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ON HYPERSINGULAR INTEGRALS AND ANISOTROPIC BESSEL POTENTIAL SPACES

BY

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we characterize anisotropic potential spaces in terms of hypersingular integrals of mixed homogeneity with respect to a general dilation matrix.

1. Introduction. The purpose of this paper is to give equivalent characterizations of the anisotropic Bessel potential spaces $\mathcal{L}^p_\alpha$, $\alpha > 0$ and $1 < p < \infty$, in terms of hypersingular integrals. Anisotropic Bessel potential spaces have been earlier introduced by Lizorkin [**4**] and shown [**5**] to be equivalent with the $\mathcal{L}^p_\alpha$-spaces considered here in the case of diagonal dilation matrices; for special instances of these potential spaces see also Sadosky and Cotlar [**8**] and Torchinsky [**14**]. The investigation of hypersingular integrals in the case of the standard Bessel potentials (i.e., isotropic ones) has been carried out by Stein [**10**] and Wheeden [**15**], in the case of anisotropic potential spaces with respect to a diagonal dilation matrix by Lizorkin [**5**]. For related work see [**9**, **3**, **7**, **1**]. Our methods of proof essentially consist in using Fourier multiplier techniques. To fix ideas let us give some notation. $\mathbf{R}^n$ denotes the n-dimensional Euclidean space with elements $x, \xi, \ldots$ and scalar product $x \cdot \xi = x\xi = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j\xi_j; \mathbf{R}^n_0 = \mathbf{R}^n \backslash \{0\}$. Let P be a real $n \times n$ matrix whose eigenvalues λ_j have positive real parts; set $\alpha_m = \min_{j=1,\ldots,n} \operatorname{Re}\lambda_j$, $\alpha_M = \max_{j=1,\ldots,n} \operatorname{Re}\lambda_j$ and as a trace of P set $\nu = \operatorname{tr}(P)$. As in Stein and Wainger [**12**] associate to P the dilation matrix $A_t = t^P$ and a distance function r, defined by

$$r(x) = 1/t, \quad BA_t x \cdot A_t x = 1, \qquad x \neq 0,$$

where B is real, positive definite, symmetric and defined by (P' being the adjoint of P)

$$B = \int_0^\infty e^{-tP'} e^{-tP}\, dt.$$

Analogously, the adjoint distance function ρ is defined by

$$t\rho(x) = 1, \quad B^\# A'_t x \cdot A'_t x = 1, \qquad x \neq 0,\ B^\# = \int_0^\infty e^{-tP} e^{-tP'}\, dt.$$

Then it is shown in [**12**] that $r, \rho \in C(\mathbf{R}^n)$ are infinitely differentiable for $x \neq 0$. Further, these distance functions satisfy

$$r(A_t x) = tr(x), \qquad \rho(A'_t \xi) = t\rho(\xi)$$

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and for any $\varepsilon > 0$ (see e.g. [**12**]) one has

$$\max\{r(x), \rho(x)\} \le C_\varepsilon \begin{cases} |x|^{1/(\alpha_m - \varepsilon)}, & |x| \to \infty, \\ |x|^{1/(\alpha_M + \varepsilon)}, & |x| \to 0, \end{cases} \tag{1.1}$$

and

$$\min\{r(x), \rho(x)\} \ge C_\varepsilon \begin{cases} |x|^{1/(\alpha_M + \varepsilon)}, & |x| \to \infty, \\ |x|^{1/(\alpha_m - \varepsilon)}, & |x| \to 0. \end{cases} \tag{1.2}$$

(Here and in the following, C will denote constants, in general different from line to line, but always independent of f and x.)

On $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, the space of rapidly decreasing C^∞-functions, the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) = f^{\widehat{}}(\xi) = \int f(x) e^{-i\xi x}\, dx$$

(where the integration is extended over all of $\mathbf{R}^n$); by $\mathcal{F}^{-1}$ we denote its inverse, by $[L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]^{\widehat{}}$ the set of Fourier transforms of all L^1-functions, and by M_p the set of bounded Fourier multipliers on $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$. We cite from [**2**] the following useful

LEMMA 1. *$m \in BV_{N+1}$, $N = [n/2 + 1]$, implies*

$$\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m(\rho(\cdot))]\|_1 \le C\|m\|_{BV_{N+1}}.$$

Here BV_{j+1} consists of all $C[0,\infty)$-functions vanishing at infinity which are sufficiently smooth and satisfy

$$\|m\|_{BV_{j+1}} = \int_0^\infty t^j |dm^{(j)}(t)| < \infty.$$

Define the anisotropic Bessel potential kernel $G_\alpha(x) = G_{\alpha,P'}(x)$ by

$$G_\alpha^{\widehat{}}(\xi) = (1 + \rho(\xi))^{-\alpha}. \tag{1.3}$$

By Lemma 1 it is clear that $G_\alpha \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ for $\alpha > 0$. The Bessel potential spaces $\mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ (with respect to P') are now defined as

$$\mathcal{L}_\alpha^p = \{f \in L^p : f = G_\alpha * g, g \in L^p\}, \qquad 1 \le p \le \infty,\ \alpha > 0, \tag{1.4}$$

and normed by $\|f\|_{p,\alpha} = \|g\|_p$. Clearly

$$\|f\|_p \le C\|f\|_{p,\alpha}, \qquad 1 \le p \le \infty,\ \alpha > 0. \tag{1.5}$$

By χ denote a $C^\infty(\mathbf{R})$-function which equals 0 if $t \le 1$ and 1 if $t \ge 2$. The kth central difference operator $\Delta_h^k f$ is defined by

$$\Delta_h f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x-h), \qquad \Delta_h^k f = \Delta_h(\Delta_h^{k-1} f).$$

Our main results now read as follows.

THEOREM 1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $\alpha > 0$, and κ be an even integer greater than α/α_m. The following norms are equivalent on $\mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$:*

(i) $$\|f\|_{p,\alpha},$$

(ii) $$\|f\|_p + \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \|D_\varepsilon^\alpha f\|_p, \qquad D_\varepsilon^\alpha f = \int_{r(h) \ge \varepsilon} r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \Delta_h^\kappa f\, dh,$$

(iii) $$\|f\|_p + \left\| \sup_{\varepsilon>0} \left| \int \chi\left(\frac{r(h)}{\varepsilon}\right) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \Delta_h^\kappa f(x)\, dh \right| \right\|_p .$$

The equivalence of (i) and (ii) in the case of a diagonal dilation matrix A_t is already shown in Lizorkin [5], but the methods of proof there do not work in the general case. Apart from this, a careful reading of the proof presented here shows that the special distance function r may be replaced by a continuous, positive definite function d satisfying

$$d(A_t\xi) = td(\xi), \quad d \in C^L(\mathbf{R}_0^n), \quad L > \max\{(N\alpha_M - \alpha)/\alpha_m; n\}.$$

Moreover, we may replace $r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}$ by $\Omega(h)r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}$, where Ω is A_t-homogeneous of degree 0 and belongs to $C^L(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$. Concerning the forward differences $\dot\Delta_h f(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$ and $\dot\Delta_h^k f = \dot\Delta_h(\dot\Delta_h^{k-1} f)$, Lizorkin [5] showed that

$$\dot\Delta_h f = \frac{1}{2}\Delta_{h/2}^2 f + \frac{1}{2}\Delta_h f.$$

Since r is an even function this implies, for $\kappa > \alpha/\alpha_m$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{r(h)\geq\varepsilon} & r(h)^{-\nu-\alpha} \dot\Delta_h^\kappa f(x)\, dh \\ &= 2^{-\kappa-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\kappa} \binom{\kappa}{j} (1 + (-1)^{\kappa+j}) \int_{r(h)\geq\varepsilon} r(h)^{-\nu-\alpha} \Delta_{h/2}^{2j} \Delta_h^{\kappa-j} f(x)\, dh.\end{aligned}$$

Thus, our results also apply for the forward differences.

COROLLARY 1. *If $f \in \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ then, under the hypotheses of Theorem* 1,

(i) $$\int_{r(h)\geq\varepsilon} r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \Delta_h^\kappa f\, dh$$

converges in L^p for $\varepsilon \to 0+$ and

(ii) $$\int \chi\left(\frac{r(h)}{\varepsilon}\right) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \Delta_h^\kappa f(x)\, dh$$

converges for almost all $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ as $\varepsilon \to 0+$.

Part (i) is proved in [5] for diagonal dilation matrices. For the proof of Theorem 1 we need the following technical lemmas.

LEMMA 2. *If one defines the function $J(\xi)$ by*

$$J(\xi) = \int \chi(r(h)) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} e^{i\xi h}\, dh,$$

then $J \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$ and J is rapidly decreasing at infinity. In particular, $\chi(\rho(\xi)) \times \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} J(\xi)$ is an $\mathcal{S}$-function.

There is an analogous partial result in [5] stating that $\int r(h)^{-\nu-\alpha} \sin^k \xi h\, dh$ is infinitely differentiable except at the origin. But the method of proof given in §3 differs from that in [5].

LEMMA 3. *Denote by* $D^\gamma_\# f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[(1+|\xi|^2)^{\gamma/2} f\widehat{\ }]$ *the Bessel derivative of* $f \in S'$ *of order* $\gamma > 0$. *Let* $1 < q \le 2$ *and* $m_j(\xi) = m(A'_{2^j}\xi)$; *assume* $D^\gamma_\# m_j \in L^q_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n_0)$ *for* $\gamma q > n$ *with*

$$BV_{q,\gamma}[m] := \sum_{j\in Z} \|D^\gamma_\#(m_j\phi)\|_q < \infty,$$

where $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ *is a bump function with support contained in* $\{\xi\colon \frac{1}{2} \le \rho(\xi) \le 2\}$. *Then* $m \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]\widehat{\ }$ *and, if* $q < p \le \infty$,

$$\left\| \sup_{t>0} |(\mathcal{F}^{-1}m)_t * f| \right\|_p \le CBV_{q,\gamma}[m]\|f\|_p, \qquad f \in L^p,$$

where we use the notation $g_t(x) = t^\nu g(A_t x)$.

We recall that for integer β, $1 < p < \infty$, one can identify the classical Bessel potential space with the corresponding Sobolev space (cf. [**11**, p. 135]); hence

$$\sum_{j\in Z}\sum_{|\sigma|\le\beta} \left(\int_{1/2\le\rho(\xi)\le 2} |D^\sigma m_j(\xi)|^q \, d\xi \right)^{1/q} < \infty$$

ensures $BV_{q,\gamma}[m] < \infty$ for $\beta \ge \gamma$.

Lemma 3 is a variant of the well-known Bernstein theorem and in some sense an extension insofar as it states that the maximal function generated via convolution with $(\mathcal{F}^{-1}m)_t$ is a bounded operator on L^p, $1 < q < p \le \infty$. The same method of proof given in §3 also yields the following variant.

LEMMA 3′. *Let* $m \in L^q_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n_0)$, $1 \le q \le 2$, $A_t = \mathrm{diag}(t^{\alpha_1}, \dots, t^{\alpha_n})$ *and*

$$\sum_{j\in Z} \left\| \mathcal{F}^{-1}\left[\prod_{k=1}^n (1+\xi_k^2)^{\gamma/2} \right] * (m_j\phi) \right\|_q = c_{m,\gamma} < \infty, \qquad \gamma q > 1.$$

Then

$$\sup_{t>0} |(\mathcal{F}^{-1}m)_t * f(x)| \le CC_{m,\gamma}(M(|f|^q)(x))^{1/q},$$

where Mf *is the classical Hardy-Littlewood maximal function with respect to rectangles* (*cf.* [**13**, *p.* 53]) *having sides parallel to the axes.*

Another variant of Lemma 3′ with a particularly simple proof will follow in (2.14).

2. Proof of Theorem 1. (i) and (ii) are equivalent norms. Suppose $f \in \mathcal{L}^p_\alpha \cap \mathcal{S}$; then

$$(D^\alpha_\varepsilon f)\widehat{\ }(\xi) = (I^{-\alpha}f)\widehat{\ }(\xi) K\widehat{\ }(A'_\varepsilon \xi), \tag{2.1}$$

where

$$(I^{-\alpha}f)\widehat{\ }(\xi) = \rho(\xi)^\alpha f\widehat{\ }(\xi),$$

$$K\widehat{\ }(\xi) = \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int_{\rho(h)\ge 1} k(\xi,h)\,dh, \qquad k(\xi,h) = (e^{ih\xi} - e^{-ih\xi})^\kappa r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}.$$

Now decompose $K^{\wedge} = K_1^{\wedge} + K_2^{\wedge} + K_3^{\wedge}$, where

$$
\begin{aligned}
K_1^{\wedge}(\xi) &= \chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int_{r(h)\geq 1} k(\xi,h)\,dh, \\
K_2^{\wedge}(\xi) &= -(1-\chi(\rho(\xi)))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int_{r(h)\leq 1} k(\xi,h)\,dh, \qquad (2.2)\\
K_3^{\wedge}(\xi) &= (1-\chi(\rho(\xi)))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int k(\xi,h)\,dh.
\end{aligned}
$$

If we can show that

$$K_1, K_2 \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n), \qquad K_3^{\wedge} \in M_p, \quad 1 < p < \infty, \tag{2.3}$$

then it follows from (2.1) that for all $f \in \mathcal{S}$ we have

$$\|D_\varepsilon^\alpha f\|_p \leq C\|I^{-\alpha} f\|_p \leq C\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[(1+\rho(\xi))^\alpha f^{\wedge}]\|_p = C\|f\|_{p,\alpha} \tag{2.4}$$

since $1 - t^\alpha(1+t)^{-\alpha}$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 1, and therefore, $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\rho(\xi)^\alpha(1+\rho(\xi))^{-\alpha}]$ is a bounded measure. Now $\mathcal{S}$ is dense in $\mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ so that (2.4) holds for all $f \in \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ uniformly in $\varepsilon > 0$. This in combination with (1.5) proves that (ii) is a weaker norm than (i) provided we can establish (2.3). Concerning $K_1^{\wedge}$ first observe that $K_1^{\wedge}$ is continuous with $K_1^{\wedge}(0) = 0$. Next, since $\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]^{\wedge}$ by Lemma 1, and

$$\left\| \int_{r(h)\geq 1} r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \Delta_h^\kappa f\,dh \right\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_1$$

for all $f \in L^1$, one has obviously $K_1 \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$. Concerning $K_2^{\wedge}$ note that for a sufficiently high difference order κ one has $D^\sigma K_2^{\wedge} \in L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ for all $|\sigma| \leq N = [n/2]+1$ so that $K_2 \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ by the Carlson-Beurling inequality. If one is interested in small difference orders κ, $\kappa > \alpha/\alpha_m$, one can e.g. use the first part of Lemma 3. Concerning $K_3^{\wedge}(\xi) = (1-\chi(\rho(\xi)))m(\xi)$, observe that

$$m(\xi) = \int (e^{ih\xi'} - e^{-ih\xi'})^\kappa r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\,dh, \qquad \xi' = A'_{1/\rho(\xi)}\xi, \tag{2.5}$$

shows that $m(\xi) \neq 0$ for all $\xi \neq 0$ (κ is an even integer) and m is A'_t-homogeneous of degree 0. Hence, by Proposition 4 in [6], we obtain $m \in M_p$, $1 < p < \infty$, once we can prove $D^\sigma m \in C(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$ for all $|\sigma| \leq N$. Since $\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$, we have to consider

$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho(\xi)^\alpha m(\xi) = &\int (1-\chi(r(h)))k(\xi,h)\,dh \\
&+ \sum_{l=0}^{k} \binom{k}{l} \int \chi(r(h))r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} e^{i(2l-k)\xi h}\,dh.
\end{aligned}
$$

The first term as well as the contribution $l = k/2$ of the second one on the right side are clearly C^∞-functions of ξ. The remaining ones are of type of Lemma 2. Thus $m \in M_p$, $1 < p < \infty$, and since $1 - \chi(\rho(\xi)) \in \mathcal{S}$ we have $K_3^{\wedge} \in M_p$ and (2.3) is proved.

Conversely, let the expression in (ii) be finite. First we observe that $1-t^\alpha(1+\chi(t)t^\alpha)^{-1} \in BV_{N+1}$ and hence, by Lemma 1 and the convolution theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{p,\alpha} &\le C\{\|f\|_p + \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^\alpha f^\frown]\|_p\} \\ &\le C\left\{\|f\|_p + \sup_{\varepsilon>0}\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^\alpha \phi^\frown(A'_\varepsilon\xi)f^\frown]\|_p\right\} \end{aligned} \tag{2.6}$$

for an arbitrary $\mathcal{S}$-function ϕ with $\phi^\frown(0)=1$; here the latter inequality holds since $\phi_\varepsilon = \varepsilon^{-\nu}\phi(A_{1/\varepsilon})$ is an approximate identity for $\varepsilon \to 0+$ and thus, in particular,

$$\|g\|_p = \lim_{\varepsilon\to 0+}\|\phi_\varepsilon * g\|_p \le \sup_{\varepsilon>0}\|\phi_\varepsilon * g\|_p.$$

Now

$$\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^\alpha\phi_\varepsilon^\frown(\xi)f^\frown(\xi) = (D_\varepsilon^\alpha f)^\frown(\xi)\chi(\rho(\xi))\phi^\frown(A'_\varepsilon\xi)/K^\frown(A'_\varepsilon\xi), \tag{2.7}$$

where

$$K^\frown(\xi) = \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha}\int_{r(h)\ge 1} k(\xi,h)\,dh = m(\xi)-\mu(\xi)$$

with $m(\xi)$ defined as in (2.5) and

$$\mu(\xi) = \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha}\int_{r(h)\le 1} k(\xi,h)\,dh = \int_{r(h)\le\rho(\xi)} k(\xi',h)\,dh, \qquad \xi' = A'_{1/\rho(\xi)}\xi.$$

We now choose $\phi \in \mathcal{S}$ in such a way that on the compact support of $\phi^\frown$ the function $K^\frown$ does not vanish. Note that $m(\xi)\ne 0$ for all $\xi \in \mathbf{R}_0^n$, $m \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$, and is A'_t-homogeneous of degree zero so that

$$\inf_{\xi\in\mathbf{R}_0^n}|m(\xi)| = \inf\{|m(\xi')|: \rho(\xi')=1\} = \delta > 0.$$

Since $k(\xi',h)$ is locally integrable with respect to h it is clear that $\lim_{\xi\to 0}\mu(\xi)=0$; further, the first representation of μ shows $\mu \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$. Hence choose $\phi \in \mathcal{S}$ so that $|\mu(\xi)| \le \delta/2$ for all $\xi \in \operatorname{supp}\phi^\frown$. Then, with $\psi(\xi)=1$ on $\operatorname{supp}\phi^\frown$, $\psi \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ having appropriate compact support,

$$\frac{\phi^\frown(\xi)}{K^\frown(\xi)} = \frac{1}{m(\xi)}\frac{\phi^\frown(\xi)}{1-\psi(\xi)\mu(\xi)/m(\xi)} = \frac{M(\xi)}{m(\xi)}. \tag{2.8}$$

By Lemma 3 there holds $\psi(\xi)\mu(\xi)/m(\xi) \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]^\frown$ so that by Wiener's theorem $M \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]^\frown$ and since, by [6], also $1/m \in M_p$, $1<p<\infty$, we conclude from (2.7) that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^\alpha\phi_\varepsilon^\frown f^\frown]\|_p &\le C\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi(\rho(\cdot))] * D_\varepsilon^\alpha f\|_p \\ &\le C\sup_{\varepsilon>0}\|D_\varepsilon^\alpha f\|_p, \end{aligned}$$

i.e., in combination with (2.6) the assertion for all $f \in \mathcal{S}$ and hence for all $f \in L^p$ with finite norm (ii) in Theorem 1.

(i) and (iii) are equivalent norms. First suppose $f \in \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$. For $\varepsilon > 0$ define on $\mathcal{S}$

$$E_\varepsilon^\alpha f = \int \chi\left(\frac{r(h)}{\varepsilon}\right) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\Delta_h^\kappa f\,dh. \tag{2.9}$$

Analogously to (2.1) we have

$$(E_\varepsilon^\alpha f)\widehat{\ }(\xi) = (I^{-\alpha} f)\widehat{\ }(\xi) K\widehat{\ }(A'_\varepsilon \xi),$$

where this time

$$K\widehat{\ }(\xi) = \rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int \chi(r(h)) k(\xi, h)\, dh = \sum_{j=1}^{3} K_j\widehat{\ }(\xi),$$

$$K_1\widehat{\ }(\xi) = \chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int \chi(r(h)) k(\xi, h)\, dh,$$

$$K_2\widehat{\ }(\xi) = -(1 - \chi(\rho(\xi)))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int (1 - \chi(r(h))) k(\xi, h)\, dh,$$

$$K_3\widehat{\ }(\xi) = (1 - \chi(\rho(\xi)))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \int k(\xi, h)\, dh.$$

By the same methods as above one can show $K_1, K_2 \in L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and $K_3\widehat{\ }(\xi) = \phi\widehat{\ }(\xi) m(\xi)$ with $\phi \in \mathcal{S}$, $\phi\widehat{\ }(0) = 1$ and $m \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$ being A'_t-homogeneous of degree 0. Also, defining T_m via $(T_m \psi)\widehat{\ } = m(\xi)\psi\widehat{\ }$, $\psi \in \mathcal{S}$, we have

$$E_\varepsilon^\alpha f = K_{1,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f + K_{2,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f + \phi_\varepsilon * T_m I^{-\alpha} f. \tag{2.10}$$

Since $I^{-\alpha}\colon \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p \to L^p$ is continuous, the representation (2.10) holds for all $f \in \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ almost everywhere. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\varepsilon>0} |E_\varepsilon^\alpha f(x)| \le & \sup_{\varepsilon>0} |K_{1,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f(x)| \\ & + \sup_{\varepsilon>0} |K_{2,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f(x)| + \sup_{\varepsilon>0} |\phi_\varepsilon * T_m I^{-\alpha} f(x)|. \end{aligned} \tag{2.11}$$

Clearly, there exists a nonnegative decreasing majorant $L(\xi) = C(1 + |\xi|)^{-n-1}$ of ϕ; then, by [6] the last term is majorized by the maximal function

$$\mathcal{M} g(x) = \sup_{t>0} (L_t * |g|)(x), \qquad g = T_m I^{-\alpha} f, \tag{2.12}$$

and

$$\| \sup_{\varepsilon>0} |\phi_\varepsilon * T_m I^{-\alpha} f(x)| \|_p \le C \| T_m I^{-\alpha} f \|_p \le C \| f \|_{p,\alpha}. \tag{2.13}$$

Concerning K_1, we note that

$$\begin{aligned} K_1\widehat{\ }(\xi) = & \chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \binom{\kappa}{\kappa/2} (-1)^{\kappa/2} \int \chi(r(h)) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\, dh \\ & + \chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \sum_{l \ne \kappa/2} \binom{\kappa}{l} (-1)^{\kappa-l} \int \chi(r(h)) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} e^{i(2l-\kappa)\xi h}\, dh. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2, the second term on the right side is an $\mathcal{S}$-function so that an estimate analogous to (2.13) holds. Concerning the first term, consider first for $\lambda, \Lambda \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lambda = n + 2$, $\Lambda > (n+2)\alpha_M - \nu$,

$$R_{\lambda,\Lambda,t}(x) = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[(1 - \rho(\xi)^\Lambda / t)_+^\lambda](x);$$

obviously, since $\widehat{R_{\lambda,\Lambda}} \in C^{n+1}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, there holds $R_{\lambda,\Lambda}(x) \le C(1+|x|)^{-n-1}$, i.e., $R_{\lambda,\Lambda}$ has a radial integrable majorant. Further,

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m(\rho(\xi)^{\Lambda})] * f(x)| &= C\left|\int_0^\infty R_{\lambda,\Lambda,s} * f(x) s^\lambda m^{(\lambda+1)}(s)\,ds\right| \\
&\le C\|m\|_{BV_{\lambda+1}} \mathcal{M}f(x)
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.14}
$$

(see (2.12)) by [**6**]. But certainly $\chi(t^{1/\Lambda})t^{-\alpha/\Lambda} \in BV_{\lambda+1}$ and hence

$$\sup_{\varepsilon>0} |K_{1,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f(x)| \le C\mathcal{M}(I^{-\alpha} f)(x).$$

Finally $\widehat{K_2}$ satisfies the hypotheses of Lemma 3 which can be seen as follows. $\widehat{K_2}$ has compact support so that we have only to show $\sum_{l=-\infty}^{L} B_l < \infty$ for some finite L, where

$$B_l = \sum_{|\sigma|\le n} \left(\int_{1/2\le\rho(\xi)\le 2} |D^\sigma \widehat{K_2}(A'_{2^l}\xi)|^q\,d\xi\right)^{1/q}.$$

But this is obvious since for all ξ, $1/2 \le \rho(\xi) \le 2$, there holds

$$|D^\sigma \widehat{K_2}(A'_{2^l}\xi)| \le C\min\{2^{l(\kappa(\alpha_m-\varepsilon)-\alpha)}, 2^{l(\alpha_m-\varepsilon)}\}, \qquad l \in -\mathbf{N},\ \sigma \in \mathbf{N}_0^n.$$

Summarizing we obtain the desired result by taking L^p-norms in (2.11) and using the second inequality in (2.4). Conversely, let (iii) be finite. Then

$$\|f\|_{p,\alpha} \le C\left\{\|f\|_p + \sup_{\varepsilon>0}\|E_\varepsilon^\alpha f\|_p\right\} \le C\left\{\|f\|_p + \|\sup_{\varepsilon>0}|E_\varepsilon^\alpha f|\,\|_p\right\},$$

where the first inequality is analogous to the proof of (ii)$\to$(i) and the second one is obvious. Thus all is proved.

3. Proof of Corollary 1. (i) By (2.1) and (2.2) we have

$$D_\varepsilon^\alpha f = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\widehat{K_i}(A'_\varepsilon\xi)] * I^{-\alpha} f,$$

where $I^{-\alpha} f \in L^p$ since $f \in \mathcal{L}_\alpha^p$ (see (2.4)). By the properties of K_1 and K_2 discussed in §2 it is clear that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0+} \|K_{i,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f\|_p = 0, \qquad i = 1,2$$

(cf. [**13**, p. 11]). We recall $m(A'_\varepsilon\xi) = m(\xi)$ and, therefore,

$$\widehat{K_3}(A'_\varepsilon\xi) = (1-\chi(\rho(A'_\varepsilon\xi)))m(\xi).$$

Since $\mathcal{F}^{-1}(1-\chi(\rho(A'_\varepsilon\xi)))$ is an approximate identity for $\varepsilon \to 0+$ it is clear that

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\widehat{K_3}(A'_\varepsilon\xi)] * I^{-\alpha} f \to T_m I^{-\alpha} f$$

in L^p for $\varepsilon \to 0+$, i.e., the assertion.

(ii) This is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1 in combination with Theorem 3.12, Chapter II in [**13**], since by (2.10) we have for $f \in \mathcal{S}$ with $0 \notin \operatorname{supp} \widehat{f}$ that

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0+} K_{i,\varepsilon} * I^{-\alpha} f(x) = 0, \qquad i = 1,2,$$

and

$$\lim_{\varepsilon\to 0} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(1-\chi(\rho(A'_\varepsilon\xi))) * T_m I^{-\alpha} f(x) = T_m I^{-\alpha} f(x) \quad \text{a.e.}$$

PROOF OF LEMMA 2. By definition it is clear that J is continuous on $\mathbf{R}^n$ and vanishes at infinity by the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma. Let $\xi \neq 0$, in particular $\xi_j \neq 0$; denote by $\xi^{(j)} = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{j-1}, \xi_{j+1}, \dots, \xi_n) \in \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$; let $\sigma \in \mathbf{N}_0^n$ be arbitrary, $|\sigma| = l$, choose $L > (l\alpha_M - \alpha)/\alpha_m$, and integrate partially L times with respect to h_j:

$$\begin{aligned}
J(\xi) &= \int_{\mathbf{R}^{n-1}} e^{i\xi^{(j)}h^{(j)}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i\xi_j h_j} \chi(r(h)) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\, dh_j\, dh^{(j)} \\
&= \frac{1}{(i\xi_j)^L} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{i\xi h} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^L \{\chi(r(h)) r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\}\, dh \\
&= \frac{1}{(i\xi_j)^L} \sum_{l=0}^{L-1} \binom{L}{l} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{i\xi h} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^l r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^{L-l} \chi(r(h))\, dh \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{(i\xi_j)^L} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{i\xi h} \chi(r(h)) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^L r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\, dh \\
&= J_1(\xi) + J_2(\xi).
\end{aligned}$$

In the case $l < L$ the function $(\partial/\partial h_j)^{L-l}\chi(r(h))$ has compact support away from the origin; hence $J_1 \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$. Since

$$\left|\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^L r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\right| \le C_\varepsilon r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu-L(\alpha_m-\varepsilon)}, \qquad |h| \to \infty,$$

and since for $\sigma' \in \mathbf{N}_0^n$, $|\sigma'| \le l$, there holds $|h^{\sigma'}| \le |h|^l \le C_\varepsilon r(h)^{l(\alpha_M+\varepsilon)}$ for $|h| \to \infty$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
D^\sigma J_2(\xi) &= \sum_{\sigma=\sigma'+\sigma''} D^{\sigma''}\left(\frac{1}{i\xi_j}\right)^L D^{\sigma'} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{i\xi h}\chi(r(h)) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^L r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\, dh \\
&\le C \sum_{\sigma=\sigma'+\sigma''} \left|D^{\sigma''}\left(\frac{1}{i\xi_j}\right)^L\right| \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |h^{\sigma'}|\chi(r(h)) \left|\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial h_j}\right)^L r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu}\right| dh \\
&\le C \sum_{\sigma=\sigma'+\sigma''} \left|D^{\sigma''}\left(\frac{1}{i\xi_j}\right)^L\right| \int_{r(h)\ge 1} r(h)^{-\alpha-\nu-L\alpha_m+l\alpha_M+(L+l)\varepsilon}\, dh
\end{aligned}$$

which for small $\varepsilon > 0$ converges because $l\alpha_M - \alpha - L\alpha_m < 0$ by our choice of L. It is clear that by integrating partially kL times we may produce an arbitrary decrease in ξ_j at infinity. Since ξ_j and the order of differentiation, namely l, was arbitrary, there holds

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j^L D^\sigma J(\xi) = \mathcal{O}(1), \qquad |\xi| \to \infty,$$

i.e. $J \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}_0^n)$ and J is rapidly decreasing. Since $\chi(\rho(\xi))\rho(\xi)^{-\alpha} \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ with support away from the origin is only slowly increasing, the last assertion of Lemma 2 is obvious.

PROOF OF LEMMA 3. Madych proved in [**6**, Theorem 5] that $BV_{2,\beta}[m] < \infty$ for $\beta > n/2$ is sufficient for m to belong to $[L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]\widehat{\ }$. If now $\gamma > n/q$ then we can find $\beta > n/2$ such that $\gamma - n/q \geq \beta - n/2$. Hence, by [**11**, pp. 119 and 133], $BV_{2,\beta}[m] \leq CBV_{q,\gamma}[m]$ and thus $m \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]\widehat{\ }$. Let $\varphi \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^1)$ with $\operatorname{supp}\varphi \subset [\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ and $\sum_{j\in Z}\varphi(2^{-j}t) = 1$ for $t > 0$; set $\varphi(2^{-j}\rho(\xi)) = \phi_j(\xi)$, $\phi_0 = \phi$. Since $m \in [L^1(\mathbf{R}^n)]\widehat{\ }$ we have, for all $f \in L^p$,

$$|(\mathcal{F}^{-1}m)_t * f(x)| \leq \sum_{j\in Z} |(\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m\phi_j])_t * f(x)| = \sum_{j\in Z} I_j(x). \tag{3.1}$$

Now observe that $\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m\phi_j](x) = 2^{j\nu}\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m_j\phi](A_{2^j}x)$ and apply Hölder's inequality to obtain

(3.2)

$$\begin{aligned} I_j(x) \leq &\left\{(2^jt)^\nu \int \left|(1+|A_{2^jt}(x-y)|^2)^{\gamma/2}\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m_j\phi](A_{2^jt}(x-y))\right|^{q'} dy\right\}^{1/q'} \\ &\cdot \left\{(2^jt)^\nu \int (1+|A_{2^jt}(x-y)|^2)^{-\gamma q/2}|f(y)|^q\, dy\right\}^{1/q} \\ =&\|(1+|\cdot|^2)^{\gamma/2}\mathcal{F}^{-1}[m_j\phi]\|_{q'}\{K_{2^jt} * |f|^q(x)\}^{1/q}, \end{aligned}$$

where $K(x) = (1+|x|^2)^{-\gamma q/2}$. It is easy to verify that K and A_t satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 3 in [**6**]; thus, the maximal operator

$$\mathcal{M}g(x) = \sup_{t>0}|K_t * g(x)|$$

is bounded from L^p into itself if $1 < p \leq \infty$. Using this and the Hausdorff-Young inequality we conclude from (3.1) and (3.2), if $q < p \leq \infty$, that

$$\left\|\sup_{t>0}|(\mathcal{F}^{-1}m)_t * f|\right\|_p \leq \sum_{j\in Z}\|D^\gamma_\#(m_j\phi)\|_q\,\|\mathcal{M}(|f|^q)\|^{1/q}_{p/q} \leq CBV_{q,\gamma}[m]\|f\|_p.$$

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