

Desigualdades con dos pesos para el conmutador de la Integral Fraccionaria asociada al operador de Schrödinger

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para toda $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ y algún $q_0 > \frac{n}{2}$.

- ▶ Semigrupo de difusión del calor generado por \mathcal{L} : $e^{-t\mathcal{L}}$, con núcleo $k_t(x, y)$.
- ▶ Potencias negativas (Integral fraccionaria):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_\alpha f(x) &= \mathcal{L}^{-\frac{\alpha}{2}} f(x) = \int_0^\infty e^{-t\mathcal{L}} f(x) t^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{dt}{t} \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty k_t(x, y) t^{\frac{\alpha}{2}} \frac{dt}{t} \right) f(y) dy \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{K}_\alpha(x, y) f(y) dy, \quad 0 < \alpha < n\end{aligned}$$

Para alguna función $b, f \in L^{\infty}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Conmutador de la Integral Fraccionaria Schrödinger;

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b}f(x) &= b(x)\mathcal{I}_{\alpha}(f)(x) - \mathcal{I}_{\alpha}(bf)(x) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (b(x) - b(y))\mathcal{K}_{\alpha}(x,y)f(y)dy\end{aligned}$$

Objetivo

Encontrar condiciones suficientes sobre la función b , y pares de pesos μ, ν que garanticen;

- ▶ Para $1 < p \leq q < \infty$, $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} : L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, \nu) \rightarrow L^q(\mathbb{R}^n, \mu)$.
- ▶ Para $p = 1$, $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b}$ verifique en \mathbb{R}^n una desigualdad modular de tipo débil $L \log L$.

Para el caso clásico $V = 0$:

$$I_{\alpha,b}(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (b(x) - b(y)) \frac{f(y)}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}} dy.$$

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Sin pesos

Chanillo(1982):

$$0 < \alpha < n, 1 < p < \frac{n}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}, b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

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$$BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) = \left\{ b \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \sup_{B \subset \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(x) - f_B| dx < \infty \right\}$$

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$$I_{\alpha,b} : L^p \rightarrow L^q$$

$I_{\alpha,b}$ no es del tipo débil $(1, \frac{n}{n-\alpha})$ para $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Para $n = 1, 0 < \alpha < 1, b(x) = \log |1 + x| \in BMO(\mathbb{R}), f = \delta$, la función Delta de Dirac sobre \mathbb{R} en el origen.

Ding Yong - Lu Shanzhen - Zhang Pu (2001); D.Cruz
 Uribe y A. Fiorenza (2003):

Por diferentes métodos que $I_{\alpha,b}$ verifica una desigualdad
 tipo débil $L \log L$;

Sea $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 < \alpha < n$, $B(t) = t \log(e + t)$,
 $\psi(t) = [t \log(e + t^{\frac{\alpha}{n}})]^{\frac{n}{n-\alpha}}$ entonces

$$|\{|I_{\alpha,b}f(x)| > t\}| \lesssim \psi \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B \left(\frac{\|b\|_{BMO}|f|}{t} \right) \right)$$

Con Pesos

Cruz Uribe et al (2003-2006-2015):

$$0 < \alpha < n, 1 < p < \frac{n}{\alpha}, \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}, b \in BMO,$$

$$(w^q, w^{-p'}) \in A_{p,q}^\alpha;$$

$$I_{\alpha,b} : L^p(w^p) \rightarrow L^q(w^q);$$

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$$(w^q, w^{-p'}) \in A_{p,q}^\alpha;$$

$$I_{\alpha,b} : L^p(w^p) \rightarrow L^q(w^q);$$

$$A_{p,q}^\alpha : \frac{1}{|B|^{(1-\frac{\alpha}{n})p}} \mu(B)^{\frac{p}{q}} \nu^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}(B)^{p-1} \leq C$$

para toda $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

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para toda $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Para $\mu = w^q$, $\nu = w^p$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$

$$\left(\frac{w^q(B)}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{w^{-p'}(B)}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq C$$

para toda $B \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Clase $A_{p,q}$.

D.Cruz Uribe - A.Fiorenza (2003).
 Conjetura inicial para $p = 1$:

$$w(\{|I_{\alpha,b}f(x)| > t\}) \lesssim \psi\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B\left(\frac{\|b\|_{BMO}|f|}{t}\right) w^{\frac{1}{q}}\right)$$

donde $w \in A_1$; $q = \frac{n}{n-\alpha}$.

$$w \in A_1 : \frac{w(B)}{|B|} \sup_B w^{-1} \leq C, \quad \forall B \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

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D.Cruz Uribe - A.Fiorenza (2007):

B, ψ como antes $\theta(t) = t^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}} \log(e + t^{-\frac{\alpha}{n}}) = tB(t^{-\frac{\alpha}{n}})$,
 $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $w \in A_1$ luego:

$$w(\{|I_{\alpha,b}f(x)| > t\}) \lesssim \psi\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B\left(\frac{\|b\|_{BMO}|f|}{t}\right)\theta(w)\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\Delta + V.$$

Localización: radio crítico

$$\rho(x) = \sup\{r > 0 : \frac{1}{r^{n-2}} \int_{B(x,r)} V \leq 1\}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Z.Shen (1995); $0 < \rho(x) < \infty$, para toda $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Bola crítica: $B(x, \rho(x))$.

Bola subcrítica: $B(x, r), r \leq \rho(x)$.

K.Kurata (2000):

Dado $N > 0$, existe una constante C_N :

$$k_t(x, y) \leq C_N t^{-n/2} e^{-\frac{|x-y|^2}{5t}} \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\rho(x)} + \frac{\sqrt{t}}{\rho(y)} \right)^{-N}$$

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$$\mathcal{K}_\alpha(x, y) \leq \frac{C}{|x - y|^{n-\alpha}}.$$

Definición

Bongioanni, Harboure, Salinas(2011):

Sea $\theta \geq 0$,

$$BMO_{\theta}(\rho) = \left\{ b \in L^1_{loc} : \sup_B \frac{1}{\Psi(B)^{\theta} |B|} \int_B |b(x) - b_B| dx < \infty \right\}$$

$$\Psi(B) = \left(1 + \frac{r}{\rho(x)} \right); B = B(x, r).$$

$$BMO_{\infty}(\rho) = \bigcup_{\theta \geq 0} BMO_{\theta}(\rho)$$

$$BMO \subsetneq BMO_{\infty}(\rho).$$

Definición

Clases de pesos asociados a ρ .

Bongioanni, Harboure, Salinas (2011),

Sea $\theta \geq 0$; $w \in A_p^{\rho, \theta} \forall B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\frac{w(B)}{|B|} \sup_B w^{-1} \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad \rho = 1.$$

$$\left(\frac{w(B)}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{w^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad \rho > 1.$$

$$A_p^{\rho, \infty} = \bigcup_{\theta \geq 0} A_p^{\rho, \theta}, \quad A_\infty^{\rho, \infty} = \bigcup_{\rho \geq 1} A_\rho^{\rho, \infty}, \quad A_\infty^{\rho, loc} = \bigcup_{\rho \geq 1} A_\rho^{\rho, loc}$$

Definición

Clases de pesos asociados a ρ .

Sean $1 \leq p, q < \infty$, $\theta \geq 0$. $w \in A_{p,q}^{\rho,\theta}$:

$$\left(\frac{\int_B w(y)^q dy}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\frac{\int_B w(y)^{-p'} dy}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad p > 1.$$

$$\left(\frac{\int_B w(y)^q dy}{|B|} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \sup_B w^{-1} \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad p = 1.$$

$$A_{p,q}^{\rho,\infty} = \bigcup_{\theta \geq 0} A_{p,q}^{\rho,\theta}.$$

- ▶ $A_{p,q} \subsetneq A_{p,q}^{\rho,\infty}$.
- ▶ $w \in A_{p,q}^{\rho,\theta} \iff w^q \in A_{1+\frac{q}{p'}}^{\rho,\infty}$.

Definición

Clases de pares de pesos asociados a ρ

Sean $0 < \alpha < n$, $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$, $\theta \geq 0$.

$(\mu, \nu) \in \mathbf{A}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\rho,\theta}$;

$$\left(\frac{1}{|B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \right)^p \mu(B)^{\frac{p}{q}} \nu^{\frac{-1}{p-1}}(B)^{p-1} \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad p > 1.$$

$$\frac{\mu(B)^{\frac{1}{q}}}{|B|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}}} \sup_B \nu^{-1}; \leq C \Psi(B)^\theta; \quad p = 1.$$

para toda $B = B(x, r) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\Psi(B) \doteq (1 + \frac{r}{\rho(x)})$.

Definimos: $\mathbf{A}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\rho,\infty} = \bigcup_{\theta \geq 0} \mathbf{A}_{p,q}^{\alpha,\rho,\theta}$

Teorema

Sea $0 < \alpha < n$, $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$; (μ, ν) , par de pesos
 $\mu \in A_{\infty}^{\rho, loc}$, $(\mu, \nu) \in A_{p, q}^{\alpha, \rho, \infty}$

1. Si $1 < p \leq q < \infty$, teniendo además que
 $\sigma = \nu^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in A_{\infty}^{\rho, loc}$, se tiene que $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha} : L^p(\nu) \rightarrow L^q(\mu)$.
2. Si $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$, entonces: $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha} : L^p(\nu) \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}(\mu)$.

Desigualdades con dos pesos para $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b}$ para

$$1 < p \leq q < \infty$$

Sean $0 < \alpha < n$, $b \in BMO_{\infty}(\rho)$,

(μ, ν) par de pesos $\mu \in A_{\infty}^{\rho,loc}$, $(\mu, \nu) \in A_{p,q}^{\alpha,\rho,\infty}$;

$\sigma = \nu^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in A_{\infty}^{\rho,\infty}$;

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f(x)|^q \mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \lesssim \|b\|_{BMO(\rho)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p \nu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

Para el caso límite $p = 1$ con la metodología usada hasta el momento no salían resultados de acotación.....

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Lin Tang (2015)

Desigualdades con un peso para $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b}$.

- ▶ Sean $0 < \alpha < n$, $1 < p < \frac{n}{\alpha}$, $\frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{p} - \frac{\alpha}{n}$, $b \in BMO_{\infty}(\rho)$.
 $w \in A_{p,q}^{\rho,\infty}$:

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f(x)|^q w(x)^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \lesssim \|b\|_{BMO_{\infty}(\rho)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p w(x)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

- ▶ Sean $0 < \alpha < n$, $B(t) = t \log(e + t)$, $b \in BMO_{\infty}^{\rho}$;
 $w \in A_1^{\rho,\infty}$;

$$w(\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f(x)| > t\}) \leq CB(B(\|b\|_{BMO_{\infty}^{\rho}})) \psi \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B \left(\frac{|f(x)|}{t} \right) \theta(w(x)) dx \right).$$

para toda $t > 0$.

$$\psi(t) = [t \log(e + t^{\frac{\alpha}{n}})]^{\frac{n}{n-\alpha}}, \theta(t) = t^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}} \log(e + t^{-\frac{\alpha}{n}}).$$

Teorema

Desigualdades con dos pesos para $\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b}$.

Sean $0 < \alpha < n$, $1 \leq p \leq q < \infty$, $b \in BMO_{\infty}(\rho)$,

(μ, ν) par de pesos $\mu \in A_{\infty}^{\rho,loc}$, $(\mu, \nu) \in A_{p,q}^{\alpha,\rho,\infty}$;

- ▶ Si $p > 1$, $\sigma = \nu^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in A_{\infty}^{\rho,\infty}$;

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f(x)|^q \mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \lesssim \|b\|_{BMO(\rho)} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p \nu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

- ▶ Si $p = 1$, $B(t) = t \log(e+t)$, $\Phi_0(t) = \frac{t}{\log(e+t)} \cong B^{-1}(t)$;

$$\mu(\{|\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f(x)| \geq t\})^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq CB(B(\|b\|_{BMO_{\infty}^{\rho}}))$$

$$B\left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B\left(\frac{|f|}{t}\right) h_{\Phi_0}(\nu)\right).$$

Definición

Sea B una función de Young, se define la función h_B por:

$$h_B(s) = \sup_{t>0} \frac{B(st)}{B(t)}; \quad 0 \leq s < \infty.$$

$B(t) = t \log(e + t)$ submultiplicativa $\implies h_B \cong B$.

Herramienta Principal: Desigualdad de tipo Fefferman-Stein

Operador Maximal Schrödinger;

$$\mathcal{M}_\eta(f)(x) \doteq \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{\Psi(B)^\eta |B|} \int_B |f(y)| dy$$

Operador Maximal Sharp Schrödinger;

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_\eta^\sharp(f)(x) &\doteq \sup_{x \in B(x_0, r); r < \rho(x_0)} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(y) - f_B| dy \\ &+ \sup_{x \in B(x_0, r); r \geq \rho(x_0)} \frac{1}{\Psi(B)^\eta |B|} \int_B |f(y)| dy \end{aligned}$$

Para $0 < \delta < 1$; $\mathcal{M}_{\delta, \eta} f = \mathcal{M}_\eta(|f|^\delta)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$; $\mathcal{M}_{\delta, \eta}^\sharp f = \mathcal{M}_\eta^\sharp(|f|^\delta)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$

► **Desigualdad de Fefferman-Stein.**

Sean $0 < q, \eta < \infty$; $0 < \delta < 1$, $\mu \in A_{\infty}^{\rho, loc}$,
 $\phi : (0, \infty) \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ creciente y duplicante;

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{M}_{\delta, \eta}(f)(x)|^q \mu(x) dx \leq C \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{M}_{\eta}^{\#}(f)(x)|^q \mu(x) dx;$$

$$\forall f \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

$$\sup_{\lambda > 0} \phi(\lambda) \mu(\{\mathcal{M}_{\delta, \eta} f > \lambda\}) \leq C \sup_{\lambda > 0} \phi(\lambda) \mu(\{\mathcal{M}_{\eta}^{\#} f > \lambda\});$$

$$\forall f \in L_{loc}^1(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

- ▶ Lin Tang(2015):

$$b \in BMO_{\infty}(\rho), \quad 0 < \alpha < n, \quad \eta \text{ grande}$$

$$2\delta < \epsilon < 1$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\delta, \eta}^{\sharp}(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha, b}f)(x) \leq C \|b\|_{BMO_{\infty}^{\rho}} (\mathcal{M}_{\epsilon, \eta}(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha}f)(x) + \mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}(f)(x))$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \Psi(B)^{-\eta} |B|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f\|_{L \log L, B}$$

- ▶ Sean $0 < \eta < \infty$, $0 < \delta < 1$

$$\mathcal{M}_{\epsilon, \eta}^{\sharp}(\mathcal{I}_{\alpha}f)(x) \leq C \mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}f(x) \quad \text{c.t. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

► $1 < p \leq q < \infty$;

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\mathcal{I}_{\alpha,b} f|^q \mu \lesssim C \|b\|_{BMO_{\theta}(\rho)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta} f)^q \mu$$

Teorema

Desigualdad con dos pesos para $\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}$.

Sea $0 \leq \alpha < n$, η grande, $1 < p \leq q < \infty$.

Sea (μ, ν) un par de pesos con $\sigma = \nu^{-\frac{1}{p-1}} \in A_{\infty}^{\rho, \infty}$.

Son equivalentes;

$$\|\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}(f)\|_{L^q(\mu)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\nu)} \forall f \in L^p(\nu);$$

$$(\mu, \nu) \in A_{p,q}^{\alpha, \rho, \infty}$$

- ▶ Para $p = 1$; por homogeneidad para $t = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mu(\{|I_{\alpha,b}f(x)| > 1\})^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ & \leq C \sup_{t>0} \phi(t) \mu\left(\left\{\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta} f(x) > \frac{t}{C \|b\|_{BMO_{\theta}(\rho)}}\right\}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}. \end{aligned}$$

Teorema

Desigualdad Modular tipo débil con dos pesos para

$\mathcal{M}_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta}$.

Dado α , $0 \leq \alpha < n$, $1 \leq q < \infty$;

$B(t) = t \log(e+t) \Phi_0(t) = \frac{t}{\log(e+t)} (\cong B^{-1})$.

Luego si $(\mu, \nu) \in A_{1,q}^{\alpha, \rho, \infty}$, η *grande para toda* $t > 0$

$$\mu(\{M_{L \log L, \alpha, \eta} f(x) > t\})^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq CB \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} B \left(\frac{f}{t} \right) h_{\Phi_0}(\nu) \right).$$

Muchas Gracias!!