Functions of Vanishing Mean Oscillation Associated with Operators and Applications

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1. Introduction

Let *L* be the infinitesimal generator of an analytic semigroup on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with suitable upper bounds on its heat kernels, and suppose *L* has a bounded holomorphic functional calculus on $L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)$. In this paper, we introduce and develop a new function space VMO_L of vanishing mean oscillation associated with the operator *L*. Using the theory of tent spaces and the Littlewood–Paley theory, we prove that a Hardy space H_L^1 of Auscher, Duong, and McIntosh introduced in [ADMc] is the dual of our new VMO_{L*} in which L^* is the adjoint operator of *L*. We also give an equivalent characterization of the space VMO_L in the context of the theory of tent spaces.

A locally integrable function f on \mathbb{R}^n is said to be in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n), the space of bounded mean oscillation, if

$$\|f\|_{\text{BMO}} = \sup_{B} |B|^{-1} \int_{B} |f(x) - f_{B}| \, dx < \infty, \tag{1.1}$$

where the supremum is taken over all balls B in \mathbb{R}^n and where f_B stands for the mean of f over B; that is,

$$f_B = |B|^{-1} \int_B f(x) \, dx.$$

The quotient space of $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with this seminorm over the constant functions is a Banach space. The space of BMO functions was introduced by John and Nirenberg [JN].

According to Sarason [Sa], a function f of BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) that satisfies the limiting condition

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