

分数次极大算子在广义加权变指标Morrey空间上的有界性

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摘 要

利用 $A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}$ 权函数的性质以及调和分析的实方法, 得到了分数次极大算子在广义加权变指标Morrey空间上的有界性, 同时也给出了交换子的相应结果。

关键词

分数次极大算子, 交换子, 广义加权变指标Morrey空间, BMO空间

Boundedness of Fractional Maximal Operator on Generalized Weighted Morrey Spaces with Variable Exponents

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Abstract

By applying the properties of $A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}$ weighted functions and real-variable methods of harmonic analysis, the boundedness of the fractional maximal operator is obtained on generalized weighted Morrey spaces with variable exponent. Meanwhile, the corresponding result of its commutator is

also given.

Keywords

Fractional Maximal Operator, Commutator, Generalized Weighted Morrey Space with Variable Exponent, BMO Space

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1. 引言及主要结果

设 $0 < \alpha < n$ ，分数次极大算子和分数次积分算子分别定义为：

$$M_\alpha f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{B(x,t)} |f(y)| dy, \quad I_\alpha f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy.$$

给定可测函数 b ，相应的交换子可定义如下：

$$[b, M_\alpha]f = M_\alpha(bf) - bM_\alpha(f), \quad [b, I_\alpha]f = I_\alpha(bf) - bI_\alpha(f),$$

同时给出定义：

$$M_{b,\alpha}f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{B(x,t)} |b(x) - b(y)| |f(y)| dy,$$

$$[b, I_\alpha]f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [b(x) - b(y)] f(y) |x-y|^{\alpha-n} dy.$$

当 $b(x) \geq 0$ 时，对于任意的局部可积函数 f ，有 $[b, M_\alpha]f(x) \leq M_{b,\alpha}f(x)$ 。

设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集， $\chi_E(x)$ 表示 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上的特征函数， $B(x,r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x-y| < r\}$ ， $\tilde{B}(x,r) = B(x,r) \cap \Omega$ ，本文中 $\varphi(x,r), \varphi_1(x,r), \varphi_2(x,r)$ 均为 $\Omega \times (0, \infty)$ 上的非负可测函数。

给定可测函数 $p(\cdot) : \Omega \rightarrow (1, \infty)$ ，变指标 Lebesgue 空间 $L^{p(\cdot)}$ 定义为：

$$L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \left\{ f : \exists \lambda > 0, \text{st. } \int_{\Omega} |f(x)|^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\},$$

其上的 Luxemburg-Nakano 范数为：

$$\|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)} = \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0 : \int_{\Omega} \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{\lambda} \right)^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\}.$$

定义 1.1 [1] 设 $\omega > 0$ 为 Ω 上的一个局部可积函数，它表示权函数。加权变指标 Lebesgue 空间 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 定义为：

$$L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \left\{ f : \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)} \equiv \|f\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)} < \infty \right\}.$$

定义 1.2 [2] 设 $1 \leq p(x) < \infty$ ， $x \in \Omega$ ， $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$ ，变指标 $A_{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 权和变指标 $A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 权可

分别定义为:

$$A_{p(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \left\{ \omega : [\omega]_{A_{p(\cdot)}} \equiv \sup_{B(x,r)} |B(x,r)|^{-1} \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \|\omega^{-1}\|_{L^{p'(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} < \infty \right\}$$

$$A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}(\Omega) = \left\{ \omega : [\omega]_{A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}} \equiv \sup_{B(x,r)} |B(x,r)|^{\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{q(x)}} \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \|\omega^{-1}\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} < \infty \right\}.$$

定义 1.3 [3] 设 $1 \leq p(x) < \infty$, $x \in \Omega$, 则广义加权变指标 Morrey 空间 $\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot),\varphi}(\Omega)$ 定义为:

$$\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot),\varphi}(\Omega) = \left\{ f : \sup_{x \in \Omega, r > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi(x,r) \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}} < \infty \right\}.$$

当 $\frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{\alpha}{n}$ 时, C. Capone 在文献[4]中证明了分数次极大算子从 $L^{p(\cdot)}$ 到 $L^{q(\cdot)}$ 是有界的, 文献

[5]中证明了带粗糙核的 Marcinkiewicz 积分在变指标 Morrey 空间上的有界性, 文献[6]给出了局部互补广义变指标 Morrey 空间上几类奇异积分算子的有界性估计, 分数次极大算子在广义加权 Morrey 空间上的有界性估计可参见文献[7]。最近作者在文献[8]中得到了 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子在中心 Morrey-Orlicz 空间上的有界性。受上面研究的启发, 本文将研究分数次极大算子及其交换子在广义加权变指标 Morrey 空间上的有界性。

定义 1.4 [9] 给定有界可测函数 $p(x) : \Omega \rightarrow [1, \infty)$, 假设 $1 \leq p_- \leq p(\cdot) \leq p_+ < \infty$ 满足局部 log-Hölder 连续条件:

$$|p(x) - p(y)| \leq \frac{C}{-\log|x-y|}, x, y \in \Omega, |x-y| \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad (1)$$

且满足 log-Hölder 在无穷远处的连续条件: 存在 p_∞ , 使得

$$|p(x) - p_\infty| \leq \frac{C}{\log(e+|x|)}, x \in \Omega, \quad (2)$$

将满足上述条件的所有 $p(x)$ 构成的集合记为 $\mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, 其中 $p_+ = \operatorname{ess\,sup}_{x \in \Omega} p(x)$, $p_- = \operatorname{ess\,inf}_{x \in \Omega} p(x)$, $p_\infty = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} p(x) > 1$ 。

定义 1.5 [10] 设 $b \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$, 且

$$\|b\|_{BMO} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} |b(y) - b_{B(x,r)}| dy < \infty, \quad (3)$$

其中

$$b_{B(x,r)} = \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} b(y) dy.$$

则 $BMO(\Omega)$ 空间可定义为:

$$BMO(\Omega) = \{b \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega) : \|b\|_{BMO} < \infty\}.$$

本文的主要结果如下:

定理 1 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$,

则对任意 $f \in L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 有

$$\|M_\alpha f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq C \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \sup_{r>t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}, \quad (4)$$

其中 C 与 $f, x \in \Omega$ 和 r 均无关。

定理 2 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$,

且函数 $\varphi_1(x, r)$ 和 $\varphi_2(x, r)$ 满足条件

$$\sup_{r>t} \frac{\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{r<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x, s) \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,s))}}{\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}} \leq C \varphi_2(x, t), \quad (5)$$

其中 C 与 $x \in \Omega$ 和 r 均无关, 则 M_α 从 $\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \varphi_1}(\Omega)$ 到 $\mathcal{M}_\omega^{q(\cdot), \varphi_2}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

定理 3 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$,

$b \in BMO(\Omega)$, 则对任意的 $f \in L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 有

$$\|M_{b, \alpha} f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \sup_{r>t} \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}, \quad (6)$$

其中 C 与 $f, x \in \Omega$ 和 r 均无关。

定理 4 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$,

$b \in BMO(\Omega)$, 且函数 $\varphi_1(x, r)$ 和 $\varphi_2(x, r)$ 满足条件

$$\sup_{r>t} \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \frac{\operatorname{ess\,inf}_{r<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x, s) \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,s))}}{\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}} \leq C \varphi_2(x, t) \quad (7)$$

其中 C 与 $x \in \Omega$ 和 r 均无关, 则 $M_{b, \alpha}$ 从 $\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \varphi_1}(\Omega)$ 到 $\mathcal{M}_\omega^{q(\cdot), \varphi_2}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

2. 预备知识

引理 2.1 [11] 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$,

$\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 则 M_α 从 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 到 $L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

引理 2.2 [12] 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$,

$\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, $b \in BMO(\Omega)$, 则 $[b, I_\alpha]$ 从 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 到 $L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

引理 2.3 [12] 设 $1 < p(x) < \infty$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, 且 $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 则 $\omega^{-1} \in A_{q(\cdot), p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 。

引理 2.4 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $0 < \alpha < n$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\Omega)$, $p_+ < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q(x)} = \frac{1}{p(x)} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$,

则下列条件等价:

- (i) $b \in BMO(\Omega)$;
- (ii) $M_{b, \alpha}$ 从 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 到 $L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

证明 (i) \Rightarrow (ii) 设 $f \in L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 且 $b \in BMO(\Omega)$, 则由引理 2.2 可知

$$\|M_{b, \alpha} f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)} \leq C \|[b, I_\alpha] f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)} \leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)}.$$

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) 设 $M_{b,\alpha}$ 从 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 到 $L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 上有界, 则由广义 Hölder 不等式和变指标 $A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}$ 权的性质可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} |b(z) - b_{B(x,t)}| dz \\ &= \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \left| b(z) - \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{B(x,t)} b(y) dy \right| dz \\ &= \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \left| \int_{B(x,t)} b(z) - b(y) dy \right| dz \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1+\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} |b(z) - b(y)| dy dz \\ & \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} |b(z) - b_{B(x,t)}| dz \\ &= \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \left| b(z) - \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{B(x,t)} b(y) dy \right| dz \\ &= \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|} \left| \int_{B(x,t)} b(z) - b(y) dy \right| dz \\ &\leq \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1+\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,t)} \frac{1}{|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} |b(z) - b(y)| dy dz \end{aligned}$$

引理 2.5 [12] 设 $b \in BMO(\Omega)$, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\text{log}}(\Omega)$, 且 $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 则 M_b 在 $L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$ 上有界。

引理 2.6 [13] 设 $b \in BMO(\Omega)$, 则存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$|b_{\tilde{B}(x,r)} - b_{\tilde{B}(x,t)}| \leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \ln \frac{t}{r}, 0 < 2r < t, \tag{8}$$

其中 C 与 b, x, r 和 t 均无关。

引理 2.7 [14] 设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为无界开集, $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\text{log}}(\Omega)$, 且 ω 为 Lebesgue 可测函数。若 $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 则范数 $\|\cdot\|_{BMO}$ 与范数 $\|\cdot\|_{BMO_{p(\cdot),\omega}}$ 等价, 其中对于任意的局部可积函数 f , 有

$$\|f\|_{BMO_{p(\cdot),\omega}} = \sup_{x \in \Omega, r > 0} \frac{\left\| (f(\cdot) - f_{\tilde{B}(x,r)}) \chi_{\tilde{B}(x,r)} \right\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}}{\left\| \chi_{\tilde{B}(x,r)} \right\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}}.$$

引理 2.8 [15] 设 $p \in \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\text{log}}(\Omega)$, 若 $\omega \in A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 则 $\omega(\cdot)^{q(\cdot)} \in A_\infty$ 。

3. 主要结果的证明

定理 1 的证明 设 $f \in L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)$, 分解 $f = f_1 + f_2$, 其中 $f_1(y) = f(y) \chi_{\tilde{B}(x,2t)}(y)$, $f_2(y) = f(y) \chi_{\Omega \setminus \tilde{B}(x,2t)}(y)$, $t > 0$, 则有

$$\|M_\alpha f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq \|M_\alpha f_1\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} + \|M_\alpha f_2\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}. \tag{9}$$

由引理 2.1, 有

$$\|M_\alpha f_1\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq \|M_\alpha f_1\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)} \leq C \|f_1\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)} = C \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,2t))}.$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,2t))} &\leq C|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,2t))}\sup_{r>2t}|B(x,r)|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}-1} \\
 &\leq C|B(x,t)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}\sup_{r>2t}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}|B(x,r)|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}-1} \\
 &\leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\|\omega^{-1}\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>2t}|B(x,r)|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}-1}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \\
 &\leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>2t}|B(x,r)|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}-1}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega^{-1}\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \\
 &\leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>t}|B(x,r)|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}-1}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega^{-1}\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \\
 &\leq C[\omega]_{A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}}\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>t}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,2t))} \leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>t}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}, \quad (10)$$

则有

$$\|M_{\alpha}f_1\|_{L_{\omega}^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>t}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}. \quad (11)$$

设对于任意 $z \in B(x,r)$, 若 $B(z,r) \cap (B(x,2t))^c \neq \emptyset$, 则 $r > t$ 。事实上, 若 $y \in B(z,r) \cap (B(x,2t))^c$, 则 $r > |y-z| \geq |x-y| - |x-z| \geq 2t - r > t$ 。另一方面, 当 $y \in B(z,r) \cap (B(x,2t))^c$, 有 $|x-y| \leq |y-z| + |x-z| < t + r < 2r$ 。因此, $B(z,r) \cap (B(x,2t))^c \subset B(x,2r)$ 。则由广义 Hölder 不等式和变指数 $A_{p(\cdot),q(\cdot)}$ 权的定义可得,

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\alpha}f_2(z) &= \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{|B(z,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(z,r)} |f_2(y)| dy \\
 &= \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{|B(z,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(z,r) \cap (B(x,2t))^c} |f(y)| dy \\
 &\leq \sup_{r>t} \frac{1}{|B(z,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,2r)} |f(y)| dy \\
 &= \sup_{r>t} \frac{|B(x,2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}}{|B(z,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}} |B(x,2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,2r)} |f(y)| dy \\
 &\leq C \sup_{r>t} \frac{1}{|B(x,2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x,2r)} |f(y)| dy \\
 &\leq C \sup_{r>2t} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{B(x,2r)} |f(y)| dy \\
 &\leq C \sup_{r>t} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))} \|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\|M_{\alpha}f_2\|_{L_{\omega}^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))} \leq C\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,t))}\sup_{r>t}\|f\|_{L_{\omega}^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}\|\omega\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x,r))}^{-1}. \quad (12)$$

由式(9), (11)和(12)即可得到定理 1。

定理 2 的证明 设 $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \varphi_1}(\Omega)$, 则由定理 1 和式(5)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_\alpha f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{q(\cdot), \varphi_2}(\Omega)} &= \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t)} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|M_\alpha f\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \\ &\leq C \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t)} \sup_{r > t} \|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \varphi_1}(\Omega)} \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t)} \sup_{r > t} \frac{\varphi_1(x, r)}{\|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \varphi_1}(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

定理 3 的证明 设 $b \in BMO(\Omega)$, $f \in L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))$, 由定理 1 的证明, 记 $f = f_1 + f_2$, 则有

$$\|M_{b, \alpha} f\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \leq \|M_{b, \alpha} f_1\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} + \|M_{b, \alpha} f_2\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))}. \quad (13)$$

由引理 2.4, 有

$$\|M_{b, \alpha} f_1\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \leq \|M_{b, \alpha} f_1\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\Omega)} \leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|f_1\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\Omega)} = C \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, 2r))},$$

则由式(10)有

$$\|M_{b, \alpha} f_1\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \sup_{r > t} \|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1}. \quad (14)$$

设对任意 $z \in B(x, r)$, 若 $B(z, r) \cap (B(x, 2t))^c \neq \emptyset$, 则 $r > t$ 。事实上, 若 $y \in B(z, r) \cap (B(x, 2t))^c$, 则 $r > |y - z| \geq |x - y| - |x - z| \geq 2t - r > t$ 。另一方面, 当 $y \in B(z, r) \cap (B(x, 2t))^c$, 有 $|x - y| \leq |y - z| + |x - z| < t + r < 2r$ 。因此, $B(z, r) \cap (B(x, 2t))^c \subset B(x, 2r)$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} M_{b, \alpha} f_2(z) &= \sup_{r > 0} \frac{1}{|B(z, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(z, r)} |b(y) - b(z)| |f_2(y)| dy \\ &= \sup_{r > 0} \frac{1}{|B(z, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(z, r) \cap (\tilde{B}(x, 2r))^c \neq \emptyset} |b(y) - b(z)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq \sup_{r > t} \frac{1}{|B(z, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, 2r)} |b(y) - b(z)| |f(y)| dy \\ &= \sup_{r > t} \frac{|B(x, 2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}}{|B(z, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}} |B(x, 2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, 2r)} |b(y) - b(z)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sup_{r > t} \frac{1}{|B(x, 2r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, 2r)} |b(y) - b(z)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sup_{r > 2t} \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, r)} |b(y) - b(z)| |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sup_{r > t} \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, r)} |b(y) - b_{\tilde{B}(x, r)}| |f(y)| dy \\ &\quad + C \sup_{r > t} \frac{1}{|B(x, r)|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{B}(x, r)} |b(z) - b_{\tilde{B}(x, r)}| |f(y)| dy \\ &=: I_1 + I_2, \end{aligned}$$

对于 I_1 , 由广义 Hölder 不等式, 定义 1.2, 引理 2.7 和变指数 $A_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}$ 权的定义可知,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\leq C \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|b(\cdot) - b_{\tilde{B}(x, r)}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\mathcal{X}_{\tilde{B}(x, r)}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \\ &= C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega^{-1}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{r>t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 对于 I_2 , 由引理 2.6 和广义 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq C \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} |b(z) - b_{\tilde{B}(x, t)}| \int_{\tilde{B}(x, r)} |f(y)| dy \\ &\quad + C \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} |b_{\tilde{B}(x, t)} - b_{\tilde{B}(x, r)}| \int_{\tilde{B}(x, r)} |f(y)| dy \\ &\leq C \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} |b(z) - b_{\tilde{B}(x, t)}| \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega^{-1}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \\ &\quad + C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{r>t} |B(x, r)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \ln \frac{r}{t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega^{-1}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \\ &\leq CM_b \mathcal{X}_{B(x, t)}(z) \sup_{r>t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\quad + C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{r>t} \ln \frac{r}{t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

则由引理 2.5, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{b, \alpha} f_2\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} &\leq \|I_1\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} + \|I_2\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \sup_{r>t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\quad + C \|M_b \mathcal{X}_{B(x, t)}\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \sup_{r>t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\quad + C \|b\|_{BMO} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \sup_{r>t} \ln \frac{r}{t} \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \sup_{r>t} \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

由式(13)和式(14)即可得到定理 3。

定理 4 的证明 设 $f \in \mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \vartheta_1}(\Omega)$, 则由定理 3 和式(7)可得

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{b, \alpha} f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{q(\cdot), \vartheta_2}(\Omega)} &= \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t) \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))}} \|M_{b, \alpha} f\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, t))} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t)} \sup_{r>t} \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \|f\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))} \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}^{-1} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \vartheta_1}(\Omega)} \sup_{x \in \Omega, t > 0} \frac{1}{\varphi_2(x, t)} \sup_{r>t} \left(1 + \ln \frac{r}{t}\right) \frac{\varphi_1(x, r) \|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{p(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}}{\|\omega\|_{L_\omega^{q(\cdot)}(\tilde{B}(x, r))}} \\ &\leq C \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \vartheta_1}(\Omega)} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{\mathcal{M}_\omega^{p(\cdot), \vartheta_1}(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

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