

Research Article

Space-Time Estimates on Damped Fractional Wave Equation

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We obtain space-time estimates on the solution $u(t, x)$ to the Cauchy problem of damped fractional wave equation. We mainly focus on the linear equation. The almost everywhere convergence of the solution to linear equations as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ is also studied, with the initial data satisfying certain regularity conditions.

1. Introduction

Let $(t, x) \in [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n$, $\alpha > 0$, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, and let Δ be the Laplace operator. We consider the following Cauchy problem:

$$au_{tt}(t, x) + 2bu_t(t, x) + (-\Delta)^\alpha u(t, x) = 0, \quad (1)$$

with initial conditions

$$u(0, x) = f(x), \quad u_t(0, x) = g(x). \quad (2)$$

Here, as usual, the fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^\alpha$ is defined through the Fourier transform:

$$\widehat{(-\Delta)^\alpha f}(\xi) = |\xi|^{2\alpha} \widehat{f}(\xi) \quad (3)$$

for all test functions f . The partial differential equation in (1) is significantly interesting in mathematics, physics, biology, and many scientific fields. It is the wave equation when $a = 1$, $b = 0$, and $\alpha = 1$ and it is the half wave equation when $a = 0$, $2b = i$, and $\alpha = 1/2$. As known, the wave equation is one of the most fundamental equations in physics. Another fundamental equation in physics is the Schrödinger equation which can be deduced from (1) by letting $a = 0$, $2b = i$, and $\alpha = 1$. The Schrödinger equation plays a remarkable role in the study of quantum mechanics and many other fields in physics. Also, (1) is the heat equation when $a = 0$, $b = 1/2$, and $\alpha = 1$.

As we all know, wave equation, Schrödinger equation, heat equation, and Laplace equations are most important

and fundamental types of partial differential equations. The researches on these equations and their related topics are well-mature and very rich and they are still quite active and robust research fields in modern mathematics. The reader is readily to find hundreds and thousands of interesting papers by searching the Google Scholar or checking the MathSciNet in AMS. Here we list only a few of them that are related to this research paper [1–23].

With an extra damping term $2bu_t(t, x)$ in the wave equation, one obtains the damped wave equation

$$u_{tt}(t, x) + 2bu_t(t, x) - \Delta u(t, x) = 0, \quad b > 0. \quad (4)$$

We observe that there are also a lot of research articles in the literature addressing the above damped wave equation. Among numerous research papers we refer to [24–35] and the references therein. From the reference papers, we find that the damped wave equation (4) is well studied in many interesting topics such as the local and global well-posedness of some linear, semilinear, and nonlinear Cauchy problems and asymptotic and regularity estimates of the solution. We observe that the space frames of these studies focus on the Lebesgue spaces and the Lebesgue Sobolev spaces.

These observations motivate us to consider the Cauchy problem of a more general fractional damped wave equation:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{tt}(t, x) + 2bu_t(t, x) + (-\Delta)^\alpha u(t, x) &= 0, \\ u(0, x) &= f(x), \quad u_t(0, x) = g(x), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $\alpha, b > 0$ are fixed constants. According to our best knowledge, the fractional damped wave equation was not studied in the literature, except the wave case $\alpha = 1$. So our plan is to first study the linear equation (5) and to prove some $L^p \rightarrow L^q$ estimates. In our later works, we will use those estimates to study the well-posedness of certain nonlinear equations. We can easily check that the solution of (5) is formally given by

$$u_b(f, g)(t, x) = \left\{ e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f + e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} (bf + g) \right\}, \quad (6)$$

where L is the Fourier multiplier with symbol $b^2 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}$ (see Appendix). Thus our interest will focus on the operators

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\alpha, b}(t) &:= e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}), \\ S_{\alpha, b}(t) &:= e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Using dilation, we will restrict ourselves to the case $b = 1$ so the theorems are all stated for $u(f, g) = u_1(f, g)$ (see Remark 6). We now denote

$$\begin{aligned} S_\alpha(t) &= S_{\alpha, 1}(t) = e^{-t} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{1 - (-\Delta)^\alpha})}{\sqrt{1 - (-\Delta)^\alpha}}, \\ T_\alpha(t) &= T_{\alpha, 1}(t) = e^{-t} \cosh(t\sqrt{1 - (-\Delta)^\alpha}). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

These two operators are both convolution. We denote their kernels by $\Omega_\alpha(t)$ and $K_\alpha(t)$. Thus, we may write

$$T_\alpha(t) f = K_\alpha(t) * f, \quad S_\alpha(t) f = \Omega_\alpha(t) * f. \quad (9)$$

To state our main results, we need the following definition of admissible triplet.

Definition 1. A triplet (p, q, r) is called σ -admissible if

$$\frac{1}{q} \leq \sigma \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{p} \right), \quad (10)$$

where $0 < r \leq p \leq +\infty$, $r < q < \infty$, and $\sigma > 0$.

The following theorems are part of the main results in the paper.

Theorem 2. Let $\alpha > 0$ and let (p, q, r) be $n/2\alpha$ -admissible and $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. Then for any $\beta > n\alpha|1/p - 1/2|$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \|K_\alpha(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_\beta^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \left(\int_0^\infty \|\Omega_\alpha(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-\alpha}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Here, $\dot{L}_\gamma^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denotes the homogeneous Sobolev L^p space with order γ , and H^r denotes the real Hardy space.

Theorem 3. Let $\alpha = 1$, (p, q, r) be $n/2$ -admissible and $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. Then the damped wave operators satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \|K_1(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_\beta^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \left(\int_0^\infty \|\Omega_1(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-1}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

for any $\beta > (n-1)|1/p - 1/2|$.

By the above theorems, we easily obtain the following space-time estimates on the solution $u(t, x)$.

Theorem 4. Let $\alpha > 0$ and let (p, q, r) be $n/2\alpha$ -admissible and $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. For the solution $u(t, x)$ of (5), one has

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_\beta^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-\alpha}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\quad + \|g\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|g\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-\alpha}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Theorem 5. Let $\alpha = 1$, (p, q, r) be $n/2$ -admissible and $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. The solution $u(t, x)$ of the damped wave equation satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \|u\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_\beta^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-1}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ &\quad + \|g\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)} + \|g\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-1}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

for any $\beta > (n-1)|1/p - 1/2|$.

Remark 6. For (5) with general $b > 0$, it is not hard to see that

$$\begin{aligned} T_{a, b}(t) f(x) &= T_{a, 1}(s) f_b(b^{1/\alpha} x), \\ S_{a, b}(t) f(x) &= S_{a, 1}(s) \left(\frac{1}{b} f_b \right) (b^{1/\alpha} x), \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where $s = bt$ and $f_b(x) = f(b^{-1/\alpha} x)$. Therefore,

$$u_b(f, g)(t, x) = u\left(f_b, \frac{1}{b} g_b\right)(bt, b^{1/\alpha} x) \quad (16)$$

and by applying Theorem 4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \|u_b\|_{L^p}^q dt \right)^{1/q} &\leq b^{(n\alpha)(1/r - 1/p) - 1/q} (\|f\|_{H^r} + b^{-1} \|g\|_{H^r}) \\ &\quad + b^{-\beta/\alpha - 1/q} (\|f\|_{\dot{L}_\beta^p} + b \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-\alpha}^p} + \|g\|_{\dot{L}_{\beta-\alpha}^p}). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

For $\alpha = 1$, we have a similar result using Theorem 5.

In the statement of these theorems, the notation $A \leq B$ means that there is a constant $C > 0$ independent of

all essential variables such that $A \leq CB$. Also, throughout this paper, we use the notation $A \simeq B$ to mean that there exist positive constants C and c , independent of all essential variables such that

$$cB \leq A \leq CB. \quad (18)$$

It is easy to see that, by the linearity, we only need to prove Theorems 2 and 3. To this end, we will carefully study the kernels

$$\begin{aligned} K_\alpha(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi, \\ \Omega_\alpha(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\sinh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Using the linearization

$$(1+s)^{1/2} \simeq 1 + \frac{s}{2}, \quad (20)$$

for small $|\xi|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) &\simeq \cosh\left(t\left(1 - \frac{|\xi|^{2\alpha}}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= \frac{e^{t(1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2)} + e^{-t(1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2)}}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

Thus for small $|\xi|$,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-t} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) &\simeq \frac{e^{-t} e^{t(1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2)} + e^{-t} e^{-t(1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2)}}{2} \simeq e^{-t|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

This indicates that, for $|\xi|$ near zero, T_α behaves like the fractional heat operator (see [11, 29, 30, 36, 37]).

For large $|\xi|$, we similarly have

$$\begin{aligned} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) &= \cosh\left(it|\xi|^\alpha \sqrt{1-|\xi|^{-2\alpha}}\right) \\ &\simeq \frac{e^{it|\xi|^\alpha} - e^{-it|\xi|^\alpha}}{2}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

This indicates that as $|\xi|$ near ∞ , $e^t T_\alpha$ behaves like the wave operator if $\alpha = 1$ and like the Schrödinger operator if $\alpha = 2$; see [12, 16, 38, 39].

In the same manner, the operator $S_\alpha(t)$ behaves the same as the operator T_α . Based on these facts, we will estimate the kernels in their low frequencies, median frequencies, and high frequencies, separately, by using different methods. We will estimate the kernels in Section 2 and complete the proofs of main theorems in Section 3. Finally, in Section 4, we will study the almost everywhere convergence for the solution $u(t, x)$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$. The similar convergence theorem for Schrödinger operator $e^{it\Delta} f(x)$ has been widely studied; see [3, 40–44].

2. Estimates on Kernels

As we mentioned in the first section, we will estimate the kernels $K_\alpha(t)$ and $\Omega_\alpha(t)$ based on their different frequencies. So we will divide this section into several subsections.

2.1. Estimate for $|\xi|$ near Zero. Let ϕ_1 be a C^∞ radial function with support in $\{|\xi| \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 1/2\}$ and satisfy $\phi_1 \equiv 1$ whenever $|\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 1/3$. In this section we are going to obtain the decay estimates on the kernels

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(\xi) \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \\ \Omega_{\alpha,0}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(\xi) \frac{\sinh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

With those decay estimates, we then are able to obtain two H^p bounds for the convolutions with the above two kernels. Without loss of generality, we assume $0 < 2\alpha < 1$. This assumption is not essential by tracking the following proofs.

Proposition 7. Let $K_{\alpha,0}$ and $\Omega_{\alpha,0}$ be defined as above. For all $t > 0$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x)| &\leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha} \left(1 + (1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x|\right)^{-n-2\alpha}, \\ |\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t)(x)| &\leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha} \left(1 + (1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x|\right)^{-n-2\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

Proof. The estimates of two inequalities are the same, so we will prove the first one only.

(i) If $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x| \leq 1$ and $0 < t \leq 1$, then it is obvious to see

$$|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x)| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi_1(\xi)| d\xi \leq 1. \quad (26)$$

(ii) If $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x| \leq 1$ and $t > 1$, then by scaling

$$\begin{aligned} t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,0}(t)(t^{1/2\alpha} x) &= t^{n/2\alpha} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(\xi) \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, t^{1/2\alpha} x \rangle} d\xi \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi) \cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-t} \cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) &\leq e^{-t} e^{\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} \leq \exp\left(-\frac{|\xi|^{2\alpha}}{1 + \sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/t}}\right) \\ &\leq e^{-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

we have

$$\left| t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,0}(t) \left(t^{1/2\alpha} x \right) \right| \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \right| e^{-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2} d\xi \leq 1. \quad (29)$$

(iii) If $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha}|x| > 1$ and $t > 1$, then by (ii) we know

$$\begin{aligned} & t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,0}(t) \left(t^{1/2\alpha} x \right) \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

Using the Leibniz rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\xi_i}^n \left(\phi_2 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k} \left(\phi_2 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \right) \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

Observe that

$$\partial_{\xi_i} \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) = \frac{\sinh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)}{\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} t|\xi|^{2\alpha-2} \xi_i. \quad (32)$$

For $k \geq 1$, using an induction argument we have

$$\partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) = F(t, \xi) \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{t^j \psi_j^k(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}}, \quad (33)$$

where $\epsilon_k \geq 0$, $\psi_j^k(\xi) \leq |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k}$, and

$$F(t, \xi) = \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \quad \text{or} \quad \sinh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right). \quad (34)$$

For each fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, there exists at least one variable x_i such that $|x_i| \geq |x|/n$. By integration by parts n times on the variable ξ_i , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,0}(t) \left(t^{1/2\alpha} x \right) \\ & \simeq \frac{1}{x_i^n} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k} \left(\phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \right) \partial_{\xi_i}^k \\ & \quad \times \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \simeq \frac{1}{x_i^n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^k C_n^k e^{-t} \\ & \quad \times \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k} \left(\phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \right) F(t, \xi) \\ & \quad \times \frac{t^j \psi_j^k(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{x_i^n} \sum_{j=1}^n e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) F(t, \xi) \\ & \quad \times \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{x_i^n} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^n \left(\phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \right) \\ & \quad \times \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

The main terms needed to be estimated are

$$\frac{1}{x_i^n} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) F(t, \xi) \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \quad (36)$$

with $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The other terms can be treated easily by further taking integration by parts.

We let Φ be a C^∞ radial function satisfying $\Phi(\xi) = 1$ if $|\xi| \leq 1$ and $\Phi(\xi) = 0$ if $|\xi| > 2$. Let $\Psi(\xi) = 1 - \Phi(\xi)$. By the partition of unity we write

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{x_i^n} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) F(t, \xi) \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{x_i^n} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \Phi(|x|\xi) F(t, \xi) \\ & \quad \times \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{x_i^n} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1 \left(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi \right) \Psi(|x|\xi) F(t, \xi) \\ & \quad \times \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ &= I_1 + I_2. \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

We note that $t > 1$, and the support of $\phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)$ together with (28) implies

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-t} F(t, \xi) & \frac{t^j}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} \\ & \leq e^{-t} e^{\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} \leq \exp\left(-\frac{|\xi|^{2\alpha}}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |I_1| & \leq \frac{1}{|x|^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2} |\phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)| |\Phi(|x|\xi)| |\xi|^{2j\alpha-n} d\xi \\ & \leq \frac{1}{|x|^n} \int_{|\xi| \leq 2/|x|} |\xi|^{2j\alpha-n} d\xi \\ & \leq |x|^{-n-2j\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

By integration by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} |I_2| & \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} e^{-t} \\ & \times \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Psi(|x|\xi) \right. \\ & \times \partial_{\xi_i} \left(\phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi) F(t, \xi) \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \Bigg| \\ & + \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} e^{-t} \\ & \times \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i} (\Psi(|x|\xi)) \phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi) F(t, \xi) \right. \\ & \times \frac{t^j \psi_j^n(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \Bigg| \\ & = J_1 + J_2. \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

Here, an easy computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 & \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \int_{|\xi| \geq 1/|x|} |\Psi(|x|\xi)| e^{-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/2} |\xi|^{2j\alpha-n-1} d\xi \\ & \leq \min \left\{ \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}}, \frac{1}{|x|^{n+2\alpha}} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

For J_2 , noting that

$$|\partial_{\xi_i} (\Psi(|x|\xi))| \leq |x| |\Psi'(|x|\xi)| \quad (42)$$

and $\Psi'(s)$ is supported in $[1/2, 2]$, we have

$$J_2 \leq \frac{1}{|x|^n} \int_{1/2|x| \leq |\xi| \leq 2/|x|} |\xi|^{2j\alpha-n} d\xi \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+2j\alpha}}. \quad (43)$$

(iv) If $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha}|x| > 1$ and $0 < t \leq 1$, then a similar argument, without scaling, shows that

$$|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x)| \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+2\alpha}}. \quad (44)$$

The proposition now follows from (i)–(iv). $\square$

Proposition 8. Let $f \in H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for any $t > 0$ and $0 < r \leq p < +\infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{H^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} & \leq (1+t)^{-(n/2\alpha)(1/r-1/p)} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \|\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{H^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} & \leq (1+t)^{-(n/2\alpha)(1/r-1/p)} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

Particularly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} & \leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha r} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \|\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} & \leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha r} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

Proof. We prove the proposition for the kernel $K_{\alpha,0}$ only, since the proof for the other one is exactly the same. Let us first consider the case $p = +\infty$ and $0 < r < 1$. Invoking an interpolation argument [45, 46], we may assume that $n(1/r-1)$ is a positive integer. Thus the dual space of H^r is the homogeneous Lipschitz space $\dot{\Lambda}_{n(1/r-1)}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (one can see the definition in [46]), which is exactly the homogeneous Hölder space $\dot{C}^{n(1/r-1)}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. By duality we have

$$\|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty} \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x - \cdot)\|_{\dot{C}^{n(1/r-1)}} \|f\|_{H^r}. \quad (47)$$

If $t \geq 1$, it is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x - \cdot)\|_{\dot{C}^{n(1/r-1)}} & = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(t^{1/2\alpha}x - \cdot)\|_{\dot{C}^{n(1/r-1)}} \\ & \leq t^{-n/2\alpha r} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi) P(\xi) e^{-t} \right. \\ & \quad \times \cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \Bigg|, \end{aligned} \quad (48)$$

where $P(\xi)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $n(1/r-1)$. Thus, using the same argument as before we obtain

$$\|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty} \leq t^{-n/2\alpha r} \|f\|_{H^r}. \quad (49)$$

If $0 < t \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)(x - \cdot)\|_{\dot{C}^{n(1/r-1)}} \\ & \leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_1(\xi) P(\xi) e^{-t} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \right| \\ & \leq 1. \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

This shows that, for all $0 < r < 1$,

$$\|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty} \leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha r} \|f\|_{H^r}. \quad (51)$$

On the other hand, if we write

$$m(t, \xi) = \widehat{K_{\alpha,0}(t)}(\xi) = e^{-t} \phi_1(\xi) \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right), \quad (52)$$

then by checking the proof of Proposition 7, we find

$$|\partial_\xi^k m(t, \xi)| \leq |\xi|^{-|k|} \quad (53)$$

for all multi-indices k . So by the Calderón-Torchinsky multiplier theorem [47], we also have, for all $0 < r < 1$,

$$\|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{H^r} \leq \|f\|_{H^r}. \quad (54)$$

Now interpolating between (51) and (54), we finish the proof for $0 < r < 1$.

For the case $1 \leq r \leq +\infty$, we use Young's inequality to get

$$\|K_{\alpha,0} * (t)f\|_{L^p} = \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)\|_{L^q} \|f\|_{L^r}, \quad (55)$$

where $1/r + 1/q = 1/p + 1$. By Proposition 7,

$$\begin{aligned} & \|K_{\alpha,0}(t)\|_{L^q} \\ & \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha} (1 + (1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x|)^{-n-2\alpha} \right|^q dx \right)^{1/q} \\ & \leq (1+t)^{-(n/2\alpha)(1/r-1/p)}. \end{aligned} \quad (56)$$

□

2.2. Estimate for $|\xi|$ Lying in the Mid-Interval. Let ϕ_2 be a C^∞ radial function with support in $\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : 1/4 \leq |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 200\}$ and satisfy $\phi_1 \equiv 1$ whenever $1/3 \leq |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 100$. We first will obtain the decay estimate on the kernels

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\alpha,m}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_2(\xi) \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \\ \Omega_{\alpha,m}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_2(\xi) \frac{\sinh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)}{\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

and then prove the mapping properties of the convolution operators with the above kernels. As in Section 2.1, we assume $0 < 2\alpha < 1$ without loss of generality.

Proposition 9. For all $t > 0$ and $N > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} |K_{\alpha,m}(t)(x)| &\leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha-N} (1 + (1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x|)^{-n-2\alpha}, \\ |\Omega_{\alpha,m}(t)(x)| &\leq (1+t)^{-n/2\alpha-N} (1 + (1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x|)^{-n-2\alpha}. \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

Proof. If $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x| \leq 1$, then the proof is the same as (i) and (ii) in the proof of Proposition 7. So we assume $(1+t)^{-1/2\alpha} |x| > 1$ and $t > 1$. In the case of $t \leq 1$, we use the same proof as the following argument for $t > 1$, without taking the scaling kernel.

For $t > 1$, consider the scaling kernel

$$\begin{aligned} & t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,m}(t)(t^{1/2\alpha} x) \\ &= t^{n/2\alpha} e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_2(\xi) \cosh\left(t\sqrt{1-|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, t^{1/2\alpha} x \rangle} d\xi \\ &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi) \cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (59)$$

By the Leibniz rule,

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\xi_i}^n \left(\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi) \cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k} \left(\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha} \xi) \right) \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

Next we prove the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \right) \right| \\ & \leq \exp\left(\left|\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right|\right) \sum_{j=1}^k t^j |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k}. \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

In fact, using Taylor's expansion, we have

$$\cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) = \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^l}{(2l)!}. \quad (62)$$

Then by an easy computation,

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\xi_i} \left(\cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \right) \simeq \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{l(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^{l-1}}{(2l)!} t |\xi|^{2\alpha-2} \xi_i, \\ & \partial_{\xi_i}^2 \left(\cosh\left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \right) \\ & \simeq \sum_{l=2}^{+\infty} \frac{l(l-1)(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^{l-2}}{(2l)!} t^2 |\xi|^{4\alpha-4} \xi_i^2 \\ & \quad + \sum_{l=1}^{+\infty} \frac{l(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^{l-1}}{(2l)!} t (|\xi|^{2\alpha-4} \xi_i^2 + |\xi|^{2\alpha-2}). \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

Thus, by the induction, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) \\ & \simeq \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{l=j}^{+\infty} \frac{l(l-1)\cdots(l-j+1)(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^{l-j}}{(2l)!} t^j \psi_j^k(\xi), \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

where

$$\psi_j^k(\xi) \leq |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k}. \quad (65)$$

Since

$$\frac{l(l-1)\cdots(l-j+1)}{(2l)!} \leq \frac{1}{(2(l-j))!}, \quad (66)$$

we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \sum_{l=j}^{+\infty} \frac{l(l-1)\cdots(l-j+1)(t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha})^{l-j}}{(2l)!} \right| \\ & \leq \sum_{l=j}^{+\infty} \frac{\left| \sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right|^{2(l-j)}}{(2(l-j))!} \leq \exp \left(\left| \sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right| \right). \end{aligned} \quad (67)$$

So (61) is proved. Note by the compact support of $\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)$, we have

$$\frac{t}{4} \leq |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 200t, \quad (68)$$

and we will prove, for all such ξ ,

$$\left| e^{-t} \partial_{\xi_i}^k \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right| \leq e^{-b|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \sum_{j=1}^k t^j |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k}, \quad b > 0. \quad (69)$$

If $t/4 \leq |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq t$, (69) then is a consequence of (61) and (28). If $t < |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 5t/4$, then

$$e^{-t} e^{\sqrt{t|\xi|^{2\alpha}-t^2}} = e^{\sqrt{t|\xi|^{2\alpha}-t^2}-t} \leq e^{-t/2} \leq e^{-2|\xi|^{2\alpha}/5}. \quad (70)$$

When $5t/4 < |\xi|^{2\alpha} \leq 200t$, similar to (33), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-t} \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(i \sqrt{t|\xi|^{2\alpha} - t^2} \right) \right) \\ & \simeq e^{-t} F(t, \xi) \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{t^j \psi_j^k(\xi)}{\left(\sqrt{t|\xi|^{2\alpha} - t^2} \right)^{j+\epsilon_k}} \end{aligned} \quad (71)$$

which is further bounded (note also $t > 1$) by

$$e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^k t^j |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k} \leq e^{-|\xi|^{2\alpha}/200} \sum_{j=1}^k t^j |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k}. \quad (72)$$

Thus we have proved (69). Fix an $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and let x_i be the variable such that $x_i > |x|/n$. Using integration by parts $(n+1)$ times on ξ_i , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & t^{n/2\alpha} K_{\alpha,n}(t) (t^{1/2\alpha} x) \\ & \simeq \frac{1}{x_i^{n+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k+1} (\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)) \\ & \quad \times \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & \simeq \frac{1}{x_i^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k+1} (\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)) e^{-t} \\ & \quad \times \partial_{\xi_i}^k \left(\cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{x_i^{n+1}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \partial_{\xi_i}^{n+1} (\phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi)) e^{-t} \\ & \quad \times \cosh \left(\sqrt{t^2 - t|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ & = K_1 + K_2. \end{aligned} \quad (73)$$

By (61), (69), and the compact support of ϕ_2 , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |K_1| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \int_{|\xi| \approx t^{1/2\alpha}} \left| \partial_{\xi_i}^{n-k+1} \phi_2(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi) \right| \\ & \quad \times e^{-b|\xi|^{2\alpha}} t^j |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k} d\xi \\ & \leq t^{-N/2\alpha} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \int_{|\xi| \approx t^{1/2\alpha}} \left| \phi_2^{(n-k+1)}(t^{-1/2\alpha}\xi) \right| \\ & \quad \times t^{(-n+k-1)/2\alpha + j + N/2\alpha} e^{-b|\xi|^{2\alpha}} \\ & \quad \times |\xi|^{2j\alpha-k} d\xi \\ & \leq t^{-N/2\alpha} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} C_{n+1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k \int_{|\xi| \approx t^{1/2\alpha}} |\xi|^{4j\alpha + N - n - 1} e^{-b|\xi|^{2\alpha}} d\xi \\ & \leq t^{-N/2\alpha} \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (74)$$

The second term K_2 can be calculated directly to finish the whole proof. $\square$

By Proposition 9 and the same argument in proving Proposition 8, we have the following boundedness.

Proposition 10. Let $f \in H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for any $t, N > 0$ and $r \leq p < +\infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_{\alpha,m}(t) * f\|_{H^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq (1+t)^{-N} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \|\Omega_{\alpha,m}(t) * f\|_{H^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq (1+t)^{-N} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (75)$$

Particularly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_{\alpha,m}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq (1+t)^{-N} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ \|\Omega_{\alpha,m}(t) * f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq (1+t)^{-N} \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

2.3. Estimates for $|\xi|$ near the Infinity. Let ϕ_3 be a C^∞ radial function with support in $\{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\xi|^{2\alpha} \geq 2^6\}$ and satisfy $\phi_3 \equiv 1$ whenever $|\xi|^{2\alpha} \geq 100$. Defining

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\alpha,\infty}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_3(\xi) \cosh\left(it\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}\right) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \\ \Omega_{\alpha,\infty}(t)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_3(\xi) \frac{\sinh\left(it\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}\right)}{i\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

we have the following proposition.

Proposition 11. Let $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$ and $\alpha > 0$. Then there exists a $\delta_p > 0$ such that for any $\beta > n\alpha|1/2 - 1/p|$ and $t > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|K_{\alpha,\infty}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq e^{-t} (1+t)^{\delta_p} \|f\|_{L^p_\beta}, \\ \|\Omega_{\alpha,\infty}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} &\leq e^{-t} (1+t)^{\delta_p} \|f\|_{L^p_{\beta-\alpha}}. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

Proof. We will show the case $n \geq 2$ and leave the easy case $n = 1$ to the reader. Again, we will only show the inequality of $K_{\alpha,\infty}(t) * f$ since the proof of the other one is similar.

Define an analytic family of operators

$$\begin{aligned} T_z(f)(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}}}{|\xi|^z} \phi_3(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}. \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

By the Plancherel formula, we have

$$\|T_z(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq e^{-t} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re} z = 0. \quad (80)$$

If we can show

$$\|T_z(f)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq (1+t)^\lambda e^{-t} \|f\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad (81)$$

for $\operatorname{Re} z > n\alpha/2$ and some $\lambda > 0$, the proposition easily follows by a complex interpolation on these two inequalities for $1 \leq p \leq 2$. Then we can use a trivial dual argument to achieve the proposition for the whole range of p . Also, without loss of generality, we prove (81) with $z = \beta > n\alpha/2$.

Let Φ be a standard cutoff function with support in $\{\xi : 1/2 \leq |\xi| \leq 2\}$ satisfying

$$\sum \Phi(2^{-j}|\xi|) \equiv 1, \quad \forall \xi \neq 0. \quad (82)$$

Defining

$$\begin{aligned} W_j^\alpha(t) f(x) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}} \Phi(2^{-j}\xi) \phi_3(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi, \end{aligned} \quad (83)$$

then (81) will follow if we prove

$$\|W_j^\alpha(t) f(x)\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} (1+t)^\lambda 2^{jn\alpha/2} \|f\|_{L^1}. \quad (84)$$

In fact, (84) implies

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \|2^{-(n\alpha/2+\epsilon)j} W_j^\alpha(t) f(x)\|_{L^1} \\ &\leq \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{-j\epsilon} (1+t)^\lambda e^{-t} \|f\|_{L^1}, \quad \forall \epsilon > 0. \end{aligned} \quad (85)$$

Noting that $2^{-j} \approx |\xi|$ in the support of $\Phi(2^{-j}\xi)$, we get (81) from the above inequality.

Next we prove (84). Let $\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}$ be the kernel of $W_j^\alpha(t)$. By Young's inequality, it suffices to show

$$\|\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} (1+t)^\lambda 2^{jn\alpha/2}, \quad (86)$$

for some $\lambda > 0$. By the definition, without loss of generality, we may write

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t) &= e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(2^{-j}\xi) e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}} e^{i\langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi \\ &= e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(\xi) e^{it\sqrt{2^{2\alpha j}|\xi|^{2\alpha}-1}} e^{i2^j \langle \xi, x \rangle} d\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (87)$$

Using the Taylor expansion with integral remainder, for $r \in \operatorname{supp}(\Phi)$, we write

$$\sqrt{r^{2\alpha}-1} = r^\alpha + g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right), \quad (88)$$

where

$$g(r) = -\frac{r^\alpha}{2} \int_0^1 (1-sr^{2\alpha})^{-1/2} ds. \quad (89)$$

This gives

$$e^{it\sqrt{2^{2\alpha j}r^{2\alpha}-1}} = e^{it2^{j\alpha}r^\alpha} e^{itg(1/r2^{j\alpha})}, \quad (90)$$

for $2^{\alpha j} \geq 100$ and $1/2 \leq r \leq 2$. By the definition of g it is easy to see that for any integer $m \geq 0$

$$\left| \frac{d^m}{dr^m} e^{itg(1/2^{k\alpha}r)} \right| \leq (1+t)^m \quad (91)$$

uniformly for $2^{\alpha j} \geq 100$ and $1/2 \leq r \leq 2$.

Now we write

$$\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t) = e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\varphi(\xi, t, j)} \Phi(\xi) e^{itg(1/2^{j\alpha}|\xi|)} d\xi, \quad (92)$$

where the phase function φ is defined as

$$\varphi(\xi, t, j) = t2^{j\alpha}|\xi|^\alpha + 2^j \langle \xi, x \rangle. \quad (93)$$

Let sets E_1, E_2 , and E_3 be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} E_1 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \geq Mt2^{j(\alpha-1)}\}, \\ E_2 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq mt2^{j(\alpha-1)}\}, \\ E_3 &= \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : mt2^{j(\alpha-1)} < |x| < Mt2^{j(\alpha-1)}\}, \end{aligned} \quad (94)$$

where

$$M = n2^{\alpha+100} \max \left\{ \alpha, \frac{1}{\alpha} \right\} \quad (95)$$

and $m = 1/M$. Hence,

$$\|\mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} = \|\chi_{E_1} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} + \|\chi_{E_2} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} + \|\chi_{E_3} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1}, \quad (96)$$

where χ_E denotes the characteristic function of a set E .

Furthermore, we let

$$E_{1,m} = \{x \in E_1 : |x_m| \geq |x_i| \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}, \quad (97)$$

for $m = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Then

$$\|\chi_{E_1} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} \leq \sum_{m=1}^n \|\chi_{E_{1,m}} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1}. \quad (98)$$

For each $\chi_{E_{1,m}} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}$, using integration by parts on the ξ_m variable, it is easy to obtain that, for $m = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$|\chi_{E_{1,m}}(x) \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t)| \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \chi_{E_{1,m}}(x) \min \left\{ 1, (2^j |x|)^{-N} \right\}, \quad (99)$$

for any positive number N .

By the polar decomposition,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{E_2}(x) \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t) \\ = e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{S^{n-1}} \left(\int_0^\infty \Phi_0(r) e^{iP(r, t, j)} dr \right) d\sigma(\xi'), \end{aligned} \quad (100)$$

where the phase function P is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} P(r, t, j) &= t2^{j\alpha} r^\alpha + 2^j r \langle \xi', x \rangle, \\ \Phi_0(r) &= \Phi(r) e^{itg(1/2^{j\alpha}r)}. \end{aligned} \quad (101)$$

Using integration by parts on the inner integral, we obtain

$$|\chi_{E_2}(x) \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t)| \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \chi_{E_2}(x) \min \left\{ 1, (t2^{j\alpha})^{-N} \right\}, \quad (102)$$

for any positive number N .

By the Proposition in [48, page 344],

$$|\chi_{E_3}(x) \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}(x, t)| \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \chi_{E_3}(x) \min \left\{ 1, (t2^{j\alpha})^{-n/2} \right\}. \quad (103)$$

Thus, if $t2^{j\alpha} \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{E_3} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} &\leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \geq t2^{j(\alpha-1)}} (t2^{j\alpha})^{-n/2} dx \\ &\leq e^{-t} t^{n/2} 2^{j\alpha n/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (104)$$

If $t2^{j\alpha} \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{E_3} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} &\leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \geq t2^{j(\alpha-1)}} dx \\ &\leq e^{-t} (t2^{j\alpha})^n \leq e^{-t}. \end{aligned} \quad (105)$$

For $\chi_{E_2} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}$, if $t2^{j\alpha} \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{E_2} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} &\leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \leq t2^{j(\alpha-1)}} dx \\ &\leq e^{-t} (t2^{j\alpha})^n \leq e^{-t}. \end{aligned} \quad (106)$$

If $t2^{j\alpha} > 1$ and then we choose $N = n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{E_2} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} &\leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} (t2^{j\alpha})^{-N} (t2^{j(\alpha-1)})^n \\ &= e^{-t} (t2^{j\alpha})^{-N} t^n 2^{j\alpha n} \leq e^{-t}. \end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

Finally we estimate $\chi_{E_1} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}$. For each $m = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$\|\chi_{E_{1,m}} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \geq t2^{j(\alpha-1)}} \min \left\{ 1, (2^j |x|)^{-N} \right\} dx. \quad (108)$$

If the set $\{x : t2^{j(\alpha-1)} \leq |x| \leq 2^{-j}\}$ is not empty, we write

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_{E_{1,m}} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} &\leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{t2^{j(\alpha-1)} \leq |x| \leq 2^{-j}} dx \\ &\quad + e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{2^{-j} \leq |x|} \min \left\{ 1, (t2^{j\alpha})^{-N} \right\} dx \\ &= J_1 + J_2. \end{aligned} \quad (109)$$

Clearly

$$J_1 \leq e^{-t}. \quad (110)$$

Also, choose a sufficiently large N , and then

$$J_2 \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \geq 2^{-j}} (2^j |x|)^{-N} dx \leq e^{-t}. \quad (111)$$

If the set $\{2^{-j} \geq |x| \geq t2^{j(\alpha-1)}\}$ is empty, then we also have

$$\|\chi_{E_{1,m}} \mathfrak{R}_{\alpha,j}\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} 2^{jn} \int_{|x| \geq 2^{-j}} (2^j |x|)^{-N} dx \leq e^{-t}. \quad (112)$$

The proposition is proved. $\square$

3. Proof of Theorems 2 and 3

Proof of Theorem 2. Recalling the definition of

$$K_{\alpha,0}(t), K_{\alpha,m}(t), K_{\alpha,\infty}(t), \quad \Omega_{\alpha,0}(t), \Omega_{\alpha,m}(t), \Omega_{\alpha,\infty}(t) \quad (113)$$

in Section 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |K_{\alpha}(t) * f| \\ & \leq |K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f| + |K_{\alpha,m}(t) * f| + |K_{\alpha,\infty}(t) * f|, \\ & |\Omega_{\alpha}(t) * f| \\ & \leq |\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t) * f| + |\Omega_{\alpha,m}(t) * f| + |\Omega_{\alpha,\infty}(t) * f|. \end{aligned} \quad (114)$$

By the triangle inequality and Propositions 8, 10, and 11, we only have to verify that, for any $n/2\alpha$ -admissible triplet (p, q, r) ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^{\infty} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} \leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ & \left(\int_0^{\infty} \|\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} \leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (115)$$

These two inequalities are obviously true if

$$\frac{1}{q} < \frac{n}{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{p} \right). \quad (116)$$

For $1/q = (n/2\alpha)(1/r - 1/p)$, denote

$$F(t)f = \|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (117)$$

By Proposition 8, we have

$$F(t)f \leq (1+t)^{-1/q} \|f\|_{H^r}. \quad (118)$$

This indicates that, for any $\lambda > 0$, there exists a positive constant C independent of λ and f such that

$$\begin{aligned} & |\{t : |F(t)f| > \lambda\}| \\ & \leq |\{t : Ct^{-1/q} \|f\|_{H^r} > \lambda\}| \leq \left(\frac{C \|f\|_{H^r}}{\lambda} \right)^q. \end{aligned} \quad (119)$$

This shows that $K_{\alpha,0}(t)$ is a bounded mapping from $H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to the mixed norm space $L^{q,\infty}([0, \infty], L^p(\mathbb{R}^n))$ for any admissible triplet (p, q, r) . Now we choose admissible triplets (p, q_1, r_1) and (p, q_2, r_2) satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} & r_1 < r < r_2 < \infty, \quad q_1 < q < q_2 < \infty, \\ & \frac{1}{q} = \frac{\theta}{q_1} + \frac{1-\theta}{q_2}, \quad \frac{1}{r} = \frac{\theta}{r_1} + \frac{1-\theta}{r_2}. \end{aligned} \quad (120)$$

Then by the Marcinkiewicz interpolation, we easily obtain

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} \|K_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} \leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (121)$$

Similarly we can show that, for any $n/2\alpha$ -admissible triplet (p, q, r) ,

$$\left(\int_0^{\infty} \|\Omega_{\alpha,0}(t) * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q dt \right)^{1/q} \leq \|f\|_{H^r(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (122)$$

□

Proof of Theorem 3. By checking the above proof, we only need to show the following proposition. □

Proposition 12. *There is a $\delta_p > 0$ for which if $\beta > (n-1)|1/p - 1/2|$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} & \|K_{1,\infty} * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq (1+t)^{\delta_p} e^{-t} \|f\|_{L_{\beta}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \\ & \|\Omega_{1,\infty} * f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq (1+t)^{\delta_p} e^{-t} \|f\|_{L_{\beta-1}^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \end{aligned} \quad (123)$$

hold for all $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

Proof. Let

$$W_{\beta}(t)f(x) = e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^2-1}} \phi_3(\xi)}{|\xi|^{\beta}} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi, \quad (124)$$

where ϕ_3 is defined in Section 2.3 (corresponding to $\alpha = 1$). We will prove, for any $\beta > (n-1)/2$, that

$$\|W_{\beta}(t)f(x)\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} (1+t)^{\lambda} \|f\|_{L^1}, \quad (125)$$

with some $\lambda > 0$. Then by repeating the complex interpolation argument in the proof of Proposition 11, with (81) replaced by (125), we finish the proof of the proposition.

Next we turn to the proof of (125). Denote the kernel of $W_{\beta}(t)$ by

$$\mathbb{S}_{\beta}(x, t) = e^{-t} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^2-1}} \phi_3(\xi)}{|\xi|^{\beta}} e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi. \quad (126)$$

By Young's inequality, it suffices to show that if $\beta > (n-1)/2$, then

$$\|\mathbb{S}_{\beta}(x, t)\|_{L^1} \leq (1+t)^{(n+1)/2} e^{-t}. \quad (127)$$

Let Φ be the cutoff function defined in Section 2.3. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S}_{\beta}(x, t) &= e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^2-1}}}{|\xi|^{\beta}} \Phi(2^{-k}|\xi|) \phi_3(|\xi|) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi \\ &= e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} Y_k(x), \end{aligned} \quad (128)$$

where, by [49, Ch. 4],

$$\begin{aligned} Y_k(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{|\xi|^2-1}}}{|\xi|^{\beta}} \Phi(2^{-k}|\xi|) \phi_3(|\xi|) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi \\ &\simeq \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{it\sqrt{r^2-1}}}{r^{\beta}} \phi_3(r) \Phi(2^{-k}r) V_{(n-2)/2}(r|x|) r^{n-1} dr. \end{aligned} \quad (129)$$

In the last integral,

$$V_\nu(s) = \frac{J_\nu(s)}{s^\nu}, \quad (130)$$

and $J_\nu(s)$ is the Bessel function of order ν .

So, by the Minkowski inequality,

$$\|\odot_\beta(\cdot, t)\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \|Y_k\|_{L^1}. \quad (131)$$

First, we assume $t \geq 1$. Changing variables, we have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_k(x) &= \frac{|x|^{(2-n)/2}}{2^{k(\beta-n/2-1)}} \int_0^\infty e^{it\sqrt{2^{2k}r^2-1}} \Phi(r) \phi_3(2^k r) J_{(n-2)/2}(2^k r) \\ &\quad \times (2^k r |x|) r^{n/2-\beta-1/2} dr. \end{aligned} \quad (132)$$

Using the Taylor expansion with integral remainder, for $r \in \text{supp}(\phi_3)$, we write

$$\sqrt{r^2 - 1} = r + g(r), \quad (133)$$

where

$$g\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = -\frac{1}{2r} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{s}{r^2}\right)^{-1/2} ds. \quad (134)$$

This gives

$$e^{it\sqrt{2^{2k}r^2-1}} = e^{it2^k r} e^{itg(1/2^k r)}, \quad (135)$$

for $k \geq 6$ and $1/2 \leq r \leq 2$. By the definition of g it is easy to see that if we denote $h(r) = g(1/2^k r)$, then

$$|h^{(m)}(r)| \leq 2^{-k}. \quad (136)$$

Also, for any integer $m \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d^m}{dr^m} e^{itg(2^k r)} \right| &\leq 1 \quad \text{if } t2^{-k} \leq 1, \\ \left| \frac{d^m}{dr^m} e^{itg(2^k r)} \right| &\leq (t2^{-k})^m \quad \text{if } t2^{-k} > 1 \end{aligned} \quad (137)$$

uniformly for $k \geq 10$ and $1/2 \leq r \leq 2$.

When

$$2^k |x| \leq 2^4, \quad (138)$$

using the known estimate

$$J_{(n-2)/2}(r) = O(r^{(n-2)/2}), \quad \text{as } r \rightarrow 0, \quad (139)$$

it is easy to see

$$|Y_k(x)| \leq |x|^{(2-n)/2} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1)} (2^k |x|)^{(n-2)/2} = 2^{-k(\beta-n)}. \quad (140)$$

Thus,

$$e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \|Y_k \chi_{\{|x| \leq 2^{-k+4}\}}\|_{L^1} \leq e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} 2^{-k(\beta-n)} \int_{|x| \leq 2^{-k+4}} dx \leq e^{-t}. \quad (141)$$

When

$$2^k |x| > 2^4, \quad (142)$$

we use the asymptotic expansion of $J_{(n-2)/2}(r)$: for any integer $N \geq 0$,

$$J_\nu(r) \approx e^{\pm i r} \left(\sum_{j=0}^N \frac{c_j}{r^{j+1/2}} \right) + O(r^{-(N+1)-1/2}), \quad (143)$$

where $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_N$ are constants.

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} Y_k(x) &\approx \sum_{j=0}^N c_j \frac{|x|^{(1-n)/2-j}}{2^{k(\beta-n/2-1/2+j)}} \\ &\quad \times \int_0^\infty e^{i2^k r(t \pm |x|)} e^{itg(2^k r)} \Phi(r) \phi_3(2^k r) r^{n/2-\beta-j} dr \\ &\quad + O(|x|^{(-n+1)/2-N-1} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2+N)}) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^N c_j Y_{k,j}(x) + O(|x|^{(-n+1)/2-N-1} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2+N)}), \end{aligned} \quad (144)$$

where, without loss of generality, we denote

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{k,j}(x) &= \frac{|x|^{(1-n)/2-j}}{2^{k(\beta-n/2-1/2+j)}} \\ &\quad \times \int_0^\infty e^{i2^k r(t-|x|)} e^{itg(2^k r)} \Phi(r) \phi_3(2^k r) r^{n/2-\beta-j} dr. \end{aligned} \quad (145)$$

It is easy to see that, for a suitable integer N ,

$$e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2+N)} \int_{|x| \geq 2^{-k+4}} |x|^{(-n+1)/2-N-1} dx \leq e^{-t}. \quad (146)$$

Thus it remains to show that, for each j ,

$$e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \|Y_{k,j} \chi_{\{|x| > 2^{-k+4}\}}\|_{L^1} \leq t^{(n+1)/2} e^{-t}. \quad (147)$$

Since the estimates of all $Y_{k,j}$ are similar, we will only show

$$e^{-t} \sum_{k=6}^{\infty} \|Y_{k,0} \chi_{\{|x| > 2^{-k+4}\}}\|_{L^1} \leq t^{(n+1)/2} e^{-t}. \quad (148)$$

Using integration by parts and noting $\phi_3(2^k r) \equiv 1$ if $k > 2^8$ and $r \in \text{supp}(\Phi)$, it is easy to check that one has

$$\left| \int_0^\infty e^{i2^k r(t-|x|)} e^{itg(2^k r)} \Phi(r) \Psi(2^k r) r^{n/2-\beta-j} dr \right| \leq \min \left\{ 1, 2^{-mk} |t - |x||^{-m} (2^{-k} t)^m \right\} \quad (149)$$

if $2^{-k} t > 1$, for any positive integer m , and

$$\left| \int_0^\infty e^{i2^k r(t \pm |x|)} e^{itg(2^k r)} \Phi(r) \phi_3(2^k r) r^{n/2-\beta-j} dt \right| \leq \min \left\{ 1, 2^{-\mu k} |t - |x||^{-\mu} \right\} \quad (150)$$

if $2^{-k} t \leq 1$, for any positive integer μ . Thus, we have the following lemma. $\square$

Lemma 13. *Let $2^k |x| \geq 10$. For any $m \geq 0$, one has*

$$|Y_{k,0}(x)| \leq |x|^{(1-n)/2} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} 2^{-mk} |t - |x||^{-m} \quad (151)$$

if $2^{-k} t \leq 1$.

Also, for any $\mu \geq 0$,

$$|Y_{k,0}(x)| \leq |x|^{(1-n)/2} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} 2^{-\mu k} |t - |x||^{-\mu} (2^{-k} t)^\mu \quad (152)$$

if $2^{-k} t > 1$.

Now we continue the proof of the proposition. Write

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=6}^\infty \|Y_{k,0} \chi_{\{|x| > 2^{-k+4}\}}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ & \leq \sum_{k=6}^\infty \int_{10/2^k < |x| \leq t/2} |Y_{k,0}(x)| dx \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=6}^\infty \int_{|x| > 100t} |Y_{k,0}(x)| dx \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=6}^\infty \int_{t/2 < |x| \leq 100t} |Y_{k,0}(x)| dx \\ & = A_1 + A_2 + A_3. \end{aligned} \quad (153)$$

In A_1 , noting $\beta - (n-1)/2 > 0$, we use the lemma with $\mu = 1/2$ and $m = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 & \leq \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} \int_{10/2^k < |x| \leq t/2} |x|^{-(n+1)/2} dx \\ & \quad + t^{-1} \sum_{k=\log t+1}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} \int_{10/2^k < |x| \leq t/2} |x|^{-(n+1)/2} dx \\ & \leq t^{(n+1)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (154)$$

Similarly, in Lemma 13 we let $\mu = m = n$:

$$\begin{aligned} A_2 & \leq \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} t^n \int_{100t < |x|} |x|^{(1-n)/2-n} 2^{-2nk} dx \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=\log t+1}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \int_{100t < |x|} 2^{-nk} |x|^{(1-n)/2-n} dx \\ & \leq t^{(n+1)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (155)$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} E & = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \frac{t}{2} < |x| \leq 100t \right\}, \\ E_k & = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |t - |x|| < 2^{-k} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (156)$$

Using Lemma 13, we write

$$\begin{aligned} A_3 & \leq \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \\ & \quad \times \int_{E \setminus E_k} |x|^{(1-n)/2} 2^{-\mu k} |t - |x||^{-\mu} (2^{-k} t)^\mu dx \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=\log t+1}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \\ & \quad \times \int_{E \setminus E_k} |x|^{(1-n)/2} 2^{-mk} |t - |x||^{-m} dx \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=6}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \int_{E_k} |x|^{(1-n)/2} dx \\ & = B_1 + B_2 + B_3. \end{aligned} \quad (157)$$

Here, the last term

$$\begin{aligned} B_3 & = \sum_{k=6}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \int_{E_k} |x|^{\frac{1-n}{2}} dx \\ & \leq \sum_{k=6}^\infty 2^{-k(\beta-n/2-1/2)} \int_{t-2^{-k}}^{t+2^{-k}} r^{(1-n)/2+n-1} \leq t^{(n+1)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (158)$$

Use the polar coordinate and Lemma 13 for $\mu = 1/2$:

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 & = \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} t^{1/2} \int_{E \setminus E_k} |x|^{(1-n)/2} |t - |x||^{-1/2} dx \\ & \leq \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} t^{1/2} \left(\int_{t+2^{-k}}^{100t} r^{(n-1)/2} (r-t)^{-1/2} dr \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \int_{t/2}^{t-2^{-k}} r^{(n-1)/2} (r-t)^{-1/2} dr \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq t^{n/2} \sum_{k=6}^{\log t} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} \left(\int_{t+2^{-k}}^{100t} (r-t)^{-1/2} dr \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{t/2}^{t-2^{-k}} (r-t)^{-1/2} dr \right) \\ &\leq t^{(n+1)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (159)$$

Similarly, we can show

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{k=\log t+1}^{\infty} 2^{-k(\beta-n/2+1/2)} \int_{E \setminus E_k} |x|^{(1-n)/2} 2^{-mk} |t-|x||^{-m} dx \\ &\leq t^{(n+1)/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (160)$$

When $0 < t \leq 1$, the proof is the same with only minor modifications.

4. Almost Everywhere Convergence

Next we will study the pointwise convergence of the solution $u(t, x)$ of (5) to the initial data. We will prove the following.

Theorem 14. *Let $s > 1/2$. If f belongs to the inhomogeneous Sobolev space $L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $g \in L_{s-\alpha}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then the solution $u(t, x)$ of (5) converges to $f(x)$ a.e. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$.*

To prove this theorem, we need Lemma 15 and Proposition 16.

Lemma 15 (see [50]). *Let $n \geq 2$ and $1 < d < n$. Then*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{S^{n-1}} g(u) e^{ix \cdot u} d\sigma(u) \right|^2 \frac{dx}{|x|^d} \leq \int_{S^{n-1}} |g(u)|^2 d\sigma(u). \quad (161)$$

Proposition 16. *Let $n \geq 2$ and let $m(t, |\xi|)$ be defined on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and satisfy*

$$|(1 + |\xi|)^\gamma m(t, |\xi|)| \leq 1. \quad (162)$$

Denote the maximal function

$$m^* f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |m(t, D) f(x)|. \quad (163)$$

Then if $\gamma > 0$, we have

$$\|m^* f(x)\|_{L^2(|x|^{-d} dx)} \leq \|f\|_{L_l^2}, \quad \frac{d-2\gamma}{2} < l < \frac{d}{2}, \quad d > 1. \quad (164)$$

If $\gamma \leq 0$, then

$$\|m^* f(x)\|_{L^2(|x|^{-d} dx)} \leq \|f\|_{L_l^2}, \quad l > d - \gamma - \frac{1}{2}, \quad d > 1. \quad (165)$$

Proof. Making t into a function of x , we only have to bound

$$m(t(x), D) f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} m(t(x), |\xi|) \widehat{f}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (166)$$

where $t(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ is any measurable function.

By the polar decomposition,

$$\begin{aligned} &|m(t(x), D) f(x)| \\ &= \left| \int_0^\infty r^{n-1} m(t(x), r) \int_{S^{n-1}} \widehat{f}(r\xi') e^{i\langle rx, \xi' \rangle} d\sigma(\xi') dr \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty r^{n-1} (1+r)^{-\gamma} \left| \int_{S^{n-1}} \widehat{f}(r\xi') e^{i\langle rx, \xi' \rangle} d\sigma(\xi') \right| dr. \end{aligned} \quad (167)$$

By Minkowski's inequality, change of variables, and Lemma 15, we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\|m(t(x), D) f(x)\|_{L^p(|x|^{-d} dx)} \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty r^{n-1} (1+r)^{-\gamma} \\ &\quad \times \left\| \int_{S^{n-1}} \widehat{f}(r\xi') e^{i\langle rx, \xi' \rangle} d\sigma(\xi') \right\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} dr \\ &= \int_0^\infty r^{n/2+d/2-1} (1+r)^{-\gamma} \\ &\quad \times \left\| \int_{S^{n-1}} \widehat{f}(r\xi') e^{i\langle x, \xi' \rangle} d\sigma(\xi') \right\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} dr \\ &\leq \int_0^\infty r^{n/2+d/2-1} (1+r)^{-\gamma} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') \right)^{1/2} dr \\ &= \left(\int_0^2 + \int_2^\infty \right) r^{n/2+d/2-1} (1+r)^{-\gamma} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') \right)^{1/2} dr \\ &= L_1 + L_2. \end{aligned} \quad (168)$$

When $\gamma > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &\leq \int_0^2 r^{n/2+d/2-1} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') \right)^{1/2} dr \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^2 r^{d-1-2l} dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_0^2 r^{2l} r^{n-1} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^2 r^{d-1-2l} dr \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_{|\xi| \leq 2} |\xi|^{2l} |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L_l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (169)$$

Here we have to let

$$d - 1 - 2l < -1. \quad (170)$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} L_2 &\leq \int_2^\infty r^{n/2+d/2-1-\gamma} \left(\int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') \right)^{1/2} dr \\ &\leq \left(\int_2^\infty r^{d-1-2l-2\gamma} dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_2^\infty r^{2l} r^{n-1} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') dr \right)^{1/2} \quad (171) \\ &\leq \left(\int_2^\infty r^{d-1-2l-2\gamma} dr \right)^{1/2} \left(\int_{|\xi| \geq 2} |\xi|^{2l} |\widehat{f}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{\dot{L}_l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Obviously we have to let

$$d - 1 - 2l - 2\gamma > -1, \quad (172)$$

which, together with (170), implies

$$\frac{d-2\alpha}{2} < l < \frac{d}{2}. \quad (173)$$

If $\gamma \leq 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} L_1 &\leq \left(\int_0^2 r^{d-1} dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_0^2 r^{n-1} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^2}, \\ L_2 &\leq \left(\int_2^\infty r^{-d} dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left(\int_2^\infty r^{2d-1-2\gamma} r^{n-1} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\widehat{f}(r\xi')|^2 d\sigma(\xi') dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L_{d-\gamma-1/2}^2}. \quad (174) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 16 is proved. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 14. Denote

$$\begin{aligned} m_1(t, |\xi|) &= e^{-t} \cosh \left(t \sqrt{1 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right), \\ m_2(t, |\xi|) &= e^{-t} \frac{\sinh \left(t \sqrt{1 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}}}. \quad (175) \end{aligned}$$

It is not hard to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} |m_1(t, |\xi|)| &\leq 1, \quad |m_2(t, |\xi|)| \leq (1 + |\xi|)^{-\alpha}, \\ \forall (t, \xi) &\in \mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (176) \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} u(t, x) &= m_1(t, D) f(x) + m_2(t, D) f(x) + m_2(t, D) g(x) \\ &= w(t, D) f(x) + m_2(t, D) g(x), \quad (177) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 14 will be proved if we can show, as $t \rightarrow 0^+$,

$$m_2(t, D) g(x) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (178)$$

for $g \in L_{s-\alpha}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and

$$w(t, D) f(x) \rightarrow f(x), \quad \text{a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad (179)$$

for $f \in L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The proof of the two limits is similar and we will only show the second convergence. Note that the above convergence always holds for Schwarz function f . So a further boundedness on the maximal function

$$w^* f(x) = \sup_{t>0} |w(t, D) f(x)| \quad (180)$$

that

$$\|w^* f(x)\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} \leq \|f\|_{L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad s > \frac{1}{2}, \quad (181)$$

is enough to imply Theorem 14.

Next we will prove (181). By (176) and Proposition 16,

$$\|m_1^* f(x)\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} \leq \|f\|_{L_l^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}, \quad \forall l > d - \frac{1}{2}. \quad (182)$$

Fix $s > 1/2$. Taking $1 < d < s + 1/2$ and l close to $d - 1/2$, we have $l < s$ and thus

$$\|m_1^* f(x)\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} \leq \|f\|_{L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (183)$$

Applying Proposition 16 with $\gamma = \alpha$ and $1 < d < 1 + 2\alpha$, we have

$$\|m_2^* f(x)\|_{L^2(dx/|x|^d)} \leq \|f\|_{\dot{L}_{1/2}^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|f\|_{L_s^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}. \quad (184)$$

Since

$$w^* f(x) \leq m_1^* f(x) + m_2^* f(x), \quad (185)$$

we proved (181) when $n \geq 2$ (note that Proposition 16 was proved only when $n \geq 2$).

For $n = 1$, instead of (181), we will show

$$\|w^* f(x)\|_{L^2([-N, N])} \leq N^{1/2} \|f\|_{L_s^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad s > \frac{1}{2}, \quad (186)$$

which is also enough to obtain the pointwise convergence. Taking $h(x) \in L^2([-N, N])$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-N}^N w(t(x), D) f(x) h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{-N}^N \int_{\mathbb{R}} w(t(x), \xi) \hat{f}(\xi) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} d\xi h(x) dx \\
 &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \hat{f}(\xi) \int_{-N}^N w(t(x), \xi) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} h(x) dx d\xi \\
 &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 (1 + |\xi|^2)^s d\xi \right)^{1/2} \\
 &\quad \times \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\left| \int_{-N}^N w(t(x), \xi) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} h(x) dx \right|^2}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^s} d\xi \right)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{187}$$

Noting that

$$w(t(x), \xi) = m_1(t(x), \xi) + m_2(t(x), \xi) \leq 1, \quad \forall (x, \xi), \tag{188}$$

we have

$$\left| \int_{-N}^N w(t(x), \xi) e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} h(x) dx \right|^2 \leq N \|h\|_{L^2([-N, N])}^2. \tag{189}$$

Therefore

$$\int_{-N}^N w(t(x), D) f(x) h(x) dx \leq N^{1/2} \|f\|_{L_s^2} \cdot \|h\|_{L^2([-N, N])} \tag{190}$$

and by duality

$$\|w(t(x), D) f(x)\|_{L^2([-N, N])} \leq N^{1/2} \|f\|_{L_s^2(\mathbb{R})}, \quad s > \frac{1}{2}, \tag{191}$$

from which (186) follows. $\square$

Appendix

We study the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{tt}(t, x) + 2bu_t(t, x) + (-\Delta)^\alpha u(t, x) &= 0, \\
 (t, x) &\in [0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R}^n, \\
 u(0, x) &= f(x), \quad u_t(0, x) = g(x).
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

We claim that the solution, in the Fourier transform side, is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{u}(t, \xi) &= e^{-bt} \cosh\left(t\sqrt{b^2 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right) \hat{f}(\xi) \\
 &\quad + e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh\left(t\sqrt{b^2 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}}\right)}{\sqrt{b^2 - |\xi|^{2\alpha}}} (b\hat{f}(\xi) + \hat{g}(\xi)).
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

To verify this fact, we write the solution as

$$u(t, x) = \Lambda(t, L) f(x) + \Gamma(t, L) g(x), \tag{A.3}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Gamma(t, L) &= e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}}, \\
 \Lambda(t, L) &= be^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} + e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}), \\
 L &= b^2 - (-\Delta)^\alpha.
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.4}$$

Take derivative,

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_t &= -\left(b^2 e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} - be^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) \right) \\
 &\quad \times f - be^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f + e^{-bt} \sqrt{L} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f \\
 &\quad - be^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g + e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
 &= -b^2 e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} f + e^{-bt} \frac{b^2 - (-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f \\
 &\quad + e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g - be^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g.
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.5}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_t &= e^{-bt} \frac{-(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f + e^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
 &\quad - be^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g, \\
 u_{tt} &= be^{-bt} \frac{(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f - be^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
 &\quad + b^2 e^{-bt} \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g - e^{-bt} (-\Delta)^\alpha \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f \\
 &\quad + e^{-bt} \sqrt{L} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) g - be^{-bt} \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g.
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.6}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 2be^{bt} u_t &= 2b \frac{-(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f + 2b \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
 &\quad - 2b^2 \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e^{bt} u_{tt} &= b \frac{(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f - 2b \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
&\quad + b^2 \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g - (\Delta)^\alpha \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f \\
&\quad + \sqrt{L} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) g.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
&e^{bt} u_{tt} + 2be^{bt} u_t \\
&= \frac{(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} b \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f - b^2 \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g \\
&\quad - (\Delta)^\alpha \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f + \frac{b^2 - (-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
&= \frac{(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} b \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) f - (\Delta)^\alpha \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f \\
&\quad - \frac{(-\Delta)^\alpha}{\sqrt{L}} \sinh(t\sqrt{L}) g \\
&= -(\Delta)^\alpha \left\{ \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) f + \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} (bf + g) \right\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.8}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
u_{tt} + 2bu_t &= -(\Delta)^\alpha (u) \\
&= -(\Delta)^\alpha \left(\frac{b \sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} + \cosh(t\sqrt{L}) \right) f \\
&\quad - (\Delta)^\alpha \frac{\sinh(t\sqrt{L})}{\sqrt{L}} g.
\end{aligned} \tag{A.9}$$

This shows the claim.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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