WEIGHTED NORM INEQUALITIES FOR TOEPLITZ TYPE OPERATOR ASSOCIATED TO SINGULAR INTEGRAL OPERATOR WITH NON-SMOOTH KERNEL

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(Communicated by J. Pečarić)

Abstract. Let $T^{k,1}$ be singular integrals with non-smooth kernels, which are associated with an approximation to the identity or $\pm I$ (the identity operator), $T^{k,2}$ and $T^{k,4}$ are the linear operators, $T^{k,3} = \pm I$. Denote the Toeplitz type operator by

$$T_b = \sum_{k=1}^{m} (T^{k,1} M_b I^{\alpha} T^{k,2} + T^{k,3} I^{\alpha} M_b T^{k,4}),$$

where $M_b f(x) = b(x) f(x)$, and $I^{\alpha}$ is the fractional integral operator. In this paper, we establish the sharp maximal function estimates for $T_b$ when $b$ belongs to weighted Lipschitz function space. As an application, the boundedness of the operator on weighted Lebesgue space is obtained.

1. Introduction and results

As the development of the singular integral operators, their commutators have been well studied [1, 2, 3]. In [1], the authors proved that the commutators $[b,T]$, which were generated by Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators and BMO functions, are bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Chanillo (see [4]) obtained a similar result when Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators were replaced by the fractional integral operators. Recently, some Toeplitz type operators associated to the singular integral operators are introduced, and the boundedness for the operators generated by singular integral operators and BMO functions and Lipschitz functions are obtained (see [5, 6]). In [7, 8], some singular integral operators with non-smooth kernel are introduced, and the boundedness for the operators and their commutators are obtained [9, 10].

**Definition 1.1.** A family of operators $A_t$, $t > 0$ is said to be an approximation to the identity if, for every $t > 0$, $A_t$ can be represented by a kernel $a_t(x,y)$ in the following sense:

$$A_t(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} a_t(x,y)f(y)dy$$

(1.1)
for every \( f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with \( p \geq 1 \), and \( a_t(x,y) \) satisfies
\[
|a_t(x,y)| \leq h_t(x,y) = ct^{-n/2}s(|x-y|^2/t),
\]
where \( s \) is a positive, bounded, and decreasing function satisfying
\[
\lim_{r \to \infty} r^{n+\epsilon} s(r^2) = 0
\]
for some \( \epsilon > 0 \).

The sharp maximal function \( M_A^\# \) associated with the approximation to the identity \( \{A_t, t > 0\} \) is defined by
\[
M_A^\#(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(y) - A_{t_B}(f)(y)| dy,
\]
where \( t_B = r_B^2 \) and \( r_B \) denotes the radius of \( B \).

**Definition 1.2.** A linear operator \( T \) is called a singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel if \( T \) is bounded on \( L^2(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and associated with a kernel \( K(x,y) \) such that
\[
T(f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x,y)f(y)dy
\]
for every continuous function \( f \) with compact support, and for almost all \( x \) not in the support of \( f \).

1. There exists an approximation to the identity \( \{B_t, t > 0\} \) such that \( TB_t \) has the associated kernel \( k_t(x,y) \) and there exist \( c_1, c_2 > 0 \) so that
\[
\int_{|x-y| > c_3 t^{1/2}} |K(x,y) - k_t(x,y)| \leq c_2 \text{ for all } y \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\]

2. There exists an approximation to the identity \( A_t, t > 0 \) such that \( A_t T \) has the associated kernel \( K_t(x,y) \) which satisfies
\[
|K_t(x,y)| \leq c_4 t^{-n/2} \text{ if } |x-y| < c_3 t^{1/2},
\]
and
\[
|K(x,y) - K_t(x,y)| \leq c_4 \delta t^{\delta/2} |x-y|^{-n-\delta} \text{ if } |x-y| \geq c_3 t^{1/2},
\]
for some \( \delta > 0, c_3, c_4 > 0 \).

Let \( b \) be a locally integrable function on \( \mathbb{R}^n \). The Toeplitz type operator associated to singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel and fractional integral operator \( I_\alpha \) is defined by
\[
T_b = \sum_{k=1}^{m} (T^{k,1}M^1 b I_\alpha T^{k,2} + T^{k,3} I_\alpha M^1 b T^{k,4}),
\]
where $T^{k,1}$ are the singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel $T$ or $\pm I$ (the identity operator), $T^{k,2}$ and $T^{k,4}$ are the linear operators, $T^{k,3} = \pm I$, $k = 1, \ldots, m$.

Note that the commutators $[b,I_{\alpha}](f) = bI_{\alpha}(f) - I_{\alpha}(bf)$ are the particular operators of the Toeplitz type operator $T_b$. The Toeplitz type operator $T_b$ is the non-trivial generalization of these commutators.

It is well known that the commutators of fractional integral have been widely studied by many authors. Paluszyński [11] showed that $[b,I_{\alpha}]$ is bounded from $L^p$ to $L^q$, where $0 < \beta < 1$, $1 < p < n/(\alpha + \beta)$, and $1/q = 1/p - (\alpha + \beta)/n$. When $b$ belongs to the weighted Lipschitz spaces $\text{Lip}_{p,\omega}$, Hu and Gu [12] proved that $[b,I_{\alpha}]$ is bounded from $L^p(\omega)$ to $L^q(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})$ for $1/q = 1/p - (\alpha + \beta)/n$ with $1 < p < n/(\alpha + \beta)$. A similar result obtained when $I_{\alpha}$ is replaced by the generalized fractional integral operator [13]. In [14], by the sharp maximal function estimates for $T_b$, the author obtained the boundedness of the operator on Lebesgue space when $b$ belongs to Lipschitz space. Our work is motivated by these papers. In this paper, we establish the sharp maximal function estimates for the Toeplitz type operator associated to singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel, fractional integral operator and weighted Lipschitz spaces. As an application, the boundedness of the operator on weighted Lebesgue space is obtained. The main results are as follows.

**Theorem 1.1.** Suppose $T$ is a singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel. Let $b \in \text{Lip}_{p,\omega}$ ($0 < \beta < 1$), $1/q = 1/r_0 - \beta/n$, $1/r_0 = 1/p - \alpha/n$, and $\mu = \omega^{\alpha/p} \in \Lambda_1$. If $T_1(f) = 0$ for any $f \in L^p(\omega)$ ($1 < p < n/(\alpha + \beta)$), then there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any $1 < r < p$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$M_\alpha^T(bT_b(f))(x) \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{p,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-r_0\alpha\beta/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu,r}(I_{\alpha} T^{k,2} f)(x)$$

$$+ C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{p,\omega}} \left(\omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4} f)(x) + \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} M_{\alpha+\beta}(T^{k,4} f)(x)\right).$$

**Theorem 1.2.** Suppose $T$ is a singular integral operator with non-smooth kernel. Let $\omega^{\alpha/p} \in \Lambda_1$, $b \in \text{Lip}_{p,\omega}$ ($0 < \beta < 1$) and $1/q = 1/p - (\alpha + \beta)/n$. If $T_1(f) = 0$ for any $f \in L^p(\omega)$ ($1 < p < n/(\alpha + \beta)$), $T^{k,2}$ and $T^{k,4}$ are the bounded operators on $L^p(\omega)$, $k = 1, \ldots, m$, then there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that,

$$\|T_b(f)\|_{L^p(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{p,\omega}} \|f\|_{L^p(\omega)}.$$

2. Some preliminaries

A weight $\omega$ is a nonnegative, locally integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^n$. Let $B = B(x_0, r)$ denote the ball with the center $x_0$ and radius $r$. For a given weight function $\omega$ and a measurable set $E$, we also denote the Lebesgue measure of $E$ by $|E|$ and set weighted measure $\omega(E) = \int_E \omega(x)dx$. For any given weight function $\omega$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$, $0 < p < \infty$,
denote by $L^p(\omega)$ the space of all function $f$ satisfying
\[ \|f\|_{L^p(\omega)} = \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p \omega(x)dx \right)^{1/p} < \infty. \]

A weight $\omega$ is said to belong to the Muckenhoupt class $A_p$ for $1 < p < \infty$, if there exists a constant $C$ such that
\[ \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(x)dx \right) \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(x)^{-\frac{1}{p-1}}dx \right)^{p-1} \leq C \] (2.1)
for every ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. The class $A_1$ is defined by replacing the above inequality with
\[ \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(y)dy \leq C \cdot \text{ess inf}_{x \in B} w(x) \] (2.2)
for every ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

The classical $A_p$ weight theory was first introduced by Muckenhoupt in the study of weighted $L^p$-boundedness of Hardy-Littlewood maximal function in [15]. We also need another weight class $A_{p,q}$ introduced by Muckenhoupt and Wheeden in [16]. Let $p'$ be the dual of $p$ such that $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. A weight function $\omega$ belongs to $A_{p,q}$ for $1 < p < q < \infty$, if for every ball $B$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$, there exists a positive constant $C$ which is independent of $B$ such that
\[ \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(y)^{-p'}dy \right)^{1/p'} \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(y)^qdy \right)^{1/q} \leq C. \] (2.3)

From the definition of $\omega \in A_{p,q}$, we can get that
\[ \omega \in A_{p,q}, \text{ iff } \omega^q \in A_{1+q/p'}. \] (2.4)

**LEMMA 2.1.** (see [15]) Suppose $\omega \in A_1$. Then

(i) there exists a $\varepsilon > 0$ such that
\[ \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \omega(x)^{(1+\varepsilon)}dx \right)^{1/(1+\varepsilon)} \leq \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \omega(x)dx; \] (2.5)

(ii) there exist two constant $C_1$ and $C_2$, such that
\[ C_1 \omega(B) \leq |B| \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \leq C_2 \omega(B). \] (2.6)

Let us recall the definition of weighted Lipschitz function space.

**DEFINITION 2.1.** For $1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < \beta < 1$, and $\omega \in A_\infty$. A locally integrable function $b$ is said to be in the weighted Lipschitz function space if
\[ \sup_B \frac{1}{\omega(B)^{\beta/n}} \left[ \frac{1}{\omega(B)} \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^p \omega(x)^{1-p}dx \right]^{1/p} \leq C < \infty, \] (2.7)
where $b_B = |B|^{-1} \int_B b(y)dy$, and the supremum is taken over all balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. 

The Banach space of such functions modulo constants is denoted by \( \text{Lip}_{\beta,p}(\omega) \).

The smallest bound \( C \) satisfying conditions above is then taken to be the norm of \( b \) denoted by \( \| b \|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta,p}(\omega)} \). Put \( \text{Lip}_{\beta,\omega} = \text{Lip}_{\beta,1}(\omega) \). Obviously, for the case \( \omega = 1 \), the \( \text{Lip}_{\beta,p}(\omega) \) space is the classical \( \text{Lip}_{\beta} \) space. Let \( \omega \in A_1 \). García-Cuerva in [17] proved that the spaces \( \text{Lip}_{\beta,p}(\omega) \) coincide, and the norms \( \| b \|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta,p}(\omega)} \) are equivalent with respect to different values of \( p \) provided that \( 1 \leq p < \infty \).

Now we shall introduce the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator and several variants.

**Definition 2.2.** The Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator \( M \) is defined by

\[
M(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(y)| dy.
\]

For \( 0 < \alpha < n \), the maximal fractional function \( M_{\alpha}(f) \) is defined by

\[
M_{\alpha}(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \frac{1}{|B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_B |f(y)| dy.
\]

For \( 0 < \beta < n \), and \( r \geq 1 \), we define the fractional weighted maximal operator \( M_{\beta,r,\omega} \) by

\[
M_{\beta,\omega,r}(f)(x) = \sup_{x \in B} \left( \frac{1}{\omega(B)^{1-r\beta/n}} \int_B |f(y)|^r \omega(y) dy \right)^{1/r},
\]

where the supremum is taken over all ball \( B \) containing \( x \).

**Definition 2.3.** For \( 0 < \alpha < n \), the fractional integral operator \( I_{\alpha} \) is defined by

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

**Lemma 2.2.** (see [16]) Let \( 0 < \alpha < n \), \( 1/q = 1/p - \alpha/n \) and \( \omega \in A_{p,q} \). Then

\[
\| I_{\alpha}(f) \|_{L^q(\omega^q)} \leq C \| f \|_{L^p(\omega^p)}, \quad \text{and} \quad \| M_{\alpha}(f) \|_{L^q(\omega^q)} \leq C \| f \|_{L^p(\omega^p)}. \tag{2.8}
\]

**Lemma 2.3.** Let \( I_{\alpha} \) be fractional integral operator, and let \( E \) be a measurable set in \( \mathbb{R}^n \). Then for any \( f \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \), there exists a constant \( C \) such that

\[
\int_E |I_{\alpha}f(x)| dx \leq C \| f \|_{L^1} |E|^{\alpha/n}. \tag{2.9}
\]
Proof. Since

\[
\left| \{ x \in E : |I_\alpha f(x)| > \lambda \} \right| \\ \leq \left| \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |I_\alpha f(x)| > \lambda \} \right| \\ \leq C \left( \frac{\|f\|_{L^1}}{\lambda} \right)^{n/(n-\alpha)},
\]

we have

\[
\int_E |I_\alpha f(x)| \, dx = \int_0^\infty \left| \{ x \in E : |I_\alpha f(x)| > \lambda \} \right| \, d\lambda \\ \leq \int_0^\infty \min \left\{ C \left( \frac{\|f\|_{L^1}}{\lambda} \right)^{n/(n-\alpha)}, |E| \right\} \, d\lambda \\ \leq \int_0^{C\|f\|_{L^1}|E|^\alpha/n-1} |E| \, d\lambda + \int_{C\|f\|_{L^1}|E|^\alpha/n-1}^\infty \left( \frac{\|f\|_{L^1}}{\lambda} \right)^{n/(n-\alpha)} \, d\lambda \\ \leq C\|f\|_{L^1}|E|^\alpha/n.
\]

We also need the following conclusions about the sharp maximal function \( M^\sharp_A \) associated with the approximation to the identity \( \{A_t, t > 0\} \).

**Lemma 2.4.** [8] Let \( \{A_t, t > 0\} \) be an approximation to the identity. Thus, for any \( 1 < p < \infty \), \( f \in L^p(\omega) \), and \( \omega \in A_p \), we have

\[
\|M(f)\|_{L^p(\omega)} \leq C\|M^\sharp_A f\|_{L^p(\omega)}. \quad (2.10)
\]

**Lemma 2.5.** [18] Let \( \{A_t, t > 0\} \) be an approximation to the identity, \( I_\alpha \) be fractional integral, and \( \tilde{K}_{\alpha,t}(x,y) \) be the kernel of difference operator \( I_\alpha - A_tI_\alpha \). Then

\[
|\tilde{K}_{\alpha,t}(x,y)| \leq C \frac{t}{|x-y|^{n+2-\alpha}}. \quad (2.11)
\]

The following lemma play a key role in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

**Lemma 2.6.** Let \( 0 < \alpha < n \), and let \( 0 < \beta < 1 \). Suppose \( b \in \text{Lip}_{\beta,\omega}, \; 1/q = 1/r_0 - \beta/n, \; 1/r_0 = 1/p - \alpha/n, \) and \( \mu = \omega^{r_0/p} \in A_1 \). Then there exist a sufficiently large number \( s \) and a constant \( C > 0 \) such that, for every \( f \in L^p(\omega) \) with \( 1 < r < p < n/\alpha \), we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^s |f(x)|^{s'} \, dx \right)^{1/s'} \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha\beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu,r}(f)(x), \quad (2.12)
\]

where \( 1/s + 1/s' = 1 \).
Proof. Let \( r_2 = r/s' \), \( r_3 = \varepsilon/(s' - 1) \) and \( 1/r_1 + 1/r_2 + 1/r_3 = 1 \), where \( \varepsilon \) is the constant in (2.5). Choosing a sufficiently large number \( s \) such that \( 1 < s' < r(1 + \varepsilon)/(r + \varepsilon) \), then \( r_1, r_2, r_3 > 1 \). By Hölder’s inequality, we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^{s'} |f(x)|^{s'} \, dx \right)^{1/s'} \leq |B|^{-1/s'} \left( \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^{s'} \omega(x)^{1/r_1 - s'} |f(x)|^{s'} \omega(x)^{1/r_2} \omega(x)^{s - 1/r_1 - 1/r_2} \, dx \right)^{1/s'} \leq C |B|^{-1/s'} \left( \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^{s'} \omega(x)^{1/r_1 s'} \, dx \right)^{1/(r_1 s')} \times \left( \int_B |f(x)|^{r_2 s'} \omega(x) \, dx \right)^{1/(r_2 s')} \left( \int_B \omega(x)^{1 + r_3(s' - 1)} \, dx \right)^{1/(r_3 s')}.
\]

Since \( \mu = \omega^{r_0/p} \in A_1 \), then

\[
\left( \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \right)^{r_0/p - 1} \omega(B) \leq \mu(B) \leq C \left( \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \right)^{r_0/p - 1} \omega(B). \tag{2.13}
\]

By \( b \in \text{Lip}_{\beta, \omega} \) and (2.5), we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |b(x) - b_B|^{s'} |f(x)|^{s'} \, dx \right)^{1/s'} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta, \omega}} |B|^{-1/s'} \omega(B)^{\beta/n + 1/(r_1 s')} \times \left( \int_B |f(x)|^{r} \omega(x) \, dx \right)^{1/r} \left( \int_B \omega(x)^{1 + \varepsilon} \, dx \right)^{1/(r_3 s')} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta, \omega}} \frac{\omega(B)^{1 + \beta/n}}{|B|} \left( \frac{1}{\omega(B)} \int_B |f(x)|^{r} \omega(x) \, dx \right)^{1/r} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{Lip}_{\beta, \omega}} \frac{\omega(B)^{1 + \beta/n}}{|B|} \left( \frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B |f(x)|^{r} \mu(x) \, dx \right)^{1/r}.
\]

But

\[
\omega(B)^{\beta/n} = \left( \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \right)^{-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \left( \int_B \omega(x) \left( \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \right)^{\alpha r_0/n} \, dx \right)^{\beta/n} \leq C \left( \inf_{x \in B} \omega(x) \right)^{-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(B)^{\beta/n}. \tag{2.14}
\]
Since $1/q = 1/r_0 - \beta/n$, we have $1 - \alpha\beta r_0/n^2 > 0$. Then

$$\left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |b(y) - b_B| |f(y)|^{1/q'} dy\right)^{1/q'} \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}, \omega} \left(\inf_{x \in B} \omega(x)\right)^{1-\alpha\beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta, \mu, r}(f)(x) \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}, \omega} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha\beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta, \mu, r}(f)(x). \quad \Box$$

3. Proof of Theorems

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Fix a ball $B = B(x_0, r_B)$ and $B \ni x$. It suffices to prove for $f \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, the following inequality holds:

$$\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |T_b(f)(y) - A_{tb}(T_b(f)(y))| dy \leq C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}, \omega} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha\beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta, \mu, r}(I_{\alpha T}^{k,2} f)(x) + C\|b\|_{\text{Lip}, \omega} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha + \beta, \omega, r}(T^{k,4} f)(x) + \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} M_{\alpha + \beta}(T^{k,4}(f))(x),$$

where $t_B = r_B^2$. Without loss generality, we may assume $T^{k,1}$ are $T$ ($k = 1, \ldots, m$). We write, by $T_1(f) = 0$,

$$T_b(f)(y) = \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,1} M_{b-b^{2k}} I_{\alpha T}^{k,2} f(y) + \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,3} I_{\alpha} M_{b} T^{k,2} f(y)$$

$$= \psi_b(y) + \gamma_b(y) = \psi_{b-b^{2k}}(y) + \gamma_{b-b^{2k}}(y),$$

where,

$$\psi_{b-b^{2k}}(y) = \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,1} M_{b-b^{2k}} \chi_{2k} I_{\alpha T}^{k,2} f(y) + \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,1} M_{b-b^{2k}} \chi_{2k} I_{\alpha} T^{k,2} f(y)$$

$$= U_1(y) + U_2(y).$$

and

$$\gamma_{b-b^{2k}}(y) = \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,3} I_{\alpha} M_{b-b^{2k}} \chi_{2k} T^{k,4} f(y) + \sum_{k=1}^m T^{k,3} I_{\alpha} M_{b-b^{2k}} \chi_{2k} T^{k,4} f(y)$$

$$= V_1(y) + V_2(y).$$
Then
\[
\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |T_b(f)(y) - A_{tb}(T_b(f))(y)| dy \\
\leq \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |U_1(y)| dy + \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |V_1(y)| dy \\
+ \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |A_{tb}(U_1)(y)| dy + \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |A_{tb}(V_1)(y)| dy \\
+ \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |U_2(y) - A_{tb}(U_2)(y)| dy + \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |V_2(y) - A_{tb}(V_2)(y)| dy \\
= M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + M_4 + M_5 + M_6.
\]

We are going to estimate each term, respectively. Choosing a sufficiently large number \( s \), by Hölder’s inequality, the boundedness of \( T^{k,1} \) and Lemma 2.6, we have

\[
\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |T^{k,1}M_{(b-b_{2B})}I_\alpha T^{k,2}(f)(y)| dy \\
\leq \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |T^{k,1}M_{(b-b_{2B})}I_\alpha T^{k,2}(f)(y)|^{s'} dy \right)^{1/s'} \\
\leq C \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_{R^n} |M_{(b-b_{2B})}I_\alpha T^{k,2}(f)(y)|^{s'} dy \right)^{1/s'} \\
\leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\frac{m}{n}} M_{\beta,\mu,r}(I_\alpha T^{k,2}f)(x).
\]

Then

\[
M_1 \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |T^{k,1}M_{(b-b_{2B})}I_\alpha T^{k,2}(f)(y)| dy \\
\leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\frac{m}{n}} M_{\beta,\mu,r}(I_\alpha T^{k,2}f)(x).
\]

By Lemma 2.3 and Hölder’s inequality, we deduce that

\[
M_2 \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |I_\alpha M_{(b-b_{2B})}X_2bT^{k,4}(f)(y)| dy \\
\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{C}{|B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_{R^n} |M_{(b-b_{2B})}X_2bT^{k,4}(f)(y)| dy \\
\leq \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{C}{|B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \left( \int_{2B} |b(y) - b_{2B}|^{s'} \omega(y)^{1-s'} dy \right)^{1/r} \left( \int_{2B} |T^{k,4}(f)(y)|^{s'} \omega(y) dy \right)^{1/r} \\
\leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}f)(x) \left( \frac{\omega(B)}{|B|} \right)^{1-\alpha/n} \\
\leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}f)(x).
\]
For $M_3$, by (1.2), we have $h_B(y,z) \leq C t_B^{-n/2} s(2^{(j-1)})$ for $y \in B$, $z \in 2^{j+1}B \setminus 2^j B$. Then, by (1.3) and the estimates for $M_1$, we get

$$
\frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \left| A_{tB} (T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f)) (y) \right| dy
\leq \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} h_B (y,z) \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz dy
\leq \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \int_{2B} r_B^{-n} \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz dy
\leq \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz
+ C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} r_B^{-n} s(2^{(j-1)}) \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \int_{2^{j+1}B \setminus 2^j B} \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz dy
\leq \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz
+ C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{(j-1)(n+\varepsilon)} s(2^{(j-1)}) 2^{-j \varepsilon} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} \left| T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right| dz dy
\leq C \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right|^{1/\varepsilon'} dz
+ C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \varepsilon} \left( \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f) (z) \right|^{1/\varepsilon'} dz
\leq C (1 + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \varepsilon} \| b \|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega (x)^{1 - r_0 \alpha \beta / n^2} M_{\beta,\mu,r} (I_\alpha T^{k,2} f) (x))
\leq C \| b \|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega (x)^{1 - r_0 \alpha \beta / n^2} M_{\beta,\mu,r} (I_\alpha T^{k,2} f) (x).
$$

Thus

$$
M_3 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \left| A_{tB} (T^{k,1} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} I_\alpha T^{k,2} (f)) (y) \right| dy
\leq C \| b \|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega (x)^{1 - r_0 \alpha \beta / n^2} M_{\beta,\mu,r} (I_\alpha T^{k,2} f) (x).
$$

Since $T^{k,3} = \pm I$, by the estimates in $M_2$, we have

$$
M_4 \leq \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B \left| A_{tB} (T^{k,3} I_\alpha M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} T^{k,4} (f)) (y) \right| dy
\leq \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{C}{|B|} \int_B \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} h_B (y,z) \left| T^{k,3} I_\alpha M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} T^{k,4} (f) (z) \right| dz dy
\leq \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{C}{|B|} \int_{2B} \left| I_\alpha M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} T^{k,4} (f) (z) \right| dz
+ C \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{(j-1)(n+\varepsilon)} s(2^{(j-1)}) 2^{-j \varepsilon} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} \left| I_\alpha M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{2B}} T^{k,4} (f) (z) \right| dz
$$
\[ \sum_{k=1}^{m} \frac{C}{|B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |M_{(b-b_{2B})x^{2B}} T^{k,4}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ + C \sum_{k=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-je} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |M_{(b-b_{2B})x^{2B}} T^{k,4}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha + \bar{\omega}, r}(T^{k,4}f)(x). \]

For \(M_5\), by (1.8), we get,
\[ |T^{k,1}M_{(b-b_{2B})x^{2B}} I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(y) - A_{B}(T^{k,1}M_{(b-b_{2B})x^{2B}} I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)) (y)| \]
\[ \leq C \int_{(2B)^c} |b(z) - b_{2B}| \|K(y-z) - K_B(y-z)\| |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \int_{2^{j+1}B \setminus 2^j B} |b(z) - b_{2B}| \frac{r^B_B}{|z-x_0|^{n+\beta}} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j\delta} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2B}| |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j\delta} |b_{2j+1} - b_{2B}| \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ + C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j\delta} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2j+1}| |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| \, dz \]
\[ = M_{51} + M_{52}. \]

Note that
\[ \omega((2^{k+1}B)^{\beta/n}) \leq C \inf_{x \in 2^{k+1}B} \omega(x)^{-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(2^{k+1}B)^{\beta/n} \]
\[ \leq C \inf_{x \in 2^{k+1}B} \omega(x)^{-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(2^{j+1}B)^{\beta/n}, \]
then
\[ |b_{2j+1} - b_{2B}| \leq \sum_{k=1}^{j} \frac{1}{|2^k B|} \int_{2^k B} |b(z) - b_{2k+1}| \, dz \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{k=1}^{j} \frac{\omega((2^{k+1}B)^{1+\beta/n})}{|2^k B|} \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{k=1}^{j} \inf_{x \in 2^{k+1}B} \omega(x) \omega((2^{k+1}B)^{\beta/n}) \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{k=1}^{j} \inf_{x \in 2^{k+1}B} (\omega(x))^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(2^{j}B)^{\beta/n} \]
\[ \leq C j \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(2^{j}B)^{\beta/n}. \]
Thus

\[ M_{51} \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \delta} |b_{2j+1} - b_{2j}| \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| dz \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j 2^{-j \delta} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \mu(2^j B)^{\beta/n} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| dz \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j 2^{-j \delta} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \left( \frac{1}{\mu(2^j B)^{1-\beta r/n}} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^r \omega(z)^{1-\beta r} dz \right)^{1/r} \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x). \]

Similar to the proof of Lemma 2.6, we have

\[ \frac{\omega(2^{j+1}B)^{1+\beta/n}}{|2^{j+1}B|} \left( \frac{1}{\omega(2^{j+1}B)} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^r \omega(z)^{1-\beta r} dz \right)^{1/r} \]

\[ \leq C \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x). \]

Then, by Hölder’s inequality,

\[ M_{52} \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \delta} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2j+1}| |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)| dz \]

\[ \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \delta} \left( \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2j+1}| |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^r \omega(z)^{1-r' d} dz \right)^{1/r'} \]

\[ \times \left( \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^r \omega(z) dz \right)^{1/r} \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \delta} \frac{\omega(2^{j+1}B)^{1+\beta/n}}{|2^{j+1}B|} \left( \frac{1}{\omega(2^{j+1}B)} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^r \omega(z) dz \right)^{1/r} \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-j \delta} \]

\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} M_{\beta,\mu}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x). \]

Hence,

\[ M_{5} \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha \beta r_0/n^2} \left( M_{\beta,\mu}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x) + M_{\beta,\mu,1}^{r} (I_{\alpha} T^{k,2}(f))(x) \right). \]

Since \( T^{k,3} = \pm I \), by Lemma 2.5, we get

\[ |T^{k,3} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{(2B)^c}} I_{\alpha} T^{k,4}(f)(y) - A_{I_{B}} (T^{k,3} M_{(b-b_{2B})\chi_{(2B)^c}} I_{\alpha} T^{k,4}(f))(y)| \]

\[ \leq C \int_{(2B)^c} |b(y) - b_{2B}| \|\tilde{K}_{I_{B}}(y-z)||T^{k,4}(f)(z)| dz \]
Since
\[ |b(z) - b_{2B}| \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{k=1}^{j} \inf_{x \in 2^{k+1}B} \omega(x) \omega(2^{k+1}B)^{\beta/n} \]
\[ \leq C j \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x) \left(\inf_{x \in 2^{j+1}B} \omega(x)\right)^{\beta/n} \]
\[ \leq C j \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} |2^{j+1}B|^{\beta/n}, \]
we get
\[ M_{61} \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2j} |b_{2^{j+1}B} - b_{2B}| \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |T^{k,4}(f)(z)| dz \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j 2^{-2j} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|^{1-(\alpha+\beta)/n}} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |T^{k,4}(f)(z)| dz \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} M_{\alpha+\beta}(T^{k,4}(f))(x) \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} j 2^{-2j} \]
\[ \leq C \|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1+\beta/n} M_{\alpha+\beta}(T^{k,4}(f))(x). \]
By Hölder’s inequality,
\[ M_{62} \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2j} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2^{j+1}B}| |T^{k,4}(f)(z)| dz \]
\[ \leq C \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2j} \frac{1}{|2^{j+1}B|^{1-\alpha/n}} \left( \int_{2^{j+1}B} |b(z) - b_{2^{j+1}B}|^{r'} \omega(z)^{1-r'} dz \right)^{1/r} \]
\[ \times \left( \int_{2^{j+1}B} |T^{k,2}(f)(z)| r' \omega(z) dz \right)^{1/r} \]
\[
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2j} \left( \frac{\omega(2^{j+1}B)}{2^{j+1}B} \right)^{1-\alpha/n} \\
\times \left( \frac{1}{\omega(2^{j+1}B)^{1-(\alpha+\beta)r/n}} \int_{2^{j+1}B} |T^{k,2}(f)(z)|^{r} \omega(z)dz \right)^{1/r}
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}(f))(x).
\]

Then
\[
M_{6} \leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \omega(x)^{1-\alpha/n} \left( M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}(f))(x) + M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,1}(T^{k,4}(f))(x) \right).
\]

Combining the above estimates for \( M_{1} - M_{6} \), the proof of Theorem 1.1 is finished. \( \square \)

**Proof of Theorem 1.2.** Let \( 1/q = 1/r_{0} - \beta/n \), and \( 1/r_{0} = 1/p - \alpha/n \). Then
\[
(1 - \alpha \beta r_{0}/n^{2})q + 1 - (1 - \alpha/n)q = r_{0}/p,
\]
and
\[
(1 + \beta/n)q + 1 - (1 - \alpha/n)q = q/p.
\]
Since \( \omega^{q/p} \in A_{1} \), we have \( \mu = \omega^{r_{0}/p} \in A_{1} \), and \( \omega \in A_{1} \). By (2.4) we have \( \omega^{1/p} \in A_{r_{0},p} \). Thus, by Lemma 2.4, Theorem 1.1 and Lemma 2.2, we have
\[
\|T_{b}(f)\|_{L^{q}(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \leq C\|M_{A}^{\#}T_{b}(f)\|_{L^{q}(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \\
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \left( \|\omega(\cdot)^{1-\alpha\beta r_{0}/n^{2}} M_{\beta,\mu,r}(I_{\alpha}T^{k,4}f)\|_{L^{q}(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \\
+ \|\omega(\cdot)^{1-\alpha/n} M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}f)\|_{L^{q}(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \\
+ \|\omega(\cdot)^{1+\beta/n} M_{\alpha+\beta}(T^{k,4}(f))\|_{L^{q}(\omega^{1-(1-\alpha/n)q})} \right) \\
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \left( \|M_{\beta,\mu,r}(I_{\alpha}T^{k,4}f)\|_{L^{q}(\mu)} \\
+ \|M_{\alpha+\beta,\omega,r}(T^{k,4}f)\|_{L^{q}(\omega)} + \|M_{\alpha+\beta}(T^{k,4}(f))\|_{L^{p}(\omega^{q/p})} \right) \\
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \left( \|I_{\alpha}T^{k,4}f\|_{L^{0}(\mu)} + \|T^{k,4}(f)\|_{L^{p}(\omega)} \right) \\
\leq C\|b\|_{Lip_{\beta,\omega}} \|f\|_{L^{p}(\omega)}. \quad \square
\]

**Acknowledgement.** The authors are very grateful to the anonymous referees and the editor for their insightful comments and suggestions.
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(Received May 24, 2015)

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