

广义分数次积分算子在齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间上的有界性

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摘 要: 本文研究了广义分数次积分算子在齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间上的有界性. 利用对函数进行环形分解技术和算子截断的方法, 获得了广义分数次积分算子 $L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)$ 从 $M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_1})$ 空间到 $M\dot{K}_{p,q_2}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_2})$ 空间是有界的, 从而将分数次积分算子在齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间上的有界性推广到广义分数次积分算子.

关键词: 广义分数次积分算子; 齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间; A_p 权

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1 引言

在偏微分方程中, 为了更好的研究 Poisson 方程, Sobolev^[1] 引入了经典的分数次积分算子 (又称 Riesz 位势算子):

$$I_\beta f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|^{n-\beta}} dy, \quad 0 < \beta < n.$$

并证明了 $I_\beta(f)$ 是 $(L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), L^q(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 型的.

1995 年, Fan Dashan 等^[2] 给出了奇异积分算子在 Morrey 空间上的有界性. 2004 年, Duong 等^[4] 给出了广义分数次积分算子 $L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}$ 在一定条件下从 $(L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), L^q(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 是有界的. 2005 年, Lu Shanzhen 等^[5-6] 在研究奇异积分算子时, 引入了一类与 PDE 相关的, 比 Herz 空间和 Morrey 空间更一般的齐次 Morrey-Herz 空间, 这类空间很快受到人们的重视, 随后, Morrey-Herz 空间上的一些极具研究价值的结果不断出现. 2009 年, Yasuo Komori 等^[7] 证明了分数次积分算子在加权 Herz 空间上的有界性. 受此启示, 本文研究广义分数次积分算子在齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间上的有界性.

在叙述主要的结果之前, 首先给出一些必要的记号和定义, 设 $B_k = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq 2^k\}$, $A_k = B_k \setminus B_{k-1}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\chi_k = \chi_{A_k}$, 其中 χ_{A_k} 表示 A_k 的特征函数.

对于 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的可测函数 f 和非负的权函数 $\omega(x)$, 记 $\|f\|_{L^p(\omega)} = (\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p \omega(x) dx)^{1/p}$, 用 $L^p(\omega)$ 表示 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, \omega)$, 特别地 $\omega = 1$ 时, 记为 $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

全文中, C 表示一个不依赖于主要参数的常数, 但其值在不同的地方可能不尽相同; p 与 p' 满足共轭关系, 即 $1/p + 1/p' = 1$.

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2 预备知识

二阶散度型椭圆算子 $Lf = -\operatorname{div}(A\nabla f)$, $A = A(x)$ 是指一个定义在 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的 L^∞ 系数的 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 且满足一致性椭圆条件: 存在 $0 < \lambda \leq \gamma < \infty$, 使得 $\lambda|\xi|^2 \leq \operatorname{Re} A\xi \cdot \bar{\xi}$, $|A\xi \cdot \bar{\xi}| \leq \gamma|\xi|^2$, 其中 $\xi, \zeta \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

利用算子的谱理论, 算子 L 的广义分数次积分定义为

$$L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\frac{\beta}{2})} \int_0^\infty e^{-tL}(f) \frac{dt}{t^{1-\beta/2}}, \quad 0 < \beta < n.$$

当 $L = -\Delta$ 即 $\mathbb{R}^n$ 上的 Laplace 算子时, 以上的广义分数次积分算子就是经典的分数次积分算子.

设 $p_t(x, y)$ 是解析半群 e^{-tL} 的热核, 若满足 A 是实矩阵, 或者 A 是 $n \leq 2$ 的复矩阵, 或者当 $n \geq 3$ 时, 核是 Hölder 连续的, 那么 $p_t(x, y)$ 具有 Gaussian 上界, 即

$$|p_t(x, y)| \leq \frac{C}{t^{\frac{n}{2}}} e^{-C\frac{|x-y|^2}{t}}. \quad (2.1)$$

容易验证: 对于几乎处处 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 有

$$|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}f(x)| \leq CI_\beta(|f|)(x). \quad (2.2)$$

详见文献 [4].

定义 2.1 [8] 设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $0 < p, q < \infty$, 齐次 Morrey-Herz 空间定义如下

$$M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L_{\operatorname{loc}}^q(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}) : \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty\},$$

其中 $\|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{-k_0\lambda} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} 2^{k\alpha p} \|f\chi_k\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}^p \right\}^{1/p}$.

容易得出 $M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \dot{K}_q^{\alpha,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ 以及 $M_q^\lambda(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq M\dot{K}_{q,q}^{0,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

定义 2.2 [9] 设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda \geq 0$, $0 < p, q < \infty$, 齐次加权 Morrey-Herz 空间定义如下

$$M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2) = \{f \in L_{\operatorname{loc}}^q(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}, \omega_2) : \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2)} < \infty\},$$

其中 $\|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2)} = \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f\chi_k\|_{L^q(\omega_2)}^p \right\}^{1/p}$.

定义 2.3 [7] 设 $1 < p < \infty$, 称 $\omega \in A_p$, 是指如果对于任意球体 Q , 有

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x) dx\right) \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x)^{-1/(p-1)} dx\right)^{p-1} \leq C.$$

定义 2.4 [7] 设 $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$, 称 $\omega \in A_{(p_1, p_2)}$, 是指

$$\left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x)^{p_2} dx\right)^{1/p_2} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \omega(x)^{-p_1'} dx\right)^{1/p_1'} \leq C.$$

定义 2.5 ^[7] 设 $\delta > 0$, 称 $\omega \in RD(\delta)$ 是指

$$\frac{\omega(B_k)}{\omega(B_j)} \geq C2^{\delta(k-j)}, \quad k > j.$$

以下引理在本文证明中是必要的:

引理 2.1 ^[3] 如果 $\omega \in A_p$, 则 $\frac{\omega(B_k)}{\omega(B_j)} \leq C2^{np(k-j)}, \quad k > j$.

引理 2.2 ^[3] 设 $1 < p < \infty$, 如果 $\omega \in A_p$, 则存在 $\bar{p} < p$, 使得 $\omega \in A_{\bar{p}}$.

引理 2.3 ^[3] 如果 $\omega \in A_{(p_1, p_2)}$, $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$, 则

$$\omega^{-p'_1}(Q)^{1/p'_1} \omega^{p_2}(Q)^{1/p_2} \leq C|Q|^{1/p'_1 + 1/p_2}.$$

注 $\omega \in A_{(p_1, p_2)}$ 当且仅当 $\omega^{p_2} \in A_{1+p_2/p'_1}$, 其中 $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$.

引理 2.4 ^[3] 设 $0 < \beta < n$, $1 < q_1 < n/\beta$, 且 $1/q_2 = 1/q_1 - \beta/n$, 如果 $\omega \in A_{(q_1, q_2)}$, 则 I_β 是 $L^{q_1}(\omega^{q_1})$ 空间到 $L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})$ 空间上的有界算子.

引理 2.5 ^[4] 假设条件 (2.1) 成立, 设 $0 < \beta < n$, $1 < q_1 < n/\beta$, 且 $1/q_2 = 1/q_1 - \beta/n$, 那么 $\|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C\|f\|_{L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$.

3 主要定理及证明

定理 3.1 假设条件 (2.1) 成立, 设 $1 < q_1 < n/\beta$, $1/q_2 = 1/q_1 - \beta/n$, 且 $\omega \in A_{(q_1, q_2)}$, 则 $L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}$ 是 $L^{q_1}(\omega^{q_1})$ 空间到 $L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})$ 空间上的有界算子.

定理 3.2 假设条件 (2.1) 成立, 设 $n \geq 2$, $0 \leq \lambda < \infty$, $0 < p < \infty$, $1 < q_1 < n/\beta$, $\delta_1 > 0$, $\delta_2 > 0$ 且 $1/q_2 = 1/q_1 - \beta/n$, 如果

- (1) $\omega_1 \in A_m$, $\omega_1 \in RD(\delta_1)$, $1 \leq m < \infty$,
- (2) $\omega_2^{q_2} \in A_r$, $r = 1 + q_2/q'_1$, 且 $\omega_2^{q_2} \in RD(\delta_2)$,
- (3) $-\delta_2/\delta_1 q_2 < \alpha < (1 - \beta/n - \bar{r}/q_2)n/m$,

则 $L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)$ 是 $M\dot{K}_{p, q_1}^{\alpha, \lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_1})$ 空间到 $M\dot{K}_{p, q_2}^{\alpha, \lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_2})$ 空间的有界算子.

定理 3.1 的证明 当 $\omega \in A_{(q_1, q_2)}$ 时, 根据 (2.2) 式, 引理 2.4 及引理 2.5, 有

$$\|I_\beta(|f|)\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})} \leq C\|f\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega^{q_1})},$$

由 $\|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C\|I_\beta(|f|)\|_{L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$, 知

$$\|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})} \leq C\|I_\beta(|f|)\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})}.$$

综上所述, 得

$$\|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega^{q_2})} \leq C\|f\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega^{q_1})}.$$

定理 3.1 证明完毕.

定理 3.2 的证明 记 $f(x) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_j f(x) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} f_j(x)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{\dot{M}_{p,q_2}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_2})} &= \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})}^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})}^p \right)^{1/p} \right. \\ &\quad + C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})}^p \right)^{1/p} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})}^p \right)^{1/p} \right\}^{1/p} \right. \\ &\triangleq E + F + G. \end{aligned}$$

首先对 F 进行估计

$$F \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})}^p \right)^{1/p} \right\}.$$

由定理 3.1 知

$$\begin{aligned} F &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f \chi_k\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{\dot{M}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}. \end{aligned}$$

其次, 对 E 进行估计, 当 $j \leq k-2$, $x \in A_k$, $y \in B_j$ 时, 显然有 $2^{k-2} \leq |x-y| \leq 2^{k+1}$, 根据 Minkowski 不等式及 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)(x)| &\leq C \left(\int_{B_j} \left(\int_0^\infty t^{-\frac{n}{2}} |f_j(y)| e^{-C \frac{|x-y|^2}{t}} dt dy \right) \right) \leq C \int_{B_j} |f_j(y)| \left(\int_0^\infty t^{\frac{\beta-n}{2}-1} e^{-C \frac{|x-y|^2}{t}} dt \right) dy \\ &\leq C \int_{B_j} |f_j(y)| \left(\int_0^{(2^k)^2} t^{\frac{\beta-n}{2}-1} e^{-C \frac{(2^k)^2}{t}} dt + \int_{(2^k)^2}^\infty t^{\frac{\beta-n}{2}-1} e^{-C \frac{(2^k)^2}{t}} dt \right) dy \\ &\leq C 2^{k(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1}. \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} \leq C 2^{k(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1} \omega_2^{q_2}(B_k)^{1/q_2}.$$

结合 引理 2.1, 引理 2.2 及引理 2.3, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)) \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} &\leq C 2^{k(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1} \omega_2^{q_2}(B_j)^{1/q_2} \left(\frac{\omega_2^{q_2}(B_k)}{\omega_2^{q_2}(B_j)} \right)^{1/q_2} \\ &\leq C 2^{k(\beta-n)} 2^{nj(1/q'_1+1/q_2)} 2^{n\bar{r}(k-j)/q_2} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \\ &\leq C 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}. \end{aligned}$$

将上述结果应用到 E 中, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j))\chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2)} \left(\frac{\omega_1(B_k)}{\omega_1(B_j)} \right)^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p}.
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, 根据不等式 $(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|)^p \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^p$, 以及 $\alpha < (1 - \beta/n - \bar{r}/q_2)n/m$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^p &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)p} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right) \right\} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k_0-2} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \left(\sum_{k=j+2}^{k_0} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)p} \right) \right\} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right\} \\
 &\leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}^p.
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $1 < p < \infty$ 时, 根据 Hölder 不等式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
 E^p &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)\frac{p}{2}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left. \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)\frac{p'}{2}} \right)^{p/p'} \right\} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{n(j-k)(1-\beta/n-\bar{r}/q_2-\alpha m/n)\frac{p}{2}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right) \right\} \\
 &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right\} \\
 &\leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}^p.
 \end{aligned}$$

最后来估计 G , 当 $j \geq k-2$, $x \in A_k$, $y \in B_j$ 时, $2^{j-2} \leq |x-y| \leq 2^{j+1}$, 根据 Minkowski 不等式及 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j)(x)| \leq C 2^{j(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1}$$

以及

$$\|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j))\chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} \leq C 2^{j(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1} \omega_2^{q_2}(B_k)^{1/q_2}.$$

结合引理 2.2 及 引理 2.3 得

$$\begin{aligned} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j))\chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} &\leq C 2^{j(\beta-n)} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \omega_2^{-q'_1}(B_j)^{1/q'_1} \omega_2^{q_2}(B_j)^{1/q_2} \left(\frac{\omega_2^{q_2}(B_k)}{\omega_2^{q_2}(B_j)}\right)^{1/q_2} \\ &\leq C 2^{j(\beta-n)} 2^{nj(1/q'_1+1/q_2)} 2^{(k-j)\delta_2/q_2} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \\ &\leq C 2^{(k-j)\delta_2/q_2} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}, \end{aligned}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} G &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} \|(L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f_j))\chi_k\|_{L^{q_2}(\omega_2^{q_2})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)\delta_2/q_2} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, 根据不等式 $(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|)^p \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |a_k|^p$ 以及 $\alpha > -\delta_2/\delta_1 q_2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} G &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{k_0} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\quad + C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \left(\sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})} \right)^p \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{j-2} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)p} \right) \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\quad + C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)p} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{-\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \right. \\ &\quad \times [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\lambda p}{n}} ([\omega_1(B_j)]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^j [\omega_1(B_l)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_l\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \right)^{1/p} \left. \right\}^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})} + C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})} \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)p} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{-\frac{\alpha p}{n}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \}^{1/p} \\ & \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $1 < p < \infty$ 时, 根据 Hölder 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} G & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} (\sum_{j=k+2}^{k_0} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})})^p \}^{1/p} \\ & \quad + C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} (\sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})})^p \}^{1/p} \\ & \triangleq G_1 + G_2, \\ G_1 & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} (\sum_{j=k+2}^{k_0} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p}{2}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p) \\ & \quad \times (\sum_{j=k+2}^{k_0} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p'}{2}})^{p/p'} \}^{1/p} \\ & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p (\sum_{k=-\infty}^{j-2} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p}{2}}) \}^{1/p} \\ & \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}, \\ G_2^p & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} (\sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p}{2}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_j\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p) \\ & \quad \times (\sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p'}{2}})^{p/p'} \} \\ & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} (\sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p}{2}} \sum_{l=-\infty}^j [\omega_1(B_l)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_l\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p) \} \\ & \leq C \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} \sum_{j=k_0+1}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(\alpha\delta_1+\delta_2/q_2)\frac{p}{2}} [\omega_1(B_j)]^{\frac{\lambda p}{n}} ([\omega_1(B_j)]^{-\frac{\lambda}{n}} \\ & \quad \times (\sum_{l=-\infty}^j [\omega_1(B_l)]^{\frac{\alpha p}{n}} \|f_l\|_{L^{q_1}(\omega_2^{q_1})}^p)^{1/p})^p \} \\ & \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}^p \sup_{k_0 \in Z} [\omega_1(B_{k_0})]^{-\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{k_0} [\omega_1(B_k)]^{\frac{\lambda p}{n}} \} \\ & \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}^p. \end{aligned}$$

故有 $G \leq G_1 + G_2 \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}$.

综上所述, 得 $\|L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_2}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_2})} \leq C \|f\|_{M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1,\omega_2^{q_1})}$, 证明完毕.

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THE BOUNDEDNESS OF GENERALIZED FRACTIONAL INTEGRAL OPERATORS ON THE WEIGHTED HOMOGENEOUS MORREY-HERZ SPACES

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Abstract: In this article, we study the boundedness of the generalized fractional integral operators on the weighted homogeneous Morrey-Herz spaces. By the methods of studying ring decomposition of functions and truncated operators, we get that the generalized fractional integral operator $L^{-\frac{\beta}{2}}(f)$ is bounded from $M\dot{K}_{p,q_1}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_1})$ space to $M\dot{K}_{p,q_2}^{\alpha,\lambda}(\omega_1, \omega_2^{q_2})$ space. Thus, we extend the results of the boundedness of the fractional integral operators on the weighted homogeneous Morrey-Herz spaces to generalized fractional integral operators.

Keywords: generalized fractional integral operators; the weighted homogeneous Morrey-Herz spaces; A_p weight

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