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变量核齐次分数次积分在 Morrey 空间上的估计<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:** 利用空间分解技术和核函数估计, 在核函数满足一定的  $L^s$ -Dini 条件下, 得到了变量核齐次分数次积分  $T_{\Omega, \alpha}$  是从 Morrey 空间  $L^{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha-\lambda}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  到  $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$  上的有界算子, 同时从  $L^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  到 Campanato 空间  $f_{L, n}(\frac{\alpha-\lambda}{n-\lambda}, p)$  ( $\mathbb{R}^n$ ) 也是有界的.

**关键词:** 变量核; 齐次分数次积分算子; Morrey 空间; Campanato 空间

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设函数  $\Omega(x, z): \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , 满足对任意的  $x, z \in \mathbb{R}^n$  和  $\lambda > 0$  有

$$\Omega(x, \lambda z) = \Omega(x, z) \quad (1)$$

对任意的  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  有

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} \Omega(x, z') d\sigma(z') = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^r(S^{n-1})} = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left( \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, z')|^r d\sigma(z') \right)^{\frac{1}{r}} < \infty \quad (3)$$

其中,  $S^{n-1} = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| = 1\}$ ,  $r \geq 1$ ,  $d\sigma$  表示其上的 Lebesgue 测度.

设  $0 < \alpha < n$ ,  $f \in L_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , 变量核齐次分数次积分算子定义为

$$T_{\Omega, \alpha} f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} f(y) dy$$

变量核的奇异积分算子在研究具有不连续系数的椭圆方程时发挥着重要作用<sup>[1-2]</sup>, 它的研究一直得到人们的广泛关注<sup>[3-9]</sup>. 当  $\Omega(x, z) = 1$  时, 文献[8]证明了  $T_{1, \alpha}$  是从 Morrey 空间  $L^{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha-\lambda}}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  到  $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$  上的有界算子. 当  $\Omega(x, z) = \Omega(x)$  并满足一定的正则性条件时,  $T_{\Omega, \alpha}$  的有界性的研究结果可参见文献[10-11]. 受文献[1-11]研究的启发, 本文主要研究变量核齐次分数次积分算子  $T_{\Omega, \alpha}$  在 Morrey 空间上的有界性质. 为此, 首先回忆有关定义和记号:

设  $s \geq 1$ , 如果

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta < \infty \quad (4)$$

则称  $\Omega(x, z)$  满足一类  $L^s$ -Dini 条件, 其中,

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$$\omega_s(\delta) = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \|\rho\| \leq \delta} \left( \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, \rho z') - \Omega(x, z')|^s d\sigma(z') \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \quad (5)$$

$\rho$  是  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的一个旋转,

$$\|\rho\| = \|\rho - I\|$$

用  $Q = Q(x_0, d)$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中以  $x_0$  为中心, 边长为  $d$  的方体. 设

$$1 \leq l \leq \infty \quad -\frac{n}{l} \leq \lambda \leq 1$$

记

$$\|f\|_{f_{l,\lambda}} = \sup_Q \frac{1}{|Q|^{\frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(x) - f_Q|^l dx \right)^{\frac{1}{l}}$$

其中

$$f_Q = \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q f(y) dy$$

Campanato 空间  $f_{l,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  定义为

$$f_{l,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R}^n) : \|f\|_{f_{l,\lambda}} < \infty\}$$

对于  $1 \leq p \leq \infty, 0 < \lambda \leq n$ , Morrey 空间定义为

$$L^{p,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L^p_{loc} : \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} = \left[ \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, d > 0} d^{\lambda-n} \int_Q |f(y)|^p dy \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} < \infty\}$$

设  $f$  为一局部可积函数, 对任意球  $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ , 记

$$f_B = \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B f(x) dx$$

BMO 空间定义为

$$\text{BMO}(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{f \in L^1_{loc} \mathbb{R}^n : \|f\|_{\text{BMO}} = \sup_B \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B |f(x) - f_B| dx < \infty\}$$

本文的主要结果如下:

**定理 1** 设  $0 < \alpha, \lambda < n$ , 如果  $\Omega$  满足(1)–(3)式及对某个  $s > 1$  满足  $L^s$ -Dini 条件, 那么存在一个常数  $C > 0$ , 使得

$$\|T_{\Omega,\alpha} f\|_{\text{BMO}} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha},\lambda}}$$

**定理 2** 设  $0 < \alpha < 1, 0 < \lambda < n, \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} < p < \infty, \Omega$  满足(1)–(3)式. 如果对某个  $\beta > \alpha - \frac{\lambda}{p}$ , 当  $s > \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \alpha}$  时,  $\Omega$  的  $r$  阶连续模  $\omega_r(\delta)$  满足

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\omega_r(\delta)}{\delta^{1+\beta}} d\delta < \infty$$

那么存在一个常数  $C > 0$ , 使得对于  $1 \leq l \leq \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \alpha}$  时,

$$\|T_{\Omega,\alpha} f\|_{f_{l,n}(\frac{\alpha}{n}, \frac{\lambda}{np})} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}}$$

成立.

全文中, 用  $C$  表示不依赖于主要参数的绝对正常数, 在不同行甚至在同一行中可以不同.

## 2 定理的证明

为证明定理, 需要下面的引理.

**引理 1** 设  $0 < \alpha < n, s > 1, \Omega$  满足(1) – (3) 式及  $L^s$ -Dini 条件. 则存在一个常数  $0 < a_0 < \frac{1}{2}$ , 使得当  $|x| < a_0 R$  时,

$$\left( \int_{R < |y| < 2R} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} - \frac{\Omega(x, y)}{|y|^{n-\alpha}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq CR^{n/s-n+\alpha} \left\{ \frac{|x|}{R} + \int_{|x|/2R < \delta < |x|/R} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \right\}$$

成立.

**证** 容易得到

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \int_{R < |y| < 2R} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} - \frac{\Omega(x, y)}{|y|^{n-\alpha}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} &\leq C \left( \int_{R < |y| < 2R} |\Omega(x, y)|^s \frac{|x|^s}{|y|^{(n-\alpha+1)s}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} + \\ &C \left( \int_{R < |y| < 2R} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y) - \Omega(x, y)}{|y|^{n-\alpha}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} = \\ &C_1 + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_1 &\leq C \left( \int_R^{2R} \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(x, ry')|^s r^{n-1} \frac{|x|^s}{r^{(n-\alpha+1)s}} d\sigma(y') dr \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} = \\ &CR^{\frac{n}{s}-n+\alpha} \frac{|x|}{R} \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^s(S^{n-1})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_2 &\leq C \left( \int_R^{2R} r^{-s(n-\alpha)+n-1} \left( \int_{S^{n-1}} |\Omega(r\alpha, r\alpha - ry') - \Omega(r\alpha, ry')|^s d\sigma(y') \right) dr \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq \\ &CR^{(-s(n-\alpha)+n)\frac{1}{s}} \left( \int_R^{2R} \left( \int_{S^{n-1}} \left| \Omega\left(\alpha, \frac{\alpha - y'}{|\alpha - y'|}\right) - \Omega(\alpha, y') \right|^s d\sigma(y') \right) \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq \\ &CR^{\frac{n}{s}-n+\alpha} \left( \int_{|x|/2R \leq \delta < |x|/R} \omega_s(\delta) \frac{d\delta}{\delta} \right) \end{aligned}$$

引理证毕.

**定理 1 的证明** 设  $Q(x_0, d)$  为以  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的  $x_0$  为中心, 边长为  $d$  的方体, 并记

$$B = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |y - x_0| < d\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\Omega, \alpha} f(x) &= \int_B \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} f(y) dy + \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B} \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} f(y) dy = T_1 f(x) + T_2 f(x) \\ \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T_1 f(x) - (T_1 f)_Q| dx &\leq \frac{2}{|Q|} \int_B |f(y)| \int_{|x-y| < 2d} \frac{|\Omega(x, x-y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dx dy \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

因此,

$$\int_{|x-y| < 2d} \frac{|\Omega(x, x-y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} dx \leq C |Q|^{\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^s(S^{n-1})} \tag{7}$$

另一方面, 记  $p = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha}$ , 相应的  $p' = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \alpha}$ , 利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\int_B |f(y)| dy \leq \left( \int_B |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_B 1^{p'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq |B|^{1-\frac{\alpha}{n}} \|f\|_{L^{p, \lambda}} \tag{8}$$

综合(7) 式和(8) 式, 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T_1 f(x) - (T_1 f)_Q| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p, \lambda}} \tag{9}$$

下面估计  $T_2 f(x)$ :

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T_2 f(x) - (T_2 f)_Q| dx \leq$$

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)| \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| dy \right\} dz dx \quad (10)$$

利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)| \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| dy \leq \\ & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^{s'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s'}} \times \\ & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| \leq \\ & \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, y-x_0)}{|y-x_0|^{n-a}} \right| + \left| \frac{\Omega(x, y-x_0)}{|y-x_0|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| \end{aligned}$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq \\ & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, y-x_0)}{|y-x_0|^{n-a}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} + \\ & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, y-x_0)}{|y-x_0|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} = E_1 + E_2 \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

对于  $E_1$ , 记  $R = 2^j d$ , 注意到  $x \in Q$  时, 有

$$|x - x_0| < \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} R$$

因此由引理 1, 有

$$E_1 \leq C(2^j d)^{n/s-n+\alpha} \left\{ \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} + \int_{|x-x_0|/2^{j+1}d < \delta < |x-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \right\} \quad (13)$$

$$E_2 \leq C(2^j d)^{n/s-n+\alpha} \left\{ \frac{1}{2^{j+1}} + \int_{|z-x_0|/2^{j+1}d < \delta < |z-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \right\} \quad (14)$$

由于

$$p = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} \quad n/s - n + \alpha < \frac{-n}{s'(p/s')}$$

所以

$$(2^j d)^{n/s-n+\alpha} \leq C |2^{j+1} \sqrt{n} Q|^{\frac{-n}{s'(p/s')}}$$

因此, 由(12), (13), (14) 式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right|^s dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \leq \\ & C |2^{j+1} \sqrt{n} Q|^{\frac{-n}{s'(p/s')}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2^j} + \int_{|x-x_0|/2^{j+1}d < \delta < |x-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta + \int_{|z-x_0|/2^{j+1}d < \delta < |z-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

最后我们估计(11) 式中的另一部分, 由于

$$p' < s' \left( \frac{p}{s'} \right)'$$

$$s' \left( \frac{p}{s'} \right)' < \frac{1}{\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{(p/s')' s'}}$$

利用 Hölder 不等式, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^{s'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s'}} \leq \\ & C \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} 1^{\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{(p/s')' s'}} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{(p/s')' s'}} \leq \\ & C |B_1|^{\frac{1}{p} \left( \frac{\lambda}{n} - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{(p/s')' s'}} |B_1|^{\frac{1}{p} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)} \left( (2^{j+1} d)^{\lambda-n} \int_{|y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \\ & C |B_1|^{\frac{1}{(p/s')' s'}} \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} |T_2 f(x) - (T_2 f)_{\mathbf{Q}}| dx \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \quad (16)$$

我们综合(9)式和(16)式可以得到

$$\|T_{\Omega,a} f\|_{\text{BMO}} = \sup_{\mathbf{Q}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} |T_{\Omega,a} f(y) - (T_{\Omega,a} f)_{\mathbf{Q}}| dy \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}}$$

定理 1 证毕.

**定理 2 的证明** 记  $T_1 f(x)$  与  $T_2 f(x)$  同定理 1 的证明, 我们首先估计  $T_1 f(x)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} |T_1 f(x) - (T_1 f)_{\mathbf{Q}}|^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \leq \\ & \frac{2}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{1}{m}}} \int_B |f(y)| \left( \int_{|y-x| < 2d} \left( \frac{|\Omega(x, x-y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} \right)^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} dy \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

因此

$$\left( \int_{|x-y| < 2d} \left( \frac{|\Omega(x, x-y)|}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} \right)^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \leq C |\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{1}{m} - 1 + \frac{\alpha}{n}} \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^s(S^{n-1})} \quad (18)$$

另一方面, 利用 Hölder 不等式, 容易得到

$$\int_B |f(y)| dy \leq |B|^{1 - \frac{\alpha}{n} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{p} \right)} \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \quad (19)$$

综合(18)式和(19)式, 我们得到

$$\frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} |T_1 f(x) - (T_1 f)_{\mathbf{Q}}|^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \quad (20)$$

下面估计  $T_2 f(x)$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} |T_2 f(x) - (T_2 f)_{\mathbf{Q}}|^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \leq \\ & \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} \left| \frac{1}{|\mathbf{Q}|} \int_{\mathbf{Q}} \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} f(y) \times \left[ \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-\alpha}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-\alpha}} \right] dy \right\} dz \right)^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

注意到  $s > \frac{\lambda}{\lambda - \alpha}$ , 所以有  $s' < \frac{\lambda}{\alpha} < p$ . 记  $E_1$  和  $E_2$  同定理 1 的证明, 利用 Hölder 不等式和定理 1 的证明

中关于  $E_1 + E_2$  的估计式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)| \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| dy \leq \\ & \left( \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^{s'} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s'}} (E_1 + E_2) \leq \\ & (2^{j+1} d)^{\frac{1}{p}(n-\lambda)} \left[ (2^{j+1} d)^{\lambda-n} \int_{|y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} |f(y)|^p dy \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \times \\ & \left( \int_{|y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} 1 dy \right)^{\frac{1}{s'(p/s)'}} (E_1 + E_2) \leq \\ & C |Q|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p}} 2^{jn \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \right)} |Q|^{\frac{1}{p} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)} \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \times \\ & \left\{ \frac{1}{2^j} + \int_{|x-x_0|/2^{j+1} d < \delta < |x-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta + \int_{|z-x_0|/2^{j+1} d < \delta < |z-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \{y \in \mathbb{R}^n : |y - x_0| < 2^{j+1} d\} \\ \frac{n}{s'(p/s)'} &= n \left( 1 - \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{p} \right) = n - \frac{n}{s} - \frac{n}{p} \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$2^{jn \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \right)} \int_{|x-x_0|/2^{j+1} d < \delta < |x-x_0|/2^j d} \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta} d\delta \leq 2^{\lceil jn \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \right) - j\beta \rceil} \int_0^1 \frac{\omega_s(\delta)}{\delta^{1+\beta}} d\delta < C$$

我们综合以上几部分, 得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^j d \leq |y-x_0| < 2^{j+1} d} f(y) \left| \frac{\Omega(x, x-y)}{|x-y|^{n-a}} - \frac{\Omega(x, z-y)}{|z-y|^{n-a}} \right| dy \leq \\ & C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} |Q|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)} \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

由(21)式和(23)式得

$$\frac{1}{|Q|^{\frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n}}} \left( \frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |T_2 f(x) - (T_2 f)_Q|^m dx \right)^{\frac{1}{m}} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}} \quad (24)$$

最后, 综合(20)式和(24)式, 得

$$\|T_{\Omega,\alpha} f\|_{\dot{f}_{l,n} \left( \frac{\alpha}{n} - \frac{1}{p} \frac{\lambda}{n} \right)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^{p,\lambda}}$$

从而完成了定理 2 的证明.

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## Estimate of Homogeneous Fractional Integral Operator with a Variable Kernel on the Morrey Spaces

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**Abstract:** Using partial decomposition technique and kernel function estimation, under some  $L^s$ -Dini conditions of the kernel functions, we obtain that the homogeneous fractional integral operator with the variable kernel  $T_{\Omega, \alpha}$  is bounded from the Morrey spaces  $L^{\frac{\lambda}{\alpha}, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  to  $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ , and also from  $L^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$  to a class of the Campanato spaces  $\mathcal{L}_{l, n}(\frac{\alpha - \lambda}{n - \lambda/p})(\mathbb{R}^n)$ .

**Key words:** variable kernel; homogeneous fractional integral operator; Morrey space; Campanato space

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