COMMUTATORS OF MARCINKIEWICZ INTEGRALS
ASSOCIATED WITH SCHRÖDINGER OPERATOR
ON GENERALIZED WEIGHTED MORREY SPACES

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Abstract. Let \( L = -\Delta + V \) be a Schrödinger operator, where \( \Delta \) is the Laplacian on \( \mathbb{R}^n \), while nonnegative potential \( V \) belongs to the reverse Hölder class. Let also \( \Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}) \) be a homogeneous function of degree zero with \( q > 1 \) and have a mean value zero on \( S^{n-1} \). In this paper, we study the boundedness of the Marcinkiewicz operators \( \mu_{j,\Omega}^L \) and their commutators \( \mu_{j,\Omega,b}^L \) with rough kernels associated with Schrödinger operator on generalized weighted Morrey spaces \( M_{p,q}(w) \). We find the sufficient conditions on the pair \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) with \( q' < p < \infty \) and \( w \in A_{p/d'} \) or \( 1 < p < q \) and \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \) which ensures the boundedness of the operators \( \mu_{j,\Omega}^L \) from one generalized weighted Morrey space \( M_{p,\varphi_1}(w) \) to another \( M_{p,\varphi_2}(w) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \). We find the sufficient conditions on the pair \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) with \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( q' < p < \infty \), \( w \in A_{p/q'} \) or \( 1 < p < q \), \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \) which ensures the boundedness of the operators \( \mu_{j,\Omega,b}^L \), \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) from \( M_{p,\varphi_1}(w) \) to \( M_{p,\varphi_2}(w) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \). In all cases the conditions for the boundedness of the operators \( \mu_{j,\Omega}^L \), \( \mu_{j,\Omega,b}^L \), \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) are given in terms of Zygmund-type integral inequalities on \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) and \( w \), which do not assume any assumption on monotonicity of \( \varphi_1(x,r), \varphi_2(x,r) \) in \( r \).

1. Introduction

It is well-known that the commutator is an important integral operator and it plays a key role in harmonic analysis. In 1965, Calderon [5, 6] studied a kind of commutators, appearing in Cauchy integral problems of Lip-line. Let \( K \) be a Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operator and \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \). A well known result of Coifman, Rochberg and Weiss [9] states that the commutator operator \([b,K]f = K(bf) - bKf\) is bounded on \( L_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \). The commutator of Calderón-Zygmund operators plays an important role in studying the regularity of solutions of elliptic partial differential equations of second order (see, for example, [7]–[8], [10], [17], [18]).

The classical Morrey spaces were originally introduced by Morrey in [37] to study the local behavior of solutions to second order elliptic partial differential equations.


Keywords and phrases: Marcinkiewicz operator, rough kernel, Schrödinger operator, generalized weighted Morrey spaces, commutator, \( A_p \) weights.

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For the properties and applications of classical Morrey spaces, we refer the readers to [17, 18, 22, 37]. Mizuhara [36] introduced generalized Morrey spaces. Later, Guliyev [22] defined the generalized Morrey spaces $M_{p,\phi}$ with normalized norm. Recently, Komori and Shirai [33] considered the weighted Morrey spaces $L^{p,\kappa}(w)$ and studied the boundedness of some classical operators such as the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator, the Calderón-Zygmund operator on these spaces. Guliyev [23] gave a concept of generalized weighted Morrey space $M_{p,\phi}(w)$ which could be viewed as extension of both generalized Morrey space $M_{p,\phi}$ and weighted Morrey space $L^{p,\kappa}(w)$. In [23] Guliyev also studied the boundedness of the classical operators and its commutators in these spaces $M_{p,\phi}(w)$, see also Guliyev et al. [28, 29, 32].

Let $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1\}$ the unit sphere of $\mathbb{R}^n$ ($n \geq 2$) equipped with the normalized Lebesgue measure $d\sigma = d\sigma(x')$.

Suppose that $\Omega$ satisfies the following conditions.

(i) $\Omega$ is a homogeneous function of degree zero on $\mathbb{R}^n$. That is,

$$\Omega(tx) = \Omega(x)$$

for all $t > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

(ii) $\Omega$ has mean zero on $S^{n-1}$. That is,

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x')d\sigma(x') = 0,$$

where $x' = x/|x|$ for any $x \neq 0$.

The Marcinkiewicz integral operator of higher dimension $\mu_{\Omega}$ is defined by

$$\mu_{\Omega}f(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F_{\Omega,t}f(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3}\right)^{1/2},$$

where

$$F_{\Omega,t}f(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1}} f(y)dy.$$ 

It is well known that the Littlewood-Paley $g$-function is a very important tool in harmonic analysis and the Marcinkiewicz integral is essentially a Littlewood-Paley $g$-function. In this paper, we will also consider the commutator $\mu_{\Omega,b}$ which is given by the following expression

$$\mu_{\Omega,b}f(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty |F_{\Omega,t}^b(x)|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3}\right)^{1/2},$$

where

$$F_{\Omega,t}^b(x) = \int_{|x-y| \leq t} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-1}} [b(x) - b(y)] f(y)dy.$$ 

On the other hand, the study of Schrödinger operator $L = -\Delta + V$ recently attracted much attention. In particular, Shen [39] considered $L^p$ estimates for Schrödinger operators $L$ with certain potentials which include Schrödinger Riesz transforms $R^L_j = \int \frac{\Delta \varphi(x)}{\sqrt{|x|^2 + \varepsilon}} f(x) dy$.
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} L^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n.
\]
Then, Dziubanński and Zienkiewicz [16] introduced the Hardy type space \( H^1_L(\mathbb{R}^n) \) associated with the Schrödinger operator \( L \), which is larger than the classical Hardy space \( H^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \).

Similar to the classical Marcinkiewicz function, we define the Marcinkiewicz functions \( \mu_{j, \Omega} \) associated with the Schrödinger operator \( L \) by
\[
\mu_{j, \Omega}^L f(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| K_j^L(x,y) f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2},
\]
where \( K_j^L(x,y) = \tilde{K}_j^L(x,y) |x-y| \) and \( \tilde{K}_j^L(x,y) \) is the kernel of \( R_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} L^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n \). In particular, when \( V = 0 \), \( K_j^\Delta(x,y) = \tilde{K}_j^\Delta(x,y) |x-y| = \frac{(x-y)_j/|x-y|}{|x-y|^n-1} \) and \( K_j^\Delta(x,y) \) is the kernel of \( R_j = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \Delta^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \quad j = 1, \ldots, n \). In this paper, we write \( K_j(x,y) = K_j^\Delta(x,y) \) and
\[
\mu_{j, \Omega} f(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| K_j(x,y) f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}.
\]

Obviously, \( \mu_{j, \Omega} \) are classical Marcinkiewicz functions with rough kernel. Therefore, it will be an interesting thing to study the property of \( \mu_{j, \Omega}^L \). The main purpose of this paper is to show that Marcinkiewicz operators with rough kernel associated with Schrödinger operators \( \mu_{j, \Omega}^L \), \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) are bounded from one generalized weighted Morrey space \( M_{p,q_1}(w) \) to another \( M_{p,q_2}(w) \), \( 1 < p < \infty \).

The commutator of the classical Marcinkiewicz function with rough kernel is defined by
\[
\mu_{j, \Omega,b} f(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| K_j(x,y) [b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}.
\]

The commutator \( \mu_{j, \Omega,b}^L \) formed by \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and the Marcinkiewicz function with rough kernel \( \mu_{j, \Omega}^L \) is defined by
\[
\mu_{j, \Omega,b}^L f(x) = \left( \int_0^\infty \left| \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| K_j^L(x,y) [b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \right|^2 \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{1/2}.
\]

Let \( f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \). The maximal operator with rough kernel \( M_\Omega \) is defined by
\[
M_\Omega f(x) = \sup_{t > 0} |B(x,t)|^{-1} \int_{B(x,t)} |\Omega(x-y)||f(y)| dy.
\]

It is obvious that when \( \Omega \equiv 1 \), \( M_\Omega \) is the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator \( M \).

For \( b \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) the commutator of the maximal operator \( M_{\Omega,b} \) is defined by
\[
M_{\Omega,b} f(x) = \sup_{t > 0} |B(x,t)|^{-1} \int_{B(x,t)} |b(x) - b(y)||\Omega(x-y)||f(y)| dy.
\]
We find the sufficient conditions on the pair \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) with \(b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)\) and \(q' < p < \infty, w \in A_{p/q'}\) or \(1 < p < q, w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}\) which ensures the boundedness of the operators \(\mu_{j_\Omega b}^L, j = 1, \ldots, n\) from \(M_{p, \varphi_1}(w)\) to \(M_{p, \varphi_2}(w)\) for \(1 < p < \infty\). Note that, in [25] was studied the boundedness of the parametric Marcinkiewicz operator and its commutators on generalized Morrey spaces \(M_{p, \varphi}\).

2. Preliminaries

We say that \(\Omega \in \text{Lip}_\alpha(S^{n-1}), 0 < \alpha \leq 1\) if there exists a constant \(C > 0\) such that \(|\Omega(x') - \Omega(y')| \leq C|x' - y'|^\alpha\) for all \(x', y' \in S^{n-1}\).

The operator \(\mu_\Omega\) was first defined by Stein [41]. And Stein proved that if is continuous and satisfies a \(\text{Lip}_\alpha(S^{n-1}) (0 < \alpha \leq 1)\) condition, then \(\mu_\Omega\) is an operator of type \((p, p)\) \((1 < p \leq 2)\) and of weak type \((1, 1)\). In [4], Benedek, Calderón and Panzone proved that if \(\Omega \in C^1(S^{n-1})\), then \(\mu_\Omega\) is bounded on \(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) for \(1 < p < \infty\). The \(L_p\) boundedness of \(\mu_\Omega\) has been studied extensively. See [4, 30, 41, 42], among others. A survey of past studies can be found in [11]. Ding, Fan and Pan [12] proved the weighted \(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) boundedness with \(A_p\) weighs for a class of rough Marcinkiewicz integrals. Recently, Ding, Fan and Pan [13] improved the results mentioned above and showed that if \(\Omega\) belongs to the Hardy space on the unit sphere, that is \(\Omega \in H^1(S^{n-1})\), then \(\mu_\Omega\) is still a bounded operator on \(L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) for \(1 < p < \infty\). In [43], Xu, Chen and Ying proved the same result as [13] using a different method.

**Theorem 2.1.** ([15]) Suppose that \(\Omega\) satisfies the conditions \((1.1)\) and \(\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}), 1 < q \leq \infty\). Then for every \(q' \leq p < \infty, p \neq 1\) and \(w \in A_{p/q'}\) or \(1 < p \leq q\) and \(w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}\), there is a constant \(C\) independent of \(f\) such that

\[
\|M_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}} \leq C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}}.
\]

**Theorem 2.2.** ([3]) Suppose that \(\Omega\) satisfies the conditions \((1.1)\) and \(\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}), 1 < q \leq \infty\). Let also \(b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)\). Then for every \(q' \leq p < \infty, p \neq 1\) and \(w \in A_{p/q'}\) or \(1 < p \leq q\) and \(w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}\), there is a constant \(C\) independent of \(f\) such that

\[
\|M_{\Omega,b} f\|_{L_{p,w}} \leq C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}}.
\]

**Theorem 2.3.** ([12]) Suppose that \(\Omega\) satisfies the conditions \((1.1), (1.2)\) and \(\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}), 1 < q \leq \infty\). Then for every \(q' < p < \infty\) and \(w \in A_{p/q'}\) or \(1 < p < q\) and \(w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}\), there is a constant \(C\) independent of \(f\) such that

\[
\|\mu_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}} \leq C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}}.
\]

**Theorem 2.4.** ([14]) Suppose that \(\Omega\) satisfies the conditions \((1.1), (1.2)\) and \(\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}), 1 < q \leq \infty\). Let also \(b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)\). Then for \(q' < p < \infty\) and \(w \in A_{p/q'}\) or \(1 < p < q\) and \(w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}\), there is a constant \(C > 0\) independent of \(f\) such that

\[
\|\mu_{\Omega,b} f\|_{L_{p,w}} \leq C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}}.
\]
Note that a nonnegative locally $L_q$ integrable function $V(x)$ on $\mathbb{R}^n$ is said to belong to $B_q$ ($1 < q < \infty$) if there exists $C > 0$ such that the reverse Hölder inequality
\[
\left( \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} V^q(y)dy \right)^{1/q} \leq C \left( \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} V(y)dy \right)
\] (2.1)
holds for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $r > 0$, where $B(x,r)$ denotes the open ball centered at $x$ with radius $r$; see [39]. It is worth pointing out that, if $V \in B_q$ for some $q > 1$, then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$, which depends only on $n$ and the constant $C$ in (2.1), such that $V \in B_{q+\varepsilon}$. Throughout this paper, we always assume that $0 \neq V \in B_1$.

We will use the following statements on the boundedness of the weighted Hardy operators
\[
H_wg(r) := \int_r^\infty g(t)w(t)dt, \quad 0 < t < \infty
\]
and
\[
H^*_wg(r) := \int_r^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) g(t)w(t)dt, \quad 0 < t < \infty,
\]
where $w$ is a fixed function non-negative and measurable on $(0,\infty)$.

The following theorem was proved in [26, 27].

**THEOREM 2.5.** ([26, 27]) Let $v_1$, $v_2$ and $w$ be positive almost everywhere and measurable functions on $(0,\infty)$. The inequality
\[
\text{ess sup}_{t>0} v_2(t)H_wg(t) \leq C \text{ess sup}_{t>0} v_1(t)g(t)
\] (2.2)
holds for some $C > 0$ for all non-negative and non-decreasing $g$ on $(0,\infty)$ if and only if
\[
B := \text{ess sup}_{t>0} v_2(t) \int_t^\infty \frac{w(s)ds}{\text{ess sup}_{s<\tau<\infty} v_1(\tau)} < \infty.
\]
Moreover, the value $C = B$ is the best constant for (2.2).

The following theorem was proved in [23].

**THEOREM 2.6.** ([23]) Let $v_1$, $v_2$ and $w$ be positive almost everywhere and measurable functions on $(0,\infty)$. The inequality
\[
\text{ess sup}_{r>0} v_2(r)H^*_wg(r) \leq C \text{ess sup}_{r>0} v_1(r)g(r)
\] (2.3)
holds for some $C > 0$ for all non-negative and non-decreasing $g$ on $(0,\infty)$ if and only if
\[
B := \sup_{r>0} v_2(r) \int_r^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \frac{w(t)dt}{\sup_{s<\tau<\infty} v_1(s)} < \infty.
\] (2.4)
Moreover, the value $C = B$ is the best constant for (2.2).
Remark 2.1. In (2.2)–(2.4) it is assumed that $0 \cdot \infty = 0$.

By $A \lesssim D$ we mean that $A \leq CD$ with some positive constant $C$ independent of appropriate quantities. If $A \lesssim D$ and $D \lesssim A$, we write $A \approx D$ and say that $A$ and $D$ are equivalent.

3. Generalized weighted Morrey spaces

The classical Morrey spaces $M_{p,\lambda}$ were originally introduced by Morrey in [37] to study the local behavior of solutions to second order elliptic partial differential equations. For the properties and applications of classical Morrey spaces, we refer the readers to [20, 34].

We denote by $M_{p,\lambda} \equiv M_{p,\lambda}({\mathbb R}^n)$ the Morrey space, the space of all functions $f \in L^1_{p,\text{loc}}({\mathbb R}^n)$ with finite quasinorm

$$
\|f\|_{M_{p,\lambda}} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} r^{-\frac{\lambda}{p}} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x, r))},
$$

where $1 \leq p < \infty$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq n$.

Note that $M_{p,0} = L^p({\mathbb R}^n)$ and $M_{p,n} = L_\infty({\mathbb R}^n)$. If $\lambda < 0$ or $\lambda > n$, then $M_{p,\lambda} = \Theta$, where $\Theta$ is the set of all functions equivalent to 0 on $\mathbb{R}^n$.

We recall that a weight function $w$ is in the Muckenhoupt class $A_p$ [38], $1 < p < \infty$, if

$$
[w]_{A_p} = \sup_B ([w]_{A_p}(B)) = \sup_B \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |w(x)| dx \right)^{p-1} \left( \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B w(x)^{1-p'} dx \right)^{p-1},
$$

(3.1)

where the sup is taken with respect to all the balls $B$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$. Note that, for all balls $B$ using Hölder's inequality, we have that

$$
[w]_{A_p(B)}^{1/p} = |B|^{-1} \|w\|_{L^1(B)}^{1/p} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L^{p'}(B)} \geq 1.
$$

(3.2)

For $p = 1$, the class $A_1$ is defined by the condition $Mw(x) \leq Cw(x)$ with $[w]_{A_1} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{Mw(x)}{w(x)}$, and for $p = \infty$ $A_\infty = \bigcup_{1 \leq p < \infty} A_p$ and $[w]_{A_\infty} = \inf_{1 \leq p < \infty} [w]_{A_p}$.

Remark 3.2. It is known that

$$
w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \Rightarrow [w^{-1-p'}]_{A_{p'/q'}}(B) = |B|^{-1} \|w^{-1-p'}\|_{L^{p'/q'}(B)} \|w^{p'/q'}\|_{L^{p'/q'}(B)}.
$$

Moreover, we can write $w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \Rightarrow w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'}$ because of $w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \subset A_{p'}$. Therefore, we get

$$
w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \Rightarrow w^{-1-p'} \in A_{p'}
\Rightarrow [w^{-1-p'}]_{A_{p'}(B)} = |B|^{-1} \|w^{-1-p'}\|_{L^1(B)}^{1/p'} \|w^{1/p'}\|_{L^p(B)}. \tag{3.3}
$$

But the opposite is not true.
Remark 3.3. Let’s write $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ and used the definitions $A_p$ classes we get the following:

$$w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \Rightarrow [w^{1-p'}]_{A_{p'/q'}}^q \frac{q(p-1)}{q(q-1)} = |B|^{-1} \|w^{1-p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^q \|w^{1-p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^q,$$

$$\Rightarrow [w^{1-p'}]_{A_{p'/q'}}^{1/p'} = \frac{q-1}{q} \|w^{1-p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^{1/p'} \frac{1}{\|w^{1-p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^{1/p'}},$$

(3.4)

where the following equalities are provided.

$$1 - p' = -\frac{p'}{p}, \quad q' = \frac{q}{p(q-1)}, \quad \frac{q}{p} = \frac{q(p-1)}{p(q-1)}, \quad \left(\frac{q}{p}\right)' = \frac{q}{q-p}, \quad \left(p'-\frac{q}{p}\right)' = \frac{p}{q-p}.$$ 

Then from eq.(3.3) and eq.(3.4) we have

$$w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \Rightarrow [w^{1-p'}]_{A_{p'/q'}}^{1/p'} = |B|^{-\frac{1}{q}} \|w^{1/p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^{-\frac{1}{q}} \|w^{1/p'}\|_{L^q(B)}^{-\frac{1}{q}}.$$ 

(3.5)

Definition 3.1. ([22]) Let $\phi(x,r)$ be a positive measurable function on $\mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$. We denote by $M_{p,\phi} \equiv M_{p,\phi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ the generalized Morrey space, the space of all functions $f \in L^\text{loc}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with finite quasinorm

$$\|f\|_{M_{p,\phi}} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \phi(x,r)^{-1} |B(x,r)|^{-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{L^p(B(x,r))}.$$ 

Also by $WM_{p,\phi} \equiv WM_{p,\phi}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we denote the weak generalized Morrey space of all functions $f \in WL^\text{loc}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for which

$$\|f\|_{WM_{p,\phi}} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \phi(x,r)^{-1} |B(x,r)|^{-\frac{1}{q}} \|f\|_{WL^p(B(x,r))} < \infty,$$

where $WL_p(B(x,r))$ denotes the weak $L_p$-space consisting of all measurable functions $f$ for which

$$\|f\|_{WL_p(B(x,r))} \equiv \|f\chi_{B(x,r)}\|_{WL^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} < \infty.$$ 

Also the spaces $L^\text{loc}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $WL^\text{loc}_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ endowed with the natural topology are defined as the sets of all functions $f$ such that $f\chi_B \in L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $f\chi_B \in WL_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, respectively.

According to this definition, we recover the space $M_{p,\lambda}$ under the choice $\phi(x,r) = \frac{r^n}{r^n}$:

$$M_{p,\lambda} = M_{p,\phi} \Big|_{\phi(x,r) = \frac{r^n}{r^n}},$$

$$WM_{p,\lambda} = WM_{p,\phi} \Big|_{\phi(x,r) = \frac{r^n}{r^n}}.$$ 

We define the generalized weighed Morrey spaces as follows.
DEFINITION 3.2. ([23]) Let \( 1 \leq p < \infty \), \( \varphi \) be a positive measurable function on \( \mathbb{R}^n \times (0, \infty) \) and \( w \) be non-negative measurable function on \( \mathbb{R}^n \). We denote by \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) \) the generalized weighted Morrey space, the space of all functions \( f \in L^\text{loc}_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with finite norm

\[
\|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi(x, r)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))},
\]

where \( L_{p,w}(B(x,r)) \) denotes the weighted \( L_p \)-space of measurable functions \( f \) for which

\[
\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} = \|f\chi_{B(x,r)}\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \left( \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y)|^p w(y) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

Furthermore, by \( WM_{p,\varphi}(w) \) we denote the weak generalized weighted Morrey space of all functions \( f \in WL^\text{loc}_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for which

\[
\|f\|_{WM_{p,\varphi}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi(x, r)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{WL_{p,w}(B(x,r))} < \infty,
\]

where \( WL_{p,w}(B(x,r)) \) denotes the weak \( L_{p,w} \)-space of measurable functions \( f \) for which

\[
\|f\|_{WL_{p,w}(B(x,r))} = \|f\chi_{B(x,r)}\|_{WL_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \sup_{t > 0} \left( \int_{\{y \in B(x,r) : |f(y)| > t\}} w(y) dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

REMARK 3.4. (1) If \( w \equiv 1 \), then \( M_{p,\varphi}(1) = M_{p,\varphi} \) is the generalized Morrey space.

(2) If \( \varphi(x, r) \equiv \varphi(B(x, r)) \frac{r^{-\frac{1}{p}}}{w(B(x, r))} \), then \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) = L_{p,\kappa}(w) \) is the weighted Morrey space.

(3) If \( \varphi(x, r) \equiv \psi(B(x, r)) \frac{w(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}}}{w(B(x, r))} \), then \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) = L_{p,\kappa}(\psi, w) \) is the two weighted Morrey space.

(4) If \( w \equiv 1 \) and \( \varphi(x, r) = r^{-\frac{\lambda-n}{p}} \) with \( 0 < \lambda < n \), then \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) = L_{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) is the classical Morrey space and \( WM_{p,\varphi}(w) = WL_{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) is the weak Morrey space.

(5) If \( \varphi(x, r) \equiv \varphi(B(x, r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \), then \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) = L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) is the weighted Lebesgue space.

Suppose that \( T_\Omega \) represents a linear or a sublinear operator, such that that for any \( f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with compact support and \( x \notin supp f \)

\[
|T_\Omega f(x)| \leq c_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy,
\]

where \( c_0 \) is independent of \( f \) and \( x \).

For a function \( b \), suppose that the commutator operator \( T_{\Omega,b} \) represents a linear or a sublinear operator, such that for any \( f \in L_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with compact support and \( x \notin supp f \)

\[
|T_{\Omega,b} f(x)| \leq c_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b(x) - b(y)| \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^n} |f(y)| dy,
\]
where \( c_0 \) is independent of \( f \) and \( x \).

We point out that the condition (3.6) in the case \( \Omega \equiv 1 \) was first introduced by Soria and Weiss in [40]. The condition (3.6) are satisfied by many interesting operators in harmonic analysis, such as the Calderón-Zygmund operators, Carleson’s maximal operator, Hardy–Littlewood maximal operator, C. Fefferman’s singular multipliers, R. Fefferman’s singular integrals, Ricci-Stein’s oscillatory singular integrals, the Bochner–Riesz means and so on (see [35], [40] for details).

The following statement, was proved in [32], see also [23, 28].

**Theorem 3.7.** Let \( 1 \leq p < \infty \), \( w \in A_p \) and \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) satisfy the condition

\[
\int_r^\infty \frac{\text{ess inf}_{t < \tau < \infty} \varphi_1(x, \tau) w(B(x, \tau))^{\frac{1}{p}}}{w(B(x, t))^{\frac{1}{p}}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x, r), \tag{3.8}
\]

where \( C \) does not depend on \( x \) and \( r \). Let \( T \equiv T_1 \) be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (3.6) with \( \Omega \equiv 1 \) bounded on \( L_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( p > 1 \), and bounded from \( L_{1, w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) to \( W L_{1, w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \). Then the operator \( T \) is bounded from \( M_{p, \varphi_1}(w) \) to \( M_{p, \varphi_2}(w) \) for \( p > 1 \) and from \( M_{1, \varphi_1}(w) \) to \( W M_{1, \varphi_2}(w) \).

The following statement, was proved in [28], see also [23].

**Theorem 3.8.** Let \( 1 < p < \infty \), \( w \in A_p \), \( b \in \text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \((\varphi_1, \varphi_2)\) satisfy the condition

\[
\int_r^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \frac{\text{ess inf}_{t < \tau < \infty} \varphi_1(x, \tau) w(B(x, \tau))^{\frac{1}{p}}}{w(B(x, t))^{\frac{1}{p}}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x, r), \tag{3.9}
\]

where \( C \) does not depend on \( x \) and \( r \). Let \( T_b \equiv T_{1, b} \) be a sublinear commutator operator satisfying condition (3.7) with \( \Omega \equiv 1 \) bounded on \( L_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \). Then the operator \( T_b \) is bounded from \( M_{p, \varphi_1}(w) \) to \( M_{p, \varphi_2}(w) \).

Note that, in the case \( w = 1 \) Theorem 3.7 was proved in [24] and for the operators \( M \) and \( K \) in [1].

## 4. Sublinear operator with rough kernels \( T_\Omega \) in the spaces \( M_{p, \varphi}(w) \)

In the following lemma we get local estimate (see, for example, [21, 22] in the case \( w = 1 \) and [23] in the case \( w \in A_p \)) for the operator \( T_\Omega \).

**Lemma 4.1.** Suppose that \( \Omega \) be satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and \( \Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}) \), \( 1 < q \leq \infty \). Let \( T_\Omega \) be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (3.6), and bounded on \( L_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \).

If \( q' < p < \infty \) and \( w \in A_p/q' \), then the inequality

\[ \|T_\Omega f\|_{L_{p, w}(B(x_0, r))} \lesssim w(B(x_0, r))^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_2^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p, w}(B(x_0, t))} w(B(x_0, t))^{\frac{1}{p'}} \frac{dt}{t} \]
holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^\text{loc} (\mathbb{R}^n)$.

If $1 < p < q$ and $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$, then the inequality

$$
\| T \Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, r))} \lesssim \| w \|_{L_q(B(x_0, r))}^{1/p} \int_2^r \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, t))} \| w \|_{L_q(B(x_0, t))}^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}
$$

holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^\text{loc} (\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Proof.** Let $\Omega$ be satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$. Note that

$$
\| \Omega(x - \cdot) \|_{L_q(B(x_0, t))} = \left( \int_{B(x-x_0,t)} |\Omega(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/q} \\
\leq \left( \int_{B(0,t+|x-x_0|)} |\Omega(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/q} \\
= \left( \int_0^{t+|x-x_0|} r^{n-1} dr \int_{\partial B_r} |\Omega(y')|^q d\sigma(y') \right)^{1/q} \\
= c_0 \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \| B(0,t+|x-x_0|) \|^{1/q},
$$

where $c_0 = (nv_n)^{-1/q}$ and $v_n = |B(0,1)|$.

For arbitrary $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, set $B = B(x_0, r)$ for the ball centered at $x_0$ and of radius $r$, $2B = B(x_0, 2r)$. We represent $f$ as

$$
f = f_1 + f_2, \quad f_1(y) = f(y) \chi_{2B}(y), \quad f_2(y) = f(y) \chi_{(2B)^c}(y), \quad r > 0 \quad (4.2)
$$

and have

$$
\| T \Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \| T \Omega f_1 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} + \| T \Omega f_2 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)}.
$$

Since $f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $T \Omega f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and from the boundedness of $T \Omega$ in $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $w \in A_{p/q'}$ and $q' < p < \infty$ (see Theorem 2.3) it follows that

$$
\| T \Omega f_1 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]_{A_{p/q'}} \| f_1 \|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\
\approx \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]_{A_{p/q'}} \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)}.
$$

It’s clear that $x \in B$, $y \in B(2B)$ implies $\frac{1}{2} |x_0 - y| \leq |x - y| \leq \frac{3}{2} |x_0 - y|$. Then by the Minkowski inequality and conditions on $\Omega$, we get

$$
T \Omega f_2(x) \lesssim \int_{B(2B)} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} dy.
$$
By Fubini’s theorem we have
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}(2B)} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|}{|x_0-y|^n} dy \approx \int_{\mathbb{C}(2B)} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|}{|x_0-y|^n} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} dy \\
= \int_2^\infty \int_{2r \leq |x_0-y| < t} |\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim \int_2^\infty \int_{B(x_0,t)} |\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}.
\]

By applying Hölder’s inequality for \( q' < p < \infty \) and \( w \in A_{p/q'} \), we get
\[
\int_{\mathbb{C}(2B)} \frac{|\Omega(x-y)||f(y)|}{|x_0-y|^n} dy \lesssim \int_{2r}^\infty \|\Omega(x-\cdot)\|_{L_q(B(x_0,t))} \|f\|_{L_{p/q}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \|w^{-q'/p}\|_{L_{p/(p-q')}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[w\right]_{A_{p/q}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t)) - \frac{1}{p} \|B(t,0)\|_{L_q} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}.
\]

Moreover, for all \( p \in (1,\infty) \) the inequality
\[
\|T_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[w\right]_{A_{p/q}} \left(\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} + w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t)) - \frac{1}{p} \frac{dt}{t}\right).
\]
is valid. Thus
\[
\|T_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[w\right]_{A_{p/q}} \left(\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} + w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t)) - \frac{1}{p} \frac{dt}{t}\right).
\]

On the other hand,
\[
\|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \approx |B| \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \int_{2r}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim |B| \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p'}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \\
\lesssim \left[w\right]_{A_{p/q}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \|w^{-1/p}\|_{L_{p'}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}}. \tag{4.4}
\]
Thus

\[ \| T_\Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

\[ \| T_\Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B(x_0,r)) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

Let also \( 1 < p < q \) and \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \). Since \( f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \), \( T_\Omega f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and from the boundedness of \( T_\Omega \) in \( L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \) and \( 1 < p < q \) (see Theorem 2.3) it follows that

\[ \| T_\Omega f_1 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \| T_\Omega f_1 \|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

\[ \approx \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

If \( 1 < p < q \) and \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \), then Minkowski theorem and Hölder inequality,

\[ \| T_\Omega f_2 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \left( \int_{B} \left( \int_{2r}^\infty \int_{B(x_0,t)} \| \Omega(x-y) \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \| f(y) \| dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \right)^p \frac{1}{p} \right)^\frac{1}{p} \]

\[ \leq \int_{2r}^\infty \int_{B(x_0,t)} \| \Omega(x-y) \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \| f(y) \| dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]

\[ \leq \int_{2r}^\infty \int_{B(x_0,t)} \| \Omega(x-y) \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \| w \|_{L_{p,q/p}(B)} \| f(y) \| dy \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]

\[ \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \| w \|_{L_{p,q/p}(B)} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

\[ \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \| w \|_{L_{p,q/p}(B)} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w^{1-p'/p} \frac{1}{p} \int_{L_{1}(B(x_0,t))} B(x_0,t) \frac{1}{q} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

\[ \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \| w \|_{L_{p,q/p}(B)} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w^{1-p'/p} \frac{1}{p} \int_{L_{1}(B(x_0,t))} B(x_0,t) \frac{1}{q} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]

is obtained. By applying (3.3) for \( \| w^{1-p'} \|_{L_{1}(B(x_0,t))} \) and (3.5) for \( \| w \|_{L_{p,q/p}(B)} \) we have the following inequality

\[ \| T_\Omega f_2 \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ \int_{A_{\frac{q}{p}}} w(B) \frac{1}{p} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{q}} \frac{dt}{t} \right] \frac{1}{p} \]
is valid. Thus

$$\| T_\Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ W^{1-p'}_{L^q(B)} \right]^{1/p'} \left( \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} + \| w \|_{L^{q/p}_{q/p}(B)} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \| w \|_{L^{q/p}_{q/p}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t} \right).$$

On the other hand,

$$\| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \approx |B| \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \lesssim |B| \int_2^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} = \left[ W^{1-p}_{L^q(B)} \right]^{1/p} \| |w| W^{1-p}_{L^q(B)} \|_{L^1(B)} \int_2^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \lesssim \left[ W^{1-p}_{L^q(B)} \right]^{1/p} \| |w| W^{1-p}_{L^q(B)} \|_{L^1(B)} \int_2^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \| w \|_{L^{q/p}_{q/p}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t}. $$

Thus

$$\| T_\Omega f \|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \lesssim \| \Omega \|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \left[ W^{1-p'}_{L^q(B)} \right]^{1/p'} \left( \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(2B)} + \| w \|_{L^{q/p}_{q/p}(B)} \int_{2r}^\infty \| f \|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} \| w \|_{L^{q/p}_{q/p}(B(x,t))} \frac{dt}{t} \right).$$

Thus we complete the proof of Lemma 4.1. \(\Box\)

**Theorem 4.9.** Suppose that \( \Omega \) be satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and \( \Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1}), 1 < q \leq \infty \). Let \( T_\Omega \) be a sublinear operator satisfying condition (3.6), and bounded on \( L_p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( 1 < p < \infty \). Let also, for \( q' < p < \infty \), \( w \in A_{p/q'} \) the pair \( (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \) satisfies the condition (3.8) and for \( 1 < p < q \), \( W^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \) the pair \( (\varphi_1, \varphi_2) \) satisfies the condition

$$\int_r^\infty \frac{\text{ess inf}_{\tau < \infty} \varphi_1(x, \tau) \| w \|_{L^{1/p}_{q/p}(B(x,\tau))} \| w \|_{L^{1/p}_{q/p}(B(x,\tau))} \, dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x, r) \| w(B(x,r)) \|_{L^{1/p}_{q/p}(B(x,r))}, \quad (4.5)$$

where \( C \) does not depend on \( x \) and \( r \).

Then the operator \( T_\Omega \) is bounded from \( M_{p,q_1}(w) \) to \( M_{p,q_2}(w) \). Moreover

$$\| T_\Omega f \|_{M_{p,q_2}(w)} \lesssim \| f \|_{M_{p,q_1}(w)},$$
Proof. When \( q' < p < \infty \), \( w \in A_{p'/q'} \), by Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 2.5 with \( v_2(r) = \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} \), \( v_1(r) = \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \), \( g(r) = \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \) and \( w(r) = w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} r^{-1} \) we have

\[
\|T_\Omega f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|\mu_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} \int_r^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \frac{dt}{t} \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \\
= \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)}. \quad \square
\]

For the case of \( 1 < p < q \), \( w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'} \), by Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 2.5 with \( v_2(r) = \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|w\|_{L_{q,q'}(B(x,r))} \), \( v_1(r) = \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \), \( g(r) = \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \) and \( w(r) = \|w\|_{L_{q,q'}(B(x,r))}^{-\frac{1}{p'}} r^{-1} \) we have

\[
\|T_\Omega f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|\mu_\Omega f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|w\|_{L_{q,q'}(B(x,r))} \int_r^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \|w\|_{L_{q,q'}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t} \\
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p'}} \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,r))} \\
= \|f\|_{M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)}. \quad \square
\]

5. Commutator of sublinear operator with rough kernels \( T_{\Omega,b} \)

in the spaces \( M_{p,\varphi}(w) \)

Remark 5.5. ([31])

1. The John-Nirenberg inequality: There are constants \( C_1, C_2 > 0 \), such that for all \( b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n) \) and \( \beta > 0 \)

\[
|\{x \in B : |b(x) - b_B| > \beta\}| \leq C_1 |B| e^{-C_2 \beta/\|b\|_s}, \quad \forall B \subset \mathbb{R}^n.
\]

2. The John-Nirenberg inequality implies that

\[
\|b\|_s \approx \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \left( \frac{1}{|B(x,r)|} \int_{B(x,r)} |b(y) - b_B(x,r)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (5.1)
\]

for \( 1 < p < \infty \).
(3) Let $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$|b_{B(x,r)} - b_{B(x,t)}| \leq C\|b\|_* \ln \frac{t}{r} \quad \text{for} \quad 0 < 2r < t,$$

(5.2)

where $C$ is independent of $b$, $x$, $r$ and $t$.

In the following lemma we get local estimate (see, for example, [23]) for the commutator operator $T_{\Omega,b}$.

**Lemma 5.2.** Suppose that $\Omega$ be satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$. Let $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $T_{\Omega,b}$ be a commutator sublinear operator satisfying condition (3.7), and bounded on $L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$.

If $q' < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_{p/q'}$, then the inequality

$$\|T_{\Omega,b}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, r))} \leq \|b\|_* w(B(x_0, r)) \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, t))} \|w\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, t))}^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

If $1 < p < q$ and $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$, then the inequality

$$\|T_{\Omega,b}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, r))} \leq \|w\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, r))}^{1/p} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, t))} \|w\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0, t))}^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}$$

holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L_{p,w}^{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Proof.** Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For arbitrary $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, set $B = B(x_0, r)$ for the ball centered at $x_0$ and of radius $r$, $2B = B(x_0, 2r)$. We represent $f$ as (4.2) and have

$$\|T_{\Omega,b}f\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \|T_{\Omega,b}f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} + \|T_{\Omega,b}f_2\|_{L_{p,w}(B)}.$$

Since $f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $T_{\Omega,b}f_1 \in L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and from the boundedness of $T_{\Omega,b}$ in $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $w \in A_{p/q'}$ and $q' < p < \infty$ (see Theorem 2.4) it follows that

$$\|T_{\Omega,b}f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(B)} \leq \|T_{\Omega,b}f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \|\omega\|_{A_{p'/q'}} \|b\|_* \|f_1\|_{L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

$$\approx \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \|\omega\|_{A_{p'/q'}} \|b\|_* \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(2B)}.$$

For $x \in B$ we have

$$T_{\Omega,b}f_2(x) \lesssim \int_{(2B)^c} |b(y) - b(x)| |\Omega(x - y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} dy.$$
By (4.3) and (5.2), we get

\[ \left( \int_B \left( \int_{(2B)} |b(y) - b(x)| |\Omega(x - y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy \right)^p w(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \int_B \left( \int_{(2B)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy \right)^p w(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]

\[ + \left( \int_B \left( \int_{(2B)} |b(x) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy \right)^p w(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \]

\[ = I_1 + I_2. \]

Let us estimate \( I_1 \).

\[ I_1 = w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{(2B)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy \]

\[ \approx w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{(2B)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| |f(y)| \int_{|x_0 - y|}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \, dy \]

\[ \approx w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \int_{2r \leq |x_0 - y| \leq t} |b(y) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| |f(y)| \, dy \]

\[ \sim w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \int_{B(x_0,t)} |b(y) - b_{B,w}| |\Omega(x - y)| |f(y)| \, dy \]

Applying Hölder’s inequality and by (5.2), we get

\[ I_1 \leq \|b\|_\infty w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \left( 1 + \ln \frac{t}{r} \right) \|\Omega(x - \cdot)\|_{L_q(B(x_0,t))} \|f\|_{L_{q'}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]

\[ \leq \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} \|b\|_\infty w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \left( 1 + \ln \frac{t}{r} \right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]

\[ \times \|w^{-q/p}\|_{L_{(p,q')}(B(x_0,t))} |B(x_0,t + r)|^{\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t^{n+1}} \]

\[ \leq \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]^A_p \|b\|_\infty w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \left( 1 + \ln \frac{t}{r} \right) \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t} \]

In order to estimate \( I_2 \) note that

\[ I_2 = \left( \int_B |b(x) - b_{B,w}|^p w(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{(2B)} |\Omega(x - y)| |f(y)| \frac{dx}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy. \]

By (4.3) and (5.2), we get

\[ I_2 \leq \|b\|_\infty w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{(2B)} \frac{|\Omega(x - y)| |f(y)|}{|x_0 - y|^n} \, dy \]

\[ \leq \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]^A_p \|b\|_\infty w(B)^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^\infty \|f\|_{L_{p,w}(B(x,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}. \]
Summing up $I_1$ and $I_2$, for all $p \in (1, \infty)$ we get
\[
\|T_{\Omega,b} f_2\|_{L^p_w(B)} \\
\lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]_{A^p_{q,p}}^{1/p} \|b\|_*, w(B)^{1/p} \int_{2r}^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L^p_w(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]
Thus
\[
\|T_{\Omega,b} f\|_{L^p_w(B)} \lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]_{A^p_{q,p}}^{1/p} \|b\|_* \left(\|f\|_{L^p_w(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-1/p} \int_{2r}^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \frac{dt}{t}\right) + w(B)^{1/p} \int_{2r}^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \|f\|_{L^p_w(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-1/p} \frac{dt}{t}.
\]
On the other hand, by (4.4) we get
\[
\|T_{\Omega,b} f\|_{L^p_w(B)} \lesssim \|\Omega\|_{L_q(S^{n-1})} [w]_{A^p_{q,p}}^{1/p} \|b\|_* \left(\|f\|_{L^p_w(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-1/p} \int_{2r}^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \frac{dt}{t}\right).
\]

With similar techniques for $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ can be achieved and the proof is finished. \(\square\)

**Theorem 5.10.** Suppose that $\Omega$ be satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$. Let $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $T_{\Omega,b}$ be a commutator sublinear operator satisfying condition (3.7), and bounded on $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Let also, for $q' < p < \infty$, $w \in A_{p'/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition (3.9) and for $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition
\[
\int_{2r}^\infty \left(1 + \ln \frac{t}{r}\right) \frac{\essinf_{\tau < r} \varphi_1(x, \tau)\|w\|^{1/p}_{L^{q,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{\|w\|^{1/p}_{L^{q,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}} \frac{dt}{t} \leq C \varphi_2(x,r) \frac{\|w(B(x,r))^{1/p}\|^{1/p}_{L^{q,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{\|w\|^{1/p}_{L^{q,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)}} , \tag{5.3}
\]
where $C$ does not depend on $x$ and $r$.

Then the operator $T_{\Omega,b}$ is bounded from $M_{p,\varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p,\varphi_2}(w)$.

**Proof.** When $q' < p < \infty$, $w \in A_{p'/q'}$, by Lemma 5.2 and Theorem 2.6 with $\nu_2(r) = \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1}$, $\nu_1(r) = \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-1/p}$, $g(r) = \|f\|_{L^p_w(B(x,r))}$ and $w(r)$ =
$w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} r^{-1}$ we have
\[
\| T_{\Omega,b}f \|_{M_p,\varphi_2(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| \mu_{\Omega,b}f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,r))}
\]
\[
\lesssim \| b \|_* \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} \int_r^\infty \left( 1 + \ln \frac{t}{r} \right) \| f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}
\]
\[
\lesssim \| b \|_* \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,r))}
\]
\[
= \| b \|_* \| f \|_{M_p,\varphi_1(w)}.
\]

For the case of $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$, by Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 2.6 with $v_2(r) = \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| f \|_{L_{\frac{q}{q-p}}(B(x,r))}$, $v_1(r) = \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}}$, $g(r) = \| f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,r))}$ and $w(r) = \| w \|_{L_{\frac{q}{q-p}}(B(x,r))}^{-\frac{1}{p}} r^{-1}$ we have
\[
\| T_{\Omega,b}f \|_{M_p,\varphi_2(w)} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| \mu_{\Omega,b}f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,r))}
\]
\[
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_2(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| f \|_{L_{\frac{q}{q-p}}(B(x,r))} \int_r^\infty \left( 1 + \ln \frac{t}{r} \right) \| f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,t))} w(B(x,t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}
\]
\[
\lesssim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, r > 0} \varphi_1(x,r)^{-1} w(B(x,r))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \| f \|_{L_p,w(B(x,r))}
\]
\[
= \| f \|_{M_p,\varphi_1(w)}.
\]

6. Marcinkiewicz operator with rough kernels $\mu_{j,\Omega}^L$ and its commutator $\mu_{j,\Omega,b}^L$ in the spaces $M_{p,\varphi}(w)$

In this section, we prove the boundedness of the Marcinkiewicz operator $\mu_{j,\Omega}^L$ on $M_{p,\varphi}(w)$ spaces. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the function $\rho(x)$ is defined by
\[
\rho(x) = \sup_{r > 0} \left\{ r : \frac{1}{r^{n-2}} \int_{B(x,r)} V(y)dy \leq 1 \right\}.
\]

Lemma 6.3. ([39]) Let $V \in B_q$ with $q \geq n/2$. Then there exists $l_0 > 0$ such that
\[
\frac{1}{C} \left( 1 + \frac{|x-y|}{\rho(x)} \right)^{-l_0} \leq \frac{\rho(y)}{\rho(x)} \leq C \left( 1 + \frac{|x-y|}{\rho(x)} \right)^{l_0/(l_0+1)}.
\]

In particular, $\rho(x) \approx \rho(y)$, if $|x-y| < C \rho(x)$.
Lemma 6.4. ([39]) Let $V \in B_q$ with $q \geq n/2$. For any $l > 0$, there exists $C_l > 0$ such that
\[
|K^L_{j}(x,y)| \leq \frac{C_l}{(1 + \frac{|x-y|}{\rho(x)})^l} \frac{1}{|x-y|^{|n-1|}},
\]
and
\[
|K^L_{j}(x,y) - K_j(x-y)| \leq C \frac{\rho(x)^{-1}}{|x-y|^{|n-2|}}.
\]

The following theorem in the case $w = 1$ was proved in [2].

Theorem 6.11. Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $V \in B_n$. Then for every $q' < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_{p/q'}$ or $1 < p < q$ and $w^{-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ there is a constant $C$ independent of $f$ such that
\[
\|\mu^L_{j,\Omega} f\|_{L_p, w} \leq C \|f\|_{L_p, w}.
\]

Proof. The proof follows from the boundedness of the operators $M_{\Omega}$ and $\mu_{j,\Omega}$ on $L_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$ and the validity of the following inequality
\[
\mu^L_{j,\Omega} f(x) \lesssim \mu_{j,\Omega} f(x) + M_{\Omega} f(x), \ a.e. \ x \in \mathbb{R}^n,
\]
which was proved in the proof of [2, Theorem 5]. ☐

Note that the operators $M_{\Omega}$ and $\mu_{j,\Omega}$ which are sublinear operators satisfies the condition (3.6) and bounded on $L_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$. Statements of the Lemma 4.1 for the operators $M_{\Omega}$ and $\mu_{j,\Omega}$ is provided. Then we get that the statements of the Lemma 4.1 also true for the operators $\mu^L_{j,\Omega}$. $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Therefore, by Lemma 4.1 and Theorem 6.11 the following corollaries are obtained.

Corollary 6.1. Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $V \in B_n$.

If $q' < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_{p/q'}$, then the inequality
\[
\|\mu^L_{j,\Omega} f\|_{L_p, w(B(x_0,r))} \lesssim w(B(x_0,r))^{\frac{1}{p'}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_p, w(B(x_0,t))} w(B(x_0,t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}
\]
holds for any ball $B(x_0,r)$, and for all $f \in L^\text{loc}_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

If $1 < p < q$ and $w^{-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$, then the inequality
\[
\|\mu^L_{j,\Omega} f\|_{L_p, w(B(x_0,r))} \lesssim w^{\frac{1}{p'}} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \|f\|_{L_p, w(B(x_0,t))} w^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}
\]
holds for any ball $B(x_0,r)$, and for all $f \in L^\text{loc}_{p, w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. 
COROLLARY 6.2. Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $V \in B_n$. Let also, for $q' < p < \infty$, $w \in A_{p/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition (3.8) and for $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition (5.3). Then the operator $\mu_{f, \Omega}^L$ is bounded from $M_p, \varphi_1(w)$ to $M_p, \varphi_2(w)$. Moreover

$$\|\mu_{f, \Omega}^L f\|_{M_p, \varphi_2(w)} \lesssim \|f\|_{M_p, \varphi_1(w)}.$$  

The following theorem in the case $w = 1$ was proved in [2].

THEOREM 6.12. Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $V \in B_n$. Let also $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then for every $q' < p < \infty$, $w \in A_{p/q'}$ or $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ there is a constant $C$ independent of $f$ such that

$$\|\mu_{f, \Omega, b}^L f\|_{L_{p,w}} \leq C\|f\|_{L_{p,w}}.$$  

Proof. In the proof we used the idea in [19]. It suffices to show that

$$\mu_{f, \Omega, b}^L f(x) \leq \mu_{f, \Omega, b}^L f(x) + CM_{\Omega, b} f(x), \quad a.e. \ x \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$  

where $M_{\Omega, b}$ denotes the commutator of the commutator of Hardy-Littlewood operator with rough kernel.

Fixing $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and let $r = \rho(x)$. Then

$$\mu_{f, \Omega, b}^L f(x) \leq \left( \int_0^r \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \int_r^\infty \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \int_r^\infty \int_{r < |x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\leq \left( \int_0^r \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) - K_f(x,y)] [b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \int_0^r \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \int_r^\infty \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$+ \left( \int_r^\infty \int_{r < |x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| [K_f^L(x,y) b(x) - b(y)] f(y) dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$:= E_1 + E_2 + E_3 + E_4.$$
For $E_1$, by Lemma 6.4, we have

$$E_1 \leq C \left( \int_0^r \frac{1}{r} \int_{|x-y| \leq t} |\Omega(x-y)| |b(x) - b(y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-2}} dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq CM_{\Omega,b} f(x).$$

Obviously,

$$E_2 \leq \mu_{j,\Omega,b} f(x).$$

For $E_3$, using Lemma 6.4 again, we get

$$E_3 \leq \left( \int_r^\infty \frac{1}{r} \int_{|x-y| \leq r} |\Omega(x-y)| |b(x) - b(y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n-2}} dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq CM_{\Omega,b} f(x).$$

It remains to estimate $E_4$. From Lemma 6.4, we obtain

$$E_4 \leq C \left( \int_r^\infty \frac{1}{r} \int_{|x-y| \leq r} |\Omega(x-y)| |b(x) - b(y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n}} dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C \left( \int_r^\infty \frac{1}{r} \int_{|x-y| \leq 2kr} |\Omega(x-y)| |b(x) - b(y)| \frac{|f(y)|}{|x-y|^{n}} dy \frac{dt}{t^3} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C M_{\Omega,b} f(x).$$

Thus, Theorem 6.12 is proved. \qed

Note that the operators $M_{\Omega,b}$ and $\mu_{j,\Omega,b}$ which are sublinear operators satisfies the condition (3.6) and bounded on $L_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 1$. Statements of the Lemma 5.2 for the operators $M_{\Omega,b}$, $\mu_{j,\Omega,b}$ and also for the operators $\mu_{j,\Omega,b}$, $j = 1, \ldots, n$ are provided. Therefore, by Lemma 5.2 and Theorem 6.12 the following corollaries are obtained.

**Corollary 6.3.** Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q < \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $V \in B_n$. Let also $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

If $q' < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_{p/q'}$, then the inequality

$$\|\mu_{j,\Omega,b} f\|_{L_{p,q}(B(x_0, r))} \leq w(B(x_0, r))^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{2r}^r \left( 1 + \frac{t}{r} \right) w(B(x_0, t))^{-\frac{1}{p}} \frac{dt}{t}$$
holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

If $1 < p < q$ and $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$, then the inequality

$$\left\| \mu^L_{f, \Omega, b} f \right\|_{L^1_{p,w}(B(x_0, r))} \lesssim \left\| w \right\|_{L^{1/p} \left( \frac{q}{q-p} (B(x_0, r)) \right)} \int_{2r}^{\infty} \left( 1 + \frac{t}{r} \right) \left\| f \right\|_{L^p(B(x_0, t))} \left\| w \right\|_{L^{1/p} \left( \frac{q}{q-p} (B(x_0, t)) \right)} \frac{dt}{t}$$

holds for any ball $B(x_0, r)$, and for all $f \in L^1_{p,w}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Corollary 6.4.** Suppose that $\Omega \in L_q(S^{n-1})$, $1 < q \leq \infty$ satisfies the conditions (1.1), (1.2) and $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $V \in B_n$. Let also, for $q' < p < \infty$, $w \in A_{p'/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition (3.8) and for $1 < p < q$, $w^{1-p'} \in A_{p'/q'}$ the pair $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)$ satisfies the condition (5.3). Then the operator $\mu^L_{f, \Omega, b}$ is bounded from $M_{p, \varphi_1}(w)$ to $M_{p, \varphi_2}(w)$. Moreover

$$\left\| \mu^L_{f, \Omega, b} f \right\|_{M_{p, \varphi_2}(w)} \lesssim \left\| f \right\|_{M_{p, \varphi_1}(w)}.$$

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