

ON THE BOUNDEDNESS OF PSEUDODIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS DEFINED
 BY AMPLITUDES IN GENERALIZED WEIGHTED GRAND LEBESGUE
 SPACES

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Abstract. In this article, we present weighted estimates for pseudo-differential operators with amplitudes which are only measurable in the spatial variables. The source of this investigation is the paper [2], in which weighted inequalities for the above-mentioned operators are established in classical $L^p(p > 1)$ spaces with Muckenhoupt weights.

Our paper deals with the weighted inequalities for pseudo-differential operators with amplitudes in nonstandard Banach function space and generalized weighted grand Lebesgue spaces. Below, all the definitions concerning the amplitudes and symbols are taken from [2]. For a function $f \in C_0^\infty(R^n)$, a pseudo-differential operator is given formally by

$$T_a f(x) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{R^n} \int_{R^n} a(x, y, \xi) \exp^{i(x-y, \xi)} f(y) dy d\xi,$$

whose amplitude $(x, y, \xi) \mapsto a(x, y, \xi)$ is assumed to satisfy certain growth conditions. For the class of amplitudes we refer the reader to [1].

Let $1 < p < \infty$, φ be a positive non-decreasing function on $(0, p - 1)$ satisfying $\varphi(0+) = 0$. The generalized weighted grand Lebesgue space $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$ is defined as the set of all measurable functions for which

$$\|f\|_{L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)} = \sup_{0 < \epsilon < p-1} (\varphi(\epsilon) \int_{R^n} |f(x)|^{p-\epsilon} w(x) v^\epsilon(x) dx)^{\frac{1}{p-\epsilon}} < +\infty,$$

where $wv^\epsilon \in L_{loc}^1(R^n)$ for all ϵ , $0 < \epsilon < p - 1$. The function $a : R^n \times R^n \times R^n$ is called an amplitude when it belongs to any one of the following sets. Let $m \in R, \rho \in [0, 1]$ and $\delta \in [0, 1]$.

Definition 1.

(i) We say that $a \in A_{\rho, \delta}^m$ when for each triple of multi-indices α, β and γ there exists a constant $C_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma}$ such that

$$|\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta \partial_y^\gamma a(x, y, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} \langle \xi \rangle^{m - |\rho|\alpha + \delta|\beta + \gamma|}.$$

(ii) We say that $a \in L^\infty A_p^m$ when for each multi-index α there exists a constant C_α such that

$$\|\partial_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \cdot, \xi)\|_{L^\infty(R^n \times R^n)} \leq C_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m - \rho|\alpha|},$$

where $\langle \xi \rangle := (a + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Here it is assumed only measurability in the (x, y) -variables.

Definition 2 ([2]). A function $a : R^n \times R^n \mapsto R^n$ is called a symbol when it belongs one of the following sets. Let $m \in R, \rho \in [0, 1]$ and $\delta \in [0, 1]$.

(i) We say that $a \in S_{\rho, \delta}^m$, when for each pair of multi-indices α and β there exists a constant $C_{\alpha, \beta}$ such that

$$|\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta a(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha, \beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{m - \rho|\alpha| + \delta|\beta|}.$$

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(ii) We say that $a \in L^\infty S_\rho^m$ when for each multi-index α there exists a constant C_α such that

$$\|\partial_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-\rho|\alpha|}.$$

Therefore here it is assumed only measurability in the x -variable. The following statements are true.

Theorem 1. Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$ and let $v \in L^p(R^n, w)$, $v^\gamma \in A_p$ for some $\gamma > 0$. Assume that $\sigma \in L_1^\infty S^m$, with $m < \frac{n}{2}(\rho - 1)$ and set $a(x, \xi) = e^{i|\xi|^{1-\rho}} \sigma(x, \xi)$, with $0 < \rho < 1$. Then T_a is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$.

Theorem 2. Let $a(x, y, \xi) = e^{i|\xi|^{1-\rho}} \sigma(x, y, \xi)$ with $m < \frac{n}{2}(\rho - 1)$. Then under the condition on p, w and v of Theorem 1, the operator T_a is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^m, w)$.

Definition 3 ([2]). The class $L^\infty S_{cl}^m$ consists of all the symbols which are bounded and measurable in the spatial variable and satisfy

- (1) $\|\partial_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_{L^\infty} \leq c_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|}$, for each multi-index α ;
- (2) $a(x, t\xi) = t^m a(x, \xi)$, $t \geq 1$, $|\xi| \geq 1$.

Theorem 3. Let p, w and v satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1. Assume that $\sigma \in L^\infty S_{cl}^{\frac{n(\rho-1)}{2}}$ and set $a(x, \xi) = e^{i|\xi|^{1-\rho}} \sigma(x, \xi)$ with $0 < \rho \leq 1$. Then the operator T_a is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$.

Theorem 4. Let $1 < p < \infty$, $w \in A_p$ and $v \in L^p(R^n, w)$, $v^\gamma \in A_p$ for some $\gamma > 0$. Suppose $0 \leq \rho < 1$, $m < n(\rho - 1)$ and $a \in L^\infty A_\rho^m$. Then the operator T_a is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$.

Theorem 5. Let p, w and v be the same as in previous Theorem. Suppose that $a \in A_{p,8}^{n(p-1)}$ with $0 < \rho \leq 1$, $0 \leq S < 1$. Then T_a is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$.

Below, we announce weighted norm inequalities for the commutators of BMO functions for variation pseudodifferential operators.

Theorem 6. Assume that p, w and v satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1. Suppose either:

- (a) $a \in L^\infty A_\rho^m$ with $m < n(\rho - 1)$ and $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$; or
- (b) $a(x, y, \xi) = e^{i|\xi|^{1-\rho}} \sigma(x, y, \xi)$ and $\sigma \in L^\infty A_\rho^m$ with $0 < \rho \leq 1$ and $m < \frac{n}{2}(\rho - 1)$ or
- (c) $a \in A_{\rho, \delta}^{n(\rho-1)}$ with $0 \leq \delta < \xi$ and $0 < \rho \leq 1$; or
- (d) $a(x, \xi) = e^{i|\xi|^{1-\rho}} \delta \in L^\infty S_{cl}^{\frac{n}{2}(\rho-1)}$, $0 < \rho \leq 1$.

Then for $b \in BMO$ the operator $T_{\alpha, \beta} f = bTf - T(fb)$ is bounded in $L_v^{p, \varphi}(R^n, w)$.

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