Oscillatory kernels in certain Hardy-type spaces

by

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Abstract. We consider a convolution operator $Tf = p.v. \Omega \ast f$ with $\Omega(x) = K(x)e^{ih(x)}$, where $K(x)$ is an $(n, \beta)$ kernel near the origin and an $(\alpha, \beta)$, $\alpha \geq n$, kernel away from the origin; $h(x)$ is a real-valued $C^\infty$ function on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$. We give a criterion for such an operator to be bounded from the space $B_2^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ into itself.

1. Introduction and notations. Let $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $h(x)$ be a real-valued function. Consider the oscillatory kernel $\Omega(x) = K(x)e^{ih(x)}$ with $K(x)$ being an $(n, \beta)$ kernel near the origin of $\mathbb{R}^n$ and an $(\alpha, \beta)$ kernel away from the origin. An $(\alpha, \beta)$ kernel $K$ is a function on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ satisfying

$$|D^J K(x)| \leq C_J |x|^{-\alpha - |J|}$$

with $|J| \leq \beta$, $x \neq 0$. The phase function $h(x)$ is a $C^\infty$ function on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$ satisfying (1.2) and (1.3):

$$|D^J h(x)| \leq C_J |x|^{b - |J|}$$

for all multi-indices $J$ with $|J| \leq M$, $x \neq 0$, where $M$ and $b$ are positive integers, and

$$|\nabla h(x)| \geq C |x|^{b - 1},$$

where $\nabla = (\partial_{x_1}, \ldots, \partial_{x_n})$ is the gradient operator.

For the above defined kernel $\Omega(x)$, the associated oscillatory singular integral $T$ is defined by

$$Tf(y) = p.v. \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ih(y-x)} K(y-x)f(x) \, dx,$$

where $K(x)$ satisfies (1.1) and in addition, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$p.v. \int_{0 < |x| \leq \varepsilon} |K(x)| \, dx = 0.$$
A typical example of such an operator is the oscillating integral
\[ f \to \mathrm{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i|x-y|} |x-y|^{-\alpha} \psi(x-y) f(y) dy, \]
\[ \alpha > n, \] where \( \psi \) is a \( C^\infty \) function satisfying \( \psi(x) = 0 \) if \( |x| \leq 1 \) and \( \psi(x) = 1 \) if \( |x| \geq 2 \). This operator was studied extensively and the boundedness properties in \( H^p \) (\( p > 0 \)) spaces were established in Sjölin [11], Jurkat-Sampson [9] and Chanillo et al. [1].

We shall consider operators with phase function \( h(x) \) satisfying (1.2) and (1.3). The main result we obtain is the boundedness of such operators in certain Hardy-type spaces \( H^p_{\phi_0}(\mathbb{R}^n) \), in analogy with Sjölin’s result on the Hardy spaces \( H^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) [11]. A similar problem in the context of the Besov space \( B^0_{\theta^p}(\mathbb{R}^n) = H^p_{\phi_0}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) was studied earlier by one of the authors [3].

Suppose \( \Phi \in S \) satisfies \( \int \Phi(x) dx = 0 \). Then the Lusin function \( S_{\Phi}(f) \) for any \( f \in S' \) is defined by
\[ S_{\Phi}(f)(x) = \left( \int_{\Gamma(x)} |\Phi_1 \ast f(y)|^{b+1} dy \right)^{1/2(b+1)}, \]
where \( \Gamma(x) = \{ (y, r) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} : |x-y| < r \} \) and \( \Phi_1(y) = t^{-n} \Phi(y/t) \) for \( t > 0 \).

Suppose that \( f \in S' \); we say that \( f \) vanishes weakly at infinity if for any \( \Phi \in S \), \( \Phi_1 \to 0 \) in \( S' \) as \( t \to \infty \).

Suppose that \( 0 < p \leq 1 \). Let \( s \) be an integer greater than or equal to \( n(1/p - 1) \) and \( \Phi \in S \) with
\[ \int_0^{\infty} |\mathcal{F}(\zeta t)|^2 \zeta^{2b} \frac{dt}{t} \neq 0 \]
for any \( \zeta \neq 0 \). Suppose, moreover, that \( \sup \Phi \subset \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| < 1 \} \) and \( \int x^J \Phi(x) dx = 0 \) for all multi-indices \( J \) with \( 0 \leq |J| \leq s \). The Hardy-type spaces are defined by
\[ H^p_{\Phi}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{ f \in S' : ||S_{\Phi}(f)||_p < \infty \}. \]

This type of space is of interest since a well-known fact is that \( H^p_{\phi_0} = H^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) (see [5]) and \( H^p_{\phi} = B^0_{\theta^p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) (see [6]). In this paper, we are particularly interested in studying the oscillating integral (1.4) on the space \( H^p_{\phi} \). For this purpose, we need an atomic characterization of \( H^p_{\phi_0}(\mathbb{R}^n) \). Suppose \( 0 < p \leq 1 \leq q \leq \infty \), and \( s \) is an integer at least \( n(1/p - 1) \). A \( (p, q, s) \)-atom centered at \( x_0 \) is a function \( a(x) \in L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \) supported in the ball \( B(x_0, q) \) of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with center at \( x_0 \) and radius \( q \) such that
\[ ||a||_q \leq \theta^{n(1/q - 1/p)} \]
and
\[ \int a(x) x^J dx = 0 \] where \( 0 \leq |J| \leq s \).

A \( (p, 1, q, s) \)-atom centered at \( x_0 \) is a \( (p, q, s) \)-atom satisfying
\[ \| \nabla a \|_\infty \leq \theta^{n(1/q - 1/p) - 1}. \]

A particular \( (p, q, s) \)-atom centered at \( x_0 \) is a \( (p, q, s) \)-atom \( a(x) \) supported in a ball \( B(x_0, \theta) \) satisfying
\[ a(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \mu_i a_i, \]
where each \( a_i \) is a \( (1, 1, q, s) \)-atom with \( \supp a_i \subset B(y_i, r_i) \subset B(x_0, \theta) \) and
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |\mu_i| \leq \theta^{n - n/p}. \]

Definition. Suppose that \( 0 < p \leq 1 \). The atomic Hardy-type space \( H^p_{\phi, \alpha, s} \) is the collection of all tempered distributions \( f \) in \( S' \) of the form
\[ f = \sum c_k a_k, \]
where \( \sum |c_k|^p < \infty \), the \( a_k \)'s are particular \( (p, q, s) \)-atoms and the series converges in the distributional sense. Also the "norm" \( ||f||_{H^p_{\phi, \alpha, s}} \) is defined to be the infimum of the expressions
\[ \left( \sum_k |c_k|^p \right)^{1/p} \]
for all such representations of \( f \). It is easy to see that the space \( H^p_{\phi, \alpha, s} \), if \( s \geq n(1/p - 1) \), is a subspace of the Hardy space \( H^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) which was studied by many authors [2], [10].

The following theorem can be found in [7] (or [8]).

Theorem 1.10. Suppose \( s \geq n(1/p - 1) \) and assume \( S_{\phi}(f) \equiv S_{\phi_0}(f) \). Then
\[ \|f\|_{H^p_{\phi, \alpha, s}} \approx \|\nabla f\|_{H^p_{\phi}}. \]

Thus a linear operator \( T \) defined on \( S(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap H^p_{\phi_0}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) extends to a bounded operator in \( H^p_{\phi} \) if there is a constant \( C \) independent of \( f \) such that
\[ \|Tf\|_{H^p_{\phi}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^p_{\phi}}. \]

The main result of this paper is the following.

Theorem A. For \( k = 1, 2, 3, \ldots \) and \( p_k = n/(n+k) \), let \( \alpha \geq \theta^{n+1} - n \) and let \( K \) be a kernel of type \( (n, k+1) \) near the origin and of type \( (\alpha, \alpha + 1) \) away from the origin. In addition, suppose \( K \) satisfies (1.5). Then the operator
Let $f = p.v. \Omega * f$ is bounded in $H^p_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p_k \leq p \leq 1$ provided $h(x)$ satisfies (1.2) and (1.3) with $b > 0$, $b \neq 1$ and $M \geq k + 1$.

Clearly, to prove the theorem, by a standard argument (see [7] or [8]), it suffices to show that for any particular $(p, \infty, s)$-atom $a(x)$,

\begin{equation}
\|S_\Omega(Ta)\|_p \leq C (p < 1)
\end{equation}

with a constant $C$ independent of $a(x)$.

Note. The case $p = 1$ has been proved in [3].

We will prove (1.13) in the third section and give some necessary lemmas in the second section.

Throughout this paper, the letter $C$ will denote (possibly different) constants that are independent of the essential variables.

2. Some lemmas. In this section, we will prove some lemmas which are necessary for proving the main theorem. We first observe a simple fact that if $s \geq n(1/p - 1)$ and $a(x)$ is a $(1, 1, \infty, s)$-atom supported in $B(x_0, \rho)$ then $g^{\alpha_n - n/p} a(x)$ is a $(p, 1, \infty, s)$-atom.

**Lemma 2.1.** Let $Tf = K * f$ be any convolution operator. If

\begin{equation}
\|Ta\|_{H^p_0} \leq C
\end{equation}

with a constant independent of any $(p, 1, \infty, s)$-atom $a(x)$, then

\begin{equation}
\|Tf\|_{H^p_0} \leq C \|f\|_{H^p_0}, \quad 0 < p < 1.
\end{equation}

**Proof.** We need to prove (1.13) for any particular $(p, \alpha, s)$-atom $a(x)$ with support in $B(x_0, \rho)$. By definition, a $(p, \infty, s)$-atom $a(x)$ has a decomposition $a(x) = \sum \mu_\lambda a_\lambda(x)$ with $a_\lambda$ being a $(1, 1, \infty, s)$-atom supported in $B(x_\lambda, r_\lambda) \subset B(x_0, \rho)$ and \( \sum |\mu_\lambda| \leq g^{\alpha_n - n/p} \). Note that $g^{\alpha_n - n/p} r_\lambda$ is a $(p, 1, \infty, s)$-atom. So by (2.2), one has

\begin{equation}
\|Ta\|_{H^p_0} \leq C \sum |\mu_\lambda| r_\lambda^{-\alpha_n + n/p} \leq g^{\alpha_n - n/p} r_\lambda^{-\alpha_n + n/p}.
\end{equation}

Since $\alpha_n - n/p > n$ and $\lambda \leq \rho$ we have \( \|Ta\|_{H^p_0} \leq C \). Lemma 2.1 is proved.

Since any convolution operator commutes with shift operators, without loss of generality, we can assume that the atom involved in our argument has support in $B(0, \rho)$.

Let $\Psi$ be a $C^\infty$ non-negative radial function with $\text{supp} \Psi \subset \{1/2 \leq |x| \leq 2\}$ and $\sum \Psi(y) |y|$ $= 1$ for $y \neq 0$. Let

\begin{equation}
\eta(x) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \Psi(2^{-j-2} y^2 |x|)
\end{equation}

where $N$ is the integer that appears in the following lemma.

**Lemma 2.3.** Let $a(x)$ be a $(1, 1, \infty, s)$-atom supported in $B(0, \rho)$ and $0 < t \leq 1$. Let

\begin{equation}
A_j(\rho, a) = \sup_{y \in [-M, M]} \\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ih(y-x)} a(x) x^\beta \, dx \right|
\end{equation}

where $\beta$ is any multi-index with $|\beta| = s$ and $h(x)$ is the phase function satisfying (1.2) and (1.3) for $M \geq 2$ and $b \neq 1$. Then for $j = 1, 2, \ldots$, we have

\begin{equation}
A_j(\rho, a) \leq C g^{\beta_s + n/2 (b-1)}
\end{equation}

and there exists an $N > 0$ independent of $a$ such that if $j \geq N$ then

\begin{equation}
A_j(\rho, a) \leq C (2^j \rho)^{-b} e^{2^j t^{-1}}.
\end{equation}

**Proof.** Lemma 2.3 is an easy modification of Lemma (2.1) in [3].

Let $\Omega(x)$ be the kernel in Theorem A. We have

\begin{equation}
\Omega(x) = \eta(x) \Omega(x) + \sum_{j=N}^{\infty} \eta(2^{j-2} y^2 |x|) = \Omega_0(x) + \sum_{j=N}^{\infty} \Omega_j(x).
\end{equation}

Suppose $a(x)$ denotes a $(p, 1, \infty, s)$-atom with support in $B(0, \rho)$. It is clear that $\text{supp} (\Omega_0 * a) \subset B(0, 2^{N+1} \rho)$ and $\text{supp} (\Omega_j * a) \subset B(0, 2^{j+1} \rho)$ for $j = N+1, N+2, \ldots$. Also by the cancellation condition on $a(x)$, one easily sees that

\begin{equation}
\int x^j (\Omega_0 * a)(x) \, dx = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \int x^j (\Omega_j * a)(x) \, dx = 0
\end{equation}

for all $j = N+1, N+2, \ldots$, and all multi-indices $J$ with $|J| \leq s$. This implies that, up to the size conditions, $\Omega_0$ and $\Omega_j$, $\Omega_0 * a$ are atoms. Hence we need to check the size conditions. To estimate $\Omega_0 * a$, if $2^N \rho \leq |y| \leq 2^{N+1} \rho$, by the hypothesis on $K(x)$, one can see that

\begin{align*}
|\Omega_0 * a| &= \left| \int \int e^{ih(x-y)} K(y-x) \eta(y-x) a(x) \, dx \, dy \right|
\leq \int |K(y-x)||a(x)| \, dx \leq C g^{-n/p}.
\end{align*}

If $|y| < 2^N \rho$, then $\eta(x-y) \equiv 1$ for all $x$ in $B(0, \rho)$. Therefore,

\begin{align*}
|\Omega_0 * a| &\leq C g^{-n/p + n/2} + C \left\{ \int_{|y| \leq 2^N \rho} \int a(x) e^{ih(x-y)} K(y-x) \, dy \right\}^{1/2} \\
&\leq C g^{-n/p + n/2} + C \| \Omega * a \|_2.
\end{align*}
By Theorem 1 of [4], we have \( \| \Omega \ast a \|_2 \leq C \| a \|_2 \leq C \rho^{-n/p+n/2} \). This shows \( \| \Omega_0 \ast a \|_2 \leq C \rho^{-n/p+n/2} \). Following the same ideas, we can prove that
\[
\| \nabla (\Omega_0 \ast a) \|_2 = \| \Omega_0 \ast \nabla a \|_2 \leq C \rho^{-n/p+n/2}.
\]

Thus, up to a constant, \( \rho^{-n/p} \Omega_0 \ast a \) is a \((1, 1, 2, s)\)-atom and clearly \( \Omega_0 \ast a \) is a particular \((p, 2, s)\)-atom.

**Lemma 2.7.** For \( j = N + 1, N + 2, \ldots \), and any \((p, 1, \infty, s)\) atom \( a(x) \) with support in \( B(0, \rho) \), if \( 2^j \rho \geq 1 \), then
\[
(a) \quad \| \Omega_j \ast a \|_\infty \leq C 2^{-j(2^j \rho)^{-s}} \rho^{-n/p+n/2} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} + C (2^j \rho)^{-1} \rho^{-n/p+n+1} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} \\
\times \int_0^1 \min \{ 2^{-j} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot t}, 2^j (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} \} \, dt,
\]
(b) \quad \| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \|_\infty \leq C 2^{-j(2^j \rho)^{-s}} \rho^{-n/p+n+1} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} + C (2^j \rho)^{-1} \rho^{-n/p+n+1} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} \\
\times \int_0^1 \min \{ 2^{-j} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot t}, 2^j (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot (b-1)} \} \, dt.
\]

**Proof.** By the proof in [8], one easily sees that we can assume that \( \rho \nabla a \) is also a \((p, 1, \infty, s)\)-atom. So noting that \( \| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \|_\infty = \rho^{-1} \| \Omega_j \ast \rho \nabla a \|_\infty \), we only need to prove (a). It suffices to assume that \( s = [n(1/p - 1)] \geq 1 \). By the cancellation property of \( a(x) \),
\[
(2.8) \quad |\Omega_j \ast a(y)| = \sum_{|\beta| = s - 1} \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(1 - t)\beta}{\beta!} D^{\beta+1} \Omega_j(y - tx) \, dt \, dx \leq C \sum_{|\beta| = s - 1} \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D^{\beta+1} \Omega_j(y - tx) \, dx \, dt.
\]

Here
\[
D^{\beta+1} \Omega_j(y) = \sum_{|\beta| = s - 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D^{\beta+1} \Omega_j(y - tx) \, dx \leq C \rho^{-n/p+n+1} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot s},
\]
\[
|D^{\beta} \Omega_j(y)| \leq C \rho^{-n/p+n+1} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot s},
\]
\[
|D^{\beta} \Omega_j(2^{-j} \rho^{-1} y)| \leq (2^{-j} \rho^{-1})^{\beta_0 \cdot s} (2^{-j} \rho^{-1} y)^{\beta_0 \cdot s},
\]
and
\[
|D^{\beta} \Omega_j(2^{-j} \rho^{-1} y)| \leq (2^{-j} \rho^{-1})^{\beta_0 \cdot s} (2^{-j} \rho^{-1} y)^{\beta_0 \cdot s}.
\]

For some nice function \( \widetilde{\Phi}(y) \) supported in \( \{1/2 \leq |y| \leq 2\} \), using the assumption (1.2), we have no difficulty in showing that
\[
D^{\beta} \Phi e^{i \lambda(y)} \leq (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} (2^j \rho)^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} |Q(y) e^{i \lambda(y)}|,
\]

since \( 2^j \rho \leq |y| \leq 2^j \rho \) and \( 2^j \rho \geq 1 \), where \( Q(y) \) is a function satisfying \( D_{y} Q(y) \leq C |y|^{-1} \). Hence the right hand side of inequality (2.8) is bounded by
\[
C \sum_{|\beta| = s - 1} \sum_{|\beta_1| + |\beta_2| + |\beta_3| = |\beta|} (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| - |\beta_2| - |\beta_3| \cdot |\beta|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Psi(2^{-j-2} \rho^{-1} y - tx) e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx \, dt \, ds,
\]

where \( \beta + 1 \) denotes a multi-index and \( |\beta + 1| = s \). The inner integral in the above formula is estimated by
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Psi(2^{-j-2} \rho^{-1} y - tx) e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx \, dt \, ds
\]
\[
+ |D^{\beta} \Phi K(y) \Phi(y)|
\]
\[
\times \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Psi(2^{-j-2} \rho^{-1} y - tx) e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx \, ds
\]
\[
+ |D^{\beta} \Phi K(y) \Phi(y)| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx
\]

\[\equiv I + II + III.\]

It is clear that
\[
I \leq (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| - |\beta_2| - |\beta_3| \cdot |\beta|} \rho^{-n/p+n+1},
\]
\[
II \leq (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| - |\beta_2| - |\beta_3| \cdot |\beta|} \rho^{-n/p+n+1},
\]
\[
III \leq (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| \rho^{-n/p+n+1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx.
\]

Thus by Lemma 2.3,
\[
III \leq C (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| \rho^{-n/p+n+1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i \lambda(y - tx)} x^{\beta_0 \cdot s (\lambda - 1)} a(x) \, dx.
\]

Since \( \rho^{-n/p+n+1} a(x) \) is a \((a, 1, 1, \infty)\)-atom, by Lemma 2.3 we have
\[
III \leq C (2^j \rho)^{-|\beta_1| \rho^{-n/p+n+1}} \min \{ 2^j (2^j \rho)^{-s t - 1}, 2^{-j} (2^j \rho)^{s t} \}.
\]
From the hypothesis $2^j g \geq 1$, one has
\[ \| \Omega_j \ast a(y) \| \leq C(2^j g)^{-n/p} (2^j g)^{s-b-1} 2^{-j} g^{-n/p+n} + C(2^j g)^{-n/(p-1)} g^{-n/p+n} \times \int_0^1 \min\{2^j (2^j g)^{-3} t^{-1}, 2^{-j} (2^j g)^6 t\} \, dt. \]

This completes the proof of Lemma 2.7.

Lemma 2.9. Suppose $2^j g \leq 1$. Then there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that
\[ \| \Omega_j \ast a(y) \| \leq C(2^j g)^{-n/p} 2^{-j\varepsilon} \]
and
\[ \| \nabla(\Omega_j \ast a)(y) \| \leq C g^{-1} (2^j g)^{-n/p} 2^{-j\varepsilon}. \]

Proof. We note that
\[ \text{supp } \Omega_j \ast a(y) = \text{supp } \int K(y-x) \psi(2^{-j-2} g^{-1} - (y-x)) e^{i k(y-z)} a(z) \, dz \subseteq \{ y : 2^j g \leq |y| \leq 2^{j+4} g \}. \]

In this case, by definition, $K(x)$ is an $(n,s)$ kernel. Thus if we let
\[ \tilde{K}(y) = K(y) \psi(2^{-j-2} g^{-1} - y) e^{i k(y)}, \]
then we obtain
\[ |D_\beta^2 \tilde{K}(y-x)| \leq C(2^j g)^{-n-|\beta|} \quad \text{for } |\beta| \leq s+1 \text{ and } |x| \leq g. \]

By the cancellation condition on $a(x)$, one has
\[ \| \Omega_j \ast a(y) \| \leq C \| a \|_\infty \cdot e^{s+1+|\beta|} (2^j g)^{-n-|\beta|-1} = C(2^j g)^{-n/p} (2^j g)^{s-b-1} \equiv C(2^j g)^{-n/p+2^{-j\varepsilon}} \]
with $\varepsilon > 0$. This proves (2.10). Similarly, we can prove (2.11).

3. The proof of the main theorem. By Lemma 2.1, it suffices to show (2.2). For simplicity, we prove (2.2) when $p = p_k$ where $p_k = n/(n+k)$ and $s = [n(1/p - 1)] = k$. The proof for $p > p_k$ is similar. By the discussion in the second section, clearly we only need to prove
\[ \left( \sum_{j=N}^\infty \| \Omega_j \ast a \|_{H^q}^p \right)^{1/p} \leq C. \]

with a constant $C$ independent of the $(p,1,\infty,s)$-atom $a(x)$. Since we know that $\Omega_0 \ast a$ is a particular $(p,2,s)$-atom, by Theorem 1.10 we have $\| \Omega_0 \ast a \|_{H^q} \leq C$.

We claim that
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{2^j g \leq 1} \| \Omega_j \ast a \|_{H^q}^p \leq C. \]

and
\[ \sum_{2^j g \geq 1} \| \Omega_j \ast a \|_{H^q}^p \leq C. \]

We will use Lemma 2.7 in proving (3.3) and Lemma 2.9 in proving (3.2). The two proofs are similar so we only prove (3.3). Let us write
\[ \| \Omega_j \ast a \|_{H^q}^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[ \int_0^1 \int_0^2 \| \Phi \ast (\Omega_j \ast a)(y) \|_q^p \, dy \, dt \right]^{1/p} \, dx \]

By the support condition on $\Omega_j \ast a$, we have $V \equiv 0$. By Hölder's inequality and the cancellation of $\Phi$,
\[ I \leq (2^j g)^{n/p} \left( \int_{|x| \leq 2^j g} \int_0^1 \int_0^2 \| \Phi \ast (\Omega_j \ast a)(y) \|_q \, dy \, dt \right)^p \]
\[
(2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n(1-p)} \left( \frac{2^g}{2^i} \int_0^\infty \int_{|y-z| < t} \sum_{|s| \leq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} |z-y| \int \Phi_s(y-z)(\Omega_j \ast a)(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \right)^p
\]
\[
\leq (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n(1-p)} \left\| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \right\|_{\infty}^p \times \left( \frac{2^g}{2^i} \int_0^\infty \int_{|y-z| < t} \sum_{|s| \leq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \frac{|y-z|}{t} \, dz \, dy \, dt \right)^p
\]
\[
\leq C(2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n(1-p)} \left\| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \right\|_{\infty}^p \|\Phi_s\|_{\infty}^p \theta^p \leq C\|\nabla (\Omega_j \ast a)\|_{\infty}^p \theta^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^n.
\]

Also,
\[
III \leq (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n(1-p)} \times \left( \frac{2^g}{2^i} \int_0^\infty \int_{|y-z| < t} \sum_{|s| \leq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \int \Phi_s(y-z) \Omega_j \ast a(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \right)^p
\]
\[
\leq \left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p \|\Phi_s\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n(1-p)} = C(2^{i+\delta} \theta)^n \left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p.
\]

By the cancellation of \(\Omega_j \ast a\), IV can be written as
\[
IV \leq \sum_{|s| \leq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \left( 1 - \mu \right) \left| s \right| \frac{2^g}{2^i} \int_0^\infty \int_{|y-z| < t} \frac{1}{t} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s|} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \Phi_s(y-z) \Omega_j \ast a(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \, d\mu \, dx
\]
\[
= \sum_{|s| = s_0} \sum_{|s| \geq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \left( 1 - \mu \right) \left| s \right| \frac{2^g}{2^i} \int_0^\infty \int_{|y-z| < t} \frac{1}{t} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s|} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left| s_0 \right|} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \Phi_s(y-z) \Omega_j \ast a(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \, d\mu \, dx.
\]

It is clear that the last expression is dominated by
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n+1} \sum_{|s| = s_0} \sum_{|s| \geq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \left( 1 - \mu \right) \left| s \right| \left| s_0 \right| \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s|} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left| s_0 \right|} \Phi_s(y-z) \Omega_j \ast a(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \, d\mu \, dx.
\]

By the compactness of \(\text{supp} \Phi (\subset \{ x : |x| < 1 \})\), we have \(|y - \mu z| \leq t\). This implies \(|y| \leq t + |z| \leq t + 2^{i+\delta} \theta\). On the other hand, \(|z - y| < t\). Hence \(|z - y| \leq t\). Since \(|z| \geq 2^{i+\delta} \theta\), we have \(|z|/4 \leq t\). Applying Fubini's Theorem to interchange the order of the integrals \(\int_{|z-y| < t}\) and \(\int_{|z| < 2^{i+\delta} \theta}\), we found the last expression by
\[
C\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^{n+1} \int_{|z| \geq 2^{i+\delta} \theta} \int_{|z|/4}^{\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{2^{i+\delta} \theta}^{\infty} \frac{1}{|s|} \Phi_s(y-z) \Omega_j \ast a(z) \, dz \, dy \, dt \, d\mu \, dx \leq C\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^n.
\]

Finally, by mimicking the estimate for \(P_3(j)\) in [3], we have
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p \leq C\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^n + C\theta^p \left\| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \right\|_{\infty}^p.
\]

One combines all the estimates of \(I - V\) and obtains
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{H^p}^p \leq C\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{\infty}^p (2^{i+\delta} \theta)^n + C\theta^p \left\| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \right\|_{\infty}^p.
\]

Since
\[
\theta^p \left\| \nabla (\Omega_j \ast a) \right\|_{\infty}^p = \left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p
\]
and \(\theta^p\) is a \((p, 1, \infty, \delta)\)-atom supported in \(B(0, \theta)\), it is enough to estimate
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{H^p}^p \leq C\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p
\]
for any \((p, 1, \infty, \delta)\)-atom \(a\). By Lemma 2.7, noting that \(p = n/(n+k)\), \(s = k\), we have
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p \leq C(2^i \theta)^n (2^j \theta)^{-np} (2^j \theta)^{-n}(2^j \theta)^{-kp} + C(2^i \theta)^n (2^j \theta)^{-np} (2^j \theta)^{-n}(2^j \theta)^{-kp}
\]
\[
\times \left( \int_0^1 \min\{2^{-j}(2^j \theta)^k, 2^j(2^j \theta)^{-k-1}\} \, dt \right)^p.
\]

Note that from the hypothesis that \(\alpha \geq kb + n\), if \(2^j \theta \geq 1\) then
\[
(2^i \theta)^n (2^j \theta)^{-np} (2^j \theta)^{-n}(2^j \theta)^{-kp} \leq (2^i \theta)^n (2^j \theta)^{-np} (2^j \theta)^{-kp}.
\]

Since \(p = n/(n+k)\), we have \(n - np - kp = 0\) and thus
\[
\left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p \leq C2^{-np} + C\left( \int_0^1 \min\{2^{-j}(2^j \theta)^k, 2^j(2^j \theta)^{-k-1}\} \, dt \right)^p.
\]

A simple computation on the above integral yields
\[
\sum_{2^j \geq 2^i} \left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p \leq \sum_{2^j \geq 2^i} \left\| \Omega_j \ast a \right\|_{L^p}^p
\]
\[
\leq C + \sum_{2^j \geq 2^i} \min\{2^{-j}(2^j \theta)^k, 2^j(2^j \theta)^{-k-1}\} \left\{ (2^j \theta)^n (2^j \theta)^{-np} (2^j \theta)^{-n}(2^j \theta)^{-kp} \right\}.
\]
Since $b \neq 1$, the last sum is uniformly bounded. The theorem is proved.

References