

双线性 θ -型C-Z算子在双权变指数 Herz 空间上的估计

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摘要:利用双权估计和函数分解方法,并借助乘积 $L^{p(\cdot)}$ 空间上的加权有界性得到双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子在双权可变指数 Herz 空间上的有界性。

关键词: θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子;权函数;变指数 Herz 空间;有界性

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Estimate of the bilinear θ -type C-Z operator on two weight Herz spaces with variable exponents

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Abstract: The boundedness of the bilinear θ -type Calderón-Zygmund operator on the double-weight variable exponent Herz space is obtained by using the double-weight estimation and the function decomposition method, as well as the weighted boundedness on the product $L^{p(\cdot)}$ space.

Key words: θ -type Calderón-Zygmund operator; weight function; Herz spaces with variable exponents; boundedness

1 引言及主要结果

在奇异积分算子的相关研究中,1985年 Yabuta 提出 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的概念^[1],同时 Coifman 阐明了基于 Coifman-Meyer 意义下的拟微分算子和这类算子等价的充要条件^[2]。2002年,刘宗光和陆善镇^[3]分析了这类算子在 Lebesgue 空间上的加权端点估计。2005年,为进一步阐明与经典多线性奇异积分的区别,张璞和徐罕^[4]研究了多线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子在 Lebesgue 空间上的最优极大估计及端点估计结果。此后出现了许多关于多线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的研究成果^[5-7]。首先回顾双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的定义。设 θ 是 $\mathbf{R}^+ = (0, \infty)$ 上的非负递增函数,满足

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\theta(t)}{t} dt < \infty。$$

本文称定义在 $\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \times \mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{(x, y_1, y_2) : x = y_1 = y_2\}$ 的核函数 $K(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ 是双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 核,若其满足

(1) 当 $x \neq y_i, i = 1, 2$ 时,有

$$|K(x, y_1, y_2)| \leq C \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 |x - y_i| \right)^{-2n};$$

(2) 当 $2|x - z| < \max\{|x - y_1|, |x - y_2|\}$ 时,存在一个常数 C ,使得

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$$|K(x, y_1, y_2) - K(z, y_1, y_2)| \leq C\theta \left(\frac{|x - z|}{\sum_{i=1}^2 |x - y_i|} \right) \left[\sum_{i=1}^2 |x - y_i| \right]^{-2n}.$$

现在本文给出 \mathbf{R}^n 上的双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的表述形式:

$$T_\theta(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} K(x, y_1, y_2) f_1(y_1) f_2(y_2) dy_1 dy_2.$$

其中 $f_1, f_2 \in L_c^\infty$ 且 $x \notin \text{supp } f_1 \cap \text{supp } f_2$. 容易看出, 当 $\theta(t) = t^\delta, 0 < \delta \leq 1$ 时, 算子 T_θ 就是具有标准核的经典双线性 Calderón-Zygmund 算子.

后来, 许多学者开始关注这类算子在不同函数空间上的有界性质. 郑涛涛等^[8]证明了 T_θ 在非齐次度量空间上的有界性. 杨沿奇和陶双平^[9-10]分别证明了在可变指数 Herz 空间和 Morrey-Herz 型 Hardy 空间中 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子的有界性. 此后, Guliyev 进一步证明了 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子在广义加权变指数 Morrey 空间上有界^[11].

变指数函数空间在数学、物理学、工程学等领域起着至关重要的作用, 因此受到了研究者的广泛关注^[12-14]. 变指数 Herz 空间的概念是由 Izuki 定义的^[15], 这类空间的性质以及许多算子在其上的有界性得到了深入的研究^[16-18]. 最近, Izuki 和 Noi^[19]引入了双权重指数 Herz 空间定义及其上的分解办法.

受以上研究结果的启发, 本文将研究双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子在双权重指数 Herz 空间上的有界性. 为此, 需要回顾一些概念和记号.

记 $p(\cdot) : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow (0, \infty)$, 则 $p^- := \text{ess inf}_{x \in \mathbf{R}^n} p(x), p^+ := \text{ess sup}_{x \in \mathbf{R}^n} p(x)$. 集合 $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 包含所有满足 $p^- > 1$ 和 $p^+ < \infty$ 的 $p(\cdot)$; $\mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 包含所有满足 $p^- > 0$ 和 $p^+ < \infty$ 的 $p(\cdot)$. 记 $p'(\cdot)$ 为 $p(\cdot)$ 的共轭指数, 即 $1/p(\cdot) + 1/p'(\cdot) = 1$.

设 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 则变指数 Lebesgue 空间 $L^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 的定义为

$$L^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n) := \left\{ f \text{ 是 } \mathbf{R}^n \text{ 上的可测函数: } \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{\lambda} \right)^{p(x)} dx < \infty \right\},$$

显然 $L^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 是一个带有范数的 Banach 函数空间, 其中

$$\|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}} := \inf \left\{ \lambda > 0: \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{\lambda} \right)^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\}.$$

空间 $L_{\text{loc}}^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 的定义为 $L_{\text{loc}}^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n) := \{f: \text{对任意的紧集 } K \subset \mathbf{R}^n, f\chi_K \in L^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)\}$, 其中 χ_S 表示可测集 $S \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 的特征函数.

定义 1 设 $p \in (1, \infty)$, 若存在正常数 C , 对于 \mathbf{R}^n 中所有球 B, w 都满足

$$\left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x) dx \right) \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^{1-p'} dx \right)^{p-1} \leq C,$$

则称 w 属于 A_p 权, 若 w 对于 a.e. $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 满足 $Mw(x) \leq Cw(x)$, 则称 $w \in A_1$.

定义 2^[19] 设 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n), \omega$ 为正可测函数且 $w \in A_p(\cdot)$, 如果存在一个正常数 C , 使得对于 \mathbf{R}^n 中所有的球 B 都满足

$$\frac{1}{|B|} \|w\chi_B\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}} \|w^{-1}\chi_B\|_{L^{p'(\cdot)}} < C.$$

定义 3 设 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n), w$ 为 $A_{p(\cdot)}$ 权函数, 则加权变指数 Lebesgue 空间 $L^{p(\cdot)}(w)$ 的定义为

$$L^{p(\cdot)}(w) := \left\{ f \text{ 是 } \mathbf{R}^n \text{ 上的可测函数: } \|f\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)} := \|fw\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)} < \infty \right\}.$$

显然 $L^{p(\cdot)}(w)$ 是 Banach 空间, 并且 $w \in A_{p(\cdot)}$ 时, 文献 [20] 中证明了 Hardy-Littlewood 极大算子 M 在 $L^{p(\cdot)}(w)$ 中是有界的, 这里 M 定义为

$$Mf(x) := \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(y)| dy.$$

定义 4 给定 \mathbf{R}^n 上的实值可测函数 $\alpha(\cdot)$, 若存在常数 $C > 0$, 使得对任意的 $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$, 有

$$|\alpha(x) - \alpha(y)| \leq \frac{C}{\log(e+1/|x-y|)}$$

成立,则称 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 在 \mathbf{R}^n 上是局部 log-Hölder 连续的。若存在常数 $C>0$,使得对所有的 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$,有

$$|\alpha(x) - \alpha(0)| \leq \frac{C}{\log(e+1/|x|)},$$

成立,则称 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 在 \mathbf{R}^n 上是原点 log-Hölder 连续的,并记作 $\mathcal{P}_0^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 。若存在常数 $C>0$ 和 $\alpha_\infty \in \mathbf{R}$,使得对所有的 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 有

$$|\alpha(x) - \alpha_\infty| \leq \frac{C}{\log(e+|x|)},$$

成立,则称 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 在无穷远处是 log-Hölder 连续的,并记作 $\mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 。当 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 在 \mathbf{R}^n 上局部和无穷远处 log-Hölder 连续时,称 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 是全局 log-Hölder 连续的,记作 $\mathcal{P}^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 。

下面本文将给出双权变指数 Herz 空间的定义,为此引入以下符号。对于每个 $k \in \mathbf{Z}$,定义 $B_k := \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : |x| \leq 2^k\}$, $D_k := B_k \setminus B_{k-1} = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : 2^{k-1} < |x| \leq 2^k\}$, $\chi_k := \chi_{D_k}$, $\tilde{\chi}_m = \chi_m$, $m \geq 1$, $\tilde{\chi}_0 = \chi_{B_0}$ 。此外,可变混合序列空间 $\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w))$ 定义如下。

设 w 是非负可测函数,给定函数序列 $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{Z}}$,定义模量:

$$\rho_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w))}(\{f_j\}_j) := \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} \inf \left\{ \lambda_j : \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \left(\frac{|f_j(x)w(x)|}{\lambda_j^{\frac{1}{q(x)}}} \right)^{p(x)} dx \leq 1 \right\},$$

其中 $\lambda^{1/\infty} = 1$,如果 $q^+ < \infty$, $q(\cdot) \leq p(\cdot)$,上述式子可以写成

$$\rho_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w))}(\{f_j\}_j) = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} \| |f_j w|^{q(\cdot)} \|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}.$$

其范数为

$$\| \{f_j\}_j \|_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w))} := \inf \{ \mu > 0 : \rho_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w))}(\{f_j/\mu\}_j) \leq 1 \}.$$

定义 5^[19] 设 $w_1 \in A_p$ 权函数, $w_2 \in A_{p(\cdot)}$, $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $q(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 。

(1) 非齐次双权变指数 Herz 空间 $K_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2)$ 是由满足以下值有限的 $f \in L_{loc}^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 构成,

$$\| f \|_{K_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2)} := \| f \chi_{B_0} \|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w_2)} + \| \{ [w_1(B_k)]^{\alpha(\cdot)/n} f \tilde{\chi}_k \}_{k=1}^\infty \|_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w_2))}.$$

(2) 齐次双权变指数 Herz 空间 $\dot{K}_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2)$ 是由满足以下值有限的 $f \in L_{loc}^{p(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ 构成,

$$\| f \|_{\dot{K}_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2)} := \| \{ [w_1(B_k)]^{\alpha(\cdot)/n} f \chi_k \}_{k=-\infty}^\infty \|_{\ell^{q(\cdot)}(L^{p(\cdot)}(w_2))}.$$

本文主要结果如下:

定理 1 设 T_θ 是双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子,令 $v \in A_r$,其中 $r \in [1, \infty)$, $w, w_i \in A_{p_i(\cdot)}$ 满足 $w = w_1 w_2$, $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $p_i(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 满足 $1/p(x) = 1/p_1(x) + 1/p_2(x)$ ($x \in \mathbf{R}^n$), $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $q(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $\alpha_i(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}_0^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $q_i(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}_0^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}_\infty^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $i=1,2$,分别满足 $\alpha(x) = \alpha_1(x) + \alpha_2(x)$, $1/q(x) = 1/q_1(x) + 1/q_2(x)$,对于常数 $\delta_{i2} \in (0, 1)$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$, 设

$$w_i^- = \begin{cases} \delta, & \alpha_i^- \geq 0, \\ r, & \alpha_i^- < 0, \end{cases} \quad w_i^+ = \begin{cases} r, & \alpha_i^+ \geq 0, \\ \delta, & \alpha_i^+ < 0, \end{cases}$$

如果满足 $-n\delta_{i1} < w_i^- \alpha_i^-$ 和 $w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ < n\delta_{i2}$, $i=1,2$,则存在常数 C 对每个 $f_i \in \dot{K}_{p_i(\cdot), q_i(\cdot)}^{\alpha_i(\cdot)}(v, w_i)$, $i=1,2$,有

$$\| T_\theta(f_1, f_2) \|_{\dot{K}_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot)}(v, w)} \leq C \| f_1 \|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \| f_2 \|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)}.$$

2 相关引理

在证明主要结果之前,需要以下引理。

引理 1^[19] 设 $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $q(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $w_1 \in A_r$ 其中 $r \in [1, \infty)$, $w_2 \in A_{p(\cdot)}$, 如果 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 和 $q(\cdot)$ 在无穷远处是 log-Hölder 连续的,则

$$K_{p(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2) = K_{p(\cdot)}^{\alpha_\infty, q_\infty}(w_1, w_2)。$$

此外,如果 $\alpha(\cdot)$ 和 $q(\cdot)$ 在原点是 log-Hölder 连续的,则有

$$\begin{aligned} \|f\|_{\dot{K}_{p(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(w_1, w_2)} &\approx \left(\sum_{k \leq 0} w_1(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \|f\chi_k\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{k > 0} w_1(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \|f\chi_k\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}。 \end{aligned}$$

引理 2^[19] 若 $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 且在原点和无穷远处都是 log-Hölder 连续的, 则对任意的 $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ 和 $x \in D_k$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} w(D_k)^{\alpha(x)} &\approx w(D_k)^{\alpha_\infty}, \quad k \geq 0; \\ w(D_k)^{\alpha(x)} &\approx w(D_k)^{\alpha(0)}, \quad k \leq -1。 \end{aligned}$$

引理 3^[21] 设 $r \in [1, \infty)$ 且 $w \in A_r$, 那么存在常数 $\delta \in (0, 1)$ 和 $C > 0$ 对于所有 \mathbf{R}^n 中的球 B 和所有可测子集 $S \subset B$, 有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w(B)}{w(S)} &\leq C \left(\frac{B}{S} \right)^r, \\ \frac{w(S)}{w(B)} &\leq C \left(\frac{S}{B} \right)^\delta。 \end{aligned}$$

引理 4^[19] 设 $k, l \in \mathbf{Z}$, $w \in A_q$, 其中 $q \in [1, \infty)$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$ 是引理 2.3 中出现的常数, $\alpha(\cdot) \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 且在原点和无穷远处都是对数 log-Hölder 连续的, 则对于任意的 $x \in C_k$ 和 $y \in C_l$, 有

$$[w(B_k)]^{\alpha(x)} \approx [w(B_l)]^{\alpha(y)} \times \begin{cases} 2^{(k-l)nw^+\alpha^+}, & 0 < 2^l \leq 2^{k-1}; \\ 1, & 2^{k-1} < 2^l \leq 2^{k+1}; \\ 2^{(k-l)mw^-\alpha^-}, & 2^l > 2^{k+1}, \end{cases}$$

其中隐含常数与 x, y, k 和 l 无关。

引理 5^[18] 设 $p(\cdot), p_1(\cdot), p_2(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}_0(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 使得对于 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$, 有 $1/p(x) = 1/p_1(x) + 1/p_2(x)$, 则存在一个与函数 f 和 g 无关的常数 C_{p, p_1} , 使得对任意 $f \in L^{p_1(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ 和 $g \in L^{p_2(\cdot)}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 都有

$$\|fg\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}} \leq C_{p, p_1} \|f\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}},$$

对于 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $w \in A_{p(\cdot)}$, 其中 $w = w_1 w_2$, 由 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\|fg\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)} \leq C_{p, p_1} \|f\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \|g\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}。$$

引理 6^[18] 设 $0 < p < \infty$, $\delta > 0$ 则存在一个正常数 C , 使得对于非负数列 $\{a_j\}_{j=-\infty}^\infty$, 有

$$\left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^\infty \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^\infty 2^{-|k-j|\delta a_k} \right)^p \right)^{1/p} \leq C \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^\infty a_j^p \right)^{1/p}。$$

引理 7^[22] 设 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $p_i(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, 使得对于 $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 有 $1/p(x) = 1/p_1(x) + 1/p_2(x)$, $i = 1, 2$, $w, w_i \in A_{p_i(\cdot)}$, 满足 $w = w_1 w_2$, 若 T_θ 是一个双线性 θ -型 Calderón-Zygmund 算子, 则有

$$\|T_\theta(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)} \leq \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}。$$

引理 8^[23] 如果 $p(\cdot) \in \mathcal{P}^{\log}(\mathbf{R}^n) \cap \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $w \in A_{p(\cdot)}$, 那么存在常数 $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in (0, 1)$ 和 $C > 0$, 对所有 \mathbf{R}^n 中的球 B 和所有可测子集 $S \subset B$ 有以下不等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|\chi_S\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}}{\|\chi_B\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}} &\leq C \left(\frac{|S|}{|B|} \right)^{\delta_1}, \\ \frac{\|\chi_S\|_{L^{p'(\cdot)}(w^{-1})}}{\|\chi_B\|_{L^{p'(\cdot)}(w^{-1})}} &\leq C \left(\frac{|S|}{|B|} \right)^{\delta_2}。 \end{aligned}$$

3 定理 1 的证明

令 f_1 和 f_2 为具有紧支集的有界函数, 本文将它们写成

$$f_i = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f_i \chi_l := \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} f_{il}, \quad i=1,2.$$

由引理 1,有

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_\theta(f_1, f_2)\|_{\dot{K}_{p(\cdot), q(\cdot)}^{\alpha(\cdot), q(\cdot)}(v, w)} &\approx \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} T_\theta(f_1, f_2) \chi_k\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\ &\quad + \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \|v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} T_\theta(f_1, f_2) \chi_k\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}} \\ &:= E+F. \end{aligned}$$

利用引理 4,将 f_i 分解成 3 部分:

$$f_i = \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} f_{il} + \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} f_{il} + \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} f_{il}.$$

因此 $T_\theta(f_1, f_2)$ 可以分解成如下 9 部分:

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_2 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_3 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_4 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_5 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_6 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_7 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_8 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ E_9 &:= \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}}, \\ F_1 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_2 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_3 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_4 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_5 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_6 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_7 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_8 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}, \\ F_9 &:= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k+2}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}}. \end{aligned}$$

显然

$$E \leq C \sum_{i=1}^9 E_i, \quad F \leq C \sum_{i=1}^9 F_i.$$

利用引理 8、定义 5 及 Hölder 不等式可以得到以下结果, 当 $l \leq k-1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_{il} dy_i \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} &\leq 2^{-kn} \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|f_i w_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}} \|\chi_l w_i^{-1}\|_{L^{p_i'(\cdot)}} \\ &\leq 2^{-kn} |B_k| \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i'(\cdot)}(w_i^{-1})} \|\chi_{B_l}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i^{-1})} \|f_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \\ &\leq 2^{(l-k)n\delta_{i2}} \|f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)}; \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

当 $l=k$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_{il} dy_i \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} &\leq 2^{-kn} \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|f_{il} w_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}} \|\chi_l w_i^{-1}\|_{L^{p_i'(\cdot)}} \\ &\leq 2^{-kn} \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|\chi_{B_l}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i^{-1})} \|f_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \\ &\leq \|f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)}; \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

当 $l \geq k+1$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} f_{il} dy_i \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} &\leq 2^{-kn} \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|f_i w_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}} \|\chi_l w_i^{-1}\|_{L^{p_i'(\cdot)}} \\ &\leq 2^{-kn} \|\chi_{B_k}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|\chi_{B_l}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \|\chi_{B_l}\|_{L^{p_i'(\cdot)}(w_i)}^{-1} \\ &\quad \times \|\chi_{B_l}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i^{-1})} \|f_i \chi_l\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} \\ &\leq 2^{(l-k)n(1-\delta_{i1})} \|f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

现在开始估计 E , 因为 f_1 和 f_2 可以互换, 看到 E_2, E_3 和 E_6 的估计值与 E_4, E_7 和 E_8 的估计值类似, 所以, 只需要估计 E_1, E_2, E_3, E_5, E_6 和 E_9 即可。

估计 E_1 , 当 $l, j \leq k-2$ 时, 对于 $i=1, 2$, 可以推出

$$|x-y_i| \geq |x|-|y_i| > 2^{k-1} - 2^{\min\{l,j\}} \geq 2^{k-2}, \quad x \in D_k, y_1 \in D_l, y_2 \in D_j,$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} |T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j})(x)| &\leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \frac{|f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)|}{(|x-y_1|+|x-y_2|)^{2n}} dy_1 dy_2 \\ &\leq 2^{-2kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $1/p(\cdot) = 1/p_1(\cdot) + 1/p_2(\cdot)$, 且 $w = w_1 w_2$, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)} &\leq 2^{-2kn} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)} \\ &\leq \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \\ &\quad \times \left\| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

因为 $\alpha(0) = \alpha_1(0) + \alpha_2(0)$, 且 $1/q(0) = 1/q_1(0) + 1/q_2(0)$, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q(0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left\| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_1(0)q_1(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_1(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)q_2(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &:= E_{1,1} \times E_{1,2}. \end{aligned}$$

因为 $n\delta_{i2} - w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ > 0$, 利用式(1), 以及引理 2、4、6, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{1,1} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_1(0)q_1(0)/n} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{(l-k)n\delta_{12}} \|f_{1l}\|_{L_{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \right)^{q_1(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\
&\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{(l-k)(n\delta_{12}-w_1^+\alpha_1^+)} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_1(\cdot)/n} f_{1l}\|_{L_{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \right)^{q_1(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\
&\leq \left\{ \sum_{l=-\infty}^{-3} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_1(\cdot)/n} f_{1l}\|_{L_{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_1(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\
&\leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)}, \\
E_{1,2} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)q_2(0)/n} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{(l-k)n\delta_{22}} \|f_{2l}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\
&\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{(l-k)(n\delta_{22}-w_2^+\alpha_2^+)} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2l}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\
&\leq \left\{ \sum_{l=-\infty}^{-3} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2l}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\
&\leq \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)},
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$E_1 \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

估计 E_2 , 当 $l \leq k-2$, $k-1 \leq j \leq k+1$ 时, 对于 $i=1, 2$, 可以推出

$$|x-y_i| \geq |x|-|y_i| \geq 2^{k-2}, \quad x \in D_k, \quad y_1 \in D_l,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
|T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j})(x)| &\leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \frac{|f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)|}{(|x-y_1|+|x-y_2|)^{2n}} dy_1 dy_2 \\
&\leq 2^{-2kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \circ
\end{aligned}$$

由 $\alpha(0) = \alpha_1(0) + \alpha_2(0)$, 且 $1/q(0) = 1/q_1(0) + 1/q_2(0)$, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
E_2 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L_{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q(0)} \right. \\
&\quad \times \left. \left\| \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\
&\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_1(0)q_1(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L_{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_1(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\
&\quad \times \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)q_2(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\
&:= E_{2,1} \times E_{2,2},
\end{aligned}$$

显然

$$E_{2,1} = E_{1,1} \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \circ$$

由于 $n\delta_{22} - w_2^+ \alpha_2^+ > 0$, 利用式(1)、(2)、(3), 以及引理 2、4, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \\
&\leq v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)/n} 2^{-(n\delta_{22}-w_2^+\alpha_2^+)} \|f_2 \chi_{k-1}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} + v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)/n} \|f_2 \chi_k\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \\
&\quad + v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)/n} 2^{n(1-\delta_{21})} \|f_2 \chi_{k+1}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \\
&\leq 2^{-(n\delta_{22}-w_2^+\alpha_2^+)} \|v(B_{k-1})^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_2 \chi_{k-1}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} + \|v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_2 \chi_k\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \\
&\quad + 2^{n(1-\delta_{21})} \|v(B_{k+1})^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_2 \chi_{k+1}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} 2^{(j-k)n} \|v(B_j)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2j}\|_{L_{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \circ
\end{aligned}$$

现在估计 $E_{2,2}$, 通过上式有

$$\begin{aligned} E_{2,2} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} 2^{(j-k)n} \|v(B_j)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2j}\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_2 \chi_k\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$E_2 \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

估计 E_3 , 当 $l \leq k-2, j \geq k+2$ 时, 有

$$|x-y_1| \geq |x|-|y_1| \geq 2^{k-2}, \quad |x-y_2| \geq |y_2|-|x| > 2^{j-2}, \quad x \in D_k, y_1 \in D_l, y_2 \in D_j,$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} |T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j})(x)| &\leq \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \frac{|f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)|}{(|x-y_1|+|x-y_2|)^{2n}} dy_1 dy_2 \\ &\leq 2^{-kn} 2^{-jn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \circ \end{aligned}$$

由 $\alpha(0) = \alpha_1(0) + \alpha_2(0)$, 且 $1/q(0) = 1/q_1(0) + 1/q_2(0)$, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E_3 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q(0)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left\| \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{-jn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_1(0)q_1(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_1(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)q_2(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{-jn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &:= E_{3,1} \times E_{3,2}, \end{aligned}$$

显然

$$E_{3,1} = E_{1,1} \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \circ$$

现在估计 $E_{3,2}$, 由于 $w_2^{-\alpha_2^- + n\delta_{21}} > 0$, 利用式(3), 以及引理 2、4、6, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E_{3,2} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(0)q_2(0)/n} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)n\delta_{21}} \|f_{2j}\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{j=k+2}^{\infty} 2^{(k-j)(w_2^{-\alpha_2^- + n\delta_{21}})} \|v(B_j)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2j}\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{j=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_j)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2j}\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)}, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$E_3 \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

估计 E_5 , 由 $1/q(0) = 1/q_1(0) + 1/q_2(0)$, 利用引理 2、4、6、7, 有

$$\begin{aligned} E_5 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} v(B_k)^{\alpha(0)q(0)/n} \left\| \sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} T_\theta(f_{1l}, f_{2j}) \chi_k \right\|_{L^{p(\cdot)}(w)}^{q(0)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q(0)}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{l=k-1}^{k+1} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_1(\cdot)/n} f_{1l}\|_{L^{p_1(\cdot)}(w_1)} \right)^{q_1(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \left(\sum_{j=k-1}^{k+1} \|v(B_j)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_{2j}\|_{L^{p_2(\cdot)}(w_2)} \right)^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_k)^{\alpha_1(\cdot)/n} f_1 \chi_k\|_{L^{q_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_1(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_1(0)}} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{k=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_k)^{\alpha_2(\cdot)/n} f_2 \chi_k\|_{L^{q_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_2(0)} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_2(0)}} \\ &\leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ \end{aligned}$$

通过交换 f_1 和 f_2 , 可以看出 E_6 的估计与 $E_{2,2}$ 和 $E_{3,2}$ 的估计类似, E_9 的估计与 $E_{3,2}$ 类似。现在将 E_i 的估计值放在一起, 可以得到

$$E \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

现在估计 F , 由于 f_1 和 f_2 可以互换, 可以看到 F_2, F_3 和 F_6 的估计值与 F_4, F_7 和 F_8 的估计值类似, 因此, 只需要估计 F_1, F_2, F_3, F_5, F_6 和 F_9 即可。估计方法类似于 E_1, E_2, E_3, E_5, E_6 和 E_9 的估计。在这里只给出 F_1 的估计。

当 $l, j \leq k-2$ 时, $\alpha_\infty = \alpha_{1\infty} + \alpha_{2\infty}$, $1/q_\infty = 1/q_{1\infty} + 1/q_{2\infty}$, 利用式(4)和 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &\leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_\infty q_\infty/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| \, dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{q_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_\infty} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left\| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| \, dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{q_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_\infty} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_\infty}} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_{1\infty} q_{1\infty}/n} \left\| \sum_{l=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{1l}(y_1)| \, dy_1 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{q_1(\cdot)}(w_1)}^{q_{1\infty}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_{1\infty}}} \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} v(B_k)^{\alpha_{2\infty} q_{2\infty}/n} \left\| \sum_{j=-\infty}^{k-2} 2^{-kn} \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} |f_{2j}(y_2)| \, dy_2 \chi_k \right\|_{L^{q_2(\cdot)}(w_2)}^{q_{2\infty}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q_{2\infty}}} \\ &:= F_{1,1} \times F_{1,2} \circ \end{aligned}$$

利用式(1), 以及引理 2, 4, 有

$$\begin{aligned} F_{1,i} &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{l=0}^k \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\quad + \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=0}^k \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &:= I_1 + I_2 \circ \end{aligned}$$

估计 I_1 , 因为 $w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2} < 0$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{-1} \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\leq \|f_i\|_{\dot{K}_{p_i(\cdot)}^{\alpha_i(\cdot), q_i(\cdot)}(v, w_i)} \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=-\infty}^{-1} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\leq \|f_i\|_{\dot{K}_{p_i(\cdot)}^{\alpha_i(\cdot), q_i(\cdot)}(v, w_i)} \circ \end{aligned}$$

估计 I_2 , 因为 $w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2} < 0$, 利用引理 6, 有

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{l=0}^k \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)} 2^{(k-l)(w_i^+ \alpha_i^+ - n\delta_{i2})} \right)^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\leq \left\{ \sum_{l=0}^k \|v(B_l)^{\alpha_i(\cdot)/n} f_{il}\|_{L^{p_i(\cdot)}(w_i)}^{q_{i\infty}} \right\}^{\frac{1}{q_{i\infty}}} \\ &\leq \|f_i\|_{\dot{K}_{p_i(\cdot)}^{\alpha_i(\cdot), q_i(\cdot)}(v, w_i)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$F_1 \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)},$$

同理可证

$$F_i \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

现在将 F_i 估计值放在一起,可以得到

$$F \leq \|f_1\|_{\dot{K}_{p_1(\cdot)}^{\alpha_1(\cdot), q_1(\cdot)}(v, w_1)} \|f_2\|_{\dot{K}_{p_2(\cdot)}^{\alpha_2(\cdot), q_2(\cdot)}(v, w_2)} \circ$$

定理 1 证毕。

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