

MAXIMAL OPERATORS ON SPACES OF HOMOGENEOUS TYPE

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ABSTRACT. We avoid the assumption given in the work of C. Pérez and R. Wheeden (2001) to prove boundedness properties of certain maximal functions in a general setting of the spaces of homogeneous type with infinite measure. In addition, an example shows that the result can be false if the space has finite measure.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

In [PW], C. Pérez and R. Wheeden prove some weighted inequalities for potential operators related to a wide class of differential operators called generalized laplacians. This was made in the setting of spaces of homogeneous type. One of the main tools in their proofs is a theorem (Theorem 5.1 in [PW]) about the boundedness properties of a certain maximal function. This theorem was proved by them under the assumption that every annuli is not empty, which implies, for instance, that the space has infinite measure and no atoms (i.e. points with positive measure). In this work we prove that the last assumption can be removed. In particular, we prove that the result is valid in any space of homogeneous type having infinite measure (that is, that the spaces can have atoms). In addition, we give an example showing that the result can be false if the measure of the whole space is finite.

We begin with some definitions.

Let X be a set. A function $d : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ is called a quasi-distance on X if the following conditions are satisfied:

- i) for every x and y in X , $d(x, y) \geq 0$, and $d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$,
- ii) for every x and y in X , $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$,
- iii) there exists a constant K such that $d(x, y) \leq K(d(x, z) + d(z, y))$ for every x, y and z in X .

Let μ be a positive measure on the σ -algebra of subsets of X generated by the d -balls $B(x, r) = \{y : d(x, y) < r\}$, with $x \in X$ and $r > 0$. We assume that μ satisfies a doubling condition, that is, there exists a constant A such that

$$(1.1) \quad 0 < \mu(B(x, 2Kr)) \leq A\mu(B(x, r)) < \infty$$

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holds for every ball $B \subset X$. A structure (X, d, μ) , with d and μ as above, is called a space of homogeneous type. The balls $B(x, r)$ are not necessarily open, but by a result of Macías and Segovia ([MS]), given a quasi-distance d on X , it is always possible to find a continuous quasi-distance d' on X such that d' is equivalent to d (in the sense that there exist two constants C_1 and C_2 such that $C_1 d'(x, y) \leq d(x, y) \leq C_2 d'(x, y)$ for all $x, y \in X$). Then, from this and noting that the problem considered here is invariant by changing equivalent quasi-metrics, we can always assume that the quasi-metric d is continuous.

Now, we summarize a few facts about Orlicz spaces. Recall that a function $\phi : [0, \infty) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is called a doubling Young function if it is continuous, convex, increasing and satisfying $\phi(0) = 0$ and $\phi(t) \rightarrow \infty$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, and if it satisfies $\phi(2t) \leq C\phi(t)$. In order to introduce the above-mentioned maximal operator, we set

$$\|f\|_{\phi, B} = \inf \{ \lambda > 0 : \frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B \phi(|f(y)|/\lambda) d\mu \leq 1 \}.$$

With this notation the natural maximal operator associated to the Young function ϕ is defined as

$$(1.2) \quad M_\phi f(x) = \sup_{B: x \in B} \|f\|_{\phi, B},$$

where the supremum is taken over all balls containing x .

Given a Young function ϕ , $\tilde{\phi}$ will denote the complementary Young function associated to ϕ , and it has the property that, for all $t > 0$,

$$t \leq \phi^{-1}(t) \tilde{\phi}^{-1}(t) \leq 2t.$$

(1.3) **Definition.** Let $1 < p < \infty$. We say that a doubling Young function ϕ satisfies the B_p condition if there is a positive constant c such that

$$\int_c^\infty \frac{\phi(t)}{t^p} \frac{dt}{t} \cong \int_c^\infty \left(\frac{t^{p'}}{\tilde{\phi}(t)} \right)^{p-1} \frac{dt}{t} < \infty.$$

Now we are able to state our main result.

(1.4) **Theorem.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, let ϕ be a doubling Young function and let (X, d, μ) be a space of homogeneous type with $\mu(X) = \infty$. Then the following statements are equivalent:

- i) $\phi \in B_p$.
- ii) There exists a constant C such that

$$\int_X M_\phi f(x)^p d\mu(x) \leq C \int_X |f(x)|^p d\mu(x)$$

for all nonnegative functions f .

- iii) There exists a constant C such that

$$\int_X M_\phi f(x)^p w(x) d\mu(x) \leq C \int_X |f(x)|^p M w(x) d\mu(x)$$

for all nonnegative functions f and all weights w , where M is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator.

iv) *There exists a constant C such that*

$$(1.5) \quad \int_X Mf(x)^p \frac{w(x)}{(M_{\tilde{\phi}}(u^{1/p})(x))^p} d\mu(x) \leq C \int_X |f(x)|^p \frac{Mw(x)}{u(x)} d\mu(x)$$

for all nonnegative functions f and all weights w and u .

(1.6) *Remark.* As we said in the Introduction, the equivalence between i), ii), iii) and iv) was proved in [PW] (Theorem 1.5) but under stronger conditions on the space. Before that, the theorem was proved in the euclidean context by C. Pérez in [P1], and it was used in order to get sharp two weighted estimates for the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function. For other applications to different operators from harmonic analysis, see [P2], [P3], [P4], [CP1] and [CP2].

(1.7) *Remark.* It is important to note that if $\mu(X) < \infty$, then implications i) \Rightarrow ii) \Rightarrow iii) \Rightarrow iv) still hold (the proofs require minor changes). The reciprocal are not true. In fact, in the case $X = \{0, 1\}$ with $\mu(\{0\}) = \mu(\{1\}) = 1$ and the euclidean metric, it is very easy to see that $\phi(t) = t^p$ verifies ii), but ϕ does not satisfy i).

2. PROOFS

In order to prove Theorem 1.4, we need two technical lemmas. The first one provides us with Calderón-Zygmund decomposition related to Orlicz norms. The second contains the key estimate to avoid the hypothesis of [PW].

(2.1) **Lemma.** *Let f be a nonnegative function belonging to $L^1(X)$. Then, given $\sigma > 1$, for every $\lambda \geq \|f\|_{\phi, X}$ there exists a sequence $\{B_i\}$ of pairwise disjoint balls such that, if \tilde{B}_i is the dilation of B_i by σ , the following statements hold:*

$$(2.2) \quad \|f\|_{\phi, \tilde{B}_i} \leq \lambda < \|f\|_{\phi, B_i}.$$

$$(2.3) \quad \text{For every } x \in X - \bigcup_i \tilde{B}_i, \text{ we get } \|f\|_{\phi, B} \leq \lambda \text{ for all ball } B \text{ containing } x.$$

Proof. The proof follows a similar reasoning, with obvious changes, to the one used by H. Aimar in [A] for the case $\phi(t) = t$. \square

(2.4) *Remark.* In [PW] a similar result is proved but using the fact that every annulus is not empty.

In order to state the second lemma we define $\delta : X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{0\}$ as

$$(2.5) \quad \delta(x, y) = \begin{cases} \mu(B(x, d(x, y))) & \text{if } x \neq y, \\ 0 & \text{if } x = y. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to see that the function δ satisfies

- (i) $\delta(x, y) \geq 0$ and $\delta(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$,
- (ii) $\delta(x, y) \leq A\delta(y, x)$ and
- (iii) $\delta(x, y) \leq A^2(\delta(x, z) + \delta(y, z))$ for every x, y , and z in X , where A is the constant in (1.1).

We observe that $\delta(x, y)$ does not necessarily satisfy a symmetric condition as d . The function δ is called the nonnecessarily symmetric quasi-distance associated to (X, d, μ) and was introduced by R. Macías, C. Segovia and J. L. Torrea in [MST]. We denote by $B_\delta(x, r)$ the set $\{y : \delta(x, y) < r\}$. The above conditions on δ imply the existence of a constant D such that

$$(2.6) \quad 0 < \mu(B_\delta(x, 2Kr)) \leq D \mu(B_\delta(x, r)) < \infty.$$

In [MST] it is also proved that δ has the following properties:

- (i) $B_\delta(x, r) = \{x\}$, if $0 < r < \mu(\{x\})$,
- (ii) $\mu(B_\delta(x, r)) \leq r$, if $\mu(\{x\}) \leq r$,
- (iii) $B_\delta(x, r) = X$, if $\mu(X) \leq r$,
- (iv) $A^{-2}r \leq \mu(B_\delta(x, r))$, if $r < \mu(X)$.

Now, related to the δ -balls we get the following lemma (see [BS], too).

(2.7) Lemma. *Assuming $\mu(X) = \infty$, there exist two constants C_o and C_1 , depending only on the constants of the space (X, d, μ) , such that*

$$\mu(B_\delta(z, C_o R) - B_\delta(z, R)) \geq C_1 R$$

for every z in X and every $R > \mu(\{z\})/2A^2$, where A is the constant in (1.1).

Proof. From the properties of the δ -balls it is not difficult to see that $B_\delta(z, 4A^4 R) - B_\delta(z, 2A^2 R) \neq \emptyset$ for every z in X and every R verifying $R > \mu(\{z\})/2A^2$. So, given z and R in that condition, we can take a point x_o in that annulus. Then, considering the δ -ball $B_o = B_\delta(x_o, R)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2A^2 R &< \delta(z, x_o) \leq A^2(\delta(z, y) + \delta(x_o, y)) \\ &\leq A^2(\delta(z, y) + R) \end{aligned}$$

for every $y \in B_o$. From this, we obtain

$$(2.8) \quad \delta(z, y) \geq \left(\frac{2A^2 - A^2}{A^2} \right) R = R.$$

On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(z, y) &\leq A^2(\delta(z, x_o) + \delta(y, x_o)) \\ &\leq A^2(4A^4 R + A\delta(x_o, y)) \\ &\leq A^2(4A^4 + A)R, \end{aligned}$$

for every $y \in B_o$. Then, from these estimates and (2.8), taking $C_o = A^2(4A^4 + A)$, we have

$$B_\delta(x_o, R) \subset B_\delta(z, C_o R) - B_\delta(z, R).$$

Finally, property (iv) above allows us to obtain

$$\mu(B_\delta(z, C_o R) - B_\delta(z, R)) \geq \frac{R}{A^2},$$

so, taking $C_1 = 1/A^2$, we get our desired result. \square

Now, we can proceed with the proof of our main result.

Proof of Theorem 1.4. The proofs that i) and iii) imply, respectively, ii) and iv) follow the same reasoning applied in the proof of Theorem (5.1) of [PW]. In addition, assuming ii), the proof that iii) holds can be obtained following again the same reasoning used in [PW] but applying Lemma 2.1 above instead of Lemma 5.2 there.

Now we are going to prove that iv) implies i). If $w = 1$, from the hypotheses we obtain

$$\int_X \frac{Mf(x)^p}{(M_{\tilde{\phi}}(u^{1/p})(x))^p} d\mu(x) \leq C \int_X \frac{|f(x)|^p}{u(x)} d\mu(x).$$

Let us take a ball $B_o = B(z, R)$ with $z \in X$ and let $f = u = \chi_{B_o}$. Then from the above inequality we have

$$(2.9) \quad \int_X \frac{Mf(x)^p}{M_{\tilde{\phi}}(f)(x)^p} d\mu(x) \leq C.$$

On the other hand, it is easy to check that

$$M_{\tilde{\phi}}(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}\left(\frac{\mu(B)}{\mu(B \cap B_o)}\right)}.$$

Let $x \in X$ such that $d(x, z) > \eta R$, $\eta > 1$ large enough. Then it is clear that there exists a positive constant C such that

$$(2.10) \quad M_{\tilde{\phi}}(f)(x) \cong \frac{1}{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(C\mu(B(x, d(x, z))))}.$$

In a similar way it can be proved that

$$M(\chi_{B_o})(x) \cong \frac{1}{\mu(B(x, d(x, z)))}.$$

Now, we choose $\alpha > 1$ such that $\mu(B(z, \alpha\eta R)) > \mu(B(z, \eta R))$ (the choice is possible because $\mu(X) = \infty$). Let Ω be the set $\Omega = \{x : \mu(B(z, d(z, x))) \geq \mu(B(z, \alpha\eta R))\}$. It is clear that $\Omega \subset \{x/d(z, x) > \eta R\}$. Then, from the above estimates we have

$$\begin{aligned} C &\geq \int_{\Omega} \frac{Mf(x)^p}{M_{\tilde{\phi}}f(x)^p} d\mu(x) \\ &\geq \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(C\mu(B(x, d(x, z))))^p}{\mu(B(x, d(x, z)))^p} d\mu(x) \\ &\geq \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(C\mu(B(z, d(x, z))))^p}{\mu(B(z, d(x, z)))^p} d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

Then, taking $R_o = \mu(B(z, \alpha\eta R))$, from Lemma 2.7 we get

$$\begin{aligned}
C &\geq \int_{\Omega} \frac{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(C\mu(B(z, d(x, z))))^p}{\mu(B(z, d(x, z)))^p} d\mu(x) \\
&= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \int_{C_o^j R_o \leq \mu(B(z, d(x, z))) < C_o^{j+1} R_o} \frac{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(C\mu(B(z, d(x, z))))^p}{\mu(B(z, d(x, z)))^p} d\mu(x) \\
&\geq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\tilde{\phi}^{-1}(CC_o^j R_o)}{C_o^{j+1} R_o} \right)^p \mu(B_{\delta}(z, C_o^{j+1} R_o) - B_{\delta}(z, C_o^j R_o)) \\
&\geq C_1 \left(\frac{C}{C_o} \right)^p \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{C_o^j R_o}{(\phi^{-1}(CC_o^j R_o))^p} \\
&\geq C_2 \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \int_{CC_o^j R_o}^{CC_o^{j+1} R_o} \frac{t}{(\phi^{-1}(t))^p} \frac{dt}{t} \\
&= C_2 \int_{C\mu(B(z, \alpha\eta R))}^{\infty} \frac{t}{(\phi^{-1}(t))^p} \frac{dt}{t} \\
&\cong \int_c^{\infty} \frac{\phi(t)}{t^p} \frac{dt}{t},
\end{aligned}$$

that is, $\phi \in B_p$. This completes the proof. \square

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