

On a class of multilinear oscillatory singular integral operators

By Guoen HU, Shanzhen LU and Dachun YANG

(Received Apr. 1, 1996)

(Revised Sept. 19, 1996)

1. Introduction.

We will work on \mathbf{R}^n ($n \geq 1$). Let $\Phi(x) \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$ be a real-valued function which satisfies

$$(1) \quad |D^\alpha \Phi(x)| \leq B_1 |x|^{a-|\alpha|}, \quad |\alpha| \leq 3,$$

and

$$(2) \quad \sum_{|\alpha|=2} |D^\alpha \Phi(x)| \geq B_2 |x|^{a-2},$$

where a is a fixed real number, B_1 and B_2 are positive constants. Let K_0 be a standard Calderón-Zygmund kernel. Define the oscillatory singular integral operator T by

$$(3) \quad Tf(x) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{i\Phi(x-y)} K_0(x-y) f(y) dy.$$

For the special case $\Phi(x) = |x|^a$, such operators have been studied by many authors (see [1], [2], [7], [10], for example). Recently, Fan and Pan [6] considered the operators defined by (3) with smooth phase functions satisfying (1) and (2). They showed that

THEOREM A. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, T be defined as in (3). Suppose that Φ satisfies (1) and (2) for some $a \neq 0$. Then T is bounded on $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ with bound $C(n, p)$.*

THEOREM B. *Let T be defined as in (3). Suppose that Φ satisfies (1) and (2) for some $a \neq 0, 1$. Then T is a bounded operator on the Hardy space $H^1(\mathbf{R}^n)$.*

The purpose of this paper is to consider a class of multilinear operators related to the operators defined by (3). Let m be a positive integer, K be C^1 away from the origin and satisfy

$$(4) \quad |K(x)| \leq C|x|^{-n}, \quad |\nabla K(x)| \leq C|x|^{-n-1},$$

and

$$(5) \quad \int_{a < |x| < b} K(x) x^\alpha dx = 0, \quad \text{for any } 0 < a < |x| < b < \infty \text{ and } |\alpha| = m.$$

Let A have derivatives of order m in $\text{BMO}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, $R_{m+1}(A; x, y)$ denote the $(m+1)$ -th order