

A universal Lipschitz extension property of Gromov hyperbolic spaces

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Abstract

A metric space U has the universal Lipschitz extension property if for an arbitrary metric space M and every subspace S of M isometric to a subspace of U there exists a continuous linear extension of Banach-valued Lipschitz functions on S to those on all of M . We show that the finite direct sum of Gromov hyperbolic spaces of bounded geometry is universal in the sense of this definition.

1. Formulation of Main Results

In order to present a precise formulation of the main results we need several definitions.

Let (M, d) be a metric space with underlying set M and metric d (we write simply M if d can be restored from the context). The space of Banach-valued Lipschitz functions on M with target space X is denoted by $Lip(M, X)$; this space is endowed with the standard seminorm

$$(1.1) \quad L(f) := \sup_{m \neq m'} \left\{ \frac{\|f(m) - f(m')\|}{d(m, m')} \right\}.$$

(In case $X = \mathbb{R}$ we write $Lip(M)$ instead of $Lip(M, \mathbb{R})$.)

A subset $S \subset M$ will be regarded as a metric (sub-) space equipped with the induced metric $d|_{S \times S}$. Hence, the notations $Lip(S, X)$, and $L(f)$ for $f \in Lip(S, X)$ are clear.

A *simultaneous Lipschitz extension* from S to M is a continuous linear operator $T : Lip(S, X) \rightarrow Lip(M, X)$ such that

$$Tf|_S = f.$$

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The set of all such T is denoted by $Ext(S, M; X)$ and an (optimal) *extension constant* is given by

$$(1.2) \quad \lambda(S, M; X) := \inf\{\|T\| : T \in Ext(S, M; X)\}.$$

(This becomes ∞ , if $Ext(S, M; X) = \emptyset$.)

It is shown in [BB] that there are rather simple metric spaces (e.g., metric graphs with the vertex degrees bounded by 3) and subspaces of these spaces for which $Ext(S, M; \mathbb{R}) = \emptyset$. The results presented below show that nevertheless there are many subspaces in a metric space for which the extension constants (1.2) are finite.

In what follows we will use the following definitions.

A map $\phi : (M, d) \rightarrow (M_1, d_1)$ is said to be *C-Lipschitz*, if its Lipschitz constant is bounded by a constant C (and simply *Lipschitz*, if $L(\phi)$ is bounded).

If, in addition, ϕ is an injection and for all $m, m' \in M$ and given $C \geq 1$

$$(1.3) \quad C^{-1}d(m, m') \leq d_1(\phi(m), \phi(m')) \leq Cd(m, m'),$$

then ϕ is a *C-isometric embedding* (simply *quasi-isometric embedding*, if (1.3) holds for some C).

Note that the *distortion* of ϕ (written $dst(\phi)$) satisfies

$$(1.4) \quad dst(\phi) := L(\phi)L(\phi^{-1}) \leq C^2.$$

Finally, $\phi : M \rightarrow M_1$ is a *C-isometry*, if ϕ is a bijection satisfying (1.3). (A 1-isometry is called *isometry*.)

Now we present the basic definitions of the paper.

Definition 1.1 *A metric space U is said to be universal with respect to simultaneous Lipschitz extensions if for an arbitrary metric space M and every subspace S of M isometric to a subspace of U*

$$\lambda(S, M; X) \leq c(U)$$

where $c(U)$ depends only on U .

Remark 1.2 In fact, in all our results related to universality we will establish a stronger property: if, using the notation of Definition 1.1, S is *C-isometric* ($C \geq 1$) to a subspace of U , then

$$\lambda(S, M; X) \leq C^2c(U)$$

with $c(U)$ depending only on U . This clearly implies the universality of U .

A deep result by Lee and Naor, see [LN, Theorem 1.6], implies universality in this sense of every *doubling metric space*. Let us recall that M is *doubling* if there is a constant D such that for each $R > 0$ every ball of radius $2R$ can be covered by at most D balls of radius R . The minimal D is the *doubling constant* of M (denoted by $D(M)$).

The aforementioned theorem states that if M_0 is a doubling subspace of a metric space M , then for some numerical constant $C \geq 1$

$$(1.5) \quad \sup_X \lambda(M_0, M; X) \leq C \log_2 D(M_0).$$

Since every subspace S of M_0 inherits the doubling property with $D(S) \leq D(M_0)$, inequality (1.5) implies the universality of M_0 .

The main result of this paper presents a wide class of universal metric spaces which have no such hereditary property. For its formulation we require

Definition 1.3 *A metric space is of bounded geometry with parameters n, R, C if every open ball of this space of radius R admits a C -isometric embedding into \mathbb{R}^n .*

Remark 1.4 Hereafter \mathbb{R}^n is regarded as the Euclidean space endowed with the standard norm $\|x\|_2 := \{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2\}^{1/2}$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Notation. The class of metric spaces, satisfying Definition 1.3 is denoted by $\mathcal{G}_n(R, C)$.

Our main result is

Theorem 1.5 *Let $M := \bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ where every metric space (M_i, d_i) is a (Gromov) hyperbolic space of bounded geometry. Then M is universal.*

Here $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ is a metric space with underlying set $\prod_{i=1}^N M_i$ and metric $d := \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} d_i$. In the sequel we also use *direct p -products* of these spaces ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$) with the same underlying set and the metric d_p given by

$$(1.6) \quad d_p(m, m') := \left(\sum_{i=1}^N d_i^p(m_i, m'_i) \right)^{1/p}.$$

For the convenience of the reader we recall the Rips definition of Gromov hyperbolicity (the background material, basic properties and examples can be found in the monographs [BH] and [Gr]).

Definition 1.6 A geodesic metric space is δ -hyperbolic ($\delta \geq 0$) if every geodesic triangle is δ -slim, that is, each side of the triangle lies in the δ -neighbourhood of the union of the remaining sides.

We will say that M is (Gromov) hyperbolic if it is δ -hyperbolic for some $\delta \geq 0$.

Let us also recall that a metric space (M, d) is said to be *geodesic*, if every pair of points can be joined by a *geodesic segment*. In turn, a geodesic segment joining m and m' is the image of a *geodesic*, a curve $\gamma : [0, a] \rightarrow M$ such that $\gamma(0) = m$, $\gamma(a) = m'$ and $d(\gamma(t), \gamma(s)) = |t - s|$ for all $t, s \in [0, a]$ (in particular, $a = d(m, m')$ and also is equal to the length of γ).

Finally, a geodesic triangle with vertices $m_1 \neq m_2 \neq m_3$ is the union of geodesic segments with endpoints at these points.

Example 1.7 (a) The Lobachevski space \mathbb{H}^n is δ -hyperbolic with $\delta = \ln 3$, see, e.g., [CDP]. A straightforward computation also shows that \mathbb{H}^n is of bounded geometry and belongs to $\mathcal{G}_n(R, C)$ for every $R > 0$ and $C = C(n, R)$.¹

(b) A simply connected n -dimensional Riemannian manifold with sectional curvature κ satisfying $-b^2 \leq \kappa \leq -a^2 < 0$ for some $a, b > 0$, is hyperbolic (a consequence of (a) and Toponogov's comparison theorem) and belongs to $\mathcal{G}_n(R, C)$ with $C = C(n, R)$ for every $R > 0$ (a consequence of Rauch's comparison theorem).

(c) A metric tree is 0-hyperbolic, since there are no nondegenerate triangles (cycles) in this space. If the degrees of the vertices of the tree are uniformly bounded, it belongs to $\mathcal{G}_2(R, C)$, $C = C(R)$, for any $R > 0$.

(d) A bounded strongly pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n with the Kobayashi metric is Gromov hyperbolic and of bounded geometry. More generally this holds for uniform domains in \mathbb{R}^n with the quasi-hyperbolic metric, see [BHK, Chapter 1].

Remark 1.8 Theorem 1.5 is of interest only in the case of unbounded geodesic spaces M_i . In fact, a bounded geodesic space is clearly Gromov hyperbolic. If, in addition, it is of bounded geometry, then by Proposition 2.2 below this space is doubling and its universality follows from the Lee-Naor theorem.

Combining Theorem 1.5 with the above mentioned result of Lee and Naor [LN, Theorem 1.6] one obtains the following

Corollary 1.9 Let $M := \bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ where every (M_i, d_i) is either a doubling metric space or a Gromov hyperbolic space of bounded geometry. Then M is universal.

¹In the sequel C, C_1 etc denote constants; we write $C = C(\alpha, \beta, \dots)$ if the C depends only on the parameters α, β, \dots

The proof of Theorem 1.5 is based on several recent results on Lipschitz embeddings and extensions and a new theorem of our own that will be formulated now. For this goal we need several notions.

Definition 1.10 *A nonnegative Borel measure on a metric space (M, d) is said to be doubling at a point $m \in M$ if every open ball centered at m is of finite strictly positive measure and the doubling constant*

$$D_m(\mu) := \sup_{R>0} \frac{\mu(B_{2R}(m))}{\mu(B_R(m))} < \infty.$$

If, in addition,

$$D(\mu) := \sup_{m \in M} D_m(\mu) < \infty$$

then μ is said to be a doubling measure.

Here and below $B_R(m)$ is the open ball $\{m' \in M : d(m, m') < R\}$ and $\overline{B}_R(m)$ is the closed ball $\{m' \in M : d(m, m') \leq R\}$.

A metric space endowed with a fixed doubling measure is said to be of homogeneous type; that is to say, this is a triple (M, d, μ) where μ is a doubling measure. It is known, see [CW], that

$$\log_2 D(M) \leq c \log_2 D(\mu)$$

where $c > 1$ is a numerical constant.

The following definition gives a useful generalization of spaces of homogeneous type.

Definition 1.11 *A metric space (M, d) with a fixed family of nonnegative Borel measures $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ on M is said to be of pointwise homogeneous type if the following holds.*

(i) Uniform doubling condition:

For every $m \in M$, μ_m is doubling at m and

$$D := \sup_{m \in M} D_m(\mu_m) < \infty.$$

(ii) Consistency with the metric:

For some constant $C > 0$ and all $m_1, m_2 \in M$ and $R > 0$ such that $d(m_1, m_2) \leq R$

$$|\mu_{m_1} - \mu_{m_2}|(B_R(m)) \leq C \frac{\mu_m(B_R(m))}{R} d(m_1, m_2)$$

where $m = m_1$ or m_2 .

By $C(t) \leq C$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$, we denote the optimal constant in the above inequality with $d(m_1, m_2) \leq tR$, $m_1, m_2 \in M$.

The next examples clarify this definition.

Example 1.12 (a) A metric space (M, d) of homogeneous type endowed with a doubling measure μ clearly satisfies Definition 1.11 with $C = 0$ and $D = D(\mu)$.

(b) Let (M, d) be a doubling metric space (with doubling constant $D(M)$). By the Koniagin-Vol'berg theorem [KV] (see also [LS]) M carries a doubling measure μ such that

$$\log_2 D(\mu) \leq c \log_2 D(M)$$

with some numerical constant $c \geq 1$. Hence (M, d) is of homogeneous type.

(c) \mathbb{H}^n can be equipped with a family of Borel measures satisfying the conditions of Definition 1.11, see [BSh, pp. 537-540].

Finally, we need

Definition 1.13 A family of nonnegative Borel measures $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ on a metric space M is said to be K -uniform ($K \geq 1$), if for all $m_1, m_2 \in M$ and $R > 0$

$$\mu_{m_1}(B_R(m_1)) \leq K \mu_{m_2}(B_R(m_2)).$$

Now, all is ready to formulate our second main result. In its formulation (M, d_p) is the direct p -sum $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N (M_i, d_i)$, see (1.6), and (M_i, d_i) is of pointwise homogeneous type with respect to a family of Borel measures $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M_i}$ with optimal constants D_i and $C_i := C_i(1)$, $1 \leq i \leq N$, see Definition 1.11.

Theorem 1.14 Assume that $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M_i}$ is K_i -uniform for all $1 \leq i \leq N$. Then for every subspace $S \subset (M, d_p)$ the extension constant, see (1.2), satisfies the following inequality:

$$(1.7) \quad \lambda(S, M; X) \leq c_0(\tilde{C}_p + 1)(\log_2 \tilde{D} + 1);$$

where

$$\tilde{D} := \prod_{i=1}^N D_i, \quad \tilde{C}_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i^q \right)^{1/q} \prod_{i=1}^N K_i,$$

c_0 is a numerical constant and q relates to p by $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.

For $X = \mathbb{R}$ a similar result is proved in the authors paper [BB, Theorem 2.25]. As an easy consequence one derives from there a special case of Theorem 1.14 when the target space X is complemented in its second dual X^{**} . In particular, the result holds for dual Banach spaces X (i.e., $X = Y^*$ for a Banach space Y). But for general X the proof of Theorem 2.25 presented in [BB] needs to be modified. This matter will be discussed in section 3.

Remark 1.15 (a) It is shown in the proof that for $N = 1$ a sharper inequality holds:

$$\lambda(S, M; X) \leq c_0(C_1 + 1)(\log_2 D_1 + 1)$$

where c_0 is a numerical constant. In this case, the assumption of K -uniformity for the families $\{\mu_m^i\}$ is excluded from the theorem. This assumption can be eliminated also in the case $N > 1$. Since this requires some additional technical consideration and enlarges substantially the right-hand side in (1.7), we will not state this generalization of Theorem 1.14.

(b) It is important for some applications that the extension operator of Theorem 1.14 maps a Lipschitz function $f : S \rightarrow X$ into a function whose range is contained in the closure of $\text{conv } f(S)$, the convex hull of $f(S)$. In particular, all the above formulated results are also true when the target space is a closed convex subset of a Banach space X .

(c) It can be seen from the proof that Theorem 1.14 remains true for M_1 a space of homogeneous type (with a doubling measure μ). In this case $D_1 = D(\mu)$, $C_1 = 0$ and we may replace K_1 by 1 in (1.7), see Remarks 3.11 and 3.14 below.

2. Proofs of Theorem 1.5 and Corollary 1.9

Proof of Theorem 1.5. We need several auxiliary results. In the forthcoming formulations, a subset of M is said to be ϵ -dense if its distance² from each point of M is less than ϵ , and ϵ -separated if the distance between every two distinct points of the set is more than or equal to ϵ .

Proposition 2.1 (see [NPSS, Corollary 6.2]) *Let $F : M \rightarrow M_1$ be a C -Lipschitz map, and A be an ϵ -dense subset of M . Assume that there exists $\mu \in (0, 1]$ such that for all $a, a' \in A$*

$$d_1(F(a), F(a')) \geq \mu C d(a, a').$$

Assume also that $M \in \mathcal{G}_{n_0}(R_0, C_0)$ and that

$$(2.1) \quad \mu R_0 = 64\epsilon.$$

Then there exist a constant $K = K(n_0, C_0, R_0, \mu, C)$ and an integer $N = N(n_0, C_0)$ such that M admits a K -isometric embedding into the direct sum $M_1 \oplus \mathbb{R}^N$.

²The distance from $S \subset M$ to m is defined by $d(m, S) := \inf\{d(m, m') : m' \in S\}$.

Proposition 2.2 *Let (M, d) be a geodesic metric space belonging to $\mathcal{G}_{n_0}(R_0, C_0)$. Then for every $R > 0$ there exist an integer n and a constant C such that $M \in \mathcal{G}_n(R, C)$.*

Proof. We must prove that every ball $B_R(m)$ admits a C -isometric embedding into some \mathbb{R}^n where C and n are independent of the center m . To find the required embedding we choose a maximal ϵ -separated set A_ϵ in M . Due to maximality, the family of balls $B_a := B_\epsilon(a)$, $a \in A_\epsilon$, covers M . On the other hand, the family $\tilde{B}_a := B_{\epsilon/2}(a)$, $a \in A_\epsilon$, consists of pairwise disjoint balls.

Lemma 2.3 (a) *If $\epsilon \leq R_0/2$, then the order of the open cover $\{B_a\}_{a \in A_\epsilon}$ is at most $(4C_0^2)^{n_0}$.*

(b) *For the same ϵ and every $a \in A_\epsilon$ there is a bounded linear extension operator $E_a : Lip(B_a \cap A_\epsilon) \rightarrow Lip(B_a)$ whose norm is bounded by $24n_0C_0^2$.*

Proof. (a) By definition the order of $\mathcal{B} := \{B_a\}_{a \in A_\epsilon}$ is given by

$$ord(\mathcal{B}) := \sup_{m \in M} \text{card}\{a \in A_\epsilon : m \in B_a\}.$$

The union $\cup\{B_a : B_a \ni m\}$ is contained in the ball $B_{2\epsilon}(m)$. As $2\epsilon \leq R_0$, there is a C_0 -isometric embedding ϕ of $B_{2\epsilon}(m)$ into the Euclidean ball $B_\rho(\phi(m)) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$ of radius $\rho := 2C_0\epsilon$. On the other hand, the family $\{\phi(\tilde{B}_a) : a \in A_\epsilon\}$ consists of pairwise disjoint sets. This implies that the family of Euclidean balls $\{B_{\rho'}(\phi(a))\}_{B_a \ni m}$, $\rho' := \frac{\epsilon}{2C_0}$, consists of pairwise disjoint sets containing in $B_\rho(\phi(m))$. Comparing the n_0 -measures of the sets $\cup\{B_{\rho'}(\phi(a)) : B_a \ni m\}$ and $B_\rho(\phi(m))$ we then get

$$\left(\frac{\epsilon}{2C_0}\right)^{n_0} \text{card}\{a \in A_\epsilon : B_a \ni m\} \leq (2C_0\epsilon)^{n_0}.$$

This implies the required estimate of $ord(\mathcal{B})$.

(b) Since $B_a \subset B_{R_0}(a)$, there is a C_0 -isometric embedding $\phi_a : B_a \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$. By the Whitney extension theorem there is a bounded linear extension operator acting from $Lip(\phi_a(A_\epsilon \cap B_a))$ into $Lip(\mathbb{R}^{n_0})$ whose norm is bounded by a constant $K = K(n_0)$; in [BB, Corollary 2.24] this constant is estimated by $24n_0$. Then compositions with ϕ_a^{-1} and ϕ_a give the required operator $E_a : Lip(A_\epsilon \cap B_a) \rightarrow Lip(B_a)$. ■

Using an appropriate Lipschitz partition of unity subordinate to the cover $\{B_a : a \in A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m)\}$ of the ball $B_R(m)$ we paste together the operators E_a to get a linear extension operator from $Lip(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$ into $Lip(B_R(m))$ whose norm is bounded by a constant k depending only on $ord(\mathcal{B})$ and $\sup_a \|E_a\|$, see [BB, Lemma 11.3] for details.

Then for the subspaces $Lip_0(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$ and $Lip_0(B_R(m))$ of $Lip(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$ and $Lip(B_R(m))$ determined by the condition

$$f(a^*) = 0 \quad \text{for a fixed } a^* \in A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m),$$

we obtain the linear extension operator

$$(2.2) \quad E : Lip_0(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m)) \rightarrow Lip_0(B_R(m)) \quad \text{with} \quad \|E\| \leq k(n_0, C_0).$$

Now we use a duality argument which requires the Banach space $K(M)$ defined as the closed linear span in $Lip_0(M)^*$ of the point evaluation functionals

$$\delta_M(m)[f] := f(m), \quad m \in M.$$

By the Kantorovich-Rubinshtein duality theorem (see, e.g., [W] and references therein or the Appendix in [BB])

$$(2.3) \quad K(M)^* = Lip_0(M).$$

Also, if $S \subset M$ is a subspace containing a^* , then by the McShane extension theorem (on extension of Lipschitz functions) $K(S)$ is naturally identified with a closed subspace of $K(M)$ and $\delta_M|_S = \delta_S$.

We apply this construction to the spaces in (2.2). Since the domain of E is finite-dimensional, there exists an operator

$$P : K(B_R(m)) \rightarrow K(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$$

such that

$$P^* = E \quad \text{and} \quad \|P\| = \|E\| \leq k(n_0, C_0).$$

(By definition, P is the restriction of the operator E^* to $K(B_R(m))$.) Moreover, E is an extension operator and therefore P is a linear *projection* onto $K(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$.

Next, by the McShane extension theorem

$$\|\delta_M(m') - \delta_M(m'')\|_{K(M)} = d(m', m''), \quad m', m'' \in M.$$

In particular, $\delta_{B_R(m)}$ is an isometric embedding of $B_R(m)$ into $K(B_R(m))$ and the analogous statement holds for $\delta_{B_R(m) \cap A_\epsilon}$.

Setting now $T := P \circ \delta_{B_R(m)}$ we so define a $k(n_0, C_0)$ -Lipschitz map of $B_R(m)$ into $K(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$ such that for $a', a'' \in A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m)$ we have

$$\|T(a') - T(a'')\|_{K(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))} = \|\delta_{B_R(m)}(a') - \delta_{B_R(m)}(a'')\|_{K(B_R(m))} = d(a', a'').$$

Now we are under the conditions of Proposition 2.1 with $M := B_R(m)$, $M_1 := K(A_\epsilon \cap B_R(m))$, $C := k(n_0, C_0)$ and $\mu := \frac{1}{k(n_0, C_0)}$: choosing here ϵ equal to $\epsilon_0 := \frac{R_0}{64k(n_0, C_0)}$ we derive from this proposition the following.

There exist an integer $N = N(n_0, C_0)$ and a constant $k_1 = k_1(n_0, C_0, R_0)$ such that the metric space $B_R(m)$ admits a k_1 -isometric embedding into $K(A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m)) \oplus \mathbb{R}^N$.

Further, note that

$$\dim K(A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m)) = \text{card}(A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m)) - 1 := d \leq N_1$$

where N_1 is independent of the choice of m , see, e.g., [NPSS, page 18] for details. Also, $K(A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m))^*$ is C_1 -isometric to l_∞^d (considered as the space of bounded functions on $A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m)$ equal to 0 at a^*) with $C_1 = C_1(\epsilon_0, R)$. This follows from the inequalities

$$|f(a') - f(a'')| \leq 2\|f\|_{l_\infty^d} \leq \frac{2}{\epsilon_0}\|f\|_{l_\infty^d} d(a', a''), \quad a', a'' \in A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m),$$

and

$$\|f\|_{l_\infty^d} := \max_{a \in A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m)} |f(a)| \leq 2L(f)R.$$

Passing to the dual spaces we get from here that $K(A_{\epsilon_0} \cap B_R(m))$ is C_1 -isometric to l_1^d . To finish the proof of the proposition it remains to use the natural linear quasi-isometry between l_1^d and l_2^d and the fact that $d \leq N_1$. Together with the previous statement this implies existence of a C -isometric embedding of $B_R(m)$ into \mathbb{R}^{N+N_1} with $C = C(n_0, C_0, R_0, R)$. ■

Lemma 2.4 *Let (M, d) be the direct sum $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ where $M_i = \mathbb{H}^{n_i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq N$, and M_0 is an n_0 -dimensional Banach space. Then for the extension constant of M we have*

$$\lambda(S, M, X) \leq c(M).$$

Proof. We apply Theorem 1.14 to our setting. (The proof of this theorem is presented in section 3.) In this case the Banach space M_0 endowed with the Lebesgue measure λ_{M_0} is clearly of homogeneous type with parameters $D_0 = 2^{n_0}$ and $C_0 = 0$. Moreover,

$$\lambda_{M_0}(B_R(m)) = c(n_0)R^{n_0}$$

and therefore λ_{M_0} is 1-uniform in the sense of Definition 1.13. Next, it was proved in [BSh, pp. 537-540] that there exist a metric ρ_i on M_i equivalent to the hyperbolic metric of M_i and a family of Borel measures $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M}$ such that (M_i, ρ_i) is of pointwise homogeneous type with respect to this family, and, moreover, $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M}$ is 1-uniform on (M_i, ρ_i) . Then the required result follows from Theorem 1.14. ■

Lemma 2.5 *Let (M, d) be a Gromov hyperbolic space of bounded geometry. Then there are an integer n , a constant $K \geq 1$ and a finite-dimensional Euclidean space B such that M admits a K -isometric embedding into $\mathbb{H}^n \oplus B$.*

Proof. By the Bonk-Schramm theorem [BS] there exists a rough (C, k) -similarity ϕ of M into some \mathbb{H}^n with constants $C \geq 1$ and $k \geq 0$. In other words, $\phi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^n$ satisfies for all m, m'

$$(2.4) \quad Cd(m, m') - k \leq d_h(\phi(m), \phi(m')) \leq Cd(m, m') + k;$$

here d_h is the inner metric on \mathbb{H}^n .

For $k = 0$ this implies that ϕ is even a C -isometric embedding into \mathbb{H}^n . So it remains to consider the case $k > 0$.

Set $\epsilon := \frac{2k}{C}$ and define $A \subset M$ to be a maximal ϵ -separated set. That is, for all $a, a' \in A$ with $a \neq a'$

$$(2.5) \quad d(a, a') \geq \epsilon$$

and because of maximality for every $m \in M$ there is $a \in A$ such that $d(m, a) < \epsilon$. From (2.4), (2.5) and the choice of ϵ

$$\frac{C}{2}d(a, a') \leq d_h(\phi(a), \phi(a')) \leq \frac{3C}{2}d(a, a')$$

for all $a, a' \in A$. Hence, $\phi|_A$ is a $\frac{3C}{2}$ -Lipschitz map from A into \mathbb{H}^n . By the Lang-Pavlović-Schroeder extension theorem [LPS] $\phi|_A$ admits a Lipschitz extension $\widehat{\phi} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^n$ with Lipschitz constant

$$L(\widehat{\phi}) \leq \frac{3}{2}c(n)C.$$

Moreover, at points a, a' of the ϵ -net A this map satisfies

$$d_h(\widehat{\phi}(a), \widehat{\phi}(a')) = d_h(\phi(a), \phi(a')) \geq \frac{C}{2}d(a, a').$$

Finally, being a geodesic space of bounded geometry, (M, d) belongs to $\mathcal{G}_N(R, C)$ for every $R > 0$ and some N, C depending only on R and the parameters in the definition of bounded geometry for M , see Proposition 2.2. Choose

$$R_0 = \frac{384kc(n)}{C}.$$

Then, the space (M, d) , the ϵ -separated set A and the Lipschitz map $\widehat{\phi}$ satisfy the conditions of Proposition 2.1. By this proposition there are a constant $K \geq 1$ and a finite-dimensional Euclidean space B such that (M, d) admits a K -isometric embedding into $\mathbb{H}^n \oplus B$. ■

We are now ready to finish the proof of Theorem 1.5. So, let S be a subspace of a metric space \widehat{M} and let $\phi : S \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ be a C -isometric embedding. Here M_i is a Gromov hyperbolic space of bounded geometry, $1 \leq i \leq N$.

We must find a linear extension operator $E : Lip(S, X) \rightarrow Lip(\widehat{M}, X)$ whose norm is bounded by a constant depending *only* on the characteristics of the spaces M_i and the embedding constant $C (\geq L(\phi))$.

For this goal we first use Lemma 2.5 to find a C_1 -isometric embedding ψ of $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$ into the space $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$. Note that C_1 depends only on the characteristics of the spaces M_i . Then the composition $\psi \circ \phi$ is a CC_1 -isometric embedding of S into $\bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$. Set

$$\widehat{S} := Image(\psi \circ \phi) \subset \left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0} \right)$$

and define the linear operator E_1 on $Lip(S, X)$ by the formula

$$(2.6) \quad E_1 f := f \circ \phi^{-1} \circ \psi^{-1}.$$

Then $E_1 : Lip(S, X) \rightarrow Lip(\widehat{S}, X)$ and

$$(2.7) \quad \|E_1\| \leq CC_1.$$

We use now Lemma 2.4 to find a linear continuous operator

$$E_2 : Lip(\widehat{S}, X) \rightarrow Lip\left(\bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}, X\right)$$

such that

$$(2.8) \quad E_2 g|_{\widehat{S}} = g \quad \text{for } g \in Lip(\widehat{S}, X)$$

and, in addition,

$$(2.9) \quad \|E_2\| \leq c(\bar{n})$$

where $\bar{n} := (n_0, n_1, \dots, n_N)$.

Finally, the coordinatewise application of the Lang-Pavlović-Schroeder theorem [LPS] allows us to extend the map $\psi \circ \phi : S \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$ to a Lipschitz map $\Phi : \widehat{M} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \bigoplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}$ such that

$$(2.10) \quad \Phi|_S = \psi \circ \phi \quad \text{and} \quad L(\Phi) \leq c(n)CC_1$$

where $n := \sum_{i=0}^n n_i$.

Next, define the linear operator E_3 on $Lip(\bigoplus_{i=1}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}, X)$ by

$$E_3 h := h \circ \Phi.$$

Then $Lip(\widehat{M}, X)$ is the target space of E_3 and

$$(2.11) \quad \|E_3\| \leq L(\Phi) \leq c(n)CC_1.$$

Moreover, by (2.10)

$$(2.12) \quad (E_3 h)|_S = h(\Phi|_S) = h \circ \psi \circ \phi.$$

Finally, define the desired linear extension operator E by

$$E = E_3 E_2 E_1.$$

According to (2.6), (2.8) and (2.12) E acts from $Lip(S, X)$ into $Lip(\widehat{M}, X)$ and

$$Ef|_S = f.$$

In addition, (2.7), (2.9) and (2.11) imply that

$$\|E\| \leq C^2 C_1^2 C_2(\bar{n}).$$

Hence, the extension constant $\lambda(S, \widehat{M}; X)$ is bounded by the constant on the right-hand side which depends only on the characteristics of the spaces M_i and the embedding constant C of ϕ . ■

Proof of Corollary 1.9. Let $M := \bigoplus_{i=1}^N M_i$. Without loss of generality we assume that (M_i, d_i) is doubling for $i = 1$ and Gromov hyperbolic of bounded geometry for $i \geq 2$.

Let S be a subspace of an arbitrary metric space \widetilde{M} and $\phi : S \rightarrow M$ be a C -isometric embedding. Set $M^1 := \bigoplus_{i=2}^N M_i$, so that $M = M_1 \oplus M^1$.

By Lemma 2.5 we embed M^1 quasi-isometrically into

$$H := \bigoplus_{i=2}^N \mathbb{H}^{n_i} \oplus \mathbb{R}^{n_0}.$$

Further, using the map δ_{M_1} , see the proof of Proposition 2.2, we embed M_1 isometrically into the predual space $K(M_1)$ of $Lip_0(M_1)$. The latter, in turn, we embed isometrically into the Banach space $l_\infty(B)$ where B is the unit ball of $K(M_1)$. This allows us to identify the set M with its image in $l_\infty(B) \oplus H$ and the map $\phi : S \rightarrow M$ with a quasi-isometric embedding into this image. Then $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2)$ where $\phi_1 : S \rightarrow l_\infty(B)$ and $\phi_2 : S \rightarrow H$.

Next, by the McShane extension theorem, ϕ_1 admits a Lipschitz extension to all of \widetilde{M} preserving its Lipschitz constant while ϕ_2 can be extended to all of \widetilde{M} with Lipschitz constant bounded by $c(\sum_{i=2}^N n_i, n_0)L(\phi_2)$, by the Lang-Pavlović-Schroeder theorem [LPS]. Hence there is a Lipschitz map $\widetilde{\phi} : \widetilde{M} \rightarrow l_\infty(B) \oplus H$ such that $\widetilde{\phi}|_S = \phi$ and $L(\widetilde{\phi})$ is bounded by a constant $c(M)C$.

Following the arguments of the proof of Theorem 1.5, we now determine certain linear extension operators $E_1 : Lip(\phi(S), X) \rightarrow Lip(M_1 \oplus H, X)$ and $E_2 : Lip(M_1 \oplus H, X) \rightarrow Lip(l_\infty(B) \oplus H, X)$ with bounds of their norms depending only on the basic parameters of M . Setting then

$$E(f)[x] := (E_2 E_1)(f \circ \phi^{-1})[\widetilde{\phi}(x)], \quad x \in \widetilde{M}, \quad f \in Lip(S, X),$$

we obtain a linear extension operator $Lip(S, X) \rightarrow Lip(\widetilde{M}, X)$ whose norm is bounded by the basic parameters of M and C . This completes the proof of the corollary.

The operator E_1 is given by Theorem 1.14 with M_1 being a doubling metric space, see Remarks 3.11 and 3.14.

To define E_2 we first use the Lee-Naor bounded linear extension operator

$$\widetilde{E} : Lip(M_1, X) \rightarrow Lip(l_\infty(B), X)$$

whose norm is controlled by the doubling constant $D(M_1)$. Moreover, \widetilde{E} is an averaging operator and therefore

$$\widetilde{E}f \subset \overline{\text{conv } f(M_1)} \quad (\text{closure in } X).$$

Now for every $h \in H$ we define a linear operator

$$\pi_h : Lip(M_1 \oplus H, X) \rightarrow Lip(M_1, X)$$

by $\pi_h f := f(\cdot, h)$, and then set for $f \in Lip(M_1 \oplus H, X)$

$$(E_2 f)(m, h) := (\widetilde{E} \pi_h f)(m), \quad (m, h) \in l_\infty(B) \oplus H.$$

By this definition

$$\begin{aligned} & \| (E_2 f)(m_1, h_1) - (E_2 f)(m_2, h_2) \|_X \\ & \leq \| \widetilde{E}(\pi_{h_1} f)(m_1) - \widetilde{E}(\pi_{h_1} f)(m_2) \|_X + \| \widetilde{E}[(\pi_{h_1} - \pi_{h_2})f](m_2) \|_X. \end{aligned}$$

The first term in the second line is bounded by $\| \widetilde{E} \| L(f) d_{M_1}(m_1, m_2)$ while the second one is bounded by

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup \{ \| x \|_X : x \in \text{conv}[f(\cdot, h_1) - f(\cdot, h_2)] \} \\ & = \sup \left\{ \left\| \sum \alpha_i [f(m_i, h_1) - f(m_i, h_2)] \right\|_X : \alpha_i \geq 0, \sum \alpha_i = 1 \text{ and } \{m_i\} \subset M_1 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

This supremum is clearly bounded by $L(f)d_H(h_1, h_2)$. Together with the previous this gives the required estimate of the Lipschitz constant of E_2f in $Lip(l_\infty(B) \oplus H, X)$ by that of f . ■

3. Proof of Theorem 1.14

Let S be a subset of a metric space $\{M, d_p\}$ where $M = \prod_{i=1}^N M_i$ and

$$d_p := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N d_i^p \right\}^{1/p} \quad (1 \leq p \leq \infty).$$

Let us recall that (M_i, d_i) is of pointwise homogeneous type with respect to the family $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M_i}$ of Borel measures on M_i , and D_i, C_i are, respectively, the uniform doubling constant and the consistency constant for this family, see Definition 1.11. Moreover, the family $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M_i}$ is K_i -uniform, see Definition 1.13.

Given these we must find a linear extension operator

$$E : Lip(S, X) \rightarrow Lip(M, X)$$

with the required estimate of its norm.

We divide the proof into three parts.

First, the required extension operator will be constructed for a single metric space of pointwise homogeneous type.

Then we will obtain the corresponding norm estimate for this operator.

Finally, the results obtained will be applied to prove the required result for the direct product of the spaces $M_i, 1 \leq i \leq N$.

A. Extension operator

Given a metric space (M, d) of pointwise homogeneous type of Definition 1.11 and a subspace S we now construct an extension operator E acting from $Lip(S, X)$ into $Lip(M, X)$ and having the desired norm estimate. In the construction presented below E acts between *pointed* Lipschitz spaces $Lip_0(S, X)$ and $Lip_0(M, X)$ determined by the condition

$$f(m^*) = 0;$$

here m^* is a fixed point in S . Since there exist linear projections on the pointed subspaces of norm one, the extension operator E constructed for these subspaces gives rise to the required linear extension operator \widehat{E} from $Lip(S, X)$ into $Lip(M, X)$ with $\|\widehat{E}\| = \|E\|$.

We prefer to work with pointed Lipschitz spaces because of the following duality result which plays an essential role in our construction.

The space $K(M) = K(M, d)$ is defined to be the closed linear span of the point evaluation functionals

$$\delta_M(m)(f) := f(m), \quad m \in M, \quad f \in Lip_0(M),$$

in $Lip_0(M)^*$. Then the Kantorovich-Rubinshtein duality theorem states that

$$(3.1) \quad K(M)^* = Lip_0(M).$$

The map $\delta_M : M \rightarrow K(M)$ is readily seen to be an isometric embedding. Consider now the map

$$\delta_S : S \rightarrow K(S).$$

By the Dugundji extension theorem [D] there exists a continuous extension $\widehat{\delta}_S$ of δ_S to the whole of M satisfying

$$(3.2) \quad \widehat{\delta}_S(M) \subset span(\delta_S(S)).$$

To apply this theorem we must assume that S is closed. Clearly without loss of generality we can accept this restriction on S .

Let us recall Dugundji's extension construction.

Let $\{B_m\}_{m \in S^c}$ be an open cover of the open set $S^c := M \setminus S$ by the open balls

$$(3.3) \quad B_m := B_{r_m}(m), \quad \text{where } r_m := \frac{1}{3} d(m, S).$$

Here the distance $d(m, S)$ from a point m to S is defined as $\inf_{m' \in S} d(m, m')$.

Since any metric space is paracompact, there exists a continuous partition of unity $\{p_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ subordinate to the cover $\{B_m\}$ whose supports $U_\alpha := \{m \in S^c : p_\alpha(m) > 0\}$ form a *locally finite* cover of S^c .

For every $\alpha \in A$, we now pick points

$$(3.4) \quad m_1(\alpha) \in S \quad \text{and} \quad m_2(\alpha) \in U_\alpha = \text{supp } p_\alpha$$

such that

$$(3.5) \quad d(m_1(\alpha), m_2(\alpha)) < 2d(m_2(\alpha), S).$$

The aforementioned continuous extension $\widehat{\delta}_S$ is then given by

$$(3.6) \quad \widehat{\delta}_S(m) := \begin{cases} \delta_S(m) & \text{if } m \in S \\ \sum_{\alpha \in A} \delta_S(m_1(\alpha)) p_\alpha(m) & \text{if } m \in S^c. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.1 *Let $f \in Lip_0(S, X)$. Then the function $\widehat{f} : M \rightarrow X$ given by*

$$(3.7) \quad \widehat{f}(m) := \begin{cases} f(m) & \text{if } m \in S \\ \sum_{\alpha \in A} f(m_1(\alpha))p_\alpha(m) & \text{if } m \in S^c \end{cases}$$

satisfies for all $m, m' \in M$ the inequality

$$(3.8) \quad \|\widehat{f}(m) - \widehat{f}(m')\|_X \leq 7L(f)\{d(m, m') + d(m, S) + d(m', S)\}.$$

Proof. In the case $m, m' \in S$, inequality (3.8) (even with constant 1) is trivial, since $\widehat{f} = f$ on S and $d(m, S) = d(m', S) = 0$.

Let now $m \in S$ and $m' \in S^c$. We denote by V_m an open ball in the Banach space X given by the inequality

$$(3.9) \quad \|\widehat{f}(m) - x\|_X < (5d(m, m') + 2d(m', S))L(f), \quad x \in X.$$

Inequality (3.8) in this case, clearly follows from the inclusion

$$(3.10) \quad \widehat{f}(m') \in V_m.$$

Since $\widehat{f}(m')$ is a convex combination of the points $f(m_1(\alpha))$, $\alpha \in A_0$, where the finite set A_0 is given by

$$A_0 := \{\alpha \in A : m' \in \text{supp } p_\alpha\},$$

see (3.7), inclusion (3.10) follows from the condition

$$f(m_1(\alpha)) \in V_m, \quad \alpha \in A_0.$$

This, in turn, is a consequence of the inequality

$$(3.11) \quad d(m_1(\alpha), m) < 5d(m, m') + 2d(m', S)$$

and the fact that $f \in Lip_0(S, X)$.

To prove (3.11) we choose for $\alpha \in A_0$ a point $m(\alpha) \in S^c$ so that

$$B_{m(\alpha)} \supset \text{supp } p_\alpha \quad (\ni m_2(\alpha)).$$

Then $m' \in B_{m(\alpha)}$, $m \in S$, and this and (3.3) imply that

$$d(m(\alpha), S) \leq d(m(\alpha), m) \leq d(m(\alpha), m') + d(m', m) \leq \frac{1}{3}d(m(\alpha), S) + d(m, m').$$

Hence,

$$(3.12) \quad d(m(\alpha), S) \leq d(m(\alpha), m) \leq \frac{3}{2} d(m, m').$$

Further, $m_2(\alpha) \in B_{m(\alpha)}$ and therefore

$$d(m_2(\alpha), m) \leq d(m_2(\alpha), m(\alpha)) + d(m(\alpha), m) \leq \frac{1}{3} d(m(\alpha), S) + d(m(\alpha), m).$$

Combining this with the previous inequality we obtain

$$d(m_2(\alpha), m) \leq 3d(m, m').$$

Finally, this, (3.5) and (3.12) together with the inequality

$$d(m_1(\alpha), m) \leq d(m_1(\alpha), m_2(\alpha)) + d(m_2(\alpha), m)$$

give the required inequality (3.11).

It remains to consider the case of $m, m' \in S^c$. Let, for the sake of definiteness,

$$(3.13) \quad d(m', S) \leq d(m, S).$$

Given $\epsilon > 0$ we pick a point $m'' \in S$ satisfying

$$d(m', m'') \leq d(m', S) + \epsilon.$$

We write now

$$\|\widehat{f}(m) - \widehat{f}(m')\|_X \leq \|\widehat{f}(m) - \widehat{f}(m'')\|_X + \|\widehat{f}(m'') - \widehat{f}(m')\|_X.$$

Since $m'' \in S$, we can apply the estimate obtained in the previous part of the proof to bound the right-hand side by

$$L(f)\{2(d(m, S) + d(m', S)) + 5(d(m, m'') + d(m', m''))\}.$$

Moreover, by the choice of m''

$$d(m, m'') \leq d(m, m') + d(m', m'') \leq d(m, m') + d(m', S) + \epsilon.$$

Therefore, the sum in the curly brackets is bounded by

$$2(d(m, S) + d(m', S)) + 5d(m, m') + 10d(m', S) + 10\epsilon.$$

This and (3.13), in turn, give the required inequality (3.8).

The lemma has been proved. ■

We are now ready to define the required extension operator E . It is given for $f \in Lip_0(S, X)$ by

$$(3.14) \quad (Ef)(m) := \begin{cases} f(m) & \text{if } m \in S \\ I(\widehat{f}; m, d(m)) & \text{if } m \in S^c. \end{cases}$$

Here

$$(3.15) \quad d(m) := d(m, S),$$

\widehat{f} is defined by (3.7), and for a locally continuous and locally bounded function³ $g : M \rightarrow X$ we set

$$(3.16) \quad I(g; m, R) := \frac{1}{\mu_m(B_R(m))} \int_{B_R(m)} g \, d\mu_m.$$

³i.e., continuous and bounded on every bounded subset of M .

Let us recall that $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ is the family of Borel measures on M , subject to Definition 1.11.

Let us show that E is well-defined, that is, that the vector function \widehat{f} is (strongly) continuous and bounded on every bounded subset of M .

Indeed, it is well-known (see, e.g., [GK]) that for any $f \in Lip_0(S, X)$ there exists a uniquely defined linear continuous map $\widetilde{f} : K(S) \rightarrow X$ such that

$$f = \widetilde{f} \circ \delta_S.$$

Then by the definitions of \widehat{f} , see (3.7), and $\widehat{\delta}_S$, see (3.6), we have

$$\widehat{f} = \widetilde{f} \circ \widehat{\delta}_S.$$

Since all the functions on the right-hand side are continuous and locally bounded, \widehat{f} is continuous and locally bounded on M . Therefore the integral $I(\widehat{f}; m, d(m))$ is finite.

Remark 3.2 Our construction of the operator E would be much simpler if we could define a Borel measurable map $\phi : S^c \rightarrow S$ satisfying the condition

$$d(m, \phi(m)) \leq Cd(m, S), \quad m \in M,$$

with some constant $C \geq 1$ independent of m and S . Then \widehat{f} in (3.14) would be replaced by the composite $f \circ \phi$ for which an inequality similar to inequality (3.8) of Lemma 3.1 trivially holds (with 7 replaced by C).

Unfortunately, such ϕ does not exist in general even in the simplest case of $M = \mathbb{R}^2$, see the corresponding counter-example in the paper [N] by P. Novikov.

At the next stage we must estimate the norm of the constructed extension operator. The derivation presented below leads to an expression which contains $\max(\frac{l}{l-1}, D(l))$ where the function $D : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is given by

$$(3.17) \quad D(l) := \sup_{m \in M} \sup_{R > 0} \frac{\mu_m(B_{lR}(m))}{\mu_m(B_R(m))}.$$

If $D(l) = l^\lambda$ for some constant $\lambda \geq 1$, then the term $\max(\frac{l}{l-1}, D(l))$ can be minimized by choosing $l := 1 + 1/\lambda$. This gives the bound $O(\lambda) = O(\log_2 D)$ as required.

In general, we have for $l \leq 2$ only the trivial estimate $D(l) \leq D$ which does not allow to achieve the result declared in Theorem 1.14 (for $N = 1$).

To overcome this obstacle we replace the original metric space (M, d) by a new one for which the $D(l)$ is “almost” l^λ for some $\lambda > 1$. Moreover, this

new space, say $(\widehat{M}, \widehat{d})$, contains an isometric copy of (M, d) . Therefore the extension constants of these spaces, see (1.2), satisfy

$$(3.18) \quad \sup_{S \subset M} \lambda(S, M; X) \leq \sup_{\widehat{S} \subset \widehat{M}} \lambda(\widehat{S}, \widehat{M}; X).$$

As soon as an appropriate bound of the right-hand side of (3.18) via the doubling and the consistency constants for the M , has been obtained the desired inequality for $\lambda(S, M; X)$ has been established. We will realize this program in two steps:

In subsection B, we estimate the basic parameters of \widehat{M} via those of M .

In the next subsection, we obtain the required estimate for the norm of extension operator (3.14). This gives the proof of Theorem 1.14 for a single space ($N = 1$).

B. The basic properties of the extended metric space

The desired metric space $(\widehat{M}, \widehat{d})$ has underlying set

$$(3.19) \quad M_n := M \times \mathbb{R}^n$$

and metric given by

$$(3.20) \quad d_n := d \oplus \delta_n$$

where d is the metric of the original space M and δ_n is the l_1 -metric of \mathbb{R}^n . The integer $n \geq 2$ will be chosen later to minimize the corresponding estimates.

We then equip the space (M_n, d_n) with the family of measures $\mathcal{F}_n := \{\mu_{\tilde{m}}\}_{\tilde{m} \in M_n}$ where

$$(3.21) \quad \mu_{\tilde{m}} := \mu_m \otimes \lambda_n, \quad \tilde{m} = (m, x) \in M \times \mathbb{R}^n;$$

here λ_n is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^n and $\mathcal{F} := \{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ is the family of pointwise doubling measures on (M, d) , see Definition 1.11.

It is easy to show that the M_n equipped with the family \mathcal{F}_n is of pointwise homogeneous type but we need qualitative estimates of its basic parameters in terms of those for (M, d) .

This goal will be achieved in several lemmas presented below. In their formulations, D_n and $C_n(t)$ are the doubling and consistency constants and $D_n(l)$ is the dilation function for (M_n, d_n) . The function $D_n(l)$ is defined as in (3.17) with μ_m replaced by measure (3.21). We recall also that D and $C(t)$ are the analogous constants for (M, d) .

Lemma 3.3 *Assume that n is related to the doubling constant D by*

$$(3.22) \quad n \geq \lceil \log_2 D \rceil + 5.$$

Then we have

$$D_n(1 + 1/n) \leq \frac{6}{5} e^4.$$

Proof. Note that the open ball $B_R(\tilde{m})$ of M_n is the set

$$\{(m', y) \in M \times l_1^n : d(m', m) + \|x - y\|_1 < R\}.$$

Therefore an application of Fubini's theorem yields

$$(3.23) \quad \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m})) = \gamma_n \int_{B_R(m)} (R - d(m, m'))^n d\mu_m(m');$$

here $B_R(m)$ is a ball of M and γ_n is the volume of the unit l_1^n -ball.

We estimate this measure with R replaced by $R_n := (1 + 1/n)R$. Split the integral in (3.23) into one over $B_{3R/4}(m)$ and one over the remaining part $B_{R_n}(m) \setminus B_{3R/4}(m)$. Denote these integrals by I_1 and I_2 . For I_2 we get from (3.23)

$$I_2 \leq \gamma_n (R_n - 3R/4)^n \int_{B_{R_n}(m)} d\mu_m(m') = \gamma_n \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n R^n \mu_m(B_{R_n}(m)).$$

Using the doubling constant for $\mathcal{F} = \{\mu_m\}$ we further have

$$\mu_m(B_{R_n}(m)) \leq D \mu_m(B_{R_n/2}(m)).$$

Moreover, by (3.22), $D < 2^{\lceil \log_2 D \rceil + 1} \leq \frac{1}{16} 2^n$. Combining all these inequalities we obtain

$$(3.24) \quad I_2 \leq \gamma_n \frac{1}{16} 2^{-n} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n}\right)^n R^n \mu_m(B_{R_n/2}(m)).$$

To estimate I_1 we present its integrand (which equals to that in (3.23) with R replaced by R_n) in the following way.

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n (R - d(m, m'))^n \left(1 + \frac{d(m, m')}{(n + 1)(R - d(m, m'))}\right)^n.$$

Since $d(m, m') \leq 3R/4$ for $m' \in B_{3R/4}(m)$, the last factor is at most $\left(1 + \frac{3}{n+1}\right)^n$. Hence, we have

$$I_1 \leq \gamma_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{3}{n + 1}\right)^n \int_{B_{3R/4}(m)} (R - d(m, m'))^n d\mu_m(m').$$

Using then (3.23) we, finally, obtain

$$(3.25) \quad I_1 \leq e^4 \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m})).$$

To estimate $D_n(l)$ with $l = 1 + 1/n$ it remains to bound the fractions

$$\tilde{I}_k := \frac{I_k}{\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m}))}, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

For $k = 2$ we estimate the denominator from below as follows. Since $R_n < 2R$, we bound $\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m}))$ from below by

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_n \int_{B_{R_n/2}(m)} (R - d(m, m'))^n d\mu_m(m') &\geq \gamma_n 2^{-n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n R^n \int_{B_{R_n/2}(m)} d\mu_m(m') \\ &= \gamma_n 2^{-n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n R^n \mu_m(B_{R_n/2}(m)). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (3.24) we get

$$\tilde{I}_2 \leq \frac{1}{16} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n} \left(1 + \frac{4}{n}\right)^n.$$

Since $(1 - \frac{1}{n})^{-n} \leq (1 - \frac{1}{5})^{-5}$ as $n \geq 5$, we finally obtain

$$\tilde{I}_2 \leq \frac{1}{5} e^4.$$

For \tilde{I}_1 using (3.25) one immediately has

$$\tilde{I}_1 \leq e^4.$$

Hence, we have

$$D_n(1 + 1/n) \leq \sup_{\tilde{m}, R} (\tilde{I}_1 + \tilde{I}_2) \leq \frac{6}{5} e^4. \quad \blacksquare$$

Our next auxiliary result evaluates the consistency constants $C_n(t)$ for family $\mathcal{F}_n = \{\mu_{\tilde{m}}\}$ in terms of that for $\mathcal{F} := \{\mu_m\}$. Recall that the latter constant is the C in the inequality

$$(3.26) \quad |\mu_{m_1} - \mu_{m_2}|(B_R(m_i)) \leq \frac{C \mu_{m_i}(B_R(m_i))}{R} d(m_1, m_2)$$

where m_1, m_2 are arbitrary points of M and $R > 0$ is such that $d(m_1, m_2) \leq R$, and $i = 1, 2$.

Lemma 3.4

$$C_n(t) \leq \left(1 + \frac{4e}{3}\right) nC, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{n}.$$

Proof. Using Fubini's theorem, rewrite (3.23) in the form

$$(3.27) \quad \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m})) = \beta_n \int_0^R \mu_m(B_s(m))(R - s)^{n-1} ds$$

where β_n is the volume of the unit sphere in l_1^n . Then for $d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) \leq \frac{R}{r}$ and $i = 1, 2$ we have

$$|\mu_{\tilde{m}_1} - \mu_{\tilde{m}_2}|(B_R(\tilde{m}_i)) \leq \beta_n \int_0^R |\mu_{m_1} - \mu_{m_2}|(B_s(m_i)) \cdot (R - s)^{n-1} ds.$$

Divide now the interval of integration into subintervals $[0, R/n]$ and $[R/n, R]$ and denote the corresponding integrals over these intervals by I_1 and I_2 . It suffices to find appropriate upper bounds for I_k . Replacing $B_s(m_i)$ in I_1 by the bigger ball $B_{s+R/n}(m_i)$ and applying (3.26) we obtain

$$I_1 \leq C \left(\beta_n \int_0^{R/n} \frac{\mu_{m_i}(B_{s+R/n}(m_i))}{s + R/n} (R - s)^{n-1} ds \right) d(m_1, m_2).$$

Replacing s by $t = s + R/n$ we bound the expression in the brackets by

$$\left(\beta_n \int_{R/n}^{2R/n} \mu_{m_i}(B_t(m_i))(R - t)^{n-1} dt \right) \max_{R/n \leq t \leq 2R/n} \frac{(R + R/n - t)^{n-1}}{t(R - t)^{n-1}}.$$

Since $[R/n, 2R/n] \subset [0, R]$ and the maximum $< \frac{n}{R} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n-2}\right)^{n-1} < \frac{4e}{3} \frac{n}{R}$ for $n \geq 5$, this and (3.27) yield

$$I_1 \leq \frac{4e}{3} Cn \frac{\mu_{\tilde{m}_i}(B_R(\tilde{m}_i))}{R} d(m_1, m_2).$$

For the second term we get from (3.26)

$$I_2 \leq C \left(\beta_n \int_{R/n}^R \frac{\mu_{m_i}(B_s(m_i))}{s} (R - s)^{n-1} ds \right) d(m_1, m_2)$$

and by (3.27) the term in the brackets is at most $\mu_{\tilde{m}_i}(B_R(\tilde{m}_i)) \cdot \frac{n}{R}$. Hence, we have

$$I_2 \leq Cn \frac{\mu_{\tilde{m}_i}(B_R(\tilde{m}_i))}{R} d(m_1, m_2).$$

Further note that $d(m_1, m_2) \leq d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$. Hence, we obtain finally the inequality

$$|\mu_{\tilde{m}_1} - \mu_{\tilde{m}_2}|(B_R(\tilde{m}_i)) \leq \left(1 + \frac{4e}{3}\right) n C \frac{\mu_{\tilde{m}_i}(B_R(\tilde{m}_i))}{R} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$$

whence $C_n(t) \leq \left(1 + \frac{4e}{3}\right) nC, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{n}$. ■

Lemma 3.5 *Let*

$$A_n := \frac{6}{5}e^4 n \quad \text{and} \quad n \geq [\log_2 D] + 6.$$

Then for all $R_2 \geq R_1 > 0$ and $\tilde{m} \in M_n$

$$\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m})) - \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_1}(\tilde{m})) \leq A_n \frac{\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m}))}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1).$$

Proof. By definition

$$M_n = M_{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_{\tilde{m}} = \mu_{\hat{m}} \otimes \lambda_1,$$

where $\hat{m} \in M_{n-1}$. Then by Fubini's theorem we have for $0 < R_1 \leq R_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m})) - \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_1}(\tilde{m})) &= 2 \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_s(\hat{m})) ds \\ &\leq \frac{2R_2 \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_{R_2}(\hat{m}))}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1). \end{aligned}$$

We claim that for arbitrary $l > 1$ and $R > 0$

$$(3.28) \quad R \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_R(\hat{m})) \leq \frac{l D_{n-1}(l)}{2(l-1)} \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m})).$$

Together with the previous inequality this will yield

$$\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m})) - \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_1}(\tilde{m})) \leq \frac{l D_{n-1}(l)}{l-1} \cdot \frac{\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m}))}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1),$$

Finally choose here $l = 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}$ and use Lemma 3.3. This will give the required inequality.

Hence, it remains to establish (3.28). By the definition of $D_{n-1}(l)$ we have for $l > 1$

$$\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{lR}(\tilde{m})) = 2l \int_0^R \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_{ls}(\hat{m})) ds \leq l D_{n-1}(l) \mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_R(\tilde{m})).$$

On the other hand, replacing $[0, R]$ by $[l^{-1}R, R]$ we also have

$$\mu_{\tilde{m}}(B_{lR}(\tilde{m})) \geq 2l \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_R(\hat{m})) (R - l^{-1}R) = 2(l-1)R \mu_{\hat{m}}(B_R(\hat{m})).$$

Combining the last two inequalities we get (3.28). ■

C. Bound for the norm of the extension operator

Let \widehat{E} be the extension operator defined by (3.14)–(3.15) with (M, d, \mathcal{F}) replaced by $(M_n, d_n, \mathcal{F}_n)$. To formulate the basic result we set

$$(3.29) \quad K_n(l) := 42(A_n + \widehat{C}_n)D_n(l)(l + 3)$$

where $\widehat{C}_n := C_n(1/n)$ and l and n are related by

$$(3.30) \quad l = 1 + \frac{1}{n}.$$

Proposition 3.6 *The following estimate*

$$\|\widehat{E}\| \leq 56A_n + \max\left(\frac{14(l + 3)}{l - 1}, K_n(l)\right)$$

is true.

Before beginning the proof let us note that choosing here

$$n := \lceil \log_2 D \rceil + 6$$

and applying Lemmas 3.3-3.5 we immediately obtain the inequality

$$(3.31) \quad \|\widehat{E}\| \leq a_0(C + a_1)(\log_2 D + 6)$$

with some numerical constants a_0 and a_1 . This clearly proves Theorem 1.14 for $N = 1$.

Proof. We have to show that for every $\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2 \in M_n$

$$(3.32) \quad \|(\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_1) - (\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_2)\|_X \leq K\|f\|_{Lip(S,X)}d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$$

where $S \subset M_n$ and K is the constant in the inequality of the proposition. It suffices to consider only two cases:

- (a) $\tilde{m}_1 \in S$ and $\tilde{m}_2 \notin S$;
- (b) $\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2 \notin S$.

We assume without loss of generality that

$$(3.33) \quad \|f\|_{Lip(S,X)} = 1$$

and simplify the computations by introducing for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ the following notations:

$$(3.34) \quad R_i := d_n(\tilde{m}_i), \quad \mu_i := \mu_{\tilde{m}_i}, \quad B_{ij} := B_{R_j}(\tilde{m}_i), \quad v_{ij} := \mu_i(B_{ij}).$$

We assume also for definiteness that

$$(3.35) \quad 0 < R_1 \leq R_2.$$

By the triangle inequality we then have

$$(3.36) \quad 0 \leq R_2 - R_1 \leq d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Further, the quantities introduced satisfy the following inequalities:

$$(3.37) \quad v_{i2} - v_{i1} \leq \frac{A_n v_{i2}}{R_2} (R_2 - R_1),$$

$$(3.38) \quad |\mu_1 - \mu_2|(B_{ij}) \leq \frac{\widehat{C}_n v_{ij}}{R_j} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2), \quad d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) \leq \frac{R}{n}.$$

Now, from inequality (3.8) applied to our setting and the triangle inequality we obtain

$$(3.39) \quad \max\{\|\tilde{f}(\tilde{m})\|_X : \tilde{m} \in B_{i2}\} \leq 28R_2 + 7(i - 1)d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

here $i = 1, 2$ and we set

$$(3.40) \quad \tilde{f}(\tilde{m}) := \widehat{f}(\tilde{m}) - \widehat{f}(\tilde{m}_1)$$

where \widehat{f} is the extension of f given by (3.7).

We now prove (3.32) for $\tilde{m}_1 \in S$ and $\tilde{m}_2 \notin S$. We begin with the evident inequality

$$\|(\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_2) - (\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_1)\|_X = \frac{1}{v_{22}} \left\| \int_{B_{22}} \tilde{f}(\tilde{m}) d\mu_2 \right\|_X \leq \max_{B_{22}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X,$$

see (3.34) and (3.40). Applying (3.39) with $i = 2$ we then bound this maximum by $28R_2 + 7d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$. But $\tilde{m}_1 \in S$ and so

$$R_2 = d_n(\tilde{m}_2) \leq d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2);$$

therefore (3.32) holds in this case with $K = 35$.

The remaining case $\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2 \notin S$ requires some additional auxiliary results. For their formulations we first write

$$(3.41) \quad (\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_1) - (\widehat{E}f)(\tilde{m}_2) := D_1 + D_2$$

where

$$(3.42) \quad \begin{aligned} D_1 &:= I(\tilde{f}; \tilde{m}_1, R_1) - I(\tilde{f}; \tilde{m}_1, R_2) \\ D_2 &:= I(\tilde{f}; \tilde{m}_1, R_2) - I(\tilde{f}; \tilde{m}_2, R_2), \end{aligned}$$

see (3.16) and (3.40).

Lemma 3.7 *We have*

$$\|D_1\|_X \leq 56A_n d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Recall that A_n is the constant in Lemma 3.5.

Proof. By (3.42), (3.40) and (3.34),

$$D_1 = \frac{1}{v_{11}} \int_{B_{11}} \tilde{f} d\mu_1 - \frac{1}{v_{12}} \int_{B_{12}} \tilde{f} d\mu_1 = \left(\frac{1}{v_{11}} - \frac{1}{v_{12}} \right) \int_{B_{11}} \tilde{f} d\mu_1 - \frac{1}{v_{12}} \int_{B_{12} \setminus B_{11}} \tilde{f} d\mu_1.$$

This immediately implies that

$$\|D_1\|_X \leq 2 \cdot \frac{v_{12} - v_{11}}{v_{12}} \cdot \max_{B_{12}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X.$$

Applying now (3.37) and (3.36), and then (3.39) with $i = 1$ we get the desired estimate. ■

To obtain a similar estimate for D_2 we will use the following two facts.

Lemma 3.8 *Assume that for a given $l > 1$*

$$(3.43) \quad d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) \leq (l - 1)R_2.$$

Let for definiteness

$$(3.44) \quad v_{22} \leq v_{12}.$$

Then we have

$$(3.45) \quad \mu_2(B_{12} \Delta B_{22}) \leq 2(A_n + \hat{C}_n) D_n(l) \frac{v_{12}}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$$

(here Δ denotes symmetric difference of sets).

Proof. Set

$$R := R_2 + d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Then $B_{12} \cup B_{22} \subset B_R(\tilde{m}_1) \cap B_R(\tilde{m}_2)$ and

$$(3.46) \quad \mu_2(B_{12} \Delta B_{22}) \leq (\mu_2(B_R(\tilde{m}_1)) - \mu_2(B_{12})) + (\mu_2(B_R(\tilde{m}_2)) - \mu_2(B_{22})).$$

The first term on the right-hand side is at most

$$|\mu_2 - \mu_1|(B_R(\tilde{m}_1)) + |\mu_2 - \mu_1|(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m}_1)) + (\mu_1(B_R(\tilde{m}_1)) - \mu_1(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m}_1))).$$

Estimating the first two terms by the inequality for the consistency constant (see Definition 1.11) and the third by Lemma 3.5 we bound this sum by

$$\widehat{C}_n \left(\frac{\mu_1(B_R(\tilde{m}_1))}{R} + \frac{\mu_1(B_{R_2}(\tilde{m}_1))}{R_2} \right) d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) + A_n \frac{\mu_1(B_R(\tilde{m}_1))}{R} (R - R_2).$$

Moreover, $R_2 \leq R \leq lR_2$ and $R - R_2 := d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$, see (3.43); taking into account (3.17) for (M_n, d_n) and the notations (3.34) we therefore have

$$\mu_2(B_R(\tilde{m}_1)) - \mu_2(B_{12}) \leq [\widehat{C}_n(D_n(l) + 1) + A_n D_n(l)] \frac{v_{12}}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Similarly, by Lemma 3.5 and (3.44)

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_2(B_R(\tilde{m}_2)) - \mu_2(B_{22}) &\leq A_n \frac{\mu_2(B_R(\tilde{m}_2))}{R} (R - R_2) \\ &\leq A_n D_n(l) \frac{v_{22}}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) \leq A_n D_n(l) \frac{v_{12}}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Combining the last two estimates with (3.46) we get the result. ■

Lemma 3.9 *Under the assumptions of the previous lemma we have*

$$(3.47) \quad v_{12} - v_{22} \leq 3(A_n + \widehat{C}_n) D_n(l) \frac{v_{12}}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Proof. By (3.34) the left-hand side is bounded by

$$|\mu_1(B_{12}) - \mu_2(B_{12})| + \mu_2(B_{12} \Delta B_{22}).$$

Estimating these terms by (3.38) and (3.45) we get the result. ■

We now estimate D_2 from (3.42) beginning with

Lemma 3.10 *Under the conditions of Lemma 3.8 we have*

$$\|D_2\|_X \leq K_n(l) d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)$$

where $K_n(l) := 42(A_n + \widehat{C}_n) D_n(l)(l + 3)$.

Proof. By the definition of D_2 and our notation, see (3.42), (3.40) and (3.34),

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_2\|_X &:= \left\| \frac{1}{v_{12}} \int_{B_{12}} \tilde{f} d\mu_1 - \frac{1}{v_{22}} \int_{B_{22}} \tilde{f} d\mu_2 \right\|_X \\ &\leq \frac{1}{v_{12}} \int_{B_{12}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X d|\mu_1 - \mu_2| + \frac{1}{v_{12}} \int_{B_{12} \Delta B_{22}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X d\mu_2 + \left| \frac{1}{v_{12}} - \frac{1}{v_{22}} \right| \int_{B_{22}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X d\mu_2 \\ &:= J_1 + J_2 + J_3. \end{aligned}$$

By (3.38) and (3.39) with $i = 1$

$$J_1 \leq \frac{1}{v_{12}} |\mu_1 - \mu_2| (B_{12}) \sup_{B_{12}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X \leq \frac{\widehat{C}_n}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) 28R_2 = 28\widehat{C}_n d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

In turn, by (3.45), (3.43) and (3.39)

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq \frac{1}{v_{12}} \mu_2(B_{12} \Delta B_{22}) \sup_{B_{12} \Delta B_{22}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X \\ &\leq \frac{2(A_n + \widehat{C}_n)D_n(l)}{R_2} d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) (7d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) + 28R_2) \\ &\leq 14(A_n + \widehat{C}_n)D_n(l)(l + 3)d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, (3.47), (3.39) and (3.43) yield

$$J_3 \leq 21(A_n + \widehat{C}_n)D_n(l)(l + 3)d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2).$$

Combining these we get the required estimate. ■

It remains to consider the case of $\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2 \in M_n$ satisfying the inequality

$$d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2) > (l - 1)R_2$$

converse to (3.43). Now the definition (3.42) of D_2 and (3.39) imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_2\|_X &\leq 2 \sup_{B_{12} \cup B_{22}} \|\tilde{f}\|_X \\ &\leq 2(28R_2 + 7d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2)) \leq \left(\frac{56}{l - 1} + 14 \right) d_n(\tilde{m}_1, \tilde{m}_2). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with the inequalities of Lemmas 3.7 and 3.10 and equality (3.41) we obtain the required estimate of the Lipschitz norm of the extension operator \widehat{E} . Actually, we have proved that

$$(3.48) \quad \|\widehat{E}\| \leq 56A_n + \max \left(\frac{14(l + 3)}{l - 1}, K_n(l) \right)$$

where $K_n(l)$ is the constant in (3.29). This gives the proof of Theorem 1.14 for $N = 1$.

Remark 3.11 Let us note that in the proof of this part of Theorem 1.14 the condition of K -uniformity was not used.

D. Proof of Theorem 1.14 for an arbitrary N

(1) Let, first, $p = \infty$. Since the metric in (M, d_∞) is given by

$$d_\infty := \max_{1 \leq i \leq N} d_i,$$

where d_i is the metric on M_i , the ball $B_R(m)$ of M is the product of balls $B_R(m_i)$ of M_i , $1 \leq i \leq N$. Therefore for the family of measures $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ given by the tensor product

$$(3.49) \quad \mu_m := \bigotimes_{i=1}^N \mu_{m_i}^i, \quad m = (m_1, \dots, m_N),$$

we get

$$(3.50) \quad \mu_m(B_R(m)) = \prod_{i=1}^N \mu_{m_i}^i(B_R(m_i)).$$

Hence for the dilation function (3.17) of the family $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ we get

$$(3.51) \quad D(l) = \prod_{i=1}^N D_i(l)$$

where D_i is the dilation function of $\{\mu_m^i\}_{m \in M_i}$. In particular, $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ satisfies the uniform doubling condition of Definition 1.11 with $\tilde{D} := D_1 \cdots D_N$.

We check that condition (ii) of this definition (i.e., consistency with the metric) holds for this family with constant

$$(3.52) \quad \tilde{C}_\infty := \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i \right) \sum_{i=1}^N C_i.$$

In fact, the identity

$$(3.53) \quad \mu_m - \mu_{\tilde{m}} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\otimes_{j=1}^{i-1} \mu_{\tilde{m}_j}^j) \otimes (\mu_{m_i}^i - \mu_{\tilde{m}_i}^i) \otimes (\otimes_{j=i+1}^N \mu_{\tilde{m}_j}^j)$$

together with (3.50), the consistency with the metric for each M_j and K_j -uniformity of $\{\mu_m^j\}_{m \in M_j}$ implies that for $\hat{m} = m$ or \tilde{m} , $d_\infty(m, \tilde{m}) \leq R$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\mu_m - \mu_{\tilde{m}}|(B_R(\hat{m})) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\prod_{j \neq i} K_j \right) C_i \frac{\mu_{\hat{m}}(B_R(\hat{m}))}{R} d_i(m_i, \tilde{m}_i) \\ &\leq \tilde{C}_\infty \frac{\mu_{\hat{m}}(B_R(\hat{m}))}{R} d_\infty(m, \tilde{m}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (M, d_∞) is of pointwise homogeneous type with respect to the family (3.49) with optimal constants bounded by \tilde{D} and \tilde{C}_∞ . Hence, by the previous part of the theorem for $N = 1$ we have the required estimate for $\lambda(S, M; X)$ in this case.

(2) Let now $1 \leq p < \infty$. In this case we cannot estimate the optimal constants C and D for the space

$$(3.54) \quad (M, d_p) := \bigoplus_p \{(M_i, d_i)\}_{1 \leq i \leq N}$$

directly. To overcome this difficulty we use the argument of the proof of the previous part of Theorem 1.14 (for $N = 1$) and isometrically embed this space into the space

$$(\widehat{M}, \widehat{d}) := (M, d_p) \bigoplus_1 l_1^a$$

with a suitable a . Hence, a point $\widehat{m} \in \widehat{M}$ is an $(N + a)$ -tuple

$$\widehat{m} := (m, x) := (m_1, \dots, m_N, x_1, \dots, x_a)$$

with $m \in \prod_{i=1}^N M_i$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^a$. Moreover, the metric \widehat{d} is given by

$$\widehat{d}(\widehat{m}, \widehat{m}') := \left(\sum_{i=1}^N d_i(m_i, m'_i)^p \right)^{1/p} + \sum_{i=1}^a |x_i - x'_i|.$$

We endow \widehat{M} with the family of measures given by the tensor product

$$\mu_{\widehat{m}} := \mu_m \otimes \lambda_a, \quad \widehat{m} \in \widehat{M},$$

where λ_a is the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^a and $\mu_m := \otimes_{i=1}^N \mu_{m_i}^i$.

We will show that $\lambda(S, \widehat{M}; X)$ is bounded as required in Theorem 1.14. This immediately yields the desired estimate for $\lambda(S, M; X)$ and completes the proof of the theorem.

To accomplish this we need

Lemma 3.12 *The optimal uniform doubling constant D of the family $\{\mu_m\}_{m \in M}$ satisfies*

$$D \leq \prod_{i=1}^N D_i.$$

Recall that D_i is the optimal uniform doubling constant of $\{\mu_{m_i}^i\}_{m_i \in M_i}$.

Proof. (by induction on N). For the μ_m -measure of the ball

$$B_{2R}(m) := \{m' \in M : \sum_{i=1}^N d_i(m_i, m'_i)^p < (2R)^p\}$$

we get by Fubini's theorem:

$$\mu_m(B_{2R}(m)) = \int_{d^1 < (2R)^p} d\mu^1(m') \int_{d_1 < (2R)^{p-d^1}} d\mu_1(m'_1).$$

Here we set for simplicity:

$$d^1 := \sum_{i=2}^N d_i(m_i, m'_i)^p, \quad d_1 := d(m_1, m'_1)^p, \quad \mu^1 := \bigotimes_{i=2}^N \mu_{m_i}^i, \quad \mu_1 := \mu_{m_1}^1.$$

The second integral is the μ_1 -measure of the ball $B_{2\rho}(m_1)$ where $\rho := \sqrt[p]{R^p - 2^{-p}d^1}$ which is bounded by $D_1\mu_1(B_\rho(m_1))$. This and Fubini's theorem imply that

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_m(B_{2R}(m)) &\leq D_1 \int_{2^{-p}d^1 < R^p} d\mu^1(m') \int_{d_1 < R^p - 2^{-p}d^1} d\mu_1(m'_1) \\ &= D_1 \int_{d_1 < R^p} d\mu_1(m'_1) \int_{d^1 < (2R)^p - 2^p d_1} d\mu^1(m'). \end{aligned}$$

By the induction hypothesis the inner integral in the right-hand side is bounded by

$$\left(\prod_{i=2}^N D_i\right) \mu^1(B_{\sqrt[p]{R^p - d_1}}(m_2, \dots, m_N)) = \prod_{i=2}^N D_i \int_{d^1 < R^p - d_1} d\mu^1(m').$$

Combining this with the previous inequality to get the required result:

$$\mu_m(B_{2R}(m)) \leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^N D_i\right) \mu_m(B_R(m)). \quad \blacksquare$$

Using Lemma 3.12 we estimate now the dilation function $D_a(s)$ of the family $\{\mu_{\widehat{m}}\}$. Recall that for $s > 1$

$$(3.55) \quad D_a(s) := \sup_{\widehat{m} \in \widehat{M}} \left\{ \frac{\mu_{\widehat{m}}(B_{sR}(\widehat{m}))}{\mu_{\widehat{m}}(B_R(\widehat{m}))} \right\}.$$

To this end we simply apply to this setting Lemma 3.3 with D replaced by $\prod_{i=1}^N D_i$ and n by a . This yields

Lemma 3.13 *If $a \geq \lceil \log_2 \prod_{i=1}^N D_i \rceil + 5$, then*

$$D_a(1 + 1/a) \leq \frac{6}{5} e^4.$$

Now we estimate the consistency constant $\tilde{C}_a := C(1/a)$ for the family $\{\mu_{\hat{m}}\}_{\hat{m} \in \widehat{M}}$, see Definition 1.11. To this goal we use (3.53) for $\mu_{\hat{m}} - \mu_{\hat{m}'}$, $\widehat{d}(\hat{m}, \hat{m}') \leq \frac{R}{a}$, and then apply Fubini's theorem to get for $\hat{m}'' := \hat{m}$ or \hat{m}'

$$(3.56) \quad \begin{aligned} & |\mu_{\hat{m}} - \mu_{\hat{m}'}|(B_R(\hat{m}'')) \\ & \leq \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{\delta_a < R} d\lambda_a \int_{d^i < (R-\delta_a)^p} d\mu'_i d\mu_i \int_{d_i < (R-\delta_a)^p - d^i} d|\mu_{m_i}^i - \mu_{m'_i}^i|. \end{aligned}$$

Here we use the notation:

$$\delta_a := \sum_{j=1}^a |x_j - x'_j|, \quad d^i := \sum_{j \neq i} d_j(m''_j, m_j)^p, \quad d_i := d(m''_i, m_i)^p,$$

$$\mu'_i := \bigotimes_{j < i} \mu_{m'_j}^j, \quad \mu_i := \bigotimes_{j > i} \mu_{m_j}^j.$$

Recall that $\hat{m} = (m, x) \in M \times \mathbb{R}^a$.

The inner integral in the i -th term of the right-hand side of (3.56) equals $|\mu_{m_i}^i - \mu_{m'_i}^i|(B_\rho(m''_i))$ where

$$\rho := \sqrt[p]{(R - \delta_a)^p - d^i}.$$

Replacing here ρ by

$$\rho_a := \sqrt[p]{(R_a - \delta_a)^p - d^i}$$

with $R_a := (1 + \frac{1}{a})R$ and applying the consistency inequality for (M_i, d_i) (observe that $d_i(m_i, m'_i) \leq \frac{R}{a}$) we then bound this inner integral by

$$\frac{C_i \mu_{m''_i}^i(B_{\rho_a}(m''_i))}{\rho_a} d_i(m_i, m'_i).$$

Since $d^i \leq (R - \delta_a)^p$, the denominator here is at least $R_a - R = \frac{1}{a}R$. Therefore the inner integral is bounded by

$$\frac{a C_i d_i(m_i, m'_i)}{R} \int_{d_i < (R_a - \delta_a)^p - d^i} d\mu_{m''_i}^i.$$

Inserting this in (3.56) and replacing there R by R_a we get

$$|\mu_{\hat{m}} - \mu_{\hat{m}'}|(B_R(\hat{m}'')) \leq \frac{a}{R} \sum_{i=1}^N C_i d_i(m_i, m'_i) \int_{B_{R_a}(\hat{m}'')} d\lambda_a d\mu'_i d\mu_i d\mu_{m''_i}^i.$$

To replace in this inequality each $\mu_{m'_j}^j$ (or $\mu_{m_j}^j$) by $\mu_{m_j''}^j$ we now use the K_j -uniformity of the family $\{\mu_{m_j}^j\}_{m_j \in M_j}$, see Definition 1.13. Applying this to the right-hand side of the previous inequality and recalling definition (3.55) we estimate the i -th integral there by

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right) \int_{B_{R_a}(\widehat{m}'')} d\lambda_a d\mu_{m''} &= \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right) \mu_{\widehat{m}''}(B_{R_a}(\widehat{m}'')) \\ &\leq D_a(1 + 1/a) \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right) \mu_{\widehat{m}''}(B_R(\widehat{m}'')). \end{aligned}$$

Combining with the previous inequality we get for $\widehat{m}'' = \widehat{m}$ or \widehat{m}'

$$|\mu_{\widehat{m}} - \mu_{\widehat{m}'}|(B_R(\widehat{m}'')) \leq \frac{aD_a(1 + 1/a)}{R} \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i d_i(m_i, m'_i)\right) \mu_{\widehat{m}''}(B_R(\widehat{m}'')).$$

By Hölder’s inequality the sum in the brackets is at most

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i^q\right)^{1/q} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N d_i(m_i, m'_i)^p\right)^{1/p} =: \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i^q\right)^{1/q} d_p(m, m');$$

here $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Hence the consistency constant \widehat{C}_a of the family $\{\mu_{\widehat{m}}\}_{\widehat{m} \in \widehat{M}}$ satisfies

$$(3.57) \quad \widehat{C}_a \leq aD_a(1 + 1/a) \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i^q\right)^{1/q}.$$

Choose now $a := \lceil \log_2 \prod_{i=1}^N D_i \rceil + 6$ and use Lemma 3.5 for the space $(\widehat{M}, \widehat{d})$ equipped with the family $\{\mu_{\widehat{m}}\}_{\widehat{m} \in \widehat{M}}$. Then we have

$$A_a \leq \frac{6}{5} e^4 \left(\log_2 \left(\prod_{i=1}^N D_i \right) + 6 \right).$$

Combining Lemma 3.13 with (3.57) and the above inequality we finally obtain the required result (cf. (3.48))

$$\lambda(S, \widehat{M}; X) \leq c_0(\widetilde{C}_p + 1) \left(\log_2 \left(\prod_{i=1}^N D_i \right) + 1 \right)$$

with $\widetilde{C}_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^N C_i^q\right)^{1/q} \left(\prod_{i=1}^N K_i\right)$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. ■

Remark 3.14 It is easily checked that the proof of this part of Theorem 1.14 is valid for the case of M_1 a doubling metric space. In fact, due to Koniagin-Vol'berg's theorem [KV] this space can be endowed with a doubling measure μ and therefore Theorem 1.14 holds for this case with $N = 1$, see Remark 3.11. If $N \geq 2$ note that since the family of doubling measures for M_1 consists of a single measure μ , the condition of K_1 -uniformity is not needed in the proof. Hence, in this setting Theorem 1.14 holds with $D_1 = D(\mu)$, $C_1 = 0$ and with 1 instead of K_1 .

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