

A MARCINKIEWICZ INTEGRAL TYPE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SOBOLEV SPACE

PIOTR HAJŁASZ AND ZHUOMIN LIU

Abstract: In this paper we present a new characterization of the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}$, $1 < p < \infty$ which is a higher dimensional version of a result of Waterman [32]. We also provide a new and simplified proof of a recent result of Alabern, Mateu, and Verdera [2]. Finally, we generalize the results to the case of weighted Sobolev spaces with respect to a Muckenhoupt weight.

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1. Introduction

In connection with differentiability properties of periodic functions Marcinkiewicz [21] introduced the following integral

$$\nu(f) = \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |F(x+t) + F(x-t) - 2F(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

where

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

For more details regarding Marcinkiewicz's results see Vol. II, Chapter XIV, Theorems 5.1 and 5.3 in [36]. Marcinkiewicz conjectured that for $1 < p < \infty$ there is a constant $C_p > 0$ such that

$$\|\nu(f)\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p \quad \text{for } f \in L^p(S^1)$$

and

$$\|f\|_p \leq C_p \|\nu(f)\|_p \quad \text{for } f \in L^p(S^1) \text{ such that } \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = 0.$$

The condition in the second inequality that the integral vanishes is necessary, because for constant functions the right hand side of the inequality

equals zero. The conjecture of Marcinkiewicz was answered in the affirmative by Zygmund [35]. Later Waterman [32] extended the method of Zygmund to the non-periodic case and he proved:

Theorem 1.1. *For $1 < p < \infty$, there is a constant $C_p \geq 1$ such that*

$$C_p^{-1} \|f\|_p \leq \|\mu(f)\|_p \leq C_p \|f\|_p, \quad \text{for all } f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}),$$

where

$$(1.1) \quad \mu(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F(x+t) + F(x-t) - 2F(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

Stein [26] generalized the Marcinkiewicz integral (1.1) to higher dimensions as follows. Let $\Omega \in L^1(S^{n-1})$ have vanishing integral

$$(1.2) \quad \int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(y) d\sigma(y) = 0.$$

The Marcinkiewicz integral of Stein is defined by

$$(1.3) \quad \mu_\Omega(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(y')}{|y|^{n-1}} f(x-y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}, \quad \text{where } y' = y/|y|.$$

If $n = 1$ and $\Omega(y') = \text{sign } y$, we obtain integral (1.1). Stein proved in all dimensions that if Ω is odd, then μ_Ω is bounded in L^p , $1 < p < \infty$, and if Ω is Hölder continuous with exponent $0 < \alpha \leq 1$, then μ_Ω is bounded in L^p , $1 < p \leq 2$, and is of weak type $(1, 1)$. In the odd case the result was obtained as a consequence of the one dimensional result due to Waterman. The methods used by Stein were quite difficult. Later Benedek, Calderón, and Panzone [3] proved the following result by way of vector valued singular integrals.

Theorem 1.2. *If $\Omega \in C^1(S^{n-1})$ satisfies (1.2), then for $1 < p < \infty$ there is a constant $C = C(n, p) \geq 1$ such that*

$$(1.4) \quad \|\mu_\Omega(f)\|_p \leq C \|f\|_p \quad \text{for } f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

An optimal condition under which (1.4) is satisfied was discovered in [1]: (1.4) holds true provided Ω satisfies (1.2) and $\Omega \in L(\log L)^{1/2}(S^{n-1})$. A generalization of Theorem 1.2 to the case of weighted $L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ spaces, where $w \in A_p$ is a Muckenhoupt weight, was obtained by Sato in [23], see Theorem 4.2 below. For recent sharp results, see [7]. There has been a tremendous development of the theory of Marcinkiewicz integrals (literally hundreds of papers) and it is simply not possible to provide relevant

references here; nonetheless the reader will have no problems with finding them.

It turns out that under certain additional assumptions about Ω we have

$$(1.5) \quad C^{-1}\|f\|_p \leq \|\mu_\Omega(f)\|_p \leq C\|f\|_p \quad \text{for } f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

The left inequality is obtained from the right one by a duality argument (see Step 4 in Section 3 for details). These assumptions are satisfied for example by $\Omega(y') = \text{sign } y$ when $n = 1$ and hence Theorem 1.1 follows.

Recall that the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the space of functions $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with first order weak derivatives in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Banach space with the norm $\|f\|_{1,p} = \|f\|_p + \|\nabla f\|_p$. Observe that Theorem 1.1 can be regarded as a characterization of the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$. Indeed, if $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$, $1 < p < \infty$, and

$$(1.6) \quad T(f) = \left(\int_0^\infty |f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

then $T(f) = \mu(f')$ and hence

$$(1.7) \quad C_p^{-1}\|f'\|_p \leq \|T(f)\|_p \leq C_p\|f'\|_p.$$

It follows from this inequality that $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$ and $T(f) \in L^p(\mathbb{R})$. Stein [27], [28, p. 163] generalized this characterization to higher dimensions as follows.

Theorem 1.3. $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\frac{2n}{n+1} < p < \infty$ if and only if $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and

$$(1.8) \quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{|f(x+y) + f(x-y) - 2f(x)|^2}{|y|^{n+2}} dy \right)^{1/2} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Note that when $n = 1$, the integral in (1.8) equals $\sqrt{2}T(f)$ and hence Theorem 1.3 is a natural generalization of the characterization of $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$ mentioned above to higher dimensions, but a problem is that in higher dimensions Theorem 1.3 does not cover the case $1 < p \leq 2n/(n+1)$. Actually Stein proved a more general result that includes a characterization of Bessel potential spaces. For other related characterizations of Sobolev and Bessel potential spaces, see for example [2, 6, 22, 30, 33, 34]. We will discuss the paper [2] later on.

One of the aims of this paper is to generalize the characterization (1.7) to higher dimensions in a way that it would be valid for all $1 < p < \infty$. To avoid the limitation on the exponent p in Stein's Theorem 1.3, we

generalize the Marcinkiewicz integral in a different way. Observe that in dimension one

$$\frac{f(x+t) + f(x-t) - 2f(x)}{2} = \int_{S(x,t)} f(y) d\sigma(y) - f(x) = f_{S(x,t)} - f(x),$$

where the barred integral denotes the integral over the $(n-1)$ -dimensional sphere $S(x,t)$, which in the case of $n=1$ it is simply the average $(f(x+t) + f(x-t))/2$. Here and in what follows f_E is used to denote the integral average of f over E . Now for $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we define

$$(1.9) \quad Tf(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |f(x) - f_{S(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Note that when $n=1$, the definition (1.9) is consistent with (1.6) (up to a constant factor). One of the main results of this paper reads as follows.

Theorem 1.4. *Suppose that $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$. Then $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if $Tf \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover there is a constant $C=C(n,p) \geq 1$ such that*

$$(1.10) \quad C^{-1} \|\nabla f\|_p \leq \|Tf\|_p \leq C \|\nabla f\|_p.$$

When $n=1$, Theorem 1.4 is the same as the characterization (1.7). We will also prove that Tf can be expressed as a Marcinkiewicz integral (1.3) of ∇f . Let

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \frac{x}{|x|^n} \chi_{B(0,1)}(x) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\phi_t(x) = t^{-n} \phi(x/t) = \frac{1}{tn\omega_n} \frac{x}{|x|^n} \chi_{B(0,t)}(x).$$

Here and in what follows ω_n is the volume of a unit ball in \mathbb{R}^n and hence $n\omega_n$ is the surface area of the sphere $S^{n-1}(0,1)$.

Lemma 1.5. *If $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$(1.11) \quad \begin{aligned} Tf(x) &= \left(\int_0^\infty |\phi_t * \nabla f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|y| \leq t} \frac{y}{|y|^n} \cdot \nabla f(x-y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

The functions ϕ_t and ∇f take values in \mathbb{R}^n and $\phi_t * \nabla f$ is defined as the integral of the scalar product

$$\phi_t * \nabla f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_t(y) \cdot \nabla f(x - y) dy.$$

The inequality $\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ follows directly from Lemma 1.5 and Theorem 1.2. The proof of the reverse inequality $\|\nabla f\|_p \leq C\|Tf\|_p$ will be obtained by a standard duality argument; see Section 3, Steps 4 and 5.

Theorem 1.1 can be regarded as a characterization of the Sobolev space $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R})$, see (1.7) and a comment that follows. Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 are higher dimensional generalizations of Theorem 1.1. However, in higher dimensions Theorem 1.2 cannot be interpreted as a characterization of $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and in Theorem 1.3 we can characterize $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ but only for $p > 2n/(n + 1)$. From this perspective Theorem 1.4 is a more natural generalization on Theorem 1.1 to higher dimensions: it works for all $1 < p < \infty$ and it gives a characterization of $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ in terms of the Marcinkiewicz integral of the gradient (1.11), just like the characterization (1.7) in dimension $n = 1$.

Theorem 1.4 is related to a recent characterization of $W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ due to Alabern, Mateu, and Verdera [2, Theorem 1] where instead of subtracting averages over spheres we subtract averages over balls.

Theorem 1.6. *Suppose that $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$. Then $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if and only if $Sf \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where*

$$Sf(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |f(x) - f_{B(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Moreover there is a constant $C = C(n, p) \geq 1$ such that

$$(1.12) \quad C^{-1}\|\nabla f\|_p \leq \|Sf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p.$$

We will provide a new, and on a technical side much simpler, proof of this result based on the following representation formula. Let

$$\psi(x) = \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \left(\frac{x}{|x|^n} - x \right) \chi_{B(0,1)}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_t(x) = t^{-n}\psi(x/t).$$

Lemma 1.7. *If $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} Sf(x) &= \left(\int_0^\infty |\psi_t * \nabla f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|y| \leq t} \left(\frac{y}{|y|^n} - \frac{y}{t^n} \right) \cdot \nabla f(x - y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

The original proof of Theorem 1.6 is based on vector valued singular integrals and the main technical difficulty is a verification that a suitable vector valued integral operator satisfies the Hörmander condition. Our approach is much simpler as we will show that the inequality $\|Sf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ in Theorem 1.6 is a direct consequence of Lemma 1.7, Theorem 1.2, and the following classical result in the Littlewood–Paley theory due to Benedek, Calderón, and Panzone [3], [31, Chapter XII, Theorem 3.5]. (Alternatively one can use a result of Sato, Theorem 4.2, in place of Theorems 1.2 and 1.8, see (4.1).)

Theorem 1.8. *Let $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that*

$$(1.13) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi(x) dx = 0.$$

Assume that there are constants $C, \alpha > 0$ such that

$$(1.14) \quad |\phi(x)| \leq C(1 + |x|)^{-n-\alpha}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and

$$(1.15) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi(x+h) - \phi(x)| dx \leq C|h|^\alpha, \quad h \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Let $\phi_t(x) = t^{-n}\phi(x/t)$. Then the operator

$$Gf(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\phi_t * f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}$$

is bounded in L^p , $1 < p < \infty$ and of weak type $(1, 1)$.

The main result of [2, Theorem 3] is actually more general since it also covers the case of higher order derivatives and the case of Bessel potential spaces. It is possible to modify Theorem 1.4 in a way that it would cover the case of higher order derivatives, but we decided to restrict to the case of the first order derivatives for the sake of simplicity. The higher dimensional version of the theorem requires rather tedious computations that would obscure simplicity of our approach.

It is interesting to point out that the functions Sf and Tf satisfy the following pointwise inequality.

Proposition 1.9. *If $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, then*

$$(1.16) \quad Sf(x) \leq \frac{n}{n+2} Tf(x) \quad a.e.$$

Actually it follows from the proof that (1.16) holds true under a weaker assumption that $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is such that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{B(x,t)} |f(y)| dy = 0.$$

As we pointed out, the inequality $\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.2 and the elementary formula (1.11). This combined with Proposition 1.9 proves also the inequality $\|Sf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$, but the proof of the reverse inequality $\|\nabla f\|_p \leq C\|Sf\|_p$ cannot be directly concluded from Theorem 1.4 and Proposition 1.9. To prove the reverse inequality we will use Lemma 1.7 instead of Proposition 1.9. For this reason we will prove Theorem 1.6 directly without referring to Proposition 1.9. We will prove Proposition 1.9 in Section 5, after the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 since it will not be used in these proofs.

We believe that the content of this paper will be of interest mostly for the community of people working with geometric aspects of Sobolev spaces. Since many of the researchers working in this area do not use tools from harmonic analysis, we decided to make the paper self-contained and easy to read by providing all necessary details. But we also hope that researchers whose main area of research is harmonic analysis will find this paper interesting too.

Notation used in the paper is pretty standard. The Fourier transform is defined by

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} f(x) dx.$$

By C we will denote a positive constant whose value may change in a single string of estimates.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we prove Lemmas 1.5 and 1.7. The proofs are very elementary. In Section 3 we prove Theorems 1.4 and 1.6. The proofs use some harmonic analysis including Theorems 1.2 and 1.8. In Section 4 we prove the second main result of the paper, Theorem 4.1 which is a generalization of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 to the case of weighted Sobolev spaces with a Muckenhoupt weight. Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 are special cases of Theorem 4.1, but we decided to include separate proofs in the unweighted case, because the proofs are based on more elementary arguments (in particular we could use classical Theorems 1.2 and 1.8 in place of a more complicated Theorem 4.2) and the proofs of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 are in fact used in the proof of Theorem 4.1. Proposition 1.9 which gives an inequality between Sf and Tf is presented in Section 5. This result is not needed in the proofs of Theorems 1.4, 1.6, and 4.1. In Section 6 we include final

remarks which are of independent interest – they are not needed in the proofs of the results in the earlier sections.

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2. Proof of Lemmas 1.5 and 1.7

Both of the lemmas follow immediately from the lemma below.

Lemma 2.1. *If $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then for all $t > 0$ and almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have*

$$f(x) - f_{S(x,t)} = \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \int_{B(x,t)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} dy,$$

$$f(x) - f_{B(x,t)} = \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \int_{B(x,t)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} dy - \frac{1}{n} \int_{B(x,t)} \nabla f(y) \cdot (x-y) dy.$$

Proof: We can assume that $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The general case will follow by approximation. Note that the restriction (trace) of $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}$ to $S(x,t)$ is well defined [8, Section 4.3, Theorem 1]. We have

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - \int_{S(x,t)} f(y) d\sigma(y) &= - \int_0^t \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\int_{S(x,\tau)} f(y) d\sigma(y) \right) d\tau \\ &= - \int_0^t \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\int_{S(0,1)} f(x + \tau z) d\sigma(z) \right) d\tau \\ &= - \int_0^t \int_{S(0,1)} \nabla f(x + \tau z) \cdot z d\sigma(z) d\tau \\ &= - \int_0^t \int_{S(x,\tau)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{|y-x|} d\sigma(y) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \int_0^t \int_{S(x,\tau)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} d\sigma(y) d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \int_{B(x,t)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{x-y}{|x-y|^n} dy. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the first identity. The proof of the second one is similar.

$$\begin{aligned}
f(x) - \int_{B(x,t)} f(y) dy &= - \int_0^t \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\int_{B(x,\tau)} f(y) dy \right) d\tau \\
&= - \int_0^t \frac{d}{d\tau} \left(\int_{B(0,1)} f(x + \tau z) dz \right) d\tau \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_{B(0,1)} \nabla f(x + \tau z) \cdot z dz d\tau \\
&= - \int_0^t \int_{B(x,\tau)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{y-x}{\tau} dy d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_0^t \int_{B(x,\tau)} \nabla f(y) \cdot \frac{x-y}{\tau^{n+1}} dy d\tau \\
&= \frac{1}{\omega_n} \int_{B(x,t)} \left(\int_{|x-y|}^t \frac{d\tau}{\tau^{n+1}} \right) \nabla f(y) \cdot (x-y) dy \\
&= \frac{1}{n\omega_n} \int_{B(x,t)} \left(\frac{1}{|x-y|^n} - \frac{1}{t^n} \right) \nabla f(y) \cdot (x-y) dy.
\end{aligned}$$

The proof is complete. \square

3. Proof of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6

Step 1: $\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ and $\|Sf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$.

As we already pointed out the inequality $\|Tf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ for $f \in W^{1,p}$ follows directly from Theorem 1.2 and Lemma 1.5. To prove the inequality $\|Sf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$ observe that

$$(3.1) \quad \psi(x) = \phi(x) - \eta(x), \quad \text{where} \quad \eta(x) = \frac{x}{n\omega_n} \chi_{B(0,1)}.$$

Hence

$$Sf(x) \leq Tf(x) + Wf(x),$$

where

$$Wf(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\eta_t * \nabla f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}.$$

It remains to show that $\|Wf\|_p \leq C\|\nabla f\|_p$, $f \in W^{1,p}$. This is however, a consequence of Theorem 1.8. Indeed, the function η clearly

satisfies (1.13) and (1.14) with $\alpha = 1$ and condition (1.15) also holds with $\alpha = 1$ which can be justified as follows.

If $|h| > 1/2$, then

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\eta(x+h) - \eta(x)| dx \leq 2\|\eta\|_1 \leq C|h|.$$

If $|h| \leq 1/2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} n\omega_n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\eta(x+h) - \eta(x)| dx &\leq \int_{B(0,1+|h|) \setminus B(0,1-|h|)} 2 dx \\ &\quad + \int_{B(0,1-|h|)} |h| dx \leq C|h|. \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: Square functions $\tilde{T}g$ and $\tilde{S}g$.

In this subsection we modify the definitions of the square functions Tf and Sf and prove boundedness of these modified square functions in L^p . It will play a crucial role in the proof of the reverse inequalities $\|\nabla f\|_p \leq \|Tf\|_p$ and $\|\nabla f\|_p \leq \|Sf\|_p$.

For $g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ let

$$Rg = (R_1g, \dots, R_n g)$$

be the vector valued Riesz transform, where

$$(R\varphi)^\wedge(\xi) = -i \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} \hat{\varphi}(\xi) \quad \text{for } \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Now we define

$$\tilde{T}g(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\phi_t * Rg(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$\tilde{S}g(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\psi_t * Rg(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Lemma 3.1. *For $1 < p < \infty$ we have*

$$(3.2) \quad \|\tilde{T}g\|_p \leq C\|g\|_p, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$(3.3) \quad \|\tilde{S}g\|_p \leq C\|g\|_p, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof: Estimate (3.2) follows from Theorem 1.2 and boundedness of the Riesz transform in L^p while (3.3) follows from

$$\tilde{S}g \leq \tilde{T}g + \left(\int_0^\infty |\eta_t * Rg|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}$$

combined with (3.2), the fact that η satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 1.8 and from boundedness of the Riesz transform in L^p . \square

Step 3: L^2 isometries.

We will prove that up to a constant factor, the square functions \tilde{T} and \tilde{S} are isometries in L^2 , i.e.:

Lemma 3.2. *There are constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that*

$$\|\tilde{T}g\|_2 = C_1\|g\|_2 \quad \text{and} \quad \|\tilde{S}g\|_2 = C_2\|g\|_2 \quad \text{for } g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Observe that the functions ϕ and ψ are of the form $g(|x|x/|x|)$. This allows us to find the structure of the Fourier transforms of ϕ and ψ .

Lemma 3.3. *Let $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$ be of the form*

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{|x|}g(|x|).$$

Then there is a continuous function $h: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $h(0) = 0$, $h(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$ such that

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = i \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} h(|\xi|), \quad \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

The proof is based on the following well known result from linear algebra [10, Lemma 4.1.15], [28, p. 57].

Lemma 3.4. *If $m: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a measurable function that is homogeneous of degree 0, i.e. $m(tx) = m(x)$ for $t > 0$, and commutes with orthogonal transformations, i.e.*

$$m(\rho(x)) = \rho(m(x)), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \rho \in O(n),$$

then there is a constant $C \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$m(x) = C \frac{x}{|x|} \quad \text{for all } x \neq 0.$$

Proof of Lemma 3.3: Since the function f is odd and takes values in \mathbb{R}^n , the real part of \hat{f} equals zero, and hence

$$i\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi x \cdot \xi) f(x) dx$$

takes values in \mathbb{R}^n . Fix $k > 0$ and define $m_k: S^{n-1}(0, k) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by $m_k(\xi) = i\hat{f}(\xi)$ for $|\xi| = k$. Extend m_k to $m_k: \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ as a function homogeneous of degree 0, i.e.

$$m_k(\xi) = i\hat{f}\left(\frac{k\xi}{|\xi|}\right) \quad \text{for } \xi \neq 0.$$

We claim that

$$(3.4) \quad m_k(\rho(\xi)) = \rho(m_k(\xi)) \quad \text{for } \rho \in O(n) \text{ and } \xi \neq 0.$$

Indeed, it suffices to check (3.4) for $|\xi| = k$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} m_k(\rho(\xi)) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi x \cdot \rho(\xi)) \frac{x}{|x|} g(|x|) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi \rho^{-1}(x) \cdot \xi) \frac{x}{|x|} g(|x|) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi x \cdot \xi) \frac{\rho(x)}{|\rho(x)|} g(|\rho(x)|) dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi x \cdot \xi) \frac{\rho(x)}{|x|} g(|x|) dx \\ &= \rho \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sin(2\pi x \cdot \xi) \frac{x}{|x|} g(|x|) dx \right) = \rho(m_k(\xi)). \end{aligned}$$

According to Lemma 3.4 there is a constant $h(k) \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $m_k(\xi) = -h(k)\xi/|\xi|$. In particular for $|\xi| = k$ we have

$$i\hat{f}(\xi) = m_k(\xi) = -\frac{\xi}{|\xi|} h(|\xi|).$$

Clearly h is continuous, $h(0) = 0$ and $h(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$, because $\hat{f} \in C_0(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.2: We will prove the result in the case of the square function $\tilde{T}g$ only. The proof in the case of $\tilde{S}g$ is the same. Using the Fubini theorem, the Plancherel theorem and the fact that $\hat{\phi}_t(\xi) = \hat{\phi}(t\xi)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{T}g\|_2^2 &= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\phi_t * Rg|^2 dx \frac{dt}{t} = \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{\phi}(t\xi) \cdot \widehat{Rg}(\xi)|^2 d\xi \frac{dt}{t} = \heartsuit, \\ \hat{\phi}(t\xi) &= i \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} h(t|\xi|), \quad \widehat{Rg}(\xi) = -i \frac{\xi}{|\xi|} \hat{g}(\xi), \\ \heartsuit &= \int_0^\infty \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{g}(\xi) h(t|\xi|)|^2 d\xi \frac{dt}{t} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g(x)|^2 dx \int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} = C \|g\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the integral involving h does not depend on $|\xi|$ (use the change of variables $s = t|\xi|$). Since the square function $\tilde{T}g$ is bounded in L^2 we conclude that

$$\int_0^\infty |h(t)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} = C < \infty.$$

The proof is complete. \square

Step 4: Duality argument.

We will use a standard duality argument [9, Remark 5.6, p. 507], [11, Exercise 5.1.6], to show that Lemma 3.1 and Lemma 3.2 imply:

Lemma 3.5. *For $1 < p < \infty$ there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} C^{-1}\|g\|_p &\leq \|\tilde{T}g\|_p \leq C\|g\|_p, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), \\ C^{-1}\|g\|_p &\leq \|\tilde{S}g\|_p \leq C\|g\|_p, \quad g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Proof: We will prove the result in the $\tilde{T}g$ case, the proof in the $\tilde{S}g$ case is the same. Consider the following operator acting on functions g defined on \mathbb{R}^n whose values at $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ are measurable functions of variable $t \in \mathbb{R}_+$

$$Kg(x) = (\phi_t * Rg(x))_{t>0}.$$

Lemma 3.1 states that K is a bounded operator between the spaces

$$(3.5) \quad K: L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, L^2(\mathbb{R}_+, dt/t)) = L^p(\mathbb{R}^n, H),$$

and Lemma 3.2 means that $K: L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{R}^n, H)$ is an isometry multiplied by a constant factor

$$(3.6) \quad \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kg\|_H^2 dx \right)^{1/2} = C_1 \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g|^2 dx \right)^{1/2}, \quad g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Here we consider real valued functions g . Let q be the Hölder conjugate exponent to p , $p^{-1} + q^{-1} = 1$. Since the scalar product is determined by the Hilbert norm (polarization identity) we conclude from (3.6) and from (3.2) with p replaced by q that for $g \in L^p \cap L^2$ and $h \in L^q \cap L^2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} C_1^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} gh dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle Kg, Kh \rangle_H dx \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kg\|_H^p dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kh\|_H^q dx \right)^{1/q} \\ &= \|\tilde{T}g\|_p \|\tilde{T}h\|_q \leq C \|\tilde{T}g\|_p \|h\|_q. \end{aligned}$$

Taking supremum over $h \in L^q \cap L^2$, $\|h\|_q \leq 1$ we obtain $\|g\|_p \leq C \|\tilde{T}g\|_p$. We proved this inequality for $g \in L^p \cap L^2$, but a density argument shows that it is true for any $g \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

Step 5: Fractional Laplacian $(-\Delta)^{1/2}$.

In this section we will prove the left inequalities at (1.10) and (1.12) for $f \in W^{1,p}$ by applying Lemma 3.5 to $g = (-\Delta)^{1/2}f$.

Recall that the fractional Laplace operator is defined by

$$(-\Delta)^{1/2}\varphi = (2\pi|\xi|\hat{\varphi}(\xi))^\vee, \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Lemma 3.6. *For $1 < p < \infty$ there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that*

$$C^{-1} \|\nabla \varphi\|_p \leq \|(-\Delta)^{1/2} \varphi\|_p \leq C \|\nabla \varphi\|_p, \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof: By taking the Fourier transform and looking at the multipliers we see that

$$R(-\Delta)^{1/2} \varphi = -\nabla \varphi \quad \text{and} \quad R \cdot \nabla \varphi = (-\Delta)^{1/2} \varphi,$$

where $R \cdot \nabla \varphi = \sum_j R_j \partial_j \varphi$. Then the result follows from boundedness of R in L^p . \square

By continuity $(-\Delta)^{1/2}$ uniquely extends to a bounded operator

$$(-\Delta)^{1/2}: W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad 1 < p < \infty$$

that also satisfies the inequality of Lemma 3.6 and

$$R(-\Delta)^{1/2} f = -\nabla f \quad \text{for } f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n), \quad 1 < p < \infty.$$

Now for $f \in W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ Lemma 3.5 yields

$$\|Tf\|_p = \|\tilde{T}((-\Delta)^{1/2} f)\|_p \approx \|(-\Delta)^{1/2} f\|_p \approx \|\nabla f\|_p$$

and similarly $\|Sf\|_p \approx \|\nabla f\|_p$.

Step 6: The final step of the proof.

We proved that $f \in W^{1,p}$, $1 < p < \infty$, satisfies the inequalities (1.10) and (1.12). It remains to prove that if $f \in L^p$ satisfies $Tf \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ or $Sf \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $f \in W^{1,p}$.

Let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$ and assume that $Tf \in L^p$ or $Sf \in L^p$. Observe that the functions Tf and Sf are of the form

$$Kf(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |f * \mu_t(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},$$

where μ_t is some measure. For example in the case of the square function Tf , μ_t is the Dirac delta minus the Hausdorff measure \mathcal{H}^{n-1} restricted to $S^{n-1}(0, t)$, normalized to have total mass 1.

Let φ be a standard mollifier, i.e. $\varphi \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $\varphi \geq 0$, $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \varphi(x) dx = 1$. Let $\varphi_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-n} \varphi(x/\varepsilon)$ and $f_\varepsilon = f * \varphi_\varepsilon$. Clearly $f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$ in L^p . Since $\nabla f_\varepsilon = f * \nabla \varphi_\varepsilon$, $\|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_p \leq \|f\|_p \|\nabla \varphi_\varepsilon\|_1 < \infty$. Hence $f_\varepsilon \in W^{1,p}$ and thus

$$\|Kf_\varepsilon\|_p \approx \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_p.$$

On the other hand for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} Kf_\varepsilon(x) &= \left(\int_0^\infty \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (f * \mu_t)(x-y) \varphi_\varepsilon(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \left(\int_0^\infty \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |F(y,t)| \varphi_\varepsilon(y) dy \right)^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $F(y,t) = (f * \mu_t)(x-y)$. Thus the Minkowski integral inequality [28] implies

$$Kf_\varepsilon(x) \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty |F(y,t)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2} \varphi_\varepsilon(y) dy = Kf * \varphi_\varepsilon(x).$$

Hence

$$\|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_p \approx \|Kf_\varepsilon\|_p \leq \|Kf\|_p \|\varphi_\varepsilon\|_1 = \|Kf\|_p < \infty.$$

Since the functions ∇f_ε are bounded in L^p , there is a sequence $\varepsilon_k \downarrow 0$ such that the sequence ∇f_{ε_k} converges weakly in L^p . Since $f_{\varepsilon_k} \rightarrow f$ in L^p we conclude that $f \in W^{1,p}$. The proof is complete. \square

4. Weighted Sobolev spaces

In this section we will show that the claims of Theorems 1.4 and 1.6 remain valid in the weighted Sobolev space $W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$, where $w \in A_p$ as a Muckenhoupt weight; see [9, 12] for the theory of Muckenhoupt weights and [19, Chapter 1] for the theory of weighted Sobolev spaces. We will write L_w^p or $L^p(w)$ to denote the weighted L^p space.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $w \in A_p$, $1 < p < \infty$, and let $f \in L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $f \in W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- (2) $Tf \in L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$,
- (3) $Sf \in L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Moreover for $f \in W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we have $\|Tf\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|Sf\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|\nabla f\|_{L_w^p}$.

Proof: First of all observe that for $w \in A_p$, $W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \subset W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [19, p. 14]) and hence Lemmas 1.5 and 1.7 remain valid in the weighted Sobolev space $W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

The proof is based on the following result of Sato [23, Corollary 1] which is a generalization of Theorem 1.2.

Theorem 4.2. *For $\varepsilon > 0$ let*

$$\zeta(x) = |x|^{-n+\varepsilon} \Omega(x') \chi_{B(0,1)}(x),$$

where $x' = x/|x|$, $\Omega \in L^\infty(S^{n-1})$, and $\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x) d\sigma(x) = 0$. Then the square function

$$\sigma(f)(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |\zeta_t * f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2}$$

is bounded in the weighted space $L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $w \in A_p$, $1 < p < \infty$,

$$\|\sigma(f)\|_{L_w^p} \leq C_{p,w} \|f\|_{L_w^p}.$$

As an immediate application we obtain that if $g \in L_w^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then

$$(4.1) \quad \|\tilde{T}g\|_{L_w^p} \leq C \|g\|_{L_w^p}, \quad \|\tilde{S}g\|_{L_w^p} \leq C \|g\|_{L_w^p}.$$

Indeed, the functions ϕ and η (defined in (3.1)) satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 4.2. Since $\psi = \phi - \eta$ (see (3.1)) boundedness of the Riesz transform in L_w^p (see [9, Chapter IV.3], [12]) yields (4.1). It is also easy to see that the duality argument works in the weighted case too. Indeed, let q be the Hölder conjugate exponent to p . It directly follows from the definition of the Muckenhoupt weight that $w^{-q/p} \in A_q$. Hence the unweighted isometry, Lemma 3.2, yields

$$\begin{aligned} C_1^2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} gh \, dx &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kg\|_H \|Kh\|_H \, dx \\ &\leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kg\|_H^p w \, dx \right)^{1/p} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|Kh\|_H^q w^{-q/p} \, dx \right)^{1/p} \\ &= \|\tilde{T}g\|_{L_w^p} \|\tilde{T}h\|_{L^q(w^{-q/p})} \leq C \|\tilde{T}g\|_{L_w^p} \|h\|_{L^q(w^{-q/p})}. \end{aligned}$$

Taking the supremum over $\|h\|_{L^q(w^{-q/p})} \leq 1$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|g\|_{L_w^p} &= \|gw^{1/p}\|_p = \sup_{\|hw^{-1/p}\|_q \leq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} gw^{1/p} hw^{-1/p} \, dx \\ &= \sup_{\|h\|_{L^q(w^{-q/p})} \leq 1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} gh \, dx \leq C \|\tilde{T}g\|_{L_w^p}. \end{aligned}$$

A similar argument applies also to $\tilde{S}g$. This combined with (4.1) yields that

$$\|\tilde{T}g\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|\tilde{S}g\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|g\|_{L_w^p}.$$

Since the Riesz transform is bounded in L_w^p , Lemma 3.6 is also true if we replace L^p by L_w^p . Hence as in the unweighted case for $f \in W_w^{1,p}$ we

have

$$\|Tf\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|Sf\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|\nabla f\|_{L_w^p}.$$

Finally the argument used to show that if $f \in L^p$ and $Tf \in L^p$ or $Sf \in L^p$, then $f \in W^{1,p}$ also extends to the weighted case, but we need to use boundedness of the Hardy–Littlewood maximal function \mathcal{M} in L_w^p (see [9], [12, Theorem 9.1.9]).

Suppose that $f \in L_w^p$ and $Tf \in L_w^p$ or $Sf \in L_w^p$. We need to show that $f \in W_w^{1,p}$. Since $L_w^p \subset L_{\text{loc}}^1$, $f_\varepsilon = f * \varphi_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$ a.e. It is easy to see that $|f_\varepsilon| \leq C\mathcal{M}f \in L_w^p$, and hence the dominated convergence theorem yields that $f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$ in L_w^p . Moreover

$$|\nabla f_\varepsilon| = |f * \nabla \varphi_\varepsilon| \leq C\varepsilon^{-1}\mathcal{M}f \in L_w^p,$$

so $f_\varepsilon \in W_w^{1,p}$. Accordingly $\|Kf_\varepsilon\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_{L_w^p}$. From the proof in the unweighted case we have

$$Kf_\varepsilon \leq Kf * \varphi_\varepsilon \leq C\mathcal{M}(Kf) \in L_w^p,$$

$$\|\nabla f_\varepsilon\|_{L_w^p} \approx \|Kf_\varepsilon\|_{L_w^p} \leq C\|\mathcal{M}(Kf)\|_{L_w^p} < \infty.$$

Thus f_ε is a bounded family in the reflexive Sobolev space $W_w^{1,p}$ (see [19, p. 13] for the proof of reflexivity). Since $f_\varepsilon \rightarrow f$ in L_w^p , a weak compactness argument implies that $f \in W_w^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. The proof is complete. \square

5. Proof of Proposition 1.9

Integration by parts gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega_n^2 \int_\varepsilon^T |f(x) - f_{B(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \\ &= \int_\varepsilon^T \left(\int_{B(x,t)} (f(x) - f(y)) dy \right)^2 \frac{dt}{t^{2n+3}} \\ &= \frac{t^{-2n-2}}{-2n-2} \left(\int_{B(x,t)} (f(x) - f(y)) dy \right)^2 \Big|_\varepsilon^T \\ &+ \frac{1}{2n+2} \int_\varepsilon^T t^{-2n-2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_{B(x,t)} (f(x) - f(y)) dy \right)^2 dt \\ &= A(t) \Big|_\varepsilon^T + B_{\varepsilon,T}. \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
B_{\varepsilon, T} &= \frac{1}{2n+2} \int_{\varepsilon}^T t^{-2n-2} \\
&\quad \times 2 \left(\int_{B(x,t)} (f(x) - f(y)) dy \right) \left(\int_{S(x,t)} (f(x) - f(y)) d\sigma(y) \right) dt \\
&= \frac{2n\omega_n^2}{2n+2} \int_{\varepsilon}^T (f(x) - f_{B(x,t)})(f(x) - f_{S(x,t)}) \frac{dt}{t^3} \\
&\leq \frac{n\omega_n^2}{2n+2} \left[\int_{\varepsilon}^T |f(x) - f_{B(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} + \int_{\varepsilon}^T |f(x) - f_{S(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right].
\end{aligned}$$

In the last step we applied the inequality $ab \leq (a^2 + b^2)/2$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega_n^2 \left(1 - \frac{n}{2n+2} \right) \int_{\varepsilon}^T |f(x) - f_{B(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \\
\leq A(t) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^T + \frac{n\omega_n^2}{2n+2} \int_{\varepsilon}^T |f(x) - f_{S(x,t)}|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3}
\end{aligned}$$

and it suffices to prove that for almost all x ,

$$A(t) \Big|_{\varepsilon}^T = A(T) - A(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty \text{ and } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
A(T) &= C(n) \left(\frac{1}{T} (f(x) - \int_{B(x,T)} f(y) dy) \right)^2 \rightarrow 0 \\
&\quad \text{as } T \rightarrow \infty \text{ for almost all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\int_{B(x,\varepsilon)} \nabla f(x) \cdot (y - x) dy = 0$$

we have

$$A(\varepsilon) = C(n) \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int_{B(x,\varepsilon)} (f(x) + \nabla f(x) \cdot (y - x) - f(y)) dy \right)^2 \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$$

for almost all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ by [8, Section 6.1.2, Theorem 2]. \square

6. Final remarks and comments

6.1. Sobolev spaces on metric spaces. As was pointed out by Alabern, Mateu, and Verdera [2], the characterization of $W^{1,p}$ given in Theorem 1.6 can be used to define a Sobolev space on any metric-measure space. It is an interesting question to see how this definition is related to other definitions existing in the literature, [5, 14, 13, 15, 25]. Formally one could try to use the characterization given in Theorem 1.4 to define a Sobolev space on a metric-measure space, but the main difficulty would be that, in general, there is no reasonable way to define measure on the boundary of a ball which would be needed for the spherical averages. It may even happen that the boundary of a ball is empty.

6.2. The spherical maximal function. Kinnunen [20] proved that the Hardy–Littlewood maximal function is bounded in the Sobolev space, $\mathcal{M}: W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow W^{1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 < p < \infty$. Actually, any sub-linear operator that commutes with translations and is bounded in L^p , $1 < p < \infty$ is also bounded in $W^{1,p}$, see e.g. [18, Theorem 1]. From this result it follows that the spherical maximal operator

$$\mathcal{S}f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \left| \int_{S(x,t)} f(y) d\sigma(y) \right|$$

is bounded in $W^{1,p}$ for $p > n/(n-1)$. Indeed, according to a celebrated result of Stein [29], and Bourgain [4], $\mathcal{S}: L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is bounded for $p > n/(n-1)$. It was conjectured in [18] that in the range $1 < p \leq n/(n-1)$ the spherical maximal operator is a bounded operator from $W^{1,p}$ to the homogeneous Sobolev space $\dot{W}^{1,p}$; see [16, 17] for results supporting this conjecture.

The next result which is a direct consequence of Lemma 2.1 provides another support for this conjecture as it allows to represent $\mathcal{S}f$ as a Hardy–Littlewood type maximal function.

Theorem 6.1. *For $f \in W_{\text{loc}}^{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we have*

$$\mathcal{S}f(x) = \sup_{t>0} \left| \int_{B(x,t)} \left(f(y) - \frac{1}{n} \nabla f(y) \cdot (x-y) \right) dy \right|.$$

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P. Hajlasz:
Department of Mathematics
University of Pittsburgh
301 Thackeray Hall
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
USA
E-mail address: hajlasz@pitt.edu

Z. Liu:
Department of Mathematical Analysis
Charles University
Sokolovská 83
186 00 Prague
Czech Republic
E-mail address: liuzhuomin@hotmail.com

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