

Dini型多线性极大奇异积分算子与Lipschitz函数生成的广义交换子的有界性

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收稿日期: 2025年3月3日; 录用日期: 2025年4月16日; 发布日期: 2025年4月29日

摘 要

设 T 是核满足Dini条件的多线性奇异积分算子, T^* 是 T 的极大算子。 $T_{b,S}^*$ 是 T^* 与一类可测函数 $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ 生成的广义交换子。本文讨论了当 $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ 属于Lipschitz空间, $T_{b,S}^*$ 在Lebesgue空间的有界性。

关键词

奇异积分算子, 广义交换子, Lipschitz函数, 多线性算子

Boundedness of Generalized Commutators with Dini Type Multilinear Maximal Calderón-Zygmund Operators and Lipschitz Functions

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Received: Mar. 3rd, 2025; accepted: Apr. 16th, 2025; published: Apr. 29th, 2025

Abstract

Let T be an m -linear Calderón-Zygmund operator with kernel satisfying Dini-type condition, T^* be the maximal operator of T . $T_{b,S}^*$ is the generalized commutator of T^* with a class of measurable functions $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$. In this paper, we discuss the boundedness of $T_{b,S}^*$ on Lebesgue spaces when $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ belongs to Lipschitz spaces.

Keywords

Singular Integral Operator, Generalized Commutator, Lipschitz Function, Multilinear Operator

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1. 引言

自 Calderón 和 Zygmund [1] 开创奇异积分算子理论以来, 具有标准核的 Calderón-Zygmund 算子及其推广得到了广泛研究. 1972 年, Fefferman 和 Stein [2] 证明了极大奇异积分算子在 L^p 空间 ($0 < p < \infty$) 上的有界性. 1993 年, Buckley [3] 研究了极大奇异积分算子在加权 L^p 空间中的有界性. 多线性极大奇异积分算子 T^* 是极大奇异积分算子的推广, 定义为 $T^*(\vec{f})(x) = \sup_{\delta > 0} |T_\delta(f_1, \dots, f_m)(x)|$, 其中 T_δ 是 T 的截断算子, 即,

$$T_\delta(f_1, \dots, f_m)(x) = \int_{\sum_{j=1}^m |x-y_j|^2 > \delta^2} K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) f_1(y_1) \cdots f_m(y_m) dy_1 \cdots dy_m.$$

交换子与奇异积分算子之间存在紧密联系. 1989 年, Segovia 和 Torrea 在文 [4] 中对 T_b^* 的加权强有界性展开探讨. 2000 年, Alphonse 在文 [5] 中给出了 T_b^* 的弱端点估计. 2006 年, Zhang 在文 [6] 中研究了 T_b^* 的加权估计. 2013 年, Xue 在文 [7] 中进一步研究了多线性算子 T^* 的迭代交换子 $T_{\Pi \vec{b}}^*$, 并建立了其加权估计及加权弱端点估计. 2016 年, Xue 和 Yan 在文 [8] 中引入了一类多线性奇异积分算子的广义交换子, 定义如下:

定义1.1. [8] 设 T 是一个核为标准核的 m -线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子. 若 S 是 $Z^+ \times \{1, \dots, m\}$ 的有限子集, $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ 是一类可测函数. T 的交换子 $T_{\vec{b}, S}$ 和它的极大算子 $T_{\vec{b}, S}^*$ 定义为

$$T_{\vec{b}, S}(\vec{f})(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)] K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y} \quad (1)$$

和

$$T_{\vec{b}, S}^*(\vec{f})(x) = \sup_{\delta > 0} \left| \int_{(\sum_{j=1}^m |x - y_j|^2)^{1/2} > \delta} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)] K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y} \right|, \quad (2)$$

$x \notin \bigcap_{j=1}^m \text{supp} f_j$ 且 $f_j \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $j = 1, \dots, m$. 如果 $S = \emptyset$, 我们简单地表示 $T_{\vec{b}, \emptyset} = T$ 和 $T_{\vec{b}, \emptyset}^* = T^*$.

广义交换子是由多线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子 T 与一类可测函数 $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ 生成的. 其中, S 决定了哪些函数 b_i 参与交换子的构造. 由于集合 S 的灵活性, 广义交换子能够将不同形式的交换子纳入其中. 其中不仅有经典交换子 $T_b f(x)$ [9], $T_{b_j}^j(\vec{f})(x)$ [10] 和 $T_{\prod \vec{b}}(\vec{f})(x)$ [11], 还涵盖了一些新型交换子的构造. 近几年, 广义交换子的研究也取得了一些新成果, 可参见 [12, 13].

随着研究的深入, 学者们逐渐将注意力转向核函数不满足光滑条件的情形. 1985 年, Yabuta [14] 在研究 Coifman 和 Meyer [15] 提出的伪微分算子时, 引入了具有 ω 型核的 Calderón-Zygmund 算子. 2009 年, Maldonado 和 Naibo [16] 对双线性 ω 型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子理论展开深入研究. 2014 年, Lu 和 Zhang [17] 引入了 Dini 型多线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子, 这类算子比标准多线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子更具一般性, 适用于更广泛的核函数. 假设 $\omega(t) : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 是非减函数, 其中 $0 < \omega(1) < \infty$. 对于 $a > 0$, 如果有

$$|\omega|_{\text{Dini}(a)} := \int_0^1 \frac{\omega^a(t)}{t} dt < \infty,$$

那么称 $\omega \in \text{Dini}(a)$. 若 $0 < a_1 < a_2$, 则 $\text{Dini}(a_1) \subset \text{Dini}(a_2)$.

定义1.2. [17] 设 $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ 是一个局部可积函数, 如果在 $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{m+1}$ 除对角线 $x = y_1 = \dots = y_m$ 之外, K 满足以下三个条件:

(i) 如果存在一个常数 $A > 0$, 使得对任意 x 与 $y_1, \dots, y_m$ 不全等的 $(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^{m+1}$ 都有

$$|K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)| \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}}; \quad (3)$$

(ii) 当 $|x - x'| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} |x - y_j|$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) - K(x', y_1, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}} \omega\left(\frac{|x - x'|}{|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|}\right); \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

(iii) 当 $|y_j - y'_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} |x - y_j|$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K(x, y_1, \dots, y'_j, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}} \omega\left(\frac{|y_j - y'_j|}{|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|}\right); \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

则称 K 为 ω 型 m -线性 Calderón-Zygmund 核.

设 T 是定义在 Schwarz 函数积空间 $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 上的算子

$$T(f_1, \dots, f_m)(x) = \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) f_1(y_1) \cdots f_m(y_m) dy_1 \cdots dy_m, \quad (6)$$

$x \notin \bigcap_{j=1}^m \text{supp} f_j$ 且 $f_j \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, 称 T 是一个带有 ω 型 m -线性 Calderón-Zygmund 核 $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ 的 m -线性算子.

若存在 $1 \leq q_1, \dots, q_m < \infty$ 且 $\frac{1}{q_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} = \frac{1}{q}$, T 是从 $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 的有界多线性算子, 则称 T 为一个 ω 型 m -线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子, 简称为 m -线性 ω -CZO.

显然, 当 $\omega(t) = t^\varepsilon$, $\varepsilon > 0$ 时, ω 型 m -线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子即为 Grafakos 和 Torres 在文 [18] 中研究的多线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子. 目前关于 Dini 型多线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的交换子的研究也取得了许多成果, 可参见 [19–21].

受上述文献启发, 本文将考虑 Dini 型多线性极大奇异积分算子与 Lipschitz 函数生成的广义交换子的有界性问题. 本文的主要结果如下:

定理1.1. 令 T 是一个 $\omega(t)$ 型 m -线性奇异积分算子, $\omega \in \text{Dini}(1)$. 若 $1 < q_j < \infty$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{q_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} - \frac{\sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}{n} - \dots - \frac{\sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}{n}$ 且 $\beta = \sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1} + \dots + \sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}$ 使得

$$\frac{1}{q_1} > \frac{\sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{q_m} > \frac{\sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}{n}.$$

对于任意的 $(i, j) \in S$, 设 $b_i \in \text{Lip}_{\beta_{ij}}$ 且 $0 < \beta_{ij} < 1$, 则存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$\|T_{\vec{b}, S}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^q} \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta_{ij}}} \prod_{j=1}^m \|f_j\|_{L^{q_j}},$$

对于任意的 $f_j \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) 成立.

在下文中, 对于 $\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \{1, \dots, m\}$ 的有限子集 S , 用 $|S|$ 表示 S 的基数. 字母 C 将代表正的常数, 与主要参数无关且其取值在不同的位置可以不尽相同.

2. 预备知识

本文中, M 表示 Hardy-Littlewood 极大函数. 用 $M^\sharp$ 表示 Fefferman 和 Stein 的 sharp 极大函数, 即, 对任意的局部可积函数 f ,

$$M^\sharp(f)(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \inf_{c \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(y) - c| dy \approx \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(y) - f_Q| dy,$$

其中 f_Q 表示 f 在 Q 上的平均.

对于 $0 < \delta < \infty$, 定义极大函数 M_δ 和 $M_\delta^\sharp$ 如下:

$$M_\delta(f)(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(y)|^\delta dy \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}},$$

$$M_\delta^\sharp(f)(x) = [M^\sharp(|f|^\delta)(x)]^{\frac{1}{\delta}}.$$

对于 $0 < \beta < \frac{n}{r}$, 我们定义

$$M_{r,\beta}f(x) = \sup_{Q \ni x} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|^{1-\frac{r\beta}{n}}} \int_Q |f(y)|^r dy \right)^{\frac{1}{r}},$$

当 $\beta = 0$ 时, 用 M_r 表示 $M_{r,\beta}$, 若 $0 < r < q < \infty$, 则我们有

$$\|M_r f\|_{L^q} \leq C \|f\|_{L^q}. \quad (7)$$

引理2.1. [22] 令 $0 < p, \delta < \infty$, 则存在一个常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} M_\delta(f)(x)^p dx \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} M_\delta^\sharp(f)(x)^p dx$$

对所有使上式左端有限的函数 f 成立.

引理2.2. [23] 设 $0 < p < q < \infty$, 则存在依赖于 p, q 的常数 $C > 0$, 使得对于任意的可测函数 f , 有

$$\|f\|_{L^p(Q, \frac{dx}{|Q|})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{q,\infty}(Q, \frac{dx}{|Q|})}.$$

引理2.3. [24] 如果 $0 < \beta < n$, $0 < r < p < \frac{n}{\beta}$ 且 $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\beta}{n}$, 则

$$\|M_{r,\beta}f\|_{L^q} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p}.$$

引理2.4. [25] 对于 $0 < \beta < 1$, $1 \leq q < \infty$, 有

$$\|f\|_{Lip_\beta} \approx \sup_Q \frac{1}{|Q|^{1+\frac{\beta}{n}}} \int_Q |f - f_Q| \approx \sup_Q \frac{1}{|Q|^{\frac{\beta}{n}}} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f - f_Q|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

引理2.5. [25] 设 $b \in Lip_\beta$, $0 < \beta < 1$. 对于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的任意方体 Q, Q' , 满足 $Q' \subset Q$, 则

$$|b_{Q'} - b_Q| \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_\beta} |Q|^{\frac{\beta}{n}}.$$

引理2.6. [8]

令 S 是 $Z^+ \times Z^+$ 的子集, x_{ij} 是一个实数序列, 其中 $(i, j) \in S$, 则等式

$$\begin{aligned} & \prod_{(i,j) \in S} (x_{i0} - x_{ij}) \\ &= \prod_{(i,j) \in S} (\lambda_i - x_{ij}) + \sum_{D \subset S} (-1)^{|S \setminus D|+1} \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in D} (x_{i0} - x_{ij}) \right) \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} (x_{i0} - \lambda_i) \right) \end{aligned}$$

对任意常数 λ_i 都成立.

引理2.7. [26] 设 $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m}$ 且 $\vec{w} \in A_{\vec{p}}$. 设 T 是一个 m -线性 ω -CZO, $\omega \in \text{Dini}(1)$. (1) 若 $1 < p_1, \dots, p_m < \infty$, 则

$$\|T^* \vec{f}\|_{L^p(\nu_{\vec{w}})} \leq C \prod_{j=1}^m \|f_j\|_{L^{p_j}(w_j)}.$$

(2) 若 $1 \leq p_1, \dots, p_m < \infty$, 则

$$\|T^* \vec{f}\|_{L^{p,\infty}(\nu_{\vec{w}})} \leq C \prod_{j=1}^m \|f_j\|_{L^{p_j}(w_j)}.$$

3. 定理的证明

首先定义一个极大交换子, 对任意 $\eta > 0$, 令 K_η 满足 (3), (4), (5). 定义

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x) &= \sup_{\eta>0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)] K_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y} \right| \\ &= \sup_{\eta>0} |W_{\vec{b},S,\eta}(\vec{f})(x)|, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

有 $W_{\vec{b},\emptyset}^*(\vec{f}) = W^*(f)$.

为了证明定理, 先来证明一个重要的引理.

引理3.1. 设 W 是一个 $\omega(t)$ 型 m -线性奇异积分算子, $\omega \in \text{Dini}(1)$. 对任意的 $(i,j) \in S$, 设 $b_i \in \text{Lip}_{\beta_{ij}}$ 且 $0 < \beta_{ij} < 1$. 令 $0 < \delta < \frac{1}{m}$ 且 $1 < p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m < \infty$, 对任意的 $\delta_0, \delta < \delta_0 < \infty$, 则存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} M_\delta^\sharp(W_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))(x) &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta_{ij}}} \prod_{j=1}^m M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)(x) \\ &\quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta_{ij}}} M_{\delta_0, \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}(W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f}))(x), \end{aligned}$$

对于任意的 $f_j \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) (j = 1, \dots, m)$ 成立.

证明 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 取 $Q(x_Q, l_Q)$ 为任一包含 x 的方体且边长为 l_Q , 设 $\tilde{Q} = 8\sqrt{n}Q =$

$Q(x_Q, 8\sqrt{nl}Q)$, c_Q^* 为待定常数. 只需证明

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |W_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(z)|^\delta - |c_Q^*|^\delta |dz| \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip\beta_{ij}} \prod_{j=1}^m M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)(x) \\ + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip\beta_{ij}} M_{\delta_0, \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}(W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f}))(x),$$

其中 C 与 x 和 Q 无关.

对于 $0 < \delta < 1$, 有 $|\alpha|^\delta - |\beta|^\delta \leq |\alpha - \beta|^\delta$, 则只需证明

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |W_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(z) - c_Q^*|^\delta dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip\beta_{ij}} \prod_{j=1}^m M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)(x) \\ + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip\beta_{ij}} M_{\delta_0, \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}(W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f}))(x).$$

令 $c_Q^* = \sup_{\eta > 0} |c_{\vec{Q},\eta}|$, 定义 $I^*(z) := \sup_{\eta > 0} |W_{\vec{b},S,\eta}(\vec{f})(z) - c_{\vec{Q},\eta}|$, 其中

$$W_{\vec{b},S,\eta}(\vec{f})(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(z) - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y}.$$

对于乘积 $\prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(z) - b_i(y_j)]$, 由引理 2.6,

$$\prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(z) - b_i(y_j)] \\ = \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] + \sum_{D \subset S} (-1)^{|S \setminus D|+1} \prod_{(i,j) \in D} [b_i(z) - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} [b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\vec{Q}}].$$

则有

$$I^*(z) \leq \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y} - c_{\vec{Q},\eta} \right| \\ + \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} |b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\vec{Q}}| \cdot W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f})(z),$$

其中 $W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f})(z) := \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in D} [b_i(z) - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y} \right|$.

对上述不等式右侧第一项, 分解每个 f_j , 使得 $f_j = f_j^0 + f_j^\infty$, 其中 $f_j^0 = f_j \chi_{\vec{Q}}$, $f_j^\infty = f_j \chi_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \vec{Q}}$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) &= \prod_{j=1}^m (f_j^0 + f_j^\infty)(y_j) = \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \{0, \infty\}} \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j) \\ &= \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^0(y_j) + \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in \{0, \infty\}, \exists \alpha_j, \alpha_j = \infty} \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j) = \bar{f}^{\vec{0}} + \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} \bar{f}^{\vec{\alpha}}, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $\vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$, $\alpha_i = 0$ 或者 ∞ , $\bar{f}^{\vec{\alpha}} = \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j)$.

为了估计 $I^*(z)$, 令 $c_{\vec{Q}, \eta} := \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(x_Q, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j) d\vec{y}$.

由 (9) 得到

$$\begin{aligned} I^*(z) &\leq \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^0(y_j) d\vec{y} \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} [K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) - K_\eta(x_Q, \vec{y})] \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j) d\vec{y} \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} |b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\vec{Q}}| \cdot |W_{\vec{b}, D}^*(\vec{f})(z)|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } I_0^*(z) &:= \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^0(y_j) d\vec{y} \right|, \quad I_{\vec{\alpha}}^*(z) := \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} [K_\eta(z, \vec{y}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - K_\eta(x_Q, \vec{y})] \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [(b_i)_{\vec{Q}} - b_i(y_j)] \prod_{j=1}^m f_j^{\alpha_j}(y_j) d\vec{y} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

由于

$$I^*(z) \leq I_0^*(z) + \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} I_{\vec{\alpha}}^*(z) + \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} |b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\vec{Q}}| \cdot |W_{\vec{b}, D}^*(\vec{f})(z)|,$$

于是可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |I^*(z)|^\delta dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} &\leq C \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |I_0^*(z)|^\delta dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} + C \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |I_{\vec{\alpha}}^*(z)|^\delta dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} |b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\vec{Q}}|^\delta \cdot |W_{\vec{b}, D}^*(\vec{f})(z)|^\delta dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}} \end{aligned}$$

$$:= C(I_0^* + \sum_{\vec{\alpha}, \vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}} I_{\vec{\alpha}}^* + \sum_{D \subset S} I_D^*). \quad (10)$$

令 $\delta_{ij} \geq 1$, $\delta_0 \geq 0$ 且 $\sum_{(i,j) \in D^c} \frac{1}{\delta_{ij}} + \frac{1}{\delta_0} = \frac{1}{\delta}$, 由 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_D^* &\leq \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \left(\frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |b_i(z) - (b_i)_{\tilde{Q}}|^{\delta_{ij}} dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta_{ij}}} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f})(z)|^{\delta_0} dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta_0}} \\
 &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|^{1-\frac{\delta_0 \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}{n}}} \int_Q |W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f})(z)|^{\delta_0} dz \right)^{\frac{1}{\delta_0}} \\
 &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} M_{\delta_0, \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}(W_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f}))(x).
 \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

由引理 2.2 和 W^* 的弱端点有界性, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_0^* &\leq C \|W^*(f_1^0 \prod_{(i,1) \in S} ((b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_1)), \dots, f_m^0 \prod_{(i,m) \in S} ((b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_m)))\|_{L^{\frac{1}{m}, \infty}(Q, \frac{dx}{|\tilde{Q}|})} \\
 &\leq C \|W^*\|_{L^1 \times \dots \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{\frac{1}{m}, \infty}} \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| dy_j \\
 &\leq C \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| dy_j
 \end{aligned}$$

令 $p_{ij} > 1$ 且 $\sum_{(i,j) \in S} \frac{1}{p_{ij}} + \frac{1}{p_j} = 1$. 由 Hölder 不等式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| dy_j \\
 &\leq C \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)|^{p_j} dy_j \right)^{\frac{1}{p_j}} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \left(\frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)|^{p_{ij}} dy_j \right)^{\frac{1}{p_{ij}}} \\
 &\leq C \prod_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{|\tilde{Q}|^{1-\frac{p_j \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}{n}}} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)|^{p_j} dy_j \right)^{\frac{1}{p_j}} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \\
 &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \prod_{j=1}^m M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)(x).
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

现估计 $I_{\vec{\alpha}}^*$, $\vec{\alpha} \neq \vec{0}$. 不失一般性, 假设 $\alpha_{j_1} = \dots = \alpha_{j_l} = 0$ ($0 \leq l < m$) 且 $\alpha_j = \infty$ ($j \notin \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}$). 由 (4), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\vec{\alpha}}^* &\leq C \prod_{j \in \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}} \int_{\tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| dy_j \\
 &\quad \times \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\omega(2^{-k})}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|^m} \int_{(2^k \tilde{Q})^{m-l}} \prod_{j \notin \{j_1, \dots, j_l\}} \left(|f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| \right) dy_j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega(2^{-k}) \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_j(y_j)| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |(b_i)_{\tilde{Q}} - b_i(y_j)| dy_j.$$

令

$$S_1 = \{(i, j) \in S | j = 1\}, \dots, S_m = \{(i, j) \in S | j = m\}$$

及

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_{11}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_{|S_1|1}} = 1, \dots, \frac{1}{p_m} + \frac{1}{p_{1m}} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_{|S_m|m}} = 1.$$

由引理 2.5 及 Hölder 不等式, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\alpha}^* &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega(2^{-k}) \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_1(y_1)| \prod_{(i,1) \in S} |b_i(y_1) - (b_i)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_i)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_i)_{\tilde{Q}}| dy_1 \right) \\ &\quad \times \dots \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_m(y_m)| \prod_{(i,m) \in S} |b_i(y_m) - (b_i)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_i)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_i)_{\tilde{Q}}| dy_m \right) \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega(2^{-k}) \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |b_1(y_1) - (b_1)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_1)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_1)_{\tilde{Q}}|^{p_{11}} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_{11}}} \\ &\quad \times \dots \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |b_{|S_1|}(y_1) - (b_{|S_1|})_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_{|S_1|})_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_{|S_1|})_{\tilde{Q}}|^{p_{|S_1|1}} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_{|S_1|1}}} \\ &\quad \times \dots \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_m(y_m)|^{p_m} dy_m \right)^{\frac{1}{p_m}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |b_1(y_m) - (b_1)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_1)_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_1)_{\tilde{Q}}|^{p_{1m}} dy_m \right)^{\frac{1}{p_{1m}}} \\ &\quad \times \dots \times \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |b_{|S_m|}(y_m) - (b_{|S_m|})_{2^k \tilde{Q}} + (b_{|S_m|})_{2^k \tilde{Q}} - (b_{|S_m|})_{\tilde{Q}}|^{p_{|S_m|m}} dy_m \right)^{\frac{1}{p_{|S_m|m}}} \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega(2^{-k}) \prod_{(i,1) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{i1}}} \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|^{1 - \frac{p_1 \sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}{n}}} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\ &\quad \times \dots \times \prod_{(i,m) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{im}}} \left(\frac{1}{|2^k \tilde{Q}|^{1 - \frac{p_m \sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}{n}}} \int_{2^k \tilde{Q}} |f_m(y_m)|^{p_m} dy_m \right)^{\frac{1}{p_m}} \\ &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \prod_{j=1}^m M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in S} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)(x). \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

结合 (10) (11) (12) 和 (13), 引理 3.1 得证.

注1. 根据引理 3.1 的证明, 当 $K(x, \vec{y})$ 和 $f_j(y_j) (1 \leq j \leq m)$ 都是正函数时, 易证对于

$M_\delta^\sharp(W_{\vec{b},S}^{*,+}\vec{f})(x)$ 有相同的估计, 其中

$$W_{\vec{b},S}^{*,+}\vec{f}(x) = \sup_{\eta>0} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)| K_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{j=1}^m f_j(y_j) d\vec{y}.$$

为了考虑算子 T^* 和 $T_{\vec{b},S}^*$, 将运用 [27] 中的思想, 粗略地说, 构造了两个极大交换子来控制 $T_{\vec{b},S}^*$.

如 [27] 中所示, 选取两个函数 $u, v \in C^\infty([0, \infty))$ 使得 $|u'(t)| \leq Ct^{-1}, v'(t) \leq Ct^{-1}$, 且满足

$$\chi_{[2,\infty)} \leq u(t) \leq \chi_{[1,\infty)}, \quad \chi_{[1,2)} \leq v(t) \leq \chi_{[1/2,3)}.$$

令 $\mathcal{U}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) = K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)u(\sqrt{|x - y_1|^2 + \dots + |x - y_m|^2}/\eta)$ 和 $\mathcal{V}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) = |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)v(\sqrt{|x - y_1|^2 + \dots + |x - y_m|^2}/\eta)|$. 定义

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x) &= \sup_{\eta>0} \left| \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)] \mathcal{U}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{i=1}^m f_i(y_i) d\vec{y} \right|, \\ \mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x) &= \sup_{\eta>0} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \left| \prod_{(i,j) \in S} [b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)] \mathcal{V}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{i=1}^m f_i(y_i) \right| d\vec{y}. \end{aligned}$$

如果 $S = \emptyset$, $\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x)$ 和 $\mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x)$ 的定义方式与之前类似.

类似 [27], 易知 $\mathcal{U}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ 和 $\mathcal{V}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ 满足 (3), (4), (5). 很明显, 对于任意有限集 S , $T_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x) \leq \mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x) + \mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x)$, 这也意味着 $\|T^*\| \leq \|\mathcal{U}^*\| + \|\mathcal{V}^*\|$.

因此不直接估计 $T_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})(x)$, 而去分别估计 $\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})$ 和 $\mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})$ 就足够了. $M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))$ 的估计来自引理 3.1. 对于 $M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))$, 我们只考虑正函数 f_j , 则

$$\mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^{*,+}(\vec{f})(x) = \sup_{\eta>0} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \prod_{(i,j) \in S} |b_i(x) - b_i(y_j)| \mathcal{V}_\eta(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) \prod_{i=1}^m f_i(y_i) d\vec{y}.$$

而根据注 1, 对 $M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{V}_{\vec{b},S}^{*,+}(\vec{f}))$ 的类似的估计也成立. 为简单起见, 我们将只证明对于 $\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})$ 的估计.

定理 1.1 的证明 取 $1 < p_j < q_j$, 其中 $j = 1, \dots, m$. 令 $b_i \in L^\infty$ 且 $f_1, \dots, f_m \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 类似 [10], 知 $\|M_\delta(\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} < \infty$. 由引理 2.1 以及引理 3.1, 对于任意的 δ 和 $\delta_0, 0 < \delta < \delta_0 < \frac{1}{m}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^q} &\leq C \|M_\delta(\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} \\ &\leq C \|M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} \\ &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{p_1, \sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}(f_1) \cdots M_{p_m, \sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}(f_m)\|_{L^q} \\ &\quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in D^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{\delta_0, \sum_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \beta_{ij}}(\mathcal{U}_{\vec{b},D}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\frac{1}{t_1} := \frac{1}{q_1} - \frac{\sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{t_m} := \frac{1}{q_m} - \frac{\sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}{n}$$

及

$$\frac{1}{q'} := \frac{1}{q} + \frac{\sum_{(i,j) \in D^c} \beta_{ij}}{n} = \frac{1}{q_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} - \frac{\sum_{(i,j) \in D} \beta_{ij}}{n},$$

由 Hölder 不等式及引理 2.3, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \|M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{b,S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} \\ & \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{p_1, \sum_{(i,1) \in S} \beta_{i1}}(f_1)\|_{L^{t_1}} \cdots \|M_{p_m, \sum_{(i,m) \in S} \beta_{im}}(f_m)\|_{L^{t_m}} \\ & \quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b,D}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q'}} \\ & \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b,D}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q'}}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\frac{1}{t'_1} := \frac{1}{q_1} - \frac{\sum_{(i,1) \in D} \beta_{i1}}{n}, \dots, \frac{1}{t'_m} := \frac{1}{q_m} - \frac{\sum_{(i,m) \in D} \beta_{im}}{n}$$

及

$$\frac{1}{q''} := \frac{1}{q'} + \frac{\sum_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \beta_{ij}}{n} = \frac{1}{q_1} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} - \frac{\sum_{(i,j) \in D_1} \beta_{ij}}{n}.$$

对于集合 D , 可以分两种情况讨论. (i) D 包含某些 j , 但是不包含所有的 j . (ii) D 包含所有的 j . 假如集合 D 包含所有的 j , 则重复上面的方法.

关于第一种情况, 集合 D 不包含某些 j , 有 $\sum_{(i,j) \in D} \beta_{ij} = 0$ 且 $t'_j = q_j$. 因此

$$\|M_{p_j, \sum_{(i,j) \in D} \beta_{ij}}(f_j)\|_{L^{t'_j}} = \|M_{p_j}(f_j)\|_{L^{q_j}}.$$

由于 $p_j < q_j$, 通过 (7), 可得

$$\|M_{p_j}(f_j)\|_{L^{q_j}} \leq C \|f_j\|_{L^{q_j}},$$

由引理 2.1 以及引理 3.1, Hölder 不等式则对于任意的 δ 和 δ_1 , $0 < \delta < \delta_1 < \frac{1}{m}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{U}_{b,D}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q'}} & \leq C \|M_\delta(\mathcal{U}_{b,D}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^{q'}} \\ & \leq C \|M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{b,D}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^{q'}} \\ & \leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{p_1, \sum_{(i,1) \in D} \beta_{i1}}(f_1) \cdots M_{p_m, \sum_{(i,m) \in D} \beta_{im}}(f_m)\|_{L^{q'}} \\ & \quad + C \sum_{D_1 \subset D} \prod_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{\delta_1, \sum_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \beta_{ij}}(\mathcal{U}_{b,D_1}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^{q'}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|M_{p_1, \sum_{(i,1) \in D} \beta_{i1}}(f_1)\|_{L^{t'_1}} \cdots \|M_{p_m, \sum_{(i,m) \in D} \beta_{im}}(f_m)\|_{L^{t'_m}} \\
&\quad + C \sum_{D_1 \subset D} \prod_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b, D_1}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q''}} \\
&\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} + C \sum_{D_1 \subset D} \prod_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b, D_1}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q''}}.
\end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\|M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{b,S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} + C \sum_{D \subset S} \prod_{(i,j) \in D^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \\
&\quad \times \left[\prod_{(i,j) \in D} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} + \sum_{D_1 \subset D} \prod_{(i,j) \in D_1^c} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b, D_1}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q''}} \right] \\
&\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} \\
&\quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \sum_{D_1 \subset D} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D_1} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b, D_1}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q''}}.
\end{aligned}$$

令 $D = D_0$, 对每个子集 $D \subset S$, 每个子集 $D_{k+1} \subset D_k$, $0 \leq k \leq |S| - 1$. 重复上述分解直到 $|D_k| = 0$, 由引理 2.7 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\|M_\delta^\sharp(\mathcal{U}_{b,S}^*(\vec{f}))\|_{L^q} &\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}} \\
&\quad + C \sum_{D \subset S} \cdots \sum_{D_{|S|-1} \subset D_{|S|-2}} \prod_{(i,j) \in S \setminus D_{|S|-1}} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|\mathcal{U}_{b, D_{|S|-1}}^*(\vec{f})\|_{L^{q|S|}} \\
&\leq C \prod_{(i,j) \in S} \|b_i\|_{Lip_{\beta_{ij}}} \|f_1\|_{L^{q_1}} \cdots \|f_m\|_{L^{q_m}},
\end{aligned}$$

由于 $|D_{|S|-1}| = 0$ 且 $\frac{1}{q|S|} = \frac{1}{q_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{q_m}$.

定理 1.1 得证.

基金项目

黑龙江省省属本科高校基本科研业务费项目(编号: 1453ZD031); 黑龙江省自然科学基金联合基金重点项目(编号: ZL2024A001); 牡丹江师范学院研究生课程及教改项目(编号: KCSZKC-2022026, KCSZAL-2022013, XKCSZXM-2023007, 2024-004).

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