

# 齐型空间上加权 Besov 空间与 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间的 Tb 定理

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**摘要:** 【目的】齐型空间自然地包含了欧氏空间 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 、光滑紧 Riemann 流形及 Lipschitz 区域的边界等, 拟在齐型空间上建立奇异积分算子在加权 Besov 空间与 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间上有界的 Tb 定理。【方法】通过离散 Calderón 再生公式和几乎正交估计建立加权 Besov 空间与加权 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间的 Plancherel-Pôlya 特征刻画, 以保证函数空间的范数独立于恒等逼近的选取。【结果】获得了齐型空间上 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子在加权 Besov 空间及 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间上有界的充分条件。【结论】将欧氏空间上的 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分理论延拓到更广的齐型空间上, 为奇异积分算子在函数空间上有界提供了判定方法。

**关键词:** 加权 Besov 空间; 加权 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间; Plancherel-Pôlya 特征刻画; 仿增长函数; Tb 定理

**中图分类号:** O174.2 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1671-8798(2024)01-0001-12

## Tb theorem for weighted Besov spaces and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces on homogeneous spaces

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**Abstract:** [Objective] Homogeneous spaces naturally contain Euclidean spaces  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , smooth tight Riemann manifolds, and boundaries of Lipschitz regions, etc. It is imperative to establish on homogeneous spaces the Tb theorem that singular integral operators are bounded on weighted Besov spaces and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces. [Method] Plancherel-Pôlya feature characterizations of weighted Besov spaces and weighted Triebel-Lizorkin spaces were established by means of discrete Calderón regeneration formulas and almost orthogonal estimation to ensure that the number of paradigms in the function space was chosen independent of the constant approximation. [Result] Sufficient conditions are obtained for Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators on homogeneous spaces to be bounded on weighted Besov spaces as well as on Triebel-Lizorkin spaces. [Conclusion] Extending the Calderón-Zygmund theory of singular

收稿日期: 2023-06-18

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(11626213); 浙江省自然科学基金项目(LQ17A010002)

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integrals on Euclidean spaces to a wider range of homogeneous spaces provides a method for determining that singular integral operators are bounded on function spaces.

**Keywords:** weighted Besov spaces; weighted Triebel-Lizorkin spaces; Plancherel-Pôlya feature characterization; para-accretive functions; Tb theorem

在过去的几十年里,齐型空间上 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间中函数的性质和一些算子在该函数空间上有界性的相关研究得到了很大的发展,因为 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间提供了统一的框架去研究许多其他经典的函数空间,如  $L^p$ 、 $H^p$ 、Sobolev 空间等。Han 等<sup>[1]</sup>通过引入检测函数空间和相应分布并利用 David 等<sup>[2]</sup>构造的恒等逼近,在齐型空间上建立了 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间,同时应用 Calderón-Zygmund 算子理论及通过证明恒等逼近的核满足二阶差分条件,得到了 Calderón 再生公式。在定义 Calderón-Zygmund 算子时,除了要求其核满足一定的尺寸条件和光滑条件外,还要求它可以扩充为  $L^2$  有界的算子,因此对 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的  $L^2$  有界性的研究是非常重要的,David 等<sup>[3]</sup>给出了这类算子的  $L^2$  有界性的判别准则,也就是著名的 T1 定理。之后 David 等<sup>[2]</sup>将 T1 定理从欧氏空间推广到齐型空间。然而对于某些奇异积分算子,T1 定理并不能直接应用,例如 Lipschitz 曲线上的 Cauchy 积分算子。若将 T1 定理中函数 1 替换成有界复值函数  $b$ ,对于几乎处处的  $x$  满足  $0 < \delta < \text{Re}b(x)$ ,则可以证明 Lipschitz 曲线上的 Cauchy 积分算子是  $L^2$  有界的<sup>[4-5]</sup>。之后 Deng 等<sup>[6]</sup>在齐型空间上构造了与仿增长函数相关的 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间,并证明了此类空间的 Tb 定理。另外 Lu 等<sup>[7]</sup>在欧氏空间  $\mathbb{R}^n$  上利用 Littlewood-Paley 理论和离散 Calderón 再生公式证明了奇异积分算子在加权 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间上的 T1 定理。综上,在齐型空间上有关奇异积分算子在加权 Besov 和 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间上有界的 Tb 定理尚未建立。基于此,我们将在齐型空间上研究 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子在加权 Besov 与 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间上的 Tb 定理。

## 1 预备知识

为了说明研究的主要结果,我们首先回顾一些必要的定义。

**定义 1**<sup>[8]</sup> 称  $(X, \rho, \mu)$  为 Coifman 与 Weiss 意义下的齐型空间,如果  $\rho$  是一个满足以下条件的拟度量: 1)  $\rho(x, y) = 0$  当且仅当  $x = y$ ; 2)  $\rho(x, y) = \rho(y, x)$ ; 3) 对任意的  $A \geq 1$ , 有  $\rho(x, y) \leq A[\rho(x, z) + \rho(z, y)]$ , 且正则测度  $\mu$  满足倍测度条件,即

$$0 \leq \mu(B(x, 2r)) \leq C\mu(B(x, r)). \quad (1)$$

Macías 等<sup>[9]</sup>证明了拟度量  $\rho$  可以被另一拟度量  $d$  替换,其中拟度量  $\rho$  和  $d$  在  $X$  上诱导的拓扑是一致的,且

$$\mu(B(x, r)) \approx r. \quad (2)$$

其中对于  $0 < r < \infty$ ,  $B(x, r) = \{y \in X, d(y, x) < r\}$ , 还存在常数  $C > 0$  和  $0 < \theta < 1$ 。对于  $x, x', y \in X$ ,  $d$  有如下的正则性条件:

$$|d(x, y) - d(x', y)| \leq Cd(x, x')^\theta [d(x, y) + d(x', y)]^{1-\theta}. \quad (3)$$

在本研究中,齐型空间  $(X, d, \mu)$  特指测度  $\mu$  满足式(2)和拟度量  $d$  满足式(3)的齐型空间。

我们研究与仿增长函数相关的加权 Besov 空间和加权 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间的 Tb 定理,首先回顾仿增长函数和权函数的定义。

**定义 2**<sup>[6]232</sup> 有界复值函数  $b$  称为仿增长函数,若对任意的方体  $Q \subset X$ , 存在正常数  $C$  和  $\delta$  及子方体  $Q' \subseteq Q$ , 使得  $\delta\mu(Q) \leq \mu(Q')$  和

$$\frac{1}{\mu(Q)} \left| \int_{Q'} b(x) d\mu(x) \right| \geq C. \quad (4)$$

记  $M_b$  为对应的乘法算子,即  $M_b f = b f$ 。

**定义 3**<sup>[10]</sup> 设  $\omega \in L^1_{loc}(X)$  是  $X$  上的非负函数,则称  $\omega$  是  $A_t(X)$  权,若存在一个常数  $C > 0$ ,使得对于每一个二进方体  $Q \subset X$ ,

$$\sup_Q \left( \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right) \left( \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x)^{-\frac{1}{t-1}} d\mu(x) \right)^{t-1} < \infty, 1 < t < \infty; \quad (5)$$

$$M\omega(x) \leq C\omega(x), t=1. \quad (6)$$

式(6)中: $M$ 为 $X$ 上的 Hardy-Littlewood 极大函数,在这种情况下,定义  $\omega \in A_t(X)$ 。

在此基础上为了定义与仿增长函数相关的加权 Besov 空间和加权 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间,我们需要引入与仿增长函数相关的检测函数和分布及恒等逼近的定义。

**定义 4**<sup>[11]</sup> 设  $0 < \beta, \gamma \leq \theta$ , 称函数  $f$  为以  $x_0 \in X$  为中心,  $r > 0$  为半径的  $(\beta, \gamma)$  型检测函数,若  $f$  满足:

$$1) \quad |f(x)| \leq C \frac{r^\gamma}{(r+d(x, x_0))^{1+\gamma}}; \quad (7)$$

2) 对于  $d(x, y) \leq \frac{1}{2A}(r+d(x, x_0))$ , 有

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq C \left( \frac{d(x, y)}{r+d(x, x_0)} \right)^\beta \frac{r^\gamma}{(r+d(x, x_0))^{1+\gamma}}; \quad (8)$$

3) 对于所有的  $x \in X$ , 有

$$\int_X f(x) b(x) d\mu(x) = 0.$$

若  $f$  是以  $x_0 \in X$  为中心,  $r > 0$  为半径的  $(\beta, \gamma)$  型检测函数,则记  $f \in G_b(x_0, r, \beta, \gamma)$ 。 $f$  在  $G_b(x_0, r, \beta, \gamma)$  中的范数定义为

$$\|f\|_{G_b(x_0, r, \beta, \gamma)} = \inf \{ C > 0; \text{式(7)和式(8)成立} \}. \quad (9)$$

记  $G_b(\beta, \gamma) = G_b(x_0, 1, \beta, \gamma)$ , 容易得到当  $x_0 \in X$  和  $r > 0$ ,  $\|f\|_{G_b(x_0, r, \beta, \gamma)} = \|f\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)}$ 。进一步,可以验证检测函数空间  $G_b(\beta, \gamma)$  关于范数  $\|\cdot\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)}$  是 Banach 空间。

令  $\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$  是在  $G_b(\beta, \gamma)$  中的完备空间  $G_b(\epsilon, \epsilon)$ , 其中  $0 < \beta, \gamma \leq \epsilon$ 。显然  $\tilde{G}_b(\epsilon, \epsilon) = G_b(\epsilon, \epsilon)$ , 并且  $f \in \tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 当且仅当  $f \in G_b(\beta, \gamma)$  ( $0 < \beta, \gamma \leq \epsilon$ ) 及存在  $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{N}} \in G_b(\epsilon, \epsilon)$ , 使得  $\|f - f_j\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)} \rightarrow 0$  ( $j \rightarrow \infty$ )。若  $f \in \tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 定义  $\|f\|_{\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)} = \|f\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)}$ , 显然  $\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$  是 Banach 空间。对于上述  $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{N}}$ , 还可得到  $\|f\|_{\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)} = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|f_j\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)}$ 。对偶空间  $(\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$  包含所有的线性泛函  $L: \tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ , 此线性泛函满足对所有的  $f \in \tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 有

$$|L(f)| \leq C \|f\|_{\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)}. \quad (10)$$

对于某些  $g \in G_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 定义

$$bG_b(\beta, \gamma) = \{f : f = bg\}. \quad (11)$$

若  $f \in bG_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 则定义  $\|f\|_{bG_b(\beta, \gamma)} = \|g\|_{G_b(\beta, \gamma)}$ 。当  $f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ ,  $g \in \tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 通过  $\langle bf, g \rangle = \langle f, bg \rangle$  定义  $bf \in (\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ , 当且仅当  $bf \in (\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ , 容易得到  $f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ 。

与仿增长函数相关的恒等逼近定义如下:

**定义 5**<sup>[12]</sup> 线性算子序列  $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  称为与仿增长函数相关的恒等逼近, 若存在常数  $C > 0$ , 使得对所有的  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$  和所有的  $x, x', y, y' \in X$ ,  $S_k$  的核  $S_k(x, y)$  是  $X \times X \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  的函数且满足:

$$1) \quad |S_k(x, y)| \leq C \frac{2^{-k}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon}}; \quad (12)$$

2) 若  $d(x, x') \leq \frac{1}{2A}(2^{-k} + d(x, y))$ , 有

$$|S_k(x, y) - S_k(x', y)| \leq C \left( \frac{d(x, x')}{2^{-k} + d(x, y)} \right)^\epsilon \frac{2^{-k\epsilon}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon}}; \quad (13)$$

3) 若  $d(y, y') \leq \frac{1}{2A}(2^{-k} + d(x, y))$ , 有

$$|S_k(x, y) - S_k(x, y')| \leq C \left( \frac{d(y, y')}{2^{-k} + d(x, y)} \right)^\epsilon \frac{2^{-k\epsilon}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon}}; \quad (14)$$

4) 若  $d(x, x') \leq \frac{1}{2A}(2^{-k} + d(x, y))$ , 且  $d(y, y') \leq \frac{1}{2A}(2^{-k} + d(x, y))$ , 有

$$| [S_k(x, y) - S_k(x, y')] - [S_k(x', y) - S_k(x', y')] | \leq C \left( \frac{d(x, x')}{2^{-k} + d(x, y)} \right)^\epsilon \left( \frac{d(y, y')}{2^{-k} + d(x, y)} \right)^\epsilon \frac{2^{-k\epsilon}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon}}; \quad (15)$$

5) 对于所有的  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , 有

$$\int_X S_k(x, y) b(x) d\mu(x) = \int_X S_k(x, y) b(y) d\mu(y) = 1. \quad (16)$$

现在我们来定义与仿增长函数相关的加权齐次 Besov 空间和加权齐次 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间。

**定义 6**  $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  如同定义 5 所述, 且  $D_k = S_k - S_{k-1}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{N}$ , 设  $t/(1+\epsilon) < p < \infty$ ,  $0 < q < \infty$ ,  $0 < s < \epsilon$ ,

$\omega \in A_t(X)$ , 与仿增长函数相关的加权齐次 Besov 空间  $\dot{B}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega)$  和  $\dot{B}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega)$  定义如下:

$$\dot{B}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega) = \{f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))': \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega)} = \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} \|D_k M_b(f)\|_{L^p(\omega)})^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty\}; \quad (17)$$

$$\dot{B}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega) = \{f \in (\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))': \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega)} = \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} \|D_k(f)\|_{L^p(\omega)})^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty\}. \quad (18)$$

设  $t/(1+\epsilon) < p$ ,  $q < \infty$ ,  $0 < s < \epsilon$ ,  $\omega \in A_t(X)$ , 与仿增长函数相关的加权齐次 Triebel-Lizorkin

空间  $\dot{F}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega)$  和  $\dot{F}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega)$  定义如下:

$$\dot{F}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega) = \{f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))': \|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p, b^{-1}}^{s, q}(\omega)} = \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} |D_k M_b(f)|)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} < \infty\}; \quad (19)$$

$$\dot{F}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega) = \{f \in (\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))': \|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega)} = \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} |D_k(f)|)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} < \infty\}. \quad (20)$$

为了得到与仿增长函数相关的加权齐次 Besov 空间和加权齐次 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间的 Tb 定理, 需要给出齐型空间上齐次标准核 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子及弱有界的定义。

**定义 7**<sup>[13-14]</sup> 称定义在  $\{(x, y) \in X \times X; x \neq y\}$  上的连续复值函数  $K(x, y)$  为齐次标准核, 若存在常数  $\epsilon \in (0, \theta]$  和  $C > 0$  使得:

$$1) \quad |K(x, y)| \leq C \frac{1}{d(x, y)}; \quad (21)$$

2) 若  $d(x, x') \leq \frac{1}{2A}d(x, y)$ , 有

$$|K(x, y) - K(x', y)| \leq C \frac{d(x, x')^\epsilon}{d(x, y)^{1+\epsilon}}; \quad (22)$$

3) 若  $d(y, y') \leq \frac{1}{2A}d(x, y)$ , 有

$$|K(x, y) - K(x, y')| \leq C \frac{d(y, y')^\epsilon}{d(x, y)^{1+\epsilon}}. \quad (23)$$

用  $C_\eta^\gamma$  ( $\eta > 0$ ) 表示全体具有紧支集连续函数  $f$  构成的集合, 则  $C_\eta^\gamma$  的范数定义如下:

$$\|f\|_{C_\eta^\gamma} = \sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x, y)^\eta} < \infty. \quad (24)$$

赋予  $C_\eta^\gamma$  自然的拓扑,  $(C_\eta^\gamma)'$  是  $C_\eta^\gamma$  的对偶空间。

**定义 8**<sup>[15]</sup> 称连续线性算子  $T: bC_0^\gamma \rightarrow (bC_0^\gamma)'$  为 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子, 若存在齐次标准核  $K$ , 使得

$$\langle Tbf, bg \rangle = \int_X \int_X g(x)b(x)K(x,y)b(y)f(y)d\mu(x)d\mu(y). \quad (25)$$

式 (25) 中:  $f, g \in C_0^\gamma$  且  $\text{supp } f \cap \text{supp } g = \emptyset$ .

为了介绍本研究的主要结果, 我们需引入以下符号

$$C_{0,0}^\gamma(X) = \left\{ \psi \in C_0^\gamma(X) : \int_X \psi(y)b(y)d\mu(y) = 0 \right\}.$$

尤其是对于所有的  $g \in C_{0,0}^\gamma(X)$ , 我们定义  $Tb = 0$ , 当且仅当  $\langle Tb, bg \rangle = 0$ . 同样对于所有的  $f \in C_{0,0}^\gamma(X)$ , 我们定义  $T^*b = 0$ , 当且仅当  $\langle Tbf, b \rangle = 0$ .

**定义 9**<sup>[16]</sup> 称 Calderón-Zygmund 奇异积分算子  $T$  具有弱有界性, 记为  $T \in \text{WBP}$ , 若存在常数  $\eta \in (0, 1]$  和  $C > 0$ , 对于所有的  $x \in X$  使得

$$|\langle Tf, g \rangle| \leq Cr^{2\eta+1} \|f\|_{C_0^\gamma} \|g\|_{C_0^\gamma}. \quad (26)$$

式 (26) 中:  $f, g \in C_0^\gamma$ ,  $\text{diam}(\text{supp } f) \leq r$  和  $\text{diam}(\text{supp } g) \leq r$ .

接下来阐述 Christ 在文献[17]中给出的下述构造, 它对齐型空间函数理论的发展起着关键的作用.

**引理 1**<sup>[6]236</sup> 设  $X$  是齐型空间, 则存在一个开子集  $\{Q_\alpha^k \subset X : k \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha \in Q_k\}$ , 其中  $Q_k$  是某个索引集, 存在  $C_1, C_2 > 0$  使得:

- 1) 对于每个固定的  $k$ , 有  $\mu(X \setminus \bigcup_\alpha Q_\alpha^k) = 0$ , 且若  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 则  $Q_\alpha^k \cap Q_\beta^k = \emptyset$ ;
- 2) 对于任意的  $\alpha, \beta, k, l$ , 如果  $l \geq k$ , 则有  $Q_\beta^l \subset Q_\alpha^k$  或  $Q_\beta^l \cap Q_\alpha^k = \emptyset$  成立;
- 3) 对于任意  $(k, \alpha)$  和  $l \leq k$ , 都有唯一的  $\beta$  使得  $Q_\alpha^k \subset Q_\beta^l$ ;
- 4)  $\text{diam}(Q_\alpha^k) \leq C_1 2^{-k}$ ;
- 5) 每一个  $Q_\alpha^k$  包含若干个球  $B(z_\alpha^k, C_2 2^{-k})$ , 其中  $z_\alpha^k \in X$ .

事实上,  $Q_\alpha^k$  是以边长为  $2^{-k}$ , 中心为  $z_\alpha^k$  的二进方块, 对于  $k \in \mathbb{Z}, l = (l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , 用  $Q_{k,l}^v$  ( $v = 1, 2, \dots, 2^{M_n}$ ) 来表示形如  $Q_{k+M_n,l}$  的全体分块, 其中  $M_n$  是正整数, 用  $y_{k,l}^v$  表示  $Q_{k,l}^v$  中的点.

基于引理 1 需引入如下的离散型 Calderón 再生公式:

**引理 2**<sup>[13]70</sup> 设  $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  是与仿增长函数相关的恒等逼近, 令  $D_k = S_k - S_{k-1}$ , 则存在函数系  $\{\tilde{D}_k(x, y)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ , 使得对任意固定的  $y_{k,l}^v \in Q_{k,l}^v$ , 有

$$f(x) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} D_k(f)(y_{k,l}^v) \int_{Q_{k,l}^v} b(x) \tilde{D}_k(y, x) b(y) d\mu(y). \quad (27)$$

当  $f \in G_b(\beta, \gamma)$ , 级数按  $L^p(X)$  ( $1 < p < \infty$ ) 范数及按  $G_b(\beta', \gamma')$  范数收敛, 其中  $\beta' < \beta, \gamma' < \gamma$ . 当  $f \in (bG_b(\beta', \gamma'))'$  时, 级数按范数  $(bG_b(\beta', \gamma'))'$  收敛, 其中  $\beta' > \beta, \gamma' > \gamma$ . 进一步,  $\{\tilde{D}_k(x, y)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  还满足下面的估计: 对  $\epsilon' \in (0, \epsilon)$ , 其中  $\epsilon$  是  $S_k$  的正则指数, 存在常数  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$|\tilde{D}_k(x, y)| \leq C \frac{2^{-k\epsilon'}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon'}}. \quad (28)$$

当  $|y - y'| \leq \frac{1}{2A}(2^{-k} + d(x, y))$  时,

$$|\tilde{D}_k(x, y) - \tilde{D}_k(x, y')| \leq C \left( \frac{d(y, y')}{2^{-k} + d(x, y)} \right)^{\epsilon'} \frac{2^{-k\epsilon'}}{(2^{-k} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon'}}, \quad (29)$$

且

$$\int_X \tilde{D}_k(x, y) b(y) d\mu(y) = \int_X \tilde{D}_k(x, y) b(x) d\mu(x) = 0, \quad (30)$$

对一切  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  成立。

## 2 主要结果及证明

**定理 1** 设  $0 < s < \varepsilon, \frac{t}{1+s} < p < \infty, 0 < q < \infty, \omega \in A_t(X), t \geq 1$ , 奇异积分算子  $T$  的核函数  $K(x, y)$  满足式(21)、式(22)及式(23), 且  $Tb=0, M_b TM_b \in \text{WBP}$ , 则  $T$  是从  $\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)$  到  $\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)$  的有界算子。

**定理 2** 设  $0 < s < \varepsilon, t/(1+s) < p, q < \infty, \omega \in A_t(X), t \geq 1$ , 奇异积分算子  $T$  的核函数  $K(x, y)$  满足式(21)、式(22)及式(23), 且  $Tb=0, M_b TM_b \in \text{WBP}$ , 则  $T$  是从  $\dot{F}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)$  到  $\dot{F}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)$  的有界算子。

在证明此定理之前, 需建立与仿增长函数相关的加权 Besov 空间和加权 Triebel-Lizorkin 空间的 Plancherel-Pólya 特征刻画, 以表明函数空间的范数独立于恒等逼近的选取。

**引理 3** 设  $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}, \{P_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$  是恒等逼近, 令  $D_k = S_k - S_{k-1}, E_k = P_k - P_{k-1}$ , 若  $0 < s < \varepsilon, \frac{t}{1+\varepsilon} < p < \infty, 0 < q < \infty, \omega \in A_t(X)$ , 有

$$\left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sup_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \approx \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |E_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}; \quad (31)$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sup_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \approx \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |E_k(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \quad (32)$$

**引理 4** 当  $0 < s < \varepsilon$  以及  $\frac{t}{1+\varepsilon} < p, q < \infty, \omega \in A_t(X)$  时, 有

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \left( 2^{ks} \sup_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \approx \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \left( 2^{ks} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |E_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)}; \quad (33)$$

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \left( 2^{ks} \sup_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \approx \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \left( 2^{ks} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |E_k(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)}. \quad (34)$$

在证明引理 3 及引理 4 之前, 先回顾两个重要的引理:

**引理 5**<sup>[8]14</sup> 设  $\tilde{D}_k, E_{k'}$  分别如引理 2 与引理 3 所述, 对任意的  $\varepsilon' \in (0, \varepsilon)$  和  $x, y \in X$ , 则存在常数  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$|E_{k'} M_b \tilde{D}_k(x, y)| \leq C 2^{-|k-k'| \varepsilon'} \frac{2^{-(k \wedge k') \varepsilon'}}{(2^{-(k \wedge k')} + d(x, y))^{1+\varepsilon'}}. \quad (35)$$

**引理 6**<sup>[18]</sup> 设  $s > 0, k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$  且  $y_{k',l'}^v \in Q_{k',l'}^v$ , 若  $1/(1+s) < r < \min\{p, 1\}$ , 则存在一个仅依赖于  $r$  的常数  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \frac{2^{-(k \wedge k')\epsilon'}}{(2^{-(k \wedge k')} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon'}} |\tilde{D}_{k'}(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \leq \\ & C 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |D_{k'}(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}. \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

引理 3 及引理 4 证明。由引理 2 及引理 5 有

$$\begin{aligned} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| & \leq C \left| \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \int_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} D_k M_b \tilde{E}_{k'}(y, z) b(y) d\mu(y) E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'}) \right| \leq \\ & C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \int_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} \frac{2^{-(k \wedge k')\epsilon'}}{(2^{-(k \wedge k')} + d(y, z))^{1+\epsilon'}} b(y) d\mu(y) |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})|. \end{aligned}$$

若  $1/(1+s) < r < \min\{p, 1\}$ , 由引理 6 有

$$|D_k M_b(f)(z)| \leq C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

考虑  $p > 1$  和  $t/(1+\epsilon) < p \leq 1$  两种情形。当  $p > 1$  时, 由加权 Fefferman-Stein 向量值极大不等式, Minkowski 不等式, Hölder 不等式, 以及  $(a+b)^n \leq a^n + b^n$  ( $0 < n \leq 1$ ) 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sup_{z \in Q_{k, l}^v} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k, l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \chi_{Q_{k, l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

最后一个不等号的成立基于以下事实:

$$\sup_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C.$$

当  $t/(1+\epsilon) < p \leq 1$  时, 由引理 2、引理 5 及引理 6 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sup_{z \in Q_{k, l}^v} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k, l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left( \int \left( \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k, l}^v} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ & C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left( \int \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

由  $t/(1+\epsilon) < p \leq 1$ , 用  $(a+b)^n \leq a^n + b^n$  ( $0 < n \leq 1$ ) 及加权 Fefferman-Stein 向量值极大不等式, 有

$$\int \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{ks} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k', l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k', l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \leq$$

$$C \int \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p 2^{k's p} \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{p}{r}} \omega(x) d\mu(x) \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p 2^{k's p} \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x).$$

由  $1/p \geq 1$ , 用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\left( \int_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} 2^{k's} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq$$

$$C \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p 2^{k's p} \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \Big)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq$$

$$C \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right)^{\frac{1-p}{p}}$$

$$\sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left( \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)},$$

进而有

$$\left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sup_{z \in Q_{k,l}^{v'}} |D_k M_b(f)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq$$

$$C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq$$

$$C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq$$

$$C \left\{ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'} M_b(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}.$$

最后一个不等式的成立基于以下事实:

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} 2^{-|k-k'| \epsilon'} 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lfloor k' - (k \wedge k') \rfloor \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C.$$

式(31)得证。有关式(32)、式(33)及式(34)的证明与其类似,在这省略了细节。

接下来引入如下几乎正交估计的引理,这对本文主要定理的证明起着重要作用。

**引理 7**<sup>[8]24</sup> 设  $\{D_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  如上所述,  $T$  如定义 8 所述,  $\{D_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{Z}}$  对于  $k, k' \in \mathbf{Z}, x, y \in X$ , 则有

$$|D_k M_b T M_b D_{k'}(x, y)| \leq C(1 + |k - k'|)(2^{(k-k)\epsilon'} \wedge 1) \frac{2^{-(k \wedge k')\epsilon'}}{(2^{-(k \wedge k')} + d(x, y))^{1+\epsilon'}}. \quad (37)$$

式(37)中:  $0 < \epsilon' < \epsilon$ 。

**定理 1** 证明。令  $f \in \dot{B}_{p, b}^{s, q}(\omega)$ , 则  $f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ , 通过引理 3、引理 5 和引理 7, 有

$$|D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \leq C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \int_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} |D_k M_b T M_b \tilde{E}_{k'}(y, z)| d\mu(y) |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \leq$$

$$C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \int_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} (1 + |k - k'|)(2^{-(k-k)\epsilon'} \wedge 1) \frac{2^{-(k \wedge k')\epsilon'}}{(2^{-(k \wedge k')} + d(y, z))^{1+\epsilon'}} d\mu(y) |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})|.$$

对于  $1/(1+s) < r < \min\{p, 1\}$ , 使用引理 6 的估计有

$$|D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \leq C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}}$$

$$\left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}}.$$

考虑  $p > 1$  和  $t/(1+s) < p \leq 1$  两种情形。当  $p > 1$  时,由加权 Fefferman-Stein 向量值极大不等式、Minkowski 不等式、Hölder 不等式,以及  $(a+b)^n \leq a^n + b^n$  ( $0 < n \leq 1$ ) 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)} &\leq C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ &C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ &C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ &C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ &C \left\{ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

最后一个不等号的成立基于以下事实:

$$\sup_k \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C.$$

当  $t/(1+s) < p \leq 1$  时,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)} &\leq C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left\| \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \inf_{z \in Q_{k,l}^v} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ &C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \left( \int \left( \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

当  $t/(1+s) < p \leq 1$  时,用  $(a+b)^n \leq a^n + b^n$  ( $0 < n \leq 1$ ) 及加权 Fefferman-Stein 向量值极大不等式,有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \left( \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)| \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \leq \\ &\int \left( \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \chi_{Q_{k,l}^v} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \leq \\ &C \int \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{[k' - (k \wedge k')] \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \\ &\quad \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{p}{r}} \omega(x) d\mu(x) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \\ \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x).$$

由  $1/p \geq 1$ , 用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\left( \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} 2^{ks} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ C \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^p \right. \\ \left. 2^{k's} \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ C \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right)^{\frac{1-p}{p}} \\ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left( \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ C \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{\frac{p}{1-p}} \right)^{\frac{1-p}{p}} \\ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left( \int \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^p \omega(x) d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ C \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)}.$$

进而有

$$\|Tf\|_{\dot{B}_{p,b-1}^{s,q}(\omega)} = \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \|D_k M_b(Tf)(z)\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ C \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^q \right. \\ \left. \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \\ C \left\{ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \left\| \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{B}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)}.$$

最后不等式的成立基于以下事实:

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C,$$

定理 1 得证。

定理 2 证明. 令  $f \in \dot{F}_{p,b-1}^{s,q}(\omega)$ , 则  $f \in (b\tilde{G}_b(\beta, \gamma))'$ , 由 Minkowski 不等式, 引理 2、引理 3、引理 6 和引理 7, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{\dot{F}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)} &= \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)|)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq \\ C &\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v=1}^{2^{M_n}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} \int_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} |D_k M_b T M_b \tilde{E}_{k'}(y,z)| d\mu(y) |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^v} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq \\ C &\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right. \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{1}{r}} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq \\ C &\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{ks} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. \left\{ M \left( \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |M_b E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^r \right\}^{\frac{q}{r}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

下面用加权 Fefferman-Stein 向量值极大不等式,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|Tf\|_{\dot{F}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)} &= \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} (2^{ks} |D_k M_b(Tf)(z)|)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq \\ C &\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \right. \right. \\ &2^{k'sq} \left. \left\{ \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right\}^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq \\ C &\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{k's} \sum_{l' \in \mathbf{Z}^n} \sum_{v'=1}^{2^{M_n}} |E_{k'}(f)(y_{k',l'}^{v'})| \chi_{Q_{k',l'}^{v'}} \right)^q \right\}^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq C \|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p,b}^{s,q}(\omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

最后一个不等式的成立基于以下事实:

$$\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C$$

和

$$\sup_{k' \in \mathbf{Z}} \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \left( 2^{(k-k')s} 2^{-k'} (1 + |k - k'|) (2^{-(k-k')\varepsilon'} \wedge 1) 2^{(k \wedge k')} 2^{\lceil k' - (k \wedge k') \rceil \frac{1}{r}} \right)^{q \wedge 1} \leq C.$$

定理 2 得证。

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## 启 事

为适应我国信息化建设的需要,扩大作者学术交流渠道,本刊已加入《中国学术期刊(光盘版)》《中国期刊网》全文数据库和《万方数据——数字化期刊群》《中文科技期刊数据库》《中国科技论文在线》《超星期刊域出版平台》《国家哲学社会科学学术期刊数据库》《台湾华艺 CEPS 中文电子期刊》等,并被俄罗斯《文摘杂志》(AJ)、美国《化学文摘》(CA)、美国《剑桥科学文摘》(CSA)、美国《乌利希国际期刊指南》(UPD)收录,是人大《复印报刊资料》和《电子科技文摘》转载源刊。如果作者不同意将文章编入有关数据库,请在来稿时声明,本刊将作适当处理。