Tf}(\lambda) d\lambda \leq \int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1-p_0} (2A_0)^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|>c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu d\lambda +$$

$$\int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1-p_1} (2A_1)^{p_1} \int_{\{|f|\leq c\lambda\}} |f|^{p_1} d\mu d\lambda \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=} p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_0} \lambda^{p-1-p_0} d\lambda d\mu + p(2A_1)^{p_1} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_1} \lambda^{p-1-p_1} d\lambda d\mu =$$

$$p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_0} \frac{f(x)}{c} |f(x)|^{p-p_0} \frac{1}{p-p_0} d\mu + p(2A_1)^{p_1} \int_0^\infty \int_X |f(x)|^{p_1} \frac{f(x)}{c} |f(x)|^{p-p_1} \frac{1}{p_1-p} d\mu =$$

$$(\frac{p}{p-p_0} \frac{(2A_0)^{p_0}}{c^{p-p_0}} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \frac{(2A_1)^{p_1}}{c^{p-p_1}}) \|Tf\|_p^p = (\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p}) (2A_0)^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p_1-p_0}} (2A_1)^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p_1-p_0}} \|Tf\|_p^p =$$

$$A^p \|Tf\|_p^p. \text{ 其中取 } c > 0 \text{ 使得 } \frac{(2A_0)^{p_0}}{c^{p-p_0}} = \frac{(2A_1)^{p_1}}{c^{p-p_1}}, \text{ i.e. } c = (2A_0)^{\frac{p_0}{p_1-p_0}} (2A_1)^{-\frac{p_1}{p_1-p_0}}. \quad \square$$

推广: 若 $1 \leq p_0 < p < p_1 \leq \infty$, $T, T_0, T_1 : V \rightarrow \mathfrak{m}(X, \mu)$ 满足

$$|T(f+g)| \leq |T_0f| + |T_1g|, \forall f, g \in V; \|T_0f\|_{p_0, \infty} \leq A_0 \|f\|_{p_0}, \forall f \in L^{p_0} \cap V;$$

$$(*) \|T_1f\|_{p_1, \infty} \leq A_1 \|f\|_{p_1}, \forall f \in L^{p_1} \cap V; \text{ 则 } \|Tf\|_p \leq A \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p \cap V.$$

注: 其中(*)可以减弱为 $a_{T_1f}(\lambda) \leq (A_1 \|f\|_{p_1} / \lambda)^{p_1}$,

$\forall \lambda \geq C_0 \|f\|_\infty$, $f \in L^{p_1} \cap L^\infty \cap V$. (可能需要更大的 A)

2.4 极大函数 $B_r = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < r\}$. $\forall f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定义 $Mf(x) = \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |f(x-y)|dy$.

若 $\phi = |B_1|^{-1} \chi_{B_1}$ 则 $Mf(x) = \sup_{t>0} \phi_t * |f|(x)$.

记 $Q_r = [-r, r]^n$, 则 $|Q_r| = (2r)^n$. 定义 $M'f(x) = \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{(2r)^n} \int_{Q_r} |f(x-y)|dy$. 由 $B_r \subset Q_r \subset$

$B_{\sqrt{n}r}$ 得 $c_n M'f(x) \leq Mf(x) \leq C_n M'f(x)$, 其中

$$C_n = \frac{|Q_r|}{|B_r|} = \frac{2^n}{\alpha(n)}, \quad c_n = \frac{|Q_r|}{|B_{\sqrt{n}r}|} = \frac{2^n}{n^{n/2}\alpha(n)}, \quad \alpha(n) = |B_1|, \quad B_r = B(0, r).$$

注: $Mf = M|f|$, $M'f = M'|f|$; 若 $n = 1$ 则 $Mf = M'f$.

定义 $M''f(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f|$, 其中 Q 取方体: $Q = \prod_{i=1}^n [a_i, a_i + a]$.

则 $M'f(x) \leq M''f(x) \leq 2^n M'f(x)$.

Lemma 2.5. 若 $\mathcal{F} = \{B_j = B(x_j, r_j)\}_{j=1}^N$ 是度量空间 (X, d) 中的开球, $mB_j = B(x_j, mr_j)$, $(B(x, r) = \{y \in X : d(x, y) < r\})$. 则 $\exists \{B'_i\}_{i=1}^l \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $B'_i \cap B'_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j$, $\cup_{j=1}^N B_j \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^l 3B'_i$.

Proof. 不妨设 $r_1 \geq r_2 \geq \dots \geq r_N > 0$. 归纳定义 $B_{N+1} = \emptyset, j_1 = 1$,

$j_{k+1} = \min\{j : B_j \cap B_{j_m} = \emptyset, \forall 1 \leq m \leq k\}$, $l = \sup\{k : j_k \leq N\}$. 则 $B'_m = B_{j_m}$ 满足要求.

验证: (a) $B_{j_{k+1}} \cap B_{j_m} = \emptyset, \forall 1 \leq m \leq k \Rightarrow B'_i \cap B'_m = \emptyset, \forall i > m$. (b) $\forall 1 \leq j \leq n$,

$\exists 1 \leq k \leq l$ s.t. $j_k \leq j < j_{k+1}$. (i) 若 $j = j_k$ 则 $B_j = B_{j_k} = B'_k \subseteq 3B'_k$. (ii) 若 $j > j_k$ 则

$\exists 1 \leq m \leq k$ s.t. $B_j \cap B_{j_m} \neq \emptyset$. 此时 $B_j \subseteq B(x_{j_m}, d(x_{j_m}, x_j) + r_j) \subseteq B(x_{j_m}, 3r_{j_m}) = 3B'_m$.

(as $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_l \leq N, r_j \leq r_{j_m}, d(x_{j_m}, x_j) \leq r_j + r_{j_m} \leq 2r_{j_m}$.) \square

Theorem 2.6. 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\|Mf\|_{1,\infty} \leq 3^n \|f\|_1$.

M 换成 M', M'', \widetilde{M} 仍成立, 其中 $\widetilde{M}f(x) = \sup_{r>0, |y-x|<r} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |f(y-z)|dz$. 结合

Marcinkiewicz 插值定理和 $\|Mf\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty$ 得 Mf 强 (p, p) ($1 < p \leq \infty$).

Proof. $\forall \lambda > 0$ 设 $E_\lambda = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \widetilde{M}f(x) > \lambda\}$,

$\mathcal{F} = \{B(x, r) : \int_{B(x,r)} |f|dy > \lambda |B(x, r)|\}$, 则 $E_\lambda = \cup_{B \in \mathcal{F}} B$.

\forall 紧集 $K \subseteq E_\lambda, \exists B_1, \dots, B_N \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $K \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^N B_i$. 结合 Lemma 2.5 得 $\exists B'_1, \dots, B'_l \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t.

$K \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^l 3B'_i, B'_i \cap B'_j = \emptyset, \forall i \neq j$. 由 $B'_i \in \mathcal{F}$ 得

$$\int_{B'_i} |f|dy > \lambda |B'_i|. \quad |K| \leq \sum_{i=1}^l |3B'_i| = 3^l \sum_{i=1}^l |B'_i| \leq \frac{3^n}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^l \int_{B'_i} |f|dy \leq \frac{3^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1. \quad \text{结合 } |E_\lambda| =$$

$\sup\{|K| : K \subseteq E_\lambda, K \text{ 紧}\}$ 得 $|E_\lambda| \leq \frac{3^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1, \forall \lambda > 0$, i.e. $\|\widetilde{M}f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 3^n \|f\|_1$. 把 \mathbb{R}^n 的度量换成 $d(x, y) = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i - y_i|$ 得 $\|M''f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 3^n \|f\|_1$. 由 $0 \leq Mf(x) \leq \widetilde{M}f(x)$,

$0 \leq M'f(x) \leq M''f(x)$ 得 $\|Mf\|_{1,\infty} \leq 3^n \|f\|_1, \|M'f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 3^n \|f\|_1$. \square

Proposition 2.7. 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n), f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $\sup_{t>0} |\phi_t * f(x)| \leq \|\phi\|_1 Mf(x)$.

$\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{\phi(x) = \phi_0(|x|) | \phi_0 : (0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty) \text{ 递减}, \phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$.

Proof. $[\phi_t(x) = t^{-n} \phi(x/t), \phi \in \mathcal{V}_0] \Rightarrow [\phi_t \in \mathcal{V}_0, \|\phi_t\|_1 = \|\phi\|_1; |\phi_t * f(x)| \leq \phi_t * |f|(x)]$
($\forall t > 0$). 只需证若 $f \geq 0, \phi \in \mathcal{V}_0$ 则 $\phi * f(x) \leq \|\phi\|_1 Mf(x)$.

(i) 若 ϕ 是简单可测函数则 $\phi = \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \chi_{B_{r_j}}$ a.e., $a_j > 0$;

$$0 \leq \phi * f(x) \leq \sum_{j=1}^N a_j \int_{B_{r_j}} |f(x-y)|dy \leq \sum_{j=1}^N a_j |B_{r_j}| Mf(x) = \|\phi\|_1 Mf(x).$$

(ii) 一般情形. 设 $\phi_k(x) = \min(2^{-k} [2^k \phi(x)], 2^k)$, 则 $\phi_k \uparrow \phi, \phi_k \in \mathcal{V}_0$ 简单可测;

$$\phi * f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \phi_k * f(x) \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_k\|_1 Mf(x) = \|\phi\|_1 Mf(x). \quad \square$$

Corollary 2.2. 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{V}_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $f \mapsto \sup_{t>0} |\phi_t * f(x)|$ 弱(1, 1) (且强(p, p), $\forall 1 < p \leq \infty$).

$\mathcal{V}_1 = \mathcal{V}_1(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) | \exists \psi \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{ s.t. } |\phi(x)| \leq \psi(x) \text{ a.e.}\}$

Keypoint: $|\phi_t * f(x)| \leq \psi_t * |f|(x) \leq \|\psi\|_1 Mf(x)$; Mf 弱(1, 1), 强(p, p).

Corollary 2.3. 若 $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi \in \mathcal{V}_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi_t * f(x) = (f \phi)(x)$ a.e.

Proof. 设 $\int \phi = A$. (i) $1 \leq p < \infty$ 设 $\Omega f(x) = \limsup_{t \rightarrow 0^+} |\phi_t * f(x) - Af(x)|$, 则 Ω 次线性,
 $|\Omega f(x)| \leq \sup_{t>0} |\phi_t * f(x)| + |A| |f(x)|$, 由 Corollary 2.2 得 Ωf 弱(p, p). 由 Theorem 2.1 得 $\Omega f(x) = 0$,

$\forall f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 结合 [Theorem 2.2] [$C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密]
 $[\Omega f$ 弱(p, p)] 得 $[\Omega f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)]$. 此时结论成立.

(ii) $p = \infty$. $f_R = f \chi_{B(0, 2R)} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Claim: (其中 (i) \Rightarrow (2.2))

$$(2.2) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi_t * f_R(x) = Af_R(x) = Af(x), \quad \text{a.e. } x \in B(0, R),$$

$$(2.3) \quad |\phi_t * (f - f_R)|(x) \leq \|(1 - \chi_{B_R})\phi_t\|_1 \|f\|_\infty, \quad \forall x \in B(0, R),$$

$$(2.4) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \|(1 - \chi_{B_R})\phi_t\|_1 = 0, \quad \forall q \in [1, \infty].$$

Proof of (2.3). $\forall x \in B(0, R)$ 有 $|\phi_t * (f - f_R)|(x) \leq |\phi_t| * |f - f_R|(x) =$
 $\int_{\{|y| \geq 2R\}} |\phi_t(x - y)| |f(y)| dy \leq \int_{\{|y-x| \geq R\}} |\phi_t(x - y)| |f(y)| dy$, 结合 Hölder. \square

Proof of (2.4). $\|(1 - \chi_{B_R})\phi_t\|_1 = \|(1 - \chi_{B_{R/t}})\phi\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ (单调收敛定理). \square

由 (2.2), (2.3), (2.4) 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi_t * f(x) = Af(x)$, a.e. $x \in B(0, R)$. 由 R 的任意性得

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi_t * f(x) = Af(x), \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad \square$$

注: Cesaro核 $F_1(x) = \frac{\sin^2(\pi x)}{(\pi x)^2}$, Poisson核 $P_1(x) = \frac{C_n}{(1+|x|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$, Gauss核 $W_1(x) = e^{-\pi|x|^2}$ 都满足条件 $F_1, P_1, W_1 \in \mathcal{V}_1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 事实上 $P_1, W_1 \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 \leq F_1(x) \leq \psi(x)$,
 $\psi(x) = \min(1, |\pi x|^{-2}) \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R})$.

Lemma 2.8. 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$ 则 $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_N f(x) = f(x)$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} P_r * f(x) = f(x)$, a.e. x . 其中 $*$ 表示 \mathbb{T} 中的卷积, $*$ 表示 \mathbb{R} 中的卷积.

Proof. 记 $\Omega_1 f(x) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} |\sigma_N f(x) - f(x)|$, $\Omega_2 f(x) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} |P_r * f(x) - f(x)|$, 则只需证

$\Omega_1 f(x) = \Omega_2 f(x) = 0$ a.e. x . 在 Theorem 1.8, Theorem 1.9 中取 $p = \infty$ 得

$$(a) \quad \Omega_1 f(x) = \Omega_2 f(x) = 0, \quad \forall f \in C(\mathbb{T}). \quad \text{由 } 0 \leq F_N(t) = \frac{1}{N+1} \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(N+1)t)}{\sin(\pi t)} \right|^2 \leq$$

$$\min(N+1, \frac{1}{|\sin \pi t|^2 (N+1)}) \leq \min(N+1, \frac{1}{|2t|^2 (N+1)}) =: \psi_{N+1}(t), \quad \forall |t| \leq 1/2; \quad \psi_{N+1} \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}),$$

Proposition 2.7 得 $|\sigma_N f(x)| = |F_N * f(x)| \leq \psi_{N+1} * |f|(x) \leq \|\psi_{N+1}\|_1 Mf(x) = 2Mf(x)$.

$$\text{同理 } P_r(t) = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi t) + r^2}, \quad \tilde{P}_r(t) = P_r(t) \chi_{(-1/2, 1/2)}(t) \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}),$$

$$|P_r * f(x)| = |\tilde{P}_r * f(x)| \leq \|\tilde{P}_r\|_1 Mf(x) = Mf(x).$$

以上说明 $\Omega_1 f(x) \leq 2Mf(x) + |f(x)|$, $\Omega_2 f(x) \leq Mf(x) + |f(x)|$.

另一方面, 与 Theorem 2.6 同理得 $\|Mf\|_{L^1, \infty(\mathbb{T})} \leq 3\|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})}$, $\forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$.

因此 Ω_1, Ω_2 弱(1, 1), 结合 $[\Omega_1, \Omega_2$ 次线性], $[C(\mathbb{T})$ 在 $L^1(\mathbb{T})$ 中稠密], (a),

Theorem 2.2 得 $[\Omega_1 f(x) = \Omega_2 f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{T})]$. \square

Corollary 2.4. 若 $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} f(x-y) dy = f(x)$,

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |f(x-y) - f(x)| dy = 0, \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Proof. 设 $\Omega f(x) = \limsup_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{|B_r|} \int_{B_r} |f(x-y) - f(x)| dy$, 则只需证 $\Omega f(x) = 0$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$\Omega f(x) \leq Mf(x) + |f(x)|$, Ωf 弱(1,1), 次线性; $\Omega f(x) = 0, \forall f \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

结合 Theorem 2.2 得 $[\Omega f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)]$.

若 $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $f\chi_{B_R} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\Omega(f\chi_{B_R})(x) = 0$ a.e. x . 结合 $\Omega(f\chi_{B_R})(x) = \Omega f(x)$, $\forall x \in B_R$ 得 $|\{\Omega f = 0\} \cap B_R| = 0, \forall f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n), R > 0$.

因此 $|\{\Omega f = 0\}| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |\{\Omega f = 0\} \cap B_k| = 0, \forall f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

推论: $|f(x)| \leq Mf(x)$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

定义: x 是 f 的 Lebesgue 点 $\Leftrightarrow \Omega f(x) = 0$.

注: 若 $\Omega f(x) = 0, B_j = B(x_j, r_j), r_j \rightarrow 0, \{x\} = \cap_{j=1}^{\infty} B_j$, 则 $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|B_j|} \int_{B_j} f = f(x)$.

Key point: $B_j \subset B(x, 2r_j) =: B'_j, |B'_j| = 2^n |B_j|$,

$\frac{1}{|B_j|} \int_{B_j} |f(x-y) - f(x)| dy \leq \frac{2^n}{|B'_j|} \int_{B'_j} |f(x-y) - f(x)| dy \rightarrow 0$, as $j \rightarrow \infty$.

Lemma 2.9. 若 $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n), |\{f \neq 0\}| > 0$, 则 $Mf \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. $\exists R > 0$ s.t. $\int_{B_R} |f| =: a > 0. \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, Mf(x) \geq \frac{1}{|B_{R+|x|}|} \int_{B_{R+|x|}} |f(x-y)| dy =$

$\frac{1}{(R+|x|)^n \alpha(n)} \int_{B(x, R+|x|)} |f(y)| dy \geq \frac{1}{(R+|x|)^n \alpha(n)} \int_{B(0, R)} |f(y)| dy = \frac{a}{(R+|x|)^n \alpha(n)}$.

结合 $\frac{1}{(R+|x|)^n} \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), a > 0$ 得 $Mf \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

Theorem 2.10. 若 B 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的有界集, 则 $\int_B Mf \leq 2|B| + C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f| \ln^+ |f|$, 其中 $\ln^+ t = \max(\ln t, 0)$.

Proof. (i) $\int_B Mf = 2 \int_0^{\infty} |\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\}| d\lambda \leq$

$2|B| + 2 \int_1^{\infty} |\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\}| d\lambda$.

Claim: $|\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\}| \leq \frac{C}{\lambda} \int_{\{x: |f(x)| > \lambda\}} |f(x)| dx$.

Proof. 设 $f_1 = f\chi_{\{x: |f(x)| > \lambda\}}, f_2 = f - f_1$. 则 $Mf \leq Mf_1 + Mf_2, \|f_2\|_{\infty} \leq \lambda, Mf_2 \leq \lambda$,

$\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\} \subseteq \{x \in B : Mf_1(x) > 2\lambda\}$. 结合 M 弱(1,1) 得

$|\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\}| \leq |\{x \in B : Mf_1(x) > 2\lambda\}| \leq \frac{C}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f_1(x)| dx \leq$

$\frac{C}{\lambda} \int_{\{x: |f(x)| > \lambda\}} |f(x)| dx$. \square

(ii) $\int_1^{\infty} |\{x \in B : Mf(x) > 2\lambda\}| d\lambda \leq \int_1^{\infty} \frac{C}{\lambda} \int_{\{x: |f(x)| > \lambda\}} |f(x)| dx d\lambda \leq$

$C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| \int_1^{\max(|f(x)|, 1)} \frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} dx = C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f| \ln^+ |f|$. 结合(i) 得结论成立. \square

Theorem 2.11. 若 $w \geq 0, w \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 (i) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |Mf|^p w \leq C_p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f|^p M w$,

(ii) $\int_{\{x: Mf(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) dx \leq \frac{C}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| M w(x) dx$, 其中 $\lambda > 0, 1 < p < \infty$.

Proof. 不妨设 $w \in L^{\infty}_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 否则可取 $w_k \in L^{\infty}_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t. $w_k \uparrow w$.

若 $w = 0$ a.e. 则显然成立, 不妨设 $|\{w > 0\}| > 0$.

则 $\|w\|_{\infty} \geq Mw(x) \geq c/(1+|x|)^n, \|f\|_{\infty} = \|f\|_{L^{\infty}(Mw)}$.

结合 $Mf(x) \leq \|f\|_{\infty}, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 得 $\|Mf\|_{L^{\infty}(w)} \leq \|f\|_{\infty} = \|f\|_{L^{\infty}(Mw)}$.

结合 Marcinkiewicz 插值定理只需证(ii), i.e. 弱(1,1).

设 $E_{\lambda} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : Mf(x) > \lambda\}, \forall$ 紧集 $K \subseteq E_{\lambda}, \exists$ 不交的球 $B_1, \dots, B_l \in \mathcal{F}$ s.t.

$K \subseteq \cup_{i=1}^l 3B_i, \int_{B_i} |f| > \lambda |B_i|$. 则 $\int_K w(x) dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^l \int_{3B_i} w(x) dx$.

Claim: $\int_{3B_i} w(x) dx \leq \frac{4^n}{\lambda} \int_{B_i} |f(x)| M w(x) dx$.

Proof. 由 $\int_{B_i} |f| > \lambda |B_i|, \frac{4^n}{\lambda} \int_{B_i} |f(x)| M w(x) dx \geq \frac{4^n}{\lambda} \int_{B_i} |f(x)| dx \inf_{B_i} M w$
 $\geq 4^n |B_i| \inf_{B_i} M w$, 只需证(a): $4^n |B_i| \inf_{B_i} M w \geq \int_{3B_i} w(x) dx$.

设 $B_i = B(x_i, r_i)$, $y \in B_i$, 则 $3B_i = B(x_i, 3r_i) \subset B(y, 4r_i)$, $Mf(y) \geq \frac{1}{|B(y, 4r_i)|} \int_{B(y, 4r_i)} w(x) dx \geq \frac{1}{4^n |B_i|} \int_{3B_i} w(x) dx$. 对 y 取下确界得 (a) 成立. \square

结合 B_i 不交得 $\int_K w(x) dx \leq \frac{C_1}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| M w(x) dx$. 结合 $\int_{E_\lambda} w(x) dx = \sup\{\int_K w(x) dx : K \subseteq E_\lambda, K \text{ 紧}\}$ 得 $\int_{E_\lambda} w(x) dx \leq \frac{C_1}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| M w(x) dx$. \square

2.5 Calderon-Zygmund 分解 $\mathcal{Q}_k = \{\prod_{i=1}^n [\frac{a_i}{2^k}, \frac{a_i+1}{2^k}) | a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$,
 $E_k f(x) = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k} \frac{\chi_Q}{|Q|} \int_Q f$, $M_d f(x) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |E_k f(x)|$. (a) $\|M_d f\|_{1, \infty} \leq \|f\|_1$.

(b) $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} E_k f(x) = f(x)$ a.e., $\forall f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. **推论:** $|f(x)| \leq M_d f(x)$ a.e.

注: $\mathcal{Q} = \cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{Q}_k$ 为二进方体的集合. (i) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\exists! Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k$ s.t. $x \in Q$.

(ii) $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{Q}$, 有 $A \cap B = \emptyset$ 或 $A \subseteq B$ 或 $B \subseteq A$.

(iii) $\forall A \in \mathcal{Q}_k, j < k$, $\exists! B \in \mathcal{Q}_j$ s.t. $A \subset B$. $\exists A_i \in \mathcal{Q}_{k+1}, 1 \leq i \leq 2^n$, s.t. $A = \cup_{i=1}^{2^n} A_i$.

(iv) $\sigma_k := \{\cup_{j=1}^{\infty} A_j : A_j \in \mathcal{Q}_k \cup \{\emptyset\}\}$ 为 \mathcal{Q}_k 生成的 σ 代数, $\sigma_k \supset \sigma_j, \forall k > j$.

$E_k f$ 为 σ_k 可测函数, $\forall \Omega \in \sigma_k$ 若 $f \in L^1(\Omega)$ 则 $\int_\Omega E_k f = \int_\Omega f$. $E_k f = E[f|\sigma_k]$.

Proof of (a). 由 $|M_d f| \leq M_d |f|$ 不妨设 $f \geq 0$. 设 $E_\lambda = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d f(x) > \lambda\}$, 则 $E_\lambda = \cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Omega_k$, $\Omega_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : E_k f(x) > \lambda, E_j f(x) \leq \lambda, \forall j < k\}$.

其中用到 $0 \leq E_k f(x) \leq \sup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q f \leq \sup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k} \frac{1}{|Q|} \|f\|_1 = 2^{nk} \|f\|_1$,

$\lim_{k \rightarrow -\infty} E_k f(x) = 0$. 且 $\Omega_k \cap \Omega_j \neq \emptyset, \forall k \neq j$. 下证 $\Omega_k \in \sigma_k$. $\Omega_k = \Omega'_k \setminus \cup_{j=-\infty}^{k-1} \Omega'_j$,

$\Omega'_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : E_k f(x) > \lambda\} = \cup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k, \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q f > \lambda} Q \in \sigma_k, \Omega'_j \in \sigma_j \subset \sigma_k$.

结合 σ 代数的性质得 $\Omega_k = \Omega'_k \setminus \cup_{j=-\infty}^{k-1} \Omega'_j \in \sigma_k$. 记 $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k = \{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k : Q \cap \Omega_k \neq \emptyset\}$, 则

$\Omega_k = \cup_{Q \in \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k} Q$. 因此 $\lambda |\Omega_k| \leq \int_{\Omega_k} E_k f = \int_{\Omega_k} f$,

$|E_\lambda| = \sum_k |\Omega_k| \leq \sum_k \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\Omega_k} f = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{E_\lambda} f \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1, \forall \lambda > 0$, i.e. $\|M_d f\|_{1, \infty} \leq \|f\|_1$. \square

Proof of (b). 设 $\Omega f(x) = \limsup_{k \rightarrow +\infty} |E_k f(x) - f(x)|$, 则只需证 $\Omega f(x) = 0$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$\Omega f(x) \leq M_d f(x) + |f(x)|$, Ωf 弱 $(1, 1)$, 次线性; $\Omega f(x) = 0$,

$\forall f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 结合 Theorem 2.2 得 $[\Omega f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)]$.

$\forall f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n), Q \in \mathcal{Q}_0$ 有 $\chi_Q f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \Omega(\chi_Q f)(x) = 0$ a.e. x .

结合 $E_k(\chi_Q f) = \chi_Q E_k f, \forall k \geq 0, \Omega(\chi_Q f) = \chi_Q \Omega f$, 得 $\chi_Q \Omega f(x) = 0$ a.e. x ,

$\Omega f(x) = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_0} \chi_Q \Omega f(x) = 0$ a.e. x . \square

Theorem 2.12. 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), f \geq 0, \lambda > 0$, 则 \exists 不交的二进方体 $\{Q_j\}$ s.t.

(i) $\sum_j |Q_j| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$, (ii) $\lambda < \frac{1}{|Q_j|} \int_{Q_j} |f| \leq 2^n \lambda$, (iii) $|f| \leq \lambda$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, \Omega := \cup_k Q_k$.

Proof. 由 $\Omega_k = \cup_{Q \in \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k} Q$ 为不交并, $E_\lambda = \cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Omega_k$ 为不交并. 记集合 $\cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k$ 为

$\{Q_j\}$, 则 $E_\lambda = \cup_j Q_j = \Omega$ 为不交并, $Q_j \in \mathcal{Q}$ (用到 $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k \subset \mathcal{Q}_k \subset \mathcal{Q}$).

$\sum_j |Q_j| = |E_\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$, i.e. (i). 若 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E_\lambda, \Omega f(x) = 0$ 则

$E_k f(x) \leq \lambda, f(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} E_k f(x) \leq \lambda$, 结合 $\Omega f(x) = 0$ a.e. x 得 (iii) 成立.

$\forall Q \in \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k, \exists x \in Q \cap \Omega_k$ s.t. $\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f| = E_k f(x) > \lambda; \exists \tilde{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}_{k-1}$ s.t. $Q \subset \tilde{Q}, |\tilde{Q}| = 2^n |Q|, \frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f| = E_{k-1} f(x) \leq \lambda, \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f| \leq \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f| = \frac{2^n}{|Q|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f| \leq 2^n \lambda$. 结合 $\cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_k = \{Q_j\}$ 得 (ii) 成立. \square

注: $E_\lambda = \cup_{Q \in A_\lambda} Q = \cup_{Q \in A_\lambda^*} Q, A_\lambda = \{Q \in \mathcal{Q} : \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q f > \lambda\}, A_\lambda^*$ 是 A_λ 的极大元构成的集合, $|E_\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{E_\lambda} f$, 反向弱 $(1, 1)$: $|E_\lambda| \geq \frac{1}{2^n \lambda} \int_{E_\lambda} f$.

注: 若 f 非负可积, 支集在二进方体 Q 中, 则 $M_d f \in L^1(Q) \Leftrightarrow f \ln^+ f \in L^1(Q)$.

一方面若 $f \ln^+ f \in L^1(Q)$ 则 $\int_Q M_d f = 2 \int_0^\infty |E_{2^\lambda} \cap Q| d\lambda \leq 2|Q| + \int_1^\infty |E_{2^\lambda}| d\lambda \leq 2|Q| + 2 \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\{f > \lambda\}} f(x) dx d\lambda = 2|Q| + 2 \int_Q f \ln^+ f < +\infty$, $M_d f \in L^1(Q)$.

另一方面若 $M_d f \in L^1(Q)$, 不妨设 $\|f\|_1 > 0$, $Q \in \mathcal{Q}_m$. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q$ 有

$E_k f(x) = 0, \forall k \geq m; 0 \leq E_k f(x) \leq 2^{nk} \|f\|_1 \leq 2^{n(m-1)} \|f\|_1 =: \lambda_0 > 0$,

$\forall k \leq m-1$. 这说明 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q$ 有 $0 \leq M_d f(x) \leq \lambda_0; E_\lambda \subseteq Q, \forall \lambda > \lambda_0$.

$\int_Q M_d f = \int_0^\infty |E_\lambda \cap Q| d\lambda \geq \int_{\lambda_0}^\infty |E_\lambda| d\lambda \geq \int_{\lambda_0}^\infty \frac{1}{2^n \lambda} \int_{\{M_d f > \lambda\}} f(x) dx d\lambda = \frac{1}{2^n} \int_Q f \ln^+ \frac{M_d f}{\lambda_0} \geq \frac{1}{2^n} \int_Q f \ln^+ \frac{f}{\lambda_0} < +\infty$. $f \ln^+ f \in L^1(Q)$.

Lemma 2.13. 若 f 非负可积, $\lambda > 0$, 则 $|\{M' f > 4^n \lambda\}| \leq 2^n |\{M_d f > \lambda\}|$.

注: $4^{-n} \|M' f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 2^n \|M_d f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 2^n \|f\|_1, \|M' f\|_{1,\infty} \leq 8^n \|f\|_1$.

Vitali 覆盖引理: \mathcal{B} 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中的开球族, 则 \exists 可数不交子族 $\{B_j\} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ s.t.

$\cup_{B \in \mathcal{B}} B \subseteq \cup_j 5B_j$. 推论: $\|Mf\|_{1,\infty} \leq 5^n \|f\|_1$.

Bescovitch 覆盖引理: $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 有界, $\mathcal{F} = \{B_x\}_{x \in A}, B_x = B(x, r_x)$, 则 \exists 可数子族 $\{B_j\} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $A \subseteq \cup_j B_j, \sum_j \chi_{B_j}(x) \leq C_n$.

3. HILBERT 变换

3.1 共轭Poisson核 $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, 定义 ($\forall t > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$u(x+it) = u(x, t) = P_t * f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi, P_t(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{t}{t^2+x^2}. \text{ 则}$$

$$u(z) = \int_0^\infty \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i z \xi} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^0 \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \bar{z} \xi} d\xi. \text{ 定义}$$

$$iv(z) = \int_0^\infty \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i z \xi} d\xi - \int_{-\infty}^0 \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \bar{z} \xi} d\xi. \text{ 则 } u, v \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R}_+^2 \text{ 的调和函数.}$$

若 f 是实值函数则 u, v 是 \mathbb{R}_+^2 上的实值函数 (as $\widehat{f}(\xi) = \widehat{f}(-\xi)$).

$u+iv$ 在 $\mathbb{H} = \{x+it | x, t \in \mathbb{R}, t > 0\}$ 解析, v 称为 u 的共轭调和函数.

$$\text{此时 } v(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} e^{2\pi i x \xi} d\xi, z = x+it \Leftrightarrow$$

$$v(x, t) = v(x+it) = Q_t * f(x). \text{ 其中 } \widehat{Q}_t(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) e^{-2\pi t|\xi|},$$

$$Q_t(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} e^{2\pi i x \xi} d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{x}{t^2+x^2}. \text{ 设 } Q(x, t) = Q_t(x) \text{ 则}$$

$$\Delta Q(x, t) = 0. Q_t \text{ 为 } P_t \text{ 的共轭调和函数: } P_t(x) + iQ_t(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{t+ix}{t^2+x^2} = \frac{i}{\pi z}.$$

$$P_t \text{ 恒等逼近. } Q_t \notin L^1(\mathbb{R}). \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} Q_t(x) = \frac{1}{\pi x} \notin L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}).$$

3.2 主值积分 定义 $\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}, \phi \rangle = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx, \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}$. 则 $\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x} \in \mathcal{S}'$.

$$\text{Proof. } \langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}, \phi \rangle = \int_{\{|x|<1\}} \frac{\phi(x)-\phi(0)}{x} dx + \int_{\{|x|>1\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx, \text{ (as } \int_{\{\epsilon<|x|<1\}} \frac{1}{x} dx = 0).$$

$$|\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}, \phi \rangle| \leq \int_{\{|x|<1\}} \|\phi'\|_\infty dx + \|\phi\|_\infty \int_{\{|x|>1\}} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \leq 2(\|\phi'\|_\infty + \|\phi\|_\infty). \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.1. $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} Q_t = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}$ (in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$).

Proof. $\forall \epsilon > 0, \psi_\epsilon(x) = x^{-1} \chi_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}} \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \psi_\epsilon \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$.

$$\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}, \phi \rangle = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \langle \psi_\epsilon, \phi \rangle, \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S} \text{ i.e. } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \psi_\epsilon = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x} \text{ in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}).$$

因此只需证 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (Q_t - \frac{1}{\pi} \psi_t) = 0$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R})$. 而 $Q_t - \frac{1}{\pi} \psi_t = h_t, h_t(x) = t^{-1} h(x/t)$,

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^2} (|x| \leq 1), h(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{1}{\pi x(1+x^2)} (|x| > 1).$$

$$h \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \int h = 0 \text{ (as } h(x) = -h(x)). \text{ 由(2.1)得 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} h_t = 0 \text{ in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}). \quad \square$$

同理 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} Q_t * f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{f(x-y)}{y} dy, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. 而

$$\widehat{Q}_t(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) e^{-2\pi t|\xi|} \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \widehat{Q}_t(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) \text{ in } \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}), \text{ 结合}$$

$$[\mathcal{F} : \mathcal{S}' \rightarrow \mathcal{S}' \text{ 连续}] \text{ 得 } \mathcal{F}(\frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x}) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi).$$

$\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, 定义 f 的 Hilbert 变换 Hf 为: (3个定义等价)

$$(i) Hf = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} Q_t * f; (ii) Hf = \frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{x} * f; (iii) \widehat{Hf}(\xi) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

由定义(iii), H 可延拓为 L^2 上的有界线性算子, 且

$$\|Hf\|_2 = \|f\|_2, H(Hf) = -f, \int Hf \cdot g = -\int f \cdot Hg, \forall f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}).$$

3.4 $\forall \epsilon > 0, 1 < q \leq \infty, y^{-1} \chi_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \in L^q(\mathbb{R})$, 因此 $H_\epsilon f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{f(x-y)}{y} dy$ 对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$,

$1 \leq p < \infty$ 良定义. 同理 $\forall t > 0, 1 < q \leq \infty, Q_t \in L^q(\mathbb{R})$, 因此 $Q_t * f$ 对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ 良定义. $H(P_t * f) = Q_t * f = P_t * Hf, \forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}), t > 0$;

$$Q_{t+s} * f = P_s * Q_t * f, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), t > 0, s > 0, 1 \leq p < \infty.$$

定义 $H^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |H_\epsilon f(x)|, Q^* f(x) = \sup_{t > 0} |Q_t * f(x)|, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty$, 则 H^*, Q^* 次线性. (i) $H^* f(x) \leq Q^* f(x) + Mf(x)$.

Key point: $Q_t f(x) - H_t f(x) = h_t * f(x), h_t(x) = t^{-1} h(x/t), h(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^2} (|x| \leq 1),$
 $h(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi x(1+x^2)} (|x| > 1). |h(x)| \leq h_*(x), h_*(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (|x| \leq 1), h_*(x) = \frac{1}{\pi x(1+x^2)} (|x| > 1),$

$h_* \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R})$, $\|h_*\|_1 = \frac{1+\ln 2}{\pi} < 1$.

$|Q_t f(x) - H_t f(x)| = |h_t * f(x)| \leq h_{*t} * |f|(x) \leq \|h_*\|_1 M|f|(x) \leq Mf(x)$.

(ii) $\|Q^* f\|_2 \leq C\|f\|_2$, $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. **Key point:** 由 Proposition 2.7 得 $Q^* f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |Q_t * f(x)| = \sup_{t>0} |P_t * Hf(x)| \leq MHf(x)$; $\|Hf\|_2 = \|f\|_2$.

(iii) $\|Q^* f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_1$, $\forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$.

(iv) $\|Q^* f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < 2$. (Marcinkiewicz 插值定理)

(v) $\|Q_t * f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall t > 0$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

Key point: 若 $1 < p \leq 2$ 由 (ii)(iv) 和 $|Q_t * f(x)| \leq Q^* f(x)$. 若 $2 < p < \infty$ 由对偶方法.

$\|Q_t * f\|_p = \sup\{|\int_{\mathbb{R}} (Q_t * f)g| : g \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}), \|g\|_{p'} \leq 1\}$. 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $g \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} (Q_t * f)g = -\int_{\mathbb{R}} (Q_t * g)f$, $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} (Q_t * f)g| = \|Q_t * g\|_{p'} \|f\|_p \leq C_{p'} \|g\|_{p'} \|f\|_p$. 这说明 $\|Q_t * f\|_p \leq C_{p'} \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $2 < p < \infty$.

(vi) $\|Q^* f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

Key point: 设 $Q_k^* f(x) = \sup_{t>1/k} |Q_t * f(x)|$, 则 $Q_k^* f(x) \uparrow Q^* f(x)$. 若 $t > 1/k$

则 $|Q_t * f(x)| = |P_{t^{-1/k}} * Q_{1/k} * f(x)| \leq M(Q_{1/k} * f)(x)$. 这说明 $Q_k^* f(x) \leq M(Q_{1/k} * f)(x)$,

$\|Q_k^* f\|_p \leq \|M(Q_{1/k} * f)\|_p \leq C_p \|Q_{1/k} * f\|_p \leq C'_p \|f\|_p$.

结合单调收敛定理得 $\|Q^* f\|_p \leq C'_p \|f\|_p$.

(vii) 由 (i)(iii)(vi) 得 H^* , Q^* 弱 $(1, 1)$, 强 (p, p) , $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

(viii) $\|Hf\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_1$, $\forall f \in L^1 \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$; $\|Hf\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p \cap L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

Key point: 由 Corollary 2.3 得 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} P_t * Hf(x) = Hf(x)$ a.e. x , $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$;

结合 $Q^* f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |P_t * Hf(x)|$ 得 $|Hf(x)| \leq Q^* f(x)$ a.e.; 再结合 (vii).

H 可以唯一延拓为 $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ 上的有界线性算子 s.t. 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $f_k \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$,

$f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^p , 则 $Hf_k \rightarrow Hf$ in L^p . ($\forall 1 < p < \infty$).

$f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, $f_k \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^1 , 则 $Hf_k \rightarrow Hf$ in $L^{1,\infty}$.

若 $f = \chi_{[0,1]}$, 则 $f \in L^1 \cap L^\infty$, $Hf(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln \left| \frac{x}{x-1} \right|$, $Hf \notin L^1 \cup L^\infty$, 这说明若 $p = 1$ 或 $p = \infty$ 则 H 不是强 (p, p) 型的.

Proof of (iii). $\forall \lambda > 0$, 对 $|f|$ 作 Calderon-Zygmund 分解, \exists 不交区间 $\{I_k\}$ s.t. $\sum_k |I_k| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$, $\lambda < \frac{1}{|I_k|} \int_{I_k} |f| \leq 2\lambda$, $|f| \leq \lambda$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega$, $\Omega := \cup_k I_k$. $f = g + b$, 其中

$g = \frac{1}{|I_k|} \int_{I_k} f := a_k$ in I_k , $g = f$ in $\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega$, $b = \sum_j b_j$, $b_j = (f - a_j)\chi_{Q_j}$. 则 $\text{supp } b_j \subseteq \bar{I}_j$, $\int b_j = 0$,

$|a_j| \leq 2\lambda$, $\|g\|_\infty \leq 2\lambda$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} |g| = \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega} |g| + \sum_j |I_j| |a_j| = \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega} |g| + \sum_j \left| \int_{I_j} f \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega} |g| + \sum_j \int_{I_j} |f| = \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f| \cdot \|g\|_2^2 \leq \|g\|_\infty \|g\|_1 \leq 2\lambda \|f\|_1$. $\sum_j \|b_j\|_1 = \|b\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1 + \|g\|_1 \leq 2\|f\|_1$.

由 $Q_t * f = Q_t * g + Q_t * b$, $Q_t * b = \sum_j Q_t * b_j$, $\forall t > 0$ 得 $Q^* f \leq Q^* g + Q^* b$, $Q^* b \leq \sum_j Q^* b_j$.

则 $a_{Q^* f}(\lambda) \leq a_{Q^* g}(\lambda/2) + a_{Q^* b}(\lambda/2)$, 其中用到

$\{x \in \mathbb{R} : Q^* f(x) > \lambda\} \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{R} : Q^* g(x) > \lambda/2\} \cup \{x \in \mathbb{R} : Q^* b(x) > \lambda/2\}$.

由 (ii) 得 $a_{Q^* g}(\lambda/2) \leq \frac{1}{(\lambda/2)^2} \|Q^* g\|_2^2 \leq \frac{C}{\lambda^2} \|g\|_2^2 \leq \frac{C}{\lambda^2} (2\lambda) \|f\|_1 = \frac{C}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

设 $I_j = B(x_j, r_j)$, $2I_j = B(x_j, 2r_j)$, $\Omega^* = \cup_j 2I_j$ 则 $|\Omega^*| \leq \sum_j |2I_j| = 2 \sum_j |I_j| \leq \frac{2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

$a_{Q^* b}(\lambda/2) = |\{x \in \mathbb{R} : Q^* b(x) > \lambda/2\}| \leq |\Omega^*| + |\{x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega^* : Q^* b(x) > \lambda/2\}| \leq$

$\frac{2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega^*} Q^* b$, **Claim:** $\int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j} Q^* b_j \leq \|b_j\|_1/2$.

Proof. 由 $\text{supp } b_j \subseteq \bar{I}_j$, $\int b_j = 0$, 得若 $x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j$, $t > 0$ 则

$Q_t * b_j(x) = \int_{I_j} b_j(y) Q_t(x-y) dy = \int_{I_j} b_j(y) (Q_t(x-y) - Q_t(x-x_j)) dy$,

$$|Q_t * b_j(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{I_j} |b_j(y)| \frac{|y-x_j|}{|x-y||x-x_j|} dy, \text{ 其中用到 (取 } a = x - y, b = x - x_j)$$

$$|Q_t(a) - Q_t(b)| \leq \frac{|a-b|}{\pi|ab|}, \quad \forall t > 0, a, b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

$$\text{事实上 } Q_t(a) - Q_t(b) = \frac{1}{\pi} \mathbf{Re} \left(\frac{1}{a+it} - \frac{1}{b+it} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \mathbf{Re} \frac{b-a}{(a+it)(b+it)},$$

$$|Q_t(a) - Q_t(b)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \left| \frac{b-a}{(a+it)(b+it)} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{|b-a|}{|ab|}.$$

$$\text{因此 } |Q_t * b_j(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{I_j} |b_j(y)| \frac{|y-x_j|}{|x-y||x-x_j|} dy, \quad \forall t > 0,$$

$$Q^* b_j(x) = \sup_{t>0} |Q_t * b_j(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{I_j} \frac{|b_j(y)||y-x_j|}{|x-y||x-x_j|} dy. \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{I_j} \frac{|b_j(y)||y-x_j|}{|x-y||x-x_j|} dy dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{I_j} |b_j(y)| \ln \frac{2r_j + |y-x_j|}{2r_j - |y-x_j|} dy \leq \frac{\ln 3}{\pi} \int_{I_j} |b_j(y)| dy \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{I_j} |b_j(y)| dy, \text{ 其中用到}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_j &= B(x_j, r_j), 2I_j = B(x_j, 2r_j), \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j} \frac{|y-x_j|}{|x-y||x-x_j|} dy = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j} \left(\frac{1}{x-y} - \frac{1}{x-x_j} \right) dy \right| \\ &= \left| \ln \frac{x-y}{x-x_j} \Big|_{x=x_j+2r_j}^{x=+\infty} + \ln \frac{x-y}{x-x_j} \Big|_{x=-\infty}^{x=x_j-2r_j} \right| = \left| \ln \frac{2r_j - (y-x_j)}{2r_j} - \ln \frac{2r_j + (y-x_j)}{2r_j} \right| = \\ &= \left| \ln \frac{2r_j - (y-x_j)}{2r_j + (y-x_j)} \right| = \ln \frac{2r_j + |y-x_j|}{2r_j - |y-x_j|} \leq \ln \frac{2r_j + r_j}{2r_j - r_j} = \ln 3 \leq \pi/2, \quad \forall x \in I_j. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega^*} Q^* b \leq \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega^*} Q^* b_j \leq \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus 2I_j} Q^* b_j \leq \sum_j \|b_j\|_1 / 2 \leq \|f\|_1,$$

$$a_{Q^*b}(\lambda/2) \leq \frac{2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{2}{\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R} \setminus \Omega^*} Q^* b \leq \frac{2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 = \frac{4}{\lambda} \|f\|_1,$$

$$a_{Q^*f}(\lambda) \leq a_{Q^*g}(\lambda/2) + a_{Q^*b}(\lambda/2) \leq \frac{C}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{4}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 = \frac{C}{\lambda} \|f\|_1, \quad \forall \lambda > 0. \text{ i.e. (iii).} \quad \square$$

依范数收敛: $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \|H_\epsilon f - Hf\|_p = 0, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p < \infty,$

$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \|H_\epsilon f - Hf\|_{1,\infty} = 0, \quad \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}).$ 只需证

$\varphi_p(f) = 0, \quad \forall f \in L^p, 1 \leq p < \infty,$ 其中 $\varphi_p(f) = \limsup_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \|H_\epsilon f - Hf\|_p, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p < \infty,$

$\varphi_1(f) = \limsup_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \|H_\epsilon f - Hf\|_{1,\infty}, \quad \forall f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}).$

由 $\sup_{\epsilon > 0} |H_\epsilon f - Hf| \leq H^* f + |Hf|,$ (vii)(viii) 得 $\varphi_p(f) \leq C_p \|f\|_p,$ 由

$\|f_1 + f_2\|_{1,\infty} \leq 2(\|f_1\|_{1,\infty} + \|f_2\|_{1,\infty}), \quad \|f_1 + f_2\|_p \leq \|f_1\|_p + \|f_2\|_p$ 得

$\varphi_p(f) \leq 2(\varphi_p(f-g) + \varphi_p(g)),$ 其中 $f, g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty.$ 因此若 $f_n \rightarrow f$ in $L^p, \varphi_p(f_n) = 0,$

则 $\varphi_p(f) = 0,$ (其中用到 $\varphi_p(f) \leq 2\varphi_p(f - f_n) \leq C\|f - f_n\|$) i.e.

(a) $\{f \in L^p : \varphi_p(f) = 0\}$ 在 L^p 闭, $1 \leq p < \infty.$

若 $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 则 $\exists R > 0$ s.t. $\text{supp } f \subseteq [-R, R]$ 且

$$H_\epsilon f(x) - Hf(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \text{p.v.} \int_{\{|y|<\epsilon\}} \frac{f(x-y)}{y} dy = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\{|y|<\epsilon\}} \frac{f(x-y)-f(x)}{y} dy,$$

$$|H_\epsilon f(x) - Hf(x)| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\pi} \|f'\|_\infty, \quad H_\epsilon f(x) - Hf(x) = 0, \quad \forall |x| > R + \epsilon,$$

$$\|H_\epsilon f - Hf\|_p \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\pi} \|f'\|_\infty (2(R + \epsilon))^{\frac{1}{p}} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \epsilon \rightarrow 0. \text{ 因此}$$

(b) $\varphi_p(f) = 0, \quad \forall f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}).$ (其中 $p = 1$ 时用到 $\|h\|_{1,\infty} \leq \|h\|_1$.)

结合 $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ 中稠密得 $\varphi_p(f) = 0, \quad \forall f \in L^p, 1 \leq p < \infty.$

a.e.收敛: $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} H_\epsilon f(x) = Hf(x), \text{ a.e. } x, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty.$

Proof. 设 $\Omega f(x) = \limsup_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} |H_\epsilon f(x) - Hf(x)|$ 则只需证 $\Omega f(x) = 0, \text{ a.e. } x,$

$\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty.$ Ω 次线性, $0 \leq \Omega f(x) \leq H^* f(x) + |Hf(x)|,$

结合 (vii)(viii) 得 Ω 弱 $(1, 1),$ 强 $(p, p), \quad \forall 1 < p < \infty.$ 由 $|H_\epsilon f(x) - Hf(x)| \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{\pi} \|f'\|_\infty,$

$\forall f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 得 $\Omega f(x) = 0, \forall f \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. 结合 [Theorem 2.2]
 $[C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密] 得 $[\Omega f(x) = 0 \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 \leq p < \infty]$. \square

注: $Q^*f(x) \leq MHf(x), H^*f(x) \leq MHf(x) + Mf(x)$ (Cotlar 不等式).

注: $f, Hf \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow f \in \mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R})$ (Hardy 空间); $H : L^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow BMO(\mathbb{R})$.

注: 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ 则 $H\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi = 0$. ($\int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi = 0 \Rightarrow H(x\phi) = xH\phi$)

注: 若 $f, Hf, g \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $Hf * g = H(f * g), (H\tau_h f = \tau_h Hf)$

Keypoint: (a) 定义 $\mathcal{T} = \text{span}\{\tau_h | h \in \mathbb{R}\}$, 则 $X \circ H = H \circ X, \forall X \in \mathcal{T}$.

(b) $\forall g \in L^1(\mathbb{R}), \exists T_k \in \mathcal{T}$ s.t. 若 $\varphi \in L^r(\mathbb{R}), r \in [1, \infty)$, 则

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|T_k \varphi - \varphi * g\|_p = 0. \text{ 例如 } T_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}, |i| < k^2} \left(\int_0^1 g\left(\frac{i+x}{k}\right) dx \right) \tau_{-i/k}.$$

(c) 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $T_k f \rightarrow f * g$ in $L^1, T_k Hf \rightarrow Hf * g$ in $L^1, T_k Hf = HT_k g \rightarrow H(f * g)$ in $L^{1,\infty}$. 结合依测度极限的唯一性得 $Hf * g = H(f * g)$.

注: 若 $f, Hf \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $P_t * Hf = H(P_t * f) = Q_t * f, \widehat{Hf}(\xi) = -i \text{sgn}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$.

$|P_t * f(x)|^{1/2} \leq CM(|f|^{1/2} + |Hf|^{1/2})(x), P^*f \in L^1$.

3.5 乘子 设 $m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 定义 $T_m : L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 为 $\widehat{T_m f}(\xi) = m(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$. 由 Plancherel 公式得 T_m 良定义且 $\|T_m f\|_2 = \|m \widehat{f}\|_2 \leq \|m\|_\infty \|f\|_2$. T_m 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子,

$\|T_m\| := \|T_m\|_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \leq \|m\|_\infty$. 下证 $\|m\|_\infty \leq \|T_m\|$ (\Rightarrow 等号成立: $\|T_m\| = \|m\|_\infty$). \forall 球 A ,

取 $f = \chi_A$ 得 $\|T_m f\|_2^2 = \|m \widehat{f}\|_2^2 = \int_A |m|^2 dx, \|f\|_2^2 = \|\widehat{f}\|_2^2 = |A| \Rightarrow$

$$\int_A |m|^2 dx \leq \|T_m\|^2 \|f\|_2^2 = \|T_m\|^2 |A| = \|T_m\|^2 \int_A |m|^2 dx.$$

由 Lebesgue 微分定理得 $|m|^2 \leq \|T_m\|^2$ a.e., $|m| \leq \|T_m\|$ a.e., $\|m\|_\infty \leq \|T_m\|$.

若 T_m 可以延拓为 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子则称 m 为 L^p 乘子 (i.e. $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$).

$$m \in \mathcal{M}_p \Leftrightarrow \|T_m f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^2 \cap L^p, (\exists C_p > 0) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\|T_m f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in \mathcal{S} \Leftrightarrow \left| \int T_m f \cdot \sigma g \right| \leq C_p \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}$$

$$(3.1) \quad \Leftrightarrow \left| \int m \widehat{f} \widehat{g} \right| \leq C_p, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}, \|f\|_p \leq 1, \|g\|_{p'} \leq 1.$$

其中用到 $(\sigma g)(x) = g(-x)$; keypoint of (3.2): $\int \widehat{T_m f} \widehat{g} = \int T_m f \widehat{g}, \widehat{g} = \sigma g$

$$(3.2) \quad \int m \widehat{f} \widehat{g} = \int T_m f \cdot \sigma g = \int T_m g \cdot \sigma f, \forall f, g \in L^2.$$

由 (3.1) (关于 f, g 对称) 得 $\mathcal{M}_p = \mathcal{M}_{p'}$, 结合 Riesz-Thorin 插值定理得 $\mathcal{M}_p \subseteq \mathcal{M}_q, \forall p \leq q \leq p'$.

若 $1 \leq p < \infty$ 且 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$, 由 \mathcal{S} 在 L^p 中稠密得 T_m 的延拓唯一.

$p = \infty$ 时的 **标准延拓:** 若 $m \in \mathcal{M}_\infty$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_1, T_m$ 可以唯一延拓为 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, 此时可以定义其对偶算子 $T_m^* : L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Claim: $\sigma T_m f = T_m^* \sigma f, \forall f \in L^1 \cap L^\infty$ (只需证 $\int \sigma T_m f \cdot g = \int T_m g \cdot \sigma f, \forall f, g \in L^1 \cap L^\infty$), 由 $\int \sigma T_m f \cdot g = \int T_m f \cdot \sigma g$ 和 (3.2) 得结论成立.

此时可以定义 $T_m f = \sigma T_m^* \sigma f, \forall f \in L^\infty$. ($f \in L^1 \cap L^\infty$ 时定义一致).

注: 若 $1 \leq p \leq 2$ 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p \Leftrightarrow [\mathcal{F}(m \widehat{f})] \in L^p, \forall f \in L^p$. (闭图像定理)

若 $m(\xi) = -i \text{sgn}(\xi)$ 则 $T_m f = Hf, m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}) (\forall 1 < p < \infty)$.

Lemma 3.2. $\forall a, b \in \mathbb{R}, a < b$, 定义 $m_{a,b}(\xi) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi), S_{a,b} = \frac{i}{2}(M_a H M_{-a} - M_b H M_{-b}), M_a f(x) = e^{2\pi i a x} f(x)$, 则 $\widehat{S_{a,b} f}(\xi) = m_{a,b}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$.

Proof. $\widehat{M_a f}(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi - a)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(M_a H M_{-a} f)(\xi) &= \mathcal{F}(H M_{-a} f)(\xi - a) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - a) \widehat{M_{-a} f}(\xi - a) = -i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - a) \widehat{f}(\xi), \\ \widehat{S_{a,b} f}(\xi) &= \frac{i}{2} (-i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - a) + i \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - b)) \widehat{f}(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{sgn}(\xi - a) - \operatorname{sgn}(\xi - b)) \widehat{f}(\xi) = m_{a,b}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi). \end{aligned}$$

($\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{a, b\}$) \square

由 $\|M_a f\|_p = \|f\|_p$ 得 $\|S_{a,b}\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p} \leq \|H\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p}$, $m_{a,b} \in \mathcal{M}_p$, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$. 若允许 $a = -\infty$ 或 $b = +\infty$ 则有 $S_{a,b} = \frac{1}{2}(S_a^* - S_b^*) \Rightarrow \widehat{S_{a,b} f}(\xi) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 其中 $S_t^* = i M_t H M_{-t}$, $\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$, $S_{-\infty}^* = 1$, $S_{+\infty}^* = -1$.

Proposition 3.3. $\forall 1 < p < \infty$, $\exists C_p > 0$, s.t. $\forall -\infty \leq a < b \leq +\infty$ 有 $\|S_{a,b} f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$.

设 $S_R = S_{-R,R}$, 则 $S_R f = D_R * f$, $\|S_R f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Corollary 3.1. 若 $1 < p < \infty$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|S_R f - f\|_p = 0$.

注: 若 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \|S_R f - f\|_{1,\infty} = 0$, $S_R f \xrightarrow{m} f$ (依测度收敛).

注: 若 $1 \leq p < \infty$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\exists R_k \rightarrow \infty$ s.t. $S_{R_k} f \rightarrow f$ a.e.

Corollary 3.2. 若 m 是 \mathbb{R} 上的有界变差函数, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$.

$$(m \text{ 是 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上的有界变差函数} \Leftrightarrow V_{-\infty}^{\infty}(m) := \sup_{a_0 < \dots < a_k} \sum_{j=1}^k |m(a_j) - m(a_{j-1})| < \infty)$$

Lemma 3.4. 若 $h \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$, m 是 \mathbb{R} 上的有界变差函数, $\lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} m(t) = 0$, 则 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} m(\xi) h(\xi) d\xi| \leq V_{-\infty}^{\infty}(m) \sup_{a \in \mathbb{R}} |\int_a^{\infty} h(\xi) d\xi|$.

Lemma 3.5. 若 $1 < p < \infty$, $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $|\int_a^{\infty} \widehat{f} \widehat{g}| \leq C_p \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$.

Proof. $|\int_a^{\infty} \widehat{f} \widehat{g}| = |\int_{\mathbb{R}} S_{a,\infty} f \cdot \sigma g| \leq \|S_{a,\infty} f\|_p \|\sigma g\|_{p'} \leq C_p \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. \square

Proof of Corollary 3.2. 此时 $A := \lim_{t \rightarrow -\infty} m(t)$ 存在, 不妨设 $A = 0$, 否则考虑 $m - A$.

由 Lemma 3.4, Lemma 3.5 得 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} m \widehat{f} \widehat{g}| \leq V_{-\infty}^{\infty}(m) C_p \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$, $\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$. i.e. m 满足 (3.1), 这说明 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$. \square

Proposition 3.6. 若 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $m(\xi + a)$, $m(\lambda \xi)$, $m(\rho \xi) \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda > 0$, $\rho \in O(n)$), 且算子范数相等. (平移旋转不变性; 由 (1.9)-(1.11))

由 (3.1) 得若 $m_k \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $m_k \rightarrow m$ in \mathcal{S}' , $\|T_{m_k} f\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (弱闭性). $[T_{m_1 \cdot m_2} = T_{m_1} T_{m_2}, T_{m_1 + m_2} = T_{m_1} + T_{m_2}] \Rightarrow$
 $[若 $m_1, m_2 \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $m_1 \cdot m_2, m_1 + m_2 \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$]. (加法乘法封闭性)$

Claim: 若 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\tilde{m}(\xi) = m(\xi_1) \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Step 1 定义 $\tilde{T}_m f(x) = T_m f(\cdot, x_2, \dots, x_n)(x_1)$. 若 $\|T_m f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, 则 $\|\tilde{T}_m f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. ($p = 2$ 时可取 $C_p = \|m\|_{\infty}$)

Step 2 只需再证 $\tilde{T}_m f = T_{\tilde{m}} f$, $\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. ((i)(ii)(iii) $\Rightarrow V = L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$)

分成以下 3 步: (i) $V := \{f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) : \tilde{T}_m f = T_{\tilde{m}} f\}$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中的闭集.

(ii) $V_0 = \{e^{-\pi|x|^2 + 2\pi i x \cdot \xi} | \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \subseteq V$. (iii) $\overline{\operatorname{span} V_0} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Keypoint of Step 1: $\|\tilde{T}_m f\|_p^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\tilde{T}_m f(x)|^p dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\int_{\mathbb{R}} |T_m f(\cdot, x_2, \dots, x_n)(x_1)|^p dx_1) dx_2 \cdots dx_n \leq C_p^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} (\int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(x_1, \dots, x_n)|^p dx_1) dx_2 \cdots dx_n = C_p^p \|f\|_p^p$.

Keypoint of (i): $\widetilde{T}_m, T_{\widetilde{m}}$ 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子 (Step 1 中取 $p = 2$). Keypoint of (iii):

若 $f \in V_0^\perp = \overline{\text{span}V_0}^\perp$, 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\bar{g} = 0, \forall g \in V_0$, i.e. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x)e^{-\pi|x|^2-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} = 0, \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 以上说明 $\mathcal{F}(e^{-\pi|x|^2}f) = 0; e^{-\pi|x|^2}f = 0, f = 0$, a.e.; $\overline{\text{span}V_0}^\perp = \{0\}, \overline{\text{span}V_0} = L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Keypoint of (ii): 若 $f(x) = e^{-\pi|x|^2+2\pi i x \cdot a}, a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 则 $f(x) = f_1(x_1)f_2(x')$,

$$\widehat{f}(\xi) = \widehat{f}_1(\xi_1)\widehat{f}_2(\xi') \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \widetilde{T}_m f(x) = T_m f(\cdot, x')(x_1) = T_m f_1(x_1)f_2(x'),$$

$$\widehat{T_m f}(\xi) = \widehat{m}(\xi)\widehat{f}(\xi) = m(\xi_1)\widehat{f}_1(\xi_1)\widehat{f}_2(\xi') = \widehat{T_m f_1}(\xi_1)\widehat{f}_2(\xi') = \widehat{T_m f}(\xi).$$

$$\text{其中 } f_1(x_1) = e^{-\pi|x_1|^2+2\pi i x_1 a_1}, f_2(x') = e^{-\pi|x'|^2+2\pi i x' \cdot a'},$$

$$x' = (x_2, \dots, x_n), \xi' = (\xi_2, \dots, \xi_n), a' = (a_2, \dots, a_n),$$

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n), \xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n), a = (a_1, \dots, a_n).$$

取 $m = \chi_{(0,\infty)}$ 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}), \chi_{\mathbb{R}_+^n} \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n), \forall 1 < p < \infty$. 其中

$$\mathbb{R}_+^n = \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n | \xi_1 > 0\}. \text{ 若 } P \text{ 是凸多面体则 } \chi_P = \prod_{j=1}^k \chi_{\{\xi \cdot a_j - b_j > 0\}} \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

($\exists a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathbb{R}^n, b_1, \dots, b_k \in \mathbb{R}$; 由平移旋转不变性和乘法封闭性.)

Corollary 3.3. 若 $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是 (开) 凸多面体, $0 \in P, 1 < p < \infty, f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \|S_{\lambda P} f - f\|_p = 0. \text{ 其中 } \lambda P = \{\lambda x | x \in P\}, [S_{\lambda P} = T_m, m = \chi_{\lambda P}].$$

3.6 \mathbb{T} 上的 Hilbert 变换 (共轭函数). 设 $r \in [0, 1), P_r(t) = \frac{1-r^2}{1-2r \cos(2\pi t)+r^2} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} r^{|k|} e^{2\pi i k t}$,
 $Q_r(t) = \frac{2r \sin(2\pi t)}{1-2r \cos(2\pi t)+r^2} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} -i r^{|k|} \text{sgn}(k) e^{2\pi i k t}$.

$\forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$ 定义 $\widetilde{S}[f](x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} -i \text{sgn}(k) \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x}$. 则 $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2, Q_r * f = P_r * \widetilde{S}[f]$.

这里用 \mathbb{T} 上的卷积: $f_1 * f_2(x) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} f_1(x-y)f_2(y)dy$, 则

$$\widehat{f_1 * f_2}(k) = \widehat{f_1}(k)\widehat{f_2}(k) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \int_{\mathbb{T}} f_1(x-y)f_2(y)e^{-2\pi i k x} dx dy.$$

Lemma 3.7. $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p \cap L^2(\mathbb{T}), 1 < p < \infty (\exists C_p > 0)$.

Corollary 3.4. $\|S_N f\|_p \leq (C_p + 1) \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{T}), 1 < p < \infty$.

Keypoint: 设 $\widetilde{S}_\pm[f](x) = \widetilde{S}[f](x) \pm i\widehat{f}(0)$, 则 $\|\widetilde{S}_\pm[f]\|_p \leq (C_p + 1) \|f\|_p$,

$$\widetilde{S}_\pm[f](x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} -i \text{sgn}(k \mp 1/2) \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x}.$$

$$S_N f(x) = \sum_{k=-N}^N \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (\text{sgn}(k+N+1/2) - \text{sgn}(k-N-1/2)) \widehat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k x},$$

$$S_N = \frac{i}{2} (M_{-N} \widetilde{S}_- M_N - M_{-N} \widetilde{S}_+ M_N), M_k f(x) = e^{2\pi i k x} f(x), \|M_k f\|_p = \|f\|_p.$$

设 $u(r, t) = P_r * f(t), v(r, t) = Q_r * f(t) = P_r * \widetilde{S}[f](t), F(re^{2\pi i t}) = (u + iv)(r, t)$, 则

$$F(z) = \widehat{f}(0) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(k) z^k \text{ 在 } D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\} \text{ 解析.}$$

Proof of Lemma 3.7 for $p = 2k, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$.

不妨设 f 是实值函数则 u, v 是 $[0, 1) \times \mathbb{T}$ 上的实值函数. F^{2k} 在 D 解析,

$$F(0)^{2k} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{F(z)^{2k}}{z} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F^{2k}(re^{it}) dt = \int_0^1 (u + iv)^{2k}(r, t) dt,$$

$\forall 0 < r < 1$. (i) 若 $F(0) = 0$, 取实部得

$$\int_0^1 |v(r, t)|^{2k} dr \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{2j} \int_0^1 |v(r, t)|^{2j} |u(r, t)|^{2k-2j} dr;$$

$$\|v(r)\|_{2k}^{2k} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \binom{2k}{2j} \|v(r)\|_{2k}^{2j} \|u(r)\|_{2k}^{2k-2j}; \|v(r)\|_{2k} \leq C_k \|u(r)\|_{2k} (\exists C_k > 0).$$

i.e. $\|P_r * \widetilde{S}[f]\|_{2k} \leq C_k \|P_r * f\|_{2k}, \forall 0 < r < 1$. 而这说明

$$\|P_r\|_1 = 1, \|P_r * f\|_{2k} \leq \|f\|_{2k} \Rightarrow \|P_r * \widetilde{S}[f]\|_{2k} \leq C_k \|f\|_{2k}, \forall 0 < r < 1.$$

而 $\widetilde{S}[f] \in L^2(\mathbb{T}), \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} P_r * \widetilde{S}[f](t) = \widetilde{S}[f](t)$ a.e. $t \in \mathbb{T}$, 由 Fatou 引理得 $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_{2k} \leq C_k \|f\|_{2k}$.

(ii) 若 $F(0) = \widehat{f}(0) \neq 0$, 考虑 $f - \widehat{f}(0)$, 则

$$\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_{2k} = \|\widetilde{S}[f - \widehat{f}(0)]\|_{2k} \leq C_k \|f - \widehat{f}(0)\|_{2k} \leq 2C_k \|f\|_{2k}. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.8. 若 $1 < p \leq 2$, $u > 0$, $v \in \mathbb{R}$, $a_p = (\sin \frac{\pi}{2p})^{p-1} / \cos \frac{\pi}{2p}$, $C_p = \tan \frac{\pi}{2p}$, 则 $a_p \operatorname{Re}(u + iv)^p \leq C_p^p u^p - |v|^p$.

Proof of Lemma 3.7 for $1 < p \leq 2$. 不妨设 $f \geq 0$, 则 $F(0) = \widehat{f}(0) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} f > 0$
(否则 $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_p = \|f\|_p = 0$), $u(r, t) > 0, \forall r \in [0, 1], \operatorname{Re} F > 0$ in D , F^p 在 D 解析.

$$F(0)^p = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=r} \frac{F(z)^p}{z} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} F^p(re^{it}) dt = \int_0^1 (u + iv)^p(r, t) dt,$$

$\forall 0 < r < 1$. 结合 Lemma 3.8, 取实部得

$$0 < a_p F(0)^p = a_p \operatorname{Re} \int_0^1 (u + iv)^p(r, t) dt \leq \int_0^1 (C_p^p u(r, t)^p - |v(r, t)|^p) dt,$$

$$\int_0^1 |v(r, t)|^p dt \leq C_p^p \int_0^1 u(r, t)^p dt, \|P_r * \widetilde{S}[f]\|_p \leq C_p \|P_r * f\|_p, \forall 0 < r < 1.$$

令 $r \rightarrow 1$ (结合 $\|P_r * f\|_p \leq \|f\|_p$; Fatou 引理) 得 $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$. □

注: $\int_{\mathbb{T}} (\widetilde{S}[f]g + \widetilde{S}[g]f) = 0, \forall f, g \in L^2(\mathbb{T})$. 结合对偶方法得 $p \geq 2$ 时 Lemma 3.7 成立.

注: 若 $1 < p \leq 2$, 则 $\varphi_p(u + iv) = \operatorname{Re}(|u + iv|^p)$ 是 \mathbb{C} 上的次调和函数,

$a_p \varphi_p(u + iv) \leq C_p^p |u|^p - |v|^p, \varphi_p(u) \geq 0, \forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}$. 若 f 是实值函数, 则

$\varphi_p \circ F$ 是 D 上的次调和函数, $0 \leq \varphi_p(F(0)) \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \varphi_p(F(re^{it})) dt$, 同理可得

$$\int_0^1 |v(r, t)|^p dt \leq C_p^p \int_0^1 |u(r, t)|^p dt, \|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, (r \in (0, 1)).$$

注: 对复值函数仍有 $\|\widetilde{S}[f]\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, (C_p = \tan \frac{\pi}{2p}, 1 < p \leq 2)$.

Key point: (i) $\widetilde{S}[\operatorname{Re} f] = \operatorname{Re} \widetilde{S}[f]$; (ii) 设 $\alpha_p = \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \theta|^p d\theta$ 则 $\alpha_p |z|^p = \int_0^{2\pi} |\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\theta} z)|^p d\theta$.

$$\alpha_p \int_0^1 |\widetilde{S}[f](t)|^p dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 |\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\theta} \widetilde{S}[f](t))|^p dt d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 |\widetilde{S}[\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\theta} f)](t)|^p dt d\theta$$

$$\leq \int_0^{2\pi} C_p^p \int_0^1 |\operatorname{Re}(e^{i\theta} f)(t)|^p dt d\theta = C_p^p \alpha_p \int_0^1 |f(t)|^p dt.$$

注: 考虑 f 是实值函数, $F(z) = (\frac{1+z}{1-z})^q$, 令 $q \rightarrow \frac{1}{p}$, 知 $C_p = \tan \frac{\pi}{2p}$ 是最佳常数 ($1 < p \leq 2$). 结合对偶方法得 $p \geq 2$ 时最佳常数是 $C_p = C_{p'} = \cot \frac{\pi}{2p}$.

与平移可交换的算子 $\tau_h f(x) = f(x + h), \widehat{\tau_h f}(\xi) = e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} \widehat{f}(\xi), \tau_h$ 是乘子.

由 $T_{m_1} T_{m_2} = T_{m_1 m_2} = T_{m_2} T_{m_1}$ 得 \forall 乘子 T_m (包括 Hilbert 变换) 都与平移可交换,

i.e. $\tau_h \circ T_m = T_m \circ \tau_h (\forall h \in \mathbb{R}^n)$.

下设 $p, q \in [1, \infty], T$ 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 到 $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的有界线性算子, 且与平移可交换.

(i) 若 $1 \leq q < p < \infty$ 则 $T = 0$.

(ii) 若 $1 \leq q < p = \infty$ 则 $Tf = 0, \forall f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(iii) T 与卷积可交换: $T(f * g) = f * Tg, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(iv) $\int Tf \cdot \sigma g = \int Tg \cdot \sigma f, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. ($\sigma g(x) = g(-x)$).

(v) $\|Tf\|_{p'} \leq C \|f\|_{q'}, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

注: $L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \mid \lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0\}, \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset C_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Keypoint of (i): $\lim_{|h| \rightarrow \infty} \|\tau_h f + f\|_p = 2^{1/p} \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$

(同理 $\lim_{|h| \rightarrow \infty} \|\tau_h g + g\|_q = 2^{1/q} \|g\|_q, \forall g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$).

$$\|T\|_{p,q} := \sup\{\|Tf\|_q : f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), \|f\|_p \leq 1\} < \infty,$$

$\|\tau_h Tf + Tf\|_q = \|T(\tau_h f + f)\|_q \leq \|T\|_{p,q} \|\tau_h f + f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), h \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 令 $|h| \rightarrow \infty$ 得

$$2^{1/q} \|Tf\|_q \leq 2^{1/p} \|T\|_{p,q} \|f\|_p, \|Tf\|_q \leq 2^{1/p-1/q} \|T\|_{p,q} \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n);$$

$$\|T\|_{p,q} \leq 2^{1/p-1/q} \|T\|_{p,q}; \text{ 而 } p < q, 2^{1/p-1/q} < 1, \text{ 因此 } \|T\|_{p,q} = 0, T = 0.$$

Keypoint of (ii): (i) 的证明中 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 换成 $L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. (特别是 $\|T\|_{p,q}$ 的定义中)

Keypoint of (iii): (a) 定义 $\mathcal{T} = \operatorname{span}\{\tau_h \mid h \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$, 则 $X \circ T = T \circ X, \forall X \in \mathcal{T}$.

(b) $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \exists T_k \in \mathcal{T}$ s.t. 若 $\varphi \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^n), r \in [1, \infty], \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|\tau_h \varphi - \varphi\|_r = 0$

($\Leftrightarrow r < \infty$ 或 $r = \infty$, φ 一致连续) 则 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|T_k \varphi - f * \varphi\|_p = 0$. 例如 $T_k = \frac{1}{k^n} \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^n, |i| < k^2} f(\frac{i}{k}) \tau_{-i/k}$.

(c) 若 $g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|\tau_h g - g\|_p = 0$, $\|\tau_h Tg - Tg\|_q = \|T(\tau_h g - g)\|_q \leq C \|\tau_h g - g\|_p \rightarrow 0$

as $h \rightarrow 0$. 结合(b)得 $T_k g \rightarrow f * g$ in L^p , $T_k Tg \rightarrow f * Tg$ in L^q ,

$T_k Tg = T T_k g \rightarrow T(f * g)$ in L^q (由(a)得 $T_k Tg = T T_k g$), $T(f * g) = f * Tg$ (极限相等).

Keypoint of (iv): $Tf * g = T(f * g) = f * Tg \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$; 考虑在0处取值.

Keypoint of (v): 由(iv)得 $|\int Tf \cdot \sigma g| = |\int Tg \cdot \sigma f| \leq \|Tg\|_q \|f\|_{q'} \leq C \|g\|_p \|f\|_{q'}$,

$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$; $\|Tf\|_{p'} = \sup\{|\int Tf \cdot \sigma g| : g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \|g\|_p \leq 1\} \leq C \|f\|_{q'}$.

下设 $p = q$, i.e. T 是 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, 且与平移可交换. 此时

$Tf \in L^p \cap L^{p'} \subseteq L^2, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 下面证明

$$(3.3) \quad \widehat{Tf * h} = \widehat{Tf} \cdot \widehat{h} = \widehat{f} \cdot \widehat{Th}, \quad \forall f, h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(3.4) \quad \left| \int \widehat{f} \widehat{g} \widehat{Th} \right| \leq C \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'} \|h\|_1, \quad \forall f, g, h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(3.5) \quad \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} t^{-n} e^{-2\pi|\xi-a|^2/t^2} \widehat{Th}(\xi) d\xi \right| \leq C \|h\|_1, \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), t > 0, a \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

$$(3.6) \quad \|\widehat{Th}\|_\infty \leq C' \|h\|_1, \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(3.7) \quad \exists m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad s.t. \widehat{Tf} = m \widehat{f}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof of (3.3). $Tf * h = T(f * h) = f * Th$, 两边作Fourier变换即得. \square

Proof of (3.4). 由 $|\int (Tf * h) \cdot \sigma g| \leq \|Tf * h\|_p \|\sigma g\|_{p'} \leq \|Tf\|_p \|h\|_1 \|g\|_{p'} \leq C \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'} \|h\|_1$ 和 $\int (Tf * h) \cdot \sigma g = \int \widehat{Tf} \widehat{h} \widehat{\sigma g} = \int \widehat{f} \widehat{Th} \widehat{\sigma g}$ 得结论成立. \square

Proof of (3.5). 取 $f(x) = g(x) = e^{-\pi t^2 |x|^2 + 2\pi i x \cdot a}$, 则 $\|f\|_p = (pt^2)^{-\frac{n}{2p}} \leq t^{-\frac{n}{p}}$,

$\|g\|_{p'} = (p't^2)^{-\frac{n}{2p'}} \leq t^{-\frac{n}{p'}}$, $\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'} \leq t^{-n}$, $\widehat{f}(\xi) = \widehat{g}(\xi) = t^{-n} e^{-\pi|\xi-a|^2/t^2}$.

代入(3.4)得结论成立. \square

Proof of (3.6). 在Corollary 2.1中取 $\phi(x) = e^{-2\pi|x|^2}$, $f = \widehat{Th}$, $p = 2$, 并结合(3.5)得结论成立. ($C' = 2^{n/2}C$) \square

Proof of (3.7). 设 $h_1(x) = e^{-\pi|x|^2}$ 则 $h_1 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $Th_1 \in L^2$, $\widehat{Th_1} \in L^2$, $\widehat{h_1} = h_1 > 0$. 设

$m = \widehat{Th_1}/\widehat{h_1}$ 则 $m \in L^2_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 取 $h = h_1$ 代入(3.3)得 $\widehat{Tf} = m \widehat{f}, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 下证

$m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $\forall t > 0$ 取 $h(x) = t^{-n} e^{-\pi|x|^2/t^2}$ 则 $\|h\|_1 = 1$, $\widehat{h}(\xi) = e^{-\pi t^2 |\xi|^2}$,

$\widehat{Th}(\xi) = m(\xi) \widehat{h}(\xi) = e^{-\pi t^2 |\xi|^2} m(\xi)$. 代入(3.6)得 $e^{-\pi t^2 |\xi|^2} |m(\xi)| \leq C'$, a.e. $\xi, \forall t > 0$.

令 $t \rightarrow 0+$ 得 $|m(\xi)| \leq C'$, a.e. ξ . i.e. $m \in L^\infty, \|m\|_\infty \leq C'$. \square

4. 奇异积分算子I

4.1 若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$ 则 p.v. $\frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}(\phi) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \phi(x) dx$
 $= \int_{\{|x|<1\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} (\phi(x) - \phi(0)) dx + \int_{\{|x|>1\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \phi(x) dx$, 其中 $x' = \frac{x}{|x|}$, $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 下面说明 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$ 的必要性: 考虑算子 $Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy$, 其中
 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $y' = \frac{y}{|y|}$, $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proposition 4.1. 若 $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 极限对 a.e. x 存在, 则 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$.

Proof. 取 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t. $f(x) = 1, \forall |x| < 2$. 则 $\forall |x| < 1$ 有
 $Tf(x) = \int_{\{|y|>1\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy + \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |y| < 1\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} dy$. 而 $\int_{\{\epsilon < |y| < 1\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} dy = I \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}$,
 其中 $I = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma$. 因此若极限存在, 则 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} I \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}$ 存在, 这说明 $I = 0$. \square

举例 1. 若 $n = 1$ 则 $S^{n-1} = \{\pm 1\}$, $\Omega(y') = ay'$, $Tf(x) = \pi a Hf(x)$.

2. 若 $n = 2$, $u(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{f(y_1, y_2) dy_1 dy_2}{[(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2 + x_3^2]^{1/2}}$, 则 $\Delta u = 0$ in \mathbb{R}_+^3 , $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_3}|_{x_3=0} = -2\pi f$.
 $\lim_{x_3 \rightarrow 0+} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = -\text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \frac{f(y_1, y_2)(x_1 - y_1) dy_1 dy_2}{[(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2]^{3/2}}$, i.e. $\Omega(x') = -\frac{x_1}{|x|} = -\cos \theta$.
 3. 若 $n = 2$, $u(x_1, x_2) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(y_1, y_2) \ln[(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2]$, 则 $\Delta u = 4\pi f$,
 $\frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x-y) \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^2} dy$, $\Omega(x') = -\frac{4x_1 x_2}{|x|^2}$.

4.2 定义: f 是 a 次齐次函数 $\Leftrightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \lambda > 0, f(\lambda x) = \lambda^a f(x)$.

若 f 是 a 次齐次函数, $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{-n} \phi(\lambda^{-1}x)$, $\lambda > 0$, 则
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \phi_\lambda(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(\lambda x) \phi(x) dx = \lambda^a \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \phi(x) dx$.
 这个方法可以定义 a 次齐次广义函数 (i.e. $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$).

Definition 4.2. 若 $T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $T: a$ 次齐次 $\Leftrightarrow T(\phi_\lambda) = \lambda^a T(\phi)$, $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}, \lambda > 0$.

则 p.v. $\frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$: $-n$ 次齐次 ($\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1}), \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$).

Proposition 4.3. 若 $T \in \mathcal{S}'$, $T: a$ 次齐次, 则 $\widehat{T}: -n - a$ 次齐次.

Proof. $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \lambda > 0$ 有 (用到 (1.11))

$$\langle \widehat{T}, \phi_\lambda \rangle = \langle T, \widehat{\phi_\lambda} \rangle = \langle T, \widehat{\phi}(\lambda \cdot) \rangle = \lambda^{-n} \langle T, \widehat{\phi}_{\lambda^{-1}} \rangle = \lambda^{-n-a} \langle T, \widehat{\phi} \rangle = \lambda^{-n-a} \langle \widehat{T}, \phi \rangle. \quad \square$$

若 $0 < a < n$, 则 $|x|^{-a} \in L^1 + L^\infty \subset \mathcal{S}'$. 下面求 Fourier 变换 $\mathcal{F}(|x|^{-a})$.

Claim: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}(x) e^{-\pi t |x|^2} dx = t^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x) e^{-\pi |x|^2 / t} dx, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), t > 0$.

Keypoint: (i) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{f}g = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\widehat{g}, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(ii) 若 $g(x) = e^{-\pi t |x|^2}$, 则 $\widehat{g}(\xi) = t^{-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\pi |\xi|^2 / t}, \forall t > 0$.

结合 $|x|^{-a} = \frac{\pi^{a/2}}{\Gamma(a/2)} \int_0^\infty t^{\frac{a}{2}-1} e^{-\pi t |x|^2} dt$ 得 $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}$ 有

$$\langle \mathcal{F}(|x|^{-a}), \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-a} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx = \frac{\pi^{a/2}}{\Gamma(a/2)} \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} t^{\frac{a}{2}-1} e^{-\pi t |x|^2} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx dt =$$

$$\frac{\pi^{a/2}}{\Gamma(a/2)} \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} t^{\frac{a}{2}-1-\frac{n}{2}} e^{-\pi |x|^2 / t} \phi(x) dx dt \stackrel{s=1/t}{=}$$

$$\frac{\pi^{a/2}}{\Gamma(a/2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^\infty s^{\frac{n-a}{2}-1} e^{-\pi s |x|^2} \phi(x) ds dx = \frac{\pi^{\frac{a}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{a}{2})} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n-a}{2})}{\pi^{\frac{n-a}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{a-n} \phi(x) dx.$$

以上说明 $\mathcal{F}(|x|^{-a}) = \frac{\pi^{a-n/2} \Gamma(\frac{n-a}{2})}{\Gamma(a/2)} |x|^{a-n}$.

注: 可以用于定义分数次积分算子. 可以推广到 $a \in \mathbb{C}, 0 < \text{Re } a < n$. 可以解析延拓到 $a \in \mathbb{C}$.

Theorem 4.4. 若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$,
 $m(\xi) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) [\ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} - i \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(u \cdot \xi')] d\sigma(u)$ ($\xi' = \xi/|\xi|$), 则 $\mathcal{F}(p.v. \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}) = m$. i.e.

$$(4.1) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x| > \epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m(\xi) \phi(\xi) d\xi, \quad \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. 设 $m_\epsilon(\xi) = \int_{\{\epsilon < |y| < 1/\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} e^{-2\pi i y \cdot \xi} dy$, 则 $\int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1/\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m_\epsilon(\xi) \phi(\xi) d\xi$,
 $\forall \epsilon \in (0, 1)$. 则 $m_\epsilon(\xi) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \int_\epsilon^{1/\epsilon} e^{-2\pi i r u \cdot \xi} \frac{dr}{r} d\sigma(u) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) F_\epsilon(u \cdot \xi) d\sigma(u) =$
 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) F_\epsilon^*(u \cdot \xi) d\sigma(u)$ (用到 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$). 其中
 $F_\epsilon(a) := \int_\epsilon^{1/\epsilon} e^{-2\pi i a r} \frac{dr}{r}$, $F_\epsilon^*(a) := F_\epsilon(a) + \ln \epsilon$. 因此

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x| > \epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1/\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m_\epsilon(\xi) \phi(\xi) d\xi = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) F_\epsilon^*(u \cdot \xi) \phi(\xi) d\sigma(u) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.5. $\exists C > 0, C_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, s.t. (i) $\sup_{0 < \epsilon < 1} |F_\epsilon^*(a)| \leq C(|\ln |a|| + 1)$,

(ii) $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\epsilon^*(a) = \ln \frac{1}{|a|} - i \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(a) + C_0, \forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

Proof. $F_\epsilon^*(a) = F_\epsilon^1(a) - i F_\epsilon^2(a)$, 其中 $F_\epsilon^1(a) = \int_\epsilon^{1/\epsilon} \frac{\cos(2\pi a r)}{r} dr + \ln \epsilon$,
 $F_\epsilon^2(a) = \int_\epsilon^{1/\epsilon} \frac{\sin(2\pi a r)}{r} dr \stackrel{s=2\pi|a|r}{=} \text{sgn}(a) \int_{2\pi|a|\epsilon}^{2\pi|a|/\epsilon} \frac{\sin s}{s} ds$.

$$(4.3) \quad |F_\epsilon^2(a)| \leq 2 \sup_{b>0} \left| \int_0^b \frac{\sin s}{s} ds \right| \leq C < +\infty,$$

$$(4.4) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\epsilon^2(a) = \text{sgn}(a) \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin s}{s} ds = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}(a).$$

$F_\epsilon^1(a) \stackrel{s=2\pi|a|r}{=} \int_{2\pi|a|\epsilon}^{2\pi|a|/\epsilon} \frac{\cos s}{s} ds + \ln \epsilon$. 设 $0 < \epsilon < 1$.

Case 1: $2\pi|a| \leq \epsilon$ or $2\pi|a|\epsilon \geq 1$, (i.e. $\epsilon \geq \min\{2\pi|a|, \frac{1}{2\pi|a|}\}$). 此时 $0 < \epsilon < 1$,
 $|\ln \epsilon| \leq |\ln(2\pi|a|)| \leq C + |\ln |a||$,

$$(4.5) \quad |F_\epsilon^1(a)| \leq \int_{2\pi|a|\epsilon}^{2\pi|a|/\epsilon} \frac{1}{s} ds + |\ln \epsilon| = 3|\ln \epsilon| \leq C(1 + |\ln |a||) \text{ (in Case 1)}.$$

Case 2: $2\pi|a|\epsilon \leq 1 \leq 2\pi|a|/\epsilon$, (i.e. $\epsilon \leq \min\{2\pi|a|, \frac{1}{2\pi|a|}\}$). 此时

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{aligned} F_\epsilon^1(a) &= \int_{2\pi|a|\epsilon}^1 \frac{\cos s - 1}{s} ds - \ln(2\pi|a|\epsilon) + \int_1^{2\pi|a|/\epsilon} \frac{\cos s}{s} ds + \ln \epsilon \\ &= F_\epsilon^{1,1}(a) + F_\epsilon^{1,2}(a) - \ln(2\pi|a|). \end{aligned}$$

其中 $F_\epsilon^{1,1}(a) = \int_{2\pi|a|\epsilon}^1 \frac{\cos s - 1}{s} ds$, $F_\epsilon^{1,2}(a) = \int_1^{2\pi|a|/\epsilon} \frac{\cos s}{s} ds$.

$$(4.7) \quad |F_\epsilon^{1,1}(a)| \leq \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos s}{s} ds \leq 1, \quad |F_\epsilon^{1,2}(a)| \leq 3 (*),$$

$$(4.8) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\epsilon^{1,1}(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos s - 1}{s} ds := A_1, \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\epsilon^{1,2}(a) = \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos s}{s} ds := A_2.$$

其中(*)用到 $\int_1^A \frac{\cos s}{s} ds = \frac{\sin s}{s} \Big|_1^A + \int_1^A \frac{\sin s}{s^2} ds, \forall A \geq 1$. 由(4.6), (4.7), (4.8)得

$$(4.9) \quad |F_\epsilon^1(a)| \leq 4 + |\ln(2\pi|a|)| \leq C(1 + |\ln|a||) \text{ (in Case 2),}$$

$$(4.10) \quad \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} F_\epsilon^1(a) = A_1 + A_2 - \ln(2\pi|a|) = C_0 - \ln|a|.$$

其中 $C_0 = A_1 + A_2 - \ln(2\pi)$. 由(4.3), (4.5), (4.9)得(i); 由(4.4), (4.10)得(ii). \square

由Lemma 4.5 (i)得(C 是只与 n, ϕ 有关的常数, $|\phi(\xi)|(1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \leq C$)

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \sup_{0 < \epsilon < 1} |\Omega(u)F_\epsilon^*(u \cdot \xi)\phi(\xi)| d\sigma(u) d\xi \\ & \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| (|\ln|u \cdot \xi|| + 1) |\phi(\xi)| d\sigma(u) d\xi \\ & \leq C \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\ln|u \cdot \xi|| + 1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} d\xi d\sigma(u) = CC_1 \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| d\sigma(u) < \infty. \end{aligned}$$

其中 $C_1 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\ln|u \cdot \xi|| + 1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} d\xi \stackrel{(a)}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\ln|\xi_1|| + 1}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} d\xi \stackrel{(b)}{=} C_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{|\ln|\xi_1|| + 1}{1 + |\xi_1|^2} d\xi_1 < \infty$.

注: (a)由旋转对称性, 这一步说明 C_1 与 u 无关; (b)由换元法, $C_2 := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} \frac{1}{(1 + |z|^2)^{\frac{n+1}{2}}} dz < \infty$.

由Lemma 4.5 (ii)得

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \Omega(u)F_\epsilon^*(u \cdot \xi)\phi(\xi) d\sigma(u) d\xi \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \left[\ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi|} - i\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi) + C_0 \right] \phi(\xi) d\sigma(u) d\xi \\ & = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m(\xi) \phi(\xi) d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

其中用到

$$(4.13) \quad m(\xi) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \underbrace{\Omega(u) \left[\ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi|} - i\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi) + C_0 \right] d\sigma(u)}_{I_1 = I_1(u, \xi)}, \quad (\xi \neq 0).$$

Proof of (4.13). 由定义 $m(\xi) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \underbrace{\Omega(u) \left[\ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} - i\frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi') \right] d\sigma(u)}_{I_2 = I_2(u, \xi)}$, 因此结论等价

于 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) [I_1(u, \xi) - I_2(u, \xi)] d\sigma(u) = 0$. 由 $\xi' = \xi/|\xi|$ 得 $\operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi) = \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi')$, $|u \cdot \xi| = |u \cdot \xi'| |\xi|$, $I_1 - I_2 = C_0 - \ln|\xi|$ (与 u 无关). 结合 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$ 得结论成立. \square

由(4.2), (4.11), (4.12), 控制收敛定理(和Fubini定理)得(4.1)成立. \square

注: $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), a \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 取 $\phi(\xi) = \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i a \cdot \xi}$, 则 $\widehat{\phi}(x) = f(a - x)$, 代入(4.1)得 $Tf(a) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i a \cdot \xi} d\xi$, i.e. $\widehat{Tf} = m\widehat{f}$.

注: 设 $\Omega_e(u) = (\Omega(u) + \Omega(-u))/2$, $\Omega_o(u) = (\Omega(u) - \Omega(-u))/2$ 则 $\Omega = \Omega_e + \Omega_o$,

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega_e(x')}{|x|^n})(\xi) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} d\sigma(u) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega_e(u) \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} d\sigma(u),$$

$$\mathcal{F}(\text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega_o(x')}{|x|^n})(\xi) = -i\frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi') d\sigma(u) = -i\frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega_o(u) \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi') d\sigma(u).$$

Corollary 4.1. 若 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi') d\sigma(u) = 0, \forall \xi' \in S^{n-1}$, 则 $\Omega_o = 0$.

Corollary 4.2. 若 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$, $\Omega_o \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\Omega_e \in L^q(S^{n-1})$, $q > 1$, 则 $\mathcal{F}(p.v. \frac{\Omega_o(x')}{|x|^n}) \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Keypoint: (i) $|\operatorname{sgn}(u \cdot \xi')| = 1$; (ii) $\int_{S^{n-1}} |\ln |u \cdot \xi||^{q'} d\sigma(u) = C_q < \infty$.

注: $\Omega_e \in L^q$ 改为 $\int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega_e| \ln^+ |\Omega_e| < \infty$ 结论仍成立. ($\ln^+ t = \max(0, \ln t)$).

Keypoint: (i) $AB \leq A \ln A + e^B$, $\forall A \geq 1, B \geq 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow \ln \frac{e^B}{A} \leq \frac{e^B}{A}$).

(ii) 设 $D = \{u \in S^{n-1} : |\Omega_e(u)| \geq 1\}$, 则 $|\int_D \Omega_e(u) \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} d\sigma(u)| \leq$

$\int_D (2|\Omega_e(u)| \ln(2|\Omega_e(u)|) + |u \cdot \xi'|^{-\frac{1}{2}}) d\sigma(u) \leq C$. ($A = 2|\Omega_e(u)|$, $B = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|}$)

(iii) $|\int_{S^{n-1} \setminus D} \Omega_e(u) \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} d\sigma(u)| \leq \int_{S^{n-1}} \ln \frac{1}{|u \cdot \xi'|} d\sigma(u) \leq C$.

由 Corollary 4.2, (4.1) 得若 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$, $\Omega_o \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\Omega_e \in L^q(S^{n-1})$, $q > 1$, 则 $T : L^2 \rightarrow L^2$ 有界. 下证 $T : L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界 ($1 < p < \infty$) (Theorem 4.7).

4.3: Ω 是奇函数, i.e. $\Omega = \Omega_o$, $\Omega(-u) = -\Omega(u)$. 重要例子: Riesz 变换 R_j .

4.4: Ω 是偶函数, i.e. $\Omega = \Omega_e$, $\Omega(-u) = \Omega(u)$. Keypoint: $R_j T : L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界.

4.3 设 $T : L^p(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R})$ 是有界(次线性)算子, $u \in S^{n-1}$, $L_u = \{\lambda u | \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$,

$L_u^\perp = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n | u \cdot v = 0\}$. 则 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists x_1 \in \mathbb{R}, \bar{x} \in L_u^\perp$, s.t. $x = x_1 u + \bar{x}$.

定义 $T_u f(x) = T f(\cdot + \bar{x})(x_1)$. 若 $\|T f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$. 则

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |T_u f(x)|^p dx = \int_{L_u^\perp} \int_{\mathbb{R}} |T f(\cdot + \bar{x})(x_1)|^p dx_1 d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\bar{x}) \leq$

$\int_{L_u^\perp} C_p^p \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f(\cdot + \bar{x})(x_1)|^p dx_1 d\mathcal{H}^{n-1}(\bar{x}) = C_p^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p dx$, i.e.

$\|T_u f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 结合 Minkowski 不等式得

Proposition 4.6. 若 $\|T f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$; $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$. 定义

$T_\Omega f(x) = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) T_u f(x) \sigma(u)$. 则 $\|T_\Omega f\|_p \leq C_p \|\Omega\|_1 \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

注: $\|\Omega\|_1 = \|\Omega\|_{L^1(S^{n-1})} = \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega| = \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| d\sigma(u)$. 举例:

$M_u f(x) = \sup_{h>0} \frac{1}{2h} \int_{-h}^h |f(x-tu)| dt, H_u f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|t|>\epsilon\}} f(x-tu) \frac{dt}{t}$.

注: M_u, H_u 可对 $u \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 定义, 则 $M_{\lambda u} = M_u, H_{\lambda u} = H_u, \forall \lambda > 0$.

注: 若 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}), \tilde{m}(\xi) = m(\xi_1), u = e_1$, 则 $T_{\tilde{m}} = (T_m)_u$. 若 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}), u \in S^{n-1}$, $\tilde{m}(\xi) = m(\xi \cdot u)$, 则 $T_{\tilde{m}} = (T_m)_u$.

$\forall \Omega \in L^1$, 定义 $M_\Omega'' f(x) = \sup_{R>0} \frac{1}{|B(0,R)|} \int_{B(0,R)} |\Omega(y')| |f(x-y)| dy$,

$M_\Omega' f(x) = \sup_{R>0} \frac{1}{|B(0,R)|} \int_{B(0,R)} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y/R|^{n-1}} |f(x-y)| dy = \sup_{R>0} \frac{1}{|B(0,1)|R} \int_{B(0,R)} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^{n-1}} |f(x-y)| dy$.

$\forall R > 0$ 有 $\frac{1}{R} \int_{B(0,R)} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^{n-1}} |f(x-y)| dy = \frac{1}{R} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| \int_0^R \frac{|f(x-ru)|}{r^{n-1}} r^{n-1} dr d\sigma(u)$

$= \frac{1}{R} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| \int_0^R |f(x-ru)| dr d\sigma(u) \stackrel{\Omega=\Omega_e}{=} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{|\Omega(u)|}{2R} \int_{-R}^R |f(x-ru)| dr d\sigma(u)$

$\leq \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| M_u f(x) d\sigma(u)$. 以上说明若 Ω 是偶函数, 则

$0 \leq M_\Omega'' f(x) \leq M_\Omega' f(x) \leq \frac{1}{|B(0,1)|} M_{|\Omega|} f(x)$. (一般情形 $0 \leq M_\Omega'' f \leq M_\Omega' f \leq \frac{2}{|B(0,1)|} M_{|\Omega|} f$)

Corollary 4.3. 若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, 则 $M_\Omega'', M_\Omega', M_\Omega$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 有界 ($\forall p > 1$).

取 $\Omega = 1$ 则 $M_\Omega'' f(x) = M f(x), |S^{n-1}| = \|\Omega\|_{L^1(S^{n-1})}$,

$\|M f\|_p = \|M_\Omega'' f\|_p \leq \frac{1}{|B(0,1)|} \|M_{|\Omega|} f\|_p \leq \frac{C_p |S^{n-1}|}{|B(0,1)|} \|f\|_p = C_p n \|f\|_p, \forall p > 1$.

若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ 是奇函数, 则 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 有 $T f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) H_u f(x) d\sigma(u)$.

$T f(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \int_\epsilon^\infty f(x-ru) \frac{dr}{r} d\sigma(u) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) \int_{\{|r|>\epsilon\}} f(x-ru) \frac{dr}{r} d\sigma(u)$

$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) [\int_{\{\epsilon < |r| < 1\}} \frac{f(x-ru) - f(x)}{r} dr + \int_{\{|r|>1\}} f(x-ru) \frac{dr}{r}] d\sigma(u) =$

$\frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) H_u f(x) d\sigma(u)$. 其中用到 $\int_{\{\epsilon < |r| < 1\}} \frac{dr}{r} = 0$ 和控制收敛定理.
结合 $\|Hf\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p < \infty$ 得

Corollary 4.4. 若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ 是奇函数, $1 < p < \infty$, 则 $\exists C_p > 0$ s.t.
 $\|Tf\|_p \leq C_p \|\Omega\|_1 \|f\|_p, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

注: T 与平移可交换, T 可以唯一延拓为 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子 s.t.
若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), f_k \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^p , 则 $Tf_k \rightarrow Tf$ in L^p . ($\forall 1 < p < \infty$).
 T 与卷积可交换, $Tf * g = f * Tg, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 可以推广到 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n),$
 $g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), p, q \in (1, \infty), 1/p + 1/q \geq 1$.

注: 由 $\|Hf\|_p \leq \frac{C}{p-1} \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p \leq 2$ 得 $\|H_u f\|_p \leq \frac{C}{p-1} \|f\|_p, \|Tf\|_p \leq \frac{C \|\Omega\|_1}{p-1} \|f\|_p,$
 $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p \leq 2$.

设极大奇异积分算子 $T^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \int_{\{|y| > \epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy \right|$, 则
 $0 \leq T^* f(x) \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(u)| H_u^* f(x) d\sigma(u)$, 其中 $H_u^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\{|t| > \epsilon\}} f(x-tu) \frac{dt}{t} \right|$. 结合
 $\|H^* f\|_p \leq C_p^* \|f\|_p (f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p < \infty)$, Proposition 4.6, Theorem 2.2 得

Corollary 4.5. 若 $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ 是奇函数, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty$, 则
 $\|T^* f\|_p \leq C_p \|\Omega\|_1 \|f\|_p, Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|y| > \epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy, a.e. x$.

Riesz 变换 $R_j f(x) = c_n \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{y_j}{|y|^{n+1}} f(x-y) dy, 1 \leq j \leq n, c_n = \Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2}) \pi^{-\frac{n+1}{2}}$. 则
 $\widehat{R_j f}(\xi) = -i \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi|} \widehat{f}(\xi), \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \sum_{j=1}^n R_j^2 = -I$.

Keyoint: $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} |x|^{1-n} = (1-n) \text{p.v.} \frac{x_j}{|x|^{n+1}}, (n > 1; \text{in } \mathcal{S}')$. $\mathcal{F}(\text{p.v.} \frac{x_j}{|x|^{n+1}})(\xi) =$
 $\frac{1}{1-n} \mathcal{F}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} |x|^{1-n})(\xi) = \frac{2\pi i \xi_j}{1-n} \mathcal{F}(|x|^{1-n})(\xi) = \frac{2\pi i \xi_j}{1-n} \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n-1}{2}) |\xi|} = -i \frac{\xi_j}{|\xi|} \pi^{\frac{n+1}{2}} / \Gamma(\frac{n+1}{2})$.

R_j 可以唯一延拓为 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, $\|R_j f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p,$
 $R_j f(x) = c_n \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|y| > \epsilon\}} \frac{y_j}{|y|^{n+1}} f(x-y) dy, a.e. x, (\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty)$.
 $\|R_j f\|_p \leq \frac{C}{p-1} \|f\|_p, (\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p \leq 2)$. $f * g = -\sum_{j=1}^n R_j f * R_j g, \forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
可推广到 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), g \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n), p, q \in (1, \infty), p \leq q'$.

4.4 设 $\Omega \in L^q(S^{n-1})$ 是偶函数, $q > 1, \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0, K_1(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \chi_{\{1 < |x| < 2\}}, x' = \frac{x}{|x|},$
 $K_t(x) = t^{-n} K_1(\frac{x}{t}) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \chi_{\{t < |x| < 2t\}}, t > 0$. 则 $K_t \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是偶函数, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_t(y) dy = 0$. 下面证明

$$(4.14) \quad Tf(x) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_0^\infty K_t * f(x) \frac{dt}{t}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(4.15) \quad R_j K_t(x) = t^{-n} R_j K_1(x/t), \quad R_j K_1(-x) = -R_j K_1(x), \quad R_j K_1 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(4.16) \quad |T_1^* f(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j K_1(y)| H_y^* R_j f(x) dy, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

其中 $T_1^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \int_\epsilon^\infty K_t * f(x) \frac{dt}{t} \right|, H_y^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\{|t| > \epsilon\}} f(x-ty) \frac{dt}{t} \right|$. 则 $H_y^* f = H_{y'}^* f,$
 $y' = y/|y|$. 由 (4.14) 得 $|Tf(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} T_1^* f(x), \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof of (4.14). (i) 由 $K_t(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \chi_{\{t < |x| < 2t\}}$ 得 $\int_0^\infty K_t(x) \frac{dt}{t} = (\ln 2) \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$.
(ii) 由 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$ 得 $\int_{\{|y| < 1\}} K_t(y) dy = 0$,

$$K_t * f(x) = \int_{\{|y|<1\}} K_t(y)(f(x-y) - f(x))dy + \int_{\{|y|>1\}} K_t(y)f(x-y)dy.$$

$$(iii) Tf(x) = \int_{\{|y|<1\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n}(f(x-y) - f(x))dy + \int_{\{|y|>1\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y)dy.$$

由(i)(ii)(iii)(和Fubini定理)得(4.14)成立. \square

Proof of (4.15). (i) $\forall t > 0$, 有 $t^n K_t(ty) = K_1(y)$, 且对 a.e. x 有

$$\begin{aligned} R_j K_t(tx) &= c_n \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|tx-y|>\delta\}} \frac{tx-y_j}{|tx-y|^{n+1}} K_t(y)dy = c_n \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x-y|>\delta/t\}} \frac{tx-ty_j}{|tx-ty|^{n+1}} t^n K_t(ty)dy \\ &= c_n \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x-y|>\delta\}} \frac{x_j-y_j}{t^n |x-y|^{n+1}} K_1(y)dy = t^{-n} R_j K_1(x). \end{aligned}$$

这说明 $R_j K_t(x) = t^{-n} R_j K_1(x/t)$, a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. (ii) 同理由 K_1 是偶函数得 $R_j K_1$ 是奇函数.

(iii) 由 $K_1 \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $R_j : L^q \rightarrow L^q$ 有界得 $R_j K_1 \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset L^1(B(0, 3))$.

(iv) 由 $\text{supp} K_1 \subseteq \overline{B(0, 2)}$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_1(y)dy = 0$ 得若 $|x| \geq 3$ 则

$$\begin{aligned} R_j K_1(x) &= c_n \int_{B(0,2)} \frac{x_j-y_j}{|x-y|^{n+1}} K_1(y)dy = c_n \int_{B(0,2)} \left(\frac{x_j-y_j}{|x-y|^{n+1}} - \frac{x_j}{|x|^{n+1}} \right) K_1(y)dy; \text{ 结合} \\ & \left[\left| \frac{x_j-y_j}{|x-y|^{n+1}} - \frac{x_j}{|x|^{n+1}} \right| \leq \frac{C}{|x|^{n+1}}, \forall |x| \geq 3, |y| \leq 2 \right] \text{ 得 } |R_j K_1(x)| \leq \frac{C c_n}{|x|^{n+1}} \|K_1\|_1, \forall |x| \geq 3. \end{aligned}$$

这说明 $R_j K_1 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(0, 3))$. 结合(iii)得 $R_j K_1 \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

注: 更一般的, 若 $\varphi \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < q < \infty$, $\text{supp} \varphi \subseteq \overline{B(0, 2)}$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi = 0$, 则 $\|R_j \varphi\|_1 \leq C_n (\|R_j \varphi\|_q + \|\varphi\|_1)$.

Proof of (4.16). 设 $\epsilon > 0$. (i) $K_t * f = -\sum_{j=1}^n R_j K_t * R_j f$.

(ii) 由 $R_j K_t(x) = t^{-n} R_j K_1(x/t)$ 得 $R_j K_t * R_j f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} R_j K_t(y) R_j f(x-y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} t^{-n} R_j K_1(y/t) R_j f(x-y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} R_j K_1(y) R_j f(x-ty)dy$. 结合 $R_j K_1(-x) = -R_j K_1(x)$ 得 $\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} R_j K_t * R_j f(x) \frac{dt}{t} = \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} R_j K_1(y) R_j f(x-ty)dy \frac{dt}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} R_j K_1(y) \int_{\{|t|>\epsilon\}} R_j f(x-ty) \frac{dt}{t} dy$. 而 $|\int_{\{|t|>\epsilon\}} R_j f(x-ty) \frac{dt}{t}| \leq \pi H_y^* R_j f(x)$, 这说明 $|\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} R_j K_t * R_j f(x) \frac{dt}{t}| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j K_1(y)| H_y^* R_j f(x) dy$.

(iii) 由(i)(ii)得 $|\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} K_t * f(x) \frac{dt}{t}| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j K_1(y)| H_y^* R_j f(x) dy$. \square

设 $1 < p < \infty$. 由 $\|H^* f\|_p \leq C_p^* \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$ 得

$\|H_y^* f\|_p \leq C_p^* \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. 结合(4.16), Minkowski不等式和

$\|R_j f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ 得 $\|T_1^* f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j K_1(y)| \|H_y^* R_j f\|_p dy \leq$

$\frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j K_1(y)| \|R_j f\|_p dy \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* C_p C(K_1) \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

其中 $C(K_1) = \sum_{j=1}^n \|R_j K_1\|_1 < \infty$ (由(4.15)). 结合 $|Tf(x)| \leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} T_1^* f(x)$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 得

$\|Tf\|_p \leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} \|T_1^* f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2 \ln 2} C_p^* C_p C(K_1) \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

注: 更一般的, 若 $p, q \in (1, \infty)$, $\varphi \in L^1 \cap L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是偶函数, $R_j \varphi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($\forall 1 \leq j \leq n$),

定义 $T_{(\varphi)}^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \varphi_t * f(x) \frac{dt}{t}|$, $\varphi_t(x) = t^{-n} \varphi(x/t)$, 则对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 有

$|T_{(\varphi)}^* f(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R_j \varphi(y)| H_y^* R_j f(x) dy$,

$\|T_{(\varphi)}^* f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* C_p C(\varphi) \|f\|_p$, 其中 $C(\varphi) = \sum_{j=1}^n \|R_j \varphi\|_1 < \infty$.

Theorem 4.7. 若 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$, $\Omega_o \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\Omega_e \in L^q(S^{n-1})$, $q > 1$, 则 $T : L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界 ($1 < p < \infty$).

极大奇异积分算子 $T^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |\int_{\{|y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y)dy|$. 首先证明

$$(4.17) \quad |T^* f(x) - \frac{1}{\ln 2} T_1^* f(x)| \leq 2M_{|\Omega|} f(x).$$

Proof of (4.17). 设 $\epsilon > 0$. 由 $K_t(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \chi_{\{t < |x| < 2t\}}$ 得

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} K_t(x) \frac{dt}{t} = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| \leq \epsilon, \\ \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \ln \frac{|x|}{\epsilon}, & \epsilon \leq |x| \leq 2\epsilon, \text{ 这说明} \\ \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \ln 2, & |x| \geq 2\epsilon. \end{cases}$$

$$\underbrace{\int_{\{|y| > \epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy}_{T_{\epsilon} f(x)} - \frac{1}{\ln 2} \underbrace{\int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} K_t * f(x) \frac{dt}{t}}_{T_{1,\epsilon} f(x)} = \int_{\{\epsilon < |y| < 2\epsilon\}} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} \left(1 - \frac{\ln(|y|/\epsilon)}{\ln 2}\right) f(x-y) dy,$$

$$|T_{\epsilon} f(x) - \frac{1}{\ln 2} T_{1,\epsilon} f(x)| \leq \int_{\{\epsilon < |y| < 2\epsilon\}} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^n} |f(x-y)| dy \leq \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int_{B(0,2\epsilon)} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^{n-1}} |f(x-y)| dy \leq 2|B(0,1)| M'_{\Omega} f(x) \leq 2M_{|\Omega|} f(x). \text{ 其中用到}$$

$$M'_{\Omega} f(x) = \sup_{R>0} \frac{1}{|B(0,1) \cap R|} \int_{B(0,R)} \frac{|\Omega(y')|}{|y|^{n-1}} |f(x-y)| dy, \quad M'_{\Omega} f(x) \leq \frac{1}{|B(0,1)|} M_{|\Omega|} f(x). \text{ 结合}$$

$$T^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon>0} |T_{\epsilon} f(x)|, \quad T_1^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon>0} |T_{1,\epsilon} f(x)| \text{ 得 (4.17) 成立.} \quad \square$$

由 (4.17) 得 $\|T^* f\|_p \leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} \|T_1^* f\|_p + 2\|M_{|\Omega|} f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2\ln 2} C_p^* C_p C(K_1) \|f\|_p + C_p \|\Omega\|_1 \|f\|_p = C(p, n, \Omega) \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty.$

结合 Theorem 2.2 得 $Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_{\epsilon} f(x), \text{ a.e. } x, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty.$

推广: $|\Omega| \ln^+ |\Omega| \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ (Ω 是偶函数, $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega d\sigma = 0$). 此时

$$|K_1| \ln^+ |K_1| \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n). \quad K_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} K_{1,m}, \quad K_{1,1} = K_1 \chi_{\{|K_1| \leq 2\}}, \quad K_{1,m} = K_1 \chi_{\{2^{m-1} < |K_1| \leq 2^m\}} \quad (m > 1).$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m \|K_{1,m}\|_1 < \infty, \quad \|K_{1,m}\|_{\infty} \leq 2^m, \quad \|K_{1,m}\|_p \leq \|K_{1,m}\|_1^{1/p} 2^{m(1-1/p)} = (\|K_{1,m}\|_1^{1/p} 2^{-m(1-1/p)}) 2^{2m(1-1/p)} \leq (\|K_{1,m}\|_1 + 2^{-m}) 2^{2m(1-1/p)}.$$

$$\text{设 } \tilde{K}_{1,m} = K_{1,m} - c_{1,m} \chi_{B(0,1)}, \quad c_{1,m} = \frac{1}{|B(0,1)|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_{1,m}, \quad \text{则 } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{K}_{1,m} = 0,$$

$$K_1 = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \tilde{K}_{1,m} \quad (\text{由 } \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_1 = 0).$$

$$\|R_j \tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_1 \leq C_n (\|R_j \tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_p + \|\tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_1) \leq \frac{C_n}{p-1} \|\tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_p + C_n \|\tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_1 \leq$$

$$\frac{C_n}{p-1} \|K_{1,m}\|_p \leq \frac{C_n}{p-1} (\|K_{1,m}\|_1 + 2^{-m}) 2^{2m(1-1/p)} \leq C_n m (\|K_{1,m}\|_1 + 2^{-m}).$$

$$\text{这说明 } C'(\Omega) := \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C(\tilde{K}_{1,m}) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n \|R_j \tilde{K}_{1,m}\|_1 < \infty.$$

由 K_1 是偶函数得 $K_{1,m}, \tilde{K}_{1,m}$ 是偶函数, $R_j \tilde{K}_{1,m}$ 是奇函数.

$$T_1^* f(x) = T_{(K_1)}^* f(x) \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_{(\tilde{K}_{1,m})}^* f(x), \text{ 若 } f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty,$$

$$\text{则 } \|T_{(\tilde{K}_{1,m})}^* f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* C_p C(\tilde{K}_{1,m}) \|f\|_p,$$

$$\|T_1^* f\|_p \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \|T_{(\tilde{K}_{1,m})}^* f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* C_p \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} C(\tilde{K}_{1,m}) \|f\|_p = \frac{\pi}{2} C_p^* C_p C'(\Omega) \|f\|_p.$$

$$\text{结合 (4.17) 得 } \|T^* f\|_p \leq \frac{1}{\ln 2} \|T_1^* f\|_p + 2\|M_{|\Omega|} f\|_p \leq C(p, n, \Omega) \|f\|_p.$$

$$\mathbf{4.5} \quad P(\xi) = \sum_a b_a \xi^a, \quad P(D)f = \sum_a b_a D^a f, \quad \mathcal{F}(P(D)f)(\xi) = P(2\pi i \xi) \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

定义 $\Lambda = \sqrt{-\Delta}$: $\widehat{\Lambda f}(\xi) = 2\pi |\xi| \widehat{f}(\xi)$. 若 $P(\lambda \xi) = \lambda^m P(\xi), \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ 则

$$P(D)f = T(\Lambda^m f), \quad \widehat{Tf}(\xi) = i^m \frac{P(\xi)}{|\xi|^m} \widehat{f}(\xi).$$

Theorem 4.8. 若 $m \in C^{\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ 是 0 次齐次函数, $\widehat{T_m f} = m \widehat{f}$, 则 $\exists \Omega \in C^{\infty}(S^{n-1}), \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0, a \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ s.t. } T_m f = a f + p.v. \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$

$\exists a \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $\int_{S^{n-1}} (m(\xi') - a) d\sigma(\xi') = 0$. 不妨设 $\int_{S^{n-1}} m(u) d\sigma(u) = 0$ (否则考虑 $m - a$). (结合 $\mathcal{F}^2 = \sigma$) 只需证

Lemma 4.9. 若 $m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ 是 0 次齐次函数, $\int_{S^{n-1}} m(u) d\sigma(u) = 0$. 则
 $\exists \Omega \in C^\infty(S^{n-1}), \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0, \text{ s.t. } \widehat{m}(x) = \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$.

Proof. 取 $\phi_0 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ s.t. $\text{supp } \phi_0 \subseteq [1, 2], \int_0^\infty \frac{\phi_0(r)}{r} dr = 1$. 取 $\phi_1(\xi) = \phi_0(|\xi|)$,
 $m_t(\xi) = m(\xi)\phi_1(t\xi) (t > 0)$, 则 $\int_0^\infty m_t(\xi) \frac{dt}{t} = m(\xi)$. 由 m 是 0 次齐次函数得 $m_t(\xi) = m_1(t\xi)$.
 由 $m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ 得 $m_t \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{m}_t \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \widehat{m}_t(x) = t^{-n} \widehat{m}_1(x/t)$,
 $\widehat{m}_t(\lambda x) = \lambda^{-n} \widehat{m}_{t/\lambda}(x) (t, \lambda > 0)$. 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则

$$(4.18) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_0^\infty m_t(\xi) \widehat{\phi}(\xi) \frac{dt}{t} d\xi = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \widehat{m}_t(x) \phi(x) dx \frac{dt}{t}.$$

设 $\Omega_*(x) = \int_0^\infty \widehat{m}_t(x) \frac{dt}{t}$. (i) Ω_* 是 $-n$ 次齐次函数: (ii) $\Omega_* \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$.

(iii) $\exists \Omega \in C^\infty(S^{n-1})$ s.t. $\Omega_*(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$. ((i)(ii) \Rightarrow (iii), $\Omega = \Omega_*|_{S^{n-1}}$.)

(iv) 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \phi(0) = 0$, 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi$. (v) $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$.

(vi) 取径向函数 $\phi_2 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, s.t. (b): $\phi_2(0) = 1$, 则 (c): $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi}_2 = 0$, (d): $\text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi_2 = 0$.

(vii) $\widehat{m}(x) = \text{p.v.} \Omega_*(x) = \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$.

Proof of (i). 由 $\widehat{m}_t(\lambda x) = \lambda^{-n} \widehat{m}_{t/\lambda}(x)$ 得 $\Omega_*(\lambda x) = \lambda^{-n} \Omega_*(x)$. □

Proof of (ii). 由 $\widehat{m}_1 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 得 $|\widehat{m}_1(x)| \leq \frac{C}{1+|x|^{n+1}}$, 结合 $\widehat{m}_t(x) = t^{-n} \widehat{m}_1(x/t)$ 得
 $|\widehat{m}_t(x)| \leq \frac{Ct}{t^{n+1}+|x|^{n+1}}$,

$$(4.19) \quad \int_0^\infty |\widehat{m}_t(x)| \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1} + |x|^{n+1}} \leq \frac{C}{|x|^n}.$$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ 有 $D_x^\alpha \widehat{m}_t(x) = t^{-n-|\alpha|} (D_x^\alpha \widehat{m}_1)(x/t)$, $D_x^\alpha \widehat{m}_1(x) \leq \frac{C}{(1+|x|)^{n+|\alpha|+1}}$,

$D_x^\alpha \widehat{m}_t(x) \leq \frac{Ct}{(t+|x|)^{n+|\alpha|+1}}, \int_0^\infty |D_x^\alpha \widehat{m}_t(x)| \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{(t+|x|)^{n+|\alpha|+1}} \leq \frac{C}{|x|^{n+|\alpha|}}$.

(C 是只与 m_1, α 有关的常数) 这说明 (ii) 成立. □

Proof of (iv). 此时 $\frac{\phi}{|x|^n} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 结合 (4.18), (4.19) 得 (iv) 成立. □

Proof of (v). (iv) 中取 $\phi = \phi_1$ 得 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi}_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi_1$. 由 $\phi_1(\xi) = \phi_0(|\xi|)$ 是径向函数得 $\widehat{\phi}_1$ 是径向函数, 结合 (a): m 是 0 次齐次函数, $\int_{S^{n-1}} m(u) d\sigma(u) = 0$ 得 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi}_1 = 0, \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi_1 = 0$.

另一方面 $0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi_1 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \phi_0(|x|) dx = \int_0^\infty \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(u) d\sigma(u) \frac{\phi_0(r)}{r^n} r^{n-1} dr =$
 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\phi_0(r)}{r} dr \cdot \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega$. □

Proof of (vi). 此时 $\widehat{\phi}_2$ 是径向函数, 结合 (a) 得 (c), 结合 (iii)(v) 得 (d). □

Proof of (vii). 若 $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 设 $\phi_3 = \phi - \phi(0)\phi_2$, 则 $\phi_3 \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), \phi_3(0) = 0$ (由 (b)),

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi} \stackrel{(c)}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} m \widehat{\phi}_3 \stackrel{(iv)}{=} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi_3 \stackrel{(d)}{=} \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Omega_* \phi$. 这说明 (vii) 成立. □

(iii)(v)(vii) \Rightarrow 结论成立. □

Theorem 4.10. $\mathcal{A} = \{T_m | m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) \text{ 是 } 0 \text{ 次齐次函数}\}$ 是交换代数, T_m 是 \mathcal{A} 的可逆元 $\Leftrightarrow m \neq 0$ on S^{n-1} .

若 $\widehat{Tf}(\xi) = i^m \frac{P(\xi)}{|\xi|^m} \widehat{f}(\xi)$ 则 T 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow P(\xi) \neq 0$ on S^{n-1}
(此时若 P 是实值函数则 m 是偶数, $\Lambda^m = (-\Delta)^{m/2}$).
此时 $P(D)f = T(\Lambda^m f)$, $\Lambda^m f = T^{-1}P(D)f$, $\|\Lambda^m f\|_p \leq C_p \|P(D)f\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$).

4.6 变系数推广 $P(x, D) = \sum_{|a|=m} b_a(x) D^a$. 若 $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则

$$D^a f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (2\pi i \xi)^a \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi, \quad P(x, D)f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} P(x, 2\pi i \xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi,$$

$$T(\Lambda^m f) = P(x, D)f, \quad Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sigma(x, \xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \cdot \xi} d\xi.$$

$$\sigma(x, \xi) = P(x, 2\pi i \xi) / |2\pi \xi|^m = P(x, i\xi) / |\xi|^m. \quad \text{由 } \sigma(x, \cdot) \in C^\infty(S^{n-1}),$$

$$\sigma(x, \lambda \xi) = \sigma(x, \xi), \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad \text{Theorem 4.8 得 } \exists A(x), \quad \Omega(x, \cdot) \in C^\infty(S^{n-1}) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}}\sigma(x, \cdot) = A(x)\delta + \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega(x, z')}{|z|^n}, \quad Tf(x) = A(x)f(x) + \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\Omega(x, z')}{|z|^n} f(x-z) dz.$$

注: 若 $\overline{\mathcal{F}}[(i\xi)^a / |\xi|^m] = c_a \delta + \text{p.v.} \frac{\Omega_a(z')}{|z|^n}$ 则 $A(x) = \sum_{|a|=m} c_a b_a(x)$,

$$\Omega(x, z') = \sum_{|a|=m} b_a(x) \Omega_a(z'). \quad (\text{以上为引入这类算子的背景})$$

下面考虑一般的算子 $Tf(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\Omega(x, z)}{|z|^n} f(x-z) dz$. ($\Omega(x, z) = \Omega(x, z')$)

Theorem 4.11. 若 (i) $\Omega(x, \lambda z) = \text{sgn}(\lambda) \Omega(x, z)$, $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$;
(ii) $\Omega^*(u) = \sup_x |\Omega(x, u)| \in L^1(S^{n-1})$. 则 $T: L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Proof. $Tf(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x, u) H_u f(x) d\sigma(u)$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

$$|Tf(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega_*(u) |H_u f(x)| d\sigma(u). \quad \text{结合 } \|Hf\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \quad \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), \quad 1 < p < \infty,$$

Proposition 4.6 得 $\|Tf\| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} C_p \|\Omega_*\|_1 \|f\|_p$. □

Theorem 4.12. 若 Theorem 4.11 的条件 (ii) 换成 $\sup_x (\int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, u)|^q d\sigma(u))^{\frac{1}{q}} = B_q < \infty$, $1 < q < \infty$. 则 $T: L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界, $\forall q' \leq p < \infty$.

Proof. 由 $q' \leq p$ 得 $p' \leq q$. 由 Hölder 不等式得 $\sup_x (\int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, u)|^{p'} d\sigma(u))^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq B_{p'}$

$$\leq |S^{n-1}|^{\frac{1}{p'} - \frac{1}{q}} B_q < \infty; \quad |Tf(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} B_{p'} (\int_{S^{n-1}} |H_u f(x)|^p d\sigma(u))^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

$$\|Tf\|_p^p \leq (\frac{\pi}{2} B_{p'})^p \int_{S^{n-1}} \|H_u f\|_p^p d\sigma(u) \leq (\frac{\pi}{2} B_{p'})^p \int_{S^{n-1}} C_p^p \|f\|_p^p d\sigma(u).$$

$$\|Tf\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} B_{p'} C_p |S^{n-1}|^{\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_p \leq \frac{\pi}{2} |S^{n-1}|^{1 - \frac{1}{q}} B_q C_p \|f\|_p. \quad \square$$

注: 若 $\Omega(x, z)$ 是 z 的偶函数则 Theorem 4.12 仍成立. i.e. 若

$$(i) \Omega(x, \lambda z) = \Omega(x, z), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, \quad \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x, u) d\sigma(u) = 0;$$

$$(ii) 1 < q < \infty, \quad \sup_x (\int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, u)|^q d\sigma(u))^{\frac{1}{q}} = B_q < \infty. \quad \text{则 } T: L^p \rightarrow L^p \text{ 有界, } \forall q' \leq p < \infty.$$

不妨设 $q = p'$. 设 $K_1(x, z) = \frac{\Omega(x, z)}{|z|^n} \chi_{\{1 < |z| < 2\}}$, $K_t(x, z) = \frac{\Omega(x, z)}{|z|^n} \chi_{\{t < |z| < 2t\}} = t^{-n} K_1(x, \frac{z}{t})$,

$t > 0$. 则 $K_t(x, \cdot) \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 是 z 的偶函数, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_t(x, z) dz = 0$. 设 $K_t^j(x, \cdot) = R_j K_t(x, \cdot)$.

与 (4.14), (4.15), (4.16) 同理可得

$$(4.20) \quad Tf(x) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_0^\infty \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_t(x, z) f(x-z) dz \right] \frac{dt}{t}, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(4.21) \quad K_t^j(x, z) = t^{-n} K_1^j(x, z/t), \quad K_1^j(x, -z) = -K_1^j(x, z),$$

$$(4.22) \quad (\ln 2) |Tf(x)| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1^j(x, z)| H_z^* R_j f(x) dy, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

其中(4.22)用到 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_t(x, z) f(x-z) dz = -\sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_t^j(x, z) R_j f(x-z) dz$.
由(4.22)和Hölder不等式得($q = p'$)

$$|Tf(x)|^p \leq C \sum_{j=1}^n \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1^j(x, z)|^q (1+|z|)^{(n+1)(q-1)} dz \right]^{\frac{p}{q}} \left[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|H_z^* R_j f(x)|^p}{(1+|z|)^{n+1}} dz \right].$$

下面用到(C 是只与 n, q 有关的常数)

$$\sup_{x,j} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1^j(x, z)|^q (1+|z|)^{(n+1)(q-1)} dz \leq CB_q^q.$$

Key point: (i) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1^j(x, z)|^q dz \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1(x, z)|^q dz$; (ii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_1(x, z) dz = 0$,
 $\text{supp} K_1 \subseteq \{|z| \leq 2\}$, $|K_1^j(x, z)| \leq C(1+|z|)^{-(n+1)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1(x, z)| dz$, $\forall |z| \geq 3$;
(iii) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1(x, z)|^q dz \leq CB_q^q$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_1(x, z)| dz \leq CB_q$.

这说明 $|Tf(x)|^p \leq CB_q^p \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|H_z^* R_j f(x)|^p}{(1+|z|)^{n+1}} dz$. 结合

$\|H_z^* R_j f\|_p \leq C_p^* \|R_j f\|_p \leq C(p, n) \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ 得

$$\|Tf\|_p^p \leq CB_q^p \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\|H_z^* R_j f\|_p^p}{(1+|z|)^{n+1}} dz \leq CB_q^p \sum_{j=1}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\|f\|_p^p dz}{(1+|z|)^{n+1}} \leq CB_q^p \|f\|_p^p.$$

i.e. $\|Tf\|_p \leq CB_q \|f\|_p$. (C 是只与 n, q 有关的常数, $q = p' \in (1, \infty)$.)

注: Theorem 4.11的偶函数推广: 若(i) $\Omega(x, \lambda z) = \Omega(x, z)$, $\forall z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$,

$\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x, u) d\sigma(u) = 0$; (ii) $\Omega^*(z) = \sup_{x,j} |K_1^j(x, z)| \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

则 $T: L^p \rightarrow L^p$ 有界, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

5. 奇异积分算子II

Theorem 5.1 (Benedek-Calderon-Panzone原理). 设 T 是次线性算子.

(i) T 是弱 (p, p) 型, $1 < p < \infty$: $\|Tf\|_{p, \infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(ii)存在常数 $C_2 > 1, C_3 > 0$ s.t. 若 $\text{supp} f \subset B(x_0, r), \int f = 0$, 则
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, C_2 r)} |Tf(x)| dx \leq C_3 \|f\|_1$. 则 $\|Tf\|_{1, \infty} \leq C_4 \|f\|_1, \forall f \in L^p_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

注: $C_4 \leq C(C_1 C_2^{n-n/p} + C_3)$, C 是只与 n 有关的常数.

Proof. $\forall \lambda > 0$, 对 $|f|$ 作Calderon-Zygmund分解, \exists 不交方体 $\{Q_k\}$ s.t.

$\sum_k |Q_k| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1, \lambda < \frac{1}{|Q_k|} \int_{Q_k} |f| \leq 2^n \lambda, |f| \leq \lambda$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, \Omega := \cup_k Q_k$.

$f = g + b$, 其中 $g = \frac{1}{|Q_k|} \int_{Q_k} f := a_k$ in $Q_k, g = f$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega, b = \sum_j b_j, b_j = (f - a_j) \chi_{Q_j}$.

则 $\text{supp} b_j \subseteq \overline{Q_j}, \int b_j = 0, \|g\|_\infty \leq 2^n \lambda, \|g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1. \|g\|_p^p \leq \|g\|_\infty^{p-1} \|g\|_1 \leq (2^n \lambda)^{p-1} \|f\|_1$.

$\sum_j \|b_j\|_1 = \|b\|_1. |Tb| \leq \sum_j |Tb_j|$ a.e.

$|Tf| \leq |Tg| + |Tb|, \forall A > 0$ 有 $a_{Tf}(2A\lambda) \leq a_{Tg}(A\lambda) + a_{Tb}(A\lambda)$.

$a_{Tg}(A\lambda) \leq \frac{1}{(A\lambda)^p} \|Tg\|_{p, \infty}^p \leq \frac{C_1^p}{(A\lambda)^p} \|g\|_p^p \leq \frac{C_1^p (2^n \lambda)^{p-1}}{(A\lambda)^p} \|f\|_1 = \frac{(2^n C_1/A)^p}{2^n \lambda} \|f\|_1$.

设 $Q_j = Q(x_j, r_j), Q_j^* = B(x_j, C_2 \sqrt{n} r_j), Q^* = \cup_j Q_j^*$ 则

$|Q^*| \leq \sum_j |Q_j^*| = A_n C_2^n \sum_j |Q_j| \leq \frac{A_n C_2^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$. 其中 $A_n = (\sqrt{n}/2)^n \alpha(n), \alpha(n) = |B(0, 1)|$.

$a_{Tb}(A\lambda) \leq |Q^*| + \frac{1}{A\lambda} \|Tb\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*)} \leq \frac{A_n C_2^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{1}{A\lambda} \sum_j \|Tb_j\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*)}$.

由 $\text{supp} b_j \subseteq \overline{Q_j} = Q(x_j, r_j) \subset B(x_j, \sqrt{n} r_j), \int b_j = 0, Q_j^* = B(x_j, C_2 \sqrt{n} r_j)$ 和条件(ii)

(取 $x_0 = x_j, r = \sqrt{n} r_j, f = b_j$)得 $\|Tb_j\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*)} \leq C_3 \|b_j\|_1$,

$\sum_j \|Tb_j\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*)} \leq C_3 \sum_j \|b_j\|_1 = C_3 \|b\|_1 \leq C_3 (\|f\|_1 + \|g\|_1) \leq 2C_3 \|f\|_1$.

$a_{Tb}(A\lambda) \leq \frac{A_n C_2^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{1}{A\lambda} \sum_j \|Tb_j\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*)} \leq \frac{A_n C_2^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{2C_3}{A\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

$a_{Tf}(2A\lambda) \leq a_{Tg}(A\lambda) + a_{Tb}(A\lambda) \leq \frac{(2^n C_1/A)^p}{2^n \lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{A_n C_2^n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{2C_3}{A\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

由 $\lambda > 0$ 的任意性得 $\|Tf\|_{1, \infty} \leq \{(2A)[(2^n C_1/A)^p 2^{-n} + A_n C_2^n] + 4C_3\} \|f\|_1$.

取 $A = 2^n C_1 A_n^{-1/p} (2C_2)^{-n/p}$, 则 $C_4 := (2A)[(2^n C_1/A)^p 2^{-n} + A_n C_2^n] + 4C_3 =$

$4A A_n C_2^n + 4C_3 = 4C_1 A_n^{1-1/p} (2C_2)^{n-n/p} + 4C_3$, s.t. $\|Tf\|_{1, \infty} \leq C_4 \|f\|_1$. \square

Theorem 5.2 (Calderon-Zygmund). 设 $K \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$. 满足(i) $\widehat{K} \|f\|_\infty \leq A$.

(ii)Hörmander条件: $\int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx \leq B, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 则 $\|K * f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$
 $(1 < p < \infty), \|K * f\|_{1, \infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_1$.

注: $C_1 \leq C(A+B), C_p \leq \frac{C_p p^2}{p-1} (A+B)$, C 是只与 n 有关的常数.

注: 若 $|\nabla K(x)| \leq C|x|^{-n-1}, \forall x \neq 0$, 则Hörmander条件成立i.e. $[K]_3 < \infty$.

Proof. 设 $Tf = K * f, f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 则 $\widehat{Tf}(\xi) = \widehat{K}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 由(i)得 $\|Tf\|_2 \leq A \|f\|_2, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

T 可以唯一延拓为 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子(i.e. T 是强 $(2, 2)$ 型) s.t. 若 $f \in L^2_c(\mathbb{R}^n), x \notin \text{supp} f$
 则 $Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) K(x-y) dy; \int Tf \cdot \sigma g = \int Tg \cdot \sigma f, (\sigma g(x) = g(-x))$. 下证 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型.

• 由 T 强 $(2, 2)$ 得Theorem 5.1 (i)对 $p = 2$ 成立.

• 若 $\text{supp} f \subset B(x_0, r), \int f = 0$, 则 $Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) K(x-y) dy =$

$\int_{B(x_0, r)} f(y) (K(x-y) - K(x-x_0)) dy, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)$. 由(ii)得若 $y \in B(x_0, r)$ 则

$(z = y - x_0) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} |K(x-y) - K(x-x_0)| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(0, 2r)} |K(x-z) - K(x)| dx \leq$

$\int_{\{|x|>2|z|\}} |K(x-z) - K(x)| dx \leq B,$

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} |Tf(x)| dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} \int_{B(x_0, r)} |f(y)| |K(x-y) - K(x-x_0)| dy dx =$

$\int_{B(x_0,r)} |f(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0,2r)} |K(x-y) - K(x-x_0)| dx dy \leq B \int_{B(x_0,r)} |f(y)| dy = B \|f\|_1$.
这说明Theorem 5.1 (ii) 对 $C_2 = 2$ 成立.

由Theorem 5.1得 T 是弱 $(1,1)$ 型 (且 T 是强 $(2,2)$ 型). 结合Marcinkiewicz插值定理得 T 是强 (p,p) 型, $\forall 1 < p < 2$. 结合 $\int T f \cdot \sigma g = \int T g \cdot \sigma f$ 和对偶方法得 T 是强 (p,p) 型, $\forall 2 < p < \infty$. \square

$K(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 时的Hörmander条件: 若 $\int_0^1 \frac{\omega_\infty(t)}{t} dt < \infty$ 则Hörmander条件成立. 其中 $\omega_\infty(t) = \sup\{|\Omega(u_1) - \Omega(u_2)| : |u_1 - u_2| \leq t, u_1, u_2 \in S^{n-1}\}$.

Proof. 此时 $\Omega \in L^\infty(S^{n-1})$. $|K(x-y) - K(x)| = \left| \frac{\Omega((x-y)')}{|x-y|^n} - \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} \right| \leq \frac{|\Omega((x-y)') - \Omega(x')|}{|x-y|^n} + |\Omega(x')| \left| \frac{1}{|x-y|^n} - \frac{1}{|x|^n} \right|$. 若 $|x| > 2|y|$ 则 $\left| \frac{1}{|x-y|^n} - \frac{1}{|x|^n} \right| \leq \frac{C|y|}{|x|^{n+1}}$, $|(x-y)' - x'| \leq \frac{2|y|}{|x|}$, $|K(x-y) - K(x)| \leq \frac{\omega_\infty(2|y|/|x|)}{|x-y|^n} + \frac{C|y|}{|x|^{n+1}} \leq \frac{C_1 \omega_\infty^*(2|y|/|x|)}{|x|^n}$, $\omega_\infty^*(t) = \omega_\infty(t) + t \int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx \leq C_1 \int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} \frac{\omega_\infty^*(2|y|/|x|)}{|x|^n} dx = C_1 |S^{n-1}| \int_{2|y|}^\infty \frac{\omega_\infty^*(2|y|/r)}{r} dr = C_1 |S^{n-1}| \int_0^1 \frac{\omega_\infty^*(t)}{t} dt = C_2 < \infty$. \square

Corollary 5.1. 若 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$, $\int_0^1 \frac{\omega_\infty(t)}{t} dt < \infty$, 则 $p.v. \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n} * f$ 是弱 $(1,1)$ 型.

注: 若 $\omega \in C^\alpha(S^{n-1})$, $\alpha \in (0,1)$, 则 $\omega_\infty(t) \leq C t^\alpha$, Hörmander条件成立.

注: $\forall \rho \in O_n$ (正交矩阵), 定义 $\|\rho\| = \sup\{|u - \rho u| : u \in S^{n-1}\}$, $\omega_1(t) = \sup_{\|\rho\| \leq t} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(\rho u) - \Omega(u)| d\sigma(u)$. 则 $K(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 时的Hörmander条件 $\Leftrightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\omega_1(t)}{t} dt < \infty$.

注: Hörmander条件 $\Leftrightarrow \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{r^n} \int_{B(0,r)} \int_{\{|x|>2r\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx dy < \infty$

(平均Hörmander条件). $K(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 时的平均Hörmander条件 \Leftrightarrow

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} \frac{|\Omega(u) - \Omega(v)|}{|u-v|^{n-1}} d\sigma(u) d\sigma(v) < \infty.$$

5.2 $\widehat{K} \in L^\infty$ 的充分条件 设 $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $\forall \epsilon, R \in (0, \infty)$ 定义

$$K_{\epsilon,R}(x) = K(x) \chi_{\{\epsilon < |x| < R\}} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n). \text{ 定义 } [K]_1 = \sup_{0 < a < b} \left| \int_{\{a < |x| < b\}} K(x) dx \right|,$$

$$[K]_2 = \sup_{a>0} \int_{\{a < |x| < 2a\}} |K(x)| dx, [K]_3 = \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\{|x| > 2|y|\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx.$$

注: 定义 $[K]'_2 = \sup_{a>0} \frac{1}{a} \int_{\{|x| < a\}} |x| |K(x)| dx$. 由

$$\int_{\{|x| < a\}} |x| |K(x)| dx = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \int_{\{2^{-k-1}a < |x| < 2^{-k}a\}} |x| |K(x)| dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^\infty 2^{-k} a \cdot [K]_2$$

$$[K]'_2 \leq \sum_{k=0}^\infty 2^{-k} [K]_2 = 2[K]_2. \text{ 另一方面}$$

$$\int_{\{a < |x| < 2a\}} |K(x)| dx \leq \int_{\{a < |x| < 2a\}} \frac{|x|}{a} |K(x)| dx \leq 2[K]'_2, [K]_2 \leq 2[K]'_2.$$

Proposition 5.3. 若 $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_1 + [K]_2 + [K]_3 < \infty$, 则

$$|\widehat{K_{\epsilon,R}}(\xi)| \leq C, \forall R > \epsilon > 0, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n. C \text{ 与 } \xi, \epsilon, R \text{ 无关.}$$

Proof. 由 $\widehat{K_{\epsilon,R}} \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 只需证 $\xi \neq 0$ 时成立. 设 $r = \begin{cases} \epsilon, & |\xi|^{-1} \leq \epsilon, \\ |\xi|^{-1}, & \epsilon \leq |\xi|^{-1} \leq R, \\ R, & |\xi|^{-1} \geq R. \end{cases}$ 则

$$K_{\epsilon,R} = K_{\epsilon,r} + K_{r,R}, K_{\epsilon,r} = K_{\epsilon,R} \chi_{B(0,|\xi|^{-1})}, |K_{\epsilon,r}(x)| \leq |K(x)| \chi_{\{|x| < |\xi|^{-1}\}}.$$

$$|\widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(0)| = \left| \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < r\}} K(x) dx \right| \leq [K]_1,$$

$$|\widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(\xi) - \widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(0)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_{\epsilon,r}(x) (e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} - 1) dx \right| \leq 2\pi |\xi| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x| |K_{\epsilon,r}(x)| dx \leq$$

$$2\pi |\xi| \int_{\{|x| < |\xi|^{-1}\}} |x| |K(x)| dx \leq 2\pi [K]'_2, |\widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(\xi)| \leq [K]_1 + 2\pi [K]'_2.$$

若 $|\xi|^{-1} \geq R$ 则 $r = R$, $K_{r,R} = 0$, $\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi) = 0$, 下设 $|\xi|^{-1} < R$. 设 $z = \frac{\xi}{2|\xi|^2}$, 则 $e^{2\pi i z \cdot \xi} = -1$,

$$R > r \geq |\xi|^{-1} = 2|z|, \widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_{r,R}(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx = - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_{r,R}(x-z) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \\ 2|\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| dx.$$

Claim: $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| \leq |K(x) - K(x-z)| \chi_{\{|x|>2|z|\}} + |K_{r,2r}(x)| + |K_{r,2r}(x-z)| + |K_{R/2,R}(x)| + |K_{R/2,R}(x-z)|$. **注:** $R > r \geq 2|z|$.

Proof. Case 1 $|x| \in (r, R)$, $|x-z| \in (r, R)$. 此时 $|x| > r \geq 2|z|$,
 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = |K(x) - K(x-z)| = |K(x) - K(x-z)| \chi_{\{|x|>2|z|\}}$.

Case 2 $|x| \in (r, R)$, $|x-z| \leq r$. 此时 $r < |x| \leq |x-z| + |z| \leq r + r/2 < 2r$,
 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = |K(x)| = |K_{r,2r}(x)|$.

Case 3 $|x| \in (r, R)$, $|x-z| \geq R$. 此时 $R > |x| \geq |x-z| - |z| \geq R - r/2 > R/2$,
 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = |K(x)| = |K_{R/2,R}(x)|$.

Case 4 $|x-z| \in (r, R)$, $|x| \leq r$. 此时 $r < |x-z| \leq |x| + |z| \leq r + r/2 < 2r$,
 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = |K(x-z)| = |K_{r,2r}(x-z)|$.

Case 5 $|x-z| \in (r, R)$, $|x| \geq R$. 此时 $R > |x-z| \geq |x| - |z| \geq R - r/2 > R/2$,
 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = |K(x-z)| = |K_{R/2,R}(x-z)|$.

Case 6 $|x| \notin (r, R)$, $|x-z| \notin (r, R)$. 此时 $|K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| = 0$. \square

结合 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_{a,2a}(x-z)| dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_{a,2a}(x)| dx = \int_{\{a < |x| < 2a\}} |K(x)| dx$ 得 $2|\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_{r,R}(x) - K_{r,R}(x-z)| dx \leq \int_{\{|x|>2|z|\}} |K(x) - K(x-z)| dx + 2 \int_{\{r < |x| < 2r\}} |K(x)| dx + 2 \int_{\{R/2 < |x| < 2R\}} |K(x)| dx \leq [K]_3 + 4[K]_2$. 综上 (结合 $[K]'_2 \leq 2[K]_2$) 得 $|\widehat{K_{\epsilon,R}}(\xi)| \leq |\widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(\xi)| + |\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi)| \leq [K]_1 + 2\pi[K]'_2 + \frac{1}{2}[K]_3 + 2[K]_2 \leq [K]_1 + \frac{1}{2}[K]_3 + (4\pi + 2)[K]_2$. \square

证明重点 $\widehat{K_{\epsilon,R}} = \widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}} + \widehat{K_{r,R}}$, $|\widehat{K_{\epsilon,r}}(\xi)| \leq [K]_1 + 2\pi[K]'_2$. 若 $|\xi|^{-1} \geq R$ 则 $\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi) = 0$, 下设 $|\xi|^{-1} < R$, 则 $2|\widehat{K_{r,R}}(\xi)| \leq [K]_3 + 4[K]_2$.

注: $[K_{\epsilon,R}]_1 \leq [K]_1$, $[K_{\epsilon,R}]_2 \leq [K]_2$, $[K_{\epsilon,R}]_3 \leq [K]_3 + 4[K]_2$. Key point: 若 $|x| > 2|y|$ 则 $\frac{1}{2}|x| < |x-y| < \frac{3}{2}|x| < 2|x|$, $|K_{\epsilon,R}(x) - K_{\epsilon,R}(x-y)| \leq |K(x) - K(x-y)| + |K_{\epsilon,2\epsilon}(x)| + |K_{\epsilon,2\epsilon}(x-y)| + |K_{R/2,R}(x)| + |K_{R/2,R}(x-y)|$.

Corollary 5.2. 若 $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_* := [K]_1 + [K]_2 + [K]_3 < \infty$, 则 $\|K_{\epsilon,R} * f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$), $\|K_{\epsilon,R} * f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_1$.

注: $C_1 \leq C[K]_*$, $C_p \leq \frac{C p^2}{p-1} [K]_*$, C 是只与 n 有关的常数.

注: 若 $K(x) = \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n}$ 则 $[K]_1 < \infty \Leftrightarrow \Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$, $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega = 0$.

由 $K_{\epsilon,R} \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $K_{\epsilon,R} * f$ 可对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 定义. 若 $Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+, R \rightarrow \infty} K_{\epsilon,R} * f(x)$ 极限存在, 则 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 强 (p, p) 型 ($1 < p < \infty$) (由 Fatou 引理). 下面讨论极限存在的条件. 设 $K_\epsilon(x) = K(x) \chi_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}}$.

Lemma 5.4. 若 $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_* < \infty$, $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\epsilon > 0$. 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |K_\epsilon(x-y) f(y)| dy < \infty$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Key point: $K_\epsilon, K \in L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $|K_\epsilon| * \chi_{B(0,\epsilon)} \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\forall 1 < q \leq \infty$.

Lemma 5.4 说明 $K_\epsilon * f$ 可对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ 定义 s.t.

$K_\epsilon * f(x) = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} K_{\epsilon,R} * f(x)$ a.e., $\|K_\epsilon * f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$), $\|K_\epsilon * f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_1$.

定义 p.v. $K(\phi) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x|>\epsilon\}} K(x) \phi(x) dx$, $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proposition 5.5. 若 $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_2 < \infty$, (a) : p.v. K 存在 \Leftrightarrow

(b) : $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x) dx$ 存在.

Proof. 一方面若 (a) : p.v. K 存在, 取 $\phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t. $\chi_{B(0,1)} \leq \phi \leq \chi_{B(0,2)}$. 则

$$\text{p.v.}K(\phi) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} K(x)\phi(x)dx, \text{ 结合}$$

$$\int_{\{|x| > 1\}} |K(x)\phi(x)|dx \leq \int_{\{1 < |x| < 2\}} |K(x)|dx \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx \text{ 存在.}$$

另一方面若 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx$ 存在, 设 $L := \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx$. 则

$$\text{p.v.}K(\phi) = \phi(0)L + \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} K(x)(\phi(x) - \phi(0))dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} K(x)\phi(x)dx,$$

$\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 其中用到 $\int_{\{|x| > \epsilon\}} K(x)\phi(x)dx =$

$$\phi(0) \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx + \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)(\phi(x) - \phi(0))dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} K(x)\phi(x)dx,$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(0) \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)dx = \phi(0)L,$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} K(x)(\phi(x) - \phi(0))dx = \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} K(x)(\phi(x) - \phi(0))dx, \text{ 需要验证可积性.}$$

$$\int_{\{|x| < 1\}} |K(x)(\phi(x) - \phi(0))|dx \leq \|D\phi\|_\infty \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} |x||K(x)|dx \leq C_1[K]_2',$$

$$\int_{\{|x| > 1\}} |K(x)\phi(x)|dx \leq \|\phi\|_\infty \sum_{k=1}^\infty 2^{-k} \int_{\{2^k < |x| < 2^{k+1}\}} |K(x)|dx \leq$$

$$C_2 \sum_{k=1}^\infty 2^{-k}[K]_2 = 2C_2[K]_2, \text{ 其中 } C_1 = \|D\phi\|_\infty, C_2 = \|\phi\|_\infty. \text{ 以上说明}$$

$$\text{p.v.}K(\phi) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x| > \epsilon\}} K(x)\phi(x)dx \text{ 极限存在, i.e. (a) : p.v.}K \text{ 存在.}$$

□

Corollary 5.3. 若 $K \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_* < \infty$, $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{|x| > \epsilon\}} K(x)dx$ 存在, 则

$$Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} K_\epsilon * f(x) \text{ (} f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \text{)} \text{ 是弱 } (1, 1) \text{ 强 } (p, p) \text{ 型 } (1 < p < \infty).$$

一般情形若 $K \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $[K]_* < \infty$, 则 $[K]_1 < \infty$, $\exists \epsilon_k \rightarrow 0^+$ s.t.

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{|x| > \epsilon_k\}} K(x)dx \text{ 存在, 此时 } Tf(x) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\{|y| > \epsilon_k\}} K(y)f(x-y)dx \text{ 极限存在}$$

($\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$), 且 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 强 (p, p) 型 ($1 < p < \infty$).

举例: $K(x) = |x|^{-n-it} \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$, 下面验证 $[K]_j < \infty$, $j = 1, 2, 3$.

$$\int_{\{a < |x| < b\}} \frac{dx}{|x|^{n+it}} = |S^{n-1}| \left| \frac{b^{-it} - a^{-it}}{-it} \right| \leq \frac{2}{|t|} |S^{n-1}| \Rightarrow [K]_1 < \infty,$$

$$\int_{\{a < |x| < 2a\}} \frac{dx}{|x|^n} = |S^{n-1}| \ln 2 \Rightarrow [K]_2 < \infty, (|K(x)| = |x|^{-n}), |\nabla K(x)| = \frac{|n+it|}{|x|^{n+1}} \Rightarrow [K]_3 < \infty.$$

因此 $\|K_{\epsilon,R} * f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$). 由

$$\int_{\{\epsilon < |x| < 1\}} \frac{dx}{|x|^{n+it}} = |S^{n-1}| \frac{1 - \epsilon^{-it}}{-it}, \text{ 取 } \epsilon_k = e^{-2\pi k/|t|} \text{ 则 } \epsilon_k^{-it} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{k,R \rightarrow \infty} K_{\epsilon_k,R} * f(x) = \int_{\{|y| < 1\}} \frac{f(x-y) - f(x)}{|y|^{n+it}} dy + \int_{\{|y| > 1\}} \frac{f(x-y)}{|y|^{n+it}} dy, \text{ 因此可以定义}$$

$$\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}, \phi \rangle = \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{|x|^{n+it}} dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{|x|^{n+it}} dx. \text{ 下面说明这样定义的}$$

$\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}$ 不是 $-n - it$ 次齐次的. 若 $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Re } z < n$ 则 $|x|^{-z} \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $-z$ 次齐次, i.e.

$\langle |x|^{-z}, \phi_\lambda \rangle = \lambda^{-z} \langle |x|^{-z}, \phi \rangle, \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}, \lambda > 0$, 其中 $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{-n} \phi(\lambda^{-1}x)$. 一方面

$$\langle |x|^{-z}, \phi \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-z} \phi(x) dx = \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{|x|^z} dx + \int_{\{|x| < 1\}} \frac{\phi(0)}{|x|^z} dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{|x|^z} dx =$$

$$\int_{\{|x| < 1\}} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{|x|^z} dx + \int_{\{|x| > 1\}} \frac{\phi(x)}{|x|^z} dx + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \phi(0)}{n-z}, \text{ 其中用到}$$

$$\int_{\{|x| < 1\}} \frac{dx}{|x|^z} = |S^{n-1}| \int_0^1 r^{n-1-z} dr = \frac{|S^{n-1}|}{n-z}, \text{ 因此}$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \langle |x|^{-n-it+\epsilon}, \phi \rangle = \langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}, \phi \rangle + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \phi(0)}{-it}, \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}, t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}.$$

另一方面 $\langle |x|^{-n-it+\epsilon}, \phi_\lambda \rangle = \lambda^{-n-it+\epsilon} \langle |x|^{-n-it+\epsilon}, \phi \rangle$, 令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 得

$$\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}, \phi_\lambda \rangle + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \phi_\lambda(0)}{-it} = \lambda^{-n-it} \left(\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}, \phi \rangle + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \phi(0)}{-it} \right), \text{ 这说明}$$

$\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}} + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \delta}{-it}$ 是 $-n - it$ 次齐次的, $\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}$ 不是 $-n - it$ 次齐次的.

$(\phi_\lambda(0) = \lambda^{-n} \phi(0) \neq \lambda^{-n-it} \phi(0))$, $\exists \lambda > 0, \phi \in \mathcal{S}$.

下面求 $\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}$ 的 Fourier 变换. 由

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-a} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx = \frac{\pi^{a-n/2} \Gamma(\frac{n-a}{2})}{\Gamma(a/2)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{a-n} \phi(x) dx, \forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), 0 < a < n,$ 作解析延拓得
对 $a \in \mathbb{C}, 0 < \operatorname{Re} a < n$ 也成立. 因此 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{-n-it+\epsilon} \widehat{\phi}(x) dx = \frac{\pi^{n/2+it-\epsilon} \Gamma(\frac{-it+\epsilon}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n+it-\epsilon}{2})} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{it-\epsilon} \phi(x) dx,$
 $\forall \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n), t \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}, 0 < \epsilon < n.$

令 $\epsilon \rightarrow 0+$ 得 $\langle \text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}, \widehat{\phi} \rangle + \frac{|S^{n-1}| \widehat{\phi}(0)}{-it} = \frac{\pi^{n/2+it} \Gamma(\frac{-it}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n+it}{2})} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |x|^{it} \phi(x) dx,$ 这说明
 $\mathcal{F}(\text{p.v.} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+it}}) + \frac{|S^{n-1}|}{-it} = \frac{\pi^{n/2+it} \Gamma(\frac{-it}{2})}{\Gamma(\frac{n+it}{2})} |x|^{it},$ 其中用到 $\widehat{\phi}(0) = \langle 1, \phi \rangle.$

5.3 非卷积型 Calderon-Zygmund 算子 $\Delta = \{(x, x) | x \in \mathbb{R}^n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n.$

Theorem 5.6. 设 T 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, $K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta).$ 满足
(i) $\forall f \in L^\infty_c(\mathbb{R}^n), Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y) f(y) dy$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \operatorname{supp} f.$ (ii) Hörmander 条件:

$\int_{\{|x-y|>2|y-z|\}} |K(x, y) - K(x, z)| dx \leq B, \forall y, z \in \mathbb{R}^n;$
 $\int_{\{|x-y|>2|x-w|\}} |K(x, y) - K(w, y)| dy \leq B, \forall x, w \in \mathbb{R}^n.$ 则
 $\|Tf\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p (1 < p < \infty), \|Tf\|_{1, \infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_1, \forall f \in L^\infty_c.$

Proof. **Step 1.** T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型.

- 由 T 强 $(2, 2)$ 得 Theorem 5.1 (i) 对 $p = 2$ 成立.
- 若 $\operatorname{supp} f \subset B(x_0, r), \int f = 0,$ 则 $Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) K(x, y) dy = \int_{B(x_0, r)} f(y) (K(x, y) - K(x, x_0)) dy, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r).$ 由 (ii) 得若 $y \in B(x_0, r)$ 则
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_0)| dx \leq \int_{\{|x-y|>2|y-x_0|\}} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_0)| dx \leq B,$
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} |Tf(x)| dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} \int_{B(x_0, r)} |f(y)| |K(x, y) - K(x, x_0)| dy dx = \int_{B(x_0, r)} |f(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(x_0, 2r)} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_0)| dx dy \leq B \int_{B(x_0, r)} |f(y)| dy = B \|f\|_1.$
这说明 Theorem 5.1 (ii) 对 $C_2 = 2$ 成立.

由 Theorem 5.1 得 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型 (且 T 是强 $(2, 2)$ 型).

Step 2. 结合 Marcinkiewicz 插值定理得 T 是强 (p, p) 型, $\forall 1 < p \leq 2.$

Step 3. 若 $2 < p < \infty,$ 由 Theorem 6.4 得 $\|Tf\|_* \leq C \|f\|_\infty,$ 结合 Theorem 6.5 ($p_0 = 2$) 得 T 是强 (p, p) 型, $\forall 2 < p < \infty. \square$

注: 若紧集 $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^n, A \cap B = \emptyset,$ 则 $\operatorname{ess\,sup}_{y \in B} \int_A |K(x, y)| dx < \infty,$ 因此若 $f \in L^1,$ $\operatorname{supp} f \subseteq B,$ 则 $\int_A \int_B |K(x, y) f(y)| dy dx < \infty, \int_B |K(x, y) f(y)| dy < \infty,$ a.e. $x \in A,$ $Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(y) K(x, y) dy$ 对 a.e. $x \in A$ 良定义, 且 $Tf \in L^1(A).$

标准核条件: (\Rightarrow Hörmander 条件) $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. (a) $|K(x, y)| \leq \frac{C}{|x-y|^n},$

(b) 若 $|x-y| > 2|y-z|$ 则 $|K(x, y) - K(x, z)| \leq \frac{C|y-z|^\delta}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}},$

(c) 若 $|x-y| > 2|x-w|$ 则 $|K(x, y) - K(w, y)| \leq \frac{C|x-w|^\delta}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}}.$

Definition 5.7. T 是 Calderon-Zygmund 算子 (CZO) 若

(i) T 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, (ii) \exists 标准核 K s.t.

$\forall f \in L^\infty_c(\mathbb{R}^n), Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y) f(y) dy$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \operatorname{supp} f.$

由 Theorem 5.6 得 CZO (唯一延拓) 为 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子 ($1 < p < \infty$).

举例: 柯西积分. $A \in \operatorname{Lip}(\mathbb{R}; \mathbb{R}),$ i.e. $A' = a \in L^\infty, \Gamma = \{(t, A(t)) : t \in \mathbb{R}\}.$ $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}),$

$C_\Gamma f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(t)(1+ia(t))}{t+iA(t)-z} dt$ 在 $\Omega_+ = \{z = x + iy : y > A(x)\}$ 解析,

$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} C_\Gamma f(x + i(A(x) + \epsilon)) = \frac{1}{2} f(x) + \frac{i}{2\pi} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0+} \int_{\{|x-t|>\epsilon\}} \frac{f(t)(1+ia(t))}{x-t+i(A(x)-A(t))} dt,$

$(C_\Gamma f(z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\mathbb{R}} f'(t) \ln(t + iA(t) - z) dt).$ **定义**

$Tf(x) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{f(y)}{x-y+i(A(x)-A(y))} dy$, $K(x, y) = \frac{1}{x-y+i(A(x)-A(y))}$ 满足标准核条件($\delta = 1$).
 若 $\|A'\|_\infty < 1$, 则 $|A(x) - A(y)| < |x - y|$,
 $K(x, y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^{-k}(A(x)-A(y))^k}{(x-y)^{k+1}}$, $\forall x \neq y$, $T_k f(x) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{f(y)(A(x)-A(y))^k}{(x-y)^{k+1}} dy$,
 $K_k(x, y) = \frac{(A(x)-A(y))^k}{(x-y)^{k+1}}$ 仍满足标准核条件($\delta = 1$).

5.4 标准核条件(a) $\Rightarrow T_\epsilon f(x) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} K(x, y)f(y)dy$ 对 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ 良定义.
 但 $K(x, y) = |x - y|^{-n-it}$ 的例子说明 $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_\epsilon f(x)$ 不一定存在.

Proposition 5.8. 若 K 是标准核, 则(a) : $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_\epsilon f(x)$ 存在 a.e. x , $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \Leftrightarrow$
 (b) : $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\{\epsilon < |x-y| < 1\}} K(x, y)dy$ 存在 a.e. x .

Key point: $T_\epsilon f(x) = L_\epsilon(x)f(x) + \int_{\{\epsilon < |x-y| < 1\}} K(x, y)(f(y) - f(x))dy +$
 $\int_{\{|x-y| > 1\}} K(x, y)f(y)dy$, $L_\epsilon(x) = \int_{\{\epsilon < |x-y| < 1\}} K(x, y)dy$.

Proposition 5.9. 若 T_1, T_2 是 Calderon-Zygmund 算子, 有相同的标准核, 则 $\exists a \in L^\infty$, s.t.
 $T_1 f(x) - T_2 f(x) = a(x)f(x)$ a.e. x .

Lemma 5.10. 若 T 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $Tf(x) = 0$
 a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp} f$. 则 $\exists b \in L^\infty$, s.t. $Tf(x) = b(x)f(x)$ a.e. x .

注. CZO 是线性空间, Proposition 5.9 \Leftrightarrow Lemma 5.10. 若没有条件
 T 是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, 则 Lemma 5.10 不成立, 例如 $Tf = f'$.

Proof of Lemma 5.10. $\mathbb{R}^n = \cup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_0} Q$ 为不交并, $b(x) = \cup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_0} T\chi_Q(x)\chi_Q(x) \in L_{loc}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$.
 $\forall Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k, k \geq 0, \exists Q' \in \mathcal{Q}_0$ s.t. $Q \subset Q'$, 此时 $T(\chi_{Q'} - \chi_Q)(x) = 0$ a.e. $x \in Q$,
 $T\chi_Q(x) = T\chi_{Q'}(x)$ a.e. $x \in Q$, $T\chi_Q(x) = 0$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q$, 这说明
 $T\chi_Q(x) = T\chi_{Q'}(x)\chi_Q(x) = b(x)\chi_Q(x)$ a.e. 定义
 $V = \text{span}\{\chi_Q : Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k, k \geq 0\}$, 则 V 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密, $Tf = bf, \forall f \in V$.
 $\int_Q |b|^2 = \|b\chi_Q\|_2^2 = \|T\chi_Q\|_2^2 \leq C\|\chi_Q\|_2^2 = C|Q|(T \text{ 有界})$, 结合 Lebesgue 微分定理得 $|b|^2 \leq C$
 a.e., i.e. $b \in L^\infty$. 而 $Tf = bf, \forall f \in V$, 两边都是 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, V 在 $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 中稠密, 这说明 $Tf = bf, \forall f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

极大奇异积分算子 $T^* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |T_\epsilon f(x)|$.

Theorem 5.11. 若 T 是 CZO, 则 T^* 弱(1, 1), 强(p, p) ($1 < p < \infty$).

Lemma 5.12. 若 T 是 CZO, $0 < \nu \leq 1$, 则 $T^* f(x) \leq C[M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)]^{1/\nu} + CMf(x)$.

Lemma 5.13. 若 S 弱(1, 1), $|E| < \infty, 0 < \nu < 1$, 则 $\int_E |Sf|^\nu \leq C|E|^{1-\nu}\|f\|_1^\nu$.

Proof. $|E| = 0$ 时显然成立, 下设 $|E| > 0$. 则
 $\int_E |Sf|^\nu = \nu \int_0^\infty \lambda^{\nu-1} |\{x \in E : |Sf(x)| > \lambda\}| d\lambda \leq \nu \int_0^\infty \lambda^{\nu-1} \min(|E|, \|Sf\|_{1,\infty}/\lambda) d\lambda =$
 $\nu \int_0^{\|Sf\|_{1,\infty}/|E|} \lambda^{\nu-1} |E| d\lambda + \nu \int_{\|Sf\|_{1,\infty}/|E|}^\infty \lambda^{\nu-2} \|Sf\|_{1,\infty} d\lambda = \frac{1}{1-\nu} \|Sf\|_{1,\infty}^\nu |E|^{1-\nu} \leq$
 $C\|f\|_1^\nu |E|^{1-\nu}$. 其中用到 $\|Sf\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_1$. \square

Proof of Lemma 5.12. 若已证 $0 < \nu < 1$ 时成立, 由 $M(|Tf|^\nu)(x) \leq [M(|Tf|)(x)]^\nu$ 得
 $T^* f(x) \leq C[M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)]^{1/\nu} + CMf(x) \leq CM|Tf|(x) + CMf(x)$, i.e. 结论在 $\nu = 1$ 时也成立,
 下设 $0 < \nu < 1$. 只需证 $T_\epsilon f(x) \leq C[M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)]^{1/\nu} + CMf(x), \forall \epsilon > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 下面固定 $\epsilon > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 设 $Q = B(x, \epsilon/2), 2Q = B(x, \epsilon), f_1 = f\chi_{2Q}, f_2 = f - f_1$. 则

$T_\epsilon f(x) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} K(x,y)f(y)dy$, $Tf_2(z) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} K(z,y)f(y)dy$, a.e. $z \in Q$.

Claim: $|T_\epsilon f(x) - Tf_2(z)| \leq CMf(x)$, a.e. $z \in Q$.

Proof. 对 a.e. $z \in Q$ 有 $T_\epsilon f(x) - Tf_2(z) = \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} (K(x,y) - K(z,y))f(y)dy$, 结合标准核条件(c)得若 $|x-y| > \epsilon$, $z \in Q$ 则 $|x-z| < \epsilon/2$, $|x-y| > 2|x-z|$, $|K(x,y) - K(z,y)| \leq \frac{C|x-z|^\delta}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}}$, $|T_\epsilon f(x) - Tf_2(z)| \leq C \int_{\{|x-y|>\epsilon\}} \frac{|z-x|^\delta |f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}} dy \leq C\epsilon^\delta \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} \frac{|f(y)|dy}{[\max(\epsilon, |x-y|)]^{n+\delta}} \leq CMf(x)$, 其中用到 Proposition 2.7 (取 $\phi(x) = [\max(1, |x|)]^{-n-\delta} \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\phi_\epsilon(x) = \epsilon^\delta [\max(\epsilon, |x|)]^{-n-\delta}$). \square

因此 $|T_\epsilon f(x)| \leq CMf(x) + \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)|$,

$(\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)|)^\nu = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)|^\nu \leq \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf_2|^\nu \leq \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf|^\nu + \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf_1|^\nu$,

其中用到 $Tf_2 = Tf - Tf_1$, $|Tf_2| \leq |Tf| + |Tf_1|$, $|Tf_2|^\nu \leq |Tf|^\nu + |Tf_1|^\nu$ a.e. ($0 < \nu < 1$).

而 $\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf|^\nu \leq M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)$, 由 Lemma 5.13 (和 T 弱(1, 1)) 得

$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf_1|^\nu \leq \frac{C}{|Q|} |Q|^{1-\nu} \|f_1\|_1^\nu = C(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_{2Q} |f|)^\nu \leq C(\frac{|2Q|}{|Q|} Mf(x))^\nu = C'Mf(x)^\nu$, 因此

$(\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)|)^\nu \leq \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf|^\nu + \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |Tf_1|^\nu \leq M(|Tf|^\nu)(x) + CMf(x)^\nu$,

$\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)| \leq C[M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)]^{1/\nu} + CMf(x)$,

$|T_\epsilon f(x)| \leq CMf(x) + \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{z \in Q} |Tf_2(z)| \leq C[M(|Tf|^\nu)(x)]^{1/\nu} + CMf(x)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.11. (i) $1 < p < \infty$, Lemma 5.12 取 $\nu = 1$ 得

$T^*f(x) \leq CM|Tf|(x) + CMf(x)$, 结合 M, T 强(p, p) 得 T^* 强(p, p).

(ii) $p = 1$, Lemma 5.12 取固定的 $0 < \nu < 1$ 得 $\|T^*f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|M(|Tf|^\nu)^{1/\nu}\|_{1,\infty} + C\|Mf\|_{1,\infty} = C\|M(|Tf|^\nu)\|_{q,\infty}^q + C\|Mf\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|Tf\|_{1,\infty}^q + C\|f\|_1 = C\|Tf\|_{1,\infty} + C\|f\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_1$.

其中用到 $\|Mg\|_{q,\infty} \leq C\|g\|_{q,\infty}$, $q = 1/\nu \in (1, \infty)$; M, T 弱(1, 1). \square

注: 若 $\|T^*f\|_p \leq C_p\|f\|_p$, $\|T^*f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_1$, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty$, $1 < p < \infty$;

则 $\|T^*f\|_p \leq C_p\|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p$, $1 < p < \infty$; $\|T^*f\|_{1,\infty} \leq C\|f\|_1$, $\forall f \in L^1$.

Key point: 若 $\forall f \in L^p$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, 取 $f_k = f\chi_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n: |x|+|f(x)| < k\}}$, 则 $f_k \in L_c^\infty$, $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^p , $T_\epsilon f_k(x) \rightarrow T_\epsilon f(x)$, $T^*f(x) \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} T^*f_k(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\epsilon > 0$.

定义: 若 $Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_\epsilon f(x)$ a.e., 则称 T 为 Calderon-Zygmund 奇异积分.

注: 若 $Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_\epsilon f(x)$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则由 Theorem 5.11 得

$Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+} T_\epsilon f(x)$, a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$.

6. HARDY 空间与 BMO 空间

6.1 原子 Hardy 空间 定义原子 $\mathcal{A} = \cup_Q \mathcal{A}_Q$ (Q 取遍方体),

$\mathcal{A}_Q = \{a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) | \operatorname{supp} a \subseteq \overline{Q}, \|a\|_\infty \leq |Q|^{-1}, \int_Q a = 0\}$.

注: $\mathcal{A} \subset L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \forall 1 \leq p \leq \infty$; 若 $a \in \mathcal{A}_Q$ 则 $\|a\|_p \leq |Q|^{1/p-1}$.

Proposition 6.1. 若 T 满足 Theorem 5.6 的条件, $a \in \mathcal{A}$ 则 $\|Ta\|_1 \leq C$.

Proof. \exists 方体 Q s.t. $a \in \mathcal{A}_Q$, 则 $\|a\|_2 \leq |Q|^{-1/2}$, $\|a\|_1 \leq 1$. 设 $Q = Q(c, r)$, $Q^* = B(c, 2\sqrt{n}r)$,

则 $|Q^*| = C_n|Q|$. $\int_{Q^*} |Ta| \leq |Q^*|^{\frac{1}{2}} \|Ta\|_2 \leq C|Q^*|^{\frac{1}{2}} |Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq C$. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*$ 有

$Ta(x) = \int_Q K(x,y)a(y)dy = \int_Q (K(x,y) - K(x,c))a(y)dy$,

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |Ta| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} \int_Q |K(x,y) - K(x,c)||a(y)|dydx \leq C \int_Q |a| \leq C$. \square

定义 $\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{\sum_j \lambda_j a_j | a_j \in \mathcal{A}, \lambda_j \in \mathbb{C}, \sum_j |\lambda_j| < \infty\}$,
 $\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} := \inf\{\sum_j |\lambda_j| : f = \sum_j \lambda_j a_j \text{ (in } L^1), a_j \in \mathcal{A}, \lambda_j \in \mathbb{C}\}$.

注: \mathcal{H}_{at}^1 是 Banach 空间. 若 $a \in \mathcal{A}$ 则 $\|a\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} \leq 1$.

若 $\sum_k \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} < \infty$ 则 $\sum_k f_k \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1$, $\|\sum_k f_k\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1} \leq \sum_k \|f_k\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}$.

若 $f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 则 $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\|f\|_1 \leq \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f = 0$.

$\text{span } \mathcal{A} = L_{c,0}^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) | \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f = 0\}$ 在 \mathcal{H}_{at}^1 中稠密.

若 $T \in (\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n))^*$ (对偶空间) 则 $\|T\| = \sup\{|\langle T, a \rangle| : a \in \mathcal{A}\}$.

Corollary 6.1. 若 T 满足 Theorem 5.6 的条件, $f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1$, 则 $\|Tf\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}$.

Key point: $\exists f_k \in \text{span } \mathcal{A}$ s.t. $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^1 , $\|Tf_k\|_1 \leq C\|f_k\|_{\mathcal{H}_{at}^1}$.

定义 $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) := \{f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) | R_j f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n), \forall 1 \leq j \leq n\}$,

$\|f\|_{\mathcal{H}^1} := \|f\|_1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \|R_j f\|_1$.

Theorem 6.2 (*). $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 且范数等价.

注: 由 Corollary 6.1 得 $\mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq \mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 另一方面需要证明 $f \in \mathcal{H}^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow P^*f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow f \in \mathcal{H}_{at}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 其中 $P^*f(x) = \sup_{t>0, |y-x|<t} |P_t * f(y)|$.

6.2 BMO 空间 $\forall f \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 和方体 Q , 定义 $f_Q = \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q f$, $M^\# f(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q|$.

定义 $BMO = \{f \in L_{loc}^1 | M^\# f \in L^\infty\}$, $\|f\|_* = \|M^\# f\|_\infty$.

$\|\cdot\|_*$ 是 BMO/\mathbb{C} 的范数 ($M^\#$ 是次线性算子), BMO/\mathbb{C} 是 Banach 空间.

$M^\# f(x) \leq C_n M f(x)$, $M^\# f(x) \leq 2M'' f(x)$. BMO/\mathbb{C} 应为 $BMO/(\mathbb{C} + a.e.)$.

注: (a) $\|f\|_* = \sup_Q \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q|$. 定义 (b) $\|f\|'_* := \sup_Q \inf_{a \in \mathbb{C}} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - a|$.

Proposition 6.3. (i) $\frac{1}{2}\|f\|_* \leq \|f\|'_* \leq \|f\|_*$, (ii) $M^\#|f|(x) \leq 2M^\# f(x)$.

Proof. \forall 方体 Q 和 $a \in \mathbb{C}$ 有 $\int_Q |f - f_Q| \leq \int_Q |f - a| + \int_Q |a - f_Q| \leq 2 \int_Q |f - a|$,

其中用到 $\int_Q |a - f_Q| = |Q| |a - f_Q| = \|Q\| |a - \int_Q f| = |\int_Q (a - f)| \leq \int_Q |a - f|$.

这说明 $\frac{1}{2} \int_Q |f - f_Q| \leq \inf_{a \in \mathbb{C}} \int_Q |f - a|$, 另一方面

$\inf_{a \in \mathbb{C}} \int_Q |f - a| \leq \int_Q |f - f_Q|$ (取 $a = f_Q$), 结合 (a)(b) 得 (i) 成立.

\forall 方体 Q 有 $\frac{1}{2} \int_Q \|f - |f_Q|\| \leq \inf_{a \in \mathbb{C}} \int_Q \|f - a\| \leq \int_Q \|f - |f_Q|\| \leq \int_Q |f - f_Q|$,

$M^\#|f|(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \|f - |f_Q|\| \leq \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{2}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q| \leq 2M^\# f(x)$. □

注: $\|f\|'_* = \sup\{|\langle f, a \rangle| : a \in \mathcal{A}\}$. $M^\#|f|^\nu(x) \leq 2|M^\# f(x)|^\nu, \forall \nu \in (0, 1]$.

注: 若 $f \in BMO$, 则 $|f| \in BMO$; $L^\infty \subset BMO$. 反之均不成立.

$f(x) = \chi_{\{|x|<1\}} \ln \frac{1}{|x|}$, $f \in BMO(\mathbb{R})$, but $f \notin L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$. $g(x) = \text{sgn}(x)f(x)$, $|g| = f$, but $g \notin BMO(\mathbb{R})$ (as $g_Q = 0, \forall Q = (-a, a)$).

Theorem 6.4. 若 T 满足 Theorem 5.6 的条件, $f \in L_c^\infty$, 则 $\|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty$.

Proof. 给定方体 Q , 设 $Q = Q(c, r)$, $Q^* = B(c, 2\sqrt{nr})$, $f = f_1 + f_2$,

$f_1 = f\chi_{Q^*}$, $f_2 = f\chi_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*}$. $Tf_2(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(x, y)f(y)dy$, a.e. $x \in Q$.

设 $a = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(c, y)f(y)dy$, 则 $Tf_2(x) - a = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} (K(x, y) - K(c, y))f(y)dy$,

$|Tf_2(x) - a| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |K(x, y) - K(c, y)|dy \|f\|_\infty \leq C\|f\|_\infty$, a.e. $x \in Q$.

$$\|Tf_1\|_2 \leq C\|f_1\|_2 \leq C|Q^*|^{\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_\infty \leq C|Q|^{\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_\infty, \int_Q |Tf - a| \leq \int_Q |Tf_1| + \int_Q |Tf_2 - a| \leq C|Q|^{\frac{1}{2}}\|Tf_1\|_2 + \int_Q C\|f\|_\infty \leq C|Q|\|f\|_\infty. \|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty, \|Tf\|_* \leq 2\|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty. \quad \square$$

注: 由 $|Tf_2 - a| \leq C\|f\|_\infty$ a.e. in Q 得 $|a| \leq C\|f\|_\infty + C|Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|Tf_2\|_2 \leq C\|f\|_\infty + C|Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|f_2\|_2$, i.e. $|\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(c, y)f(y)dy| \leq C\|f\|_\infty + C|Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_2$ ($\|f_2\|_2 \leq \|f\|_2$), $\forall f \in L_c^\infty$. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |K(c, y)f(y)|dy \leq C\|f\|_\infty + C|Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_2$, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty$ (取 \tilde{f} s.t. $|\tilde{f}| = |f|$, $K(c, y)\tilde{f}(y) = |K(c, y)f(y)|$). 进而知 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |K(c, y)f(y)|dy \leq C\|f\|_\infty + C|Q|^{-\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_2$, $\forall f \in L^2 \cap L^\infty$ (取 $f_k = f\chi_{B(0, k)}$ 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$). 特别地 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |K(c, y)f(y)|dy < \infty$, $\forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

T 延拓至 L^∞ (T 满足Theorem 5.6的条件):

$$\forall f \in L^\infty, Q = Q(c, r), Q^* = B(c, 2\sqrt{nr}), f = f_1 + f_2, f_1 = f\chi_{Q^*} \in L^2.$$

$$\forall x \in Q \text{ 定义 } T_{[Q]}f(x) = Tf_1(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x, y) - K(c, y))f_2(y)dy.$$

(i) 若 $Q \subset \tilde{Q}$, 则存在常数 $c_{Q, \tilde{Q}, f}$ s.t. $T_{[Q]}f(x) = T_{[\tilde{Q}]}f(x) + c_{Q, \tilde{Q}, f}$ a.e. $x \in Q$.

(ii) 若 $f \in L_c^\infty$ 则(a) $T_{[Q]}f(x) = Tf(x) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(c, y)f_2(y)dy$, a.e. $x \in Q$.

(iii) 若 $f \in L^2 \cap L^\infty$ 则(a)仍成立(取 $f_k = f\chi_{B(0, k)}$ 令 $k \rightarrow \infty$).

(iv) 若 $f \in L^\infty$ 则 $|T_{[Q]}f(x) - Tf_1(x)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} |K(x, y) - K(c, y)|dy\|f\|_\infty \leq C\|f\|_\infty$, a.e. $x \in Q$; $\|Tf_1\|_2 \leq C|Q|^{\frac{1}{2}}\|f\|_\infty$, $\int_Q |T_{[Q]}f| \leq C|Q|\|f\|_\infty$.

(v) 若方体 Q, Q_1, Q_2 满足 $Q \subset Q_1 \cap Q_2$, 则 $T_{[Q_1]}f(x) + c_{Q, Q_1, f} = T_{[Q_2]}f(x) + c_{Q, Q_2, f}$ a.e. $x \in Q_1 \cap Q_2$. (取方体 Q_3 s.t. $Q_1 \cup Q_2 \subset Q_3$).

(vi) $T_{[Q]}f$ 可以延拓至 \mathbb{R}^n : 取方体 $\{Q_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ s.t. $\cup_{k=1}^\infty Q_k = \mathbb{R}^n, Q_{k-1} \subset Q_k$,

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ (Q_0 = Q). \text{ 定义 } T'_{[Q]}f = \chi_Q T_{[Q]}f + \sum_{k=1}^\infty \chi_{Q_k \setminus Q_{k-1}} (T_{[Q_k]}f + c_{Q, Q_k, f}).$$

(需要验证此定义与方体序列 $\{Q_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ 选取无关).

(vii) 若 $Q \subset Q_1$, 则 $T'_{[Q]}f(x) = T'_{[Q_1]}f(x) + c_{Q, Q_1, f}$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(viii) 任意方体 Q_1, Q_2 , 存在常数 $c_{Q_1, Q_2, f}$ s.t. $T'_{[Q_1]}f(x) = T'_{[Q_2]}f(x) + c_{Q_1, Q_2, f}$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(取方体 Q_3 s.t. $Q_1 \cup Q_2 \subset Q_3$, 则 $c_{Q_1, Q_2, f} = c_{Q_1, Q_3, f} - c_{Q_2, Q_3, f}$).

(ix) $\|T'_{[Q]}f\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty, T'_{[Q]}f \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. **Key point:** 任意方体 Q_1 ,

由(iv)(viii)得 $\int_{Q_1} |T'_{[Q]}f - c_{Q, Q_1, f}| = \int_{Q_1} |T'_{[Q_1]}f| \leq C|Q|\|f\|_\infty$.

(x) (viii)(ix)说明 $T'_{[Q]}f$ 作为 $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)/\mathbb{C}$ 的元素不依赖于方体 Q 的选取,

$Tf = T'_{[Q]}f$ 作为 $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)/\mathbb{C}$ 的元素是良定义的, 此时 $T: L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)/\mathbb{C}$ 是有界线性算子, 且由(iii)得 $f \in L^2 \cap L^\infty$ 时定义不变.

Proof of (i). $T_{[Q]}f(x) = Tf_1(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x, y) - K(c, y))f_2(y)dy$,

$$T_{[\tilde{Q}]}f(x) = T\tilde{f}_1(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x, y) - K(c', y))\tilde{f}_2(y)dy, f_1 = f\chi_{Q^*}, f_2 = f - f_1,$$

$$\tilde{f}_1 = f\chi_{\tilde{Q}^*}, \tilde{f}_2 = f - \tilde{f}_1, Q = Q(c, r), Q^* = B(c, 2\sqrt{nr}), \tilde{Q} = Q(c', r'), \tilde{Q}^* = B(c', 2\sqrt{nr}).$$

$$Q^* \subset \tilde{Q}^*, \text{supp}(f_1 - \tilde{f}_1) \subseteq \tilde{Q}^* \setminus Q^*, Q \cap \text{supp}(f_1 - \tilde{f}_1) = \emptyset, f_1 - \tilde{f}_1 = \tilde{f}_2 - f_2,$$

$$T(f_1 - \tilde{f}_1)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y)(f_1 - \tilde{f}_1)(y)dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y)(\tilde{f}_2 - f_2)(y)dy, T_{[Q]}f(x) - T_{[\tilde{Q}]}f(x)$$

$$= T(f_1 - \tilde{f}_1)(x) + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x, y) - K(c, y))f_2(y)dy - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (K(x, y) - K(c', y))\tilde{f}_2(y)dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [K(x, y)(\tilde{f}_2 - f_2)(y) + (K(x, y) - K(c, y))f_2(y) - (K(x, y) - K(c', y))\tilde{f}_2(y)]dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [K(c', y)\tilde{f}_2(y) - K(c, y)f_2(y)]dy = -\int_{\tilde{Q}^* \setminus Q^*} K(c, y)f(y)dy +$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \tilde{Q}^*} (K(c', y) - K(c, y))f(y)dy := c_{Q, \tilde{Q}, f} \text{ (与 } x \text{ 无关) a.e. } x \in Q. \quad \square$$

举例: $f(x) = \text{sgn}(x)$, 求 Hf . 此时 $K(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi(x-y)}$, $Q = (-a/2, a/2)$, $Q^* = (-a, a)$, 若 $|x| < a/2$ 则, $\pi H_{[Q]}f(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\text{sgn}(y)}{x-y} dy + \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (\int_{-N}^{-a} + \int_a^N) (\frac{1}{x-y} + \frac{1}{y}) \text{sgn}(y) dy =$
 $-\ln|x-y| \Big|_{y=0}^{y=a} + \ln|x-y| \Big|_{y=-a}^{y=0} + \ln \frac{y}{y-x} \Big|_{y=a}^{y=+\infty} - \ln \frac{y}{y-x} \Big|_{y=-\infty}^{y=-a} =$
 $\ln \frac{|x|}{a-x} + \ln \frac{|x|}{a+x} - \ln \frac{a}{a-x} - \ln \frac{a}{a+x} = 2 \ln|x| - 2 \ln a$. 作为 $BMO(\mathbb{R})/\mathbb{C}$ 的元素有 $Hf(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln|x|$. 这个事实可以说明 $\ln|x| \in BMO(\mathbb{R})$.

6.3 Sharp 极大定理, L^p 与 BMO 之间的插值定理

Theorem 6.5. 若 T 是 $L^{p_0}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的有界线性算子, $1 < p_0 < \infty$, $\|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty$, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty$. 则 $\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$, $\forall p_0 < p < \infty$, $f \in L_c^\infty$.

Lemma 6.6. 若 $1 \leq p_0 \leq p < \infty$, $f \in L^{p_0}$. 则 $\|M_d f\|_p \leq C\|M^\# f\|_p$.

注: $M_d f(x) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} |E_k f(x)|$, $E_k f(x) = \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}_k} \frac{\chi_Q}{|Q|} \int_Q f$, $|f(x)| \leq M_d f(x)$ a.e.,

$\mathcal{Q}_k = \{\prod_{i=1}^n [\frac{a_i}{2^k}, \frac{a_i+1}{2^k}) | a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $\|M_d f\|_{1, \infty} \leq \|f\|_1$.

注: 若 $M^\# f \in L^1$ 则 $M^\# f = 0$, (结合 $f \in L^{p_0}$ 得) $f = 0$ a.e., 因此可设 $p > 1$.

注: 定义 $M_d^\# f(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x, Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q|$, $\mathcal{Q} := \cup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{Q}_k$. 则 $M_d^\# f \leq M^\# f$.

Lemma 6.7. 若 $1 \leq p_0 < \infty$, $f \in L^{p_0}$, $f \geq 0$, $\gamma > 0$, $\lambda > 0$. 则

$$|\underbrace{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d f(x) > 2\lambda, M_d^\# f(x) \leq \gamma\lambda\}}_A| \leq 2^n \gamma |\underbrace{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d f(x) > \lambda\}}_\Omega|.$$

Proof. $\Omega = \cup_i Q_i$, $Q_i \in \mathcal{Q}$ 两两不交, 为极大元, $|\Omega| = \sum_i |Q_i|$. 因此只需证

$$(6.1) \quad |\underbrace{\{x \in Q_i : M_d f(x) > 2\lambda, M_d^\# f(x) \leq \gamma\lambda\}}_{A_i}| \leq 2^n \gamma |Q_i|.$$

$\forall i, \exists Q'_i \in \mathcal{Q}$ s.t. $Q_i \subset Q'_i$, $l(Q'_i) = 2l(Q_i)$. 则 $f_{Q'_i} = \frac{1}{|Q'_i|} \int_{Q'_i} f \leq \lambda$ (as $Q'_i \not\subset \Omega$). 若 $x \in Q_i$, $M_d f(x) > 2\lambda$ 则 $M_d(f \chi_{Q_i})(x) > 2\lambda$, $M_d((f - f_{Q'_i}) \chi_{Q_i})(x) \geq M_d(f \chi_{Q_i})(x) - f_{Q'_i} > \lambda$.

以上说明 $B_i := \{x \in Q_i : M_d f(x) > 2\lambda\} \subseteq C_i := \{x : M_d((f - f_{Q'_i}) \chi_{Q_i})(x) > \lambda\}$.

若 $A_i \neq \emptyset$ 则 $\exists x_0 \in Q_i \subset Q'_i$ s.t. $M_d^\# f(x_0) \leq \gamma\lambda$, $A_i \subseteq B_i$,

$$|A_i| \leq |B_i| \leq |C_i| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{Q_i} |f - f_{Q'_i}| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{Q'_i} |f - f_{Q'_i}| \leq \frac{|Q'_i|}{\lambda} M_d^\# f(x_0) \leq \frac{2^n |Q_i|}{\lambda} \gamma\lambda = 2^n \gamma |Q_i|,$$

(6.1) 成立. 其中用到 $\|M_d \varphi\|_{1, \infty} \leq \|\varphi\|_1$ (for $\varphi = (f - f_{Q'_i}) \chi_{Q_i}$).

若 $A_i = \emptyset$ 则 $|A_i| = 0 \leq 2^n \gamma |Q_i|$, (6.1) 也成立. 这说明 (6.1) 恒成立,

结合 $A \subseteq \Omega = \cup_i Q_i$, $|\Omega| = \sum_i |Q_i|$, 得 $A = \cup_i (A \cap Q_i) = \cup_i A_i$,

$|A| \leq \sum_i |A_i| \leq \sum_i 2^n \gamma |Q_i| = 2^n \gamma |\Omega|$. 命题得证. \square

Proof of Lemma 6.6. 设 $p > 1$. (i) $f \geq 0$. $\forall N \in (0, \infty)$, 设

$$I_N = \int_0^N p \lambda^{p-1} a_{M_d f}(\lambda) d\lambda. \text{ 首先说明 } I_N < \infty.$$

• 若 $p_0 > 1$, 由 $f \in L^{p_0}$ 得 $M_d f \in L^{p_0}$,

$$I_N \leq \frac{p}{p_0} N^{p-p_0} \int_0^N p_0 \lambda^{p_0-1} a_{M_d f}(\lambda) d\lambda \leq \frac{p}{p_0} N^{p-p_0} \|M_d f\|_{p_0}^{p_0} < \infty.$$

• 若 $p_0 = 1$, 由 $f \in L^1$ 得 $M_d f \in L^{1, \infty}$, 结合 $p > 1$ 得

$$I_N \leq \int_0^N p \lambda^{p-1} \lambda^{-1} \|M_d f\|_{1, \infty} d\lambda \leq \frac{p}{p-1} N^{p-1} \|M_d f\|_{1, \infty} < \infty.$$

由 $a_{M_d f}$ 的定义和 Lemma 6.7 得 $a_{M_d f}(2\lambda) = |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d f(x) > 2\lambda\}| \leq |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d f(x) > 2\lambda, M_d^\# f(x) \leq \gamma\lambda\}| + |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_d^\# f(x) > \gamma\lambda\}| \leq 2^n \gamma a_{M_d f}(\lambda) + a_{M_d^\# f}(\gamma\lambda)$.

结合换元法得 $I_N = 2^p \int_0^{N/2} p\lambda^{p-1} a_{M_d f}(2\lambda) d\lambda \leq$
 $2^p \int_0^{N/2} p\lambda^{p-1} (2^n \gamma a_{M_d f}(\lambda) + a_{M_d^\# f}(\gamma\lambda)) d\lambda = 2^p \int_0^{N/2} p\lambda^{p-1} 2^n \gamma a_{M_d f}(\lambda) d\lambda +$
 $(2/\gamma)^p \int_0^{\gamma N/2} p\lambda^{p-1} a_{M_d^\# f}(\lambda) d\lambda \leq 2^{p+n} \gamma I_N + (2/\gamma)^p \|M_d^\# f\|_p^p$. 取 $\gamma = 2^{-n-p-1}$ 则
 $2^{p+n} \gamma = 1/2$, $I_N \leq 2(2/\gamma)^p \|M_d^\# f\|_p^p$. 令 $N \rightarrow \infty$ 得 $\int_0^\infty p\lambda^{p-1} a_{M_d f}(\lambda) d\lambda \leq 2(2/\gamma)^p \|M_d^\# f\|_p^p$,
 i.e. $\|M_d f\|_p^p \leq 2(2/\gamma)^p \|M_d^\# f\|_p^p$, $\|M_d f\|_p \leq C_1 \|M_d^\# f\|_p$, $C_1 = 2^{1/p} (2/\gamma) = 2^{1/p+n+p+2}$.
 结合 $M_d^\# f \leq M^\# f$ 得 $\|M_d f\|_p \leq C_1 \|M^\# f\|_p$.
 (ii) 一般情形. $\|M_d f\|_p \leq \|M_d |f|\|_p \leq C_1 \|M^\# |f|\|_p \leq 2C_1 \|M^\# f\|_p$. \square

注: (i) 若 $f \in L^1$, $M_d^\# f \in L^p$, $1 < p < \infty$, 则
 $f \in L^p$, $\|f\|_p \leq \|M_d f\|_p \leq C \|M_d^\# f\|_p$. (C 是只与 n, p 有关的常数, 下同)
 (ii) 若 $f \in L_{loc}^1$, $M_d^\# f \in L^p$, $1 < p < \infty$, $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$, 则
 $(f - f_Q)\chi_Q \in L^1$, $M_d^\# [(f - f_Q)\chi_Q] \leq 2M_d^\# f$,
 $\|(f - f_Q)\chi_Q\|_p \leq C \|M_d^\# [(f - f_Q)\chi_Q]\|_p \leq C \|M_d^\# f\|_p$.
 (iii) 若 $f \in L_{loc}^1$, $M^\# f \in L^p$, $1 < p < \infty$, 则 \forall 方体 Q 有
 $\|(f - f_Q)\chi_Q\|_p \leq C \|M^\# f\|_p$; $\exists a \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $\|f - a\|_p \leq C \|M^\# f\|_p$;
 进而若 $\exists q \in [1, \infty)$ s.t. $f \in L^{q, \infty}$, 则 $a = 0$, $\|f\|_p \leq C \|M^\# f\|_p$.
注: 若 $f \in L^p \cap BMO$, $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, 则 $M^\# f \in L^{p, \infty} \cap L^\infty \subset L^q$, $M_d f \in L^q$,
 $f \in L^q$. $\|f\|_q^q \leq C \|M^\# f\|_q^q \leq C \|M^\# f\|_{p, \infty}^p \|M^\# f\|_\infty^{q-p} \leq C \|f\|_p^p \|f\|_*^{q-p}$.
 取 $q = 2p$ 可得 $\|fg\|_p \leq \|f\|_{2p} \|g\|_{2p} \leq C (\|f\|_p \|f\|_* \|g\|_p \|g\|_*)^{1/2}$.

Proof of Theorem 6.5. $T_1 f = M^\#(Tf)$ 为次线性算子. (i) T_1 强 (p_0, p_0) .

$$\|T_1 f\|_{p_0} = \|M^\#(Tf)\|_{p_0} \leq 2\|M''(Tf)\|_{p_0} \leq C\|Tf\|_{p_0} \leq C\|f\|_{p_0}.$$

(ii) T_1 强 (∞, ∞) . $\|T_1 f\|_\infty = \|M^\#(Tf)\|_\infty = \|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty$.

结合 Marcinkiewicz 插值定理得 T_1 是强 (p, p) 型, $\forall p_0 < p < \infty$.

$$\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|M^\#(Tf)\|_p = C\|T_1 f\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p. \quad (\text{用到 } Tf \in L^{p_0}) \quad \square$$

注: 若 $[1 < p_0 < \infty, T$ 是强 (p_0, p_0) 型] 改为 $[p_0 = 1, T$ 是强 $(1, 1)$ 型] 或
 $[1 < p_0 < \infty, T$ 是弱 (p_0, p_0) 型]. 则 $T_1 = M^\# \circ T$ 是弱 (p_0, p_0) 型, 结论仍成立.

注: 若 T 是线性算子改为 T 是次线性算子结论仍成立. **Key point:**

$$\text{若 } f = f_0 + f_1, \nu \in (0, 1] \text{ 则 } \| |Tf|^\nu - |Tf_1|^\nu \| \leq \| |Tf_0|^\nu \|,$$

$$M^\# |Tf|^\nu - M^\# |Tf_1|^\nu \leq M^\# (|Tf|^\nu - |Tf_1|^\nu) \leq 2M'' (|Tf|^\nu - |Tf_1|^\nu) \leq 2M'' |Tf_0|^\nu. \text{ i.e.}$$

$$M^\# (|T(f_0 + f_1)|^\nu) \leq M^\# (|Tf_1|^\nu) + 2M'' (|Tf_0|^\nu).$$

注: Marcinkiewicz 插值定理可以推广为: 若 $|T(f_0 + f_1)| \leq |T_0 f_0| + |T_1 f_1|$,
 $1 \leq p_0 < p < p_1 \leq \infty$, T_0 是弱 (p_0, p_0) 型, T_1 是弱 (p_1, p_1) 型, 则 T 是强 (p, p) 型.

注: Theorem 6.5 可改为: 若 $1 \leq p_0 < p < \infty$, T 是弱 (p_0, p_0) 型次线性算子,
 $\|Tf\|_* \leq C\|f\|_\infty$, 则 T 是强 (p, p) 型.

取 $\nu = 1/2$, $T_1 f = (M^\# |Tf|^\nu)^2$, $T_0 f = (M'' |Tf|^\nu)^2$, 则 $|T_1(f_0 + f_1)|^\nu \leq |T_1 f_1|^\nu + 2|T_0 f_0|^\nu$,
 $|T_1(f_0 + f_1)| \leq 5(|T_1 f_1| + |T_0 f_0|)$. (i) T_0 弱 (p_0, p_0) .

$$\|T_0 f\|_{p_0, \infty} = \|M'' |Tf|^\nu\|_{2p_0, \infty}^2 \leq C \| |Tf|^\nu \|_{2p_0, \infty}^2 = C \|Tf\|_{p_0, \infty}^2 \leq C \|f\|_{p_0}.$$

(ii) T_1 强 (∞, ∞) . $\|T_1 f\|_\infty = \|M^\# |Tf|^\nu\|_\infty^2 \leq (2\|M^\# |Tf|^\nu\|_\infty)^2 = 4\|M^\# |Tf|^\nu\|_\infty^2 = 4\|Tf\|_*^2 \leq$
 $C\|f\|_\infty$. 因此 T_1 强 (p, p) . $\|Tf\|_p = \| |Tf|^\nu \|_{2p}^2 \leq C \|M^\# |Tf|^\nu\|_{2p}^2 = C\|T_1 f\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$.

6.4 John-Nirenberg 不等式 $\ln \frac{1}{|x|} \in BMO(\mathbb{R})$, $\frac{1}{2a} \int_{-a}^a \ln \frac{1}{|x|} = 1 - \ln a$,

$|\{x \in (-a, a) : |\ln \frac{1}{|x|} - (1 - \ln a)| > \lambda\}| = 2ae^{-\lambda-1}, \forall \lambda > 1$, i.e. 分布函数有指数衰减, John-Nirenberg不等式说明这是BMO函数的普遍现象.

Theorem 6.8 (John-Nirenberg). \exists 的常数 $C_1, C_2 > 0$, s.t. 若 $f \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 方体 $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $\lambda > 0$, 则 $|\{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda\}| \leq C_1 e^{-C_2 \lambda / \|f\|_*} |Q|$. ($C_1, C_2 > 0$ 只与 n 有关)

Proof. 不妨设 $\|f\|_* = 1$, 否则考虑 $f/\|f\|_*$. 由平移伸缩不变性

(i.e. $\|f(ax+b)\|_* = \|f\|_*, \forall a > 0, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$) 不妨设 $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$.

设 $I_{\lambda, Q} = \{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda\}$, $F(\lambda) = \sup_{Q \in \mathcal{Q}} \frac{|I_{\lambda, Q}|}{|Q|}$. 则只需证 $F(\lambda) \leq C_1 e^{-C_2 \lambda}$.

Claim 1: $F(\lambda) \leq F(\lambda - 2^{n+1})/2, \forall \lambda > 2^{n+1}$.

Proof. Fix $Q \in \mathcal{Q}$. 设 $\tilde{f} = (f - f_Q)\chi_Q$. 对 $|\tilde{f}|$ 作水平为2的Calderon-Zygmund分解.

\exists 不交方体 $\{Q_k\} \subset \mathcal{Q}$ s.t. $\sum_k |Q_k| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{f}\|_1, 2 < \frac{1}{|Q_k|} \int_{Q_k} |\tilde{f}| \leq 2^{n+1}, |\tilde{f}| \leq 2$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$,

$\Omega := \cup_k Q_k. \|\tilde{f}\|_1 = \int_Q |f - f_Q| \leq |Q| \|f\|_* = |Q|$,

$\sum_k |Q_k| \leq \frac{1}{2} \|\tilde{f}\|_1 \leq \frac{1}{2} |Q|$. 设 $Z := \{x \in Q : |\tilde{f}(x)| > 2, x \notin \Omega\}$, 则 $|Z| = 0$.

Claim 2: $I_{\lambda, Q} \setminus Z \subseteq \cup_j I_{\lambda - 2^{n+1}, Q_j}, \forall \lambda > 2^{n+1}$.

Proof. 若 $\lambda > 2^{n+1} > 2, x \in I_{\lambda, Q} \setminus Z$, 则 $|\tilde{f}(x)| = |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda > 2, x \in \Omega, \exists j$ s.t. $x \in Q_j$,

$|f_{Q_j} - f_Q| = \left| \frac{1}{|Q_j|} \int_{Q_j} (f - f_Q) \right| \stackrel{(a)}{=} \left| \frac{1}{|Q_j|} \int_{Q_j} \tilde{f} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|Q_j|} \int_{Q_j} |\tilde{f}| \leq 2^{n+1}$.

$|f(x) - f_{Q_j}| \geq |f(x) - f_Q| - |f_{Q_j} - f_Q| > \lambda - 2^{n+1} > 0$, 结合 $x \in Q_j$ 得 $x \in I_{\lambda - 2^{n+1}, Q_j}$, 结论成立. **注:** (a) 用到 $|Q_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} |Q| < |Q| \Rightarrow Q_j \subset Q$. 否则 $Q_j \cap Q = \emptyset, \int_{Q_j} |\tilde{f}| = 0$, 矛盾. \square

结合 $|Z| = 0, |I_{\lambda - 2^{n+1}, Q_j}| \leq F(\lambda - 2^{n+1}) |Q_j|, \sum_j |Q_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} |Q|$ 得

$|I_{\lambda, Q}| = |I_{\lambda, Q} \setminus Z| \leq \sum_j F(\lambda - 2^{n+1}) |Q_j| \leq F(\lambda - 2^{n+1}) (\frac{1}{2} |Q|)$.

i.e. $\frac{|I_{\lambda, Q}|}{|Q|} \leq F(\lambda - 2^{n+1})/2, \forall Q \in \mathcal{Q}; F(\lambda) \leq F(\lambda - 2^{n+1})/2. (\lambda > 2^{n+1})$ \square

由定义 $F(\lambda) \leq 1, \forall \lambda > 0. \forall \lambda > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}, N \geq 0$ s.t. $0 < \lambda - N2^{n+1} \leq 2^{n+1}$. 取 $C_2 = 2^{-n-1} \ln 2$ 则 $C_2 \lambda \leq (N+1) \ln 2, e^{-C_2 \lambda} \geq 2^{-N-1}$. 由 **Claim 1** 和归纳法得 $F(\lambda) \leq F(\lambda - N2^{n+1})/2^N \leq 1/2^N \leq 2e^{-C_2 \lambda}$. 结论成立. \square

Corollary 6.2. $\|f\|_{*,p} = \sup_Q \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ 是BMO的范数且与 $\|\cdot\|_*$ 等价, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Proof. 由Hölder不等式得 $\|f\|_* \leq \|f\|_{*,p}$, 只需再证 $\|f\|_{*,p} \leq C_p \|f\|_*$. 由

Theorem 6.8得 $\int_Q |f - f_Q|^p = \int_0^\infty p \lambda^{p-1} |\{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda\}| d\lambda \leq$

$\int_0^\infty p \lambda^{p-1} C_1 e^{-C_2 \lambda / \|f\|_*} |Q| d\lambda \stackrel{s=C_2 \lambda / \|f\|_*}{=} C_1 p |Q| (\|f\|_* / C_2)^p \int_0^\infty s^{p-1} e^{-s} ds =$

$C_1 p |Q| \Gamma(p) C_2^{-p} \|f\|_*^p$. i.e. $\|f\|_{*,p} \leq (C_1 p \Gamma(p))^{1/p} C_2^{-1} \|f\|_*$. \square

Corollary 6.3. 若 $f \in BMO$, 则 $\exists \lambda > 0$ s.t. \forall 方体 Q 有 $\int_Q e^{\lambda |f - f_Q|} < \infty$.

Proof. 若 $0 < \lambda < C_2 / \|f\|_*$, 则由Theorem 6.8得

$\int_Q e^{\lambda |f - f_Q|} = |Q| + \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{\lambda s} |\{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > s\}| ds \leq$

$|Q| + \int_0^\infty \lambda e^{\lambda s} C_1 e^{-C_2 s / \|f\|_*} |Q| d\lambda = |Q| + \frac{\lambda C_1 |Q|}{C_2 / \|f\|_* - \lambda} < \infty$. \square

Corollary 6.4. 若 $f \in L^1_{loc}, \exists C_1, C_2, K > 0$ s.t. \forall 方体 $Q, \lambda > 0$ 有

$|\{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda\}| \leq C_1 e^{-C_2 \lambda / K} |Q|$, 则 $f \in BMO$.

Proof. $\int_Q |f - f_Q| = \int_0^\infty |\{x \in Q : |f(x) - f_Q| > \lambda\}| d\lambda \leq \int_0^\infty C_1 e^{-C_2 \lambda / K} |Q| d\lambda = C_1 |Q| K / C_2$,

i.e. $\|f\|_* \leq C_1 K / C_2, f \in BMO$. \square

7. LITTEWOOD-PALEY理论与乘子

5.5 向量值奇异积分算子. 向量值可测函数.

B : Banach 空间. $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B$ 可测定义为 $\exists X_0 \subset \mathbb{R}^n, B_0 \subset B, B_0$ 可分, s.t.

(i) $|\mathbb{R}^n \setminus X_0| = 0$, (ii) $F[X_0] \subset B_0$, (iii) $\forall b' \in B^*, x \mapsto \langle b', F(x) \rangle$ 可测.

反例: $F(t) = \chi_{(0,t)}$, $F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ 不可测. (条件(ii)的重要性)

注: 若 $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B$ 可测则 $x \mapsto \|F(x)\|_B$ 可测.

Key point: 由 B_0 可分得 $\exists B_1 \subset B_0 \subset \overline{B_1}, B_1 = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$;

由 Hahn-Banach 定理得 $\exists b_i \in B^*$ s.t. $\|b_i\|_{B^*} = 1, \langle b_i, x_i \rangle = \|x_i\|_B$;

此时 $\|F(x)\|_B = \sup_i |\langle b_i, F(x) \rangle|$ ($\forall x \in X_0$).

向量值 L^p 函数. $\forall 0 < p \leq \infty$, 定义 (i) $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, B) =$

$\{F | F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B \text{ 可测}, x \mapsto \|F(x)\|_B \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$, $\|F\|_p = \|\|F(x)\|_B\|_p$. (ii) $L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n, B) =$

$\{F | F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B \text{ 可测}, x \mapsto \|F(x)\|_B \in L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)\}$, $\|F\|_{p,\infty} = \|\|F(x)\|_B\|_{p,\infty}$.

(iii) $L^p \otimes B = \{F = \sum_{j=1}^m f_j u_j | f_j \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), u_j \in B, m \in \mathbb{Z}_+\} \subset L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$.

注: 若 $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ 则 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ 是 Banach 空间. 若 $1 < p < \infty$ 则 $L^p \otimes B$ 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ 中稠密; $\sum_{j=1}^\infty \chi_{E_j} u_j$ 在 $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ 中稠密.

注: 可以类似定义 $L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n, B), L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$.

向量值 L^1 函数的积分. 若 $F = \sum_{j=1}^m f_j u_j \in L^1 \otimes B$ 定义

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F(x) dx = \sum_{j=1}^m (\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f_j(x) dx) u_j \in B$. 良定义性(即不依赖于分解的选取):

$$(7.1) \quad \langle b', \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F(x) dx \rangle = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle b', F(x) \rangle dx, \quad \forall b' \in B^*.$$

由 $L^1 \otimes B$ 的稠密性, $F \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F(x) dx$ 可以唯一延拓至 $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ s.t.(7.1) 成立.

注: 若 $F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow B$ 在 U 上连续, $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是开集, $|\mathbb{R}^n \setminus U| = 0$, 则 F 可测.

Key point: \exists 紧集 K_j s.t. $U = \cup_{j=1}^\infty K_j$; 由 F 连续得 $F[K_j]$ 是紧集, 因此可分; 此时 $F[U] = \cup_{j=1}^\infty F[K_j]$ 可分. F 连续 $\Rightarrow x \mapsto \langle b', F(x) \rangle$ 在 U 上连续, 因此可测.

若 A, B 是 Banach 空间, 则 $\mathcal{L}(A, B)$ 也是. 下面说明若 $K: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(A, B), F: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow A$ 都可测, 则 $(x, y) \mapsto K(x, y) \cdot F(y)$ 可测.

Key point: (i) 由 K 可测得 $\forall a \in A, b \in B^*, (x, y) \mapsto \langle b, K(x, y) \cdot a \rangle$ 可测.

(ii) 由 F 可测得 $\exists A_0 \subset A, A_0$ 可分 s.t. $F(y) \in A_0 \subset A$ a.e., $\exists A_1 \subset A_0 \subset \overline{A_1}$,

$A_1 = \{x_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$; 若 $b \in B^*$ 则 $\langle b, K(x, y) \cdot F(y) \rangle = \inf_i (\langle b, K(x, y) \cdot x_i \rangle +$

$\|b\|_{B^*} \|K(x, y)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} \|F(y) - x_i\|_A)$ a.e., 是 (x, y) 的可测函数.

(iii) 下面验证像集的可分性. 由 K 可测得 $\exists L_0 \subset \mathcal{L}(A, B), L_0$ 可分 s.t.

$K(x, y) \in L_0$ a.e., $\exists L_1 \subset L_0 \subset \overline{L_1}, L_1 = \{T_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$, 设 $B_1 = \{T_i x_j\}_{i,j=1}^\infty$ 则 $K(x, y) \cdot F(y) \in \overline{B_1}$ a.e.

Theorem 7.1. 设 $T: L^r(\mathbb{R}^n, A) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n, B)$ 有界线性: $\|Tf\|_r \leq A_1 \|f\|_r, 1 < r < \infty, K \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta, \mathcal{L}(A, B))$. 满足

(i) $\forall f \in L^r_c(\mathbb{R}^n, A), Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y) f(y) dy$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp} f$. (ii) Hörmander 条件:

$\int_{\{|x-y|>2|y-z|\}} \|K(x, y) - K(x, z)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dx \leq A_2, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$;

$\int_{\{|x-y|>2|x-w|\}} \|K(x, y) - K(w, y)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dy \leq A_2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

则 $\|Tf\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p (1 < p < \infty), \|Tf\|_{1,\infty} \leq C_1 \|f\|_1$. (A, B 是 Banach 空间)

标准核条件:(\Rightarrow Hörmander 条件) $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. (a) $\|K(x, y)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} \leq \frac{C}{|x-y|^n}$,

(b) 若 $|x-y| > 2|y-z|$ 则 $\|K(x, y) - K(x, z)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} \leq \frac{C|y-z|^\delta}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}}$,

(c) 若 $|x-y| > 2|x-w|$ 则 $\|K(x, y) - K(x, z)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} \leq \frac{C|x-w|^\delta}{|x-y|^{n+\delta}}$.

注: 标准核条件 $\Rightarrow K : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(A, B)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow K$ 可测.

注: 若 $K(x, y) = K(x-y)$ 则 Hörmander 条件 $\Leftrightarrow \int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} \|K(x-y) - K(x)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dx \leq A_2$.

注: 若满足 (i) 则定义 T 的积分核为 K .

注: $C_1 \leq C(A_1 + A_2)$, $C_p \leq C(A_1 + A_2)$, C 是只与 n, p, r 有关的常数.

Proof. Step 1: 弱(1, 1). $\forall \lambda > 0$, 对 $\|f(x)\|_A$ 作 Calderon-Zygmund 分解, \exists 不交方体 $\{Q_k\}$ s.t. $\sum_k |Q_k| \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$, $\lambda < \frac{1}{|Q_k|} \int_{Q_k} \|f(x)\|_A \leq 2^n \lambda$, $\|f(x)\|_A \leq \lambda$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$, $\Omega := \cup_k Q_k$.
 $f = g + b$, 其中 $g = \frac{1}{|Q_k|} \int_{Q_k} f := a_k$ in Q_k ,

$g = f$ in $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Omega$, $b = \sum_j b_j$, $b_j = (f - a_j)\chi_{Q_j}$. ($\int_E f := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_E f$).

则 $\text{supp } b_j \subseteq \overline{Q_j}$, $\int b_j = 0$, $\|g\|_\infty \leq 2^n \lambda$, $\|g\|_1 \leq \|f\|_1$.

$\|g\|_r^r \leq \|g\|_\infty^{r-1} \|g\|_1 \leq (2^n \lambda)^{r-1} \|f\|_1$. $\sum_j \|b_j\|_1 = \|b\|_1 \leq 2\|f\|_1$.

$\|Tb\|_B \leq \sum_j \|Tb_j\|_B$, $\|Tf\|_B \leq \|Tg\|_B + \|Tb\|_B$, a.e.

$a_{\|Tf\|_B}((2^n A_1 + A_2)\lambda) \leq a_{\|Tg\|_B}(2^n A_1 \lambda) + a_{\|Tb\|_B}(A_2 \lambda)$.

$a_{\|Tg\|_B}(2^n A_1 \lambda) \leq \frac{1}{(2^n A_1 \lambda)^r} \|Tg\|_r^r \leq \frac{A_1^r}{(2^n A_1 \lambda)^r} \|g\|_r^r = \frac{\|g\|_r^r}{(2^n \lambda)^r} \leq \frac{(2^n \lambda)^{r-1} \|f\|_1}{(2^n \lambda)^r} = \frac{\|f\|_1}{2^n \lambda}$.

设 $Q_j = Q(x_j, r_j)$, $Q_j^* = B(x_j, 2\sqrt{n}r_j)$, $Q^* = \cup_j Q_j^*$ 则 $|Q^*| \leq \sum_j |Q_j^*| = C_n \sum_j |Q_j| \leq \frac{C_n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

其中 $C_n = (\sqrt{n})^n \alpha(n)$, $\alpha(n) = |B(0, 1)|$.

$a_{\|Tb\|_B}(A_2 \lambda) \leq |Q^*| + \frac{1}{A_2 \lambda} \|Tb\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*)} \leq \frac{C_n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{1}{A_2 \lambda} \sum_j \|Tb_j\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*)}$.

由 $\text{supp } b_j \subseteq \overline{Q_j} = Q(x_j, r_j) \subset B(x_j, \sqrt{n}r_j)$, $\int b_j = 0$, $Q_j^* = B(x_j, 2\sqrt{n}r_j)$ 和条件 (i) 得

$Tb_j(x) = \int_{Q_j} K(x, y) \cdot b_j(y) dy = \int_{Q_j} (K(x, y) - K(x, x_j)) b_j(y) dy$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*$.

$\|Tb\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*)} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} \int_{Q_j} \|b_j(y)\|_A \|K(x, y) - K(x, x_j)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dy dx \stackrel{(a)}{\leq} A_2 \|b_j\|_1$.

$a_{\|Tb\|_B}(A_2 \lambda) \leq \frac{C_n}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 + \frac{1}{A_2 \lambda} \sum_j A_2 \|b_j\|_1 \leq \frac{C_n + 2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$. 以上说明

$a_{\|Tf\|_B}((2^n A_1 + A_2)\lambda) \leq a_{\|Tg\|_B}(2^n A_1 \lambda) + a_{\|Tb\|_B}(A_2 \lambda) \leq \frac{\|f\|_1}{2^n \lambda} + \frac{C_n + 2}{\lambda} \|f\|_1 \leq \frac{C_n + 3}{\lambda} \|f\|_1$.

由 $\lambda > 0$ 的任意性得 $\|Tf\|_{1, \infty} \leq (2^n A_1 + A_2)(C_n + 3)\|f\|_1$.

注: (a) 用到若 $y \in Q_j$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \overline{Q_j^*}$, 则 $|x - x_j| > 2\sqrt{n}r_j \geq 2|y - x_j|$,

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_j^*} \|K(x, y) - K(x, x_j)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dx \leq \int_{\{|x-x_j|>2|y-x_j|\}} \|K(x, y) - K(x, x_j)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dx \leq A_2$.

Step 2. 对于给定的 $a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, A)$, $\|a\|_\infty \leq 1$, 设 $T_a f := T(f \cdot a)$. 则 $f \rightarrow \|T_a f(x)\|_B$ 次线性, $\|T_a f\|_r = \|T(f \cdot a)\|_r \leq A_1 \|f \cdot a\|_r \leq A_1 \|f \cdot a\|_r$.

$\|T_a f\|_{1, \infty} = \|T(f \cdot a)\|_{1, \infty} \leq C_1 \|f \cdot a\|_1 \leq C_1 \|f\|_1$. 由 Marcinkiewicz 插值定理得,

$\|T_a f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p \leq r$.

Step 3. 若 $r < p < \infty$, 首先证明 $\| \|T_a f\|_B \|_* \leq C \|f\|_\infty$, ($\|a\|_\infty \leq 1$).

Proof. 给定方体 Q , 设 $Q = Q(c, r)$, $Q^* = B(c, 2\sqrt{n}r)$, $f = f_1 + f_2$,

$f_1 = f\chi_{Q^*}$, $f_2 = f\chi_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*}$. $T_a f_2(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(x, y) \cdot a(y) f(y) dy$, a.e. $x \in Q$.

设 $b = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} K(c, y) \cdot a(y) f(y) dy$, 则 $T_a f_2(x) - b = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} (K(x, y) - K(c, y)) \cdot a(y) f(y) dy$,

$\|T_a f_2(x) - b\|_B \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q^*} \|K(x, y) - K(c, y)\|_{\mathcal{L}(A, B)} dy \|f\|_\infty \leq C \|f\|_\infty$, a.e. $x \in Q$.

$\|T_a f_1\|_r \leq C \|f_1\|_r \leq C |Q^*|^{\frac{1}{r}} \|f\|_\infty \leq C |Q|^{\frac{1}{r}} \|f\|_\infty$, $T_a f = T_a f_1 + T_a f_2$, $\int_Q \| \|T_a f\|_B - \|b\|_B \| \leq$

$\int_Q \|T_a f_1\|_B + \int_Q \|T_a f_2 - b\|_B \leq C |Q|^{1-\frac{1}{r}} \|Tf_1\|_r + \int_Q C \|f\|_\infty \leq C |Q| \|f\|_\infty$.

因此 $\| \|T_a f\|_B \|_* \leq C \|f\|_\infty$, $\| \|T_a f\|_B \|_* \leq C \|f\|_\infty$. \square

结合Theorem 6.5的推广($p_0 = r$)得 $\|T_a f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

以上说明 $\|T_a f\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \forall f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n), 1 < p < \infty, a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, A), \|a\|_\infty \leq 1$
(关键点: C_p 与 a 无关). $\forall f \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, A)$, 取 $a(x) = f(x)/\|f(x)\|_A$ (若 $0 < \|f(x)\|_A < \infty$),
 $a(x) = 0$ (若 $\|f(x)\|_A = 0$ 或 ∞), $g(x) = \|f(x)\|_A$. 则 $f = ga$ a.e., $a \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, A), \|a\|_\infty \leq 1$,
 $Tf = T_ag, \|Tf\|_p = \|T_ag\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p = C_p \|g\|_p$. \square

8.1 向量值不等式

Theorem 7.2. 设 $K \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), K \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$. 满足(i) $\|\widehat{K}\|_\infty \leq A_1$.

(ii) Hörmander条件: $\int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx \leq A_2, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

$Tf = K * f, p, r \in (1, \infty)$. 则 $\|(\sum_j |Tf_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$,

$\|(\sum_j |Tf_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_{1, \infty} \leq C \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_1$.

注: $C \leq C_1(A+B)$, C_1 是只与 n, p, r 有关的常数.

Proof. (i) 由Theorem 5.2得 $\|Tf\|_r \leq C \|f\|_r, \forall f \in L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(ii) 设 $A = B = l^r, (\vec{T}\vec{f})_j = Tf_j$, 其中 $\vec{f} = (f_j)_{j=1}^\infty$, 则

$\|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_r^r = \sum_j \|Tf_j\|_r^r \leq C \sum_j \|f_j\|_r^r = C \|\vec{f}\|_r^r$, i.e. $\|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_r \leq C \|\vec{f}\|_r$.

(iii) \vec{T} 的积分核为 $\vec{K}, \vec{K}(x, y) = \vec{K}(x-y), \vec{K}(x) = K(x)I, I$ 是 l^r 的恒同算子

$\int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} \|\vec{K}(x) - \vec{K}(x-y)\|_{l^r \rightarrow l^r} dx = \int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx \leq A_2$.

i.e. \vec{K} 满足Hörmander条件.

(iv) 由Theorem 7.1得 $\|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_p \leq C \|\vec{f}\|_p, \|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_{1, \infty} \leq C \|\vec{f}\|_1, \forall \vec{f} \in L_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n, l^r)$.

对一般的 $\vec{f} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, l^r)$, 与Theorem 7.4的证明同理可得结论成立. \square

推广: 若 $T_j f = K_j * f, K_j \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n), K_j \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}), \|\widehat{K}_j\|_\infty \leq A_1$.

$\int_{\{|x|>2|y|\}} \sup_j |K_j(x-y) - K_j(x)| dx \leq A_2, \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. 则 $\forall p, r \in (1, \infty)$,

$\|(\sum_j |T_j f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$.

Corollary 7.1. 若 $I_j = (a_j, b_j) \subset \mathbb{R}, \widehat{S_j f}(\xi) = \chi_{I_j}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 则

$\|(\sum_j |S_j f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C_{p,r} \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p, \forall p, r \in (1, \infty)$.

Proof. (i) 由Lemma 3.2得 $S_j f_j = \frac{i}{2}(M_{a_j} H M_{-a_j} f_j - M_{b_j} H M_{-b_j} f_j)$, 其中

$M_a f(x) = e^{2\pi i a x} f(x), |M_a f| = |f|$.

(ii) 对 $Tf = Hf, K(x) = \frac{1}{\pi x}$, 用Theorem 7.1得 $\|(\sum_j |Hf_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C_{p,r} \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$.

(iii) 由(ii)得 $\|(\sum_j |M_{a_j} H M_{-a_j} f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p = \|(\sum_j |H M_{-a_j} f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq$

$C_{p,r} \|(\sum_j |M_{-a_j} f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p = C_{p,r} \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$. 同理

$\|(\sum_j |M_{b_j} H M_{-b_j} f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C_{p,r} \|(\sum_j |f_j|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$. 结合(i)得结论成立. \square

8.2 Littlewood-Paley 理论 定义

$\Delta_j = (-2^{j+1}, -2^j] \cup [2^j, 2^{j+1}), \widehat{S_j f}(\xi) = \chi_{\Delta_j}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi), j \in \mathbb{Z}$. 若 $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ 则

$\|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_2 = \|f\|_2$ (as $\|\widehat{f}\|_2 = \|f\|_2$).

Theorem 7.3. $c_p \|f\|_p \leq \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p (f \in L^p, 1 < p < \infty)$.

设 $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}), 0 \leq \psi \leq 1, \text{supp } \psi \subseteq \{\frac{1}{2} \leq |\xi| \leq 4\}, \psi = 1$ on $\{1 \leq |\xi| \leq 2\}$. 定义

$\psi_j(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}\xi), \mathcal{F}(\widehat{S_j f})(\xi) = \psi_j(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 则 $S_j \widehat{S_j} = S_j$. 设 $\widehat{\Psi} = \psi$ i.e. $\Psi = \overline{\mathcal{F}\psi}$,

$\Psi_j(x) = 2^j \Psi(2^j x)$, 则 $\Psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}), \widehat{\Psi_j} = \psi_j, \widehat{S_j f} = \Psi_j * f$.

Theorem 7.4. 若 $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}), 1 < p < \infty$, 则 $\|(\sum_j |\widehat{S_j f}|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$.

Proof. (i) 设 $A = \mathbb{C}$, $B = l^2$, $\vec{T}f = (\tilde{S}_j f)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$, 则
 $\|\vec{T}f\|_2^2 = \sum_j \|\tilde{S}_j f\|_2^2 = \sum_j \|\mathcal{F}(\tilde{S}_j f)\|_2^2 = \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\psi_j(\xi)|^2 |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq 3\|f\|_2^2$. 其中用到
 $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}$, $|\psi_j(\xi)| \leq 1$, $|\{j \in \mathbb{Z} | \psi_j(\xi) \neq 0\}| \leq 3$.

(ii) \vec{T} 的积分核为 \vec{K} , $\vec{K}(x, y) = \vec{K}(x - y)$, $\vec{K}(x) = (\Psi_j(x))_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$, **Claim:**

(*) $\|\Psi'_j(x)\|_{l^2} \leq C|x|^{-2}$, 因此 $\|\vec{K}(x) - \vec{K}(x - y)\|_{l^2} \leq C|y|/|x|^2$, $\forall |x| > 2|y|$,

$\int_{\{|x| > 2|y|\}} \|\vec{K}(x) - \vec{K}(x - y)\|_{l^2} dx \leq C$. \vec{K} 满足 Hörmander 条件. 下证 (*).

Proof. $\|\Psi'_j(x)\|_{l^2} \leq \|\Psi'_j(x)\|_{l^1} \stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \sum_j 2^{2j} |\Psi'(2^j x)| \stackrel{(b)}{\leq} C \sum_j 2^{2j} \min(1, |2^j x|^{-3}) \leq$

$C \sum_{j \leq i} 2^{2j} + C|x|^{-3} \sum_{j > i} 2^{-j} \leq C2^{2i} + C|x|^{-3} 2^{-i} \stackrel{(c)}{\leq} C|x|^{-2}$.

(a): 由 $\Psi_j(x) = 2^j \Psi(2^j x)$ 得 $\Psi'_j(x) = 2^{2j} \Psi'(2^j x)$.

(b): 由 $\Psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ 得 $|\Psi'(x)| \leq C \min(1, |x|^{-3})$.

(c): 取 $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ s.t. $2^{-i} \leq |x| < 2^{1-i}$. □

(iii) 由 Theorem 7.1 得 $\|\vec{T}f\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L_c^\infty$. 对一般的 $f \in L^p$, 取
 $f_k = f \chi_{\{|x| \in \mathbb{R}^n: |x| + |f(x)| < k\}}$, 则 $f_k \in L_c^\infty$, $f_k \rightarrow f$ in L^p , $\tilde{S}_j f_k(x) \rightarrow \tilde{S}_j f(x)$,
 $\|\vec{T}f(x)\|_{l^2} \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\vec{T}f_k(x)\|_{l^2}$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 由 Fatou 引理得

$\|\vec{T}f\|_p \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|\vec{T}f_k\|_p \leq \liminf_{k \rightarrow \infty} C\|f_k\|_p = C\|f\|_p$ □

Proof of Theorem 7.3. (i) **上界估计.**

$\|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \|(\sum_j |S_j \tilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(b)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_j |\tilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(c)}{\leq} C\|f\|_p$.

(a): 用到 $S_j \tilde{S}_j = S_j$. (b): 对 $f_j = \tilde{S}_j f$ 用 Corollary 7.1. (c): 用到 Theorem 7.4.

(ii) **下界: 对偶方法.** 设 $T(f, g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \sum_j S_j f \overline{S_j g}$, $\forall f \in L^p$, $g \in L^{p'}$, 则

$\frac{|T(f, g)|}{\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}} \leq \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}} \sum_j |S_j f \overline{S_j g}|}{\|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \|(\sum_j |S_j g|^2)^{1/2}\|_{p'}} \leq$
 $C \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \|g\|_{p'} \leq C\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. 另一方面

$T(f, g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \overline{g}$, $\forall f, g \in L^2$ (as $\int_{\mathbb{R}} S_j f \overline{S_j g} = \int_{\Delta_j} \widehat{f \overline{g}}$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f \overline{g} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{f \overline{g}}$).

对一般的 $f \in L^p$, $g \in L^{p'}$ 用 L_c^∞ 函数逼近可得 $T(f, g) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f \overline{g}$. 因此

$|\int_{\mathbb{R}} f \overline{g}| = T(f, g) \leq C \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$, $\forall f \in L^p$, $g \in L^{p'}$.

结合 $\|f\|_p = \sup \{|\int_{\mathbb{R}} f \overline{g}| : \|g\|_{p'} \leq 1\}$ 得 $\|f\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$. □

高维推广: (i) Theorem 7.4 \rightarrow Theorem 7.5, $\psi_j(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}|\xi|)$, 8.3;

(ii) Theorem 7.3 \rightarrow Theorem 7.6, $\chi_{\Delta_j} \rightarrow \chi_{\Delta_j \times \Delta_k}$, 8.4.

向量值推广 I: $\|(\sum_{j,k} |\tilde{S}_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|(\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$).

Key point: 设 $A = l^2(\mathbb{Z})$, $B = l^2(\mathbb{Z}^2)$, $\vec{T}\vec{f} = (\tilde{S}_j f_k)_{j,k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ 其中 $\vec{f} = (f_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$, 则 $\|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_2^2 = \sum_{j,k} \|\tilde{S}_j f_k\|_2^2 \leq 3 \sum_k \|f_k\|_2^2 = 3\|\vec{f}\|_2^2$. \vec{T} 的积分核为 \vec{K} , $\vec{K}(x, y) = \vec{K}(x - y)$, $(\vec{K}(x) \cdot \vec{a})_{j,k} = \Psi_j(x) a_k$, 其中 $\vec{a} = (a_k)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$, $\|\vec{K}(x) - \vec{K}(x - y)\|_{\mathcal{L}(X, Y)} = \|\Psi_j(x) - \Psi_j(x - y)\|_{l^2} \leq C|y|/|x|^2$, $\forall |x| > 2|y|$. 由 Theorem 7.1 得 $\|\vec{T}\vec{f}\|_p \leq C\|\vec{f}\|_p$.

向量值推广 II: $\|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|(\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$).

Key point: $\|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(a)}{\leq} \|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j \tilde{S}_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(b)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_{j,k} |\tilde{S}_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(c)}{\leq}$

$C \|(\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$. (a): 用到 $S_j \tilde{S}_j = S_j$. (b): 用到 Corollary 7.1. (c): 用到向量值推广 I.

注: Corollary 7.1 中 I_j 可以相同. (b) 是在用 Corollary 7.1 的以下形式:

$\|(\sum_{J \in \Lambda} |S_J F_J|^r)^{1/r}\|_p \leq C_{p,r} \|(\sum_{J \in \Lambda} |F_J|^r)^{1/r}\|_p$, 其中 Λ 是可列集.

取 $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $F_J = \tilde{S}_j f_k$, $S_J = S_j$, $\forall J = (j, k) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, $r = 2$ 可得(b)成立.

Theorem 7.5. $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\psi(0) = 0$, $\widehat{S_j f}(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}\xi)\widehat{f}(\xi)$, $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 < p < \infty$, 则

(a) $\|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$.

(b) 若 $\sum_j |\psi(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 = C$, $\forall \xi \neq 0$ 则 $\|f\|_p \leq C'_p \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$.

Proof. (i) $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\psi(0) = 0 \Rightarrow |\psi(x)| \leq C \min(|x|, 1/|x|)$,

$\sum_j |\psi(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 \leq C$. 设 $A = \mathbb{C}$, $B = l^2$, $\vec{T}f = (S_j f)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$, 则

$$\|\vec{T}f\|_2^2 = \sum_j \|S_j f\|_2^2 = \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\psi(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \leq C \|f\|_2^2.$$

(ii) 设 $\widehat{\Psi} = \psi$, $\Psi_j(x) = 2^{nj}\Psi(2^j x)$, 则 $\widehat{\Psi_j}(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}\xi)$, $S_j f = \Psi_j * f$, $\Psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$.

$$|\nabla \Psi(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-n-2}, |\nabla \Psi_j(x)| \leq C2^{(n+1)j}(1 + |2^j x|)^{-n-2},$$

$$\|\nabla \Psi_j(x)\|_{l^2} \leq \|\nabla \Psi_j(x)\|_{l^1} \leq C \sum_j 2^{(n+1)j}(1 + |2^j x|)^{-n-2} \leq C|x|^{-n-1}.$$

(iii) \vec{T} 的积分核为 \vec{K} , $\vec{K}(x, y) = \vec{K}(x - y)$, $\vec{K}(x) = (\Psi_j(x))_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$,

$$\|\vec{K}(x) - \vec{K}(x - y)\|_{l^2} \leq C|y|/|x|^{n+1}, \forall |x| > 2|y|. \vec{K} \text{ 满足Hörmander条件.}$$

(iv) 由Theorem 7.1得 $\|\vec{T}f\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$, i.e. (a). (参见Theorem 7.4的证明)

(v) 由 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_j S_j f \overline{S_j g} = C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f \overline{g}$, (a)和对偶方法可得(b). □

定义 $\widehat{S_j^1 f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{\Delta_j}(\xi_1)\widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, $\widehat{S_j^2 f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{\Delta_j}(\xi_2)\widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$. 则

$$S_j^1 f(x_1, x_2) = S_j f(\cdot, x_2)(x_1), S_k^2 f(x_1, x_2) = S_k f(x_1, \cdot)(x_2).$$

Theorem 7.6. $c_p \|f\|_p \leq \|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j^1 S_k^2 f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$ ($1 < p < \infty$).

Proof. (i) 由向量值推 Γ II得 $\|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|(\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$, 其中 $f_k \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$.

(ii) $\|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j^1 f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|(\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$, 其中 $f_k \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Proof. 由 $S_j^1 f_k(x_1, x_2) = S_j f_k(\cdot, x_2)(x_1)$ 和(i)得 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\sum_{j,k} |S_j^1 f_k|^2)^{p/2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1$
 $\leq C_p^p \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\sum_k |f_k|^2)^{p/2}(x_1, x_2) dx_1$. 再对 x_2 积分得(ii)成立. □

(iii) $\|(\sum_k |S_k^2 F|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|F\|_p$, $F \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

Proof. 由 $S_k^2 F(x_1, x_2) = S_k F(x_1, \cdot)(x_2)$ 和Theorem 7.3(取 $f(x) = F(x_1, x)$)得
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} (\sum_k |S_k^2 F|^2)^{p/2}(x_1, x_2) dx_2 \leq C_p^p \int_{\mathbb{R}} |F(x_1, x_2)|^p dx_2$. 再对 x_1 积分即可. □

(iv) $\|(\sum_{j,k} |S_j^1 S_k^2 f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} C_p \|(\sum_k |S_k^2 f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} C'_p \|f\|_p$. (上界估计)

(v) 由对偶方法和 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \sum_{j,k} S_j^1 S_k^2 f \overline{S_j^1 S_k^2 g} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f \overline{g}$ 得下界成立. □

8.3 Hörmander 乘子定理 $\widehat{T_m f}(\xi) = m(\xi)\widehat{f}(\xi)$. 下面讨论 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的条件. i.e.

$$\|T_m f\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p, \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n). \text{ 定义 } \|f\|_{L_a^2}^2 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^a |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi.$$

$$L_a^2 = \{f \in \mathcal{S}' : \|f\|_{L_a^2} < \infty\} = \{f \in \mathcal{S}' : (1 + |\xi|^2)^{a/2} \widehat{f} \in L^2\} = H^a. \text{ 若 } a' < a \text{ 则 } L_a^2 \subset L_{a'}^2.$$

$$\text{若 } f \in L_a^2 \text{ 则 } \widehat{f} \in L_{loc}^2. L_0^2 = L^2. \|f\|_{L_k^2} \sim \sum_{|a| \leq k} \|D^a f\|_2, k \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

Proposition 7.7. 若 $a > n/2$, $g \in L_a^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $\widehat{g} \in L^1 (\Leftrightarrow g \in L^\infty \cap C(\mathbb{R}^n))$.

Proof. $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\widehat{g}| \leq (\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^a |\widehat{g}(\xi)|^2 d\xi)^{1/2} (\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |\xi|^2)^{-a} d\xi)^{1/2} \leq C_a \|g\|_{L_a^2}$. □

若 $a > n/2$, $m \in L_a^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$), 其中用到
 $T_m f = \overline{\mathcal{F}m} * f$, $\overline{\mathcal{F}m} = \sigma \widehat{m} \in L^1$, $\sigma \widehat{m}(x) = \widehat{m}(-x)$.

Lemma 7.8. 若 $a > n/2$, $m \in L_a^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\lambda > 0$. $\widehat{T_\lambda f}(\xi) = m(\lambda\xi)\widehat{f}(\xi)$, $u \geq 0$, $u \in L_{loc}^1$. 则 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |T_\lambda f|^2 u \leq C \|m\|_{L_a^2}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f|^2 Mu$. (C 是只与 n, a 有关的常数.)

Proof. (i) 设 $K(x) = \widehat{m}(-x)$ 则 $\widehat{K} = m$, $(1 + |x|^2)^{a/2} K(x) := R(x) \in L^2$, $T_\lambda f = K_\lambda * f$, $K_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{-n} K(\lambda^{-1}x) = \lambda^{-n} R(\frac{x}{\lambda})(1 + |\frac{x}{\lambda}|^2)^{-a/2}$.

(ii) $|T_\lambda f(x)|^2 = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\lambda(x-y)f(y)dy \right|^2 = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} R(\frac{x-y}{\lambda}) f(y)}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^{a/2}} dy \right|^2 \leq$
 $(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \lambda^{-n} |R(\frac{x-y}{\lambda})|^2 dy) \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} |f(y)|^2}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^a} dy \right) \leq \|m\|_{L_a^2}^2 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} |f(y)|^2}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^a} dy \right)$,
 其中用到 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \lambda^{-n} |R(\frac{x-y}{\lambda})|^2 dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |R(y)|^2 dy = \|m\|_{L_a^2}^2$.

(iii) 由 Proposition 2.7 得 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} u(x)}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^a} dx = \phi_\lambda * u(y) \leq C_a M u(y)$, 其中 $\phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda^{-n} \phi(\frac{x}{\lambda})$, $\phi(x) = (1 + |x|^2)^{-a} \in \mathcal{V}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $C_a = \|\phi\|_1$.

(iv) $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |T_\lambda f|^2 u \leq \|m\|_{L_a^2}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} |f(y)|^2}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^a} u(x) dy dx \stackrel{\text{Fubini}}{=}$

$\|m\|_{L_a^2}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\lambda^{-n} u(x)}{(1 + |\frac{x-y}{\lambda}|^2)^a} dx |f(y)|^2 dy \stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} C_a \|m\|_{L_a^2}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(y)|^2 M u(y) dy. \quad \square$

取径向函数 $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ s.t. $\text{supp} \psi \subseteq \{\frac{1}{2} \leq |\xi| \leq 2\} := D$, $\sum_j |\psi(2^{-j}\xi)|^2 = 1, \forall \xi \neq 0$. (例如 $\psi(\xi) = (1 + e^{\frac{1}{1-|\xi|} + \frac{1}{2-|\xi|}})^{-1/2}, \forall 1 < |\xi| < 2$; $\psi(\xi) = (1 + e^{\frac{1}{2|\xi|-1} + \frac{1}{2|\xi|-2}})^{-1/2}, \forall 1/2 < |\xi| < 1$.)

Theorem 7.9. 若 $\sup_j \|m(2^j \cdot) \psi\|_{L_a^2} < \infty$, $a > \frac{n}{2}$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(1 < p < \infty)$.

Proof. 由 $\mathcal{M}_p = \mathcal{M}_{p'} \subseteq \mathcal{M}_2$, 只需证明 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^n), \forall 2 < p < \infty$.

i.e. $\|Tf\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p, \forall 2 < p < \infty$, 其中 $T = T_m$.

(i) 设 $\widetilde{S}_j f(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 由 Theorem 7.5(b) 得 $\|f\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$.

(ii) 设 $\widetilde{\psi} \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\text{supp} \widetilde{\psi} \subseteq \{\frac{1}{4} \leq |\xi| \leq 4\}$, $\widetilde{\psi} = 1$ on $\{\frac{1}{2} \leq |\xi| \leq 2\}$, 定义 $\widetilde{S}_j f$ s.t. $\mathcal{F} \widetilde{S}_j f(\xi) = \widetilde{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 则 $[1] \widetilde{S}_j \widetilde{S}_j = S_j$, (由 $\psi \widetilde{\psi} = \psi$).

由 Theorem 7.5(a) 得 $\|(\sum_j |\widetilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p$.

(iii) $\|Tf\|_p \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_j |S_j T f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{[1]}{=} C \|(\sum_j |S_j T \widetilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$.

(iv) $\mathcal{F}(S_j T g)(\xi) = \psi(2^{-j}\xi) m(\xi) \widehat{g}(\xi) = m_j(2^{-j}\xi) \widehat{g}(\xi)$, $m_j(\xi) = m(2^j \xi) \psi(\xi)$, $\sup_j \|m_j\|_{L_a^2} < \infty$. 由 Lemma 7.8 得, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |S_j T g|^2 u \leq C \|m_j\|_{L_a^2}^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g|^2 M u \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g|^2 M u$, ($u \geq 0, u \in L_{loc}^1$). 对 j 求和得, $[2] \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\sum_j |S_j T g_j|^2) u \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\sum_j |g_j|^2) M u$, ($u \geq 0, u \in L_{loc}^1$).

Claim: (v) $\|(\sum_j |S_j T g_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |g_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p, \forall 2 < p < \infty$.

Proof. 设 $F_1 := \sum_j |S_j T g_j|^2, F_2 := \sum_j |g_j|^2$, 则 $[2] \Leftrightarrow \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_1 u \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_2 M u$,

$\forall u \geq 0, u \in L_{loc}^1$; (v) $\Leftrightarrow \|F_1^{1/2}\|_p \leq C \|F_2^{1/2}\|_p \Leftrightarrow \|F_1\|_{p/2} \leq C \|F_2\|_{p/2}, (2 < p < \infty)$.

设 $q = (p/2)'$ i.e. $q = p/(p-2) \in (1, \infty)$, 则

$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_1 u \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_2 M u \leq C \|F_2\|_{p/2} \|M u\|_q \leq C \|F_2\|_{p/2} \|u\|_q$,

$\|F_1\|_{p/2} = \sup\{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} F_1 u | u \geq 0, \|u\|_q \leq 1\} \leq C \|F_2\|_{p/2}. \quad \square$

因此 $\|Tf\|_p \stackrel{(iii)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_j |S_j T \widetilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(v)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_j |\widetilde{S}_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} C \|f\|_p. \quad \square$

Corollary 7.2. 设 $k = [\frac{n}{2}] + 1$, $m \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

若 (a) $\sup_R R^{|\beta|} (\frac{1}{R^n} \int_{\{R/2 < |\xi| < 2R\}} |D^\beta m(\xi)|^2 d\xi)^{1/2} < \infty, \forall |\beta| \leq k$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$.

若 (b) $|D^\beta m(\xi)| \leq C |\xi|^{-|\beta|}, \forall |\beta| \leq k$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$.

Proof. (i) 设 $m_R(\xi) = m(R\xi)$, 则 $D^\beta m_R(\xi) = R^{|\beta|}(D^\beta m)(R\xi)$, 由 $D := \{\frac{1}{2} \leq |\xi| \leq 2\}$ 得, (b) \Rightarrow (a) $\Leftrightarrow R^{|\beta|}(\frac{1}{R^n} \int_{\{R/2 < |\xi| < 2R\}} |D^\beta m(\xi)|^2 d\xi)^{1/2} \Leftrightarrow \sup_R (\int_D |D^\beta m_R(\xi)|^2 d\xi)^{1/2} < \infty$.

(ii) $D^\beta(m_R\psi) = \sum_{\gamma \leq \beta} C_{\gamma,\beta} D^\gamma m_R D^{\beta-\gamma} \psi$, $|D^\alpha \psi| \leq C$, $\text{supp} \psi \subseteq D$,

$$\|m_R\psi\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_1 \sum_{|\beta| \leq k} \|D^\beta(m_R\psi)\|_2 \leq C_2 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq k} \|D^\gamma m_R\|_{L^2(D)} \leq C_3.$$

(iii) 在(ii)中取 $R = 2^j$ 得 $\sup_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \|m(2^j \cdot)\psi\|_{L_k^2} \leq C_3 < \infty$, 结合 Theorem 7.9 得结论成立. \square

举例: 设 $1 < p < \infty$. (i) $m(\xi) = |\xi|^{it}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $|D^\beta m(\xi)| \leq C_{t,\beta} |\xi|^{-|\beta|}$, $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$.

(ii) $m(\xi) = m_0(\xi')$, $m_0 \in C^k(S^{n-1})$, $k = [\frac{n}{2}] + 1$, $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$, 其中 $\xi' = \frac{\xi}{|\xi|}$.

(iii) 若 $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\psi(0) = 0$, $|a_j| \leq 1$ 则 $\sum_j a_j \psi(2^{-j}\xi) \in \mathcal{M}_p$.

8.4 Marcinkiewicz 乘子定理 Corollary 3.2: $V_\infty^\infty m < \infty \Rightarrow m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$, ($1 < p < \infty$).
可推广如下: (\mathbb{R} 上有界变差减弱为在 Δ_j 上的变差一致有界)

Theorem 7.10. 若 $m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, $V_{2^j}^{2^j+1} m \leq A$, $V_{-2^j+1}^{-2^j} m \leq A$, $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$, ($A < \infty$) 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Lemma 7.11. 若 $a_j \in (2^j, 2^{j+1})$, $\Delta'_j = [2^j, a_j)$, 定义 $S'_j = S_{j+}^{(a_j)}$ 为 $\widehat{S'_j f} = \chi_{\Delta'_j}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 则 $\|(\sum_j |S'_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

注: 同理若 $a_j \in (-2^{j+1}, -2^j)$, $\Delta'_j = (-2^{j+1}, a_j)$, 定义 $S'_j = S_{j-}^{(a_j)}$ 为 $\widehat{S'_j f} = \chi_{\Delta'_j}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 则 $\|(\sum_j |S'_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p$, $\forall f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$.

Proof. (i) 由 Corollary 7.1 得 $\|(\sum_j |S'_j f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C \|(\sum_j |f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p$.

(ii) 由 Theorem 7.3 得 $\|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p$.

(iii) $\Delta_j = (-2^{j+1}, -2^j] \cup [2^j, 2^{j+1}) \Rightarrow \Delta'_j \subset \Delta_j \Rightarrow S'_j S_j = S'_j$.

(iv) $\|(\sum_j |S'_j f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(iii)}{=} C \|(\sum_j |S'_j S_j f_j|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(i)}{\leq} C \|(\sum_j |S_j f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \stackrel{(ii)}{\leq} C \|f\|_p$. \square

Lemma 7.12. $|\int_a^b fg| \leq (V_a^b f + \|f\|_\infty) \sup_{c \in (a,b)} |\int_a^c g|$.

Proof of Theorem 7.10. (i) $\forall f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g} = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\int_{\Delta_j^+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g} + \int_{\Delta_j^-} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g})$,

其中 $\Delta_j^+ = [2^j, 2^{j+1})$, $\Delta_j^- = (-2^{j+1}, -2^j]$, $\Delta_j = \Delta_j^+ \cup \Delta_j^-$.

(ii) 由 Lemma 7.12 得 $|\int_{\Delta_j^+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq A_1 \sup_{a_j \in (2^j, 2^{j+1})} |\int_{2^j}^{a_j} \widehat{f} \widehat{g}|$, $A_1 = A + \|m\|_\infty$.

$$\int_{2^j}^{a_j} \widehat{f} \widehat{g} = \int_{\mathbb{R}} S_{j+}^{(a_j)} f \overline{S_j g}, \quad |\int_{\Delta_j^+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq A_1 \sup_{a_j \in (2^j, 2^{j+1})} |\int_{\mathbb{R}} S_{j+}^{(a_j)} f \overline{S_j g}|.$$

$$\sum_j |\int_{\Delta_j^+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq A_1 \sup \{ \sum_j |\int_{\mathbb{R}} S_{j+}^{(a_j)} f \overline{S_j g}| : a_j \in (2^j, 2^{j+1}), \forall j \}.$$

(iii) 对 f 用 Lemma 7.11, 对 g 用 Theorem 7.3 得 $\sum_j |\int_{\mathbb{R}} S_{j+}^{(a_j)} f \overline{S_j g}| \leq$

$$\|(\sum_j |S_{j+}^{(a_j)} f|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \|(\sum_j |S_j g|^2)^{1/2}\|_{p'} \leq C \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}, \forall a_j \in (2^j, 2^{j+1}). \quad (1 < p < \infty)$$

(iv) 由(ii)(iii)得 $\sum_j |\int_{\Delta_j^+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq CA_1 \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. 同理 $\sum_j |\int_{\Delta_j^-} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq CA_1 \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$.

(vi) 由(i)(iv)得 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq CA_1 \|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. 因此 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R})$. \square

Theorem 7.13. 若 $m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $\int_I |\frac{\partial m}{\partial t_1}(t_1, t_2)| dt_1 \leq A_1$, $\int_I |\frac{\partial m}{\partial t_2}(t_1, t_2)| dt_2 \leq A_2$,

$$\int_{I \times I'} |\frac{\partial^2 m}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2}(t_1, t_2)| dt_1 dt_2 \leq A_3, \quad \forall I, I' \in \{\pm[2^j, 2^{j+1}) | j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

($m \in C^2(I \times I')$, $A_k < \infty$). 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Proof. (a) 设 $\widehat{S_{a,b}^k f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi_k) \widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, $\forall k \in \{1, 2\}$, $a < b$;
 $I_j = [2^j, 2^{j+1})$, $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$; $\widehat{T_{i,j} f} = m \chi_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f}$, $A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \|m\|_\infty$. 则
 $|\int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}}| \leq A \sup_{t_1 \in I_i, t_2 \in I_j} |\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} S_{t_1, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_2, 2^{j+1}}^2 f \overline{S_i^1 S_j^2 g}|$, $\forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. (i) 对于给定的 $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in I_i \times I_j = [2^i, 2^{i+1}) \times [2^j, 2^{j+1})$ 有
 $m(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \int_{2^i}^{\xi_1} \int_{2^j}^{\xi_2} \frac{\partial^2 m}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2}(t_1, t_2) dt_1 dt_2 + \int_{2^i}^{\xi_1} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t_1}(t_1, 2^j) dt_1 + \int_{2^j}^{\xi_2} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t_2}(2^i, t_2) dt_2 + m(2^i, 2^j)$.
(ii) 由(i)和Fubini定理得 $\int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}} = \int_{I_i \times I_j} \frac{\partial^2 m}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2}(t_1, t_2) J_1 dt_1 dt_2 + \int_{I_i} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t_1}(t_1, 2^j) J_2 dt_1 +$
 $\int_{I_j} \frac{\partial m}{\partial t_2}(2^i, t_2) J_3 dt_2 + m(2^i, 2^j) J_4$, $J_1 = \int_{(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times (t_2, 2^{j+1})} \widehat{f \widehat{g}}$, $J_2 = \int_{(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times I_j} \widehat{f \widehat{g}}$,
 $J_3 = \int_{I_i \times (t_2, 2^{j+1})} \widehat{f \widehat{g}}$, $J_4 = \int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f \widehat{g}}$. 则 $|J_k| \leq B_{i,j} := \sup_{t_1 \in I_i, t_2 \in I_j} |\int_{(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times (t_2, 2^{j+1})} \widehat{f \widehat{g}}|$, ($k =$
 $1, 2, 3, 4$). 结合 $\int_{I_i \times I_j} |\frac{\partial^2 m}{\partial t_1 \partial t_2}(t_1, t_2)| dt_1 dt_2 + \int_{I_i} |\frac{\partial m}{\partial t_1}(t_1, 2^j)| dt_1 + \int_{I_j} |\frac{\partial m}{\partial t_2}(2^i, t_2)| dt_2 + |m(2^i, 2^j)| \leq$
 $A_3 + A_1 + A_2 + \|m\|_\infty = A$, 得 $|\int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}}| \leq AB_{i,j}$.

(iii) 由 $\widehat{S_{a,b}^k f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi_k) \widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, $\widehat{S_j^k f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{\Delta_j}(\xi_k) \widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, ($k = 1, 2$),
 $\Delta_j = (-2^{j+1}, -2^j] \cup [2^j, 2^{j+1})$ 得 $\mathcal{F}(S_i^1 S_j^2 g)(\xi) = \chi_{\Delta_i}(\xi_1) \chi_{\Delta_j}(\xi_2) \widehat{f}(\xi) = \chi_{\Delta_i \times \Delta_j}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$,
 $\mathcal{F}(S_{a,b}^1 S_{c,d}^2 f)(\xi) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi_1) \chi_{(c,d)}(\xi_2) \widehat{f}(\xi) = \chi_{(a,b) \times (c,d)}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, 其中 $\xi = (\xi_1, \xi_2)$.
若 $t_1 \in I_i, t_2 \in I_j$ 则 $(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times (t_2, 2^{j+1}) \subset I_i \times I_j \subset \Delta_i \times \Delta_j$,
 $\int_{(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times (t_2, 2^{j+1})} \widehat{f \widehat{g}} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \chi_{(t_1, 2^{i+1}) \times (t_2, 2^{j+1})} \widehat{f \chi_{\Delta_i \times \Delta_j} \widehat{g}} =$
 $\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathcal{F}(S_{t_1, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_2, 2^{j+1}}^2 f) \overline{\mathcal{F}(S_i^1 S_j^2 g)} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} S_{t_1, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_2, 2^{j+1}}^2 f \overline{S_i^1 S_j^2 g}$. 这说明
 $B_{i,j} = \sup_{t_1 \in I_i, t_2 \in I_j} |\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} S_{t_1, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_2, 2^{j+1}}^2 f \overline{S_i^1 S_j^2 g}|$. 结合(ii)得结论成立. \square

(b) 若 $1 < p < \infty$, $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 由(a)得 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}}| = |\sum_{i,j} \int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}}|$
 $\leq \sum_{i,j} |\int_{I_i \times I_j} \widehat{f m \widehat{g}}| \leq \sum_{i,j} A \sup_{t_1 \in I_i, t_2 \in I_j} |\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} S_{t_1, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_2, 2^{j+1}}^2 f \overline{S_i^1 S_j^2 g}| \leq$
 $A \sup \left\{ \sum_{i,j} |\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f \overline{S_i^1 S_j^2 g}| : t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, t_{i,j,2} \in I_j \right\} \leq$
 $A \sup \left\{ \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_p \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_i^1 S_j^2 g|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{p'} : \right.$
 $\left. t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, t_{i,j,2} \in I_j, \forall i, j \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$. 其中 $I_i = [2^i, 2^{i+1})$, $I_j = [2^j, 2^{j+1})$.
(c) $\left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p$. $\forall t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, t_{i,j,2} \in I_j, i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. 由 $\widehat{S_{a,b} f}(\xi) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi)$, $\widehat{S_{a,b}^j f}(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \chi_{(a,b)}(\xi_j) \widehat{f}(\xi_1, \xi_2)$, 得
 $S_{a,b}^1 f(x_1, x_2) = S_{a,b} f(\cdot, x_2)(x_1)$, $S_{a,b}^2 f(x_1, x_2) = S_{a,b} f(x_1, \cdot)(x_2)$.
(i) 由Corollary 7.1得 $\left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}} f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p$,
 $\forall t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, f_{i,j} \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$, $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. 与Theorem 7.6同理由Fubini定理得
 $\left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p$. $\forall t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, f_{i,j} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.
 $\left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p$. $\forall t_{i,j,2} \in I_j, f_{i,j} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$. 其中 $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.
这两个结论相结合得 $\left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C \left\| \left(\sum_{i,j} |f_{i,j}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p$.
 $\forall t_{i,j,1} \in I_i, t_{i,j,2} \in I_j, f_{i,j} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$, $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

(ii) 由Theorem 7.6得 $\|(\sum_{i,j} |f_{i,j}|^2)^{1/2}\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p$, 其中 $f_{i,j} = S_i^1 S_j^2 f$,
 $S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f_{i,j} = S_{t_{i,j,1}, 2^{i+1}}^1 S_{t_{i,j,2}, 2^{j+1}}^2 f$. 结合(i)得结论成立. \square

若 $1 < p < \infty$, $f, g \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 由(b)(c), Theorem 7.6得 $|\int_{\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R}_+} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq$
 $CA\|f\|_p \|(\sum_{i,j} |S_i^1 S_j^2 g|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}\|_{p'} \leq CA\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. 同理 $\forall I, J \in \{\mathbb{R}_+, \mathbb{R}_-\}$ 有
 $|\int_{I \times J} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq CA\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$. $|\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} \widehat{f} m \widehat{g}| \leq CA\|f\|_p \|g\|_{p'}$, $m \in \mathcal{M}_p(\mathbb{R}^2)$. \square

高维推广: 若 $1 < p < \infty$, $m \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
 $\forall I_1, \dots, I_k \in \{\pm[2^j, 2^{j+1}] | j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, $\{j_1, \dots, j_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, 有
 $\int_{I_1 \times \dots \times I_k} |\frac{\partial^k m}{\partial \xi_{j_1} \dots \partial \xi_{j_k}}(\xi)| d\xi_{j_1} \dots d\xi_{j_k} \leq A < \infty$, 则 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$.
举例: (i) $|\frac{\partial^k m}{\partial \xi_{j_1} \dots \partial \xi_{j_k}}(\xi)| \leq \frac{C}{|\xi_{j_1} \dots \xi_{j_k}|}$, $\forall \{j_1, \dots, j_k\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\xi \in (\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\})^n$.
(ii) $m(t^{a_1} \xi_1, \dots, t^{a_n} \xi_n) = t^{i\lambda} m(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$, $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, $m \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$.
(iii) $m(\xi) = \frac{i\xi_1}{i\xi_1 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^2}$, $m(\xi) = \frac{\xi_2 \xi_3^2}{i\xi_1 + \xi_2^2 + \xi_3^4}$, $m(\xi) = |\xi_1|^{i\tau_1} \dots |\xi_n|^{i\tau_n}$,
 $m(\xi) = (|\xi_1|^{\rho_1} + \dots + |\xi_n|^{\rho_n})^{i\tau}$, $m(\xi) = (|\xi_1|^{-\rho_1} + |\xi_2|^{-\rho_2})^{i\tau}$.
若 $1 < p < \infty$, $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^3)$, $L_1 = \partial_1 - \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^4$, $L_2 = \partial_1 + \partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2$, 则
 $\|\partial_2 \partial_3^2 f\|_p \leq C\|L_1 f\|_p$, $\|\partial_1 f\|_p \leq C\|L_2 f\|_p$.
(iv) $m(\xi) = \varphi(\xi_1/\xi_2)$, $|\varphi(x)| + |x\varphi'(x)| + |x^2\varphi''(x)| \leq C$.
(v) $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$, $\psi(0) = 0$, $|a_j| \leq 1$, $m(\xi) = \sum_j a_j \psi(2^{-j} \xi_1/\xi_2)$.
其中 $a_i > 0$, $\lambda, \tau_i, \rho_i, \tau \in \mathbb{R}$. 以上例子都满足 $m \in \mathcal{M}_p$, $\forall 1 < p < \infty$.

Summary: Thm 7.1 \Rightarrow (cor 7.1, Thm 7.4) \Rightarrow Thm 7.3(1D) \Rightarrow Thm 7.6(2D).
(cor 7.1, Thm 7.3) \Rightarrow Lem 7.11 \Rightarrow Thm 7.10. (cor 7.1, Thm 7.6) \Rightarrow Thm 7.13.
Thm 7.1 \Rightarrow Thm 7.5. (Thm 7.5, Lem 7.8) \Rightarrow Thm 7.9 \Rightarrow Cor 7.2.