GENERALIZED WEIGHTED MORREY SPACES AND HIGHER ORDER COMMUTATORS OF SUBLINEAR OPERATORS

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Communicated by V.I. Burenkov

Key words: generalized weighted Morrey spaces, sublinear operators, Calderon-Zygmund operators, Riesz potential, $A_p$ weights, $A_{p,q}$ weights, higher order commutator, BMO

AMS Mathematics Subject Classification: 42B20, 42B25, 42B35.

Abstract. In this paper, we study the boundedness of sublinear operators and their higher order commutators generated by Calderon-Zygmund operators and Riesz potentials on generalized weighted Morrey space.

1 Introduction

The classical Morrey spaces $L_{p,\lambda}$ were originally introduced by Morrey in [30] to study the local behavior of solutions to second order elliptic partial differential equations. For the properties and applications of classical Morrey spaces, we refer the readers to [30, 32]. In [8], Chiarenza and Frasca showed the boundedness of the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator, the Riesz potential and the Calderon-Zygmund singular integral operator these spaces. The boundedness of the Riesz potential was originally studied by Adams [1].

On the other hand, in harmonic analysis it is very important to study weighted estimates for these operators. On the weighted $L_p$ spaces, the boundedness of operators above was obtained by Muckenhoupt [29], Muckenhoupt and Wheeden [30], and Coifman and Fefferman [9]. Recently, Komori and Shirai [22] defined the weighted Morrey spaces $L_{p,\kappa}(w)$ and studied the boundedness of the aforementioned classical operators these spaces. These results were extended to several other spaces. However, their boundedness in generalized weighted Morrey spaces $M_{p,\varphi}(w)$ have not yet been studied.

Therefore, in this paper, we shall investigate the boundedness of sublinear operators and their higher order commutators generated by Calderon-Zygmund operators and Riesz potentials in generalized weighted Morrey space, that is, the maximal operator, the fractional maximal operator, the Riesz potential, the Calderon-Zygmund operators, the Littlewood-Paley operator, the Marcinkiewicz operator, the Bochner-Riesz operator.
2 Definitions and notation

Let \( \mathbb{R}^n \) be the \( n \)-dimensional Euclidean space of points \( x = (x_1, ..., x_n) \) with the norm \( |x| = (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{1/2} \). For \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \) and \( r > 0 \), let \( B(x, r) \) be the open ball centered at \( x \) of radius \( r \), \( B(x, r)^c \) denote its complement, and \( |B(x, r)| \) be the Lebesgue measure of the ball \( B(x, r) \).

The fractional maximal operator \( M_\alpha \) and the Riesz potential \( I_\alpha \) are defined by

\[
M_\alpha f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |B(x, t)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \int_{B(x, t)} |f(y)| dy, \quad 0 \leq \alpha < n,
\]

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

If \( \alpha = 0 \), then \( M \equiv M_0 \) is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator.

Let \( K \) be a Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operator, briefly a Calderón-Zygmund operator, i.e., a linear operator bounded from \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \) to \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \) taking all infinitely continuously differentiable functions \( f \) with compact support to functions in \( L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \), represented for such functions by

\[
Kf(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} k(x, y) f(y) dy \quad \text{a.e. on } \text{supp} f.
\]

Here \( k(x, y) \) is a continuous function away from the diagonal which satisfies the standard estimates: there exist \( c_1 > 0 \) and \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \) such that

\[
|k(x, y)| \leq c_1 |x - y|^{-n}
\]

for all \( x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq y \), and

\[
|k(x, y) - k(x', y)| + |k(y, x) - k(y, x')| \leq c_1 \left( \frac{|x - x'|}{|x - y|} \right)^\varepsilon |x - y|^{-n}
\]

whenever \( 2|x - x'| \leq |x - y| \). Such operators were introduced in [11].

It is well known that the fractional maximal operator, Riesz potential and Calderón-Zygmund operators play an important role in harmonic analysis (see [14, 28, 37, 39]).

Suppose that \( T_\alpha, \alpha \in [0, n) \) represents a linear or a sublinear operator, which satisfies, for any \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with compact support and \( x \notin \text{supp} f \), the inequality

\[
|T_\alpha f(x)| \leq c_1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}} dy,
\]

where \( c_1 \) is independent of \( f \) and \( x \).

For a function \( b \), suppose that the \( k \)th-order commutator operator \( T_{b,\alpha,k}, \alpha \in [0, n) \) represents a linear or a sublinear operator, which satisfies, for any \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with compact support and \( x \notin \text{supp} f \), the inequality

\[
|T_{b,\alpha,k} f(x)| \leq c_2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b(x) - b(y)|^k |x - y|^{-n+\alpha}|f(y)| dy,
\]

where \( c_2 \) is independent of \( f \) and \( x \).
where $c_2$ is independent of $f$ and $x$.

We point out that the condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$ was first introduced by Soria and Weiss in [34]. Condition (2.1) is satisfied by many interesting operators in harmonic analysis, such as the Calderón–Zygmund operator, Carleson’s maximal operator, Hardy–Littlewood maximal operators, fractional maximal operator, C. Fefferman’s singular multipliers, R. Fefferman’s singular integrals, Riesz potentials, Ricci–Stein’s oscillatory singular integrals, Bochner–Riesz means and so on (see [12], [27], [34] for details).

We define the generalized weighted Morrey spaces as follows.

**Definition 1.** Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\varphi$ be a positive measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$ and $w$ be non-negative measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$. We denote by $M_{p, \varphi}(w)$ the generalized weighted Morrey space, the space of all functions $f \in L^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with finite norm

$$
\|f\|_{M_{p, \varphi}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi(x, r)^{-1} w(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{L^p_{p,w}(B(x, r))},
$$

where $L^1_{p,w}(B(x, r))$ denotes the weighted $L^1_p$-space of measurable functions $f$ for which

$$
\|f\|_{L^1_{p,w}(B(x, r))} = \|f\chi_{B(x,r)}\|_{L^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \left( \int_{B(x,r)} |f|^p w(y)dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
$$

Furthermore, by $WM_{p, \varphi}(w)$ we denote the weak generalized weighted Morrey space of all functions $f \in WL^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for which

$$
\|f\|_{WM_{p, \varphi}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi(x, r)^{-1} w(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{WL^1_{p,w}(B(x, r))} < \infty,
$$

where $WL^1_{p,w}(B(x, r))$ denotes the weak $L^1_{p,w}$-space of measurable functions $f$ for which

$$
\|f\|_{WL^1_{p,w}(B(x, r))} = \|f\chi_{B(x,r)}\|_{WL^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{t > 0} \left( \int_{\{y \in B(x,r) : |f(y)| > t\}} w(y)dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
$$

**Remark 1.**

1. If $w \equiv 1$, then $M_{p, \varphi}(1) = M_{p, \varphi}$ is the generalized Morrey space.

2. If $\varphi(x, r) \equiv w(B(x, r))^{\frac{n}{p} - 1}$, then $M_{p, \varphi}(w) = L^1_{p,\varphi}(w)$ is the weighted Morrey space.

3. If $\varphi(x, r) \equiv v(B(x, r))^{\frac{n}{p}} w(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}}$, then $M_{p, \varphi}(w) = L^1_{p,\varphi}(v, w)$ is the two weighted Morrey space.

4. If $w \equiv 1$ and $\varphi(x, r) = r^{\frac{n-\lambda}{p}}$ with $0 < \lambda < n$, then $M_{p, \varphi}(w) = L^1_{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the classical Morrey space and $WM_{p, \varphi}(w) = WL^1_{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the weak Morrey space.

5. If $\varphi(x, r) \equiv w(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}}$, then $M_{p, \varphi}(w) = L^1_{p,\varphi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the weighted Lebesgue space.

In [20], we proved the boundedness of the sublinear operator $T_0$ satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$ from $M_{p, \varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p, \varphi_2}(w)$ with $w \in A_p$, $1 < p < \infty$, and from $M_{1, \varphi_1}(w)$ to the weak space $WM_{1, \varphi_2}(w)$ with $w \in A_1$, where $A_p$ is the Muckenhoupt class [29] (see the definition in Section 4).
In this work, we prove the boundedness of the sublinear operator $T_\alpha$, $\alpha \in (0,n)$ satisfies the condition (2.1) generated by the Riesz potential operator from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $W_1M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ with $w \in A_{p,q}$, $1 < p < q < \infty$, $1/p - 1/q = \alpha/n$, and from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to the weak space $W_1M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ with $w \in A_{1,q}$, $1 < q < \infty$, $1 - 1/q = \alpha/n$, where $A_{p,q}$ is the Muckenhoupt-Wheeden class [30] (see the definition in Section 4).

In the case $b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $T_{b,0,k}$ a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator, satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$, we find the sufficient conditions on the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ which ensure the boundedness of the operator $T_{b,0,k}$ from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$ with $w \in A_p$, $1 < p < \infty$. Also, in the case $b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $T_{b,a,k}$, $\alpha \in (0,n)$ a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator, satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha \in (0,n)$, we find the sufficient conditions on the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ which ensure the boundedness of the operator $T_{b,a,k}$ from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $W_1M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ with $w \in A_{p,q}$, $1 < p < q < \infty$, $1/p - 1/q = \alpha/n$. Finally, as application, we apply this result to several particular operators such as Littlewood-Paley operator, Marcinkiewicz operator, Bochner-Riesz operator and fractional powers of some analytic semigroups.

By $A \lesssim B$ we mean that $A \leq CB$ with some positive $C$ is independent of insignificant quantities. If $A \lesssim B$ and $B \lesssim A$, then we write $A \approx B$ and say that $A$ and $B$ are equivalent.

3 Main results

The following statements, were proved in [20, 21].

**Theorem 3.1.** Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$ and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy the condition

$$
\int_r^\infty \text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x,s)w(B(x,s))^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r),
$$

(3.1)

where $C$ does not depend on $x$ and $r$. Let $T_0$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$ bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $W_1L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_0$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $W_1M_{1,\varphi_2}(w)$.

Note that, in the case $w = 1$ Theorem 3.1 was proved in [17] and for the operators $M$ and $K$ in [3].

**Theorem 3.2.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy the condition

$$
\int_r^\infty \ln \left(1 + \frac{t}{r}\right)^{\text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x,s)w(B(x,s))^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r),
$$

(3.2)

where $C$ does not depend on $x$ and $r$. Let $T_{b,0,1}$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$, $k = 1$ and bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_{b,0,1}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$.

Note that for $\varphi_1(x,r) = \varphi_2(x,r) \equiv w(B(x,r))^{\frac{1}{p-1}}$, from Theorems 3.1 and 3.2 we get the following new results.
Corollary 3.1. Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \kappa < 1$ and $w \in A_p$. Let also $T_0$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$ bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_0$ is bounded on $L_{p,\kappa}(w)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L_{1,\kappa}(w)$ to $WL_{1,\kappa}(w)$ (see [21]).

Corollary 3.2. Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \kappa < 1$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and let $T_b$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$, $k = 1$. Let also $T_{b,0,1}$ be bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_{b,0,1}$ is bounded on $L_{p,\kappa}(w)$ (see [21]).

Note that from Corollaries 3.1 and 3.2 for the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operators $M$ and the Calderón-Zygmund operators $K$ we get results which were proved in [22].

From Theorem 3.1 we also get the following result.

Corollary 3.3. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < \lambda < n$, $\lambda - n < \beta < n(p - 1)$ ($\lambda - n < \beta \leq 0$, if $p = 1$) and let $T_0$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$ bounded on $L_{p,|.|^\beta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,|.|^\beta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{1,|.|^\beta}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T$ is bounded on $M_{p,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$ to $WM_{1,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$.

Corollary 3.4. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < \lambda < n$, $\lambda - n < \beta < n(p - 1)$ ($\lambda - n < \beta \leq 0$, if $p = 1$). Then the operators $M$ and $K$ are bounded on $M_{p,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$ to $WM_{1,\lambda}(|.|^\beta)$ for $p = 1$.

Next we state our main results. First we present some estimates which are the main tools for proving our theorems, on the boundedness of the operators $T_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in (0, n)$ on the generalized weighted Morrey spaces.

Theorem 3.3. Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Let also $T_\alpha$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1), bounded from $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{q,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p = 1$.

Then, for $1 < p < \frac{n}{\alpha}$ the inequality

$$
\|T_\alpha f\|_{L_{q,w}(B(x,r))} \lesssim \left( w^q(B(x,r)) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_0^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t}
$$

holds for any ball $B(x,r)$ and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Moreover, for $p = 1$ the inequality

$$
\|T_\alpha f\|_{W_{q,w}(B(x,r))} \lesssim \left( w^q(B(x,r)) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{1,w}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t},
$$

holds for any ball $B(x,r)$ and for all $f \in L_{1,w}^\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Theorem 3.4. Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy the condition

$$
\int_r^\infty \frac{\text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x,s) \left( w^p(B(x,s)) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}{\left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r),
$$

for any ball $B(x,r)$ and for all $f \in L_{1,w}^\text{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 


Let $T_\alpha$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha \in (0, n)$, bounded from $L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p = 1$. Then the operator $T_\alpha$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $WM_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p = 1$. Moreover, for $p > 1$

$$\|T_\alpha f\|_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)},$$

and for $p = 1$

$$\|T_\alpha f\|_{WM_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|f\|_{M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)}.$$

Note that, in the case $w = 1$ Theorem 3.4 was proved in [18].

**Corollary 3.5.** Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$ and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.4). Then the operators $M_\alpha$ and $I_\alpha$ are bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $WM_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p = 1$.

For $\varphi_1(x,r) = \varphi_2(x,r) \equiv w(B(x,r))^{\frac{1}{n} - p}$, from Theorem 3.4 we get the following new result.

**Corollary 3.6.** Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{p}{q}$ and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Let also $T_\alpha$ be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (2.1) with $\alpha \in (0, n)$ bounded from $L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Then the operator $T_\alpha$ is bounded from $L_{p,w}(w^p, w^q)$ to $L_{q,w}(w^q, w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L_{1,w}(w, w^q)$ to $WL_{q,w}(w^q, w^q)$ for $p = 1$.

Now we present some estimates which are the main tools for proving our theorems, on the boundedness of the operators $T_{b,\alpha,k}$, $\alpha \in [0, n]$ on the generalized weighted Morrey spaces.

**Theorem 3.5.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $T_{b,0,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$. Let also $T_{b,0,k}$ be bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, let

$$\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|b\|^k \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

where $\|b\|_\ast$ is the norm in $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see Definition 2 below).

Then the inequality

$$\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \lesssim \|b\|^k \langle \frac{w(B(x,r))}{r} \rangle \int_0^\infty \ln \left(1 + \frac{t}{r} \right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

holds for any ball $B(x,r)$ and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Theorem 3.6.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Let also $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2), and bounded from $L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Then the inequality

$$\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|b\|^k \langle \frac{w^q(B(x,r))}{r} \rangle \int_0^\infty \ln \left(1 + \frac{t}{r} \right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w^p}(B(x,t))} \langle w^q(B(x,t)) \rangle^{-1/q} \frac{dt}{t}$$

holds for any ball $B(x,r)$ and for all $f \in L_{p,w^p}^{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 
Now we give theorem about the boundedness of the operators $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ on the generalized weighted Morrey spaces.

**Theorem 3.7.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy the condition

$$
\int_r^\infty \ln^k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \frac{\text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} \varphi_1(x,s) w(B(x,s))^{\frac{1}{p}}}{w(B(x,t))^{\frac{1}{p}}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r),
$$

where $C$ does not depend on $x$ and $r$. Let $T_{b,0,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$ and bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, let

$$
\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|b\|^k \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
$$

Then the operator $T_{b,0,k}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$. Moreover,

$$
\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)} \lesssim \|b\|^k \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)}.
$$

Note that from Theorem 3.7 we get new results in particular for the sublinear $k$th order commutator of the maximal operator $M_{b,k}$ and for the linear $k$th order commutator of the Calderón-Zygmund operator

$$
[b^k, K]f(x) \equiv \left[ b \ldots [b, K], \ldots \right] f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (b(x) - b(y))^k k(x,y) f(y) dy.
$$

For $\varphi_1(x,r) = \varphi_2(x,r) \equiv w(B(x,r))^{\frac{n-1}{\rho}}$, from Theorem 3.7 we also get the following new result.

**Corollary 3.7.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \kappa < 1$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and let $T_{b,0,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2) with $\alpha = 0$. Let also $T_{b,0,k}$ is bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_{b,0,k}$ is bounded on $L_{p,\kappa}(w)$.

**Proof.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$, $0 < \kappa < 1$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the pair $(w(B(x,r))^{\frac{n-1}{\rho}}, w(B(x,r))^{\frac{n-1}{\rho}})$ satisfies condition (3.5). Indeed,

$$
\int_r^\infty \ln^k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \frac{\text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} w(B(x,s))^{\frac{\rho}{n}}}{w(B(x,t))^{\frac{1}{n}}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq \int_r^\infty \ln^k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) w(B(x,t))^{\frac{n-1}{\rho}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C w(B(x,r))^{\frac{n-1}{\rho}},
$$

with where the last inequality with $C > 0$ independent of $x$ and $r$ follows from Lemma 13 in [4].

Note that, in the case $k = 1$, from Corollary 3.7 for the operator $[b^k, K]$ we get results which were proved in [22].
**Theorem 3.8.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, $b \in \text{BMO}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy the condition

$$
\int_r^\infty \ln^k (e + \frac{t}{r}) (\text{ess inf}_{t<s<\infty} \frac{\varphi_1(x,s)(w^p(B(x,s)))^{\frac{1}{p}}}{(w^q(B(x,t)))^{\frac{1}{q}}}) \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r),
$$

(3.6)

where $C$ does not depend on $x$ and $r$. Let $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2), and bounded from $L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, let

$$
\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|b\|_+^k \|f\|_{L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
$$

Then the operator $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$. Moreover,

$$
\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|b\|_+^k \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)}.
$$

For the sublinear $k$th order commutator of the fractional maximal operator

$$
M_{b,\alpha,k}(f)(x) = \sup_{t>0} |B(x,t)|^{-1+\frac{\alpha}{n}} \int_{B(x,t)} |b(x) - b(y)|^k |f(y)| dy
$$

and for the linear $k$th order commutator of the Riesz potential

$$
[b^k, I_{\alpha}]f(x) \equiv [b \ldots [b, I_{\alpha}] \ldots]f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (b(x) - b(y))^k \frac{f(y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy
$$

from Theorem 3.8 we get the following new result.

**Corollary 3.8.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, $b \in \text{BMO}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.6). Then, the operators $M_{b,\alpha,k}$ and $[b^k, I_{\alpha}]$ are bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$.

In the case $\varphi_1(x,r) = \varphi_2(x,r) \equiv w(B(x,r))^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}}$, from Theorem 3.8 we get the following new results.

**Corollary 3.9.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{n}{q}$, $b \in \text{BMO}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Let also $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ be a sublinear $k$th-order commutator operator satisfying condition (2.2) bounded from $L_{p,w^p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w^q}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $T_{b,\alpha,k}$ is bounded from $L_{p,\kappa}(w^p, w^q)$ to $L_{q,\kappa/p}(w^q)$.

**Corollary 3.10.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{n}{q}$, $b \in \text{BMO}^{\pm}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Then, the operators $M_{b,\alpha,k}$ and $[b^k, I_{\alpha}]$ are bounded from $L_{p,\kappa}(w^p, w^q)$ to $L_{q,\kappa/p}(w^q)$.

Note that in the case $k = 1$ Corollary 3.10 was proved in [22].
4 Preliminaries and some lemmas

By a weight function, briefly weight, we mean a locally integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$ which takes values in $(0, \infty)$ almost everywhere. For a weight $w$ and a measurable set $E$, we define $w(E) = \int_E w(x) dx$, and denote the Lebesgue measure of $E$ by $|E|$ and the characteristic function of $E$ by $\chi_E$. Given a weight $w$, we say that $w$ satisfies the doubling condition if there exists a constant $D > 0$ such that for any ball $B$, we have $w(2B) \leq Dw(B)$. When $w$ satisfies this condition, we write brevity $w \in \Delta_2$.

If $w$ is a weight function, we denote by $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \equiv L_p(\mathbb{R}^n, w)$ the weighted Lebesgue space defined by finiteness of the norm

$$\|f\|_{L_p,w} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p w(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty, \quad \text{if} \quad 1 \leq p < \infty$$

and by $\|f\|_{L_{\infty,w}} = \text{ess sup}_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)| w(x)$ if $p = \infty$.

We recall that a weight function $w$ is in the Muckenhoupt’s class $A_p$ [29], $1 < p < \infty$, if

$$[w]_{A_p} := \sup_B [w]_{A_p(B)}$$

$$= \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x) dx \right) \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^{1-p'/p} dx \right)^{p-1} < \infty,$$

where the sup is taken with respect to all the balls $B$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$. Note that, for all balls $B$ by Hölder’s inequality

$$[w]_{A_p(B)}^{1/p} = |B|^{-1} \|w\|_{L_1(B)}^{1/p} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p'}(B)} \geq 1. \quad (4.1)$$

For $p = 1$, the class $A_1$ is defined by the condition $M w(x) \leq C w(x)$ with $[w]_{A_1} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{Mw(x)}{w(x)}$, and for $p = \infty$ $A_{\infty} = \bigcup_{1 \leq p < \infty} A_p$ and $[w]_{A_{\infty}} = \inf_{1 \leq p < \infty} [w]_{A_p}$.

A weight function $w$ belongs to the Muckenhoupt-Wheeden class $A_{p,q}$ [30] for $1 < p, q < \infty$ if

$$[w]_{A_{p,q}} := \sup_B [w]_{A_{p,q}(B)}$$

$$= \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^q dx \right)^{1/q} \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^{-p'/p} dx \right)^{1/p'} < \infty,$$

where the sup is taken with respect to all balls $B$. Note that, for all balls $B$ by Hölder’s inequality

$$[w]_{A_{p,q}(B)} = |B|^{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q}} \|w\|_{L_q(B)} \|w^{-1/q}\|_{L_{p'/(p-1)}(B)} \geq 1. \quad (4.2)$$

If $p = 1$, $w$ is in $A_{1,q}$ with $1 < q < \infty$ if

$$[w]_{A_{1,q}} := \sup_B [w]_{A_{1,q}(B)}$$

$$= \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^q dx \right)^{1/q} \left( \text{ess sup}_{x \in B} \frac{1}{w(x)} \right) < \infty,$$

where the sup is taken with respect to all balls $B$. 


Remark 2. [14, 15] If $w \in A_{p,q}$ with $1 < p < q < \infty$, then the following statements are true:

(a) $w^q \in A_t$ with $t = 1 + q/p'$.
(b) $w^{-p'} \in A_{t'}$ with $t' = 1 + p/q'$.
(c) $w \in A_{q,p}$.
(d) $w^p \in A_s$ with $s = 1 + p/q'$.
(e) $w^{-q'} \in A_{s'}$ with $s' = 1 + q'/p$.

Lemma 4.1. ([15]) (1) If $w \in A_p$ for some $1 \leq p < \infty$, then $w \in \Delta_2$. Moreover, for all $\lambda > 1$

$$w(\lambda B) \leq \lambda^{np} [w]_{A_p} w(B).$$

(2) If $w \in A_\infty$, then $w \in \Delta_2$. Moreover, for all $\lambda > 1$

$$w(\lambda B) \leq 2^{\lambda n} [w]_{A_\infty} w(B).$$

(3) If $w \in A_p$ for some $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, then there exist $C > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ such that for any ball $B$ and a measurable set $S \subset B$,

$$\frac{w(S)}{w(B)} \leq C \left( \frac{|S|}{|B|} \right)^{\delta}.$$

We are going to use the following result on the boundedness of the Hardy operator

$$(Hg)(t) := \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t g(r) d\mu(r), \quad 0 < t < \infty,$$

where $\mu$ is a non-negative Borel measure on $(0, \infty)$.

Theorem 4.1. ([7]) The inequality

$$\text{ess sup}_{t>0} w(t) Hg(t) \leq c \text{ess sup}_{t>0} v(t) g(t)$$

holds for all functions $g$ non-negative and non-increasing on $(0, \infty)$ if and only if

$$A := \sup_{t>0} \frac{w(t)}{t} \int_0^t \frac{d\mu(r)}{\text{ess sup}_{0<s<r} v(s)} < \infty,$$

and $c \approx A$.

We also need the following statement on the boundedness of the Hardy type operator

$$(H_1g)(t) := \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t \ln \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) g(r) d\mu(r), \quad 0 < t < \infty,$$

where $\mu$ is a non-negative Borel measure on $(0, \infty)$. 
Theorem 4.2. The inequality
\[
\text{ess sup}_{t>0} w(t) H_1 g(t) \leq c \text{ess sup}_{t>0} v(t) g(t)
\]
holds for all functions \( g \) non-negative and non-increasing on \((0, \infty)\) if and only if
\[
A_1 := \sup_{t>0} \frac{w(t)}{t} \int_0^t \ln \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \frac{d\mu(r)}{\ess sup_{0<s<r} v(s)} < \infty,
\]
and \( c \approx A_1 \).

Note that, Theorem 4.2 can be proved analogously to Theorem 4.3 in [17].

Definition 2. \( \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) is the Banach space modulo constants with the norm \( \| \cdot \|_* \) defined by
\[
\| b \|_* = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} |b(y) - b_{B(x,r)}|dy < \infty,
\]
where \( b \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and
\[
b_{B(x,r)} = \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} b(y)dy.
\]

Lemma 4.2. ([30], Theorem 5, p. 236) Let \( w \in A_\infty \). Then the norm \( \| \cdot \|_* \) is equivalent to the norm
\[
\| b \|_{*,w} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r>0} \frac{1}{w(B(x,r))} \int_{B(x,r)} |b(y) - b_{B(x,r),w}| w(y)dy,
\]
where
\[
b_{B(x,r),w} = \frac{1}{w(B(x,r))} \int_{B(x,r)} b(y)w(y)dy.
\]

Remark 3. (1) The John-Nirenberg inequality: there are constants \( C_1, C_2 > 0 \), such that for all \( b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( \beta > 0 \)
\[
|\{x \in B : |b(x) - b_B| > \beta\}| \leq C_1 |B| e^{-C_2 \beta/\|b\|_*}, \quad \forall B \subset \mathbb{R}^n.
\]

(2) For \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) the John-Nirenberg inequality implies that
\[
\| b \|_* \approx \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |b(y) - b_B|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \tag{4.3}
\]
and for \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) and \( w \in A_\infty \)
\[
\| b \|_* \approx \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{w(B)} \int_B |b(y) - b_B|^p w(y)dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \tag{4.4}
\]
Note that, by the John-Nirenberg inequality and Lemma 4.1 (part 3) it follows that

$$w(\{x \in B : |b(x) - b_B| > \beta\}) \leq C_1^\delta w(B)e^{-C_2\beta/\|b\|_*}$$

for some $\delta > 0$. Hence

$$\int_B |b(y) - b_B|^pw(y)dy = p\int_0^\infty \beta^{p-1} w(\{x \in B : |b(x) - b_B| > \beta\})d\beta$$

$$\leq pC_1^\delta w(B)\int_0^\infty \beta^{p-1} e^{-C_2\beta/\|b\|_*} d\beta = C_3 w(B)\|b\|_*^p,$$

where $C_3 > 0$ depends only on $C_1^\delta$, $C_2$, $p$, and $\delta$, which implies (4.4).

Also (4.3) is a particular case of (4.4) with $w \equiv 1$.

The following lemma was proved in [23].

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let also $1 \leq p < \infty$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and $r_1, r_2 > 0$. Then

$$\left(\frac{1}{|B(x, r_1)|} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2)}|^pd\gamma\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(1 + \left|\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right|\right) \|b\|_*^k,$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of $f$, $x$, $r_1$, and $r_2$.

The following lemma is valid.

**Lemma 4.4.** i) Let $w \in A_\infty$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let also $1 \leq p < \infty$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $k > 0$ and $r_1, r_2 > 0$. Then

$$\left(\frac{1}{w(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2)}|^kpw(y)d\gamma\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \left(1 + \left|\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right|\right) \|b\|_*^k,$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of $f$, $w$, $x$, $r_1$, and $r_2$.

ii) Let $w \in A_p$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let also $1 < p < \infty$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $k > 0$ and $r_1, r_2 > 0$. Then

$$\left(\frac{1}{w^{1-p'}(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2)}|^kp'w(y)^{1-p'}d\gamma\right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq C \left(1 + \left|\ln \frac{r_1}{r_2}\right|\right) \|b\|_*^k,$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of $f$, $w$, $x$, $r_1$, and $r_2$. 
Proof. i) From (4.4) and Lemma 4.3 we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{w(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2), w}|^{k p w(y) dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{w(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_1)}|^{k p w(y) dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + |b_{B(x, r_1)} - b_{B(x, r_2)}|^k + |b_{B(x, r_2)} - b_{B(x, r_2), w}|^k \leq \left( \frac{1}{w(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_1)}|^{k p w(y) dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left( \frac{1}{|B(x, r_1)|} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2)}| dy \right)^k + \left( \frac{1}{w(B(x, r_2))} \int_{B(x, r_2)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2), w}|^{kw} dy \right)^k \leq \left( 1 + \ln \frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^k \|b\|^k.*
\]

This completes the proof of the first part of the lemma.

ii) From (4.4) and Lemma 4.3 we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{w^{1-p'}(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2), w}|^{k q w'(y)^{1-p'} dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{w^{1-p'}(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_1), w}|^{k q w'(y)^{1-p'} dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} + |b_{B(x, r_1)} - b_{B(x, r_2)}|^k + |b_{B(x, r_2)} - b_{B(x, r_2), w^{1-p'}}|^k \leq \left( \frac{1}{w^{1-p'}(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_1), w^{1-p'}}|^{k q w'(y)^{1-p'} dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} + \left( \frac{1}{|B(x, r_1)|} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2)}| dy \right)^k + \left( \frac{1}{w^{1-p'}(B(x, r_2))} \int_{B(x, r_2)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2), w^{1-p'}}|^{w(y)^{1-p'} dy} \right)^k \leq \left( 1 + \ln \frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^k \|b\|^k.*
\]

This completes the proof of the second part of the lemma. \(\square\)

The following lemma can be proved analogously.

**Lemma 4.5.** i) Let \(w \in A_\infty\) and \(b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)\). Let also \(1 \leq q < \infty, x \in \mathbb{R}^n, k > 0,\) and \(r_1, r_2 > 0\). Then

\[
\left( \frac{1}{w^q(B(x, r_1))} \int_{B(x, r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x, r_2), w}|^{k q w(y) dy} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \left( 1 + \ln \frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^k \|b\|^k,*
\]
where $C > 0$ is independent of $f$, $w$, $x$, $r_1$ and $r_2$.

ii) Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $w \in A_{p,q}$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let also $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $k > 0$, and $r_1, r_2 > 0$. Then

$$
\left( \frac{1}{w\cdot L(B(x,r_1))} \int_{B(x,r_1)} |b(y) - b_{B(x,r_2),w\cdot L}(y)|^{2p} \frac{dy}{w(y)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2p}} \leq C \left( 1 + \left| \ln \frac{r_1}{r_2} \right| \right)^k \|b\|_k,
$$

where $C > 0$ is independent of $f$, $w$, $x$, $r_1$ and $r_2$.

Note that, Lemma 4.3 is a particular case of Lemma 4.4 (statement i) with $w \equiv 1$ and $k = 1$.

5 Proofs of Theorems 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8

In this section we shall prove Theorems 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8. First we shall prove Theorem 3.3.

Proof of Theorem 3.3. Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. For arbitrary $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, set $B = B(x,r)$, $2B \equiv B(x,2r)$. We represent $f$ as

$$
f = f_1 + f_2, \quad f_1(y) = f(y)\chi_{2B}(y), \quad f_2(y) = f(y)\chi_{(2B)^c}(y), \quad r > 0,
$$

and have

$$
\|T_\alpha f\|_{L_{q,w}(B)} \leq \|T_\alpha f_1\|_{L_{q,w}(B)} + \|T_\alpha f_2\|_{L_{q,w}(B)}.
$$

Since $f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $T_\alpha f_1 \in L_{q,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and from the boundedness of $T_\alpha$ from $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ it follows that:

$$
\|T_\alpha f_1\|_{L_{q,w}(B)} \leq \|T_\alpha f_1\|_{L_{q,w}(B)} \leq C\|f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} = C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)},
$$

where constant $C > 0$ is independent of $f$.

It is clear that $z \in B$, $y \in \mathbb{B}(2B)$ implies $\frac{1}{2}|x - y| \leq |z - y| \leq \frac{3}{2}|x - y|$. We get

$$
|T_\alpha f_2(z)| \leq 2^{n-\alpha}c_0 \int_{(2B)^c} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}} dy.
$$

By Fubini’s theorem we have

$$
\int_{(2B)^c} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}} dy \approx \int_{(2B)^c} |f(y)| \left( \int_{|x - y|}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}} \right) dy
\approx \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( \int_{2r}^{t} |f(y)| dy \right) \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\leq \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( \int_{B(x,t)} |f(y)| dy \right) \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}.
$$
By applying Hölder’s inequality, we get
\[
\frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}}\,dy \lesssim \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{\|f\|_{L^{p,q}(B(x,t))}\|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B(x,t))}}{t^{n+1-\alpha}} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]

Moreover, for all \(p \in [1, \infty)\) the inequality
\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{L^{p,q}(B)} \lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,q}(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}.
\]
is valid. Thus
\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{L^{p,wq}(B)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(2B)} + w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}.
\]

On the other hand,
\[
\|f\|_{L^{p,w}(2B)} \approx |B|^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(2B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim |B|^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t))} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right) \frac{1}{t^{n+1-\alpha}} dt.
\]

Thus
\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{L^{p,wq}(B)} \lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right) \frac{1}{t^{n+1-\alpha}} dt.
\]

Let \(p = 1\). From the weak \((1, q)\) boundedness of \(T_\alpha\) and (5.4) it follows that:
\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{W^{L,q,w}(B)} \leq \|T f\|_{W^{L,q,w}(B)}
\]
\[
\lesssim \|f\|_{L_1,w} = \|f\|_{L_1,w}(2B)
\]
\[
\approx |B|^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|f\|_{L_1,w}(2B) \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim |B|^{1-\frac{n}{p}} \|f\|_{L_1,w(B(x,t))} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p'}(B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_1,w(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1}\|_{L^{p}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1-\alpha}}
\]
\[
\lesssim w^q(B)\frac{1}{2} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_1,w(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right) \frac{1}{t^{n+1-\alpha}} dt.
\]
By (5.3) and (5.5) we get the inequality (3.3).

Proof of Theorem 3.4. By Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 4.1 we have for $p > 1$

\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_2}(w^p)} \lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^\infty \|f\|_{L_p(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \\
= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^{r^{-1}} \|f\|_{L_p(B(x,t^{-1}))} \left( w^q(B(x,t^{-1})) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \\
= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r \|f\|_{L_p(B(x,t^{-1}))} \left( w^q(B(x,t^{-1})) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{1}{t} dt \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r^{-1}) \left( w^p(B(x,r^{-1})) \right)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{L_p(B(x,r^{-1}))} \\
= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r^{-1}) \left( w^p(B(x,r)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{L_p(B(x,r))} = \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)}
\]

and for $p = 1$

\[
\|T_\alpha f\|_{W_{M_{p,\varphi_2}(w^p)}} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^{r^{-1}} \|f\|_{L_1(B(x,t^{-1}))} \left( w^q(B(x,t^{-1})) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \\
= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{1}{r} \int_0^r \|f\|_{L_1(B(x,t^{-1}))} \left( w^q(B(x,t^{-1})) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{1}{t} dt \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r^{-1}) \left( w(B(x,r^{-1})) \right)^{-1} \|f\|_{L_1(B(x,r^{-1}))} \\
= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r^{-1}) \left( w(B(x,r)) \right)^{-1} \|f\|_{L_1(B(x,r))} = \|f\|_{M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)}.
\]

\[\square\]

Proof of Theorem 3.5. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For arbitrary $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, set $B = B(x, r)$ for the ball centered at $x$ and of radius $r$. Write $f = f_1 + f_2$ with $f_1 = f \chi_{2B}$ and $f_2 = f \chi_{(2B)^c}$. Hence

\[
\|T_{b,0,k} f\|_{L_p,B(B)} \leq \|T_{b,0,k} f_1\|_{L_p,B(B)} + \|T_{b,0,k} f_2\|_{L_p,B(B)}.
\]

From the boundedness of $T_{b,0,k}$ in $L_p(w(\mathbb{R}^n))$ it follows that:

\[
\|T_{b,0,k} f_1\|_{L_p,B(B)} \leq \|T_{b,0,k} f_1\|_{L_p,B(B)} \\
\lesssim \|b\|_* \|f_1\|_{L_p,B} = \|b\|_* \|f\|_{L_p,B(2B)}.
\]

For $z \in B$ we have

\[
|T_{b,0,k} f_2(z)| \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|b(y) - b(z)|^k}{|z - y|^n} |f_2(y)| dy \\
\approx \int_{(2B)^c} \frac{|b(y) - b(z)|^k}{|x - y|^n} |f(y)| dy.
\]
Then
\[ \|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \left( \int_B \left( \int_{c(B)} \frac{|b(y) - b(z)|^k}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy \right)^p w(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]
\[ \lesssim \left( \int_B \left( \int_{c(B)} \frac{|b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy \right)^p w(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]
\[ + \left( \int_B \left( \int_{c(B)} \frac{|b(x) - b_{B,w}|^k}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy \right)^p w(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = I_1 + I_2. \]

Let us estimate \( I_1 \).

\[ I_1 = w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{c(B)} \frac{|b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy \]
\[ \approx w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{c(B)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)| \int_{|x-y|}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} dy \]
\[ \approx w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \int_{2r \leq |x-y| \leq t} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)| dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]
\[ \lesssim w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \int_{B(x,t)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)| dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}. \]

Applying Hölder’s inequality and by Lemma 4.4, we get
\[ I_1 \lesssim w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( \int_{B(x,t)} |b(y) - b_{B(x,t),w}|^{kp'} w(y)^{1-p'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} dt \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]
\[ \lesssim [w]_{Ap}^{\frac{1}{p}} \|b\|^k w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \ln k \frac{t}{r} \right) \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} dt \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]
\[ \lesssim [w]_{Ap}^{\frac{1}{p}} \|b\|^k w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} dt \frac{dt}{t}. \]

In order to estimate \( I_2 \) note that
\[ I_2 = \left( \int_B |b(z) - b_{B,w}|^{kp} w(z) dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{c(B)} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^n} dy. \]

By Lemma 4.4, we get
\[ I_2 \lesssim \|b\|^k w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{c(B)} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^n} dy. \]

Applying Hölder’s inequality, we get
\[ \int_{c(B)} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^n} dy \lesssim \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]
\[ \leq [w]_{Ap}^{1/p} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} dt \frac{dt}{t}. \]
Thus, by (5.9)
\[
I_2 \lesssim \|b\|_\infty^k w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]
Summing up $I_1$ and $I_2$, for all $p \in [1, \infty)$ we get
\[
\|T_{b,0,k}f_2\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \|b\|_\infty^k w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left(e + \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}. \tag{5.7}
\]
On the other hand,
\[
\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \approx |B| \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}
\lesssim \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \tag{5.8}
\leq w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p'}(B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}
\leq w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w^{-1/p} \|L_{p'}(B(x,t))\frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}
\leq \|w\|_{\Lambda_p}^{1/p} w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]
Finally,
\[
\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \|b\|_\infty^k \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left(e + \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t},
\]
and the statement of Theorem 3.5 follows by (5.8).

Now we shall get to the proof of Theorem 3.6.

**Proof of Theorem 3.6.**

Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $w \in A_{p,q}$. For arbitrary $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, set $B = B(x,r)$. Write $f = f_1 + f_2$ with $f_1 = f \chi_{2B}$ and $f_2 = f \chi_{\mathbb{C}_{(2B)}}$. Hence
\[
\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{L_{q,w/2}(B)} \leq \|T_{b,0,k}f_1\|_{L_{q,w/2}(B)} + \|T_{b,0,k}f_2\|_{L_{q,w/2}(B)}.
\]
From the boundedness of $T_{b,0,k}$ from $L_{p,w/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_{q,w/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ it follows that:
\[
\|T_{b,0,k}f_1\|_{L_{q,w/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}(B) \leq \|T_{b,0,k}f_1\|_{L_{q,w/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|b\|_\infty^k \|f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|b\|_\infty^k \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)}(2B).
\]
For $z \in B$ we have
\[
|T_{b,0,k}f_2(z)| \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|b(y) - b(z)|^k}{|z - y|^{n-\alpha}} |f_2(y)| dy 
\approx \int_{\mathbb{C}_{(2B)}} \frac{|b(y) - b(z)|^k}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}} |f(y)| dy.
\]
In order to estimate $I_1$, we have
\[
I_1 = (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{B} \frac{|b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} |f(y)|dy
\]
\[
\approx (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{c_{(B)}} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)| \int_{|x-y|}^{\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{n-\alpha+1}} dy
\]
\[
\approx (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \int_{2r \leq |x-y| \leq t} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)|dy dt
\]
\[
\leq (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \int_{B(x,t)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |f(y)|dy dt
\]

Applying Hölder’s inequality and by Lemma 4.4, we get
\[
I_1 \lesssim (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( \int_{B(x,t)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}|^k |w(y)|^{-p'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n-\alpha+1}}
\]
\[
\lesssim \|b\|_w^k (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \ln^k \frac{t}{r} \right) \left\| w^{-1} \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n-\alpha+1}}
\]
\[
\lesssim [w]_{A_{p,q}} \|b\|_w^k (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} (w^q(B(x,t)))^{\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]

In order to estimate $I_2$ note that
\[
I_2 = \left( \int_{B} |b(z) - b_{B,w}|^k w^q(z)dz \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{c_{(B)}} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy.
\]

By Lemma 4.4, we get
\[
I_2 \lesssim \|b\|_w^k (w^q(B))^{\frac{1}{q}} \int_{c_{(B)}} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy.
\]

Applying Hölder’s inequality, we get
\[
\int_{c_{(B)}} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy \lesssim \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \left\| w^{-1} \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n-\alpha+1}}
\]
\[
\leq \left[w\right]_{A_{p,q}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} (w^q(B(x,t)))^{\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]
Thus, by (5.9)

$$I_2 \lesssim \|b\|^k_w \left( w^q(B) \right)^{1 \over q} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L^{p,wp}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{1 \over q} \frac{dt}{t}.$$  

Summing up $I_1$ and $I_2$, for all $p \in [1, \infty)$ we get

$$\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{L^{p,wp}(B)} \lesssim \|b\|^k_w \left( w^q(B) \right)^{1 \over q} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left( e + {t \over r} \right) \|f\|_{L^{p,wp}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{1 \over q} \frac{dt}{t}.  \tag{5.10}$$

Finally,

$$\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{L^{p,wp}(B)} \lesssim \|b\|^k_w \|f\|_{L^{p,wp}(2B)} + \|b\|^k_w \left( w^q(B) \right)^{1 \over q} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left( e + {t \over r} \right) \|f\|_{L^{p,wp}(B(x,t))} \left( w^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{1 \over q} \frac{dt}{t},$$

and the statement of Theorem 3.6 follows by (5.4).

Now we shall get to the proof of Theorem 3.7

Proof of Theorem 3.7. By Theorem 3.5 and Theorem 4.1 we have

$$\|T_{b,0,k}f\|_{M^{p,\varphi}(w)} \lesssim \|b\|^k_w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^{r-1} \ln^k \left( e + {1 \over tr} \right) \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t^{-1}))} w(B(x,t))^{-1 \over p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \|b\|^k_w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^{r-1} \ln^k \left( e + {1 \over tr} \right) \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t^{-1}))} w(B(x,t^{-1}))^{-1 \over p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$= \|b\|^k_w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x, r)^{-1} \int_0^{r-1} \ln^k \left( e + {r \over tr} \right) \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,t^{-1}))} w(B(x,t^{-1}))^{-1 \over p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

$$\lesssim \|b\|^k_w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r^{-1})^{-1} w(B(x, r^{-1}))^{-1 \over p} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,r^{-1}))}$$

$$= \|b\|^k_w \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x, r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-1 \over p} \|f\|_{L^{p,w}(B(x,r))}$$

$$= \|b\|^k_w \|f\|_{M^{p,\varphi_1}(w)}.$$  \hfill \Box

Now we shall get to the proof of Theorem 3.8.
Proof of Theorem 3.8. By Theorem 3.6 and Theorem 4.2 we have

\[\|T_{b,\alpha,k}f\|_{M_{p,\varphi^q}(w)} \lesssim \|b\|_{k}^* \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{\varphi_2(x, r)^{-1}}{r} \int_{r}^{\infty} \ln^k \left( e + \frac{t}{r} \right) \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \left( u^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \]

\[= \|b\|_{k}^* \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{\varphi_2(x, r)^{-1}}{r} \int_{0}^{r} \ln^k \left( e + \frac{r}{t} \right) \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t^{-1}))} \left( u^q(B(x,t)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \]

\[\lesssim \|b\|_{k}^* \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \frac{\varphi_1(x, r^{-1})^{-1}}{r} \left( u^p(B(x,r)) \right)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \left\| f \right\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \]

\[= \|b\|_{k}^* \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi^q}(w^q)}. \]

\[\square\]

6 Some applications

In this section, we shall apply Theorems 3.7 and 3.8 to several particular operators such as the Littlewood-Paley operator, the Marcinkiewicz operator, the Bochner-Riesz operator and the fractional powers of some analytic semigroups.

6.1 Littlewood-Paley operator

The Littlewood-Paley functions play an important role in classical harmonic analysis, for example in the study of non-tangential convergence of Fatou type and boundedness of Riesz transforms and multipliers [35, 36, 37, 39]. The Littlewood-Paley operator (see [24, 39]) is defined as follows.

**Definition 3.** Suppose that \( \psi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfies

\[\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \psi(x)dx = 0. \tag{6.1}\]

Then the generalized Littlewood-Paley \( g \) function \( g_\psi \) is defined by

\[g_\psi(f)(x) = \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| F_t(f)(x) \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2},\]

where \( \psi_t(x) = t^{-n} \psi(x/t) \) for \( t > 0 \) and \( F_t(f) = \psi_t \ast f \).

The sublinear \( k \)th order commutator of the operator \( g_\psi \) is defined by

\[[b^k, g_\psi](f)(x) = \left( \int_{0}^{\infty} \left| F_t^{b,k}(f)(x) \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2},\]
where
\[ F_t^{b,k}(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} [b(x) - b(y)]^k \psi_t(x - y)f(y)dy. \]

The following theorem is valid (see [28], Theorem 5.2.2).

**Theorem 6.1.** Suppose that \( \psi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfies (6.1) and the following properties:

\[ |\psi(x)| \leq \frac{C}{(1 + |x|)^{n+1}}, \quad (6.2) \]
\[ |\nabla \psi(x)| \leq \frac{C}{(1 + |x|)^{n+2}}, \quad (6.3) \]

where \( C > 0 \) is independent of \( x \). Then \( g_\psi \) is bounded on \( L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \) and \( w \in A_p \).

Let \( H \) be the space \( H = \{ h : ||h|| = (\int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 dt/t)^{1/2} < \infty \} \), then, for each fixed \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \), \( F_t(f)(x) \) may be viewed as a mapping from \( [0, \infty) \) to \( H \), and it is clear that \( g_\psi(f)(x) = ||F_t(f)(x)|| \).

In fact, by Minkowski inequality and the conditions on \( \psi \), we get

\[ |[b^k, g_\psi]| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b(x) - b(y)|^k |f(y)| \left( \int_0^\infty |\psi_t(x - y)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} dy \]
\[ \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b(x) - b(y)|^k |f(y)| \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{-2n}}{(1 + |x - y|/t)^{2(n+1)}} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} dy \]
\[ = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|b(x) - b(y)|^k}{|x - y|^n} |f(y)|dy. \]

Thus we get

**Corollary 6.1.** Let \( 1 < p < \infty \), and \( w \in A_p \). Suppose that \( (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \) satisfy condition (3.5), \( b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( \psi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfies (6.1)-(6.3). Then the kth order commutator of Littlewood-Paley operator \([b^k, g_\psi]\) is bounded from \( M_{p,\varphi_1}(w) \) to \( M_{p,\varphi_2}(w) \).

From Corollary 3.7 we get the following

**Corollary 6.2.** Let \( 1 < p < \infty \), \( 0 < \kappa < 1 \), \( w \in A_p \), and \( b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) \). Suppose that \( \psi \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) satisfies (6.1)-(6.3). Then the operator \([b^k, g_\psi]\) is bounded on \( L_{p,\kappa}(w) \).

### 6.2 Marcinkiewicz operator

Let \( S^{n-1} = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1 \} \) be the unit sphere in \( \mathbb{R}^n \) equipped with the Lebesgue measure \( d\sigma \). Suppose that \( \Omega \) satisfies the following conditions.

(a) \( \Omega \) is the homogeneous function of degree zero on \( \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \), that is,
\[ \Omega(\mu x) = \Omega(x), \quad \text{for any } \mu > 0, x \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}. \]
(b) \( \Omega \) has mean zero on \( S^{n-1} \), that is,
\[
\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x')d\sigma(x') = 0.
\]

(c) \( \Omega \in \text{Lip}_\gamma(S^{n-1}) \), \( 0 < \gamma \leq 1 \), that is there exists a constant \( M > 0 \) such that,
\[
|\Omega(x') - \Omega(y')| \leq M|x' - y'|^\gamma \text{ for any } x', y' \in S^{n-1}.
\]

In 1958, Stein [36] defined the Marcinkiewicz integral of higher dimension \( \mu_\Omega \) as
\[
\mu_\Omega(f)(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty |F_{\Omega,t}(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},
\]
where
\[
F_{\Omega,t}(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\alpha}} f(y) dy.
\]

Since Stein’s work in 1958, the continuity of Marcinkiewicz integral has been extensively studied as a research topic and also provides useful tools in harmonic analysis [28, 35, 37, 39].

The Marcinkiewicz operator is defined by (see [40])
\[
\mu_{\Omega,\alpha}(f)(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty |F_{\Omega,\alpha,t}(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},
\]
where
\[
F_{\Omega,\alpha,t}(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\alpha}} f(y) dy.
\]

Note that \( \mu_\Omega f = \mu_{\Omega,0} f \).

The sublinear \( k \)th-order commutator of the operator \( \mu_{\Omega,\alpha} \) is defined by
\[
\mu_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k}(f)(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty |F_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k,t}(f)(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},
\]
where
\[
F_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k,t}(f)(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1-\alpha}} [b(x) - b(y)]^k f(y) dy.
\]

Let \( H \) be the space \( H = \{ h : \| h \| = (\int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 dt / t^3)^{1/2} < \infty \} \). Then, it is clear that \( \mu_\Omega(f)(x) = \| F_{\Omega,t}(x) \| \).

By Minkowski inequality and the above conditions on \( \Omega \), we get
\[
\mu_{\Omega,\alpha}(f)(x) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)|}{|x-y|^{n-1-\alpha}} |f(y)| \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} dy \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dy
\]
and
\[
\mu_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k}(f)(x) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)| |b(x) - b(y)|^k}{|x-y|^{n-1-\alpha}} |f(y)| \left( \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} dy \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|b(x) - b(y)|^k}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} |f(y)| dy.
\]
Thus, $\mu_{\Omega,\alpha}$ and $\mu_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k}$ satisfies conditions (2.1) and (2.2) respectively. It is known that for $w \in A_{p,q} \mu_{\Omega,\alpha}$ is bounded from $L_{p,w}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ on $L_{q,w}^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$, and from $L_{1,w}^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{q,w}^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [40]), then from Theorems 3.7 and 3.8 we get the following new results.

**Corollary 6.3.** Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.4), and $\Omega$ satisfies conditions (a) – (c). Then $\mu_{\Omega,\alpha}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and bounded from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $WM_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$.

**Corollary 6.4.** Let $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.6), and $\Omega$ satisfies conditions (a) – (c). Then $\mu_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$.

Note that, in the case $w = 1$, $\alpha = 0$ and $k = 1$ Corollaries 6.3, 6.4 was proved in [19].

**Corollary 6.5.** Let $1 \leq p < q < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{p}{q}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, and $\Omega$ satisfies conditions (a) – (c). Then $\mu_{\Omega,\alpha}$ is bounded from $L_{p,\kappa}(w^p, w^q)$ to $L_{q,\kappa/q}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L_{1,n}(w, w^q)$ to $WL_{q,\kappa}(w^q)$ for $p = 1$.

**Corollary 6.6.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{p}{q}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\Omega$ satisfies conditions (a) – (c). Then $\mu_{b,\Omega,\alpha,k}$ is bounded from $L_{p,\kappa}(w^p, w^q)$ to $L_{q,\kappa/q}(w^q)$.

### 6.3 Bochner-Riesz operator

Let $\delta > (n - 1)/2$, $B^\delta_{\xi}(f)(\xi) = (1 - t^2|\xi|^2)^\delta_k \hat{f}(\xi)$ and $B^\delta_{\xi}(x) = t^{-n}B^\delta(x/t)$ for $t > 0$. The maximal Bochner-Riesz operator is defined by (see [25, 26])

$$B^\delta_{\delta, +}(f)(x) = \sup_{t > 0} |B^\delta_{\delta, +}(f)(x)|.$$

Let $H$ be the space $H = \{h : \|h\| = \sup_{t > 0} |h(t)| < \infty\}$, then it is clear that $B^\delta_{\delta, +}(f)(x) = \|B^\delta_{\delta, +}(f)(x)\|$. By [14]

$$B^\delta_{\delta, +}(f)(x) \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(y)|}{|x - y|^n} \, dy.$$

Thus, $B^\delta_{\delta, +}$ satisfies condition (2.1) with $\alpha = 0$. It is known that $B^\delta_{\delta, +}$ is bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_p$, and bounded from $L_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $WL_{1,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $w \in A_1$ (see [33, 38]), then from Theorem 3.7 we get

**Corollary 6.7.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, and $w \in A_p$. Suppose that $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.5), $\delta > (n - 1)/2$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the operator $[b^k, B^\delta_{\delta, +}]$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$.

From Corollary 6.7 we get the following

**Corollary 6.8.** Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < \kappa < 1$, $w \in A_p$, $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and $\delta > (n - 1)/2$. Then the operator $[b^k, B^\delta_{\delta, +}]$ is bounded on $L_{p,k}(w)$. 
6.4 Fractional powers of some analytic semigroups

The theorems of the previous sections can be applied to various operators which are estimated from above by the Riesz potentials. We give some examples.

Suppose that $L$ is a linear operator on $L_2$ which generates an analytic semigroup $e^{-tL}$ with the kernel $p_t(x,y)$ satisfying a Gaussian upper bound, that is,

$$|p_t(x,y)| \leq c_1 t^{n/2} e^{-c_2 |x-y|^2 / t} \tag{6.4}$$

for $x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and all $t > 0$, where $c_1, c_2 > 0$ are independent of $x$, $y$ and $t$.

For $0 < \alpha < n$, the fractional powers $L^{-\alpha/2}$ of the operator $L$ are defined by

$$L^{-\alpha/2} f(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\alpha/2)} \int_0^\infty e^{-tL} f(x) \frac{dt}{t^{\alpha/2+1}}.$$

Note that if $L = -\Delta$ is the Laplacian on $\mathbb{R}^n$, then $L^{-\alpha/2}$ is the Riesz potential $I_\alpha$. See, for example, Chapter 5 in [35].

Property (6.4) is satisfied for large classes of differential operators (see, for example [4]). In [4] also other examples of operators which are estimates from above by the Riesz potentials are given. In these cases Theorems 3.4 and 3.8 are also applicable for proving boundedness of those operators and commutators from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$.

**Theorem 6.2.** Let condition (6.4) be satisfied. Moreover, let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $w \in A_{p,q}$, and $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfy condition (3.4). Then $L^{-\alpha/2}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)$ to $M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $M_{1,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $WM_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)$ for $p = 1$.

**Proof.** Since the semigroup $e^{-tL}$ has the kernel $p_t(x,y)$ which satisfies condition (6.4), it follows that

$$|L^{-\alpha/2} f(x)| \lesssim I_\alpha(|f|)(x)$$

(see [13]). Hence by the aforementioned theorems we have

$$\|L^{-\alpha/2} f\|_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|I_\alpha(|f|)\|_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)}.$$

\( \square \)

**Corollary 6.9.** Let condition (6.4) be satisfied. Moreover, let $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $0 < \kappa < \frac{p}{q}$, and $w \in A_{p,q}$. Then $L^{-\alpha/2}$ is bounded from $L_{p,\kappa}(w^p,w^q)$ to $L_{q,\kappa q/p}(w^q)$ for $p > 1$ and from $L_{1,\kappa}(w,w^q)$ to $WL_{q,\kappa q}(w^q)$ for $p = 1$.

Let $b$ be a locally integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$, the $k$th order commutator of $b$ and $L^{-\alpha/2}$ is defined as follows

$$[b^k, L^{-\alpha/2}] f(x) = L^{-\alpha/2}((b(x) - b(\cdot))^k f)(x).$$

In [13] extended the result of [6] from $(-\Delta)$ to the more general operator $L$ defined above. More precisely, they showed that when $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then the $k$th order commutator operator $[b^k, L^{-\alpha/2}]$ is bounded from $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L_q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < q < \infty$ and $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$. Then from Theorem 3.8 we get
Theorem 6.3. Let condition (6.4) be satisfied. Moreover, let \( 1 < p < q < \infty \), \( 0 < \alpha < \frac{n}{p} \), \( \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{n}{p} \), \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \), \( w \in A_{p,q} \), and \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) satisfy condition (3.6). Then \([b^k, L^{-\alpha/2}]\) is bounded from \( M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p) \) to \( M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q) \).

Proof. Since the semigroup \( e^{-tL} \) has the kernel \( p_t(x,y) \) which satisfies condition (6.4), it follows that
\[
[|b^k, L^{-\alpha/2}| f(x)| \lesssim [b^k, I_\alpha](|f|)(x)
\]
(see [13]). Hence by the aforementioned theorems we have
\[
|[b^k, L^{-\alpha/2}] f|_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim [b^k, I_\alpha](|f|)_{M_{q,\varphi_2}(w^q)} \lesssim \|b\|_s \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w^p)}.
\]

Corollary 6.10. Let condition (6.4) be satisfied. Moreover, let \( 1 < p < q < \infty \), \( 0 < \kappa < \frac{n}{p} \), \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \), \( 0 < \kappa < \frac{n}{q} \), and \( w \in A_{p,q} \). Then \([b, L^{-\alpha/2}]\) is bounded from \( L_{p,\kappa}(w^p, w^q) \) to \( L_{q,\kappa q/p}(w^q) \).

Acknowledgments

The author expresses his thanks to Professor V.I. Burenkov and to the referee for helpful comments and suggestions on the manuscript of this paper. The research of V. Guliyev was partially supported by the grant of Science Development Foundation under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, project EIF-2010-1(1)-40/06-1, by the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK project No: 110T695) and by the grant of 2011-Ahi Evran University Scientific Research Projects (BAP FBA-11-13).
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Received: 25.05.2012