

Two Weak Endpoint Estimates on Bilinear Hardy Operators

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Abstract

By strict calculation, we mainly give the weak estimate for the boundary of the bilinear Hardy operator on the Morrey space and the weighted Lebesgue space, which is a useful supplement to the existing theory.

Keywords

Hardy Operator, Multiple Hardy Operator, L^p Space, Morrey Space

关于双线性Hardy算子的 两个端点弱型估计

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摘要

通过严格的计算,对双线性Hardy算子在中心Morrey空间和加权Lebesgue空间上的边界进行了端点情形下的弱型估计,这是对现有理论的有益补充。

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关键词

Hardy算子, 双线性Hardy算子, L^p 空间, Morrey空间

1. 引言和主要结果

对于 \mathbb{R}^+ 上的局部可积函数 f , 经典的 Hardy 算子定义为

$$hf(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(y) dy,$$

它满足如下积分不等式:

$$\|hf\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^+)} \leq \frac{p}{p-1} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^+)}, \quad 1 < p \leq \infty,$$

这里的常数 $\frac{p}{p-1}$ 是最优的。关于 Hardy 算子的其他经典结果及最新的一些进展可见文献[1]-[18], 本文拟将已知的一些关于高维 Hardy 算子的结果推广到多线性情形。

为叙述方便, 我们引入一些定义和记号。对于 $1 \leq i \leq m (i, m \in \mathbb{N})$, $y_i = (y_{1i}, y_{2i}, \dots, y_{mi}) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 记每个 y_i 的欧氏范数为 $|y_i| = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n |y_{ji}|^2}$, m 元数组 (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) 的欧氏范数为 $|(y_1, \dots, y_m)| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m |y_i|^2}$; 同时, 我们用 $B(0, |x|)$ 表示 \mathbb{R}^n 上的以原点为中心, $|x|$ 为半径的球体, 用 S^{n-1} 表示 n 维单位球面, 用 $|B(0, |x|)|$ 和 ω_n 分别表示 $B(0, |x|)$ 和 S^{n-1} 的外测度, 特别地, 用 Ω_n 表示 $|B(0, 1)|$; 对于 $1 < p < \infty$, 我们用 p' 表示 p 的共轭指数, 即 $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$ 。

设 z_1, z_2 是实部为正的复数, 记 Gamma 函数为 $\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$ 。则 $\Omega_n = |B(0, 1)| = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)}$ 。

定义 1.1: 设 $\omega(x)$ 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的一个非负局部可积函数, 如果 f 满足

$$\|f\|_{L^p(\omega)} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p \omega(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty$$

则称 f 为加权 p 次可积函数, 记作 $f \in L^p(\omega)$ 。

如果 f 满足

$$\|f\|_{L^{p,\infty}(\omega)} = \sup_{\lambda > 0} \lambda \omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |f(x)| > \lambda\})^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty$$

则称 f 为广义加权 p 次可积函数, 记作 $f \in L^{p,\infty}(\omega)$ 。

其中, $\omega(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |f(x)| > \lambda\}) = \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |f(x)| > \lambda\}} \omega(x) dx$ 。而 $L^p(\omega)$, $L^{p,\infty}(\omega)$ 分别为加权 L^p 空间和加权弱型 L^p 空间。

定义 1.2: 设 $1 \leq p < \infty$, $-\frac{1}{p} \leq \lambda < 0$, $f \in L^p_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 称 $f \in \dot{B}^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 如果 f 满足

$$\|f\|_{\dot{B}^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{R>0} \left(\frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda p}} \int_{B(0, R)} |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty;$$

称函数 $f \in \dot{W}B^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 如果 f 满足

$$\|f\|_{\dot{W}B^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{R>0} |B(0,R)|^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{WL^p(B(0,R))} < \infty$$

其中, $\|f\|_{WL^p(B(0,R))} = \sup_{\lambda>0} \lambda \left| \left\{ x \in B(0,R) : |f(x)| > \lambda \right\} \right|^{\frac{1}{p}}$.

这里, 我们称 $\dot{B}^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\dot{W}B^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 分别为 \mathbb{R}^n 上的中心 Morrey 空间和中心弱型 Morrey 空间。

历史上, 在 1995 年, Christ 和 Grafakos [19] 引入了 n 维 Hardy 算子

$$Hf(x) = \frac{1}{|B(0,|x|)|} \int_{B(0,|x|)} f(y) dy$$

并得到了如下形式的 Hardy 不等式

$$\|Hf\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \frac{p}{p-1} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad 1 < p < \infty.$$

Fu Z [20] 等研究了双线性函数的 Hardy 算子

$$H^2(f_1, f_2)(x) = \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \int_{|(y_1, y_2)| < |x|} f_1(y_1) f_2(y_2) dy_1 dy_2.$$

他们得到了如下结论:

(1) [20] 设 $f_i \in L^{p_i} \left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_i p_i}{p}} dx \right)$, $1 < p_i < \infty$, $\alpha_i < pn \left(1 - \frac{1}{p_i} \right)$, $i=1, 2$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, 且 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$. 那么, $H^2 : L^{p_1} \left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dx \right) \times L^{p_2} \left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dx \right) \rightarrow L^p \left(|x|^\alpha dx \right)$ 是有界的, 且其算子范数为

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega_{2n}} \frac{pn}{(2p-1)n-\alpha} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{p_1}-\frac{\alpha_1}{pn}\right)\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\left(1-\frac{1}{p_2}-\frac{\alpha_2}{pn}\right)\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\left(2-\frac{1}{p}-\frac{\alpha}{pn}\right)\right)}.$$

(2) [20] 设 $f_i \in \dot{B}^{p_i, \lambda_i}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $-\frac{1}{p_i} \leq \lambda_i < 0$, $i=1, 2$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, $1 < p < \infty$, 且 $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$. 则 $H^2 : \dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda_1} \times \dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda_2} \rightarrow \dot{B}^{p, \lambda}$ 是有界的, 且其算子范数为

$$\frac{\omega_n^2}{\omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}(\lambda_1+1)\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}(\lambda_2+1)\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}(2+\lambda)\right)}.$$

最近, Long R L [13], Xiao J [14], Gao G, Zhao F [21] 等研究了 n 维 Hardy 算子的弱型估计, 并得到了如下的结果:

$$\|Hf\|_{\dot{W}B^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 1 \cdot \|f\|_{\dot{B}^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)};$$

$$\|Hf\|_{L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 1 \cdot \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)};$$

$$\|Hf\|_{L^{\infty}(|x|^\alpha)} \leq 1 \cdot \|f\|_{L^1(|x|^\alpha)}.$$

其中, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $-\frac{1}{p} \leq \lambda < 0$, $-n < \alpha \leq 0$ 。

受以上文章的启发, 本文试图考虑多线性 Hardy 算子在加权 Lebesgue 空间和 Morrey 空间上的弱型估计。需要指出的是, 本文的方法不同于 Gao G [13] 等的研究方法。我们的结果如下:

定理 1.1: 设 $f_i \in L^{p_i} \left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_i p_i}{p}} dx \right)$, $1 < p_i < \infty$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $-n < \alpha_i \leq 0$, $i = 1, 2$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, $\alpha > -n$, 且 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ 。那么,

$$\|H^2(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^{p, \infty}(|x|^\alpha dx)} \leq \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \left(\frac{n}{n + \alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dx)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dx)}.$$

注记: 令 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0$, 则有 $L^{p_i} \left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_i p_i}{p}} dx \right) = L^{p_i}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($i = 1, 2$), $L^{p, \infty}(|x|^\alpha) = L^{p, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, 因此定理 1.1 蕴含了下面的不等式也是成立的,

$$\|H^2(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^{p, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \left(\frac{n}{n + \alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

定理 1.2: 设 $f_i \in \dot{B}^{p_i, \lambda_i}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $-\frac{1}{p_i} \leq \lambda_i < 0$, $i = 1, 2$, $1 < p < \infty$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, 且 $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 。那么

$$\|H^2(f_1, f_2)\|_{W\dot{B}^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

2. 主要结果的证明

首先, 对于加幂权 Lebesgue 空间, 我们证明了其乘积空间到弱型空间的 Hardy 算子范数是有界的。

定理 1.1 的证明:

易见, $|(y_1, y_2)| < |x|$ 蕴含了 $|y_1| < |x|$, $|y_2| < |x|$, 从而, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 我们有如下的点态估计,

$$\begin{aligned} |H^2(f_1, f_2)(x)| &= \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \left| \int_{|(y_1, y_2)| < |x|} f_1(y_1) f_2(y_2) dy_1 dy_2 \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)| dy_1 \int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)| dy_2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)|^{p_2} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \\ &\quad \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \\ &\leq \frac{\Omega_n^{\frac{2}{p}}}{\Omega_{2n}} |x|^{-\frac{n+\alpha}{p}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} |y_1|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)|^{p_2} |y_2|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \\ &\leq \frac{\Omega_n^{\frac{2}{p}}}{\Omega_{2n}} |x|^{-\frac{n+\alpha}{p}} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dx)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dx)}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$A = \frac{\Omega_n^{2-\frac{1}{p}}}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}\left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dx\right)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}\left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dx\right)},$$

由 $n + \alpha > 0$ 可得

$$\left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |H^2(f_1, f_2)| > \lambda\right\} \subset \left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < \left(\frac{\lambda}{A}\right)^{\frac{p}{n+\alpha}}\right\},$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |H^2(f_1, f_2)| > \lambda\}} |x|^\alpha dx &\leq \int_{|x| < \left(\frac{\lambda}{A}\right)^{\frac{p}{n+\alpha}}} |x|^\alpha dx \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_0^{\left(\frac{\lambda}{A}\right)^{\frac{p}{n+\alpha}}} r^{n+\alpha-1} dr dx' \\ &= \frac{n}{n+\alpha} \Omega_n \left(\frac{A}{\lambda}\right)^p. \end{aligned}$$

从而,

$$\begin{aligned} \left\|H^2 \leq \sup_{\lambda > 0} \lambda \left(\frac{n}{n+\alpha} \Omega_n\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{A}{\lambda} (f_1, f_2)\right\|_{L^{p, \infty}(|x|^\alpha)} \\ = \sup_{\lambda > 0} \lambda \left(\int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |H^2(f_1, f_2)| > \lambda\}} |x|^\alpha dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ = \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \left(\frac{n}{n+\alpha}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}\left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_1 p_1}{p}} dx\right)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}\left(|x|^{\frac{\alpha_2 p_2}{p}} dx\right)}. \end{aligned}$$

其次, 对于 Morrey 空间, 我们也证明了其乘积空间到弱型空间的 Hardy 算子范数是有界的。

定理 1.2 的证明:

类似于定理 1.2 的证明, 由 Hölder 不等式, 我们有如下点态估计,

$$\begin{aligned} |H^2(f_1, f_2)(x)| &= \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \left| \int_{(|y_1, y_2| < |x|)} f_1(y_1) f_2(y_2) dy_1 dy_2 \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)| dy_1 \int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)| dy_2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1'}} \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)|^{p_2} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2'}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Omega_{2n}} \frac{1}{|x|^{2n}} |B(0, |x|)|^{\frac{1}{p_1'} + \frac{1}{p_2'}} \left(\int_{|y_1| < |x|} |f_1(y_1)|^{p_1} dy_1 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \left(\int_{|y_2| < |x|} |f_2(y_2)|^{p_2} dy_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p_2}} \\ &\leq \frac{\Omega_n^{2+\lambda}}{\Omega_{2n}} |x|^{n\lambda} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

令

$$A = \frac{\Omega_n^{2+\lambda}}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

由 $\lambda < 0$ 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \|H^2(f_1, f_2)\|_{WB^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq \sup_{R>0} \sup_{t>0} t |B(0, R)|^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ |x \in B(0, R) : A|x|^{n\lambda} > t \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \sup_{R>0} \sup_{t>0} t |B(0, R)|^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ |x| \leq R : |x| < \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $0 < R \leq \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}}$, 那么, 因为 $\lambda < 0$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{t>0} \sup_{0 < R \leq \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}}} t |B(0, R)|^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ |x| \leq R : |x| < \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \sup_{t>0} t \Omega_n^{-\lambda} \frac{A}{t} = \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $R > \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}} > 0$, 由 $\lambda \geq -\frac{1}{p}$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\sup_{t>0} \sup_{R > \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}}} t |B(0, R)|^{-\lambda-\frac{1}{p}} \left\{ |x| \leq R : |x| < \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \Omega_n^{-\lambda} \sup_{t>0} \sup_{R > \left(\frac{t}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{n\lambda}}} t R^{-n\left(\lambda+\frac{1}{p}\right)} \left(\frac{A}{t}\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda p}} \\ &= \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$\|H^2(f_1, f_2)\|_{WB^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \frac{\Omega_n^2}{\Omega_{2n}} \|f_1\|_{\dot{B}^{p_1, \lambda_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{B}^{p_2, \lambda_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

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