PROCEEDINGS OF THE
AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
Volume 129, Number 10, Pages 2931–2940
S 0002-9939(01)05893-2
Article electronically published on February 15, 2001

ROUGH SINGULAR INTEGRALS ASSOCIATED TO SURFACES OF REVOLUTION

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(Communicated by Christopher D. Sogge)

Abstract. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $n \geq 2$. The authors establish the $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$-boundedness for a class of singular integral operators associated to surfaces of revolution, $\{(t, \phi(|t|)) : \ t \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$, with rough kernels, provided that the corresponding maximal function along the plane curve $\{(t, \phi(|t|)) : \ t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

1. Introduction

Let $n \geq 2$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. For the Calderón-Zygmund type kernel

$$K(y) = \frac{\Omega(y)}{|y|^n} b(|y|)$$

and a suitable function ϕ on $[0, \infty)$, we define the singular integral operator T along the surface

$$\Gamma = \{(y, \phi(|y|)) : \ y \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$

by

$$Tf(x, s) = \text{p. v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x - y, s - \phi(|y|)) K(y)\, dy. \tag{1}$$

Here and in what follows, we always assume that b is a measurable function on $[0, \infty)$, Ω is homogeneous of order zero on $\mathbb{R}^n$, integrable on S^{n-1} and satisfies

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(y)\, d\sigma(y) = 0. \tag{2}$$

The kernel $K(y)$, which has radial roughness introduced by the factor $b(|y|)$, was first studied by R. Fefferman in the context of singular integrals on $\mathbb{R}^n$ ([9]).

In [10], Kim, Wainger, Wright and Ziesler proved the following theorem.

Received by the editors November 22, 1999 and, in revised form, February 10, 2000.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 42B20; Secondary 42B25, 47B38, 42B30, 43A90.

Key words and phrases. Curve, surface of revolution, singular integral, maximal operator, rough kernel, Hardy space, sphere.

The first author was supported by the NNSF of China.

The second author was supported by the NNSF of China.

The third author was supported by the Croucher Foundation Chinese Visitorships 1999-2000 of Hong Kong and the NNSF of China.

Theorem A ([10]). *Let $\phi \in C^2([0,\infty))$ be convex, increasing and $\phi(0) = 0$. Let $\Omega \in C^\infty(S^{n-1})$ satisfy (2) and $b \equiv 1$. Then T in (1) is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ for $1 < p < \infty$.*

In [3], Chen and Fan generalized the above result by requiring that Ω belongs to a Block space introduced in [11] and $b \in L^\infty([0,\infty))$.

Theorem B ([3]). *Suppose $\Omega \in B_r^\beta(S^{n-1})$ for some $\beta > 0$ and $r > 1$. If the maximal operator ν_ϕ on $\mathbb{R}$ given by*

$$(\nu_\phi g)(x) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2^k} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |g(x - \phi(t))|\, dt$$

is a bounded operator on $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ for $1 < p < \infty$, then T is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ for $1 < p < \infty$.

The main purpose of this paper is to consider the L^p boundedness of T when $\Omega \in H^1(S^{n-1})$, the Hardy space on the sphere; see [5] and [4] for the definition. The method that we use in this paper comes from the work of Duoandikoetxea and Rubio de Francia ([6]) and its extension obtained in Fan-Pan ([8]).

To state our main result, we need to introduce the maximal function $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ associated to the plane curve $\{(x, \phi(|x|)) : x \in \mathbb{R}\}$. For any measurable function f on $\mathbb{R}^2$, $\mathcal{M}_\phi f$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{M}_\phi f(x_1, x_2) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{2^k} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(x_1 - t, x_2 - \phi(|t|))|\, dt. \tag{3}$$

Here is our main theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let $\phi : [0,\infty) \to \mathbb{R}$ be continuously differentiable on $(0,\infty)$ and satisfy*

$$|\phi(t) - \phi(0)| \le Ct^\alpha$$

for some $\alpha > 0$ and small t, where C is a constant independent of t. Let $\Omega \in H^1(S^{n-1})$, $b \in L^\infty([0,\infty))$ and T be given by (1). Then T is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ for $1 < p < \infty$, provided that $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ in (3) is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

The condition imposed on $\phi(t)$ for $t \sim 0$ ensures that the integral in (1) exists in principle-value sense when, say, $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$.

The $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ boundedness of $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ is known for many ϕ's. Below we shall mention a few prominent cases:

(i) If ϕ is a real-valued polynomial, then $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $p > 1$; see [13].

(ii) Let $h(t) = t\phi'(t) - \phi(t)$ for $t > 0$. If $\phi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ is of class $C^2(0,\infty)$, convex on $[0,\infty)$ and $\phi(0) = \phi'(0) = 0$ and there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ so that for each $t > 0$, $h'(t) > \varepsilon h(t)/t$, then $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ in (3) is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $p > 1$; see Theorem 1.5 in [2]. Moreover, if ϕ is either even or odd, convex on $[0,\infty)$, and there exists a $0 < C < \infty$ so that for each $t > 0$, $\phi'(Ct) \ge 2\phi'(t)$, then $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ in (3) is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $p > 1$. For details, see [1] or [2].

(iii) For $\phi(t) = t^\alpha$ with $\alpha \in (0,1]$, $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for $p > 1$; see [12].

2. Proof of Theorem 1

We begin with the definition of the space $H^1(S^{n-1})$. For $f \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ and $x \in S^{n-1}$, we define

$$P^+ f(x) = \sup_{0<t<1} \left| \int_{S^{n-1}} P_{tx}(y) f(y)\, d\sigma(y) \right|,$$

where

$$P_{tx}(y) = \frac{1-t^2}{|y-tx|^n}$$

for $y \in S^{n-1}$.

Definition 1. An integrable function f on S^{n-1} is in the space $H^1(S^{n-1})$ if and only if

$$\|P^+ f\|_{L^1(S^{n-1})} = \int_{S^{n-1}} |P^+ f(x)|\, d\sigma(x) < \infty$$

and we define

$$\|f\|_{H^1(S^{n-1})} = \|P^+ f\|_{L^1(S^{n-1})}.$$

A very useful characterization of the space $H^1(S^{n-1})$ is its atomic decomposition. Let us first recall the definition of atoms.

Definition 2. A function $a(\cdot)$ on S^{n-1} is a regular atom if there exist $\xi \in S^{n-1}$ and $\rho \in (0,2]$ such that

(i) $\operatorname{supp} a \subset S^{n-1} \cap B(\xi,\rho)$, where $B(\xi,\rho) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : \ |y-\xi| < \rho\}$;
(ii) $\|a\|_{L^\infty(S^{n-1})} \le \rho^{-n+1}$;
(iii) $\displaystyle\int_{S^{n-1}} a(y)\, d\sigma(y) = 0$.

A function $a(\cdot)$ on S^{n-1} is an exceptional atom if $a(\cdot) \in L^\infty(S^{n-1})$ and

$$\|a\|_{L^\infty(S^{n-1})} \le 1.$$

The following can be found in [5] and [4].

Lemma 1. *For any $f \in H^1(S^{n-1})$ there are complex numbers λ_j and atoms (regular or exceptional) a_j such that*

$$f = \sum_j \lambda_j a_j$$

and

$$\|f\|_{H^1(S^{n-1})} \sim \sum_j |\lambda_j|.$$

The following lemma is a simple corollary of Theorem B.

Lemma 2. *Let ϕ be the same as in Theorem 1. Let $\Omega \in L^r(S^{n-1})$ for some $1 < r \le \infty$, $n \ge 2$ and T be given by (1). Then T is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$ for $1 < p < \infty$, provided that $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ in (3) is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ boundedess of $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ implies the $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ boundedess of the maximal operator ν_ϕ.

For $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$(\nu_\phi^N g)(x) = \sup_{-\infty<k\le N} \frac{1}{2^k}\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |g(x-\phi(t))|\,dt.$$

Then for $f(x,y) = \chi_{[0,2^{N+2}]}(x)g(y)$,

$$\chi_{[0,2^{N+1}]}(x)(\nu_\phi^N g)(y) \le (\mathcal{M}_\phi f)(x,y).$$

Thus

$$2^{(N+1)/p}\|\nu_\phi^N g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \le \|\mathcal{M}_\phi f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)} = C_p 2^{(N+2)/p}\|g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}.$$

By letting $\mathbb{N}\to\infty$ (after dividing both sides by $2^{(N+1)/p}$), we obtain

$$\|\nu_\phi g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})} \le C_p 2^{1/p}\|g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R})}.$$

This finishes the proof of Lemma 2. □

The following lemma in [7] is one of our main tools.

Lemma 3. *Let $l,\ m\in\mathbb{N}$ and $\{\sigma_{s,k}:\ 0\le s\le l$ and $k\in\mathbb{Z}\}$ be a family of measures on $\mathbb{R}^m$ with $\sigma_{0,k}=0$ for every $k\in\mathbb{Z}$. Let $\{\alpha_{sj}:\ 1\le s\le l$ and $1\le j\le 2\}\subset(0,\infty)$, $\{\eta_s: 1\le s\le l\}\subset(0,\infty)\setminus\{1\}$, $\{M_s:\ 1\le s\le l\}\subset\mathbb{N}$, and $L_s:\ \mathbb{R}^m\to\mathbb{R}^{M_s}$ be linear transformations for $1\le s\le l$. Suppose*

(i) $\|\sigma_{s,k}\|\le 1$ *for* $k\in\mathbb{Z}$ *and* $1\le s\le l$;
(ii) $|\widehat{\sigma}_{s,k}(\xi)|\le C(\eta_s^k|L_s\xi|)^{-\alpha_{s2}}$ *for* $\xi\in\mathbb{R}^m,\ k\in\mathbb{Z}$ *and* $1\le s\le l$;
(iii) $|\widehat{\sigma}_{s,k}-\widehat{\sigma}_{s-1,k}(\xi)|\le C(\eta_s^k|L_s\xi|)^{\alpha_{s1}}$ *for* $\xi\in\mathbb{R}^m, k\in\mathbb{Z}$ *and* $1\le s\le l$;
(iv) *For some $q>1$, there exists $A_q>0$ such that*

$$\left\|\sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}|\,|\sigma_{s,k}|*f|\,\right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le A_q\|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

for all $f\in L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)$ and $1\le s\le l$.

Then for every $p\in(\frac{2q}{q+1},\ \frac{2q}{q-1})$, there exists a positive constant C_p such that

$$\text{(a)}\qquad \left\|\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}\sigma_{l,k}*f\right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

and

$$\text{(b)}\qquad \left\|\left(\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}|\sigma_{l,k}*f|^2\right)^{1/2}\right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

hold for all $f\in L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)$. The constant C_p is independent of the linear transformations $\{L_s\}_{s=1}^l$.

The following result is just Lemma 5.1 in [7], which follows immediately from Lemma 6.2 in [8] and is an extension of an earlier theorem due to Duoandikoetxea and Rubio de Francia in [6].

Lemma 4. *Let $s,\ m\in\mathbb{N},\ \eta\in(0,\infty)\setminus\{1\},\ \delta_1,\ \delta_2>0$, and $L:\ \mathbb{R}^s\to\mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear transformation. Suppose that $\{\sigma_k\}_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ is a sequence of measures on $\mathbb{R}^m$*

satisfying:

(i) $\|\sigma_k\| \le 1$ *for* $k \in \mathbb{Z}$;

(ii) $|\widehat{\sigma_k}(\xi)| \le C[min\{(\eta^k|L\xi|)^{\delta_1},\ (\eta^k|L\xi|)^{-\delta_2}\}]$ *for* $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^s$ *and* $k \in \mathbb{Z}$;

(iii) *For some* $q > 1$, *there exists* $A_q > 0$ *such that*

$$\|\sigma^*(f)\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)} = \left\|\sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |\,|\sigma_k| * f|\,\right\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le A_q\|f\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

for all $f \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^m)$.

Then for $p \in (\frac{2q}{q+1},\ \frac{2q}{q-1})$, *there exists a positive constant* $C_p = C(p, s, m, \eta, \delta_1, \delta_2)$ *such that*

$$\text{(a)} \qquad \left\|\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} \sigma_k * f\right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

and

$$\text{(b)} \qquad \left\|\left(\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |\sigma_k * f|^2\right)^{1/2}\right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)}$$

hold for all $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^m)$. *The constant* C_p *is independent of the linear transformation* L.

In order to handle truncation in the phase space, we need the following useful lemma, which is Lemma 6.4 in [8].

Lemma 5. *For* $s \le d$, *let* $H:\ \mathbb{R}^s \to \mathbb{R}^s$ *and* $G : \mathbb{R}^d \to \mathbb{R}^d$ *be two nonsingular linear transformations and* $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^s)$. *Define* J *and* $X_r = X_r(\varphi, G, H)$ *by*

$$(Jf)(x) = f(G^t(H^t \otimes id_{\mathbb{R}^{d-s}}))(x)$$

and

$$X_r f(x) = J^{-1}((|\Phi_r| \otimes \delta_{\mathbb{R}^{d-s}}) * Jf)(x),$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, $r > 0$, G^t *and* H^t *are respectively the transposes of* G *and* H, $id_{\mathbb{R}^{d-s}}$ *is the identity operator on* $\mathbb{R}^{d-s}$, $\delta_{\mathbb{R}^{d-s}}$ *is the Dirac delta operator on* $\mathbb{R}^{d-s}$, *and* $\Phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^s)$ *satisfies* $\widehat{\Phi} = \varphi$. *Let* $X = X(\varphi, G, H)$ *be given by*

$$Xf(x) = \sup_{r>0} |X_r f(x)|.$$

Then for $1 < p \le \infty$, *there exists a positive constant* $C_p = C(p, \varphi, s, d)$ *such that*

$$\|Xf\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)} \le C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)}$$

for all $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^d)$. *The constant* C_p *is independent of the linear transformations* G *and* H.

Now let $\Delta_\gamma(0,\infty)$ denote the set of functions b on $(0,\infty)$ satisfying

$$\sup_{R>0} \frac{1}{R}\int_0^R |b(t)|^\gamma\, dt < \infty.$$

For $y = (y_1, \cdots, y_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\widetilde{y} = (y_1, \cdots, y_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. We denote the north pole $(0, \cdots, 0, 1)$ on S^{n-1} by ρ_1. Let $F:\ \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$ be of the form

$$F(t, y) = t^l q(\widetilde{y}) + W_1(t, y) + W_2(t), \tag{4}$$

where $q:\ \mathbb{R}^{n-1}\to\mathbb{R}$ is a polynomial, W_1 satisfies

$$\frac{\partial^l W_1}{\partial t^l}(t,y)\equiv 0, \tag{5}$$

and $W_2(\cdot)$ is an arbitrary function.

The following estimate on the oscillatory integrals is Proposition 5.3 in [8] and is of considerable importance to us.

Lemma 6. *Let $\rho\in(0,1/4)$, $l\in\mathbb{N}$, $m\geq 0$, $q(\widetilde{y})=\sum_{j=0}^m q_j(\widetilde{y})$, where $q_j(\cdot)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree j on $\mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ for $0\leq j\leq m$. Let $F(t,y)$ be given by (4) and (5). Suppose that $b\in\Delta_\gamma$ for some $\gamma>1$ and $\Omega(\cdot)$ is a function satisfying*

(a) $\operatorname{supp}(\Omega)\subset B(\rho_1,\rho)$;
(b) $\|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(S^{n-1})}\leq\rho^{-n+1}$.

If we assume $q_m(\widetilde{y})=\sum_{|\beta|=m}\alpha_\beta\widetilde{y}^\beta$ and $\|q_m\|=\sum_{|\beta|=m}|\alpha_\beta|$, then there exists a positive constant C such that

$$\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}}\left|\int_{S^{n-1}}e^{iF(t,y)}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)\right|\frac{|b(t)|}{t}\,dt\leq C\left(2^{kl}\rho^m\|q_m\|\right)^{-\frac{1}{4ml\gamma}}.$$

The constant C may depend on l, m, n, and $b(\cdot)$, but it is independent of k, ρ, $W_1(\cdot,\cdot)$, $W_2(\cdot)$, and the coefficients of $q(\cdot)$.

Proof of Theorem 1. Since $\Omega\in H^1(S^{n-1})$ and $\int_{S^{n-1}}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)=0$, there are regular atoms $a_j(\cdot)$ and $\{C_j\}\subset\mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\Omega(y)=\sum_j C_j a_j(y)$$

by Lemma 1.

Therefore, we only need to be concerned with the case where $\Omega(y)$ is a regular atom on S^{n-1}. By Lemma 2 and using a rotation if necessary, we may assume that there is a $\rho\in(0,1/4)$ such that

$$\operatorname{supp}(\Omega)\subset B(\rho_1,\rho),\ \text{where } \rho_1=(0,\cdots,0,1);$$

$$\|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(S^{n-1})}\leq\rho^{-(n-1)};\ \int_{S^{n-1}}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)=0.$$

For any integrable function $a(\cdot)$ on S^{n-1} and a suitable mapping $\Gamma:\ \mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, we define the sequence of measures $\{\sigma_{a,\Gamma,k}\}_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ by

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}}F\,d\sigma_{a,\Gamma,k}=\int_{\{y\in\mathbb{R}^n:2^k\leq|y|<2^{k+1}\}}F(\Gamma(y))\frac{a(y)}{|y|^n}b(|y|)\,dy.$$

For $y\in\mathbb{R}^n\setminus\{0\}$, let $\widetilde{y}=(y_1/|y|,\cdots,y_{n-1}/|y|)$. Let $N=[\frac{3(n-1)}{2}]+2$ (this N is chosen so that we can have both (9) and (10) for $j=N$). For $j=1,\cdots,N-2$, let $b_j=(-1)^j\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)\cdots(\frac{1}{2}-j+1)/j!$. Thus

$$|(1-t)^{1/2}-1-\sum_{l=1}^{j-1}b_l t^l|\leq C_j t^j$$

for $t\in[0,1/4]$.

We now define the mappings $\Gamma_0,\ \Gamma_1,\ \cdots,\ \Gamma_N$ by

$$\begin{aligned}
&\Gamma_N(y) = (y,\ \phi(|y|)),\\
&\Gamma_j(y) = (|y|\widetilde{y},\ |y|(1+b_1|\widetilde{y}|^2+\cdots+b_{j-1}|\widetilde{y}|^{2(j-1)}),\ \phi(|y|)),\ j=2,\cdots,N-1,\\
&\Gamma_1(y) = (|y|\widetilde{y},\ |y|,\ \phi(|y|)),
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\Gamma_0(y) = (0,\ |y|,\ \phi(|y|)).$$

For $\xi=(\xi_1,\dots,\xi_n)\in\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\eta\in\mathbb{R}$, we shall establish estimates (ii) and (iii) in Lemma 3 for $\{|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta)|:\ 1\le j\le N \text{ and } k\in\mathbb{Z}\}$. By an inequality on page 551 of [6], we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_N,k}(\xi,\eta)| &\le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}}\left|\int_{S^{n-1}} e^{-i[t\xi\cdot y+\eta\phi(t)]}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)\right||b(t)|\frac{dt}{t}\\
&\le C[2^k|\xi|]^{-1/6}\|\Omega\|_{L^2(S^{n-1})}\\
&\le C[2^k|\rho^{3(n-1)}\xi_n|]^{-1/6}.
\end{aligned}\tag{6}$$

One observes that the variable η does not appear in the previous inequality. The same is true for the Fourier estimates obtained from here on.

Now, for $2\le j\le N-1$, we have

$$\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}}\left|\int_{S^{n-1}} e^{-it[(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})\cdot\widetilde{y}+\xi_n\sum_{s=1}^{j-1}b_s|\widetilde{y}|^{2s}]}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)\right||b(t)|\frac{dt}{t}.$$

By applying Lemma 6 with $q(\widetilde{y}) = -[(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})\cdot\widetilde{y}+\xi_n\sum_{s=1}^{j-1}b_s|\widetilde{y}|^{2s}]$, $m=2(j-1)$, $\gamma=2$ and $l=1$, we obtain

$$\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \le C\left[2^k\left|\rho^{2(j-1)}\xi_n\right|\right]^{-\frac{1}{16(j-1)}}.\tag{7}$$

Finally, by Lemma 6 with $m=1$, $\gamma=2$ and $l=1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_1,k}(\xi,\eta)| &\le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}}\left|\int_{S^{n-1}} e^{-it[(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})\cdot\widetilde{y}]}\Omega(y)\,d\sigma(y)\right||b(t)|\frac{dt}{t}\\
&\le C\left[2^k\left|\rho(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})\right|\right]^{-\frac{1}{8}}.
\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
&L_1(\xi,\eta) = \rho(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1}),\ \theta_1=\frac{1}{8};\\
&L_j(\xi,\eta) = \rho^{2(j-1)}\xi_n,\ \theta_j=\frac{1}{16(j-1)},\ 2\le j\le N-1;\\
&L_N(\xi,\eta) = \rho^{3(n-1)}\xi_n,\ \theta_N=\frac{1}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

Then by (6)–(8), we have

$$\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \le C[2^k|L_j(\xi,\eta)|]^{-\theta_j}\tag{9}$$

for $1\le j\le N$, $k\in\mathbb{Z}$, $\xi\in\mathbb{R}^n$ and $\eta\in\mathbb{R}$. Next we shall verify that for $(\xi,\eta)\in\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, $k\in\mathbb{Z}$ and $1\le j\le N$,

$$\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta)-\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_{j-1},k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \le C2^k|L_j(\xi,\eta)|.\tag{10}$$

Let us begin with $j = N$. In this case, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_N,k}(\xi,\eta) - \widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_{N-1},k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \\
&\quad \le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \left| \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(e^{-it\xi_n[(1-|\widetilde{y}|^2)^{1/2}-1-\sum_{s=1}^{N-2} b_s|\widetilde{y}|^{2s}]} - 1 \right) \Omega(y)\, d\sigma(y) \right| |b(t)| \frac{dt}{t} \\
&\quad \le C \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} t|\xi_n| \rho^{2(N-1)} \|\Omega\|_{L^1(S^{n-1})} \frac{dt}{t} \\
&\quad \le C 2^k |\rho^{3(n-1)}\xi_n| = C|2^k L_N(\xi,\eta)|.
\end{aligned}$$

For $2 \le j \le N-1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_j,k}(\xi,\eta) - \widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_{j-1},k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \\
&\quad \le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left| e^{-it\xi_n b_{j-1}|\widetilde{y}|^{2(j-1)}} - 1 \right| |\Omega(y)|\, d\sigma(y) |b(t)| \frac{dt}{t} \\
&\quad \le C 2^k |\rho^{2(j-1)}\xi_n| = C|2^k L_j(\xi,\eta)|.
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, for $j = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left|\widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_1,k}(\xi,\eta) - \widehat{\sigma}_{\Omega,\Gamma_0,k}(\xi,\eta)\right| \\
&\quad \le \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left| e^{-it(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})\cdot\widetilde{y}} - 1 \right| |\Omega(y)|\ d\sigma(y) |b(t)| \frac{dt}{t} \\
&\quad \le C 2^k \rho |(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})| = C|2^k L_1(\xi,\eta)|.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of (10). □

We still need to verify condition (iv) in Lemma 3. It suffices to establish the $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ boundedness of the operators $\sigma^*_{\Omega,j}$ defined by

$$\sigma^*_{\Omega,j}(f)(x,s) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |(\sigma_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_j,k} * f)(x,s)|,$$

where $j = 1,\cdots,N,\ x \in \mathbb{R}^n,\ s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 < p < \infty$.

Let us begin with $\sigma^*_{\Omega,1}$ which is given by

$$\sigma^*_{\Omega,1}(f)(x,s) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |(\sigma_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_1,k} * f)(x,s)|.$$

Choose $\theta \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ such that $\theta(t) \equiv 1$ for $|t| \le 1/2$ and $\theta(t) \equiv 0$ for $|t| \ge 1$. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define ν_k by

$$\widehat{\nu}_k(\xi,\eta) = \theta(2^k\rho(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1}))\widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_0,k}(\xi,\eta)$$

for $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\eta \in \mathbb{R}$. Let $\tau_k = \widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_1,k} - \nu_k$. Then by (10) and $|\widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_0,k}(\xi,\eta)| \le C$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\widehat{\tau}_k(\xi,\eta)| &\le |\widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_1,k}(\xi,\eta) - \widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_0,k}(\xi,\eta)| \\
&\quad + |1 - \theta(2^k\rho(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1}))||\widehat{\sigma}_{|\Omega|,\Gamma_0,k}(\xi,\eta)| \\
&\le C\left[|2^k L_1(\xi,\eta)| + |2^k\rho(\xi_1,\cdots,\xi_{n-1})|\right] \\
&= C 2^k |L_1(\xi,\eta)|.
\end{aligned}$$

If $2^k|L_1(\xi,\eta)| > 1$, by (9), we have

$$|\widehat{\tau}_k(\xi,\eta)| \le C(2^k|L_1(\xi,\eta)|)^{-1/8}.$$

Thus,

$$|\widehat{\tau}_k(\xi,\eta)| \leq C\left[min\{2^k|L_1(\xi,\eta)|,(2^k|L_1(\xi,\eta)|)^{-1}\}\right]^{1/8}. \tag{11}$$

Let

$$\tau^*(f)(x,s) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |(|\tau_k| * f)(x,s)|,\ \ \nu^*(f)(x,s) = \sup_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |(|\nu_k| * f)(x,s)|$$

and

$$g_\tau(f)(x,s) = \left\{\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} |(\tau_k * f)(x,s)|^2\right\}^{1/2}.$$

Then

$$\sigma^*_{|\Omega|,1}(f)(x,s) \leq g_\tau(f)(x,s) + \nu^*(f)(x,s) \tag{12}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\tau^*(f)(x,s) &\leq \sigma^*_{|\Omega|,1}(|f|)(x,s) + \nu^*(|f|)(x,s)\\ &\leq g_\tau(|f|)(x,s) + 2\nu^*(|f|)(x,s).\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

By the $L^p(\mathbb{R}^2)$ boundedness of $\mathcal{M}_\phi$ and Lemma 5, for $1<p<\infty$, we have

$$\|\nu^*(|f|)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}.$$

Also, from (11), it is easy to deduce that

$$\|g_\tau(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}.$$

Thus, (13) implies that

$$\|\tau^*(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}.$$

By invoking Lemma 4, we obtain

$$\|g_\tau(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}$$

for $4/3<p<4$. Thus, by (13) again, we obtain

$$\|\tau^*(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \tag{14}$$

for $4/3<p<4$. By using (14), (13) and repeating the preceding argument, we obtain

$$\|g_\tau(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}$$

for $1<p<\infty$. Now, from (12), it follows that

$$\|\sigma^*_{|\Omega|,1}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}$$

for $1<p<\infty$.

Similarly, we can show that

$$\|\sigma^*_{|\Omega|,j}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \tag{15}$$

for $1\leq j\leq N$. Now, by (9), (10), (15) and Lemma 3, we have

$$\left\|\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} \sigma_{\Omega,\Gamma_N,k} * f\right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \leq C_p\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}$$

for $1 < p < \infty$. Noting that

$$\sum_{k\in\mathbb{Z}} \left(\sigma_{\Omega,\Gamma_N,k} * f\right)(x,s) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y, s-\phi(|y|)) \frac{\Omega(y)}{|y|^n} b(|y|)\, dy,$$

we thus obtain a proof of our theorem.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the referee for helpful comments.

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