

M285K - course #11

Proof of dual C_Z lemma

Lemma (Caffarelli - Peres '98, Shen '07).

Let $1 \leq p_0 < p_1 < \infty$, let $C_0 > 0$, let $F, G \stackrel{\approx}{\sim} L^{p_0} \cap L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^d)$.

Assume \forall ball $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \exists$ mes F_D^0, F_D^1 with $\begin{cases} F \leq F_D^0 + F_D^1 \\ F_D^1 \leq F + F_D^0 \text{ in } D \end{cases}$

such that: $\begin{cases} \int_D (f |F_D^0|^{p_0})^{1/p_0} \leq C_0 \int_{C_0 D} (f |G|^{p_0})^{1/p_0} \quad (\text{local dependence}) \\ \int_{C_0 D} (f |F_D^1|^{p_1})^{1/p_1} \leq C_0 \int_D (f |F_D^1|^{p_0})^{1/p_0} \quad (\text{reverse Jensen}). \end{cases}$

Then $\forall p_0 < p < p_1$: $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |F|^p \lesssim_{C_0, p_0, p_1, p} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |G|^p$.

Proof.

Recall maximal fct $M(h)(x) = \sup \left\{ \int_D |h| : D \text{ ball } \ni x \right\}$.

& properties: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} * \text{ Lebesgue diff thm: } M(h) \geq |h| \text{ o.e.} \\ * \text{ weak } L^1 \text{ estimate: } h \in L^1 \Rightarrow \forall \alpha > 0: |\{ |M(h)| > \alpha \}| \lesssim \frac{1}{\alpha} \int |h|. \\ * L^p \text{ estimate: } \forall 1 < p \leq \infty: \|M(h)\|_{L^p} \lesssim_p \|h\|_{L^p}. \end{array} \right.$

Step 1: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Enough to prove for some } T \gg 1 \geq \theta > 0: \\ |\{ |M(|F|^p)| > T \}| \lesssim \left(\left(\frac{1}{T} \right)^{p/p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |\{ |M(|F|^p)| > 1 \}| \\ \quad + |\{ |M(|G|^p)| > \theta \}| \end{array} \right.$

By homogeneity: $\forall t \geq 0$,

$$|\{ |M|F|^{p_0} > Tt \}| \lesssim \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_0/p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |\{ |M|F|^{p_0} > \epsilon \}| \\ + |\{ |M|G|^{p_0} > \theta t \}|.$$

Apply: $\int_0^\infty (-) t^{p_0-1} dt$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_0/p_0} \int |M|F|^{p_0} /^{p_0} \lesssim \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_0/p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) \int |M|F|^{p_0} /^{p_0} \\ + \left(\frac{1}{\theta}\right)^{p_0/p_0} \int |M|G|^{p_0} /^{p_0}.$$

Choose $\theta = T \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_0/p_0}$, & $T \gg 1$: can absorb the first system

$$\rightarrow \int |M|F|^{p_0} /^{p_0} \lesssim T \frac{p_0}{p_0^2} \int |M|G|^{p_0} /^{p_0}$$

$$\int \underbrace{|\dots|}_{\substack{\forall \\ |F|^p \text{ a.e.} \\ \text{by Lebesgue.}}} \approx \int \underbrace{|\dots|}_{\substack{(p > p_0) \\ \lesssim_{p, p_0} \int |G|^p \\ L^{p_0} \text{ estimate}}}$$

Step 2: Enough to prove for some $T \gg 1 \geq 0$, \forall ball $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} |D \cap \{ |F|^{p_0} \leq \theta \}| > 0 \\ \int_{RD} |F|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d \forall R \geq 5 \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \left(|5D \cap \{ |F|^{p_0} > T \}| \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{\frac{p_0}{p_0}} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |D| \right)$

Consider the set $E = \{ |F|^{p_0} \geq \frac{6}{5} \}$

As $\int_{\mathbb{R}^d} |F|^{p_0} < \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{B_R} |F|^{p_0} \rightarrow 0$

$$\forall x \in E \quad \exists r(x) \in (0, \infty)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \begin{cases} \int_{B_R(x)} |F|^{p_0} = \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d & \text{for } R = 5r(x) \\ \int_{B_R(x)} |F|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d & \text{for } R \geq 5r(x). \end{cases}$$

$\{B_{r(x)}(x)\}_{x \in E}$ covers the set E .

Vitali's covering thm: \exists countable subset $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \{B_{r(x)}(x)\}_{x \in E}$

$$\text{s.t. } \bigcap_{D \neq D'} D = \emptyset \quad \forall D, D' \in \mathcal{F}.$$

$$E \subset \bigcup_{D \in \mathcal{F}} 5D.$$

$$\text{wh. at. } \forall M \in \mathbb{R}^+, \forall T > 0 \quad |F \cap \{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}| \leq \frac{6}{5} |E| \quad (\forall T \geq \frac{6}{5})$$

we get: $12 \text{ || || } - \text{ || } \text{ || } \dots$

$$\leq \sum_{D \in \mathcal{F}} |\{D \cap \{M/G\}^c > T\}| \quad \text{by covering property.}$$

2 cases:

① Case 1: $|\{D \cap \{M/G\}^c \leq \theta\}| = 0$

Then: $|\{D \cap \{M/G\}^c > T\}| \leq |\{D\}| \approx |D| = |\{D \cap \{M/G\}^c > \theta\}|$.
de.

② Case 2: $|\{D \cap \{M/G\}^c > \theta\}| > 0$, $D = B_{r(x)}(x)$, $x \in E$.

By definition of $r(x)$: $\int_{RD} |F|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d \quad \forall R \geq 5$.
 $= B_{Rr(x)}(x)$

Can apply (*) & deduce: $|\mathcal{D} \cap \{MIF/P_0 > T\}| \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{P_0} + \frac{Q}{T} \right) |\mathcal{D}|$.

Note that $MIF/P_0 \geq 1$ on \mathcal{D} .

Indeed: $\forall y \in \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{B}_{r(x)}(x)$,

$$MIF/P_0(y) \geq \int_{\mathcal{B}_{6r(x)}(y)} IF/P_0 \geq \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^d \int_{\mathcal{B}_{5r(x)}(x)} IF/P_0 = 1.$$

\cup
 $\mathcal{B}_{5r(x)}(x)$

$= \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d$ by choice of $r(x)$.

$$\Rightarrow |\mathcal{D} \cap \{MIF/P_0 > T\}| \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{P_0} + \frac{Q}{T} \right) |\mathcal{D} \cap \{MIF/P_0 \geq 1\}|.$$

Case 1+2: in all cases:

$$\left(|5D \cap \{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}| \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T} \right)^{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |D \cap \{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}| \right. \\ \left. + |D \cap \{M|G|^{p_0} > \theta\}| \right)$$

\Rightarrow by disjointness of \mathcal{I} :

$$|\{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}| \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T} \right)^{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |\{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}| \\ + |\{M|G|^{p_0} > \theta\}|. \quad \checkmark$$

Step 3: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{Conclusion} = \text{proof of } (*) \\ \exists T \gg 1 \gg \theta \text{ s.t. } \forall \text{ball } D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d \\ (|D \cap \{M|G|^{p_0} \leq \theta\}| > 0) \Rightarrow (|5D \cap \{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}|) \end{array} \right]$

$$\left[\int_{RD} |F|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d \forall R \geq 5 \right] \leq \left(\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{T} \right) |D|.$$

* First note that $\int_{LD} |G|^{p_0} \leq \theta \quad \forall L \geq 1.$

Indeed, by assumption $\exists y \in D: M|G|^{p_0}(y) \leq \theta$

$$\forall R > 0: \int_{B_R(y)} |G|^{p_0} \leq \theta.$$

For $D = B_{r_1}(x)$, get $LD = B_{Lr_1}(x) \subset B_{(L+1)r_2}(y)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{LD} |G|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{L+1}{L}\right)^d \int_{B_{(L+1)r_2}(y)} |G|^{p_0} \leq \left(\frac{L+1}{L}\right)^d \theta.$$

* R ... tion of the ...

* By assumption of the lemma, we conclude

$$\begin{cases} F \leq F_D^0 + F_D^1 & \text{in } 10C_0D \\ F_D^1 \leq F + F_D^0 \end{cases} \quad (C_0 \geq 1)$$

$$\& \begin{cases} \left(\int_{10C_0D} |f| |F_D^0|^{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_0}} \leq C_0 \left(\int_{10C_0^2D} |f| |F|^{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_0}} \\ \left(\int_{10D} |f| |F_D^1|^{p_1} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \leq C_0 \left(\int_{10C_0D} |f| |F_D^1|^{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{p_0}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Hence } |F|^{p_0} \leq 2^{p_0-1} |F_D^0|^{p_0} + 2^{p_0-1} |F_D^1|^{p_0}$$

$$M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F|^{p_0}) \leq 2^{p_0-1} M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F_D^0|^{p_0}) + 2^{p_0-1} M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F_D^1|^{p_0}).$$

Therefore:

$$\{5D \cap \{ |M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F|^{p_0})| > T \}$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{\mathbb{S}^D} M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F_D^0|^{p_0}) > \frac{T}{2} \right|$$

$$\lesssim \frac{1}{T} \int_{10D} |F_D^0|^{p_0} \text{ weak } L^1 \text{ estimate}$$

$$+ \left| \int_{\mathbb{S}^D} M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F_D^1|^{p_0}) > \frac{T}{2} \right|$$

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_1/p_0} \int |M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F_D^1|^{p_0})|^{p_1/p_0}$$

(Markov inequality)

$$\leq \left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_1/p_0} \int_{10D} |F_D^1|^{p_1} \text{ (by } L^{p_1} \text{ estimate)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{|D|} \left| \int_{\mathbb{S}^D} M(\mathbb{1}_{10D} |F|^{p_0}) > T \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{T} \int_{10D} |F_D^0|^{p_0} + \left| \int_{10C_0 D} |F_D^0|^{p_0} \right|$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{T}\right)^{p_1/p_0} \int_{10D} |F_D^1|^{p_1} + \left| \int_{10C_0 D} |F_D^1|^{p_1} \right|^{p_1/p_0} \text{ by assumption.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \int_{10C_0^2 D} |G|^{p_0} \text{ by } \\ &\lesssim \theta \end{aligned} \quad \text{log } \text{assumptie}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \left(\int_{10C_0 D} |F_D|^{p_0} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_0}} + \left(\int_{10C_0 D} |F|^{p_0} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_0}} \\ &\lesssim \theta^{\frac{p_1}{p_0}} + 1. \\ &\lesssim 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\lesssim \frac{\theta}{T} + \left(\frac{1}{T} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_0}}.$$

* Remains to show $|\mathcal{S}D \cap \{M|F|^{p_0} > T\}|$

$$\leq |\mathcal{S}D \cap \{M(\bigvee_{\mathcal{S}D} |F|^{p_0}) > T\}|, \quad \forall T \geq \left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^d.$$

In fact, we show $M|F|^{p_0} \leq \max\left\{\left(\frac{12}{5}\right)^d, M(\bigvee_{\mathcal{S}D} |F|^{p_0})\right\}$ on $\mathcal{S}D$.

Let $y \in \mathcal{S}D$, say $D = B_{r_2}(x)$.

- for $R \leq 5\pi$: $B_R(y) \subset B_{R+5\pi}(x) \subset B_{10\pi}(x) = 10D$.

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{B_R(y)} |F|^{p_0} \leq \int_{B_R(y)} \chi_{10D} |F|^{p_0} \leq M(\chi_{10D} |F|^{p_0})(y).$$

- for $R > 5\pi$: $B_R(y) \subset B_{R+5\pi}(x) \subset B_{2R}(x) = \frac{2R}{\pi} D$.

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{B_R(y)} |F|^{p_0} \leq 2^d \int_{\frac{2R}{\pi} D} |F|^{p_0} \leq 2^d \left(\frac{6}{5}\right)^d.$$

□
