

ON THE BOUNDEDNESS OF SINGULAR INTEGRALS WITH VARIABLE KERNELS

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(Received July 19, 2007, revised June 23, 2008)

Abstract. We prove the L^p ($1 < p < \infty$) estimates for the singular integrals with rough variable kernels. The L^p boundedness of a class of modified directional Hilbert transforms is also given. As a consequence of this result, we get a good estimate for the singular integrals with rough odd kernels.

1. Introduction. In order to study the elliptic partial differential equations of order two with variable coefficients, Calderón and Zygmund [4] studied the L^2 boundedness of singular integrals T with variable kernels. In 1980, Aguilera and Harboure [1] studied the L^2 boundedness of the associated maximal operator of singular integrals with variable kernels to study the problem of pointwise convergence of those singular integrals. In 2002, Tang and Yang [20] proved the L^2 boundedness of singular integrals with rough variable kernels associated to surfaces. In order to give a more precise statement, we first give some definitions.

DEFINITION 1. Let $K(x, y) : \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. Then $K(x, y)$ is said to be a *variable C-Z kernel* if

(a) $K(x, y)$ is positively homogeneous in y of degree $-n$, namely, $K(x, \lambda y) = \lambda^{-n} K(x, y)$ for any $\lambda > 0$;

(b) $\int_{S^{n-1}} K(x, y') d\sigma(y') = 0$ for a.e. $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$.

Define the variable Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operator T_Φ associated to surface of the form $\{x = \Phi(|y|)y'\}$ by

$$(1.1) \quad T_\Phi(f)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy$$

for any $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$. The truncated operator T_Φ^ε and the truncated maximal operator T_Φ^* are defined respectively by

$$T_\Phi^\varepsilon(f)(x) = \int_{\varepsilon < |y| < 1/\varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy,$$

$$T_\Phi^*(f)(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} |T_\Phi^\varepsilon(f)(x)|.$$

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 42B25; Secondary 47G10.

Key words and phrases. Singular integrals, variable kernels, L^p estimates, $L^\infty \times L^q(S^{n-1})$ spaces.

The first-named author was supported partly by NSFC (Grant No.10701010) and SRF for ROCS, SEM. The second-named author was supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (C) Nr. 18540198, Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

These operators are considered by Fan and Pan [10] and Fan, Pan and Yang [11] in the case where $K(x, y) = K(y)$. In the variable kernel case, if we take $\Phi(|y|) = |y|$ for $y \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$, then $T_\Phi = T$ is just the singular integral operator studied by Calderón and Zygmund [4]. Related to the work of Fan, Pan and Yang [11], Tang and Yang proved the following result.

THEOREM A ([20]). *Suppose $K(x, y)$ be a variable kernel as in Definition 1 and satisfies for some $q > 2(n-1)/n$*

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, y')|^q d\sigma(y') \leq C_1 \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

Let $\Phi(t)$ be a nonnegative (or non-positive) C^1 function on $(0, \infty)$ satisfying $\Phi(t)/t = C_2 \Phi'(t)\varphi(t)$ for all $t \in (0, \infty)$ and suppose that

- (c) Φ is strictly increasing (or decreasing);
- (d) φ is a monotonic and uniformly bounded function.

Then T_Φ^ is bounded on $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$ and T_Φ can be uniquely extended to be a bounded operator on $L^2(\mathbf{R}^n)$.*

REMARK 1. There is a defect in the proof of Theorem A for the L^2 boundedness of T_Φ^* , i.e., the L^2 estimates for $III(f)$ in [20, p. 499]. This was given by using the following formula, which follows from the formula (2) in [21, p. 403]:

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{J_{n/2+m-1}(t)^2}{t^{n-1}} dt = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(n-1)\Gamma(m)}{\Gamma(n/2)^2 \Gamma(n+m-1)} = O\left(\frac{1}{m^{n-1}}\right).$$

While in the proof of Theorem 1 in [20] this estimate of the integral played an essential role to guarantee the convergence of the sum in m , the wrong estimate m^{-n} instead of m^{1-n} was used there. It seems that it is not possible to obtain the L^2 boundedness of T_Φ^* by using their method (since one has $\sum_{m \geq 1} m^\delta m^{-n+1} m^{n-2} = +\infty$, for $0 < \delta < 1$). Hence we consider another method used by Duoandikoetxea etc., which even shows that we can get some L^p estimates for T_Φ and T_Φ^* .

REMARK 2. We note the following: If $g(t) \in C^1(0, \infty)$ is positive and decreasing (increasing) on $(0, \infty)$ and $g(t)/(tg'(t))$ is bounded on $(0, \infty)$, then $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = +\infty$ ($\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} g(t) = 0$) and $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = 0$ ($\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = +\infty$), respectively. (See [23] for the proof.)

So, we should interpret

$$\text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|y| > \varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy$$

in the case where Φ is increasing, and

$$\text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow \infty} \int_{|y| < \varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy$$

in the case where Φ is decreasing; cf. Lemma 2.6 (Section 2) and proofs of Theorem 1 (Section 3) and Theorem 2 (Section 4). Hence, it is adequate to define

$$\text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon < |y| < 1/\varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy.$$

We also note that

$$T_{\Phi}^* f(x) \leq 2 \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{|y| > \varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy \right|$$

in the case where Φ is increasing, and

$$T_{\Phi}^* f(x) \leq 2 \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{|y| < \varepsilon} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy \right|$$

in the case where Φ is decreasing.

Now, in the n ($n \geq 2$) dimensional case, if $K(x, y)$ is odd in y , using the rotation method as in Christ, Duoandikoetxea and Rubio de Francia [3, pp. 189–209], we see that the following theorem holds.

THEOREM 1. *Let $\Phi(t)$ be a nonnegative (or nonpositive) and monotonic C^1 function on $(0, \infty)$ such that $\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t))$ is bounded. Furthermore, assume $\Phi(t)$ satisfies one of the following conditions:*

- (i) φ is monotonic,
- (ii) $t\varphi'(t)$ is bounded,
- (iii) $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic on $(0, \infty)$,

where $\varphi(t) := \Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t))$. Suppose $K(x, y)$ is odd in y and satisfies

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, y')|^q d\sigma(y') \leq C_1 \quad \text{for a.e. } x \in \mathbf{R}^n.$$

Then, $T_{\Phi}(f)(x)$ exists a.e. for any $f \in L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$, and the operators T_{Φ} and T_{Φ}^* are bounded in $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ provided that $1 < p \leq \max\{(n+1)/2, 2\}$ and $q > p'(n-1)/n$ ($n \geq 2$), where $T_{\Phi}^* f = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} |T_{\Phi}^{\varepsilon}(f)|$.

For general kernel, we obtain only the following

THEOREM 2. *Let $n \geq 2$. Suppose $K(x, y)$ is a variable kernel homogeneous of degree $-n$ with respect to y and satisfies $K(x, y') \in L^{\infty}(\mathbf{R}^n) \times L^q(S^{n-1})$ for some $q > 2(n-1)/n$. Let $\Phi(t)$ be as in Theorem 1. Then, T_{Φ} and T_{Φ}^* are bounded on $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$, if*

$$2 - \frac{1 - (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n-1)}{n - (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n-1)/2} < p < 2 + (\bar{q}n/(n-1) - 2)$$

and $p \leq \max\{(n+1)/2, 2\}$, where $\bar{q} = \min\{2, q\}$.

REMARK 3. For an even kernel, we cannot modify the rotation method like as in Calderón and Zygmund [6] or Christ, Duoandikoetxea and Rubio de Francia [3, pp. 199–200]. In fact, we see $\text{p.v.} \int K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy = \text{p.v.} \int K_1(x, y) f(x - y) dy$, where $K_1(x, y) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|))K(x, y)$ (see the proof of Theorem 1). However, the kernel function

$K_1(x, y)$ is not homogeneous of degree $-n$ with respect to y , and so p.v. $\int K_1(x, u)R_j(y - u)du$ is not homogeneous of degree $-n$ with respect to y , where R_j is the j -th Riesz transform kernel. Therefore, we cannot apply Theorem 1 to obtain the L^p boundedness in the case where $K(x, y)$ is even with respect to y .

REMARK 4. There is no including relationship between Conditions (i) and (iii). There are also no including relationships between Conditions (i) and (ii), and between Conditions (ii) and (iii). These are seen in Examples 2 and 3 in [22], and Example 2.3 in [24].

REMARK 5. If $\Phi(t)$ is a positive and monotonic function on $(0, \infty)$ and $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic, then the following (i) and (ii) are equivalent.

(i) $|\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t))| \leq M$ ($0 < t < \infty$) for some $0 < M < \infty$.

(ii) $\eta \leq \max\{\Phi(2t)/\Phi(t), \Phi(t)/\Phi(2t)\}$ on $(0, \infty)$ for some $1 < \eta < \infty$.

This can be checked by elementary consideration, using convexity or concavity.

The condition $\eta \leq \max\{\Phi(2t)/\Phi(t), \Phi(t)/\Phi(2t)\} \leq L$ on $(0, \infty)$ for some $1 < \eta \leq L < \infty$ and the monotonicity of $\Phi'(t)$ is used to prove L^p boundedness of Marcinkiewicz integrals along surfaces with convolution type kernel by Al-Qassem [2].

We arrange our paper in the following way. In Section 2, we prepare some lemmas which will be used later. The proof of Theorem 1 can be found in Section 3. In Section 4, we give the proof of Theorem 2. In the last section, we prove the key lemma which appeared in Section 2.

Throughout this paper, the letter C will denote a positive constant that may vary at each occurrence but is independent of the essential variables.

The authors would like to thank the referee for his/her careful reading and some valuable remarks which made this article more readable.

2. Preliminary Lemmas. We begin with recalling two known lemmas. The first lemma can be obtained by (2.19) in [19, p. 152] and Theorem 3.10 in [19, p. 158] (see also [20]).

LEMMA 2.1 ([19]). *Let $n \geq 2$, $k \geq 0$ and $P(y)$ be a spherical harmonics of degree k . Then*

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} P(y') e^{-ix \cdot y'} d\sigma(y') = (-i)^k (2\pi)^{n/2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(|x|)}{|x|^{n/2-1}} P\left(\frac{x}{|x|}\right).$$

LEMMA 2.2 ([14]). *Suppose v and λ satisfy $v - \lambda > -1$, and $|v| > 1/2$, $\lambda \geq -1/2$ or $v > -1$, $\lambda \geq 0$. Then*

$$(2.1) \quad \left| \int_0^r \frac{J_v(t)}{t^\lambda} dt \right| \leq \frac{C}{|v|^\lambda} \quad \text{for } 0 < r < \infty.$$

Next, we shall give several elementary considerations.

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose $g(t)$ is positive and decreasing, and $g'(t)$ is increasing. Suppose further $-g(t)/(tg'(t)) \geq a$ for some $a > 0$. Then there exists $C > 1$ such that*

$$g(t) \leq Cg(2t) \quad \text{for } t > 0.$$

PROOF. We note that in this case $g'(t) < 0$. Since $g'(t)$ is increasing, $g(t)$ is convex. Hence we have for any $b > 1$

$$\frac{g(bt) - g(t)}{bt - t} \geq g'(t), \quad \text{i.e.,} \quad \frac{g(t) - g(bt)}{(b-1)t} \leq -g'(t).$$

This combined with $-g(t)/(tg'(t)) \geq a$ implies that

$$\frac{g(t) - g(bt)}{(b-1)t} \leq \frac{g(t)}{at}.$$

So, if we take $1 < b < 1 + a$, then we get

$$g(t) \leq \frac{1}{1 - (b-1)/a} g(bt).$$

Using this inequality $[\log 2 / \log b] + 1$ -times, we see that there exists $C > 1$ satisfying

$$g(t) \leq C g(2t), \quad t > 0. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 2.4. Suppose $\Phi(t)$ is positive and decreasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing. Suppose further $-\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. Then there exists $C > 1$ such that

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) \leq C \Phi^{-1}(2t), \quad t > 0.$$

PROOF. From the assumption $-\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$, it follows that

$$-\frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)}{t(\Phi^{-1}(t))'} = -\frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))}{\Phi(\Phi^{-1}(t))} \geq \frac{1}{M}.$$

On the other hand, since $\Phi(t)$ is positive and decreasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing, we have $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is also positive and decreasing, and $(\Phi^{-1}(t))'$ is increasing.

Thus, $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ satisfies the assumption of Lemma 2.3, and hence there exists $C > 1$ such that

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) \leq C \Phi^{-1}(2t), \quad t > 0. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 2.5. Suppose $\Phi(t)$ is positive and increasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic. Suppose further $\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. Then, there exists $C > 1$ such that

$$\Phi^{-1}(2t) \leq C \Phi^{-1}(t), \quad t > 0.$$

PROOF. (i) The case where $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing. Since in this case $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is concave, we have

$$\frac{\Phi^{-1}(2t) - \Phi^{-1}(t)}{t} \leq (\Phi^{-1}(t))' = \frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} \cdot \frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)}{t} \leq M \frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)}{t}.$$

Thus, we have

$$\Phi^{-1}(2t) \leq (1 + M)\Phi^{-1}(t), \quad t > 0.$$

(ii) The case where $\Phi'(t)$ is decreasing. From the assumption $\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$, it follows that

$$\frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} = \frac{\Phi(\Phi^{-1}(t))}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} \leq M.$$

On the other hand, since $\Phi(t)$ is positive and increasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is decreasing, we have $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is increasing and convex. So, for any $0 < a < 1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Phi^{-1}(t) - \Phi^{-1}(at)}{t - at} &\leq (\Phi^{-1}(t))' = \frac{1}{\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} \\ &= \frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} \cdot \frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)}{t} \leq M \frac{\Phi^{-1}(t)}{t}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, taking $0 < a < 1$ such that $1 - M(1 - a) > 0$, we obtain

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) \leq \frac{1}{1 - M(1 - a)} \Phi^{-1}(at).$$

Using this inequality $[-1/\log_2 a] + 1$ -times, we see that there exists $C > 1$ such that

$$\Phi^{-1}(t) \leq C \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right), \quad t > 0. \quad \square$$

The following lemma is used to give a reason why Remark 2 is well-grounded.

LEMMA 2.6. (i) *Let $\Phi(t)$ be a positive and non-decreasing C^1 function on $(0, \infty)$, such that $\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. Then, for $f \in L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and for $\varepsilon > 0$ it holds that*

$$\int_{|y|>\varepsilon} \frac{|f(x - \Phi(|y|)y')|}{|y|^n} dy \leq M \int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{|f(x - y)|}{|y|^n} dy < +\infty.$$

(ii) *Let $\Phi(t)$ be a positive and non-increasing C^1 function on $(0, \infty)$, such that $-\varphi(t) = -\Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t)) \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. Then, for $f \in L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, and for $\varepsilon > 0$ it holds that*

$$\int_{|y|<\varepsilon} \frac{|f(x - \Phi(|y|)y')|}{|y|^n} dy \leq M \int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{|f(x - y)|}{|y|^n} dy < +\infty.$$

PROOF. (i) Setting $\Phi(r) = t$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|y|>\varepsilon} \frac{|f(x - \Phi(|y|)y')|}{|y|^n} dy &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{|f(x - \Phi(r)y')|}{r^n} r^{n-1} dr d\sigma(y') \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^{\infty} \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} \frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^{\infty} \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t)) dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\ &\leq M \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^{\infty} \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} dt \right) d\sigma(y') = M \int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{|f(x - y)|}{|y|^n} dy \\ &\leq M \left(\int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{dy}{|y|^{p'/n}} \right)^{1/p'} \left(\int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} |f(x - y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p} \leq CM \|f\|_{L^p}. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Setting $\Phi(r) = t$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{|y|<\varepsilon} \frac{|f(x - \Phi(|y|)y')|}{|y|^n} dy &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_0^\varepsilon \frac{|f(x - \Phi(r)y')|}{r^n} r^{n-1} dr d\sigma(y') \\
&= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^\infty \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} \frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\
&= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^\infty \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t)) dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\
&\leq M \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^\infty \frac{|f(x - ty')|}{t} dt \right) d\sigma(y') = M \int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{|f(x - y)|}{|y|^n} dy \\
&\leq M \left(\int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} \frac{dy}{|y|^{p'n}} \right)^{1/p'} \left(\int_{|y|>\Phi(\varepsilon)} |f(x - y)|^p dy \right)^{1/p} \leq CM \|f\|_{L^p}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, we state the following key estimate to prove Theorem 2, whose proof we postpone to Section 5.

LEMMA 2.7. *Let $\Phi(t)$ and $\varphi(t)$ be as in Theorem 2. Then for any $1 > \eta > 1/2 - n/2$ there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{s}{|\xi|} \right) \right) \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(s)}{s^{n/2+\eta}} ds \right| \leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}, \quad 0 \leq h_1 < h_2 \leq +\infty.$$

REMARK 6. Using the above lemma, we can prove L^2 boundedness of T_Φ directly, but we could not reduce that of T_Φ^* directly.

3. Proof of Theorem 1. To prove Theorem 1, we use the rotation method. So, we prepare two useful lemmas from the work by Christ, Duoandikoetxea and Rubio de Francia [3], which play essential roles in this paper. Given an operator T on $L^p(\mathbf{R})$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, we define an associated operator $\tilde{T}$ by

$$\tilde{T}f(x, \theta) = T_\theta f(x), \quad (x, \theta) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times S^{n-1},$$

where T_θ acts on $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ by letting T act on the variable $x \cdot \theta$ while leaving the remaining variables fixed.

We define the directional Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator M_1 by

$$M_1 f(x, \theta) = \sup_{r>0} \frac{1}{2r} \int_{-r}^r |f(x - t\theta)| dt, \quad (x, \theta) \in \mathbf{R}^n \times S^{n-1}.$$

We state Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 1 in [3] as lemmas.

LEMMA 3.1. *Suppose that the inequality*

$$\|M_1 f\|_{L^p(L^{q_0})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p}$$

holds for some fixed $p \geq 1$, and $q_0 > 1$. If T is an operator which is bounded in $L^r(\mathbf{R}, w(x)dx)$ for every Muckenhoupt A_r -weight $w(x)$ in $\mathbf{R}$ ($1 < r < \infty$), then

$$\|\tilde{T}f\|_{L^p(L^q)} \leq C_q \|f\|_{L^p}$$

for the same p as above and for all $q < q_0$. Here

$$\|F\|_{L^p(L^q)} = \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |F(x, \theta)|^q d\theta \right)^{p/q} dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

LEMMA 3.2. If $1 < p \leq \max\{(n+1)/2, 2\}$ and $q < p(n-1)/(n-p)$, then M_1 is bounded from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ to $L^p(L^q)$.

Now, we begin by giving a result on the following modified Hilbert transform.

PROPOSITION 3.1. Let ϕ be a positive and bounded function defined on $(0, \infty)$, satisfying one of the following conditions:

- (i) $\phi(t)$ is a monotonic function.
- (ii) $t\phi'(t)$ is bounded.
- (iii) $\phi(t) = t/(\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t)))$, where $\Phi(t)$ is a positive and monotonic function and its derivative $\Phi'(t)$ is a monotonic function.

Then the following two operators of one dimension:

$$H_\phi(f)(x) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon < |y|} \frac{\phi(|y|)}{y} f(x-y) dy$$

and

$$H_\phi^*(f)(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{\varepsilon < |y|} \frac{\phi(|y|)}{y} f(x-y) dy \right|$$

are bounded on $L^p(w)$ for any $w \in A_p(\mathbf{R})$.

REMARK 7. As is known, in the one dimensional case, H_ϕ is not bounded even on $L^2(\mathbf{R})$ for $\phi(t) = \sin |t|$, cf. Namazi [15, p. 421].

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 3.1. Denote $\sigma_k(x) = (\chi_{[2^k, 2^{k+1}]} - \chi_{[-2^{k+1}, -2^k]}(x))(\phi(|x|)/|x|)$. Then

$$H_\phi(f) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_k * f,$$

and

$$\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi) = \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\phi(r)}{r} e^{-ir\xi} dr - \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\phi(r)}{r} e^{ir\xi} dr = -2i \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\phi(r)}{r} \sin r\xi dr.$$

Next, we shall give the estimates of $\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)$ according to (i), (ii) and (iii).

Case (i). It is easy to see that if ϕ is monotonic, then by the second mean value theorem and the monotonicity of ϕ , we immediately obtain

$$|\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| \leq \frac{C\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|}.$$

Case (ii). If $\|r\phi'(r)\|_\infty < \infty$, integrating by parts, we get

$$\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi) = -2i \left[\frac{\phi(r)}{r} \frac{\cos r\xi}{\xi} \right]_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} + 2i \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{r[\phi(r)]' - \phi(r)}{r^2} \frac{\cos r\xi}{\xi} dr.$$

Hence, we obtain

$$|\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| \leq 4 \frac{\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|} + \frac{2}{|2^k \xi|} (\|r[\phi(r)]'\|_\infty + \|\phi\|_\infty) \leq 6 \frac{\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|} + \frac{2\|r[\phi(r)]'\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|}.$$

Case (iii).

$$\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi) = -2i \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\sin r\xi}{\Phi^{-1}(r)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(r))} dr.$$

If Φ and Φ' are increasing, then Φ^{-1} is also increasing and $1/(\Phi^{-1}(r)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(r)))$ is decreasing. So, by the second mean value theorem, we have for $2^k \leq h_k \leq 2^{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| &= 2 \left| \int_{2^k}^{h_k} \sin r\xi dr \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(2^k)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^k))} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{4}{|2^k \xi|} \frac{2^k}{\Phi^{-1}(2^k)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^k))} \leq \frac{C\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|}. \end{aligned}$$

If Φ is increasing and Φ' is decreasing, then $1/\Phi^{-1}(r)$ is decreasing and $1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(r))$ is increasing. Hence, using the second mean value theorem twice and Lemma 2.6, we get for some $2^k \leq h_k \leq h'_k \leq 2^{k+1}$

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| &= 2 \left| \int_{h_k}^{h'_k} \sin r\xi dr \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(2^k)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^{k+1}))} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{C}{|\xi|} \frac{2^{k+1}}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{k+1})\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^{k+1}))} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{k+1}} \leq \frac{C\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|}. \end{aligned}$$

If Φ is decreasing, then the case that Φ' is decreasing does not occur. So we only need to consider the case that Φ' is increasing. Thus, $1/\Phi^{-1}(r)$ is increasing and $-1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(r))$ is positive and decreasing. By Lemma 2.5, we get

$$|\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| = 2 \left| \int_{h_k}^{h'_k} \sin r\xi dr \right| \left| \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{k+1})\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^k))} \right| \leq \frac{C\|\phi\|_\infty}{|2^k \xi|}.$$

On the other hand, we see that

$$|\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| = 2 \left| \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\phi(r)}{r} \sin r\xi dr \right| \leq 2 \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{\phi(r)}{r} r|\xi| dr \leq C\|\phi\|_\infty |2^{k+1} \xi|.$$

Thus, in all cases (i), (ii), (iii), we have proved

$$(3.1) \quad |\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| \leq C\|\phi\|_\infty |2^{k+1} \xi| \quad \text{and} \quad |\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)| \leq \frac{C}{|2^k \xi|}.$$

Therefore, since $H_\phi(f) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sigma_k * f$, by the same steps as in the proof of Corollary 4.2 in [9], one can show that H_ϕ and H_ϕ^* are bounded on $L^p(w)$ for any $w \in A_p(\mathbf{R})$. In fact,

let $\{\psi_j\}_{j=-\infty}^{\infty}$ be a smooth partition of the unity in $\mathbf{R}_+ = (0, \infty)$ adapted to the intervals $[2^{-j}, 2^{-(j-1)}]$ such that

$$\psi_j \in C^1, \quad 0 \leq \psi_j \leq 1, \quad \sum_j \psi_j(t)^2 = 1,$$

$$\text{supp } \psi_j \subset \{t; 2^{-(j+1)} \leq t \leq 2^{-(j-1)}\}, \quad \text{and} \quad |\psi_j'(t)| \leq Ct^{-1}.$$

Also define the multiplier operator S_j in $\mathbf{R}$ by $(S_j f)^\wedge(\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) \psi_j(|\xi|)$. Then we have

$$H_\phi f = \sum_k \sigma_k * \left(\sum_j S_{j+k} S_{j+k} f \right) = \sum_j \left(\sum_k S_{j+k} (\sigma_k * S_{j+k} f) \right) =: \sum_j H_j f.$$

If $w \in A_2(\mathbf{R})$, we have, noting

$$|\sigma_k * g(x)| \leq \int_{2^k \leq |y-x| \leq 2^{k+1}} \|\phi\|_\infty |g(y)| / |y-x| dy \leq 4 \|\phi\|_\infty M g(x),$$

and using the A_p weighted boundedness of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function and Littlewood-Paley decomposition operator (see [13]), that

$$\begin{aligned} \|H_j f\|_{L^2(w)} &\leq C_1 \sum_k \|\sigma_k * S_{j+k} f\|_{L^2(w)} \leq C_1 C_2 \sum_k \|M(S_{j+k} f)\|_{L^2(w)} \\ &\leq C_1 C_2 C_3 \sum_k \|S_{j+k} f\|_{L^2(w)} \leq C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 \|f\|_{L^2(w)}. \end{aligned}$$

By the reverse Hölder inequality, we have

$$\|H_j f\|_{L^2(w^{1+\varepsilon})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2(w^{1+\varepsilon})}, \quad j \in \mathbf{Z}$$

for some $\varepsilon > 0$ (see [12]).

Now, using Estimate (3.1) for $\hat{\sigma}_k(\xi)$, we can show as in the proof of Theorem B in [9] that

$$\|H_j f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R})} \leq C 2^{-|j|} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R})}, \quad j \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

Hence, interpolating with change of measure, we obtain

$$\|H_j f\|_{L^2(w)} \leq C 2^{-(\varepsilon/(1+\varepsilon))|j|} \|f\|_{L^2(w)}, \quad j \in \mathbf{Z},$$

which implies

$$\|H_\phi f\|_{L^2(w)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2(w)}.$$

Thus by the extrapolation theorem for A_p weights (see [12]), we have for every $w \in A_p(\mathbf{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$,

$$\|H_\phi f\|_{L^p(w)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(w)}.$$

By adapting the proof of Theorem E in [9] and using the same arguments as above, we obtain the corresponding result for H_ϕ^* . This completes the proof of Proposition 3.1. $\square$

Using this Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 3.1, we obtain

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let $\Phi(t)$ be as in Theorem 1. Then the following two directional operators of higher dimension:*

$$H_\varphi(f)(x, \theta) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\varepsilon < |t|} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t}$$

and

$$H_\varphi^*(f)(x, \theta) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{\varepsilon < |t|} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right|$$

are bounded from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ to $L^p(L^q)$ for any $q < p(n-1)/(n-p)$ and $1 < p \leq \max\{2, (n+1)/2\}$.

PROOF. By Lemma 3.2, M_1 is bounded from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ to $L^p(L^q)$ for all $1 < p < \max(2, (n+1)/2)$ and $q < p(n-1)/(n-p)$.

Next, let $\phi(t) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t))$. Then the positivity and boundedness of φ imply those of ϕ . In the case (i), since φ and Φ are monotonic, ϕ is also monotonic. In the case (ii), we have

$$|t\phi'(t)| = |t(\varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t)))'| = |\Phi^{-1}(t)\varphi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))\varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t))| \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty \|s\varphi'(s)\|_\infty < +\infty.$$

In the case (iii), since $\varphi(t) = \Phi(t)/(t\Phi'(t))$, we see that

$$\phi(t) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t)) = \Phi(\Phi^{-1}(t))/(\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))) = t/(\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))).$$

Also $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic by assumption.

Hence, applying Proposition 3.1 and then Lemma 3.1, we obtain the desired conclusion. $\square$

Now, we are in a position to prove Theorem 1. We shall prove only the case where $\Phi(t)$ is nonnegative and nondecreasing, since the other cases are proved in a similar way. Then, under the condition of Theorem 1, we have $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \Phi(\varepsilon) = 0$ and $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} \Phi(\varepsilon) = +\infty$. We first note

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|y| > \varepsilon} \frac{K(x, y') f(x - \Phi(|y|)y')}{|y|^n} dy &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{K(x, y') f(x - \Phi(r)y')}{r^n} r^{n-1} dr d\sigma(y') \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^{\infty} \frac{K(x, y') f(x - ty')}{t} \frac{t}{\Phi^{-1}(t)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(t))} dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\ &= \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^{\infty} \frac{K(x, y') f(x - ty')}{t} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t)) dt \right) d\sigma(y') \\ &= \int_{|y| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) K(x, y) f(x - y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

So, since $K(x, y)$ is odd in y and $\Phi(t)$ is increasing, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_\Phi(f)(x) &= \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y) f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{|y| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) K(x, y) f(x - y) dy \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^\infty \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(r)) K(x, \theta) f(x - r\theta) \frac{dr}{r} d\sigma(\theta) \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} T_\Phi^\varepsilon(f)(x) \\
 (3.2) \quad &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{\Phi(\varepsilon)}^\infty \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(r)) K(x, \theta) (f(x - ry') - f(x + r\theta)) \frac{dr}{r} d\sigma(\theta) \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_{|s| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(s)) f(x - s\theta) \frac{dr}{r} K(x, \theta) d\sigma(\theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{S^{n-1}} K(x, \theta) \left(\int_{|t| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right) d\sigma(\theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \rightarrow 0} \int_{S^{n-1}} K(x, \theta) \left(\int_{|t| > \eta} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right) d\sigma(\theta).
 \end{aligned}$$

Also similarly as above, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_\Phi^*(f)(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{S^{n-1}} K(x, \theta) \left(\int_{|t| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right) d\sigma(\theta) \right| \\
 (3.3) \quad &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, \theta)| \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} \left| \int_{|t| > \Phi(\varepsilon)} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right| d\sigma(\theta) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, \theta)| \sup_{\eta > 0} \left| \int_{|t| > \eta} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|t|)) f(x - t\theta) \frac{dt}{t} \right| d\sigma(\theta).
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that $q > p'(n-1)/n$ implies $q' < p(n-1)/(n-p)$. Thus, applying Proposition 3.2, we have by (3.3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|T_\Phi^* f\|_{L^p} &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, \theta)|^q d\sigma(\theta) \right)^{p/q} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |H_\varphi^* f(x, \theta)|^{q'} d\sigma(\theta) \right)^{p/q'} dx \right)^{1/p} \\
 &\leq C_1 \|H_\varphi^* f(x, \theta)\|_{L^p(L^{q'})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (3.2), we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|T_\Phi f\|_{L^p} &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, \theta)|^q d\sigma(\theta) \right)^{p/q} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |H_\varphi f(x, \theta)|^{q'} d\sigma(\theta) \right)^{p/q'} dx \right)^{1/p} \\
 &\leq C_1 \|H_\varphi f(x, \theta)\|_{L^p(L^{q'})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

4. Proof of Theorem 2. In this section, we shall prove Theorem 2. Let $\mathcal{H}_k$ and D_k be the space of surface spherical harmonics of degree k on S^{n-1} and its dimension. By the

same argument as in [4], one can reduce the proof of Theorem 2 to the case as follows:

$$f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n) \text{ and } K(x, y) = \sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} a_{k,j}(x) \frac{Y_{kj}(y')}{|y|^n} \text{ is a finite sum,}$$

where $\{Y_{kj}\}$, $k \geq 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, D_k$, denotes the complete system of normalized surface spherical harmonics. Set

$$a_k(x) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |a_{k,j}(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \text{ and } b_{k,j}(x) = \frac{a_{k,j}(x)}{a_k(x)}.$$

Then we get

$$\sum_{j=1}^{D_k} b_{k,j}^2(x) = 1 \text{ and } K(x, y) = \sum_{k \geq 1} a_k(x) \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} b_{k,j}(x) \frac{Y_{kj}(y')}{|y|^n}.$$

Note that if $2(n-1)/n < q_0 < 2$ and we take $0 < \delta < 1$ sufficiently close to 1, i.e., $(2/q_0 - 1)(n-1) < \delta < 1$, then by [7, p. 231] we have

$$\left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k^{-\delta} a_k^2(x) \right)^{1/2} \leq C \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, y')|^{q_0} d\sigma(y') \right)^{1/q_0} = C.$$

If $q_0 = 2$, this inequality becomes trivial for $\delta = 0$. Moreover, let

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\Phi,k}^j(f)(x) &= \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \frac{Y_{kj}(y')}{|y|^n} f(x - \Phi(|y|)y') dy \\ &= \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{kj}(y')}{|y|^n} f(x - y) dy. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} (T_\Phi(f)(x))^2 &= \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} a_k(x) \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} b_{k,j}(x) T_{\Phi,k}^j(f)(x) \right)^2 \\ (4.1) \quad &\leq \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k^{-\delta} a_k^2(x) \right) \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k^\delta \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} [T_{\Phi,k}^j(f)(x)]^2 \right) \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{k \geq 1} k^\delta \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} [T_{\Phi,k}^j(f)(x)]^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

To prove Theorem 2 we prepare the following three lemmas:

LEMMA 4.1. *Let $0 < \eta < 1/2$. Then, for $T_{kj} = T_{\Phi,k}^j$, $k \in N$, $j = 1, 2, \dots, D_k$, there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_{kj} f\|_{L^2} &\leq C \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{kj}(\xi')\|_{L^2}, \\ \|T_{kj}^{**} f\|_{L^2} &\leq C \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{kj}(\xi')\|_{L^2}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$T_{kj}^{**} f(x) = \sup_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} \left| \int_{|y| > 2^l} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{kj}(y')}{|y|^n} f(x-y) dy \right|,$$

and C is independent of j, k and f .

PROOF. Setting

$$\sigma_l(x) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{km}(y')}{|y|^n} \chi_{[2^l, 2^{l+1})}(|y|), \quad l \in \mathbf{Z}, k \in \mathbf{N}, m = 1, 2, \dots, D_k,$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\hat{\sigma}_l(\xi)| &= \left| \int \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{km}(y')}{|y|^n} \chi_{[2^l, 2^{l+1})}(|y|) e^{-iy \cdot \xi} dy \right| \\ &= C \left| \int_{2^l |\xi|}^{2^{l+1} |\xi|} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(s)}{s^{n/2}} ds Y_{km}(\xi') \right| \\ (4.2) \quad &\leq C \left| \int_{2^l |\xi|}^{2^{l+1} |\xi|} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \frac{s^\eta J_{n/2+k-1}(s)}{s^{n/2+\eta}} ds Y_{km}(\xi') \right| \\ &\leq C \frac{(2^{l+1} |\xi|)^\eta}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}} |Y_{km}(\xi')| \leq C \frac{(2^{l+1} |\xi|)^\eta}{k^{n/2+\eta}} |Y_{km}(\xi')|. \end{aligned}$$

Here in the last step we first used the second mean value theorem, then used Lemma 2.7;

$$\left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(s)}{s^{n/2+\eta}} ds \right| \leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

Similarly, we have

$$(4.3) \quad |\hat{\sigma}_l(\xi)| \leq C \frac{(2^l |\xi|)^{-\eta}}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2-\eta}} |Y_{km}(\xi')| \leq C \frac{(2^l |\xi|)^{-\eta}}{k^{n/2-\eta}} |Y_{km}(\xi')|.$$

From (4.2) and (4.3) we have for the kernel function $K_{km}(x) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|x|)) (Y_{km}(x')/|x|^n)$

$$|\hat{K}_{km}(\xi)| \leq \left(\sum_{2^l |\xi| \leq 1} |\hat{\sigma}_l(\xi)| + \sum_{2^l |\xi| > 1} |\hat{\sigma}_l(\xi)| \right) \leq \frac{C}{k^{n/2-\eta}} |Y_{km}(\xi')|.$$

Hence, by Plancherel's theorem, we obtain

$$(4.4) \quad \|T_{km} f\|_2 \leq C \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{km}(\xi')\|_{L^2}.$$

Next, we treat the maximal operator $T_{km}^{**} f$. We denote T_{km} by T . We modify the proof of Theorem E in [9]. We redefine ψ as follows: Take $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ such that $\psi(\xi) = 1$ when $|\xi| < 1$, $\psi(\xi) = 0$ when $|\xi| \geq 2$, and $0 \leq \psi(\xi) \leq 1$ when $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$; write $\psi_l(\xi) = \psi(2^l \xi)$ and $\hat{\psi}_l(\xi) = \psi(2^l \xi)$. Setting

$$\sigma_l(x) = \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{km}(y')}{|y|^n} \chi_{[2^l, 2^{l+1})}(|y|)$$

and

$$T_l f = \int_{2^l < |y|} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{Y_{km}(y')}{|y|^n} f(x - y) dy,$$

we decompose $T_l f = \sum_{j=l}^{\infty} \sigma_j * f(x)$ as

$$\begin{aligned} T_l f &= \Psi_l * \left(T f - \sum_{j=-\infty}^{l-1} \sigma_j * f(x) \right) + (\delta - \Psi_l) * \sum_{j=l}^{\infty} \sigma_j * f(x) \\ &= \Psi_l * T f - \Psi_l * \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{l-1} \sigma_j * f(x) \right) + (\delta - \Psi_l) * \sum_{j=l}^{\infty} \sigma_j * f(x), \end{aligned}$$

where δ is the delta function at the origin. Set

$$Uf(x) = \sup_l \left| \Psi_l * \sum_{j=-\infty}^{l-1} \sigma_j * f(x) \right| \quad \text{and} \quad Vf(x) = \sup_l \left| (\delta - \Psi_l) * \sum_{j=l}^{\infty} \sigma_j * f(x) \right|.$$

Then we have

$$(4.5) \quad T_{km}^{**} f(x) \leq \sup_l |\Psi_l * T f(x)| + Uf(x) + Vf(x).$$

We see

$$|\Psi_l * T f(x)| \leq C(Tf)^*(x) \quad \text{and so} \quad \left\| \sup_l |\Psi_l * T f(x)| \right\|_{L^p} \leq C_p \|Tf(x)\|_{L^p},$$

where $(Tf)^*$ is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal function of Tf , and hence by (4.4) we get

$$(4.6) \quad \left\| \sup_l |\Psi_l * T f(x)| \right\|_{L^2} \leq C_2 \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{km}(\xi')\|_{L^2}.$$

Also, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Uf(x) &= \sup_l \left| \Psi_l * \sum_{j=-\infty}^0 \sigma_{j+l-1} * f(x) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=-\infty}^0 \sup_l \left| \Psi_l * \sigma_{j+l-1} * f(x) \right| =: \sum_{j=-\infty}^0 U_j f(x). \end{aligned}$$

Since $U_j f(x) \leq (\sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} |\Psi_l * \sigma_{j+l-1} * f(x)|^2)^{1/2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int |U_j f(x)|^2 dx &\leq \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \int |\Psi_l * \sigma_{j+l-1} * f(x)|^2 dx \\ &= C \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \int |\psi(2^l \xi) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l-1}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Set $Y(\xi') = 1/k^{n/2-\eta} |Y_{km}(\xi')|$. Then, using (4.2) and the property of ψ , we get

$$|\psi(2^l \xi) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l-1}(\xi)| = 0 \quad (|2^l \xi| \geq 2) \quad \text{and} \quad \leq CY(\xi') |2^{j+l} \xi|^\eta \leq CY(\xi') 2^{\eta j} |2^l \xi|^\eta \quad (|2^l \xi| \leq 2).$$

Also, if $2^{-m-1} \leq |\xi| < 2^{-m}$, we have $|2^l \xi| \geq 2$ for $l \geq m+2$, and hence $\psi(2^l \xi) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l-1}(\xi) = 0$ for $l \geq m+2$. Thus, if $2^{-m-1} \leq |\xi| < 2^{-m}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} |\psi(2^l \xi) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l-1}(\xi)|^2 &\leq \sum_{l \leq m+1} C^2 Y(\xi')^2 2^{2j\eta} |2^l \xi|^{2\eta} \\ &= C^2 Y(\xi')^2 2^{2j\eta} \sum_{l \leq m+1} 2^{2(l-m)\eta} |2^m \xi|^{2\eta} \\ &\leq \frac{C^2 2^{4\eta}}{2^{2\eta} - 1} Y(\xi')^2 2^{2j\eta}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies $\|U_j f\|_2 \leq C 2^{j\eta} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y(\xi')\|_2$. Thus we obtain

$$(4.7) \quad \|Uf\|_2 \leq C \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{km}(\xi')\|_{L^2}.$$

As for Vf , we get

$$\begin{aligned} Vf(x) &= \sup_l \left| (\delta - \Psi_l) * \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sigma_{j+l} * f(x) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sup_l |(\delta - \Psi_l) * \sigma_{j+l} * f(x)| =: \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} V_j f(x). \end{aligned}$$

Since $V_j f(x) \leq (\sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} |(\delta - \Psi_l) * \sigma_{j+l} * f(x)|^2)^{1/2}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int |V_j f(x)|^2 dx &\leq \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} \int |(\delta - \Psi_l) * \sigma_{j+l} * f(x)|^2 dx \\ &= C \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} \int |(1 - \psi(2^l \xi)) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l}(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

Using (4.3) and the property of ψ , we see that

$$|(1 - \psi(2^l \xi)) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l}(\xi)| \begin{cases} = 0, & |2^l \xi| \leq 1, \\ \leq C Y(\xi') |2^{j+l} \xi|^{-\eta} \leq C Y(\xi') 2^{-\eta j} |2^l \xi|^{-\eta}, & |2^l \xi| > 1. \end{cases}$$

Also, if $2^{-m-1} \leq |\xi| < 2^{-m}$, we have $|2^l \xi| \leq 2^l / 2^m \leq 1$ for $l \leq m$, and hence $(1 - \psi(2^l \xi)) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l}(\xi) = 0$ for $l \leq m$. Thus, if $2^{-m-1} \leq |\xi| < 2^{-m}$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \in \mathbf{Z}} |(1 - \psi(2^l \xi)) \hat{\sigma}_{j+l}(\xi)|^2 &\leq \sum_{l \geq m+1} C^2 Y(\xi')^2 2^{-2j\eta} |2^l \xi|^{-2\eta} \\ &\leq C^2 Y(\xi')^2 2^{-2j\eta} \sum_{l \geq m+1} 2^{-2(l-m)\eta} |2^m \xi|^{-2\eta} \\ &\leq C^2 Y(\xi')^2 2^{-2j\eta} \left(\frac{2^{2\eta}}{2^{2\eta} - 1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $\|V_j f\|_2 \leq C 2^{-j\eta} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y(\xi')\|_2$. Thus, we obtain

$$(4.8) \quad \|Vf\|_2 \leq C \frac{1}{k^{n/2-\eta}} \|\hat{f}(\xi) Y_{km}(\xi')\|_2.$$

By Estimates (4.5)–(4.8), we obtain the desired estimate for $T_{km}^{**}f$. $\square$

LEMMA 4.2. *Let $1 < p_0 < \infty$. Suppose sublinear operators T_l , $l = 1, 2, \dots, m$, satisfy*

$$\left(\int \sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 dx \right)^{1/2} \leq C_1 \|f\|_2,$$

$$\|T_l f\|_{p_0} \leq C_2 \|f\|_{p_0}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

Then, if $1 < p_0 < p \leq 2$,

$$\left\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C_1^\theta C_2^{1-\theta} m^{(1-\theta)/p_0} \|f\|_p,$$

and if $2 \leq p < p_0 < \infty$,

$$\left\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C_1^\theta C_2^{1-\theta} m^{(1-\theta)/2} \|f\|_p,$$

where $1/p = \theta/2 + (1-\theta)/p_0$.

PROOF. If $1 < p_0 < p \leq 2$, using $p_0/2 < 1$, we have

$$\left(\int \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{p_0/2} dx \right)^{1/p_0} \leq \left(\int \sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^{p_0} dx \right)^{1/p_0}$$

$$\leq (m C_2^{p_0} \|f\|_{p_0}^{p_0})^{1/p_0} = m^{1/p_0} C_2 \|f\|_{p_0}.$$

Hence, interpolating between 2 and p_0 , we get

$$\left\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C_1^\theta C_2^{1-\theta} m^{(1-\theta)/p_0} \|f\|_p.$$

If $2 \leq p < p_0 < \infty$, we have by Mikowski's inequality

$$\left(\int \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{p_0/2} dx \right)^{1/p_0} \leq \left(\sum_{l=1}^m \left(\int |T_l f(x)|^{p_0} dx \right)^{2/p_0} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq (m C_2^2 \|f\|_{p_0}^2)^{1/2} = m^{1/2} C_2 \|f\|_{p_0},$$

and hence interpolation of sublinear operators between 2 and p_0 gives

$$\left\| \left(\sum_{l=1}^m |T_l f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_p \leq C_1^\theta C_2^{1-\theta} m^{(1-\theta)/2} \|f\|_p. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 4.3. *Let $1 < p < \infty$. For $T_{kj}f(x) = \text{p.v.} \int \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|))(Y_{kj}(y')/|y|^n) f(x-y)dy$ it follows that*

$$\|T_{kj}f\|_{L^p} \leq C_p \|f\|_{L^p},$$

$$\|T_{kj}^*f\|_{L^p} \leq C_p \|f\|_{L^p}.$$

PROOF. Noting $\|Y_{kj}\|_{L^2(S^{n-1})} = 1$, by Corollary 4.1 in [9], we have the desired conclusion. $\square$

Now, we are in a position to prove Theorem 2. We first prove the L^p boundedness of T_Φ , using Equation (4.1).

To prove our theorem, we consider two cases:

(i) The case $2 - (1 - (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1))/(n - (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1)/2) = (2n - 1)/(n - (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1)/2) < p \leq 2$. We first take $\delta > 0$ so that $(2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1) < \delta < 1$ and $p > (2n - 1)/(n - \delta/2)$, and then choose p_0 sufficiently near 1 and η sufficiently near 0 so that $np\theta/2 - p\delta/2 - n + 2 - p\eta\theta = p(n - \delta/2) - 2n + 2 - np(1 - \theta)(1 - 1/p_0) - p\eta\theta > 1$, where $1/p = \theta/2 + (1 - \theta)/p_0$.

In this case, using Estimate (4.1), and noting $0 < p/2 < 1$, by Lemmas 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3, together with interpolation theorems, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int |T_\Phi f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} &\leq C \left(\int \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p\delta/2} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |T_{kj} f(x)|^2 \right)^{p/2} dx \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p\delta/2} \frac{D_k}{k^{(n/2-\eta)\theta p}} \right)^{1/p} \|f\|_p \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{p\delta/2 - np\theta/2 + n - 2 + p\eta\theta} \right)^{1/p} \|f\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

In the above, we have used the fact that $\sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |Y_{k,j}(\xi')|^2 = w^{-1} D_k \sim k^{n-2}$ (see [7, p. 255, (2.6)]), where w denotes the area of S^{n-1} .

(ii) The case $2 < p < 2 + (\bar{q}n/(n - 1) - 2) = \bar{q}n/(n - 1)$. We first take $\delta > 0$ so that $(2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1) < \delta < 1$ and $2n/p > n - 1 + \delta > n - 1 + (2/\bar{q} - 1)(n - 1)$, and then choose p_0 sufficiently big and η sufficiently near 0 so that $n\theta - \delta - n + 2 - 2\eta\theta = 2n/p - \delta - n + 2 + 2n(1 - \theta)/p_0 - 2\eta\theta > 1$, where $1/p = \theta/2 + (1 - \theta)/p_0$.

Since

$$|T_\Phi f(x)| \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^\delta \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |T_{kj} f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

we have by Mikowski's inequality and Lemmas 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int |T_\Phi f(x)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} &\leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^\delta \left(\int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |T_{kj} f(x)|^2 \right)^{p/2} dx \right)^{2/p} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^\delta \frac{D_k}{k^{2(n/2-\eta)\theta}} \right)^{1/p} \|f\|_p \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^{\delta - n\theta + n - 2 + 2\eta\theta} \right) \|f\|_p \\ &\leq C \|f\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have proved the L^p boundedness of T_Φ .

Next, we shall prove the L^p boundedness of T_Φ^* . To prove it, we note that we have only to prove the L^p boundedness of

$$T_\Phi^{**} f(x) = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \left| \int_{|y| > 2^k} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) K(x, y) f(x - y) dy \right|.$$

In fact, we see

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2^l < |y| < 2^{l+1}} \frac{|K(x, y')|}{|y|^n} |f(x - y)| dy &\leq \int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, y')| \int_{2^l}^{2^{l+1}} \frac{|f(x - ry')|}{r} dr d\sigma(y') \\ &\leq 4 \int_{S^{n-1}} |K(x, y')| M_1 f(x, y') d\sigma(y') \leq 4 \|K(x, \cdot)\|_{L^q(S^{n-1})} \|M_1 f(x, \cdot)\|_{L^{q'}(S^{n-1})} \\ &\leq C \|M_1 f(x, \cdot)\|_{L^{q'}(S^{n-1})}, \end{aligned}$$

where $M_1 f(x, y')$ is the directional Hardy-Littlewood maximal function. From $2 - (1 - (2/q - 1)(n - 1))/(n - (2/q - 1)(n - 1)/2) < p \leq 2$ it follows that $q' < p(n - 1)/(n - p + (n - 1)(1 - p/2)) < p(n - 1)/(n - p)$, and from $2 < p < 2 + (qn/(n - 1) - 2)$ it follows $q' < p(n - 1)/(n - p + (p - 2)) < p(n - 1)/(n - p)$. By assumption we have $p \leq \max\{(n + 1)/2, 2\}$. Hence, by Lemma 3.2, we obtain

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\|M_1 f(x, \cdot)\|_{L^{q'}(S^{n-1})})^p dx \right)^{1/p} \leq C \|f\|_p,$$

and hence

$$\left\| \sup_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{2^l < |y| < 2^{l+1}} \varphi(\Phi^{-1}(|y|)) \frac{|K(x, y')|}{|y|^n} |f(x - y)| dy \right\|_p \leq C \|\varphi\|_\infty \|f\|_p.$$

This implies our claim. Since, as in (4.1), we have

$$|T_\Phi^{**} f(x)| \leq C \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^\delta \sum_{j=1}^{D_k} |T_{kj}^{**} f(x)|^2 \right)^{1/2},$$

the above proof for the L^p boundedness of T_Φ also works in this case. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

5. Proof of Lemma 2.7. In this section, we will prove the key estimate, Lemma 2.7. First, we note that since, as is well-known, $J_\nu(s) = O(s^\nu)$ ($s \rightarrow 0$) and $J_\nu(s) = O(s^{-1/2})$ ($s \rightarrow +\infty$), we have

$$\int_0^\infty \left| \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(s)}{s^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \right| ds < +\infty \quad \text{for} \quad \frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{2} < \eta < k.$$

So, we have only to show Lemma 2.7 for $0 < h_1 < h_2 < \infty$. We also give only the proof in the case that Φ is positive, since the case for negative Φ is similar.

5.1. Case (i): φ is monotonic. We assume that $\Phi(t)$ and $\varphi(t)$ are increasing, since the proof is similar for other cases. In this case $\varphi(t)$ is nonnegative, and $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is increasing,

and so $\varphi(\Phi^{-1}(t/|\xi|))$ is increasing. Let $v = n/2 + k - 1$, and $0 < h_1 < h_2$. Then, by the second mean value theorem, there exists h' with $h_1 \leq h' \leq h_2$ such that

$$\int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho = \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{h_2}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \int_{h'}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} d\rho.$$

Hence for $1 > \eta > 1/2 - n/2$, by Lemma 2.2 there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$I := \left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \leq \frac{C\|\varphi\|_\infty}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

5.2. Case (ii): $t\varphi'(t)$ is bounded. For $0 < h_1 < h_2 \leq v$, since $J_v(\rho) > 0$ for $0 < \rho \leq v$, we have by Lemma 2.2

$$(5.1) \quad I = \left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \leq \frac{C\|\varphi\|_\infty}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

In the case where $h_2 \geq v$, we obtain

$$(5.2) \quad \begin{aligned} I &\leq \left| \int_{h_1}^v \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| =: I_1 + I_2. \end{aligned}$$

For I_1 , we know by (5.1) that if $h_1 < v$, $I_1 \leq C\|\varphi\|_\infty/(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}$, and if $h_1 > v$, it is contained in the case I_2 , which we will deal next.

For $h_2 \geq v$, take $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $n/2 + \eta - \varepsilon > 0$. Then, integrating by parts, we have

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \left| \left(\int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-\varepsilon}} d\rho \right) \frac{\varphi(\Phi^{-1}(h_2/|\xi|))}{h_2^\varepsilon} - \int_v^{h_2} \left(\int_v^\rho \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(u)}{u^{n/2+\eta-\varepsilon}} du \right) \right. \\ &\quad \times \left. \left\{ \varphi'\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \frac{\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|)}{\rho^{1+\varepsilon}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) - \varepsilon \frac{1}{\rho^{1+\varepsilon}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) \right\} d\rho \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by Lemma 2.2 we have

$$(5.3) \quad \begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta-\varepsilon}} \left(\frac{\|\varphi\|_\infty}{v^\varepsilon} + \int_v^{h_2} \frac{d\rho}{\rho^{1+\varepsilon}} \{ \|\varphi\|_\infty + \|t\varphi'(t)\|_\infty + \varepsilon \|\varphi\|_\infty \} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}} \{ \|\varphi\|_\infty + \|t\varphi'(t)\|_\infty + \varepsilon \|\varphi\|_\infty \}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by (5.1), (5.2) and (5.3), we get

$$I \leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}} \{ \|\varphi\|_\infty + \|t\varphi'(t)\|_\infty + \varepsilon \|\varphi\|_\infty \}.$$

5.3. Case (iii): $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic on $(0, \infty)$. Since we have assumed Φ is positive, we only need to consider two cases, i.e., Φ is a positive and increasing function and Φ is a positive and decreasing function.

Case A. Φ is a positive and increasing function.

As in Case (ii), we have only to estimate

$$(5.4) \quad I_2 = \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right|$$

for $h_2 > v$. For I_2 , we consider the following two cases (A1) and (A2).

(A1) The case where $\Phi(t)$ is positive and increasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing.

Since $\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|)$ and $\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))$ are positive and increasing, by Lemma 2.2 and the second mean value theorem we get for some $v \leq h \leq h_2$

$$(5.5) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \\ &= \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))} \frac{d\rho}{|\xi|} \right| \\ &= \left| \int_v^h \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} \frac{d\rho}{|\xi|} \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(v/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(v/|\xi|))} \right| \\ &= \left| \int_v^h \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} d\rho \right| \frac{v}{|\xi| \Phi^{-1}(v/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(v/|\xi|))} \times \frac{1}{v} \\ &\leq \frac{C}{v^{n/2+\eta-1}} \|\varphi\|_\infty \times \frac{1}{v} = \frac{C}{(n/2+k-1)^{n/2+\eta}} \|\varphi\|_\infty. \end{aligned}$$

(A2) The case where $\Phi(t)$ is positive and increasing, and $\Phi'(t)$ is decreasing.

As before, we have only to estimate

$$I_2 = \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right|$$

for $h_2 > v$. In this case we proceed as follows.

We see $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is increasing, and hence $\Phi'(t)$ is decreasing implies that $\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho))$ is positive and decreasing. Thus, we know that $1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho))$ is a positive and increasing function. Now, for any $h_2 > v$, it is easy to see that there exists a $j_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^{j_0} \leq h_2/v < 2^{j_0+1}$, and so we have

$$(5.6) \quad \begin{aligned} I_2 &\leq \sum_{l=0}^{j_0} \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \\ &\quad + \left| \int_{2^{j_0} v}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Noting the positivity and the monotonicity of $1/\Phi^{-1}(\rho)$ and $1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho))$, and using the second mean value theorem twice, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))} \frac{d\rho}{|\xi|} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{|\Phi^{-1}(2^l v/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1} v/|\xi|))|} \frac{1}{|\xi|} \left| \int_{\eta'}^{\eta''} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} d\rho \right|, \end{aligned}$$

where $\eta', \eta'' \in [2^l v, 2^{l+1} v]$. Hence, by Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.5, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \\ (5.7) \quad & \leq \left| \frac{\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1} v/|\xi|)}{\Phi^{-1}(2^l v/|\xi|)} \frac{2^{l+1} v/|\xi|}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1} v/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1} v/|\xi|))} \right| \frac{1}{2^{l+1} v} \frac{C}{v^{n/2+\eta-1}} \\ & \leq \frac{C \|\varphi\|_\infty}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq \frac{C}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho))$ is positive and increasing, we have as above for some $\eta', \eta'' \in [2^{j_0} v, h_2]$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^{j_0} v}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \\ (5.8) \quad & = \frac{1}{|\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0} v/|\xi|) \Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(h_2/|\xi|))|} \frac{1}{|\xi|} \left| \int_{\eta'}^{\eta''} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} d\rho \right| \\ & \leq C \frac{\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0+1} v/|\xi|)}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0} v/|\xi|)} \frac{\|\varphi\|_\infty}{2^{j_0+1} v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq \frac{C}{2^{j_0} v^{n/2+\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (5.6), (5.7) and (5.8), we get

$$I_2 \leq \sum_{l=0}^{j_0} \frac{C}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}} + \frac{C}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

Thus, we have proved that

$$I = \left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right| \leq \frac{C}{(n/2 + k - 1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

Case B. Φ is a positive and decreasing function.

In this case, since $\Phi'(t)$ is monotonic and $\Phi(t)$ is decreasing, we see that only the case that $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing occurs. Otherwise, $\Phi(t)$ is concave and its graph traverses the x -axis. As before, we have only to estimate

$$I_2 = \left| \int_v^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi \left(\Phi^{-1} \left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|} \right) \right) d\rho \right|$$

for $h_2 > v$. In this case we proceed as follows.

We see $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is decreasing, and hence $\Phi'(t)$ is increasing implies that $-\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))$ is positive and increasing. Thus, we know that $-1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))$ is a positive and decreasing function. Now, for any $h_2 > v$, it is easy to see that there exists a $j_0 \in N$ such that $2^{j_0} \leq h_2/v < 2^{j_0+1}$, and so we have

$$(5.9) \quad I_2 \leq \sum_{l=0}^{j_0} \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \\ + \left| \int_{2^{j_0} v}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right|.$$

Noting the positivity and the monotonicity of $1/\Phi^{-1}(\rho)$ and $-1/\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho))$, and using the second mean value theorem twice, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} \frac{1}{\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(\rho/|\xi|))} \frac{d\rho}{|\xi|} \right| \\ &= \frac{1}{|\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1}v/|\xi|)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1}v/|\xi|))|} \frac{1}{|\xi|} \left| \int_{\eta'}^{\eta''} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta-1}} d\rho \right|, \end{aligned}$$

where $\eta', \eta'' \in [2^l v, 2^{l+1} v]$. Hence, by Lemma 2.2 and Lemma 2.4, we get

$$(5.10) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^l v}^{2^{l+1} v} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \\ & \leq \left| \frac{\Phi^{-1}(2^l v/|\xi|)}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{l+1}v/|\xi|)} \frac{2^l v/|\xi|}{\Phi^{-1}(2^l v/|\xi|)\Phi'(\Phi^{-1}(2^l v/|\xi|))} \right| \frac{1}{2^l v} \frac{C}{v^{n/2+\eta-1}} \\ & \leq C \|\varphi\|_\infty \frac{1}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq C \frac{1}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\Phi^{-1}(t)$ is positive and decreasing, we have as above

$$(5.11) \quad \begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{2^{j_0} v}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2+\eta}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \leq C \frac{\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0} v/|\xi|)}{\Phi^{-1}(h_2/|\xi|)} \frac{1}{2^{j_0} v^{n/2+\eta}} \\ & \leq C \frac{\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0} v/|\xi|)}{\Phi^{-1}(2^{j_0+1} v/|\xi|)} \frac{1}{2^{j_0} v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq \frac{C}{2^{j_0} v^{n/2+\eta}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (5.9), (5.10) and (5.11), we get

$$I_2 \leq \sum_{l=0}^{j_0} C \frac{1}{2^l v^{n/2+\eta}} \leq \frac{C}{(n/2+k-1)^{n/2+\eta}}.$$

Thus, we have proved that

$$I = \left| \int_{h_1}^{h_2} \frac{J_{n/2+k-1}(\rho)}{\rho^{n/2}} \varphi\left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{\rho}{|\xi|}\right)\right) d\rho \right| \leq \frac{C}{(n/2+k-1)^{n/2+\eta}}, \quad 0 \leq h_1 < h_2 \leq \infty. \quad \square$$

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