

EMBEDDING B_∞ INTO MUCKENHOUPPT CLASSES

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ABSTRACT. What is the smallest p for which a weight in the reverse Hölder class B_∞ also belongs to the Muckenhoupt class A_p ? We give an asymptotically sharp answer to this question.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let w be a weight, that is, a positive locally integrable function on \mathbb{R}^n . We say that w belongs to the B_∞ class if there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all cubes Q (here and in the rest of the paper, by the term cube we will always mean a cube with sides parallel to the coordinate axes) we have

$$w(x) \leq C \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w, \text{ for almost all } x \in Q,$$

where $|\cdot|$ denotes Lebesgue measure. The smallest such C is called the B_∞ constant of w and is denoted by $B_\infty(w)$. Clearly, $B_\infty(w) \geq 1$.

This class was first defined by Franchi [3] and then extensively studied by Cruz-Uribe and Neugebauer [2]. Earlier the B_∞ condition appeared in the papers by Andersen and Young [1] and Muckenhoupt [5].

Every B_∞ weight satisfies a reverse Hölder inequality (of arbitrary exponent) and consequently belongs to a Muckenhoupt class A_p , for a certain p , $1 < p < \infty$. Recall that A_p consists of those weights w for which there exists $C > 0$ such that for all cubes Q ,

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w \right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \right)^{p-1} \leq C.$$

It is therefore of interest to try to determine the smallest possible p for which a B_∞ weight belongs to A_p . “Smallest” should be understood in the asymptotic sense, that is, as the B_∞ constant of w approaches 1.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following asymptotically sharp result.

Theorem. *There exist positive constants C_n, \tilde{C}_n , with $\tilde{C}_n > 1$, such that for every $w \in B_\infty$ with $B_\infty(w) \leq \tilde{C}_n$ we have*

$$w \in A_p, \text{ for all } p > 1 + C_n \log B_\infty(w).$$

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The conclusion of the Theorem conforms with our intuition. As $B_\infty(w)$ approaches 1, w tends to be a constant function, and therefore, one expects it to tend to belong to every A_p class.

To see why the Theorem is asymptotically sharp as well, consider the power weight

$$w_\rho(x_1, \dots, x_n) = |x_1|^\rho, \quad \rho > 0.$$

A calculation shows that

$$\log B_\infty(w_\rho) \sim \rho, \quad \text{for } \rho \leq 1.$$

Now, in order for w_ρ to belong to A_p we need $\rho < p - 1$, which means

$$p > 1 + C \log B_\infty(w_\rho).$$

2. NOTATION, TERMINOLOGY AND PRELIMINARIES

Throughout the paper the capital letter C and its variants C_1, C_2, \dots denote various positive constants not necessarily the same at each of their occurrences. C_n denotes constants depending on the dimension n , again not necessarily the same each time they occur.

If dx is Lebesgue measure and w is a weight, then dw is the measure defined by $dw = wdx$. In that case, we write $w(A)$ instead of $dw(A)$ for any measurable set A .

We say that a weight w is doubling if there exists $C > 0$ such that for every pair of concentric cubes $Q \subset \tilde{Q}$ with $|\tilde{Q}| = 2^n|Q|$ we have

$$w(\tilde{Q}) \leq Cw(Q).$$

The smallest such C is called the doubling constant of w , denoted by D_w . Every B_∞ weight is doubling.

Let w be a weight and f a dw -locally integrable function. f is said to be in the A_1^{dw} class if there exists $C > 0$ such that for all cubes Q ,

$$\frac{1}{w(Q)} \int_Q f dw \leq C f(x), \quad \text{for } dw\text{-almost all } x \in Q.$$

As before, the smallest C for which the above inequality holds is denoted by $A_1^{dw}(f)$.

Finally, we say that f is in $BMO(dw)$ if

$$\|f\|_{BMO(dw)} := \sup_Q \frac{1}{w(Q)} \int_Q |f - f_Q| dw < \infty,$$

where

$$f_Q = \frac{1}{w(Q)} \int_Q f dw$$

is the average of f on Q with respect to dw . The symbol dw in the notation introduced above will be suppressed if $w = 1$.

A quantitative form of the relation between $BMO(dw)$ and A_1^{dw} is given by the following result (see [4]).

Theorem 2.1. *Let w be a doubling weight, and $f \in A_1^{dw}$. Then $\log f \in BMO(dw)$ and*

$$\|\log f\|_{BMO(dw)} \leq 2 \log A_1^{dw}(f).$$

3. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

Note to begin with, that since $w \in B_\infty$, it is clear that $w^{-1} \in A_1^{dw}$ with $B_\infty(w) = A_1^{dw}(w^{-1})$. Consequently, by Theorem 2.1 we have

$$(1) \quad \|\log w\|_{BMO(dw)} \leq C \log A_1^{dw}(w^{-1}) = C \log B_\infty(w).$$

To estimate the unweighted BMO norm of $\log w$, it is enough to choose, for every cube Q , a number c_Q and estimate the quantity

$$\sup_Q \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |\log w - c_Q|.$$

So, let

$$c_Q = \frac{1}{w(Q)} \int_Q \log w dw$$

and

$$(2) \quad I_Q = \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |\log w - c_Q| = \frac{w(Q)}{|Q|} \left(\frac{1}{w(Q)} \int_Q |\log w - c_Q| w^{-1} dw \right).$$

Notice that the A_1^{dw} condition for w^{-1} implies that the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function

$$M_{dw}^Q w^{-1}(x) = \sup_{x \in Q' \subset Q} \frac{|Q'|}{w(Q')}$$

is in $L^1(Q; dw)$ and in fact

$$\|M_{dw}^Q w^{-1}\|_{L^1(Q; dw)} \leq A_1^{dw}(w^{-1})|Q| = B_\infty(w)|Q|.$$

So, by a well-known result of Stein [6] (in the context of doubling weights), w^{-1} is in the $L \log L(Q; dw)$ class, and moreover

$$(3) \quad \|w^{-1}\|_{L \log L(Q; dw)} \leq CD_w^2 \|M_{dw}^Q w^{-1}\|_{L^1(Q; dw)} \leq CD_w^2 B_\infty(w)|Q|,$$

with C independent of Q .

On the other hand, since $\log w \in BMO(dw)$, the John-Nirenberg inequality (again, in the doubling context) implies that $\log w - c_Q$ is in the $\exp L(Q; dw/w(Q))$ class and

$$(4) \quad \|\log w - c_Q\|_{\exp L(Q; dw/w(Q))} \leq CD_w^2 \|\log w\|_{BMO(dw)},$$

where C is independent of Q .

Applying the generalized Hölder inequality to (2) and then using (3), (4) and (1) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} I_Q &\leq C \frac{w(Q)}{|Q|} \|\log w - c_Q\|_{\exp L(Q; dw/w(Q))} \left(\frac{1}{w(Q)} \|w^{-1}\|_{L \log L(Q; dw)} \right) \\ &\leq CD_w^4 B_\infty(w) \|\log w\|_{BMO(dw)} \\ &\leq CD_w^4 B_\infty(w) \log B_\infty(w). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$(5) \quad \|\log w\|_{BMO} \leq CD_w^4 B_\infty(w) \log B_\infty(w).$$

Now, we have to estimate the doubling constant of w in terms of its B_∞ constant. So, let $Q \subset \tilde{Q}$ be a pair of concentric cubes with $|\tilde{Q}| = 2^n |Q|$. Put

$$\lambda = \frac{2B_\infty(w)}{2B_\infty(w) - 1}$$

and let $\{Q_j\}_{j=0}^{N+1}$ be a finite sequence of cubes such that

$$Q = Q_0 \subset Q_1 \subset \cdots \subset Q_N \subset \tilde{Q} \subset Q_{N+1}$$

and

$$|Q_{j+1}| = \lambda|Q_j|, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, N.$$

Then

$$N \sim \frac{n \log 2}{\log \lambda}.$$

By the B_∞ condition we have

$$w(x) \leq B_\infty(w) \frac{w(Q_{j+1})}{|Q_{j+1}|}, \quad \text{a.e. on } Q_{j+1}.$$

Integrating over $Q_{j+1} \setminus Q_j$ we obtain

$$w(Q_{j+1} \setminus Q_j) \leq B_\infty(w) w(Q_{j+1}) \frac{|Q_{j+1} \setminus Q_j|}{|Q_{j+1}|}.$$

Equivalently,

$$w(Q_j) \geq (1 - B_\infty(w)(1 - 1/\lambda))w(Q_{j+1}) = \frac{1}{2}w(Q_{j+1}).$$

Therefore

$$w(\tilde{Q}) \leq w(Q_{N+1}) \leq 2^{N+1}w(Q) \leq C_n^{B_\infty(w)}w(Q).$$

We conclude that

$$(6) \quad D_w \leq C_n^{B_\infty(w)}.$$

Since $B_\infty(w) \leq \tilde{C}_n$, (5) and (6) imply

$$(7) \quad \|\log w\|_{BMO} \leq C_n \log B_\infty(w).$$

To finish the proof of the Theorem notice that by the John-Nirenberg inequality there exist $C > 0$, $C_n > 0$ such that if

$$0 < \lambda < \frac{C_n}{\|\log w\|_{BMO}},$$

then

$$(8) \quad \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q e^{\lambda|\log w - (\log w)_Q|} \leq C,$$

for all cubes Q . Note that (7) implies

$$\frac{C_n}{\|\log w\|_{BMO}} > 1,$$

provided that \tilde{C}_n has been chosen close enough to 1.

Now, for any $p > 1 + C_n \log B_\infty(w)$, choose λ with

$$1 < \lambda < \frac{C_n}{\|\log w\|_{BMO}} \quad \text{and} \quad 1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} < p.$$

Then (8) implies

$$e^{\pm\lambda(\log w)_Q} \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q e^{\mp\lambda \log w} \leq C.$$

Multiplying the \pm estimates we get

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w^\lambda\right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w^{-\lambda}\right) \leq C^2,$$

and by Hölder's inequality

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w\right)^\lambda \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w^{-\lambda}\right) \leq C^2,$$

which means

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w\right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q w^{-\lambda}\right)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}} \leq C^{\frac{2}{\lambda}}.$$

This shows that $w \in A_{1+\frac{1}{\lambda}}$, and hence $w \in A_p$.

NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

After acceptance of the paper, the author was informed that the result of the paper was obtained, by similar methods, in the unpublished Ph.D. thesis of A. Politis (University of Chicago, 1995).

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