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一类多线性积分算子的端点有界性

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摘要 本文对一类相关于非卷积型算子的多线性算子, 证明了其在端点情形上的有界性, 该算子包括 Littlewood–Paley 算子和 Marcinkiewicz 算子.

关键词 多线性算子; BMO 空间; Hardy 空间

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Endpoint Boundedness for Some Multilinear Integral Operators

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Abstract In this paper, we prove the endpoint boundedness for some multilinear operators related to certain non-convolution operators. The operators include Littlewood–Paley operator and Marcinkiewicz operator.

Keywords multilinear operator; BMO space; Hardy space

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设 T 为 Calderón–Zygmund 算子, 由 Coifman, Rochberg 和 Weiss 得到的经典结果^[1] 说明交换子 $[b, T](f) = bT(f) - T(bf)$ (其中 $b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$) 在 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($1 < p < \infty$) 上有界; Chanillo^[2] 对分数次积分算子 T 证明了类似的结果. 在文 [3] 中, 作者对该交换子证明了其端点有界性. 本文的主要目的就是在一类相关于非卷积型算子的多线性算子讨论其端点有界性. 事实上, 我们对满足一定尺寸条件的该多线性算子建立了其端点有界性. 作为应用, 我们对相关于 Littlewood–Paley 算子和 Marcinkiewicz 算子的多线性算子证明了其端点有界性.

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1 预备知识

本文中, Q 表示 R^n 中的方体. 给定方体 Q 和局部可积函数 f , 令 $f(Q) = \int_Q f(x)dx$, $f_Q = |Q|^{-1} \int_Q f(x)dx$ 和 $f^\#(x) = \sup_{y \in Q} |Q|^{-1} \int_Q |f(y) - f_Q|dy$; 称 f 属于 $BMO(R^n)$, 若 $f^\# \in L^\infty(R^n)$, 且定义 $\|f\|_{BMO} = \|f^\#\|_{L^\infty}$. 我们也给出原子和 H^1 空间的定义. 称函数 a 为 H^1 原子, 若存在方体 Q , 使得 $\text{supp } a \subset Q$, $\|a\|_{L^\infty} \leq |Q|^{-1}$ 且 $\int_{R^n} a(x)dx = 0$. 众所周知 $H^1(R^n)$ 具有原子分解特征 (见文 [4]).

本文将考虑一类关于非卷积型积分算子的多线性算子, 其定义如下.

固定 $\delta > 0$, 设 m 为正整数, A 为 R^n 上的函数, 令

$$R_{m+1}(A; x, y) = A(x) - \sum_{|\alpha| \leq m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} D^\alpha A(y)(x-y)^\alpha,$$

$$Q_{m+1}(A; x, y) = R_m(A; x, y) - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} D^\alpha A(x)(x-y)^\alpha.$$

定义 1 令 $\varepsilon > 0$, ψ 为固定的函数且满足下列条件:

- (1) $\int_{R^n} \psi(x)dx = 0$;
- (2) $|\psi(x)| \leq C(1+|x|)^{-(n+1-\delta)}$;
- (3) $|\psi(x+y) - \psi(x)| \leq C|y|^\varepsilon(1+|x|)^{-(n+1+\varepsilon-\delta)}$ 当 $2|y| < |x|$.

定义多线性 Littlewood-Paley 算子为

$$g_\delta^A(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F_t^A(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2},$$

其中

$$F_t^A(f)(x) = \int_{R^n} \frac{R_{m+1}(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} \psi_t(x-y)f(y)dy,$$

且 $\psi_t(x) = t^{-n+\delta}\psi(x/t)$ 对 $t > 0$. 记 $F_t(f) = \psi_t * f$. 我们也定义

$$g_\delta(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F_t(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2},$$

当 $\delta = 0$ 时, 此即为 Littlewood-Paley g 函数 [5].

设 H 为如下 Hilbert 空间: $H = \{h : \|h\| = (\int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 dt/t)^{1/2} < \infty\}$. 对给定的 $x \in R^n$, 将 $F_t^A(f)(x)$ 和 $F_t(f)(x)$ 看成从 $[0, +\infty)$ 到 H 的映射, 则有

$$g_\delta(f)(x) = \|F_t(f)(x)\|, \quad g_\delta^A(f)(x) = \|F_t^A(f)(x)\|.$$

我们也考虑 g_δ^A 的变形, 其定义如下

$$\tilde{g}_\delta^A(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2},$$

其中

$$\tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x) = \int_{R^n} \frac{Q_{m+1}(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} \psi_t(x-y)f(y)dy.$$

定义 2 令 $0 < \gamma \leq 1$, Ω 为 R^n 上的零度齐次函数且满足 $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x')d\sigma(x') = 0$. 设 $\Omega \in \text{Lip}_\gamma(S^{n-1})$, 即存在常数 $M > 0$, 使得对任何 $x, y \in S^{n-1}$, 有 $|\Omega(x) - \Omega(y)| \leq M|x-y|^\gamma$. 记

$\Gamma(x) = \{(y, t) \in R_+^{n+1} : |x - y| < t\}$ 和 $\Gamma(x)$ 的特征函数为 $\chi_{\Gamma(x)}$. 定义多线性 Marcinkiewicz 算子为

$$\mu_\delta^A(f)(x) = \left[\int_0^\infty |F_t^A(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right]^{1/2},$$

其中

$$F_t^A(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\delta}} \frac{R_{m+1}(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} f(y) dy;$$

记

$$F_t(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\delta}} f(y) dy.$$

我们也定义

$$\mu_\delta(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F_t(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

此即为 Marcinkiewicz 算子 (见文 [6]).

设 H 为如下 Hilbert 空间: $H = \{h : \|h\| = (\int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 dt/t^3)^{1/2} < \infty\}$. 对给定的 $x \in R^n$, 将 $F_t^A(f)(x)$ 和 $F_t(f)(x)$ 看成从 $[0, +\infty)$ 到 H 的映射, 则有

$$\mu_\delta^A(f)(x) = \|F_t^A(f)(x)\|, \quad \mu_\delta(f)(x) = \|F_t(f)(x)\|.$$

定义 μ_δ^A 的变形为

$$\tilde{\mu}_\delta^A(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

其中

$$\tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\delta}} \frac{Q_{m+1}(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} f(y) dy.$$

更一般地, 我们将研究相关于下列次线性算子的多线性算子.

定义 3 设 $F(x, y, t)$ 为 $R^n \times R^n \times [0, +\infty)$ 上的函数, 令

$$F_t(f)(x) = \int_{R^n} F(x, y, t) f(y) dy \quad \text{和} \quad F_t^A(f)(x) = \int_{R^n} \frac{R_{m+1}(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} F(x, y, t) f(y) dy.$$

设 H 为如下 Banach 空间: $H = \{h : \|h\| < \infty\}$, 使得对给定的 $x \in R^n$, 将 $F_t(f)(x)$ 和 $F_t^A(f)(x)$ 看成从 $[0, +\infty)$ 到 H 的映射, 则定义相关于 T 的多线性算子为

$$T^A(f)(x) = \|F_t^A(f)(x)\|;$$

我们也记 $T(f)(x) = \|F_t(f)(x)\|$.

显而易见定义 1, 2 是定义 3 的特例. 注意到当 $m = 0$ 时, T^A , g_δ^A 和 μ_δ^A , 即为由 F_t 与 A 生成的交换子 (见文 [6–11]). 众所周知, 多线性算子作为交换子的非平凡推广, 在调和和分析中引起广泛兴趣并得到诸多研究 (见文 [12–19]). 我们给出以下例子.

例 1 如果 $A = 1$, 则当 $\delta = 0$ 时, $g_\delta^A = g_\delta$ 和 $\mu_\delta^A = \mu_\delta$, 此即为 Littlewood–Paley 算子和 Marcinkiewicz 算子 (见文 [5, 6]).

例 2 如果 $m = 0$, 则 g_δ^A 和 μ_δ^A 为 F_t 与 A 生成的交换子 (见文 [6–11]).

例 3 如果 $m > 0$, 则 g_δ^A 和 μ_δ^A 为交换子的非平凡推广 (见文 [12, 13]).

我们将在第 3 节证明下列定理.

定理 1 设 $0 \leq \delta < n$, $D^\alpha A \in \text{BMO}(R^n)$ 当 $|\alpha| = m$, 则

- (i) g_δ^A 为从 $L^{n/\delta}(R^n)$ 到 $\text{BMO}(R^n)$ 有界的;
- (ii) \tilde{g}_δ^A 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的;
- (iii) g_δ^A 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到弱 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的;
- (iv) 如对任意 H^1 原子 a , $\text{supp} a \subset Q$ 和 $u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q$, 有

$$\int_{(4Q)^c} \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \psi_t(x-u) \int_Q D^\alpha A(y) a(y) dy \right\|^{n/(n-\delta)} dx \leq C,$$

则 g_δ^A 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的;

- (v) 如对任意方体 Q 和 $u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q$, 有

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{(4Q)^c} \frac{(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \psi_t(u-y) f(y) dy \right\| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}},$$

则 \tilde{g}_δ^A 为从 $L^{n/\delta}(R^n)$ 到 $\text{BMO}(R^n)$ 有界的.

定理 2 设 $0 \leq \delta < n$, $D^\alpha A \in \text{BMO}(R^n)$ 当 $|\alpha| = m$, 则

- (i) μ_δ^A 为从 $L^{n/\delta}(R^n)$ 到 $\text{BMO}(R^n)$ 有界的;
- (ii) $\tilde{\mu}_\delta^A$ 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的;
- (iii) μ_δ^A 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到弱 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的.
- (iv) 如对任意 H^1 原子 a , $\text{supp} a \subset Q$ 和 $u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q$, 有

$$\int_{(4Q)^c} \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \frac{(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \frac{\Omega(x-u)}{|x-u|^{n-1-\delta}} \chi_{\Gamma(x)}(u, t) \int_Q D^\alpha A(y) a(y) dy \right\|^{n/(n-\delta)} dx \leq C,$$

则 μ_δ^A 为从 $H^1(R^n)$ 到 $L^{n/(n-\delta)}(R^n)$ 有界的;

- (v) 如对任意方体 Q 和 $u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q$, 有

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{(4Q)^c} \frac{(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \frac{\Omega(u-y) \chi_{\Gamma(u)}(y, t)}{|u-y|^{n-1-\delta}} f(y) dy \right\| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}},$$

则 $\tilde{\mu}_\delta^A$ 为从 $L^{n/\delta}(R^n)$ 到 $\text{BMO}(R^n)$ 有界的.

注 1 一般地, g_δ^A 和 μ_δ^A 不是 $(H^1, L^{n/(n-\delta)})$ 有界的.

2 主要定理及证明

我们首先证明一个一般性定理.

主要定理 令 $0 \leq \delta < n$, $D^\alpha A \in \text{BMO}(R^n)$ 当 $|\alpha| = m$. 设 F_t, T, T^A 如同定义 3 所示且对任意 $1 < p, q \leq \infty$ 和 $1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$, T 为 $L^p(R^n)$ 到 $L^q(R^n)$ 有界的. 如果 T 满足尺寸条件: 对任意方体 Q , 当 $\text{supp} f \subset (2Q)^c$ 和 $x \in Q$ 时, 有

$$\|F_t^A(f)(x) - F_t^A(f)(x_0)\| \leq C \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}},$$

则 T^A 为从 $L^{n/\delta}(R^n)$ 到 $\text{BMO}(R^n)$ 有界的.

为证明该定理, 我们需要下列引理.

引理 1^[15] 令 A 为 R^n 上的函数且当 $|\alpha| = m$ 时, $D^\alpha A \in L^q(R^n)$ 对某个 $q > n$, 则

$$|R_m(A; x, y)| \leq C |x-y|^m \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \left(\frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}(x, y)|} \int_{\tilde{Q}(x, y)} |D^\alpha A(z)|^q dz \right)^{1/q},$$

其中 $\tilde{Q}(x, y)$ 为中心在 x 边长为 $5\sqrt{n}|x-y|$ 的方体.

主要定理的证明 我们只须证明存在常数 C_Q , 使得对任意方体 Q , 有

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T^A(f)(x) - C_Q| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}.$$

固定方体 $Q = Q(x_0, d)$. 令 $\tilde{Q} = 5\sqrt{n}Q$, $\tilde{A}(x) = A(x) - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}} x^\alpha$, 则 $R_m(A; x, y) = R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)$, 且 $D^\alpha \tilde{A} = D^\alpha A - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}$ 当 $|\alpha| = m$. 对 $f_1 = f\chi_{\tilde{Q}}$, $f_2 = f\chi_{R^n \setminus \tilde{Q}}$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} F_t^A(f)(x) &= \int_{R^n} \frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} F(x, y, t) f_1(y) dy \\ &\quad - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \frac{F(x, y, t)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) f_1(y) dy + \int_{R^n} \frac{R_{m+1}(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} F(x, y, t) f_2(y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} |T^A(f)(x) - T^{\tilde{A}}(f_2)(x_0)| &= \left| \|F_t^A(f)(x)\| - \|F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x_0)\| \right| \leq \|F_t^A(f)(x) - F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x_0)\| \\ &\leq \left\| F_t \left(\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, \cdot)}{|x-\cdot|^m} f_1 \right) (x) \right\| + \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \left\| F_t \left(\frac{(x-\cdot)^\alpha}{|x-\cdot|^m} D^\alpha \tilde{A} f_1 \right) (x) \right\| + \|F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f_2)(x) - F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f_2)(x_0)\| \\ &:= I(x) + II(x) + III(x), \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T^A(f)(x) - T^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x_0)| dx \leq \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q I(x) dx + \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q II(x) dx + \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q III(x) dx = I + II + III$. 首先, 对 $x \in Q$ 和 $y \in \tilde{Q}$, 由引理 1, 得

$$R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) \leq C|x-y|^m \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}},$$

因此, 由 T 的 $(L^{n/\delta}, L^\infty)$ 有界性, 得

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq \frac{C}{|Q|} \int_Q \left| T \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} f_1 \right) (x) \right| dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|T(f_1)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

其次, 对 $1 < p < n/\delta$ 和 $1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$, 由 T 的 (L^p, L^q) 有界性和 Hölder 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} II &\leq \frac{C}{|Q|} \int_Q \left| T \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=m} (D^\alpha A - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}) f_1 \right) (x) \right| dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T((D^\alpha A - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}) f_1)(x)|^q dx \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq |Q|^{-1/q} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|(D^\alpha A - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}) f_1\|_{L^p} \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |D^\alpha A(y) - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}|^q dy \right)^{1/q} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

对 III , 由 T 的尺寸条件, 得 $III \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}$. 证毕.

欲证明定理 1, 2, 3, 我们需要下列引理.

引理 2 令 $0 \leq \delta < n$, $1 < p < n/\delta$, $1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$, $D^\alpha A \in \text{BMO}(R^n)$ 当 $|\alpha| = m$, 则 g_δ^A 和 μ_δ^A 均为 $L^p(R^n)$ 到 $L^q(R^n)$ 有界的.

证明 由 Minkowski 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} g_\delta^A(f)(x) &\leq \int_{R^n} \frac{|f(y)| |R_{m+1}(A; x, y)|}{|x-y|^m} \left(\int_0^\infty |\psi_t(x-y)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} dy \\ &\leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|f(y)| |R_{m+1}(A; x, y)|}{|x-y|^m} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{t^{-2n+2\delta}}{(1+|x-y|/t)^{2(n+1-\delta)}} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} dy \\ &\leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|R_{m+1}(A; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-\delta}} |f(y)| dy, \mu_\delta^A(f)(x) \\ &\leq \int_{R^n} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)| |R_{m+1}(A; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} |f(y)| \left(\int_{|x-y|}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} dy \\ &\leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|R_{m+1}(A; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-\delta}} |f(y)| dy, \end{aligned}$$

从而, 由文 [19] 即得结论.

定理 1 的证明 (i) 首先, 由引理 2 的证明, 知

$$g_\delta(f)(x) \leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\delta}} dy,$$

因此, 由文 [2] 知当 $1 < p < n/\delta, 1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$ 时, g_δ 为 (L^p, L^q) 有界的. 我们只须证明 g_δ 满足主要定理的尺寸条件. 设 $\text{supp} f \subset (2Q)^c$, 令 $\tilde{A}(x) = A(x) - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A)_Q x^\alpha$. 记

$$\begin{aligned} F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x) - F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x_0) &= \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x_0-y)}{|x_0-y|^m} \right] R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) f(y) dy \\ &\quad + \int_{R^n} \frac{\psi_t(x_0-y) f(y)}{|x_0-y|^m} [R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) - R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)] dy \\ &\quad - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \left(\frac{\psi_t(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x_0-y)(x_0-y)^\alpha}{|x_0-y|^m} \right) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) f(y) dy \\ &:= I_1 + I_2 + I_3. \end{aligned}$$

注意到当 $x \in Q$ and $y \in R^n \setminus Q$ 时, $|x-y| \approx |x_0-y|$. 由引理 1 和下列不等式 (见文 [20])

$$|b_{Q_1} - b_{Q_2}| \leq C \log(|Q_2|/|Q_1|) \|b\|_{\text{BMO}} \text{ 当 } Q_1 \subset Q_2,$$

对 $x \in Q, y \in 2^{k+1}\tilde{Q} \setminus 2^k\tilde{Q}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)| &\leq C|x-y|^m \sum_{|\alpha|=m} (\|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} + |(D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}(x,y)} - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}|) \\ &\leq Ck|x-y|^m \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 类似于引理 2 的证明, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_1\| &\leq C \int_{R^n \setminus \tilde{Q}} \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{m+n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\varepsilon}{|x_0-y|^{m+n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=0}^\infty \int_{2^{k+1}\tilde{Q} \setminus 2^k\tilde{Q}} k \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\varepsilon}{|x_0-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \sum_{k=1}^\infty k(2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

对 I_2 , 由公式 (见文 [15]): $R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) - R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y) = \sum_{|\beta| < m} \frac{1}{\beta!} R_{m-|\beta|}(D^\beta \tilde{A}; x, x_0)(x-y)^\beta$ 和引理 1, 有

$$|R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) - R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)| \leq C \sum_{|\beta| < m} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} |x-x_0|^{m-|\beta|} |x-y|^{|\beta|} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}}.$$

类似于 I_1 的估计, 得

$$\|I_2\| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^{k+1}\tilde{Q} \setminus 2^k\tilde{Q}} \frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n+1-\delta}} |f(y)| dy \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}.$$

对 I_3 , 类似于 I_1 的估计, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|I_3\| &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^{k+1}\tilde{Q} \setminus 2^k\tilde{Q}} \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\varepsilon}{|x_0-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \left(|2^k\tilde{Q}|^{-1} \int_{2^k\tilde{Q}} |D^\alpha A(y) - (D^\alpha A)_{\tilde{Q}}|^r dy \right)^{1/r} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\|F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f_2)(x) - F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f_2)(x_0)\| \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}.$$

(ii) 只须证明存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得对任意 H^1 原子 a , 有 $\|\tilde{g}_\delta^A(a)\|_{L^{n/(n-\delta)}} \leq C$. 记

$$\int_{R^n} \tilde{g}_\delta^A(a)(x) dx = \left[\int_{2Q} + \int_{(2Q)^c} \right] \tilde{g}_\delta^A(a)(x) dx = J + JJ.$$

对 J , 由下列等式

$$Q_{m+1}(A; x, y) = R_{m+1}(A; x, y) + \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha (D^\alpha A(x) - D^\alpha A(y)).$$

类似于引理 2 的证明, 有

$$\tilde{g}_\delta^A(a)(x) \leq g_\delta^A(a)(x) + C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{R^n} \frac{|D^\alpha A(x) - D^\alpha A(y)|}{|x-y|^n} |a(y)| dy.$$

因此, 由引理 2 和文 [2] 知, 当 $1 < p < n/\delta$, $1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$ 时, \tilde{g}_δ 为 (L^p, L^q) 有界的, 故

$$J \leq C \|\tilde{g}_\delta^A(a)\|_{L^q} \|a\|_{L^p}^{n/((n-\delta)q)} |2Q|^{1-n/((n-\delta)q)} \leq C \|a\|_{L^p}^{n/((n-\delta)q)} |Q|^{1-n/((n-\delta)q)} \leq C.$$

欲估计 JJ , 令 $\tilde{A}(x) = A(x) - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A)_{2Q} x^\alpha$, 则 $Q_m(A; x, y) = Q_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)$. 由 a 的消失矩条件, 对 $x \in (2Q)^c$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_t^A(a)(x) &= \int_{R^n} \frac{\psi_t(x-y) R_m(A; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} a(y) dy - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \frac{\psi_t(x-y) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(x) (x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} a(y) dy \\ &= \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x-x_0)}{|x-x_0|^m} \right] R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) a(y) dy \\ &\quad + \int_{R^n} \frac{\psi_t(x-x_0) a(y)}{|x_0-x|^m} [R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) - R_m(\tilde{A}; x, x_0)] dy \\ &\quad - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y) (x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x-x_0) (x-x_0)^\alpha}{|x-x_0|^m} \right] D^\alpha \tilde{A}(x) a(y) dy, \\ &:= JJ_1 + JJ_2 + JJ_3. \end{aligned}$$

类似于引理 2 和 (i) 的证明, 对 $x \in (2Q)^c$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|JJ_1\| &\leq C \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{|y-x_0|}{|x-y|^{n+m+1-\delta}} + \frac{|y-x_0|^\varepsilon}{|x-y|^{n+m+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right] |R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)| |a(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} (|Q|^{1/n} |x-x_0|^{-n-1+\delta} + |Q|^{\varepsilon/n} |x-x_0|^{-n-\varepsilon+\delta}), \\ \|JJ_2\| &\leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) - R_m(\tilde{A}; x, x_0)| |a(y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-\delta}} dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \int_{R^n} \frac{|x_0-y| |a(y)|}{|x-x_0|^{n+1-\delta}} dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} |Q|^{1/n} |x-x_0|^{-n-1+\delta}, \\ \|JJ_3\| &\leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|x_0-y|}{|x-y|^{n+1-\delta}} \sum_{|\alpha|=m} |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(x)| |a(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(x)| [|Q|^{1/n} |x-x_0|^{-n-1+\delta} + |Q|^{\varepsilon/n} |x-x_0|^{-n-\varepsilon+\delta}]. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} JJ &\leq \int_{(2Q)^c} (||JJ_1 + JJ_2 + JJ_3||)^{n/(n-\delta)} dx \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \right)^{n/(n-\delta)} \sum_{k=1}^\infty k [2^{-kn/(n-\delta)} + 2^{-kn\varepsilon/(n-\delta)}] \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) 由下列等式

$$R_{m+1}(A; x, y) = Q_{m+1}(A; x, y) + \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (x-y)^\alpha (D^\alpha A(x) - D^\alpha A(y)).$$

类似于引理 2 的证明, 有

$$g_\delta^A(f)(x) \leq \tilde{g}_\delta^A(f)(x) + C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{R^n} \frac{|D^\alpha A(x) - D^\alpha A(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\delta}} |f(y)| dy,$$

由 (i), (ii) 和文 [2], 得

$$\begin{aligned} |\{x \in R^n : g_\delta^A(f)(x) > \lambda\}| &\leq |\{x \in R^n : \tilde{g}_\delta^A(f)(x) > \lambda/2\}| \\ &\quad + \left| \left\{ x \in R^n : \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \int_{R^n} \frac{|D^\alpha A(x) - D^\alpha A(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\delta}} |f(y)| dy > C\lambda \right\} \right| \\ &\leq C(\|f\|_{H^1}/\lambda)^{n/(n-\delta)}. \end{aligned}$$

(iv) 令 a 为 H^1 原子, $\text{supp} a \subset Q = Q(x_0, d)$. 由 a 的消失矩条件, 对 $u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q$, 记

$$\begin{aligned} F_t^A(a)(x) &= \chi_{4Q}(x) F_t^A(a)(x) + \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) \psi_t(x-y)}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, u) \psi_t(x-u)}{|x-u|^m} \right] a(y) dy \\ &\quad - \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x-u)(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \right] D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) a(y) dy \\ &\quad - \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \frac{(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \psi_t(x-u) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) a(y) dy, \end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}
 g_\delta^A(a)(x) &= \|F_t^A(a)(x)\| \leq \chi_{4Q}(x) \|F_t^A(a)(x)\| \\
 &+ \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \left\| \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y) \psi_t(x-y)}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, u) \psi_t(x-u)}{|x-u|^m} \right] a(y) dy \right\| \\
 &+ \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(x-u)(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \right] D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) a(y) dy \right\| \\
 &+ \chi_{(4Q)^c}(x) \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_{R^n} \frac{(x-u)^\alpha}{|x-u|^m} \psi_t(x-u) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) a(y) dy \right\| \\
 &= I_1(x) + I_2(x, u) + I_3(x, u) + I_4(x, u).
 \end{aligned}$$

类似于 (i) 的证明, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|I_1(\cdot)\|_{L^{n/(n-\delta)}} &\leq \|g_\delta^A(a)\|_{L^q} |4Q|^{(n-\delta)/n-1/q} \leq C \|a\|_{L^p} |Q|^{1-1/p} \leq C; \\
 \|I_2(\cdot, u)\|_{L^{n/(n-\delta)}} &\leq C \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[\int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^kQ} \left(\int_Q \left(\frac{|y-u|}{|x-y|^{m+n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|y-u|^\varepsilon}{|x-y|^{m+n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)| |a(y)| dy \right)^{\frac{n}{n-\delta}} dx \right]^{\frac{n-\delta}{n}} \\
 &+ \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[\int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^kQ} \left(\int_Q \frac{|y-u|}{|x-y|^{n+1-\delta}} |a(y)| dy \right)^{\frac{n}{n-\delta}} dx \right]^{\frac{n-\delta}{n}} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[\int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^kQ} \left(\int_Q k \left(\frac{|y-u|}{|x-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|y-u|^\varepsilon}{|x-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |a(y)| dy \right)^{\frac{n}{n-\delta}} dx \right]^{\frac{n-\delta}{n}} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[\int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^kQ} k \left(\frac{d}{(2^k d)^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{d^\varepsilon}{(2^k d)^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right)^{\frac{n}{n-\delta}} dx \right]^{(n-\delta)/n} \|a\|_{L^\infty} |Q| \\
 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} k(2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \leq C; \\
 \|I_3(\cdot, u)\|_{L^{n/(n-\delta)}} &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left[\int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^kQ} \left(\int_Q \left(\frac{|y-u|}{|x-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|y-u|^\varepsilon}{|x-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y)| |a(y)| dy \right)^{\frac{n}{n-\delta}} dx \right]^{\frac{n-\delta}{n}} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{d}{(2^k d)^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{d^\varepsilon}{(2^k d)^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y)| dy \right) \|a\|_{L^\infty} |Q| |2^k Q|^{\frac{n-\delta}{n}} \\
 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \leq C.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此, 由 $I_4(x, u)$ 的条件, 得

$$\|g_\delta^A(a)\|_{L^{n/(n-\delta)}} \leq C.$$

(v) 给定任意方体 $Q = Q(x_0, d)$, 对

$$f = f\chi_{4Q} + f\chi_{(4Q)^c} = f_1 + f_2 \quad \text{和} \quad u \in 3Q \setminus 2Q,$$

记

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x) &= \tilde{F}_t^A(f_1)(x) + \int_{R^n} \frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} \psi_t(x-y) f_2(y) dy \\ &\quad - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(u-y)(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \right] f_2(y) dy \\ &\quad - \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{R^n} \frac{(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \psi_t(u-y) f_2(y) dy,\end{aligned}$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \tilde{g}_\delta^A(f)(x) - g_\delta \left(\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, \cdot)}{|x_0 - \cdot|^m} f_2 \right) (x_0) \right| &= \left| \tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x) \right| - \left\| F_t \left(\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, \cdot)}{|x_0 - \cdot|^m} f_2 \right) (x_0) \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| \tilde{F}_t^A(f)(x) - F_t \left(\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, \cdot)}{|x_0 - \cdot|^m} f_2 \right) (x_0) \right\| \\ &\leq \left\| \tilde{F}_t^A(f_1)(x) \right\| + \left\| \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^m} \psi_t(x-y) - \frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)}{|x_0-y|^m} \psi_t(x_0-y) \right] f_2(y) dy \right\| \\ &\quad + \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{R^n} \left[\frac{\psi_t(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^m} - \frac{\psi_t(u-y)(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \right] f_2(y) dy \right\| \\ &\quad + \left\| \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{1}{\alpha!} (D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q) \int_{R^n} \frac{(u-y)^\alpha}{|u-y|^m} \psi_t(u-y) f_2(y) dy \right\| \\ &= J_1(x) + J_2(x) + J_3(x, u) + J_4(x, u).\end{aligned}$$

类似于 (i) 和 (iv) 的证明, 得

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q J_1(x) dx &\leq |Q|^{-1/q} \|\tilde{g}_\delta^A(f_1)\|_{L^q} \leq C |Q|^{-1/q} \|f_1\|_{L^p} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}; \\ \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q J_2(x) dx &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^k Q} \\ &\quad \times k \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\varepsilon}{|x_0-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |f(y)| dy dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}; \\ \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q J_3(x, u) dx &\leq \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \frac{C}{|Q|} \int_Q |D^\alpha A(x) - (D^\alpha A)_Q| \\ &\quad \times \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_{2^{k+1}Q \setminus 2^k Q} \left(\frac{|x-u|}{|x-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-u|^\varepsilon}{|x-y|^{n+\varepsilon-\delta}} \right) |f(y)| dy dx \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} (2^{-k} + 2^{-\varepsilon k}) \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}.\end{aligned}$$

因此, 由 $J_4(x, u)$ 的条件, 得

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \left| \tilde{g}_\delta^A(f)(x) - g_\delta \left(\frac{R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, \cdot)}{|x_0 - \cdot|^m} f_2 \right) (x_0) \right| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}.$$

证毕.

定理 2 的证明 (i) 首先由引理 2 的证明, 知

$$\mu_\delta(f)(x) \leq C \int_{R^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\delta}} dy,$$

因此, 当 $1 < p < n/\delta$, $1/q = 1/p - \delta/n$ 时, μ_δ 为 (L^p, L^q) 有界的. 我们只须证明 μ_δ 满足主要定理的尺寸条件. 设 $\text{supp} f \subset (2Q)^c$, 令 $\tilde{A}(x)$ 与定理 1 的证明相同. 记

$$\begin{aligned} & \|F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x) - F_t^{\tilde{A}}(f)(x_0)\| \\ & \leq \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y|\leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} f(y) dy - \int_{|x_0-y|\leq t} \frac{\Omega(x_0-y)R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)}{|x_0-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y|\leq t} \left(\frac{\Omega(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} - \int_{|x_0-y|\leq t} \frac{\Omega(x_0-y)(x_0-y)^\alpha}{|x_0-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} \right) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{|x-y|\leq t, |x_0-y|>t} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)||R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} |f(y)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{|x-y|>t, |x_0-y|\leq t} \frac{|\Omega(x_0-y)||R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)|}{|x_0-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} |f(y)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{|x-y|\leq t, |x_0-y|\leq t} \left| \frac{\Omega(x-y)R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} - \frac{\Omega(x_0-y)R_m(\tilde{A}; x_0, y)}{|x_0-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} \right| |f(y)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \quad + \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y|\leq t} \left(\frac{\Omega(x-y)(x-y)^\alpha}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} - \int_{|x_0-y|\leq t} \frac{\Omega(x_0-y)(x_0-y)^\alpha}{|x_0-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} \right) D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y) f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ & := K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + K_4. \end{aligned}$$

由 $|x-y| \approx |x_0-y|$, 当 $y \in (2Q)^c$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 & \leq C \int_{R^n \setminus \tilde{Q}} \frac{|f(y)||R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} \left(\int_{|x-y|\leq t < |x_0-y|} \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} dy \\ & \leq C \int_{R^n \setminus \tilde{Q}} \frac{|f(y)||R_m(\tilde{A}; x, y)|}{|x-y|^{m+n-1-\delta}} \frac{|x_0-x|^{1/2}}{|x-y|^{3/2}} dy \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有 $K_2 \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}$.

对 K_3 , 由下列不等式 (见文 [16]):

$$\left| \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\delta}} - \frac{\Omega(x_0-y)}{|x_0-y|^{n-1-\delta}} \right| \leq \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\gamma}{|x_0-y|^{n-1+\gamma-\delta}} \right),$$

得

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 & \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \int_{R^n \setminus \tilde{Q}} \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\gamma}{|x_0-y|^{n-1-\delta+\gamma}} \right) \\ & \quad \times \left(\int_{|x_0-y|\leq t, |x-y|\leq t} \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} |f(y)| dy \\ & \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=1}^\infty k(2^{-k} + 2^{-\gamma k}) \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

对 K_4 , 类似于 K_1, K_2, K_3 的证明, 得

$$\begin{aligned} K_4 &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{2^{k+1}\tilde{Q} \setminus 2^k\tilde{Q}} \left(\frac{|x-x_0|}{|x_0-y|^{n+1-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^{1/2}}{|x_0-y|^{n+1/2-\delta}} + \frac{|x-x_0|^\gamma}{|x_0-y|^{n+\gamma-\delta}} \right) |D^\alpha \tilde{A}(y)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(2^{-k} + 2^{-k/2} + 2^{-\gamma k}) \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{|\alpha|=m} \|D^\alpha A\|_{\text{BMO}} \|f\|_{L^{n/\delta}}. \end{aligned}$$

用与定理 1 的证明相同的方法即可证明 (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), 限于篇幅, 我们省略细节. 证毕.

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