Carleson Measures for Hilbert Spaces of Analytic Functions

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Harmonic Analysis, Probability and Applications:
Conference in honor of Aline Bonami
Université d'Orléans
Orléans, France
June 11, 2014

Setup and General Overview

Let Ω be an open set in $\mathbb{C}^n$;

Let $\mathcal{H}$ be a Hilbert function space over Ω with reproducing kernel K_λ:

$$f(\lambda) = \langle f, K_\lambda \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$

Definition ($\mathcal{H}$-Carleson Measure)

A non-negative measure μ on Ω is $\mathcal{H}$-Carleson if and only if

$$\int_\Omega |f(z)|^2 \, d\mu(z) \leq C(\mu)^2 \, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Question

Give a 'geometric' and 'testable' characterization of the $\mathcal{H}$-Carleson measures.

Obvious Necessary Conditions for Carleson Measures

Let k_λ denote the normalized reproducing kernel for the space $\mathcal{H}$:

$$k_\lambda(z) = \frac{K_\lambda(z)}{\|K_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{H}}}.$$

Testing on the reproducing kernel k_λ we always have a necessary geometric condition for the measure μ to be Carleson:

$$\sup_{\lambda \in \Omega} \int_\Omega |k_\lambda(z)|^2 \, d\mu(z) \le C(\mu)^2.$$

In the cases of interest it is possible to identify a point $\lambda \in \Omega$ with an open set, I_λ on the boundary of Ω. A 'geometric' necessary condition is:

$$\mu\left(T(I_\lambda)\right) \lesssim \|K_\lambda\|_{\mathcal{H}}^{-2}.$$

Here $T(I_\lambda)$ is the 'tent' over the set I_λ in the boundary $\partial\Omega$.

Reasons to Care about Carleson Measures

- Bessel Sequences/Interpolating Sequences/Riesz Sequences:
  Given $\Lambda = \{\lambda_j\}_{j=1}^{\infty} \subset \Omega$ determine functional analytic basis properties for the set $\{k_{\lambda_j}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$:

  $\{k_{\lambda_j}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ is a Bessel sequence iff μ_Λ is $\mathcal{H}$-Carleson;

  $\{k_{\lambda_j}\}_{j=1}^{\infty}$ is a Riesz sequence iff μ_Λ is $\mathcal{H}$-Carleson and separated.

- Multipliers of $\mathcal{H}$: Characterize the pointwise multipliers for $\mathcal{H}$:

$$\text{Multi}(\mathcal{H}) = H^\infty \cap CM(\mathcal{H}).$$
$$\|\varphi\|_{\text{Multi}(\mathcal{H})} \approx \|\varphi\|_{H^\infty} + \|\mu_\varphi\|_{CM(\mathcal{H})}.$$

- Commutator/Bilinear Form/Hankel Form Estimates:
  Given b, define $T_b : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{C}$ by:

$$T_b(f,g) = \langle fg, b \rangle_{\mathcal{H}}.$$
$$\|T_b\|_{\mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \to \mathbb{C}} \approx \|\mu_b\|_{CM(\mathcal{H})}.$$

Choose your own talk?

While at a conference at in your honor, you discover that you are interested in a certain class of Carleson measures for a Hilbert space of analytic functions. While looking into this question, you come to a fork in the road and must choose which direction to proceed. Each direction has challenges, but miraculously in both directions the challenges can be overcome with similar tools! Which way do you choose....

- I am an analyst that cares more about several complex variables, function theory, Carleson measures, and their interaction.

  ▸ Characterization of Carleson Measures for Besov-Sobolev Space $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$

- I am an analyst that cares mores about one complex variable, inner functions, Carleson measures, and their interaction.

  ▸ Characterization of Carleson Measures for the Model Space K_ϑ on $\mathbb{D}$

Besov-Sobolev Spaces

- The space $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$ is the collection of holomorphic functions f on the unit ball $\mathbb{B}_n := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z| < 1\}$ such that

$$\left\{\sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left|f^{(k)}(0)\right|^2 + \int_{\mathbb{B}_n} \left|\left(1-|z|^2\right)^{m+\sigma} f^{(m)}(z)\right|^2 d\lambda_n(z)\right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} < \infty,$$

where $d\lambda_n(z) = \left(1-|z|^2\right)^{-n-1} dV(z)$ is the invariant measure on $\mathbb{B}_n$ and $m + \sigma > \frac{n}{2}$.

- Various choices of σ recover important classical function spaces:
  - $\sigma = 0$: Corresponds to the Dirichlet Space;
  - $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$: Drury-Arveson Hardy Space;
  - $\sigma = \frac{n}{2}$: Classical Hardy Space;
  - $\sigma > \frac{n}{2}$: Bergman Spaces.

Besov-Sobolev Spaces

- The spaces $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$ are reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces:

$$f(\lambda) = \langle f, K_\lambda^\sigma \rangle_{B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)}$$

- A computation shows the kernel function $K_\lambda^\sigma(z)$ is:

$$K_\lambda^\sigma(z) = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \overline{\lambda}z\right)^{2\sigma}}$$

- $\sigma = \frac{1}{2}$: Drury-Arveson Hardy Space; $K_\lambda^{\frac{1}{2}}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \overline{\lambda}z}$;
- $\sigma = \frac{n}{2}$: Classical Hardy Space; $K_\lambda^{\frac{n}{2}}(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \overline{\lambda}z)^n}$;
- $\sigma = \frac{n+1}{2}$: Bergman Space; $K_\lambda^{\frac{n+1}{2}}(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \overline{\lambda}z)^{n+1}}$.

Carleson Measures for Besov-Sobolev Spaces

We always have the following necessary condition:

$$\mu\left(T(B_r)\right) \lesssim r^{2\sigma}.$$

When $0 \le \sigma \le \frac{1}{2}$:

- If $n = 1$, the characterization can be expressed in terms of capacitary conditions. More precisely,

$$\mu\left(T(G)\right) \lesssim \operatorname{cap}_\sigma\left(G\right) \quad \forall \text{open } G \subset \mathbb{T}.$$

  See for example Stegenga, Maz'ya, Verbitsky, Carleson.

- If $n > 1$ then there are different characterizations of Carleson measures for $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$:
  - Capacity methods of Cohn and Verbitsky.
  - Dyadic tree structures on the ball by Arcozzi, Rochberg, and Sawyer.
  - "T(1)" conditions by Tchoundja.

Question (Main Problem: Characterization in the Difficult Range)

Characterize the Carleson measures when $\frac{1}{2} < \sigma < \frac{n}{2}$.

Operator Theoretic Characterization of Carleson Measures

- A measure μ is Carleson exactly if the inclusion map ι from $\mathcal{H}$ to $L^2(\Omega; \mu)$ is bounded, or

$$\int_\Omega |f(z)|^2 \, d\mu(z) \leq C(\mu)^2 \, \|f\|_{\mathcal{H}}^2.$$

Proposition

A measure μ is a $\mathcal{H}$-Carleson measure if and only if the linear map

$$T(f)(z) = \int_\Omega \operatorname{Re} K_x(z) \, f(x) d\mu(x)$$

is bounded on $L^2(\Omega; \mu)$.

Connections to Calderón-Zygmund Operators

When we apply this proposition to the spaces $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$ this suggests that we study the operator

$$T_{\mu,2\sigma}(f)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{B}_n} \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{(1-\overline{w}z)^{2\sigma}}\right) f(w) d\mu(w) : L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu) \to L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu)$$

and find some conditions that will let us determine when it is bounded.

- The kernel of the above integral operator has some cancellation and size estimates that are reminiscent of Calderón-Zygmund operators as living on a smaller dimensional space.

- The measure μ has a growth condition similar to the estimates on the kernel.

- Idea: Try to use the $T(1)$-Theorem to characterize the boundedness of

$$T_{\mu,2\sigma} : L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu) \to L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu).$$

Danger: Proof will Fail without Coordination!

Calderón–Zygmund Estimates for $T_{\mu,2\sigma}$

If we define

$$\Delta(z,w) := \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} ||z| - |w|| + \left| 1 - \frac{z\overline{w}}{|z||w|} \right| & : \quad z, w \in \mathbb{B}_n \setminus \{0\} \\ |z| + |w| & : \qquad \text{otherwise.} \end{array} \right.$$

Then Δ is a pseudo-metric and makes the ball into a space of homogeneous type.

A computation demonstrates that the kernel of $T_{\mu,2\sigma}$ satisfies the following estimates:

$$|K_{2\sigma}(z,w)| \lesssim \frac{1}{\Delta(z,w)^{2\sigma}} \quad \forall z, w \in \mathbb{B}_n;$$

If $\Delta(\zeta,w) < \frac{1}{2}\Delta(z,w)$ then

$$|K_{2\sigma}(\zeta,w) - K_{2\sigma}(z,w)| \lesssim \frac{\Delta(\zeta,w)^{1/2}}{\Delta(z,w)^{2\sigma+1/2}}.$$

Calderón-Zygmund Estimates for $T_{\mu,2\sigma}$

- These estimates on $K_{2\sigma}(z,w)$ say that it is a Calderón-Zygmund kernel of order 2σ with respect to the metric Δ.
    - Unfortunately, we can't apply the standard T(1) technology (adapted to a space of homogeneous type) to study the operators $T_{\mu,2\sigma}$. We would need the estimates of order n instead of 2σ.

- However, the measures we want to study (the Carleson measures for the space) satisfy the growth estimate

$$\mu\left(T(B_r)\right) \lesssim r^{2\sigma}$$

and this is exactly the phenomenon that will save us!

- This places us in the setting of non-homogeneous harmonic analysis as developed by Nazarov, Treil, and Volberg. We have an operator with a Calderón-Zygmund kernel satisfying estimates of order 2σ, a measure μ of order 2σ, and are interested in $L^2(\mathbb{B}_n;\mu) \to L^2(\mathbb{B}_n;\mu)$ bounds.

Main Results

Theorem (Characterization of Carleson Measures for $B_\sigma^2(\mathbb{B}_n)$, Volberg and Wick, Amer. J. Math., **134** (2012))

Let μ be a positive Borel measure in $\mathbb{B}_n$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(a) μ is a $B_2^\sigma(\mathbb{B}_n)$-Carleson measure;

(b) $T_{\mu,2\sigma} : L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu) \to L^2(\mathbb{B}_n; \mu)$ is bounded;

(c) There is a constant C such that

    (i) $\|T_{\mu,2\sigma}\chi_Q\|_{L^2(\mathbb{B}_n;\mu)}^2 \leq C\,\mu(Q)$ for all Δ-cubes Q;

    (ii) $\mu(B_\Delta(x, r)) \leq C\,r^{2\sigma}$ for all balls $B_\Delta(x, r)$ that intersect $\mathbb{C}^n \setminus \mathbb{B}_n$.

Above, the sets B_Δ are balls measured with respect to the metric Δ and the set Q is a "cube" defined with respect to the metric Δ.

Remarks about Characterization of Carleson Measures

- We have already proved that $(a) \Leftrightarrow (b)$, and it is trivial $(b) \Rightarrow (c)$.
- It only remains to prove that $(c) \Rightarrow (b)$.
    - The proof of this theorem follows from a real variable proof of the $T(1)$-Theorem for Bergman-type operators.
    - Follow the proof strategy for the $T(1)$ theorem in the context at hand. Technical but well established path (safe route!).
- It is possible to show that the $T(1)$ condition reduces to the simpler conditions in certain cases.
- An alternate proof of this Theorem was later given by Hytönen and Martikainen. Their proof used a non-homogeneous $T(b)$-Theorem on metric spaces!

Safe Passage to the End!

The Model Space

Let H^2 denote the Hardy space on the unit disc $\mathbb{D}$;
Let ϑ denote an inner function on $\mathbb{D}$:

$$|\vartheta(\xi)| = 1 \quad \text{a.e. } \xi \in \mathbb{T}.$$

Let $K_\vartheta = H^2 \ominus \vartheta H^2$.
This is a reproducing kernel Hilbert space with kernel:

$$K_\lambda(z) = \frac{1 - \overline{\vartheta(\lambda)}\vartheta(z)}{1 - \overline{\lambda}z}.$$

Question (Carleson Measure Problem for K_ϑ)

Geometrically characterize the Carleson measures for K_ϑ:

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 \, d\mu(z) \leq C(\mu)^2 \|f\|_{K_\vartheta}^2 \quad \forall f \in K_\vartheta.$$

Carleson Measures for K_ϑ

We always have the necessary condition:

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} \frac{\left|1 - \overline{\vartheta(\lambda)}\vartheta(z)\right|^2}{\left|1 - \overline{\lambda}z\right|^2} d\mu(z) \leq C(\mu)^2 \|K_\lambda\|_{K_\vartheta}^2 \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{D}.$$

- If ϑ is a one-component inner function: Namely,

$$\Omega(\epsilon) \equiv \{z \in \mathbb{D} \,:\, |\vartheta(z)| < \epsilon\}, \qquad 0 < \epsilon < 1$$

  is connected for some ϵ.
  - Cohn proved that μ is a K_ϑ-Carleson measure if and only if the testing conditions hold for Carleson boxes that intersect $\Omega(\epsilon)$.
  - Treil and Volberg gave an alternate proof of this. Their proof works for $1 < p < \infty$.
- Nazarov and Volberg proved the obvious necessary condition is not sufficient for μ to be a K_ϑ-Carleson measure.

The Two-Weight Cauchy Transform

- Let σ denote a measure on $\mathbb{R}$.
- Let τ denote a measure on $\overline{\mathbb{R}^2_+}$.
- For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}, \sigma)$, the Cauchy transform will be

$$\mathsf{C}_\sigma(f)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{f(w)}{w - z} \sigma(dw) = \mathsf{C}(\sigma f)(z).$$

- Let σ denote a measure on $\mathbb{T}$.
- Let τ denote a measure on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$.
- For $f \in L^2(\mathbb{T}, \sigma)$, the Cauchy transform will be

$$\mathsf{C}_\sigma(f)(z) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{f(w)}{1 - \overline{w}z} \sigma(dw) = \mathsf{C}(\sigma f)(z).$$

Two-Weight Inequality for the Cauchy Transform

Theorem (Lacey, Sawyer, Shen, Uriarte-Tuero, W.)

Let σ be a weight on $\mathbb{T}$ and τ a weight on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$. The inequality below holds, for some finite positive $\mathscr{C}$,

$$\|\mathsf{C}(\sigma f)\|_{L^2(\overline{\mathbb{D}};\tau)} \leq \mathscr{C}\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T};\sigma)},$$

if and only if these constants are finite:

$$\sigma(\mathbb{T}) \cdot \tau(\overline{\mathbb{D}}) + \sup_{z\in\mathbb{D}}\{\mathsf{P}(\sigma\mathbf{1}_{\mathbb{T}\backslash I})(z)\mathsf{P}\tau(z) + \mathsf{P}\sigma(z)\mathsf{P}(\tau\mathbf{1}_{\overline{\mathbb{D}}\backslash B_I})(z)\} \equiv \mathscr{A}_2,$$

$$\sup_I \sigma(I)^{-1}\int_{B_I}|\mathsf{C}_\sigma\mathbf{1}_I(z)|^2\tau(dA(z)) \equiv \mathscr{T}^2,$$

$$\sup_I \tau(B_I)^{-1}\int_I|\mathsf{C}_\tau^*\mathbf{1}_{B_I}(w)|^2\sigma(dw) \equiv \mathscr{T}^2.$$

Finally, we have $\mathscr{C} \simeq \mathscr{A}_2^{1/2} + \mathscr{T}$.

Danger: Technical Obstructions Exist!

Connection to Two-Weight Hilbert Transform

Recast the problem as a 'real-variable' question:

$$R\sigma(x) \equiv \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x-t}{|x-t|^2} \sigma(dt), \qquad x \in \mathbb{R}_+^2.$$

Write the coordinates of this operator as (R^1, R^2). The second coordinate R^2 is the Poisson transform P. The Cauchy transform is

$$C\sigma \equiv R^1\sigma + iR^2\sigma.$$

Question

Let σ denote a weight on $\mathbb{R}$ and τ denote a measure on the upper half plane $\mathbb{R}_+^2$. Find necessary and sufficient conditions on the pair of measures σ and τ so that the estimate below holds:

$$\|R_\sigma(f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2;\tau)} = \|R(\sigma f)\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}_+^2;\tau)} \leq \mathcal{N} \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R};\sigma)}.$$

Observations about the Problem

- The kernel of this operator is one-dimensional:

$$\frac{x-t}{|x-t|^2}$$

Proofs and hypotheses should reflect this structure in some way.

- The necessity of the conditions is well-known:

$$\sup_I \frac{\tau(Q_I)}{|I|} \int_{\mathbb{R}\setminus I} \frac{|I|}{(|I| + \text{dist}(t, I))^2} \; \sigma(dt) \leq \mathscr{A}_2$$

$$\sup_I \frac{\sigma(I)}{|I|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2_+ \setminus Q_I} \frac{|I|}{(|I| + \text{dist}(x, Q_I))^2} \; \tau(dx) \leq \mathscr{A}_2$$

$$\sup_I \frac{1}{\sigma(I)} \int_{Q_I} |R_\sigma \mathbf{1}_I(x)|^2 \; \tau(dx) \leq \mathscr{T}^2,$$

$$\sup_I \frac{1}{\tau(Q_I)} \int_I |R_\tau^* \mathbf{1}_{Q_I}(t)|^2 \; \sigma(dt) \leq \mathscr{T}^2.$$

- All efforts have to go into showing the sufficiency of these conditions.

Main Ideas behind the Proof

- Use "hidden" positivity to deduce the 'Energy Inequality':

$$\langle R_\tau^* \varphi, h_J^\sigma \rangle_\sigma = \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+^2 \setminus Q_J} \int_J \varphi(x) h_J^\sigma(t) \frac{x - t}{|x - t|^2} \, \sigma(dt) \, \tau(dx)$$

$$= \iint_{\mathbb{R}_+^2 \setminus Q_J} \int_J \varphi(x) h_J^\sigma(t) \left(\frac{x - t}{|x - t|^2} - \frac{x - t_J}{|x - t_J|^2} \right) \, \sigma(dt) \, \tau(dx)$$

$$\simeq T_\tau \varphi(x_{Q_J}) \cdot \left\langle \frac{t}{|J|}, h_{J'}^\sigma \right\rangle_\sigma.$$

Lemma

For all intervals I_0 and partitions $\mathcal{I}$ of I_0 into dyadic intervals,

$$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}} \sum_{K \in \mathcal{W}I} T_\tau(Q_{I_0} \setminus Q_K)(x_{Q_K})^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma(I)} \sum_{\substack{J : J \subset I \\ J \text{ is good}}} \left\langle \frac{t}{|I|}, h_J^\sigma \right\rangle_\sigma^2 \right) \sigma(K) \lesssim \mathscr{R}^2 \tau(Q_{I_0}).$$

Connecting the Cauchy Transform to Carleson Measures

- Let σ denote the Clark measure on $\mathbb{T}$.
- Then $L^2(\mathbb{T}; \sigma)$ is unitarily equivalent to K_ϑ via a unitary U.
- $U^* : L^2(\mathbb{T}; \sigma) \to K_\vartheta$ has the integral representation given by

$$U^*f(z) \equiv (1 - \vartheta(z)) \int_{\mathbb{T}} \frac{f(\xi)}{1 - \bar{\xi}z} \sigma(d\xi).$$

- For the inner function ϑ and measure μ, define a new measure $\nu_{\vartheta,\mu} \equiv |1 - \vartheta|^2 \mu$.

Lemma

A measure μ is a Carleson measure for K_ϑ if and only if
$C : L^2(\mathbb{T}; \sigma) \to L^2(\overline{\mathbb{D}}; \nu_{\vartheta,\mu})$ is bounded.

Characterization of Carleson Measures for K_ϑ

Theorem (Lacey, Sawyer, Shen, Uriarte-Tuero, W.)

Let μ be a non-negative Borel measure supported on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ and let ϑ be an inner function on $\mathbb{D}$ with Clark measure σ. Set $\nu_{\mu,\vartheta} = |1 - \vartheta|^2 \mu$. The following are equivalent:

(i) *μ is a Carleson measure for K_ϑ, namely,*

$$\int_{\mathbb{D}} |f(z)|^2 \, d\mu(z) \le C(\mu)^2 \, \|f\|_{K_\vartheta}^2 \quad \forall f \in K_\vartheta;$$

(ii) *The Cauchy transform C is a bounded map between $L^2(\mathbb{T}; \sigma)$ and $L^2(\overline{\mathbb{D}}; \nu_{\mu,\vartheta})$, i.e., $\mathsf{C} : L^2(\mathbb{T}; \sigma) \to L^2(\overline{\mathbb{D}}; \nu_{\vartheta,\mu})$ is bounded;*

(iii) *The three conditions in the above theorem hold for the pair of measures σ and $\nu_{\mu,\vartheta}$. Moreover,*

$$C(\mu) \simeq \|\mathsf{C}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T};\sigma) \to L^2(\overline{\mathbb{D}}; \nu_{\vartheta,\mu})} \simeq \mathscr{A}_2^{1/2} + \mathscr{T}.$$

Remarks about Characterization of Carleson Measures

- We have already seen that $(i) \Leftrightarrow (ii)$, and it is immediate $(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)$.
- It only remains to prove that $(iii) \Rightarrow (i)$.
    - The proof of this Theorem follows from a modification of the proof of the two-weight inequality for the Hilbert transform.
    - Follow the proof strategy as initiated by Nazarov, Treil, and Volberg. Use required modifications developed by Lacey, Sawyer, Shen, Uriarte-Tuero. Technical but established path (safe route!).

- It is possible to show that a similar characterization exists for d-dimensional Riesz transforms in $\mathbb{R}^n$ provided the weights satisfy some restrictions (e.g., σ and τ are doubling, one weight supported on a line). Full characterization is open still.

Safe Passage to the End!

◄ Return to Beginning   ◄ Conclusion   ◄ Details

Commonalities of the Proof

- In both situations we are left studying the boundedness of an operator $T : L^2(u) \to L^2(v)$ (with the possibility that $u = v$).
- Proceed by duality to analyze the bilinear form: $\langle Tf, g \rangle_{L^2(v)}$.
- Without loss we can take the functions f and g supported on a large cube Q^0.
- Construct two independent dyadic lattices $\mathcal{D}_1$ and $\mathcal{D}_2$, one associated to f and the other to g.
    - In the case of the unit ball, the geometry dictates the grids.
    - In the model space case, the grid on $\mathbb{R}$ influences the construction of the grid in the upper half plane.
- Define expectation operators Δ_Q (Haar function on Q) and Λ (average on Q^0), then we have for every $f \in L^2(u)$

$$f = \Lambda f + \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{D}_1} \Delta_Q f$$

$$\|f\|_{L^2(u)}^2 = \|\Lambda f\|_{L^2(u)}^2 + \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{D}_1} \|\Delta_Q f\|_{L^2(u)}^2.$$

Good and Bad Decomposition

- Define good and bad cubes. Heuristically, a cube $Q \in \mathcal{D}_1$ is *bad* if there is a cube $R \in \mathcal{D}_2$ of bigger size and Q is close to the boundary of R. More precisely, fix $0 < \delta < 1$ and $r \in \mathbb{N}$. $Q \in \mathcal{D}_1$ is said to be (δ, r)-*bad* if there is $R \in \mathcal{D}_2$ such that $|R| > 2^r|Q|$ and $\text{dist}(Q, \partial R) < |Q|^{\delta}|R|^{1-\delta}$.

- Decomposition of f and g into good and bad parts:

$$f = f_{good} + f_{bad}\,, \text{ where } f_{good} = \Lambda f + \sum_{Q \in \mathcal{D}_1 \cap \mathcal{G}_1} \Delta_Q f$$

$$g = g_{good} + g_{bad}\,, \text{ where } g_{good} = \Lambda g + \sum_{R \in \mathcal{D}_2 \cap \mathcal{G}_2} \Delta_R g.$$

- The probability that a cube is bad is small: $\mathbb{P}\{Q \text{ is bad}\} \leq \delta^2$ and $\mathbb{E}(\|f_{bad}\|_{L^2(u)}) \leq \delta\|f\|_{L^2(u)}$.

- Similar Statements for g hold as well.

Reduction to Controlling The Good Part

- Using the decomposition above, we have

$$\langle Tf, g \rangle_{L^2(v)} = \langle Tf_{good}, g_{good} \rangle_{L^2(v)} + R(f, g)$$

- Using the construction above, we have that

$$\mathbb{E}|R_\omega(f, g)| \leq 2\,\delta \|T\|_{L^2(u) \to L^2(v)} \|f\|_{L^2(u)} \|g\|_{L^2(v)}.$$

- Choosing δ small enough we only need to show that

$$\left| \langle Tf_{good}, g_{good} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^d;\mu)} \right| \lesssim C \|f\|_{L^2(u)} \|g\|_{L^2(v)}.$$

- This will then give $\|T\|_{L^2(u) \to L^2(v)} \leq 2C$.

The fork in the road...

Estimating the Good Parts: The path diverges

- We then must control

$$\langle Tf_{good}, g_{good}\rangle_{L^2(v)}$$

- Reduce f_{good} and g_{good} to mean value zero by using the testing conditions.
- Reduce to paraproduct type operators, use Carleson Embedding Theorem and the testing conditions to control terms.
- Reduce to positive operators and use the testing conditions to control terms.
- Certain terms are amenable to direct estimates of the kernel, reducing to positive operators.
    - For the Cauchy transform follow the proof strategy for the Hilbert transform.
    - For the Besov-Sobolev projection follow more standard $T1$ proof strategies.

◂ Conclusion
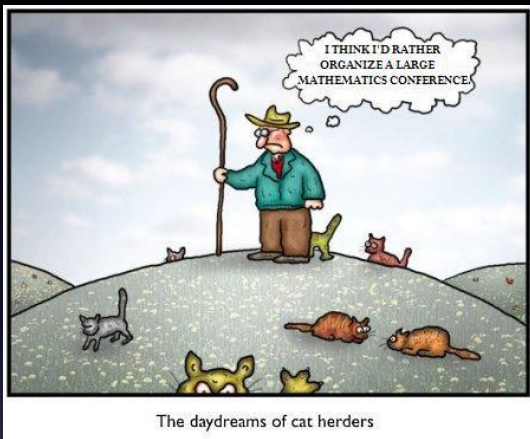
(Modified from the Original Dr. Fun Comic)

Thanks to The Scientific Committee and the Organizing Committee for arranging the Meeting!

Thank You!

Comments & Questions