

Some weak type estimates for maximal singular integrals

メタデータ	言語: eng 出版者: 公開日: 2022-01-31 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	https://doi.org/10.24517/00065275

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 International License.



SOME WEAK TYPE ESTIMATES FOR MAXIMAL SINGULAR INTEGRALS

SHUICHI SATO

ABSTRACT. We consider some maximal singular integral operators having variable kernels on \mathbb{R}^n with doubling measures and prove L^p and weak type estimates for them under certain conditions. Also, certain weighted weak type estimates are shown for maximal singular integrals with A_1 weights of Muckenhoupt for the Lebesgue measure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $T : L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ be a linear operator, where μ is a regular Borel measure on \mathbb{R}^n (see [10, p. 205]) such that there exists a positive constant C satisfying

$$\mu(B(x, r)) \leq C\mu(B(x, r/2)) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } r > 0$$

(the doubling condition) and such that $\mu(\mathbb{R}^n) = \infty$ and $\mu(E) < \infty$ when E is a compact set, where $B(x, r)$ denotes a ball with radius r centered at x :

$$B(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |y - x| < r\}.$$

It is known that $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (the set of infinitely differentiable functions on \mathbb{R}^n with compact support) is dense in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$ (see Section 5.5). Let $L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be the set of bounded measurable functions f on \mathbb{R}^n for which there exists a compact set E such that $f(x) = 0$ for a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E$ with respect to μ (μ -a.e. x); the smallest such compact set is defined to be $\text{supp}(f)$. If $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $T(f) \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ and we have values $T(f)(x)$ meaningful for μ -a.e. x . We assume that there exists a kernel $K(x, y)$ which is locally integrable in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta$ with respect to the product measure $d\mu \otimes d\mu$, where $\Delta = \{(x, x) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$, such that if $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y)f(y) d\mu(y) \quad \text{for } \mu\text{-a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \text{supp}(f).$$

For the kernel K we assume that the limit

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\epsilon} K(x, y)f(y) d\mu(y)$$

exists and equals $Tf(x)$ for μ -a.e. x when $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Also, we consider the following conditions.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 42B20, 42B25.

Key Words and Phrases. maximal singular integrals, weighted weak type estimates.

The author is partly supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) No. 20K03651, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

(K.1)

$$\int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 2\alpha} |K(x, y)| d\mu(x) \leq C_1$$

for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\alpha > 0$.

(K.2)

$$\int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 2\alpha} |K(x, y)| d\mu(y) \leq C_2$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\alpha > 0$.

(K.3)

$$\int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |K(x, y) - K(x, y_0)| d\mu(x) \leq C_3$$

for all $y_0, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(K.4)

$$\int_{|y-x_0| \geq 2|x-x_0|} |K(x, y) - K(x_0, y)| d\mu(y) \leq C_4$$

for all $x_0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

The following result is known.

Theorem A. *Suppose that the kernel K satisfies the condition (K.3). Then the operator T extends to a bounded linear operator from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ for every $p \in (1, 2]$ and from $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ to $L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ (T is of weak type $(1, 1)$), which means that*

$$\mu(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |Tf(x)| > \lambda\}) \leq C\lambda^{-1}\|f\|_1 = C\lambda^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| d\mu(x), \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$$

For Theorem A see Theorem (2.4) on Coifman-Weiss [6, pp. 74–75] and also Theorem 1.2 on [18, p. 30]. In Theorem (2.4) of [6], the kernel K of T is assumed to be in $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n, d\mu \otimes d\mu)$, but the proof given there can be applied to prove Theorem A. When μ is the Lebesgue measure, we can find in [5, Chap. IV] results related to operators T with standard kernels. See also [15, Chap. 4].

Let $T_*f(x) = \sup_{\alpha > 0} |T_\alpha f(x)|$, where

$$T_\alpha f(x) = \int_{|x-y| > \alpha} K(x, y)f(y) d\mu(y).$$

Then in this note we shall prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that the kernel K satisfies the conditions (K.2), (K.3) and (K.4). Then T_* extends to a bounded operator on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ for every $p \in (1, 2)$ and extends to an operator of weak type $(1, 1)$.*

Let

$$T^{(\beta)} f(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_\beta(x, y)f(y) d\mu_\beta(y),$$

where

$$(1.1) \quad K_\beta(x, y) = k(x-y)(|x|^\beta - |y|^\beta), \quad k(x) = |x|^{-n}\Omega(x'), \quad x' = x/|x|,$$

and $d\mu_\beta(y) = |y|^{-\beta} dy$ with $0 \leq \beta < n$ (dy denotes the Lebesgue measure). We assume that Ω is continuous on S^{n-1} and $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(\theta) d\sigma(\theta) = 0$, where $d\sigma$ denotes

the Lebesgue surface measure on S^{n-1} . We further assume that Ω satisfies the Dini condition:

$$\int_0^1 \omega(t) \frac{dt}{t} < \infty,$$

where

$$\omega(t) = \sup \{ |\Omega(\theta) - \Omega(\zeta)| : |\theta - \zeta| < t, \quad \theta, \zeta \in S^{n-1} \}.$$

We note that ω is non-decreasing and $\omega(t) \leq 2\|\Omega\|_\infty$ for $t > 0$. As an application of Theorem 1.1, we can show the following.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $n \geq 2$. We consider the maximal operator $T_*^{(\beta)} f$. Then $T_*^{(\beta)}$ is bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu_\beta)$ for $p \in (1, 2]$ and of weak type $(1, 1)$.*

The $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu_\beta)$ boundedness of $T_*^{(\beta)}$ in Theorem 1.2 follows from Theorem 4.1 below in Section 4. When Ω satisfies a Lipschitz condition on S^{n-1} , see [6, p. 76] about a result for $T^{(\beta)}$ analogous to Theorem 1.2.

Also, we consider weighted weak type estimates for the maximal singular integrals. From now on, through this section, we assume that the measure $d\mu$ is the Lebesgue measure dx . Let $K(x, y)$ be locally integrable in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta$. When $0 \leq \alpha < \beta \leq \infty$, let

$$\begin{aligned} A(x; \alpha, \beta) &= \{z : \alpha < |x - z| < \beta\}; \\ \Delta(\alpha, \beta) &= \{(y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n : \alpha \leq |y - z| \leq \beta\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $1 \leq r < \infty$, $0 < t \leq 1$ and $R > 0$. We define

$$\omega_{r,R}(t) = \sup_{(y,z) \in \Delta(Rt/4, Rt/2)} \left(R^{-n} \int_{A(z; R, 2R)} |R^n (K(x, y) - K(x, z))|^r dx \right)^{1/r}.$$

We say that the kernel K satisfies the D_r -condition if

$$B_r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(2^{-k}) < \infty, \quad \text{where} \quad \omega_r(t) = \sup_{R>0} \omega_{r,R}(t) = \sup_{R>0} \omega_{r,t^{-1}R}(t).$$

By the usual modifications we can also define the D_∞ -condition. The D_r condition is equivalent to the (D_r) condition defined in [18] (see Section 5.1 below). We see that the D_s condition follows from the D_r condition if $s < r$. It is easily shown that the D_1 condition implies (K.3).

In [16] weighted weak type estimates were proved for certain singular integrals T under Dini conditions. At present, for certain singular integrals, weighted weak type $(1, 1)$ estimates can be shown without Dini conditions (see [9]), while if we focus our attention on maximal singular integrals T_* , we see that even at present stage of research certain Dini conditions are still needed to prove weighted weak type $(1, 1)$ estimates analogous for T . We shall prove the following results on weighted weak type estimates for T_* .

Theorem 1.3. *Let $1 < r < \infty$. Suppose that T is bounded on L^p for some $p \in [r, \infty)$. Suppose that the kernel K of T satisfies (K.2), (K.4) and the D_r condition and that a weight w satisfies $w^{r'} \in A_1$, where $1/r + 1/r' = 1$. Then T_* is bounded from L_w^1 to $L_w^{1,\infty}$, which means that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that*

$$\sup_{\lambda>0} \lambda w(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T_* f(x) > \lambda\}) \leq C \|f\|_{L_w^1},$$

where $w(E) = \int_E w(x) dx$ and $\|f\|_{L_w^1} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|w(x) dx$.

Proposition 1.4. *Let $w \in A_1$. Suppose that T is bounded from L_w^1 to $L_w^{1,\infty}$ and that the kernel K of T satisfies (K.2) and (K.4) conditions. Then, T_* uniquely extends to a positive sublinear operator on $L_w^1 \cap L^\infty$ such that*

$$\sup_{\lambda > C_1 \|f\|_\infty} \lambda w(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T_* f(x) > \lambda\}) \leq C_2 \|f\|_{L_w^1}$$

for some constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$.

See [11] for the weight class A_1 of Muckenhoupt. As an application of Proposition 1.4 and a result of [9], we have the following result for maximal singular integrals with homogeneous convolution kernels.

Corollary 1.5. *Let $n \geq 2$ and define*

$$Tf(x) = \text{p.v.} \int f(x-y) \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^n} dy,$$

where Ω is homogeneous of degree 0 and $\Omega \in L^r(S^{n-1})$ for some $r > 1$ and $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(\theta) d\sigma(\theta) = 0$. Suppose that Ω satisfies the L^1 -Dini condition on S^{n-1} and suppose that $w^{r'} \in A_1$. Then, there exist positive constants C_1 and C_2 such that for $f \in L_w^1 \cap L^\infty$ we have

$$\sup_{\lambda > C_1 \|f\|_\infty} \lambda w(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T_* f(x) > \lambda\}) \leq C_2 \|f\|_{L_w^1}.$$

For the L^r -Dini condition for Ω , see [16]. In [16] the L_w^1 - $L_w^{1,\infty}$ boundedness of T is shown under the assumptions that $\Omega \in L^r$ and that Ω satisfies the L^r -Dini condition, when $w^{r'} \in A_1$. In [9], the same boundedness is proved under the condition that $\Omega \in L^r$ without the L^r -Dini condition (see [8, p. 267] for the case when $\Omega \in L^\infty$); the proof given in [9] is based on results in [23] and [26]. An analogous result is expected for T_* . We note that in Corollary 1.5 the L^r -Dini condition is relaxed to the L^1 -Dini condition in comparison with the result of [16] for T but the range of λ for which the supremum is taken in the conclusion of the corollary is restricted to $\lambda > C_1 \|f\|_\infty$. See [4, 13, 20, 21, 22, 25] for singular integrals with rough kernels; in [21, 22, 25] results on homogeneous groups can be found.

We see an application of Theorem 1.3 to singular integrals with convolution kernels. Let

$$(1.2) \quad Tf(x) = \text{p.v.} \int f(x-y)K(y) dy, \quad T_* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} \left| \int_{|y| > \epsilon} f(x-y)K(y) dy \right|,$$

for $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where K satisfies the following.

$$(1.3) \quad \sup_{t > 0} \int_{A(0;t,2t)} |K(x)| dx < \infty;$$

$$(1.4) \quad \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{A(0;2|y|,\infty)} |K(x-y) - K(x)| dx < \infty;$$

$$(1.5) \quad \sup_{0 < s < t < \infty} \left| \int_{A(0;s,t)} K(x) dx \right| < \infty;$$

$$(1.6) \quad \text{the limit } \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|y| > \epsilon} f(x-y)K(y) dy \text{ exists for a.e. } x \text{ when } f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

It is known that T and T_* extend to bounded operators on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$, and to operators of weak type $(1, 1)$ on \mathbb{R}^n (see [1] and [17] for T ; for T_* see [17] and also [18, pp. 25–26], [2, p. 72]). We note that the D_r condition, which is stated above for variable kernels, can be formulated in the case of convolution kernels as follows.

$$B_r = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(2^{-k}) < \infty, \quad \text{where} \quad \omega_r(t) = \sup_{R>0} \omega_{r,R}(t)$$

and

$$\omega_{r,R}(t) = \sup_{w \in A(0; Rt/4, Rt/2)} \left(R^{-n} \int_{A(0; R, 2R)} |R^n (K(x-w) - K(x))|^r dx \right)^{1/r}.$$

Theorem 1.3 immediately implies the following weighted weak type estimates for the maximal singular integrals T_* .

Corollary 1.6. *Let $r > 1$. Let w be a weight such that $w^{r'} \in A_1$. Suppose that the kernel K satisfies (1.3), (1.5), (1.6) and the D_r condition. Then we have*

$$\sup_{\lambda>0} \lambda w(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : T_* f(x) > \lambda\}) \leq C \|f\|_{L_w^1},$$

where T_* is as in (1.2).

We note that the D_r condition in Corollary 1.6 implies (1.4). When K is a homogeneous kernel of the form $K = |x|^{-n} \Omega(x')$, see [3] for a relation between (1.4) (the Hörmander condition [14]) and the L^1 Dini condition for Ω .

We shall prove Theorem 1.1 in Section 2. The proofs of Theorem 1.3, Proposition 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 will be given in Section 3. In proving Theorems 1.1, 1.3 and Proposition 1.4, we shall apply methods of Rivière [17] and also methods of [5, Chap. IV] for standard kernels. In proving Corollary 1.5, we shall also use a result of [9]. To prove Theorem 1.3 we shall apply the D_r condition to estimate $T_*(b)$ along with Hölder's inequality, where b is the bad part arising from the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition $f = g + b$.

The proof of Theorem 1.2 will be provided in Section 4. To establish the theorem we need to prove the condition (K.3), which is in Lemma 4.2. We shall state the proof of the lemma in detail. Finally, in Section 5, we shall give proofs for some results which have been stated without proofs before.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We need the following lemmas (Lemmas 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4).

Lemma 2.1. *Let $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $0 < \delta < 1$. Then*

$$|T_\alpha f(x)| \leq N_{\mu, \alpha}^{(1)}(f)(x) + N_{\mu, \alpha}^{(2)}(f)(x) + C_\delta M_{\mu, \delta}(Tf)(x) + C_\delta M_\mu f(x) \quad \mu\text{-a.e.},$$

where $M_\mu f$ denotes the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function with respect to the measure μ :

$$M_\mu f(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \mu(B)^{-1} \int_B |f(y)| d\mu(y),$$

with the supremum being taken over all balls B containing x , and $M_{\mu,\delta}(f) = (M_u(|f|^\delta))^{1/\delta}$; also

$$N_{\mu,\alpha}^{(1)}(f)(x) = \sup_{z \in B(x,\alpha/3)} \left| \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} (K(x,y) - K(z,y))f(y) d\mu(y) \right|,$$

$$N_{\mu,\alpha}^{(2)}(f)(x) = \sup_{z \in B(x,\alpha/3)} \int_{2\alpha/3 < |z-y| < 2\alpha} |K(z,y)||f(y)| d\mu(y).$$

Proof. First we assume that $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\bar{B}(x,r) = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |y-x| \leq r\}$ be the closure of a ball $B(x,r)$. Let $\varphi_{x,\alpha} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 \leq \varphi_{x,\alpha} \leq 1$, $\varphi_{x,\alpha} = 1$ on $B(x,\alpha)$ and $\text{supp}(\varphi_{x,\alpha}) \subset B(x,3\alpha/2)$. For $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have

$$(2.1) \quad |T_\alpha f(x)| \leq \left| \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(x,y)f(y) d\mu(y) - \int_{|z-y|>\epsilon} K(z,y)(f(y) - f(y)\varphi_{x,\alpha}(y)) d\mu(y) \right| + |T_\epsilon f(z)| + |T_\epsilon(f\varphi_{x,\alpha})(z)|.$$

We note that

$$(2.2) \quad \int_{|z-y|>\epsilon} K(z,y)(f(y) - f(y)\varphi_{x,\alpha}(y)) d\mu(y) = \int_{\substack{|z-y|>\epsilon \\ |x-y|>\alpha}} K(z,y)f(y) d\mu(y) - \int_{|z-y|>\epsilon} K(z,y)f(y)(\varphi_{x,\alpha}(y) - \chi_{B(x,\alpha)}(y)) d\mu(y).$$

If $|z-x| < \alpha/3$ and $|x-y| > \alpha$, then $|z-y| > 2\alpha/3$. So, if $|z-x| < \alpha/3$ and $\epsilon < 2\alpha/3$, we have

$$(2.3) \quad \int_{\substack{|z-y|>\epsilon \\ |x-y|>\alpha}} K(z,y)f(y) d\mu(y) = \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(z,y)f(y) d\mu(y).$$

Also, we observe that if $|z-x| < \alpha/3$,

$$(2.4) \quad \left| \int_{|z-y|>\epsilon} K(z,y)(\varphi_{x,\alpha}(y) - \chi_{B(x,\alpha)}(y))f(y) d\mu(y) \right| \leq \int_{\substack{|z-y|>\epsilon \\ \alpha < |x-y| < 3\alpha/2}} |K(z,y)||f(y)| d\mu(y) \leq \int_{2\alpha/3 < |z-y| < 2\alpha} |K(z,y)||f(y)| d\mu(y).$$

Combining (2.1), (2.2), (2.3) and (2.4) and letting $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we have, if $|z-x| < \alpha/3$,

$$(2.5) \quad |T_\alpha f(x)| \leq \left| \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} (K(x,y) - K(z,y))f(y) d\mu(y) \right| + \int_{2\alpha/3 < |z-y| < 2\alpha} |K(z,y)||f(y)| d\mu(y) + |Tf(z)| + |T(f\varphi_{x,\alpha})(z)|.$$

To prove (2.5) for $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we take a sequence $\{f_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $f_k \rightarrow f$ in $L^2(d\mu)$ and μ -a.e. and such that $\{f_k\}$ is uniformly bounded: $|f_k| \leq M$ and $\text{supp}(f_k) \subset E$ for a compact set E independent of k (for a sequence which satisfies the $L^2(d\mu)$ convergence, see Section 5.5 and then it is easily seen that we can choose $\{f_k\}$ which also complies with the other requirements). Next, we apply

the inequality (2.5) to each f_k . Then by a limiting arguments in letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we get (2.5) for f .

Therefore, for $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we see that

$$(2.6) \quad |T_\alpha f(x)| \leq N_{\mu, \alpha}^{(1)}(f)(x) + N_{\mu, \alpha}^{(2)}(f)(x) + \inf_{z \in B(x, \alpha/3)} (|Tf(z)| + |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|).$$

We estimate the last term as follows. Let $0 < \delta < 1$. Then

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \inf_{z \in B(x, \alpha/3)} (|Tf(z)| + |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|) \\ & \leq \left(\inf_{z \in B(x, \alpha/3)} (|Tf(z)|^\delta + |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|^\delta) \right)^{1/\delta} \\ & \leq \left(\int_{B(x, \alpha/3)} |Tf(z)|^\delta d\mu(z) + \int_{B(x, \alpha/3)} |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|^\delta d\mu(z) \right)^{1/\delta} \\ & \leq C_\delta \left(\int_{B(x, \alpha/3)} |Tf(z)|^\delta d\mu(z) \right)^{1/\delta} \\ & \quad + C_\delta \left(\int_{B(x, \alpha/3)} |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|^\delta d\mu(z) \right)^{1/\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\int_E g d\mu = \mu(E)^{-1} \int_E g d\mu$. To estimate the last integral, we apply the following well-known result (see Section 5.3 for the proof).

Lemma 2.2. *Let (E, ν) be a measure space with $\nu(E) < \infty$. Let $0 < \delta < 1$. For a non-negative measurable function F on E , suppose that*

$$\nu\{x \in E : F(x) > \lambda\} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} A \quad \text{for all } \lambda > 0.$$

Then

$$\int_E F(x)^\delta d\nu(x) \leq \frac{1}{1-\delta} A^\delta \nu(E)^{1-\delta}.$$

Since T is of weak type (1, 1) by Theorem A, using Lemma 2.2 we see that

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & \int_{B(x, \alpha/3)} |T(f\varphi_{x, \alpha})(z)|^\delta d\mu(z) \\ & \leq C_\delta \left(\int_{B(x, 3\alpha/2)} |f(z)| d\mu(z) \right)^\delta \leq C_\delta (M_\mu f(x))^\delta. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.6), (2.7) and (2.8), we have the conclusion of Lemma 2.1. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\{Q_m\}_{m=1}^\infty$ be a family of non-overlapping dyadic cubes. Let B_m be the smallest ball such that $Q_m \subset B_m$. Let $\{h_m\}$ be a sequence of functions in $L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that*

- (1) $\text{supp}(h_m) \subset Q_m$;
- (2) $\int h_m(x) d\mu(x) = 0$;
- (3) $\|h_m\|_1 \leq C\mu(B_m)$.

Let $B_m^* = B(x_m, 8r_m)$, where $B_m = B(x_m, r_m)$. Let $E = \cup B_m^*$. Suppose that the kernel K of T satisfies the (K.2) and (K.3) conditions. Let $h = \sum h_m$. Then there exists a constant $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$\mu(\{x \in E^c : T_*(h)(x) > C_0\}) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu(B_m),$$

where $E^c = \mathbb{R}^n \setminus E$.

Proof. We consider the integral

$$T_\alpha(h_m)(x) = \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(x, y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) \quad \text{for } x \notin E.$$

Fix $x \in E^c$ and $\alpha > 0$. We divide the set $\mathbb{N}_0(x, \alpha)$ of positive integers m for which $T_\alpha(h_m)(x) \neq 0$ into three pieces $\mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha)$, $\mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)$, $\mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)$ as follows.

$$\mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) = \{m \in \mathbb{N}_0(x, \alpha) : \alpha \leq r_m\},$$

$$\mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha) = \{m \in \mathbb{N}_0(x, \alpha) : r_m < \alpha, x \notin B(x_m, 2\alpha)\},$$

$$\mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha) = \{m \in \mathbb{N}_0(x, \alpha) : r_m \leq \alpha/4, x \in B(x_m, 2\alpha)\}.$$

We observe that the case $\alpha/4 < r_m < \alpha$ and $x \in B(x_m, 2\alpha)$ is excluded, since if $\alpha/4 < r_m < \alpha$, then $B(x_m, 2\alpha) \subset B(x_m, 8r_m)$, and so $x \notin B(x_m, 2\alpha)$.

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha)$. If $y \in B(x_m, r_m)$, we have $|x - y| > \alpha$, since

$$|x - y| \geq |x - x_m| - |x_m - y| \geq 8r_m - r_m = 7r_m > \alpha.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} (2.9) \quad \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(x, y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) &= \int K(x, y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int (K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)) h_m(y) d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)$. Then we have $|x - y| > \alpha$ for $y \in \bar{B}(x_m, r_m)$, since

$$|x - y| \geq |x - x_m| - |x_m - y| \geq 2\alpha - r_m > 2\alpha - \alpha = \alpha.$$

Thus we also have (2.9) in this case.

Let $m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)$. Then for $y \in \bar{B}(x_m, r_m)$ we have $|x - y| < (4/9)\alpha$, since

$$|x - y| \leq |x - x_m| + |x_m - y| < 2\alpha + r_m \leq 2\alpha + \alpha/4 = 9\alpha/4.$$

Therefore

$$(2.10) \quad \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(x, y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) = \int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 9\alpha/4} K(x, y) h_m(y) d\mu(y).$$

For $x \in E^c$ and $\alpha > 0$, we decompose

$$(2.11) \quad T_\alpha(h)(x) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x) + \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x).$$

We first estimate $\sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x)$. We observe that

$$(2.12) \quad Q_m \subset A(x; \alpha/2, 9\alpha/4) \quad \text{for } m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha).$$

We have already seen that $Q_m \subset B(x, 9\alpha/4)$. Since $T_\alpha(h_m)(x) \neq 0$, there is $y_0 \in Q_m$ such that $|x - y_0| > \alpha$. Therefore, if $y \in Q_m$, then

$$|x - y| \geq |x - y_0| - |y_0 - y| > \alpha - 2r_m \geq \alpha - \alpha/2 = \alpha/2.$$

This completes the proof of (2.12).

Let

$$m_{x,\alpha}(h_m) = \mu(Q_m)^{-1} \int_{A(x;\alpha,9\alpha/4)} h_m(y) d\mu(y).$$

Then

$$|m_{x,\alpha}(h_m)| \leq \mu(Q_m)^{-1} \|h_m\|_1 \leq C \mu(Q_m)^{-1} \mu(B_m) \leq C.$$

We write

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 9\alpha/4} K(x,y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{Q_m} K(x,y) (\chi_{A(x;\alpha,9\alpha/4)}(y) h_m(y) - m_{x,\alpha}(h_m)) d\mu(y) + m_{x,\alpha}(h_m) \int_{Q_m} K(x,y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{Q_m} (K(x,y) - K(x,x_m)) (\chi_{A(x;\alpha,9\alpha/4)}(y) h_m(y) - m_{x,\alpha}(h_m)) d\mu(y) \\ & \quad + m_{x,\alpha}(h_m) \int_{\check{Q}_m} K(x,y) d\mu(y) \end{aligned}$$

Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 9\alpha/4} K(x,y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) \right| \\ & \leq \int_{Q_m} |K(x,y) - K(x,x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) + C \int_{Q_m} |K(x,y)| d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

Applying (2.12), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} (2.13) \quad & \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x,\alpha)} \left| \int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 9\alpha/4} K(x,y) h_m(y) d\mu(y) \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x,\alpha)} \int_{\check{Q}_m} |K(x,y) - K(x,x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) \\ & \quad + C \int_{A(x;\alpha/2,9\alpha/4)} |K(x,y)| d\mu(y) \\ & \leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x,\alpha)} \int_{\check{Q}_m} |K(x,y) - K(x,x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) + B, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from (K.2).

Let $x \in E^c$. Then, using (2.10) and (2.13), we have

$$\begin{aligned} (2.14) \quad & \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x,\alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| \\ & \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{\check{Q}_m} |K(x,y) - K(x,x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) + B. \end{aligned}$$

By (2.14) we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
(2.15) \quad & \mu \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| > 1 + B \right\} \right) \\
& \leq \mu \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) > 1 \right\} \right) \\
& \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} \int_{B(x_m, 8r_m)^c} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| d\mu(x) (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) \\
& \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} (|h_m(y)| + C) d\mu(y) \\
& \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (\|h_m\|_1 + \mu(Q_m)) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu(B_m),
\end{aligned}$$

where the third inequality follows from (K.3).

Next we estimate $\sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x)$. Let $x \in E^c$. If $m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)$, we have (2.9). It follows that

$$\sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| |h_m(y)| d\mu(y).$$

Therefore, arguing as in the proof of (2.15), we have

$$(2.16) \quad \mu \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| > 1 \right\} \right) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu(B_m).$$

Combining (2.15) and (2.16) and recalling (2.11), we arrive at the estimate

$$\mu(\{x \in E^c : T_*(h)(x) > 2 + B\}) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mu(B_m).$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 2.3. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let v be a weight function. Then $f = g + b$, where g and b have the following properties.*

- (1) $|g(x)| \leq 1$ μ -a.e.;
- (2) $\|g\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(M(v) d\mu)}$;
- (3) $b = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$;
- (4) there exists a family $\{Q_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ of non-overlapping dyadic cubes such that
$$\text{supp}(b_m) \subset Q_m;$$
- (5) $\int b_m(x) d\mu(x) = 0$;
- (6) $\|b_m\|_1 \leq C \mu(Q_m)$;
- (7) $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} v(x) d\mu(x) \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}^p$.

This lemma is stated in a more general form as weighted estimates than needed in the proof of Theorem 1.1; the weighted version will be applied in proving Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Lemma 2.4. Decompose $f = f_1 + f_2$, where

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{if } |f(x)| > 1/2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We apply the ordinary Calderón-Zygmund decomposition at height $1/2$ with measure μ to f_1 to get the following.

- (i) $f_1 = k + b$;
- (ii) $|k(x)| \leq 1/2$ μ -a.e.;
- (iii) $\|k\|_{L^1(v d\mu)} \leq C\|f_1\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}$;
- (iv) $b = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_m$, where b_m satisfies the properties (4), (5), (6) of Lemma 2.4 with a family $\{Q_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ of non-overlapping dyadic cubes;
- (v) $\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} v(x) d\mu(x) \leq C\|f_1\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}$.

Proof is similar to the case where μ is the Lebesgue measure (see [11, pp. 141–144] and [6, Chap. III, §2]; see also Section 5.6).

Let $f = g + b$, where $g = k + f_2$ and b, k are as above. Then by (ii) we have $|g| \leq |k| + |f_2| \leq 1$, which is part (1). Also by (ii) and (iii) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \|k\|_{L^p(v d\mu)}^p &\leq (1/2)^{p-1} \|k\|_{L^1(v d\mu)} \\ &\leq C\|f_1\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)} \leq C\|f_1\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}^p \leq C\|f\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}^p. \end{aligned}$$

Since, clearly, $\|f_2\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} \leq \|f\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} \leq \|f\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}$, we see that

$$\|g\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} \leq \|k\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} + \|f_2\|_{L^p(v d\mu)} \leq C\|f\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)},$$

which proves part (2). Applying (v), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} v(x) d\mu(x) &\leq C\|f_1\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)} \\ &\leq C2^{p-1} \|f_1\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}^p \leq C2^{p-1} \|f\|_{L^p(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}^p, \end{aligned}$$

which proves part (7). \square

Now we can complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. For $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, by Lemma 2.1 we have

$$(2.17) \quad |T_*f(x)| \leq N_\mu^{(1)}(f)(x) + N_\mu^{(2)}(f)(x) + C_\delta M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf)(x) + C_\delta M_\mu f(x),$$

where $N_\mu^{(i)}(f)(x) = \sup_{\alpha>0} N_{\mu,\alpha}^{(i)}f(x)$ for $i = 1, 2$. From (K.4) it follows that

$$(2.18) \quad \|N_\mu^{(1)}(f)\|_\infty \leq C_1\|f\|_\infty.$$

Also, (K.2) implies that

$$(2.19) \quad \|N_\mu^{(2)}(f)\|_\infty \leq C_2\|f\|_\infty.$$

To estimate $M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf)$ we need the following result (see Section 5.4 for the proof).

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that a weight w satisfies that*

$$\int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) d\mu(x) \leq C\lambda^{-1} \int |f(x)|w(x) d\mu(x)$$

for all $\lambda > 0$. Then we see that M_μ is of Riesz weak type (see [12, p. 111]):

$$\int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) d\mu(x) \leq C\lambda^{-1} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}} |f(x)|w(x) d\mu(x), \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$$

This lemma is stated more generally with a weight w than needed in the proof of Theorem 1.1; the weighted version will be used in Section 3.

Using Lemma 2.2 with the estimates in Theorem A

$$\mu(\{|Tf| > \lambda\}) \leq C\lambda^{-1}\|f\|_1, \quad \forall \lambda > 0$$

and Lemma 2.5 with $w = 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf) > \lambda\}) &\leq C\lambda^{-\delta} \int_{M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf) > \lambda} |Tf|^\delta d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C_\delta \lambda^{-\delta} \mu(\{M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf) > \lambda\})^{1-\delta} \|f\|_1^\delta, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$(2.20) \quad \mu(\{M_{\mu,\delta}(Tf) > \lambda\}) \leq C\lambda^{-1}\|f\|_1, \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$$

We note that Lemma 2.5 can be applied with $w = 1$, since M_μ is of weak type $(1, 1)$.

Let $f \in L_0^\infty$ and $f = g + b$, $b = \sum b_m$, and cubes $\{Q_m\}$ be as in Lemma 2.4 with $p = 1$ and $v = 1$. Let B_m be the ball with the same center and diameter as Q_m . Then by (2.17), (2.18), (2.19) and (2.20) we see that

$$(2.21) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(\{T_*(g) > C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) &\leq \mu(\{C_\delta M_{\mu,\delta}(Tg) > 1\}) + \mu(\{C_\delta M_\mu(g) > 1\}) \\ &\leq C\|g\|_1 \leq C\|f\|_1. \end{aligned}$$

Let $B_m = B(x_m, r_m)$ and $E = \cup_{m=1}^\infty B(x_m, 8r_m)$. Then by applying Lemma 2.3, we have

$$(2.22) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(\{T_*(b) > C_0\}) &\leq \mu(E) + \mu(\{x \in E^c : T_*(b)(x) > C_0\}) \\ &\leq C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \mu(B_m) \leq C\|f\|_1, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from part (7) of Lemma 2.4 with $v = 1$. Combining (2.21) and (2.22), we see that

$$(2.23) \quad \mu(\{T_*(f) > C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) \leq C\|f\|_1.$$

Next, let us apply Lemma 2.4 with $p = 2$, $v = 1$ and decompose $f = g + b$. Then arguing as in (2.21), by Chebyshev's inequality, the L^2 boundedness of T , the L^p boundedness of M_μ , $1 < p < \infty$, and part (2) of Lemma 2.4 with $v = 1$, we have

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(\{T_*(g) > C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) \\ \leq \mu(\{C_\delta M_{\mu,\delta}(Tg) > 1\}) + \mu(\{C_\delta M_\mu(g) > 1\}) \leq C\|g\|_2^2 \leq C\|f\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Let E be as in (2.22). Then by Lemma 2.3 and part (7) of Lemma 2.4 with $v = 1$ and $p = 2$, we see that

$$(2.25) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(\{T_*(b) > C_0\}) &\leq \mu(E) + \mu(\{x \in E^c : T_*(b)(x) > C_0\}) \\ &\leq C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \mu(B_m) \leq C\|f\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.24) and (2.25), we have

$$(2.26) \quad \mu(\{T_*(f) > C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) \leq C\|f\|_2^2.$$

From (2.23) and (2.26) we can deduce that T_* extends to a sublinear operator of weak type $(1, 1)$ and of weak type $(2, 2)$. Interpolating these two estimates, we see that T_* is bounded on L^r , $1 < r < 2$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Remark 2.6. Let $2 < s < \infty$. If we further assume in Theorem 1.1 that T is bounded on $L^s(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$, then we can prove the L^r boundedness of T_* for $1 < r < s$, since then we can apply Lemma 2.4 with $p = s$ in the proof given above for Theorem 1.1, where Lemma 2.4 has been applied with $p = 2$, to get the weak type (s, s) boundedness of T_* .

3. PROOFS OF THEOREM 1.3, PROPOSITION 1.4 AND COROLLARY 1.5

In this section we assume that the measure μ is the Lebesgue measure. For $t > 0$, let $M_t(f) = (M(|f|^t))^{1/t}$, where M denotes the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator with respect to the Lebesgue measure.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $1 < r < \infty$. Suppose that K satisfies the D_r condition. Let $u > 0$. Then*

$$\sup_{y \in B(y_0, u)} \int_{|x-y_0| > 2u} |K(x, y) - K(x, y_0)| |g(x)| dx \leq C \inf_{z \in B(y_0, u)} M_{r'}(g)(z).$$

Proof. Let $y \in B(y_0, u)$, $y \neq y_0$. Then, using Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{|x-y_0| > 2u} |K(x, y) - K(x, y_0)| |g(x)| dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{A(y_0; 2^k u, 2^{k+1} u)} |K(x, y) - K(x, y_0)| |g(x)| dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{A(y_0; 2^k u, 2^{k+1} u)} |K(x, y) - K(x, y_0)|^r dx \right)^{1/r} \left(\int_{A(y_0; 2^k u, 2^{k+1} u)} |g(x)|^{r'} dx \right)^{1/r'} \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega_r(22^{-k} u^{-1} |y - y_0|) \left((2^k u)^{-n} \int_{B(y_0, 2^{k+1} u)} |g(x)|^{r'} dx \right)^{1/r'}. \end{aligned}$$

To estimate $\omega_r(22^{-k} u^{-1} |y - y_0|)$, we apply the following result (see Section 5.2 for the proof).

Lemma 3.2. *Let $0 < t \leq s \leq 2t \leq 1$. Then*

$$\omega_r(s) \leq C(\omega_r(t) + \omega_r(2t)).$$

Let $2^{-m-1} \leq u^{-1} |y - y_0| < 2^{-m}$, $m \geq 0$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ (the set of integers). Then by Lemma 3.2,

$$\omega_r(22^{-k} u^{-1} |y - y_0|) \leq C(\omega_r(2^{-k-m}) + \omega_r(2^{-k-m+1})),$$

which implies

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega_r(22^{-k} u^{-1} |y - y_0|) \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(2^{-k}).$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega_r (2^{-k+1}u^{-1}|y-y_0|) \left((2^k u)^{-n} \int_{B(y_0, 2^{k+1}u)} |g(x)|^{r'} dx \right)^{1/r'} \\ & \leq C \inf_{z \in B(y_0, u)} M_{r'} g(z) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega_r (2^{-k+1}u^{-1}|y-y_0|) \right) \leq C \inf_{z \in B(y_0, u)} M_{r'} g(z). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Lemma 3.1. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let families $\{Q_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ of non-overlapping dyadic cubes and $\{B_m\}_{m=1}^{\infty}$ of balls be as in Lemma 2.3. Let $\{h_m\}$ be a sequence of functions in $L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ related to Q_m and B_m as in Lemma 2.3 with the Lebesgue measure in place of the measure μ ; so h_m satisfies that*

- (1) $\text{supp}(h_m) \subset Q_m$;
- (2) $\int h_m(x) dx = 0$;
- (3) $\|h_m\|_1 \leq C|B_m|$.

Also, let $B_m^* = B(x_m, 8r_m)$, $B_m = B(x_m, r_m)$ and $E = \cup B_m^*$, as in Lemma 2.3. Suppose that the kernel K of T satisfies the (K.2) and the D_r condition for some $r > 1$. Let v be a weight function and $h = \sum h_m$. Then there exists a constant $C_0 > 0$ such that

$$v(\{x \in E^c : T_*(h)(x) > C_0\}) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \inf_{z \in B_m} M_{r'}(v)(z) |B_m|.$$

Proof. We take care of the integral

$$T_\alpha(h_m)(x) = \int_{|x-y|>\alpha} K(x, y) h_m(y) dy \quad \text{for } x \notin E.$$

Fixing $x \in E^c$ and $\alpha > 0$, we consider sets of positive integers $\mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha)$, $\mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)$ and $\mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)$ as in the proof of Lemma 2.3 with the Lebesgue measure in place of μ . Then we have

$$(3.1) \quad T_\alpha(h)(x) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x) + \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x).$$

As in the proof of Lemma 2.3, using (K.2), we have

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| \\ & \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) dy + B. \end{aligned}$$

By (3.2) we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.3) \quad & v \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_3(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| > 1 + B \right\} \right) \\
& \leq v \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| (|h_m(y)| + C) dy > 1 \right\} \right) \\
& \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} \int_{B(x_m, 8r_m)^c} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| v(x) dx (|h_m(y)| + C) dy \\
& \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \inf_{z \in B(x_m, r_m)} M_{r'}(v)(z) \int_{Q_m} (|h_m(y)| + C) dy \\
& \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \inf_{z \in B(x_m, r_m)} M_{r'}(v)(z) |B_m|,
\end{aligned}$$

where the third inequality follows from Lemma 3.1.

We now consider $\sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} T_\alpha(h_m)(x)$, $x \in E^c$. If $m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)$, as in the proof of Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_{Q_m} |K(x, y) - K(x, x_m)| |h_m(y)| dy.$$

Thus, arguing as in the proof of (3.3), we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
(3.4) \quad & v \left(\left\{ x \in E^c : \sup_{\alpha > 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{N}_1(x, \alpha) \cup \mathbb{N}_2(x, \alpha)} |T_\alpha(h_m)(x)| > 1 \right\} \right) \\
& \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \inf_{z \in B(x_m, r_m)} M_{r'}(v)(z) |B_m|.
\end{aligned}$$

By (3.1), (3.3) and (3.4), we have

$$v(\{x \in E^c : T_*(h)(x) > 2 + B\}) \leq C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \inf_{z \in B(x_m, r_m)} M_{r'}(v)(z) |B_m|.$$

This proves Lemma 3.3. \square

The proof of Theorem 1.3 is as follows. Let $f \in L_0^\infty$. By Lemma 2.1 we have

$$(3.5) \quad |T_* f(x)| \leq N^{(1)}(f)(x) + N^{(2)}(f)(x) + C_\delta M_\delta(Tf)(x) + C_\delta Mf(x),$$

where $N^{(i)}f$ is $N_\mu^{(i)}(f)$ with the measure μ replaced by the Lebesgue measure, $i = 1, 2$. From (K.4) it follows that

$$(3.6) \quad \|N^{(1)}(f)\|_\infty \leq C_1 \|f\|_\infty.$$

Also, (K.2) implies that

$$(3.7) \quad \|N^{(2)}(f)\|_\infty \leq C_2 \|f\|_\infty.$$

Let $w \in A_1$ be as in Theorem 1.3. Using Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 2.2 with the estimates

$$w(\{|Tf| > \lambda\}) \leq C\lambda^{-1} \|f\|_{1, w}, \quad \forall \lambda > 0,$$

which can be found in [18, III, Theorem 1.2], where $\|f\|_{1,w} = \|f\|_{L_w^1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} w(\{M_\delta(Tf) > \lambda\}) &\leq C\lambda^{-\delta} \int_{M_\delta(Tf) > \lambda} |Tf(x)|^\delta w(x) dx \\ &\leq C_\delta \lambda^{-\delta} \|f\|_{1,w}^\delta w(\{M_\delta(Tf) > \lambda\})^{1-\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$(3.8) \quad w(\{M_\delta(Tf) > \lambda\}) \leq C\lambda^{-1} \|f\|_{1,w}, \quad \forall \lambda > 0.$$

Let $f \in L_0^\infty$ and $f = g + b$, $b = \sum b_m$, and $\{Q_m\}$ be as in Lemma 2.4 with μ replaced by the Lebesgue measure and with $p = 1$ and $v = w$. Then by (3.5), (3.6), (3.7) and (3.8) we see that

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} w(\{T_*(g) > C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) &\leq w(\{C_\delta M_\delta(Tg) > 1\}) + w(\{C_\delta M(g) > 1\}) \\ &\leq C\|g\|_{1,w} \leq C\|f\|_{1,w}. \end{aligned}$$

Let B_m be a ball with the same center and diameter as Q_m . Let $B_m^* = B(x_m, r_m)$ and $E = \cup_{m=1}^\infty B(x_m, 8r_m)$. Then by applying Lemma 3.3 with b in place of h , we have

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{aligned} w(\{T_*(b) > C_0\}) &\leq w(E) + w(\{x \in E^c : T_*(b)(x) > C_0\}) \\ &\leq C \sum_{m=1}^\infty \inf_{z \in B_m} M_{r'}(w)(z) |B_m| \leq C\|f\|_{1,w}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from part (7) of Lemma 2.4 with $p = 1$ and the fact that $M_{r'}(w) \leq Cw$ a.e. Combining (3.9) and (3.10), we see that

$$(3.11) \quad w(\{T_*(f) > C_0 + C_1 + C_2 + 2\}) \leq C\|f\|_{1,w}.$$

From (3.11) and the sublinearity of T_* , we can deduce that T_* extends to a sublinear operator of weak type $(1, 1)$ with respect to weight w . This completes the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Proofs of Proposition 1.4 and Corollary 1.5 will be given in what follows. Let T and w be as in Proposition 1.4. Let $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We recall (3.5). Since the L_w^1 - $L_w^{1,\infty}$ boundedness of T is assumed, we have (3.8). By the conditions (K.4) and (K.2) we have (3.6) and (3.7), respectively. Therefore we see that for $\lambda > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} w(\{T_*(f) > (C_1 + C_2)\|f\|_\infty + 2\lambda\}) \\ &\leq w(\{C_\delta M_\delta(Tf) > \lambda\}) + w(\{C_\delta M(f) > \lambda\}) \\ &\leq C\lambda^{-1} \|f\|_{1,w}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that if $\lambda > 2(C_1 + C_2)\|f\|_\infty$,

$$w(\{T_*(f) > \lambda\}) \leq 4C\lambda^{-1} \|f\|_{1,w}.$$

This completes the proof of Proposition 1.4 for $f \in L_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The sublinear operator T_* can be uniquely extended to $L_w^1 \cap L^\infty$. The proof is by standard methods. We omit the details.

Let Ω and w be as in Corollary 1.5. Let $K(x, y) = |x - y|^{-n} \Omega((x - y)')$. Then the condition (K.2) obviously holds and the L^1 Dini condition of Ω implies (K.4). Further, the L_w^1 - $L_w^{1,\infty}$ boundedness follows from [9, Corollary 1]. Thus we can apply Proposition 1.4 to get the conclusion of Corollary 1.5.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

Let $w \in A_2$ (see [11] for the Muckenhoupt weight class A_2). Put

$$K(x, y) = k(x - y)(w(x) - w(y)), \quad k(x) = h(|x|) \frac{\Omega(x')}{|x|^n},$$

where h is a bounded function on $[0, \infty)$ and Ω is a bounded function on S^{n-1} such that $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(\theta) d\sigma(\theta) = 0$. Define $d\mu(y) = w(y)^{-1} dy$ and

$$Tf(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} T_\epsilon f(x) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|x-y|>\epsilon} K(x, y) f(y) d\mu(y), \quad T_* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |T_\epsilon f(x)|.$$

We have the following result.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $n \geq 2$. Then the maximal operator T_* is bounded on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$.*

Proof. Let

$$S_\epsilon f(x) = \int_{|x-y|>\epsilon} k(x-y) f(y) dy.$$

Then we see that

$$T_\epsilon f(x) = -S_\epsilon f(x) + w(x) S_\epsilon(w^{-1} f)(x).$$

Let $S_* f(x) = \sup_{\epsilon > 0} |S_\epsilon f(x)|$. Then it is known that S_* is bounded on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, v dx)$ for $v \in A_2$ (see [7, Corollary 4.2]). Thus, since $w, w^{-1} \in A_2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int |T_* f(x)|^2 d\mu &\leq 2 \int |S_* f(x)|^2 w(x)^{-1} dx + 2 \int |S_*(w^{-1} f)|^2 w(x) dx \\ &\leq C \int |f(x)|^2 w(x)^{-1} dx = C \int |f(x)|^2 d\mu(x). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

It is known that $|x|^{-\beta} \in A_1$ for $0 \leq \beta < n$ and $A_1 \subset A_2$.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $K_\beta(x, y)$ be as in (1.1). Then K_β satisfies the condition (K.3) with the measure $d\mu_\beta$:*

$$\int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |K_\beta(x, y) - K_\beta(x, y_0)| d\mu_\beta(x) \leq C$$

for all $y_0, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

When Ω satisfies a Lipschitz condition, a result similar to this is stated on [6, p. 76] without a proof.

Proof of Lemma 4.2. We first observe that

$$\begin{aligned} (4.1) \quad &\int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |K_\beta(x, y) - K_\beta(x, y_0)| d\mu_\beta(x) \\ &\leq \int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |k(x-y) - k(x-y_0)| dx \\ &\quad + \int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |k(x-y)|y|^\beta - k(x-y_0)|y_0|^\beta| |x|^{-\beta} dx. \end{aligned}$$

The first integral on the right hand side is estimated as in [24, Chap. II, §4]. The second integral on the right hand side is majorized by the sum of the following two integrals.

$$I = \int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |k(x-y) - k(x-y_0)| |y|^\beta |x|^{-\beta} dx,$$

$$J = \int_{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|} |k(x-y_0)| \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| |x|^{-\beta} dx.$$

We estimate I and J separately. To estimate I , we note that

$$(4.2) \quad |k(z-u) - k(z)| \leq C\omega(c|u|/|z|)|z|^{-n} + C\|\Omega\|_\infty(|u|/|z|)|z|^{-n} \leq C\tilde{\omega}(c|u|/|z|)|z|^{-n}$$

if $|z| \geq 2|u|$, where $\tilde{\omega}(t) = \omega(t) + t$ (see [24, Chap. II, §4]). We split the region of integration in I into three parts and decompose I into three pieces accordingly: $I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$, where

$$I_1 = \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| > 2|y_0|}} |k(x-y) - k(x-y_0)| |y|^\beta |x|^{-\beta} dx,$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| < |y_0|/2}} |k(x-y) - k(x-y_0)| |y|^\beta |x|^{-\beta} dx,$$

$$I_3 = \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} |k(x-y) - k(x-y_0)| |y|^\beta |x|^{-\beta} dx.$$

Let $|y_0| > |y|/2$. Then by (4.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{|x| > 2|y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|x-y_0|)|x-y_0|^{-n}|x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{|x| > 2|y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(2c|y-y_0|/|x|)|x|^{-n-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|x| > 2|y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(2c|y-y_0|/|x|)|x|^{-n} dx \\ &= C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|x| > c|y_0|/|y-y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(1/|x|)|x|^{-n} dx \\ &= C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_0^{c|y-y_0|/|y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(t) dt/t \leq C \int_0^c \tilde{\omega}(t) dt/t \end{aligned}$$

for some constants $c, C > 0$. Similarly, I_2 is estimated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{|x| < |y_0|/2} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|x-y_0|)|x-y_0|^{-n}|x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-n} \int_{|x| < |y_0|/2} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-n} |y_0|^{n-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

Also, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|x-y_0|)|x-y_0|^{-n}|x|^{-\beta} dx \\
&\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|z| \geq 2|y-y_0|} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|z|)|z|^{-n} dx \\
&\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_0^c \tilde{\omega}(t) dt/t \leq C.
\end{aligned}$$

Next, we assume that $|y_0| \leq |y|/2$ and estimate I_j , $1 \leq j \leq 3$. To estimate I_1 we note that if $|x-y_0| > 2|y-y_0|$ and $|y_0| \leq |y|/2$, then $|x| > |y|/2$. Using this and (4.2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
I_1 &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| > 2|y_0|}} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|x-y_0|)|x-y_0|^{-n}|x|^{-\beta} dx \\
&\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{|x| \geq |y|/2} \tilde{\omega}(c|y|/|x|)|x|^{-n-\beta} dx \\
&\leq C \int_{|x| \geq |y|/2} \tilde{\omega}(c|y|/|x|)|x|^{-n} dx \\
&= C \int_0^c \tilde{\omega}(t) dt/t \leq C.
\end{aligned}$$

As above, if $|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|$ and $|y_0| \leq |y|/2$, then $|x| \geq |y|/2$. On the other hand, in the region of integration of I_2 we have $|x| < |y_0|/2$. Thus $|x| < |y|/4$, which is incompatible with $|x| \geq |y|/2$. So, the region of integration of I_2 is empty and we discard I_2 .

Finally we estimate I_3 . We note that if $|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0|$, $|y_0| \leq |y|/2$ and $|x| \leq 2|y_0|$, then $|y| < |x-y_0| \leq 3|y|/2$. Therefore, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
I_3 &\leq C|y|^\beta \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} \tilde{\omega}(c|y-y_0|/|x-y_0|)|x-y_0|^{-n}|x|^{-\beta} dx \\
&\leq C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} |y|^{-n} \int_{|y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|} dx \\
&= C|y|^\beta |y_0|^{-\beta} |y|^{-n} |y_0|^n = C|y|^{\beta-n} |y_0|^{n-\beta} \leq C.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the estimates for I .

We now estimate J . As in the case of I , we decompose J analogously: $J = J_1 + J_2 + J_3$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
J_1 &= \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| > 2|y_0|}} |k(x-y_0)| | |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta | |x|^{-\beta} dx, \\
J_2 &= \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| < |y_0|/2}} |k(x-y_0)| | |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta | |x|^{-\beta} dx, \\
J_3 &= \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} |k(x-y_0)| | |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta | |x|^{-\beta} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

We first assume that $|y_0| > |y|/2$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{|x| > 2|y_0|} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{|x| > 2|y_0|} |x|^{-n-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C(|y_0|^\beta + |y|^\beta) |y_0|^{-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

J_2 is estimated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{|x| < |y_0|/2} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| |y_0|^{-n} \int_{|x| < |y_0|/2} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C(|y_0|^\beta + |y|^\beta) |y_0|^{-n} |y_0|^{n-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

To estimate J_3 , first we assume that $|y_0| > 2|y|$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|y_0| < |x-y_0| \leq 3|y_0|} |x - y_0|^{-n} dx \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

Next, assume that $|y|/2 < |y_0| \leq 2|y|$. Then, using the inequality

$$\left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \leq C|y_0 - y| |y_0|^{\beta-1},$$

which follows by the mean value theorem, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &\leq C|y_0 - y| |y_0|^{\beta-1} \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C|y_0|^{\beta-1} |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|x-y_0| \leq 3|y_0|} |x - y_0|^{-n+1} dx \\ &\leq C|y_0|^{\beta-1} |y_0|^{-\beta} |y_0| \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

Next, assuming $|y_0| \leq |y|/2$, J_1 , J_2 and J_3 are estimated as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |x| > 2|y_0|}} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{|x-y_0| \geq |y|} |x - y_0|^{-n-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C(|y_0|^\beta + |y|^\beta) |y|^{-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

As in the case of I_2 , the region of integration of J_2 is empty. So, J_2 is excluded.

Finally, we estimate J_3 as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} J_3 &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| \int_{\substack{|x-y_0| \geq 2|y-y_0| \\ |y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|}} |x - y_0|^{-n} |x|^{-\beta} dx \\ &\leq C \left| |y_0|^\beta - |y|^\beta \right| |y - y_0|^{-n} |y_0|^{-\beta} \int_{|y_0|/2 \leq |x| \leq 2|y_0|} dx \\ &\leq C|y|^\beta |y|^{-n} |y_0|^{-\beta} |y_0|^n = C|y|^{\beta-n} |y_0|^{n-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the estimates for J .

Combining the estimates for I and J , we have desired bounds for the second integral in (4.1), which finishes the proof of Lemma 4.2. \square

Lemma 4.3. *Let K_β be as in Lemma 4.2. Then K_β satisfies the condition (K.2) with the measure $d\mu_\beta$.*

Proof. Let

$$\begin{aligned} I_\alpha &= \int_{\alpha < |x-y| < 2\alpha} |k(x-y)(|x|^\beta - |y|^\beta)| |y|^{-\beta} dy \\ &= \int_{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha} |k(y)(|x|^\beta - |x-y|^\beta)| |x-y|^{-\beta} dy. \end{aligned}$$

We write $I_\alpha = I_{\alpha,1} + I_{\alpha,2} + I_{\alpha,3}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\alpha,1} &= \int_{\substack{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha \\ |y| < |x|/2}} |k(y)(|x|^\beta - |x-y|^\beta)| |x-y|^{-\beta} dy, \\ I_{\alpha,2} &= \int_{\substack{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha \\ |y| > 2|x|}} |k(y)(|x|^\beta - |x-y|^\beta)| |x-y|^{-\beta} dy, \\ I_{\alpha,3} &= \int_{\substack{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha \\ |x|/2 \leq |y| \leq 2|x|}} |k(y)(|x|^\beta - |x-y|^\beta)| |x-y|^{-\beta} dy. \end{aligned}$$

By straightforward computations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\alpha,1} &\leq C \int_{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha} |y|^{-n} dy \leq C; \\ I_{\alpha,2} &\leq \int_{\substack{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha \\ |y| > 2|x|}} |y|^{-n} (|x|^\beta |y|^{-\beta} + 1) dy \\ &\leq C \int_{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha} |y|^{-n} dy + \int_{|y| > 2|x|} |x|^\beta |y|^{-n-\beta} dy \leq C; \\ I_{\alpha,3} &\leq C \int_{\substack{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha \\ |x|/2 \leq |y| \leq 2|x|}} |y|^{-n} (|x|^\beta |x-y|^{-\beta} + 1) dy \\ &\leq C \int_{\alpha < |y| < 2\alpha} |y|^{-n} dy + C|x|^{\beta-n} \int_{|x-y| \leq 3|x|} |x-y|^{-\beta} dy \\ &\leq C + C|x|^{\beta-n}|x|^{n-\beta} \leq C. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 4.4. *Let $K_\beta(x, y)$ be as in Lemma 4.2. Then K_β satisfies the condition (K.4) with the measure $d\mu_\beta$.*

Proof. Let $L(x, y) = K_\beta(y, x)$. Then K_β satisfies the (K.4) condition if and only if L satisfies the (K.3) condition. We note that

$$L(x, y) = \tilde{k}(x-y)(|x|^\beta - |y|^\beta),$$

where $\tilde{k}(x) = -k(-x)$. Since \tilde{k} has properties similar to those of k which are required in Lemma 4.2, L satisfies (K.3) by Lemma 4.2 and hence K_β satisfies (K.4). \square

Now we can give the proof of Theorem 1.2. $T^{(\beta)}$ is bounded on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu_\beta)$ by Theorem 4.1. By Lemmas 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, we see that K_β satisfies (K.3), (K2) and (K.4), respectively. Thus by Theorem 1.1 we have the conclusion of Theorem 1.2 except for the $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu_\beta)$ boundedness of $T_*^{(\beta)}$, which is in Theorem 4.1.

5. APPENDIX

Let $K(x, y)$ be locally integrable in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \Delta$ with the Lebesgue measure. In this section we show that the D_r condition for K is equivalent to the (D_r) condition for K on [18, p. 30]. Also, proofs of Lemmas 2.2, 2.5 and 3.2 will be provided. Furthermore, we see two results stated above relative to the regular Borel measure μ as in Section 1; one is approximation by functions of C_0^∞ for functions in $L^p(d\mu)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and the other is Calderón-Zygmund decomposition for $L^1(d\mu)$.

5.1. Equivalence of the conditions D_r and (D_r) . For a positive integer k and $1 \leq r < \infty$, let

$$c_k = \sup_{y, z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left(|S_k(y, z)|^{-n} \int_{S_k(y, z)} ||S_k(y, z)|^n (K(x, y) - K(x, z))|^r dx \right)^{1/r},$$

where $S_k(y, z) = A(z; 2^k|y - z|, 2^{k+1}|y - z|)$. When $r = \infty$, c_k is defined by usual modifications. We recall that K satisfies the (D_r) condition if

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k < \infty.$$

We also write $\omega_r^*(2^{-k}) = c_k$.

We see that $\omega_r^*(2^{-k})$ and $\omega_r(2^{-k})$ are related as follows.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. There exists a positive constant c such that*

$$(5.1) \quad \omega_r^*(2^{-k}) \leq c\omega_r(2^{-k+1}) \quad \text{for } k \geq 1;$$

$$(5.2) \quad \omega_r(2^{-k}) \leq c(\omega_r^*(2^{-k-1}) + \omega_r^*(2^{-k-2})) \quad \text{for } k \geq 0.$$

Proof. For $y, z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ with $y \neq z$, let $R = 2|y - z|$. Then $(y, z) \in \Delta(R/4, R/2)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} & |S_k(y, z)|^{-n} \int_{S_k(y, z)} ||S_k(y, z)|^n (K(x, y) - K(x, z))|^r dx \\ &= C(2^{k-1}R)^{-n} \int_{A(z; 2^{k-1}R, 2^{2k-1}R)} |(2^{k-1}R)^n (K(x, y) - K(x, z))|^r dx \\ &\leq C\omega_r(2^{-k+1}), \end{aligned}$$

which proves (5.1).

Conversely, let $R > 0$ and $(y, z) \in \Delta(R/4, R/2)$. Then $R/4 \leq |y - z| \leq R/2$. Thus

$$A(z; 2^k R, 2^{k+1} R) \subset A(z; 2^{k+1}|y - z|, 2^{k+3}|y - z|).$$

Using this, we can easily see that (5.2) holds. \square

By Proposition 5.1 we have

$$c \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(2^{-k}) \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \omega_r^*(2^{-k}) \leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \omega_r(2^{-k})$$

for positive constants c, C , which implies the equivalence between the D_r and (D_r) conditions.

5.2. Proof of Lemma 3.2. We observe that

$$A(z; s^{-1}R, 2s^{-1}R) \subset \bar{A}(z; (2t)^{-1}R, t^{-1}R) \cup A(z; t^{-1}R, 2t^{-1}R)$$

for $R > 0$ under the assumption of the lemma, where \bar{A} denotes the closure of A in \mathbb{R}^n . Using this in the integral of $\omega_{r, s^{-1}R}(s)$ in the definition $\omega_r(s) = \sup_{R>0} \omega_{r, s^{-1}R}(s)$, we get the conclusion of Lemma 3.2.

5.3. Proof of Lemma 2.2. We use the formula:

$$\int_E F(x)^\delta d\nu(x) = \int_0^\infty \nu\{x \in E : F(x) > \lambda\} \delta \lambda^{\delta-1} d\lambda.$$

See Rudin [19, Theorem 8.16 on p. 172]. The proof is straightforward as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_E F(x)^\delta d\nu(x) &\leq \int_0^\infty \min(\nu(E), \lambda^{-1}A) \delta \lambda^{\delta-1} d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^{A/\nu(E)} \nu(E) \delta \lambda^{\delta-1} d\lambda + \int_{A/\nu(E)}^\infty A \delta \lambda^{\delta-2} d\lambda \\ &= \nu(E)(A/\nu(E))^\delta + A \frac{\delta}{1-\delta} (A/\nu(E))^{\delta-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\delta} A^\delta \nu(E)^{1-\delta}, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof.

5.4. Proof of Lemma 2.5. Let $O_\lambda(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}$. If $x \in O_\lambda(f)$, there exists a ball B such that $x \in B$ and $\int_B |f| d\mu(y) > \lambda$. Then for $z \in B$, $M_\mu(f)(z) \geq \int_B |f| d\mu(y) > \lambda$. Therefore, $B \subset O_\lambda(f)$ and hence

$$\int_B |f| \chi_{O_\lambda(f)} d\mu(y) = \int_B |f| d\mu(y) > \lambda,$$

which implies $x \in O_\lambda(f \chi_{O_\lambda(f)})$. It follows that $O_\lambda(f) \subset O_\lambda(f \chi_{O_\lambda(f)})$. Using this and the assumption for w , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) d\mu(x) &= \int_{O_\lambda(f)} w(x) d\mu(x) \leq \int_{O_\lambda(f \chi_{O_\lambda(f)})} w(x) d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f \chi_{O_\lambda(f)})(x) > \lambda\}} w(x) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq C \lambda^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| \chi_{O_\lambda(f)}(x) w(x) d\mu(x) \\ &= C \lambda^{-1} \int_{\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : M_\mu(f)(x) > \lambda\}} |f(x)| w(x) d\mu(x), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof.

5.5. Approximation by C_0^∞ in $L^p(d\mu)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$. Let μ be the regular Borel measure as in Section 1. Then, the set $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ for $1 \leq p < \infty$. This can be shown as follows. Let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$. Given $\epsilon > 0$ we can find a function g which is continuous and compactly supported such that $\|f - g\|_p < \epsilon/2$ (see [10, pp. 210–211]). Let $g^{(\delta)} = g * \phi_\delta$, $0 < \delta < 1$, where $\phi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx = 1$ and $\phi_\delta(x) = \delta^{-n} \phi(\delta^{-1}x)$. Then $g^{(\delta)} \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and we easily see that $g^{(\delta)} \rightarrow g$ uniformly on \mathbb{R}^n as $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and $\text{supp}(g^{(\delta)}) \subset E$ for some compact set E independent of δ . This implies that $\|g - g^{(\delta_0)}\|_p < \epsilon/2$ for some δ_0 . Thus

$$\|f - g^{(\delta_0)}\|_p \leq \|f - g\|_p + \|g - g^{(\delta_0)}\|_p < \epsilon,$$

which implies what we claimed.

5.6. Calderón-Zygmund decomposition for $L^1(d\mu)$. Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ and $\lambda > 0$, where μ is as in Section 1. As in the case where μ is the Lebesgue measure, using the doubling condition of μ , by the stopping time arguments, we can find a family $\{\tilde{Q}_m\}_{m=1}^\infty$ of disjoint right open dyadic cubes such that

$$\lambda < \mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f(x)| d\mu(x) \leq C\lambda,$$

where a right open interval has a form $[a_1, b_1) \times \cdots \times [a_n, b_n)$. Let $U = \cup \tilde{Q}_m$. Then $|f| \leq \lambda$ (μ -a.e.) on U^c , which can be shown by applying the weak type $(1, 1)$ boundedness of M_μ and the fact that the set of continuous functions with compact support is dense in $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n, d\mu)$ (see [10, pp. 210–211]). Define

$$g(x) = f(x)\chi_{U^c}(x) + \sum_m \left(\mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \right) \chi_{\tilde{Q}_m}(x),$$

$$b = \sum_m b_m, \quad b_m(x) = f(x)\chi_{\tilde{Q}_m}(x) - \left(\mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \right) \chi_{\tilde{Q}_m}(x).$$

Let Q_m be the closure of \tilde{Q}_m in \mathbb{R}^n . Then $\text{supp}(b_m) \subset Q_m$, $\int b_m d\mu = 0$, $\|b_m\|_1 \leq C\lambda\mu(Q_m)$, $f = g + b$ and $\{Q_m\}$ is a family of non-overlapping cubes. Also, for a weight function v , we have

$$(5.3) \quad \|g\|_{L^1(v d\mu)} \leq C\|f\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)},$$

$$(5.4) \quad \sum_m \int_{Q_m} v(x) d\mu(x) \leq C\lambda^{-1}\|f\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}.$$

Proof of (5.3). Since $v \leq M_\mu(v)$ (μ -a.e.), we have

$$\int |f(x)|\chi_{U^c}(x)v(x) d\mu(x) \leq \int |f(x)|M_\mu(v)(x) d\mu(x).$$

Also, since $\mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} v d\mu \leq CM_\mu(v)(z)$ for $z \in \tilde{Q}_m$, which can be shown by the doubling condition for μ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_m \left(\mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \right) \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} v(x) d\mu(x) &\leq C \sum_m \inf_{z \in \tilde{Q}_m} M_\mu(v)(z) \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \\ &\leq C \sum_m \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f|M_\mu(v) d\mu \leq C \int |f|M_\mu(v) d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Combining results, we get (5.3). \square

Proof of (5.4). Since

$$1 < \lambda^{-1} \mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu,$$

using the doubling condition for μ as in the proof of (5.3), we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_m \int_{Q_m} v d\mu &\leq \sum_m \lambda^{-1} \mu(\tilde{Q}_m)^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \int_{Q_m} v d\mu \\ &\leq \sum_m C \lambda^{-1} \inf_{z \in Q_m} M_\mu(v)(z) \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| d\mu \\ &\leq \sum_m C \lambda^{-1} \int_{\tilde{Q}_m} |f| M_\mu(v) d\mu \\ &\leq C \lambda^{-1} \|f\|_{L^1(M_\mu(v) d\mu)}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of (5.4). \square

REFERENCES

- [1] A. Benedek, A. P. Calderón and R. Panzone, *Convolution operators on Banach space valued functions*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. **48** (1962), 356–365.
- [2] A.P. Calderón, M. Weiss and A. Zygmund, *On the existence of singular integrals*, Proc. Sympos. Pure Math., vol. **10**, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R.I., 1967, pp. 56–73.
- [3] A.P. Calderón and A. Zygmund, *A note on singular integrals*, Studia Math. **65** (1979), 77–87.
- [4] M. Christ and J.L. Rubio de Francia, *Weak type (1,1) bounds for rough operators, II*, Invent. Math. vol 93, 1988, 225–237.
- [5] R. R. Coifman and Y. Meyer, *Au delà des opérateurs pseudo-différentiels*, Astérisque no. 57, Soc. Math. France, 1978.
- [6] R. R. Coifman and G. Weiss, *Analyse Harmonique Non-Commutative sur Certains Espaces Homogenes*, Lecture Notes in Math. 242, Springer-Verlag, Berlin and New York, 1971.
- [7] J. Duoandikoetxea and J. L. Rubio de Francia, *Maximal and singular integral operators via Fourier transform estimates*, Invent. Math. **84** (1986), 541–561.
- [8] D. Fan and S. Sato, *Weak type (1, 1) estimates for Marcinkiewicz integrals with rough kernels*, Tohoku Math. J. **53** (2001), 265–284.
- [9] D. Fan and S. Sato, *Weighted weak type (1, 1) estimates for singular integrals and Littlewood-Paley functions*, Studia Math. **163** (2004), 119–136.
- [10] G. B. Folland, *Real Analysis Modern Techniques and Their Applications*, 1984, A Wiley-Interscience Publication.
- [11] J. Garcia-Cuerva and J. L. Rubio de Francia, *Weighted Norm Inequalities and Related Topics*, 1985, North-Holland.
- [12] D. J. H. Garling, *Inequalities A Journey into Linear Analysis*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- [13] S. Hofmann, *Weighted weak-type (1, 1) inequalities for rough operators*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. vol 107, 1989, 423–435.
- [14] L. Hörmander, *Estimates for translation invariant operators in L^p spaces*, Acta Math. **104** (1960), 93–139.
- [15] J.-L. Journé, *Calderón-Zygmund Operators, Pseudo-Differential Operators and the Cauchy Integral of Calderón*, Lecture Notes in Math. vol. 994, 1983, Springer-Verlag.
- [16] D.S. Kurtz and R.L. Wheeden, *Results on weighted norm inequalities for multipliers*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **255** (1979), 343–362.
- [17] N. Rivière, *Singular integrals and multiplier operators*, Ark. Mat. **9** (1971), 243–278.
- [18] J. L. Rubio de Francia, F. J. Ruiz and J. L. Torrea, *Calderón-Zygmund theory for operator-valued kernels*, Adv. in Math. **62** (1986), 7–48.
- [19] W. Rudin, *Real and Complex Analysis*, third edition, 1987, McGraw-Hill.
- [20] S. Sato, *Weak type (1, 1) estimates for parabolic singular integrals*, Proc. Edinb. Math. Soc. **54** (2011), 221–247.

- [21] S. Sato, *Estimates for singular integrals on homogeneous groups*, J. Math. Anal. Appl. **400** (2013), 311–330.
- [22] S. Sato, *Weighted weak type (1,1) estimates for singular integrals with non-isotropic homogeneity*, Ark. Mat. **54** (2016), 157–180.
- [23] A. Seeger, *Singular integral operators with rough convolution kernels*, J. Amer. Math. Soc. vol 9, 1996, 95–105.
- [24] E. M. Stein, *Singular Integrals and Differentiability Properties of Functions*, 1970, Princeton Univ. Press.
- [25] T. Tao, *The weak-type (1,1) of $L \log L$ homogeneous convolution operator*, Indiana Univ. Math. J. vol 48, 1999, 1547–1584.
- [26] A. Vargas, *Weighted weak type (1,1) bounds for rough operators*, J. London Math. Soc. (2) vol 54, 1996, 297–310.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, FACULTY OF EDUCATION, KANAZAWA UNIVERSITY, KANAZAWA 920-1192, JAPAN

E-mail address: shuichipm@gmail.com