

Radial Multipliers

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Chapter 1

General Introduction

The question of the regularity of translation-invariant operators on \mathbf{R}^n has proved central to the development of modern harmonic analysis. Indeed, answers to these questions underpin any subtle understanding of the Fourier transform, since with essentially any such operator T , we can associate a function $m : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ (technically a tempered distribution), known as the *symbol* of T , such that for any Schwartz function $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d)$,

$$Tf(x) = \int m(\xi) \widehat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x} d\xi,$$

i.e. such that $\widehat{Tf} = m\widehat{f}$. This is why these operators are also called *Fourier multipliers*. Using the spectral calculus of unbounded operators, one can also write this operator as $m(D)$, where $D = (2\pi i)^{-1} \nabla$ is an appropriate scalar multiple of the gradient. Thus the study of the boundedness of translation invariant operators is closely connected to the study of the interactions of the characters $e_\xi(x) = e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x}$, which are the common eigenfunctions for the components of D .

The study of translation invariant operators emerges from many classical questions in analysis, like that of the convergence properties of Fourier series, or in mathematical physics, through the study of the heat, wave, and Schrödinger equation. These operators also have rotational symmetry, so it is natural to restrict our attention to translation-invariant operators which are also rotation-invariant. These operators are precisely those represented by symbols $m : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ which are *radial*, i.e. such that

$$m(\xi) = h(|\xi|)$$

for some function $h : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, and so this class of operators are also called *radial Fourier multipliers*. Using the spectral calculus of unbounded operators, one can write such operators as $h(\sqrt{-\Delta})$, where $\Delta = \sum \partial^2 / \partial x_i$ is the usual Laplacian. Thus the study of radial multipliers is closely connected to interactions between the projection operators E_λ onto the eigenspaces for the Laplacian.

This research project studies necessary and sufficient conditions to guarantee the L^p boundedness of radial multiplier operators in both the Euclidean setting, and generalizations of such operators to compact Riemannian manifolds, stimulated by recent developments which indicate lines of attack for three related problems in the field.

1.1 Radial Multipliers on \mathbf{R}^d

The general study of the boundedness of Fourier multipliers was initiated in the 1960s. It was quickly realized that the most fundamental estimates were those of the form

$$\|Tf\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

for $1 \leq p \leq 2$, and $q \geq p$, and that one should determine these properties by studying properties of the associated symbol m . It is therefore natural to introduce the spaces $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$, consisting of all symbols m which induce a Fourier multiplier operator T bounded from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ to $L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)$. The space $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is then naturally a Banach space by taking the operator norm

$$\|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|Tf\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)}}{\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}} : f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d) \right\}.$$

For notational convenience, $M^{p,p}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is denoted by $M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$.

It was quickly realized that one could characterize the spaces $M^{1,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$. For any symbol m , if $k = \hat{m}$, then

$$\|m\|_{M^{1,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \begin{cases} \|k\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} & : q > 1 \\ \|k\|_{M(\mathbf{R}^d)} & : q = 1, \end{cases}$$

where $M(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is the space of finite signed Borel measures equipped with the total variation norm. The orthogonality of the Fourier transform also

characterized $M^{2,2}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ by the fact that

$$\|m\|_{M^{2,2}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \|m\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

But for any other pair of exponents p and q , finding a simple characterization of the space $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ proved to be an impenetrable problem. In the past 60 years there has been no characterization of these spaces for any other value of p or q .

A major tool to understand multipliers outside the range above is Littlewood-Paley theory. Fix a function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)$ such that $1 = \sum_j \text{Dil}_j \phi$. Given a symbol m , define

$$m_t = \text{Dil}_t m \cdot \phi.$$

Then m_t describes the behaviour of the multiplier m on the annulus $|\xi| \sim t$, rescaled so that this behaviour is now lying on the annulus $|\xi| \sim 1$. Set $k_t = \widehat{m_t}$. Littlewood-Paley theory tells us that if we write $m = \sum \text{Dil}_{2^j} m_{2^j}$, then the family of operators $\{\text{Dil}_{2^j} m_{2^j}\}$, roughly speaking, do not interact with one another provided we are not working in $L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$ or $L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)$. More precisely, for $1 < q < \infty$

$$\|T_m f\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim_q \left(\sum_j \|\text{Dil}_{2^j} m_{2^j} f\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Thus it makes sense to study the multipliers m_{2^j} individually from one another. We note that $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is invariant under dilations, and

$$\|\text{Dil}_t m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

Thus

$$\|\text{Dil}_t m_t\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \|m_t\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

and so for any $\varepsilon > 0$, if we could establish a bound of the form

$$\|m_t\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim t^{-d(1/p-1/q)-\varepsilon}$$

then it would follow that $\|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim 1$.

A heuristic is that regularity of the symbol m , or equivalently, the decay of the convolution kernel k away from the origin, implies some boundedness of the symbol, viewed as a multiplier. The most well known condition

of this form for $1 < p < \infty$ is the Hörmander-Mikhlin multiplier theorem, which shows that for $1 < p < \infty$, and $\varepsilon > 0$,

$$\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_{p,\varepsilon} \|k_t\|_{L^1((1+|x|)^\varepsilon)} \lesssim \|m_t\|_{L^2_{d/2+\varepsilon}}.$$

Conversely, control over the singular nature of m is necessary to obtain that $m \in M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ for some exponents p and q . This is because

$$\|k_t\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \|\widehat{\text{Di}_t m \cdot \phi}\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim t^{-d(1/p-1/q)} \|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

One can phrase this in terms of the homogeneous Besov spaces $\dot{B}_s^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$, the space consisting of all distributions f such that the norm

$$\|f\|_{\dot{B}_s^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \left(\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(2^{js} \|P_j f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \right)^q \right)^{1/q} = \|2^{js} P_j f\|_{l^q(\mathbf{Z})L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

is finite, where P_j is the Littlewood-Paley projection operator onto a dyadic frequency band of radius 2^j , i.e. the Fourier multiplier with symbol $\phi(\xi/2^j)$, where $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is a function with the property that

$$\sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(\xi/2^j) = 1.$$

The calculation above shows that $\|k\|_{\dot{B}_{-d/p^*}^{q,\infty}} \lesssim \|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

For $p = 1$ and $1 < q < \infty$, this result is tight up to the exponent q . The result says that

$$\|k\|_{\dot{B}_0^{q,\infty}} \lesssim_d \|m\|_{M^{1,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

The Littlewood-Paley inequality says that

$$\|m\|_{M^{1,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \|k\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim_q \|k\|_{\dot{B}_0^{q,2}}$$

Thus we have the double sided inequality

$$\|k\|_{\dot{B}_0^{q,\infty}} \lesssim_d \|m\|_{M^{1,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_q \|m\|_{\dot{B}_0^{q,2}}.$$

For $p = q = 2$, the result says that

$$\|k\|_{\dot{B}_{-d/2}^{2,\infty}} \lesssim_d \|m\|_{M^{2,2}(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

TODO: Is the converse true up to the same values of p and s . Can we conjecture a larger range of p and s which extend the radial multiplier conjecture? TODO: Counterexample which shows we cannot get such a result if m is not radial.

It is therefore surprising that we *can* conjecture a characterization of the subspace of $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ for *radial symbols* in this class, for an appropriate range of exponents. This conjecture is best phrased in terms of This conjecture was most clearly indicated in the result of [3], which concerned radial multipliers m whose associated operator T is bounded from the L^p norm to the L^q norm *restricted to radial functions*, i.e. such that the norm

$$\|m\|_{M_{\text{rad}}^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|Tf\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)}}{\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}} : f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d) \text{ and } f \text{ is radial} \right\}$$

is finite. The main result of [3] was that if $d > 1$, if $1 < p < 2d/(d+1)$, and if $p \leq q < 2$, then $M_{\text{rad}}^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is a subset of $L_{\text{loc}}^1(\mathbf{R}^d)$, and for any such locally integrable radial symbol m ,

$$\|m\|_{M_{\text{rad}}^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_{p,q,d} \sup_{t>0} t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \|k_t\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

It is natural to conjecture that the same constraint continues to hold when we remove the constraint that our inputs f are radial, i.e. that for radial symbols m , for $d > 1$, $1 < p < 2d/(d+1)$, and for $p \leq q < 2$,

$$\|m\|_{M^{p,q}} \sim_{p,q,d} \|\widehat{m}\|_{\dot{B}_{-d/p}^{q,\infty}}$$

In the sequel, we shall call this the *radial multiplier conjecture*.

Remark. Let $m(\xi) = \mathbf{I}(|\xi| \leq 1)$ be the ball multiplier. Then we can write

$$m(\xi) = m_0(\xi) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} m_j(\xi) = m_0(\xi) + m_{\geq 1}(\xi).$$

where $m_0(\xi)$ is smooth and compactly supported on $|\xi| \leq 1/2$, and where $m_j(\xi) = \phi(2^j(1-x))$ lives at the frequency scale $\approx 2^j$ and is supported on an annulus of width $1/2^j$ and radius ≈ 1 . Now

$$\|m_0\|_{B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{j \leq 0} 2^{js} \|P_j m_0\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{j \leq 0} 2^{j(s+d/p^*)}$$

which is $O(1)$ for $s + d/p^* \geq 0$. On the other hand,

$$\|m_{\geq 1}\|_{\cdot B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{j>0} 2^{js} \|m_j\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{j>0} 2^{j(s-1/p)}.$$

This is $O(1)$ provided that $s \leq 1/p$. Since

$$\|m\|_{\cdot B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim_{p,q,s} \|m_0\|_{\cdot B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)} + \|m_{\geq 1}\|_{\cdot B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

we find $m \in \cdot B_s^{p,\infty}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ for $-d/p^* \leq s \leq 1/p$. Now it is a result of Fefferman (TODO: CITE?) that m does not lie in any of the spaces $M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ except for when $p = q = 2$. Looking at the results of the radial multiplier conjecture, this example shows that the generalization of the radial multiplier conjecture to all exponents cannot possibly be true for $-d/p^* \leq 1/p$,

Remark. If $m(\xi) = h(|\xi|)$ is radial, the condition that

$$\sup_{t>0} t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \|k_t\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d)} < \infty$$

can be rephrased in terms involving the Fourier transform of h . More precisely, $w = \widehat{h}$, then this first condition is equivalent to a weighted estimate on w in space, once frequency localized, namely that

$$\sup_{t>0} t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \|w_t\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}, \langle x \rangle^{(d-1)(1-q/2)})}.$$

The weight inside the norm prevents us from converting this condition into a homogeneous Besov condition on the function w , but roughly speaking, we have $|w_t(x)| \lesssim t^{d(1/p-1/q)} \langle x \rangle^{-(d-1)(1-q/2)}$ for *most* inputs x , TODO What does this imply about the intuitive smoothness of w_t .

We now know, by the results of [6] and [2], that the radial multiplier conjecture is true when $n > 4$ and $1 < p < 2 - 4/(n+1)$, and when $n = 4$ and $1 < p < 2 - 3.79/(n+1)$. We also know [2] the criterion in the conjecture is sufficient to obtain a *restricted weak type* bound

$$\|Tf\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^{p,1}(\mathbf{R}^n)}$$

when $n = 3$ and $1 < p < 2 - 3.66/(n+1)$. But the radial multiplier conjecture has not yet been completely resolved in any dimension n , we do not have any strong type L^p bounds when $n = 3$, and we don't have any

bounds whatsoever when $n = 2$. One goal of this research project is to investigate whether one can use modern research techniques to improve upon these bounds.

The full proof of the radial multiplier is likely far beyond current research techniques. Indeed, it remains a major open problem in harmonic analysis to determine the range of exponents for which *specific* radial Fourier multipliers are bounded in the range where the conjecture would apply, such as the Fourier multiplier on \mathbf{R}^d with symbol $m_\lambda(\xi) = (1 - |\xi|)_+^\lambda$, the family of *Bochner-Riesz multipliers*. The radial multiplier conjecture characterizes the range of the Bochner-Riesz multipliers, and thus the conjecture would also imply the Kakeya and restriction conjectures. All three of these results are major unsolved problems in harmonic analysis. On the other hand, the Bochner Riesz conjecture is completely resolved when $n = 2$, while in contrast, no results related to the radial multiplier conjecture are known in this dimension at all. And in any dimension $n > 2$, the range under which the Bochner-Riesz multiplier is known to hold [4] is strictly larger than the range under which the radial multiplier conjecture is known to hold, even for the restricted weak-type bounds obtained in [2]. Thus it still seems within hope that the techniques recently applied to improve results for Bochner-Riesz problem, such as broad-narrow analysis [1], the polynomial Wolff axioms [8], and methods of incidence geometry and polynomial partitioning [12] can be applied to give improvements to current results characterizing the boundedness of general radial Fourier multipliers.

Our hopes are further emboldened when we consult the proofs in [6] and [2], which reduce the radial multiplier conjecture to the study of upper bounds of quantities of the form

$$\left\| \sum_{(y,r) \in \mathcal{E}} F_{y,r} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)},$$

where $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbf{R}^n \times (0, \infty)$ is a finite collection of pairs, and $F_{y,r}$ is an oscillating function supported on a $O(1)$ neighborhood of a sphere of radius r centered at a point y . The L^p norm of this sum is closely related to the study of the tangential intersections of these spheres, a problem successfully studied in more combinatorial settings using incidence geometry and polynomial partitioning methods [13], which provides further estimates that these methods might yield further estimates on the radial multiplier conjecture.

When $n = 3$, the results of [2] are only able to obtain bounds on the L^p sums in the last paragraph when \mathcal{E} is a Cartesian product of two subsets of $(0, \infty)$ and \mathbf{R}^n . This is why only restricted weak-type bounds have been obtained in this dimension. It is therefore an interesting question whether different techniques enable one to extend the L^p bounds of these sums when the set \mathcal{E} is *not* a Cartesian product, which would allow us to upgrade the result of [2] in $n = 3$ to give strong L^p bounds. This question also has independent interest, because it would imply new results for the ‘endpoint’ local smoothing conjecture, which concerns the regularity of solutions to the wave equation in \mathbf{R}^n . Incidence geometry has been recently applied to yield results on the ‘non-endpoint’ local smoothing conjecture [5], which again suggests these techniques might be applied to yield the estimates needed to upgrade the result of [2] to give strong L^p -type bounds.

A third line of questioning about the radial multiplier conjecture is obtained by studying natural analogues of Fourier multiplier operators on Riemannian manifolds. On any geodesically complete Riemannian manifold X , we can define a Laplace-Beltrami operator Δ on functions on X , this operator will be essentially self adjoint, and so we have a spectral theory associated with this operator. In particular, we can consider operators of the form $h(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ for functions $h : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, which are analogous to the radial multipliers studied above in the Euclidean setting. Just like multiplier operators on \mathbf{R}^n are crucial to an understanding of the interactions between the functions $e_\xi(x) = e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x}$ on \mathbf{R}^n , understanding the operators $h(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ is crucial to understanding the interactions of eigenfunctions of the Laplace-Beltrami operator on X . We let $M^{p,q}(X)$ denote the family of all symbols $h : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ such that the operator $T_h = h(\sqrt{-\Delta})$ is bounded from $L^p(X)$ to $L^q(X)$, with the analogue norm.

One problem that prevents a direct generalization of the radial multiplier conjecture in this setting comes from studying multipliers on compact Riemannian manifolds. This is because on a compact Riemannian manifold, $1/\sqrt{-\Delta}$ is a compact, bounded operator from $L^2(M)$ to itself, and so there exists $0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots$ with $\lambda_i \rightarrow \infty$, and eigenfunctions $e_n \in C^\infty(M)$ such that

$$\sqrt{-\Delta} = \sum \langle f, e_n \rangle e_n = \sum E_{\lambda_n} f.$$

Thus

$$h\left(\sqrt{-\Delta}\right)f = \sum h(\lambda_n)\langle f, e_n \rangle e_n = \sum h(\lambda_n)E_{\lambda_n}f.$$

If h has compact support, this sum will be finite, and thus trivially bounded from $L^p(M)$ to $L^q(M)$ for any choice of exponents p and q , regardless of the function h . A more accurate formulation of this problem, at least to prevent trivialities, is to determine when one can get a bound of the form

$$\sup_{t>0} t^{d(1/q-1/p)} \|\text{Dil}_t h\|_{M^{p,q}(X)} < \infty.$$

In fact, a transference principle of Mitjagin [10] shows that if X is a compact Riemannian manifold, and $m : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is radial, with $m(\xi) = h(|\xi|)$, then

$$\|m\|_{M^{p,q}(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_{X,p,q} \sup_{t>0} t^{d(1/q-1/p)} \|\text{Dil}_t h\|_{M^{p,q}(X)}.$$

Thus the dilation invariant Fourier multiplier problem on a compact manifold X is at least as hard as it is on \mathbf{R}^n . One direction of this research project here is to try and extend the radial multiplier conjecture to this setting. Of course, since we are no longer dealing with functions on m , the precise regularity conditions are naturally rephrased in a slightly different manner. In fact, if $m(\xi) = h(|\xi|)$, then for the range of exponents to which the radial multiplier conjecture applies.

On general compact manifolds, there are difficulties arising from a generalization of the radial multiplier conjecture, connected to the fact that analogues of the Kakeya / Nikodym conjecture are false in this general setting [9]. But these problems do not arise for constant curvature manifolds, like the sphere. The sphere also has over special properties which make it especially amenable to analysis, such as the fact that solutions to the wave equation on spheres are periodic. Best of all, there are already results which achieve the analogue of [3] on the sphere. Thus it seems reasonable that current research techniques can obtain interesting results for radial multipliers on the sphere, at least in the ranges established in [6] or even [2].

In conclusion, the results of [6] and [2] indicate three lines of questioning about radial Fourier multiplier operators, which current research techniques place us in reach of resolving. The first question is whether we can extend the range of exponents upon which the conjecture of [3] is true, at least in the case $n = 2$ where Bochner-Riesz has been solved.

The second is whether we can use more sophisticated arguments to prove the L^p sum bounds obtained in [2] when $n = 3$ when the sums are no longer Cartesian products, thus obtaining strong L^p characterizations in this setting, as well as new results about the endpoint local smoothing conjecture. The third question is whether we can generalize these bounds obtained in these two papers to study radial Fourier multipliers on the sphere.

Chapter 2

Papers / Books To Read In More Detail

- Sogge, *L^p Estimates For the Wave Equation and Applications* (1993).
A survey of results on regularity results for the wave equation. In particular, reviews (without proof) the ideas of Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge which give local smoothing for Fourier integral operators satisfying the cone condition, as well as mixed norm estimates for non-homogeneous results on wave equations.
- In Sogge's Book, he mentions the main developments in harmonic / microlocal analysis he couldn't discuss in the book were the following:
 - Bennett, Carbery, Tao, On the Multilinear Restriction and Kakeya Conjecture (2006).
Introduction to multilinear methods in harmonic analysis.
 - Bourgain, Guth, Bounds on Oscillatory Integral Operators Based on Multilinear Estimates (2010).
Application of multilinear methods to bounding oscillatory integrals.
 - Bourgain, Demeter, The Proof of the 12 Decoupling Conjecture (2014).
Introduction to Decoupling.
 - Peetre, New Thoughts on Besov-Spaces.

Characterizes boundedness of Fourier multipliers on homogeneous Besov spaces.

- Johnson, Maximal Subspaces of Besov-Spaces Invariant Under Multiplication By Characters.

Shows a Fourier multiplier operator is bounded in the L^p norm if and only if its translates are all localizably bounded as in Seeger.

- For more background reading in microlocal analysis:
 - Hörmander, The Analysis of Linear Partial Differential Operators, Volumes I-IV.
 - Treves, Introduction to Pseudodifferential and Fourier Integral Operators, Volumes I-II.
 - Taylor.
- Hormander, The Spectral Function of an Elliptic Operator - Avakumovic, Über die Eigenfunktionen auf Geschlossenen Riemannschen Mannigfaltigkeiten - Levitan, On the Asymptotic Behaviour of the Spectral Function of a Self-Adjoint Differential Equation of Second Order.

Chapter 3

Seeger: Singular Convolution Operators in L^p Spaces

Let $m : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be the symbol for a Fourier multiplier operator $m(D)$. If the resulting operator $m(D)$ was bounded from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ to $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ with operator norm A , then the operator would also be bounded ‘at all scales’. That is, if we consider a littlewood Paley decomposition, i.e. taking

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i$$

where $\widehat{f_i} = \eta_i \widehat{f}$ is supported on $2^i \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{i+1}$ for $i \geq 1$, and $|\xi| \leq 2$ for $i = 0$, then we would have estimates of the form

$$\|m(D)f_i\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f_i\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}, \quad (3.1)$$

where the implicit constant is uniform in i . The main focus of the paper in question is to determine whether a uniform bound of the form (3.1) implies $m(D)$ is bounded. More precisely, is it true that

$$\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_p \sup_{i \geq 0} \|m_i\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $m_i = \eta_i m$.

The Hilbert transform H is a Fourier multiplier with symbol $m(\xi) = \text{sgn}(\xi)$. For each $i > 0$, $m_i(\xi) = \eta_i \text{sgn}(\xi)$, so that

$$K_i(x) = \widehat{\eta_i \text{sgn}(\xi)} = 2^i H \eta(2^i x).$$

Thus

$$\|K_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} = \|H\eta\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})}.$$

TODO

It is clear that (3.2) is true for $p = 2$, since in this case the bound is equivalent to an inequality of the form

$$\|m\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \sup_{i \geq 0} \|m_i\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

which is true because the supports of the symbols $\{m_i\}$ are almost all pair-wise disjoint. On the other hand, (3.2) does not hold when $p = 1$ or $p = \infty$, which makes sense, since Littlewood-Paley runs into all kinds of problems for these values of p . Arguing more precisely, the condition would be equivalent to showing that for any $K : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$,

$$\|K\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \sup_{i \geq 0} \|K * \hat{\eta}_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

If

$$K_N(x) = \int_{|\xi| \leq 2^N} e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot x} d\xi$$

is the Dirichlet kernel, then $\|K_N\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} \sim N$. On the other hand, for $i \leq N - 1$, we have $K_N * \hat{\eta}_i = \hat{\eta}_i$, so that

$$\|K_N * \hat{\eta}_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} = \|\hat{\eta}_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} \lesssim 1.$$

For $i \geq N + 1$, we have $K_N * \hat{\eta}_i = 0$, so that

$$\|K_N * \hat{\eta}_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} = 0 \lesssim 1.$$

For $i = N$, we have

$$(K_N * \widehat{\eta_N})(x) = 2^N \int_0^1 \eta(\xi) e^{2\pi i 2^N (\xi \cdot x)} + \int_1^2 \eta(-\xi) e^{-2\pi i 2^N (\xi \cdot x)} d\xi$$

$$\int |K_N * \hat{\eta}_i|$$

whereas one

$$K_N * \hat{\eta}_i = \begin{cases} \hat{\eta}_i & : i \lesssim N \\ 0 & : i \gtrsim N \end{cases},$$

and so $\|K_N * \hat{\eta}_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} \lesssim 1$ uniformly in N and i . We can then use Baire category techniques to find a kernel K not in $L^1(\mathbf{R})$, but such that $\|K * \eta_i\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} \lesssim 1$, uniformly in i .

The result actually fails for $2 < p < \infty$, due to an examples of Triebel. For simplicity, let's work in \mathbf{R} . If we fix a bump function $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R})$ supported in $[-1, 1]$, and set

$$m_N(\xi) = \sum_{k=N}^{2N} e^{2\pi i(2^k \xi)} \phi(\xi - 2^k),$$

then $m_N(\xi)\eta_i(\xi) = m_{N,i}(\xi)$, where $m_{N,i}(\xi) = e^{2\pi i(2^k \xi)} \phi(\xi - 2^k)$, and so $K_{N,i}(x) = \widehat{m_{N,i}}(x) = e^{2\pi i 2^k(x-2^k)} \hat{\phi}(x - 2^k)$, hence

$$\|m_{N,i}(D)f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} = \|K_{N,i} * f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \leq \|\hat{\phi}\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R})} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R})} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R})}.$$

On the other hand, the operator norm of $m_N(D)$ from $L^p(\mathbf{R})$ to $L^p(\mathbf{R})$ is actually $\gtrsim_p N^{|1/p-1/2|}$, and thus not bounded uniformly in N , so Baire category shows things don't work so well here.

This paper shows that one *can* get uniform bounds assuming an additional, very weak smoothness condition, which rules out the example m_N above. Under the most simple assumptions, if (3.1) holds, and $\|m_i\|_{\Lambda^\varepsilon} \lesssim 2^{-ik}$, where Λ^ε is the ε -Lipschitz norm, then $\|m(D)f\|_{L^r(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^r(\mathbf{R}^d)}$ whenever $|1/r - 1/2| < |1/p - 1/2|$. Under slightly stronger smoothness assumptions, we can actually conclude $\|m(D)f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

To prove the result, we rely on Littlewood-Paley theory and the Fefferman-Stein sharp maximal function. Without loss of generality we may assume that $2 < p < \infty$. We will actually show that if for all i and $\omega \geq 0$,

$$\int_{|x| \geq \omega} |K_i(x)| dx \leq B(1 + 2^i \omega)^{-\varepsilon},$$

consistent with the fact that, if m_i was smooth, the uncertainty principle would say that K_i would live on a ball of radius $1/2^i$. We will then prove that $\|m(D)f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \leq A \log(B/A)^{|1/2-1/p|}$. Our goal is to show that if

$$S^\# f(x) = \sup_{x \in Q} \oint_Q \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left| m_i(D)f(y) - \oint_Q m_i(D)f(z) dz \right|^2 \right)^{1/2} dy,$$

then $\|S^\# f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim A \widetilde{\log}(B/A)^{1/2-1/p} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}$. It then follows by Littlewood-Paley theory implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|m(D)f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} &\lesssim_p \left\| \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\leq \left\| M \left[\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right] \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\lesssim \left\| S^\# \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\lesssim A \widetilde{\log}(B/A)^{1/2-1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

To bound $S^\#$, we linearize using duality, picking Q_x for each x , and a family of functions $\chi_i(x, y)$ such that $(\sum |\chi_i(x, y)|^2)^{1/2} \leq 1$, such that

$$S^\# f(x) \approx \oint_{Q_x} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(m_i(D)f(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz \right) \chi_i(x, y) dy.$$

Thus $S^\# f = S_1 f + S_2 f$, where if Q_x has sidelength $2^{l(x)}$,

$$S_1 f(x) = \oint_{Q_x} \sum_{|i+l(x)| \leq \widetilde{\log}(B/A)} \left(m_i(D)f(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz \right) \chi_i(x, y) dy$$

and

$$S_2 f(x) = \oint_{Q_x} \sum_{|i+l(x)| \geq \widetilde{\log}(B/A)} \left(m_i(D)f(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz \right) \chi_i(x, y) dy.$$

If $|i + l(x)| \lesssim 1$, then the uncertainty principle tells us that $m_i(D)f$ is roughly constant on squares on radius Q_x , up to some small error, so that we should expect

$$\left| m_i(D)f(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz \right| \lesssim \left| \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz \right|.$$

Thus it is natural to use the bound, $|S_1 f(x)| \lesssim M(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2)^{1/2}$, which implies

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_1 f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} &\lesssim \|M(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2)^{1/2}\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\lesssim \left\| \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} |m_i(D)f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \|m_i(D)f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|S_1 f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} &\leq \|M(\sum_{|i+l(x)| \leq \tilde{\log}(B/A)} |m_i(D)f|^2)^{1/2}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\leq \left\| \left(\sum_{|i+l(x)| \leq \tilde{\log}(B/A)} |m_i(D)f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\lesssim \tilde{\log}(B/A)^{1/2} \sup_i \|m_i(D)f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} \end{aligned}$$

Interpolation gives $\|S_1 f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \tilde{\log}(B/A)^{1/2-1/p} \|m_i(D)f\|_{L_x^p(l_i^p)}$. But now Littlewood-Paley theory shows that

$$\|m_i(D)f\|_{L_x^p(l_i^p)} \leq A \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \|P_i f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \right)^{1/p} \leq A \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \|P_i f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \lesssim A \|f\|_{L^p}.$$

Thus $\|S_1 f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim A \tilde{\log}(B/A)^{1/2-1/p} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}$.

On the other hand, if i is much smaller than $l(x)$, we should expect the error between $m_i(D)f(y)$ and $\oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z) dz$ to be even smaller, and if i is much bigger, then $m_i(D)f$ is no longer constant at this scale, and so the averages should be small, so $m_i(D)f(x)$ should dominate $\oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)f(z)$. Now since our assumption implies that $\|m(D)f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}$, it is not so difficult to prove that

$$\|S_2 f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim A \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim A \left\| \left(\sum |P_i f|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}.$$

The difficulty is proving $\|S_2 f\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim A \left\| \left(\sum |P_i f|^{1/2} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)}$, which we can interpolate into an inequality like above where we can apply Littlewood-Paley theory. To do this we perform another decomposition, writing

$$S_2 f = If + If$$

where

$$If(x) = \oint_{Q_x} \sum_{|i+I(x)| \geq \tilde{\log}(B/A)} \left(m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{2Q_x} f)(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{2Q_x} f)(z) dz \right) \chi_i(x, y) dy.$$

and

$$If(x) = \oint_{Q_x} \sum_{|i+I(x)| \geq \tilde{\log}(B/A)} \left(m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{(2Q_x)^c} f)(y) - \oint_{Q_x} m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{(2Q_x)^c} f)(z) dz \right) \chi_i(x, y) dy.$$

Now

$$\|If\|_{L^\infty} \leq \sup_x \oint_{Q_x} \left(\sum |m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{2Q_x} f)|^2 \right)^{1/2} dy \leq \sup_x |Q_x|^{-1/2} \left(\sum \|m_i(D)(\mathbf{I}_{2Q_x} f)\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \lesssim A|Q|.$$

Chapter 4

Seeger

Chapter 5

Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger

In this chapter we give a description of the techniques of Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger's paper 2011 *Radial Fourier Multipliers in High Dimensions* [11]. Recall that if $m \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is the symbol of a Fourier multiplier operator $T_m : L^2(\mathbf{R}^d) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)$. We let $\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}$ denote the operator norm of T_m from $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ to $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$. The goal of this paper is to show that if $m \in L^\infty(\mathbf{Z})$ is a radial function, $d \geq 4$, and $\eta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is nonzero, then

$$\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{t>0} t^{d/p} \|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \quad \text{for } p \in \left(1, \frac{2(d-1)}{d+1}\right),$$

where the implicit constant depends on p and η . Since

$$\sup_{t>0} t^{d/p} \|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{t>0} \frac{\|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}}{\|\text{Dil}_t \eta\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)}}$$

we find that the boundedness of T_m on $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is equivalent to its boundedness on the family $\{\text{Dil}_t \eta\}$.

Note that the assumption of this result, if true, for m is compactly supported is equivalent to the assumption that \widehat{m} is in $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$ (See Theorem 9.3 of this paper).

Note that, applying Littlewood-Paley theory, the assumption of this theorem is equivalent to the fact that

$$F_{p,2}^0 = t^d \left\| \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |m \widehat{\text{Dil}_{1/t} \psi_n}|^2 \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)}$$

In Garrigós and Seeger's 2007 paper *Characterizations of Hankel Multipliers*, it was proved that if $\eta \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is a nonzero, radial Schwartz function, then

$$\|m\|_{M_{\text{rad}}^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim \sup_{t>0} t^{d/p} \|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \quad \text{for } p \in \left(1, \frac{2d}{d+1}\right),$$

where $M_{\text{rad}}^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ is the operator norm of T_m from $L_{\text{rad}}^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$ to $L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)$. Thus, at least in the range $p \in \left(1, 2\frac{d-1}{d+1}\right)$, boundedness of T_m on radial functions is equivalent to boundedness on all functions.

Another consequence of the techniques of this paper is that an 'end-point' result for local smoothing is proved for the wave equation.

5.1 Discretized Reduction

It is obvious that

$$\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \gtrsim_{\eta} \sup_{t>0} t^{d/p} \|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

so it suffices to show that

$$\|m\|_{M^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_{\eta} \sup_{t>0} t^{d/p} \|T_m(\text{Dil}_t \eta)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

We will show this via a convolution inequality, which can also be used to prove local smoothing results for the wave equation.

Let σ_r be the surface measure for the sphere of radius r centered at the origin in \mathbf{R}^d . Also fix a nonzero, radial Schwartz function $\psi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^d)$. Given $x \in \mathbf{R}^d$ and $r \geq 1$, define $f_{xr} = \text{Trans}_x(\sigma_r * \psi)$, which we view as a smoothened indicator function on a thickness ≈ 1 annulus of radius r centered at x . Our goal is to prove the following inequality.

Lemma 5.1. *For any $a : \mathbf{R}^d \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, and $1 \leq p < 2(d-1)/(d+1)$,*

$$\left\| \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty a_r(x) f_{xr} \, dx \, dr \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty |a_r(x)|^p r^{d-1} \, dr \, dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

The implicit constant here depends on p , d , and ψ .

Why is Lemma 5.1 useful? Suppose $m : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is a radial multiplier given by some function $\tilde{m} : [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, and we set $a_r(x) = \tilde{m}(r)f(x)$ for some $f : \mathbf{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$. Then it is simple to check that

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty a_r(x) f_{xr} dx dr = K * \psi * f$$

where $K(x) = |x|^{1-d}m(x)$. In this setting, Lemma 5.1 says that

$$\|K * \psi * f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \|m\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)},$$

which is clearly related to the convolution bound we want to show if $\psi = \hat{\eta}$, provided that we are dealing with a multiplier supported away from the origin. To understand Lemma 5.1 it suffices to prove the following discretized estimate.

Theorem 5.2. *Fix a finite family of pairs $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbf{R}^d \times [1, \infty)$, which is discretized in the sense that $|(x_1, r_1) - (x_2, r_2)| \geq 1$ for each distinct pair (x_1, r_1) and (x_2, r_2) in \mathcal{E} . Then for any $a : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ and $1 \leq p < 2(d-1)/(d+1)$,*

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} a_r(x) f_{xr} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \left(\sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} |a_r(x)|^p r^{p-1} \right)^{1/p},$$

where the implicit constant depends on p , d , and ψ , but most importantly, is independent of \mathcal{E} .

Proof of Lemma 5.1 from Lemma 5.2. For any $a : \mathbf{R}^d \times [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$,

$$\int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty a_r(x) f_{xr} dx dr = \int_{[0,1)^d} \int_0^1 \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}^d} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{Trans}_{n,m}(a f_{rx}) dr dx$$

Minkowski's inequality thus implies that

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\| \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty a_r(x) f_{xr} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} &\leq \int_{[0,1]^d} \int_0^1 \left\| \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}^d} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{Trans}_{n,m}(a f_{rx}) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} dr dx \\
&\lesssim \int_{[0,1]^d} \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}^d} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}} |a_r(x)|^p r^{p-1} \right)^{1/p} dr dx \\
&\leq \left(\int_{[0,1]^d} \int_0^1 \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}^d} \sum_{m \in \mathbf{Z}} |a_r(x)|^p r^{p-1} dr dx \right)^{1/p} \\
&= \left(\int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \int_1^\infty |a_r(x)|^p r^{d-1} dr dx \right)^{1/p}. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 5.2 is further reduced by considering it as a bound on the operator $a \mapsto \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} a_r(x) f_{xr}$. In particular, applying real interpolation, it suffices for us to prove a restricted strong type bound. Given any discretized set \mathcal{E} , let \mathcal{E}_k be the set of $(x, r) \in \mathcal{E}$ with $2^k \leq r < 2^{k+1}$. Then Lemma 5.2 is implied by the following Lemma.

Lemma 5.3. *For any $1 \leq p < 2(d-1)/(d+1)$ and $k \geq 1$,*

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}_k} f_{xr} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim 2^{k(d-1)\#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/p}} = 2^k \cdot (2^{k(d-p-1)\#(\mathcal{E}_k)})^{1/p}.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.2 from Lemma 5.3. Applying a dyadic interpolation result (Lemma 2.2 of the paper), Lemma 5.3 implies that

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} f_{xr} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim \left(\sum 2^{kp} 2^{k(d-p-1)\#(\mathcal{E}_k)} \right)^{1/p} = \left(\sum 2^{k(d-1)\#(\mathcal{E}_k)} \right)^{1/p}$$

This is a restricted strong type bound for Lemma 5.2, which we can then interpolate. \square

If ψ is compactly supported, and r is sufficiently large depending on the size of this support, then f_{xr} is supported on an annulus with centre

x , radius r , and thickness $O(1)$. Thus $\|f_{xr}\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim r^{(d-1)/p}$, which implies that

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}_k} f_{xr} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \gtrsim 2^{k(d-1)/p} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/p}.$$

Thus this bound can only be true if $p \geq 1$, and becomes tight when $p = 1$, where we actually have

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}_k} f_{xr} \right\|_{L^1(\mathbf{R}^d)} \sim 2^{k(d-1)} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)$$

because there can be no constructive interference in the L^1 norm. Understanding the sum in Lemma 5.3 for $1 < p < 2(d-1)/(d+1)$ will require an understanding of the interference patterns of annuli with comparable radius. We will use almost orthogonality principles to understand these interference patterns.

Lemma 5.4. *For any $N > 0$, $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{R}^d$ and $r_1, r_2 \geq 1$,*

$$|\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle| \lesssim_N (r_1 r_2)^{(d-1)/2} (1 + |r_1 - r_2| + |x_1 - x_2|)^{-(d-1)/2} \sum_{\pm, \pm} (1 + ||x_1 - x_2| \pm r_1 \pm r_2|)^{-N}.$$

In particular,

$$|\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle| \lesssim \left(\frac{r_1 r_2}{|(x_1, r_1) - (x_2, r_2)|} \right)^{(d-1)/2}$$

Remark. Suppose $r_1 \leq r_2$. Then Lemma 5.4 implies that $f_{x_1 r_1}$ and $f_{x_2 r_2}$ are roughly uncorrelated, except when $|x_1 - x_2|$ and $|r_1 - r_2|$ is small, and in addition, one of the following two properties hold:

- $r_1 + r_2 \approx |x_1 - x_2|$, which holds when the two annuli are ‘approximately’ externally tangent to one another.
- $r_2 - r_1 \approx |x_1 - x_2|$, which holds when the two annuli are ‘approximately’ internally tangent to one another.

Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger do not exploit the tangency information, though utilizing the tangencies seems important to improve the results they obtain. In particular, Laura Cladek’s paper exploits this tangency information.

Proof. We write

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle &= \left\langle \widehat{f}_{x_1 r_1}, \widehat{f}_{x_2 r_2} \right\rangle \\
&= \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \widehat{\sigma_{r_1} * \psi}(\xi) \cdot \overline{\widehat{\sigma_{r_2} * \psi}(\xi)} e^{2\pi i(x_2 - x_1) \cdot \xi} d\xi \\
&= (r_1 r_2)^{d-1} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \widehat{\sigma}(r_1 \xi) \overline{\widehat{\sigma}(r_2 \xi)} |\widehat{\psi}(\xi)|^2 e^{2\pi i(x_2 - x_1) \cdot \xi} d\xi.
\end{aligned}$$

Define functions A and B such that $B(|\xi|) = \widehat{\sigma}(\xi)$, and $A(|\xi|) = |\widehat{\psi}(\xi)|^2$. Then

$$\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle = C_d (r_1 r_2)^{d-1} \int_0^\infty s^{d-1} A(s) B(r_1 s) B(r_2 s) B(|x_2 - x_1| s) ds.$$

Using well known asymptotics for the Fourier transform for the spherical measure, we have

$$B(s) = s^{-(d-1)/2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (c_{n,+} e^{2\pi i s} + c_{n,-} e^{-2\pi i s}) s^{-n} + O_N(s^{-N}).$$

But now substituting in, assuming $A(s)$ vanishes to order $100N$ at the origin, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle &= C_d \left(\frac{r_1 r_2}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right)^{(d-1)/2} \sum_{n,\tau} c_{n,\tau} r_1^{-n_1} r_2^{-n_2} |x_2 - x_1|^{-n_3} \\
&\quad \left\{ \int_0^\infty A(s) s^{-(d-1)/2} s^{-n_1 - n_2 - n_3} e^{2\pi i(\tau_1 r_1 + \tau_2 r_2 + \tau_3 |x_2 - x_1|)s} ds \right\} \\
&\lesssim_N \left(\frac{r_1 r_2}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right)^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{|x_1 - x_2|^N} \right) \sum_{\tau} (1 + |\tau_1 r_1 + \tau_2 r_2 + \tau_3 |x_2 - x_1||)^{-5N} \\
&\lesssim_N \left(\frac{r_1 r_2}{|x_1 - x_2|} \right)^{\frac{d-1}{2}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{|x_1 - x_2|^N} \right) \sum_{\tau} (1 + |\tau_1 \tau_3 r_1 + \tau_2 \tau_3 r_2 + |x_2 - x_1||)^{-5N}.
\end{aligned}$$

This gives the result provided that $1 + |x_1 - x_2| \geq |r_1 - r_2|/10$ and $|x_1 - x_2| \geq 1$. If $1 + |x_1 - x_2| \leq |r_1 - r_2|/10$, then the supports of $f_{x_1 r_1}$ and $f_{x_2 r_2}$ are disjoint, so the inequality is trivial. On the other hand, if $|x_1 - x_2| \leq 1$,

then the bound is trivial by the last sentence unless $|r_1 - r_2| \leq 10$, and in this case the inequality reduces to the simple inequality

$$\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle \lesssim_N (r_1 r_2)^{(d-1)/2}.$$

But this follows immediately from the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality. \square

The exponent $(d-1)/2$ in Lemma 5.4 is too weak to apply almost orthogonality directly to obtain L^2 bounds on $\sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}_k} f_{xr}$. To fix this, we apply a ‘density decomposition’, somewhat analogous to a Calderon Zygmund decomposition, which will enable us to obtain L^2 bounds. We say a 1-separated set \mathcal{E} in $\mathbf{R}^d \times [R, 2R]$ is of *density type* (u, R) if

$$\#(B \cap \mathcal{E}) \leq u \cdot \text{diam}(B)$$

for each ball B in \mathbf{R}^{d+1} with diameter $\leq R$. A covering argument then shows that for any ball B ,

$$\#(B \cap \mathcal{E}) \lesssim_d u \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\text{diam}(B)}{R}\right)^d \cdot \text{diam}(B).$$

(NOTE: WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO DO BETTER USING THE FACT THAT $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbf{R}^d \times [R, 2R]$, USING THE VALUE R).

Theorem 5.5. *For any 1-separated set $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathbf{R}^d \times [R, 2R]$, we can consider a disjoint union $\mathcal{E} = \bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{E}_k(2^m)$ with the following properties:*

- For each k and m , $\mathcal{E}_k(2^m)$ has density type $(2^m, 2^k)$.
- If B is a ball of radius $\leq 2^m$ containing at least $2^m \text{rad}(B)$ points of \mathcal{E}_k , then

$$B \cap \mathcal{E}_k \subset \bigcup_{m' \geq m} \mathcal{E}_k(2^{m'}).$$

- For each k and m , there are disjoint balls $\{B_i\}$ of radius at most 2^k , such that

$$\sum_i \text{rad}(B) \leq \frac{\#(\mathcal{E}_k)}{u}$$

such that $\bigcup B_i^*$ covers $\bigcup_{m' \geq m} \mathcal{E}_k(2^{m'})$, where B_i^* denotes the ball with the same center as B_i but 5 times the radius.

Proof. Vitali Covering. □

Given a sum $F = \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} f_{xr}$, decompose \mathcal{E} as $\mathcal{E}_k(2^m)$, and define F_{km} to be the sum over $\mathcal{E}_k(2^m)$. It follows from the converging argument above that measure of the support of F_{km} is $O(2^{k(d-1)-m} \#(\mathcal{E}_k))$. We define $F_m = \sum_k F_{km}$. To Prove Lemma 5.3, it will suffice to prove the following L^2 estimate on F_m .

Lemma 5.6. *Suppose \mathcal{E} is a set with density type $(2^m, 2^k)$. Then*

$$\left\| \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}} f_{x,r} \right\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim 2^{m/(d-1)} \sqrt{\log(2+2^m)} 2^{k(d-1)/2} \cdot \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/2}.$$

Proof of Lemma 5.3 from Lemma 5.6. We have

$$\|F_{km}\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim 2^{m/(d-1)} \sqrt{\log(2+2^m)} 2^{k(d-1)/2} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/2}.$$

If we interpolate this bound with the support bound for F_{km} , we conclude that for $0 < p \leq 2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \|F_{km}\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} &\leq |\text{Supp}(F_{km})|^{1/p-1/2} \|F_{km}\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)} \\ &\lesssim (2^{(k(d-1)-m)})^{1/p-1/2} 2^{m/(d-1)} \sqrt{\log(2+2^m)} 2^{k(d-1)/2} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/2} \\ &\lesssim 2^{m(1/p_d-1/p)} \sqrt{\log(2+2^m)} \cdot 2^{k(d-1)/p} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

where $p_d = 2(d-1)/(d+1)$. This bound is summable in m for $p < p_d$, which enables us to conclude that

$$\|F_k\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^d)} \lesssim_p 2^{k(d-1)/p} \#(\mathcal{E}_k)^{1/2}.$$

NOTE: THIS SEEMS LIKE A TYPO. Thus for $1 \leq p < p_d$, we obtain the bound stated in Lemma 5.3. □

Proving 5.6 is where the weak-orthogonality bounds from Lemma 5.4 come into play.

Proof of Lemma 5.6. Split the interval $[2^k, 2^{k+1}]$ into $\lesssim 2^{(1-\alpha)k}$ intervals of length $2^{\alpha k}$, for some α to be optimized later. For appropriate integers a , let $I_a = [2^k + (a-1)2^{\alpha k}, 2^k + a2^{\alpha k}]$. Let $\mathcal{E}_a = \{(x, r) \in \mathcal{E} : r \in I_a\}$, and write

$F = \sum f_{xr}$, and $F_a = \sum_{(x,r) \in \mathcal{E}_a} f_{xr}$. Without loss of generality, splitting up the sum appropriately, we may assume that the set of a such that \mathcal{E}_a is nonempty is 10-separated. We calculate that

$$\|F\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 = \sum_a \|F_a\|_{L^2(\mathbf{R}^d)}^2 + 2 \sum_{a_1 < a_2} |\langle F_{a_1}, F_{a_2} \rangle|$$

Given $a_1 < a_2$, $(x_1, r_1) \in \mathcal{E}_{a_1}$, and (x_2, r_2) such that $\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle \neq 0$, then $|x_1 - x_2| \leq 2^{k+2}$. Since $|r_1 - r_2| \leq 2^{k+1}$ follows because $r_1, r_2 \in [2^k, 2^{k+1}]$, it follows that $|(x_1, r_1) - (x_2, r_2)| \leq 3 \cdot 2^{k+1}$. For each such pair, since we may assume that $a_2 - a_1 \geq 10$ without loss of generality, it follows that $|r_1 - r_2| \geq 2^{\alpha k}$, and so applying Lemma 5.4 together with the density property, we conclude that for $d \geq 4$,

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, F_{a_2} \rangle| &\leq \sum_{l=1}^{(1-\alpha)k+1} \sum_{2^l 2^{\alpha k} \leq |(x_1, r_1) - (x_2, r_2)| \leq 2^{l+1} 2^{\alpha k}} |\langle f_{x_1 r_1}, f_{x_2 r_2} \rangle| \\ &\lesssim \sum_{l=1}^{(1-\alpha)k+1} (2^m 2^l 2^{\alpha k}) \left(\frac{2^{2k}}{2^l 2^{\alpha k}} \right)^{(d-1)/2} \\ &\lesssim \sum_{l=1}^{(1-\alpha)k+1} 2^m (2^k)^{(d-1)-(d-3)/2\alpha} 2^{-(d-3)/2 \cdot l} \\ &\lesssim 2^m (2^k)^{(d-1)-(d-3)/2\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Summing over all choices of x_1 and r_1 , we conclude that

$$2 \sum_{a_1 < a_2} |\langle F_{a_1}, F_{a_2} \rangle| \lesssim 2^m (2^k)^{(d-1)-(d-3)/2\alpha} \#(\mathcal{E}).$$

On the other hand, TODO □

Chapter 6

Cladek: Improvements to Radial Multiplier Problem Using Incidence Geometry

Chapter 7

Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge: Exploiting Wave-Equation Periodicity

The main goal of the paper *Local Smoothing of Fourier Integral Operators and Carleson-Sjölin Estimates* is to prove local regularity theorems for a class of Fourier integral operators in $I^\mu(Z, Y; \mathcal{C})$, where Y is a manifold of dimension $n \geq 2$, and Z is a manifold of dimension $n + 1$, which naturally arise from the study of wave equations. A consequence of this result will be a local smoothing result for solutions to the wave equation, i.e. that if $2 < p < \infty$, then there is δ depending on p and n , such that if $T : Y \rightarrow Y \times \mathbf{R}$ is the solution operator to the wave equation, and Y is a compact manifold whose geodesics are periodic, then T is continuous from $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\alpha, \text{loc}}^p(Y \times \mathbf{R})$ for $\alpha \leq -(n - 1)|1/2 - 1/p| + \delta$. Such a result is called local smoothing, since if we define $Tf(t, x) = T_t f(x)$, then the operator T_t is, for each t , a Fourier integral operator of order zero, with canonical relation

$$\mathcal{C}_t = \{(x, y; \xi, \xi) : x = y + t\hat{\xi}\},$$

where $\hat{\xi} = \xi/|\xi|$ is the normalization of ξ . Standard results about the regularity of hyperbolic partial differential equations show that each of the operators T_t is continuous from $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\alpha, \text{loc}}^p(Y \times \mathbf{R})$ for $\alpha \leq -(n - 1)|1/2 - 1/p|$, and that this bound is sharp. Thus T is *smoothing* in the t variable, so that for any $f \in L^p$, the functions $T_t f$ ‘on average’ gain a regularity of δ over the worst case regularity at each time. The local smoothing conjecture states that this result is true for any $\delta < 1/p$.

The class of Fourier integral operators studied are those satisfying the following condition: as is standard, the canonical relation \mathcal{C} is a conic Lagrangian manifold of dimension $2n + 1$. The fact that \mathcal{C} is Lagrangian implies \mathcal{C} is locally parameterized by $(\nabla_\zeta H(\zeta, \eta), \nabla_\eta H(\zeta, \eta), \zeta, \eta)$, where H is a smooth, real homogeneous function of order one. If we assume $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T^*Y$ is a submersion, then $D_\xi[\nabla_\eta H(\zeta, \eta)]$ has full rank, which implies $D_\eta[\nabla_\xi H(\zeta, \eta)] = (D_\xi[\nabla_\eta H(\zeta, \eta)])^T$ has full rank, and thus the projection $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T^*Z$ is an immersion. We make the further assumption that the projection $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow Z$ is a submersion, from which it follows that for each z in the image of this projection, the projection of points in \mathcal{C} onto T_z^*Z is a conic hypersurface Γ_z of dimension n . The final assumption we make is that all principal curvatures of Γ_z are non-vanishing.

Remark. The projection properties of \mathcal{C} imply that, in $T^*(Z \times Y)$, there exists a smooth phase ϕ defined on an open subset of $Z \times T^*Y$, homogeneous in T^*Y , such that locally we can write \mathcal{C} as $(z, \nabla_z \phi(z, \eta), \nabla_\eta \phi(z, \eta), \eta)$ for $\eta \neq 0$. Then, working locally on conic sets,

$$\Gamma_z = \{(\nabla_z \phi(z, \eta))\},$$

and the curvature condition becomes that the Hessian $H_{\eta\eta} \langle \nabla_z \phi, \nu \rangle$ has constant rank $n - 1$, where ν is the normal vector to Γ_z . This is a natural homogeneous analogue of the Carleson-Sjölin condition for non-homogeneous oscillatory integral operators, i.e. the Carleson-Sjölin condition is allowed to assume $H_{\eta\eta} \phi$ has rank n , which cannot be possible in our case, since ϕ is homogeneous here. An approach using the analytic interpolation method of Stein or the Strichartz / Fractional Integral approach generalizes the Carleson-Sjölin theorem to show that for any smooth, non-homogeneous phase function $\Phi : \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \times \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, and any compactly supported smooth amplitude a on $\mathbf{R}^{n+1} \times \mathbf{R}^n$. Consider the operators

$$T_\lambda f(z) = \int a(z, y) e^{2\pi i \lambda \Phi(z, y)} f(y) dy.$$

If the associated canonical relation \mathcal{C} , if \mathcal{C} projects submersively onto $T^*\mathbf{R}^n$, so that for each $z \in \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ in the image of the projection map \mathcal{C} , the set $S_z \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ obtained from the inverse image of the projection of $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow Z$ at z is a n dimensional hypersurface with k non-vanishing curvatures. Then for $1 \leq p \leq 2$,

$$\|T_\lambda f\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim \lambda^{-(n+1)/q} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)}.$$

where $q = p^*(1 + 2/k)$.

Remark. We can also see these assumptions as analogues in the framework of cinematic curvature, splitting the z coordinates into ‘time-like’ and ‘space-like’ parts. Working locally, because $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T^*Y$ is a submersion, we can consider coordinates $z = (x, t)$ so that, with the phase ϕ introduced above, $D_x(\nabla_\eta \phi)$ has full rank n , and that $\partial_t \phi(x, t, \eta) \neq 0$. Then for each $z = (x, t)$, we can locally write $\partial_t \phi(x, t, \eta) = q(x, t, \nabla_x \phi(x, t, \eta))$, homogeneous in η , and then

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(x, t, y; \xi, \tau, \eta) : (x, \xi) = \chi_t(y, \eta), \tau = q(x, t, \xi)\},$$

where χ_t is a canonical transformation. Our curvature conditions becomes that $H_{\xi\xi}q$ has full rank $n - 1$. This is the cinematic curvature condition introduced by Sogge.

Under these assumptions, the paper proves that any Fourier integral operator T in $I^{\mu-1/4}(Z, Y; \mathcal{C})$ maps $L_c^2(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^q(Z)$ if

$$2 \left(\frac{n+1}{n-1} \right) \leq q < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \leq -n(1/2 - 1/q) + 1/q.$$

and maps $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^p(Z)$ if

$$p > 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \leq -(n-1)(1/2 - 1/p) + \delta(p, n).$$

If we introduce time and space variables locally as in the remark above, any operator in $I^{\mu-1/4}(Z, Y; \mathcal{C})$ can be written locally as a finite sum of operators of the form

$$Tf(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} T_t f(x),$$

where

$$T_t f(x) = \int a(t, x, \eta) e^{2\pi i \phi(x, t, y, \eta)} f(y) dy d\eta.$$

is a Fourier integral operator whose canonical relation is a locally a canonical graph, then the general theory implies that each of the maps T_t maps $L_c^2(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^q(X)$ if

$$2 \leq q \leq \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \leq -n(1/2 - 1/q)$$

so that here we get local smoothing of order $1/q$, and also maps $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^p(X)$ if

$$1 < p < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \leq -(n-1)|1/p - 1/2|$$

so we get $\delta(p, n)$ smoothing. A consequence of the smoothing, via Sobolev embedding, is a maximal theorem result for the operator T_t , i.e. that for any finite interval I , the operator

$$Mf = \sup_{t \in I} |T_t f|$$

maps $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^p(X)$ if $\mu < -(n-1)(1/2 - 1/p) - (1/p - \delta(p, n))$. If the local smoothing conjecture held, we would conclude that, except at the endpoint T^* has the same $L_c^p(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^p(X)$ mapping properties as each of the operators T_t . We also get square function estimates, such that for any finite interval I , if we consider

$$Sf(x) = \left(\int_I |T_t f(x)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2},$$

then for

$$2 \frac{n+1}{n-1} \leq q < \infty \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \leq -n(1/2 - 1/q) + 1/2,$$

the operator S is bounded from $L_c^2(Y)$ to $L_{\text{loc}}^q(X)$.

Our main reason to focus on this paper is the results of the latter half of the paper applying these techniques to radial multipliers on compact manifolds with periodic geodesics. Thus we consider a compact Riemannian manifold M , such that the geodesic flow is periodic with minimal period $2\pi \cdot \Pi$. We consider $m \in L^\infty(\mathbf{R})$, such that $\sup_{s>0} \|\beta \cdot \text{Dil}_s m\|_{L_\alpha^2(\mathbf{R})} = A_\alpha$ is finite for some $\alpha > 1/2$ and some $\beta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbf{R})$. We define a ‘radial multiplier’ operator

$$Tf = \sum_{\lambda} m(\lambda) E_{\lambda} f$$

where E_{λ} is the projection of f onto the space of eigenfunctions for the operator $\sqrt{-\Delta}$ on M with eigenvalue λ . We can also write this operator as $m(\sqrt{-\Delta})$. Then the wave propagation operator $e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}}$ is periodic of period Π . The Weyl formula tells us that the number of eigenvalues of $\sqrt{-\Delta}$ which are smaller than λ is equal to $V(M) \cdot \lambda^n + O(\lambda^{n-1})$.

Theorem 7.1. Let $m \in L^2_\alpha(\mathbf{R})$ be supported on $(1, 2)$, and assume $\alpha > 1/2$, then for $2 \leq p \leq 4$, $f \in L^p(M)$, and for any integer k ,

$$\left\| \sup_{2^k \leq \tau \leq 2^{k+1}} |\text{Dil}_\tau m(\sqrt{-\Delta})f| \right\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim_\alpha \|m\|_{L^2_\alpha(M)} \|f\|_{L^p(M)}.$$

Proof. To understand the radial multipliers we apply the Fourier transform, writing

$$T_\tau f = (\text{Dil}_\tau m)(\sqrt{-\Delta})f = m(\sqrt{-\Delta}/\tau)f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau \hat{m}(t\tau) e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}} f \, dt.$$

If we define $\beta \in C_c^\infty((1/2, 8))$ such that $\beta(s) = 1$ for $1 \leq s \leq 4$, and set $L_k f = \text{Dil}_{2^k} \beta(\sqrt{-\Delta})f$, then for $2^k \leq \tau \leq 2^{k+1}$

$$T_\tau f = (\text{Dil}_\tau m)(\sqrt{-\Delta})f = (\text{Dil}_\tau m \cdot \text{Dil}_{2^k} \beta)(\sqrt{-\Delta}) = T_\tau L_k f.$$

so Cauchy-Schwartz implies that

$$\begin{aligned} |T_\tau f(x)| &= \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \tau \hat{m}(\tau) e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x) \, dt \right| \\ &\leq \|m\|_{L^2_\alpha(M)} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\tau}{(1 + |t\tau|^2)^\alpha} |e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 \, dt \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|m\|_{L^2_\alpha(M)} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{(1 + |2^k t|^2)^\alpha} |e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 \, dt \right)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Because of periodicity, if we set $w_k(t) = 2^k/(1 + |2^k t|^2)^\alpha$, it suffices to prove that for $\alpha > 1/2$,

$$\left\| \left(\int_0^\Pi w_k(t) |e^{2\pi i t \sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 \, dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim_{\alpha, p} \|f\|_{L^p(M)}.$$

This is a weighted combination of the wave propogators, roughly speaking, assigning weight 2^k for $t \lesssim 1/2^k$, and assigning weight $1/t$ to values $t \gtrsim 1/2^k$.

For a fixed $0 < \delta$, we can split this using a partition of unity into a region where $t \gtrsim \delta$ and a region where $t \lesssim \delta$, where δ is independent of k .

For each t , the wave propagation $e^{2\pi it\sqrt{-\Delta}}$ is a Fourier integral operator of order zero (we have an explicit formula for small t , and the composition calculus for Fourier integral operators can then be used to give a representation of the propagation operators for all times t , such that the symbols of these operators are locally uniformly bounded in S^0). Thus the square function estimate above can be applied in the region where $t \gtrsim \delta$, because the weighted square integral above has weight $O_\delta(1)$ uniformly in k .

Next, we move onto the region $t \lesssim 1/2^k$. The symbol of the operator $e^{2\pi it\sqrt{-\Delta}}$

Finally we move onto the region $1/2^k \lesssim t \lesssim \delta$. On this region we have $w_k(t) \sim 1/t$, which hints we should try using dyadic estimates. In particular, suppose that for $\gamma \leq \delta$, we have a family of dyadic estimates of the form

$$\left\| \left(\int_\gamma^{2\gamma} |e^{2\pi it\sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim \gamma^{1/2} (1 + \gamma 2^k)^\varepsilon \cdot \|f\|_{L^p(M)}.$$

Summing over the $O(k)$ dyadic numbers between $1/2^k$ and δ gives

$$\left\| \left(\int_{1/2^k \lesssim t \lesssim \delta} |e^{2\pi it\sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f|^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim 2^{\varepsilon k} \|f\|_{L^p(M)}$$

If we were able to obtain this inequality for some $\varepsilon > 0$, then we could bound

that for all $0 < \gamma < \Pi/2$

If we localize near $t \lesssim 1/2^k$ by multiplying by $\phi(2^k t)$ for some compactly supported smooth ϕ supported on $|t| \lesssim 1$, then for t on the support of $\phi(2^k t)$ we have a weight proportional to 2^k , and rescaling shows that it suffices to bound the quantities

$$\left\| \left(\int \phi(t) |e^{2\pi i(t/2^k)\sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|$$

the family of functions

$$\left\| \left(\int |\phi(t) e^{2\pi i(t/2^k)\sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 Dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L_x^p} \lesssim \sup \|e^{2\pi i(t/2^k)\sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f\|_{L_x^p}$$

$$a_k(t) = 2^{-k/2} \hat{\phi}(t/2^k) \beta(\tau/2^k)$$

it suffices to uniformly bound quantities of the form

$$\left\| \left(\int 2^k \phi(2^k t) |e^{2\pi i \sqrt{-\Delta}} L_k f(x)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(M)} \lesssim_{\alpha, p} \|f\|_{L^p(M)}$$

We now apply a dyadic decomposition to deal with the smaller values of t . Let us assume for simplicity of notation that $\delta < 1$, and then consider a partition of unity $1 = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \phi(2^j t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, and such that ϕ is localized near $1/4 \leq t \leq 2$, then our goal is to bound the quantities

$$\left\| \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \phi(2^j t) \frac{2^k}{(1 + |2^k t|^2)^\alpha} |A_t L_k f(x)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \right\|_{L^p(M)},$$

which are each proportional to

s

□

Chapter 8

Lee and Seeger: Decomposition Arguments For Estimating Fourier Integral Operators

In the paper *Lebesgue Space Estimates For a Class of Fourier Integral Operators Associated With Wave Propagation*, Lee and Seeger prove a variable coefficient version of the result of Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger, i.e. generalizing their result from proving results about the boundedness of radial Fourier multipliers on \mathbf{R}^n to certain Fourier integral operators satisfying the cinematic curvature condition. Let $T = m(-\sqrt{\Delta})$ be a radial multiplier on \mathbf{R}^n , i.e. such that

$$Tf(x) = \int m(|\xi|) e^{2\pi i \xi \cdot (x-y)} f(y) d\xi dy.$$

If m is a symbol, then we can interpret T directly as a Pseudodifferential Operator. But Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger's result discuss families of multipliers m that are not even necessarily smooth, but do satisfy certain integrability conditions. To fix this, we assume a priori that we have applied a decomposition argument, so we may assume m is compactly supported away from the origin. Then (by Paley-Wiener) \hat{m} is a smooth symbol of some finite order satisfying some integrability properties, which indicates how we might apply the theory of Fourier integral operators, i.e. by taking the Fourier transform of m , we get that

$$Tf(x) = \int \hat{m}(\rho) e^{2\pi i [\rho|\xi| + \xi \cdot (x-y)]} f(y) d\rho d\xi dy.$$

This is ‘almost’ a Fourier integral operator, except the phase is not smooth unless \hat{m} is supported away from the origin (fixed by a decomposition argument), and the phase is non-homogeneous. To fix the non-homogeneity, we just isolate the operator in ρ , writing

$$Tf(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \hat{m}(\rho) T_{\rho}f(x) d\rho,$$

where

$$T_{\rho}f(x) = e^{2\pi i \rho \sqrt{-\Delta}} f(x) = \int e^{2\pi i [\rho|\xi| + \xi \cdot (x-y)]} f(y) d\xi dy$$

is the propagation operator for the half-wave equation $\partial_t u = \sqrt{-\Delta} \cdot u$. It has phase $\phi(x, y, \xi) = \rho|\xi| + \xi \cdot (x - y)$, and thus we have a stationary frequency value when $x = y - \rho \hat{\xi}$, where $\hat{\xi} = \xi/|\xi|$ is the normalization of ξ . This has canonical relation

Chapter 9

Our Approach

Let us now try and prove certain special cases of the radial multiplier conjecture on the sphere S^n . Thus we are study operators of the form

$$T_R = \sum h(\lambda/R) E_\lambda,$$

where E_λ is the projection operator onto the eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue λ . In particular, we wish to characterize the boundedness of such operators, in terms of an appropriate homogeneous Besov norm of the Fourier transform of the function h .

To exploit the assumed properties of h , we apply the Fourier transform, writing

$$T_R = R \int w(Rs) e^{2\pi i s \sqrt{-\Delta}} ds,$$

where $\hat{w} = h$. In S^n , the wave equation is periodic on a sphere, with periodicity 2π . Thus we can rewrite this equation as

$$R \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} w(Rs + (2\pi k)R) e^{2\pi i s \sqrt{-\Delta}} ds.$$

Applying Hölder's inequality, we have, for $k \neq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& R \int_0^{2\pi} w(Rs + (2\pi k)R) e^{2\pi i s \sqrt{-\Delta}} ds \\
& \lesssim A \left(\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (1 + (2\pi k)R)^{-(d-1)(1-q/2)} \int_0^{2\pi} |e^{2\pi i s \sqrt{-\Delta}}|^{q^*} ds \right)^{1/q^*} \\
& \lesssim AR^{-(d-1)(1-q/2)} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |e^{2\pi i s \sqrt{-\Delta}}|^{q^*} ds \right)^{1/q^*}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, provided the wave equation is local smoothing of order $1/p + 1/q - 1$, Sobolev embedding implies the result (it actually implies the operator is $O(R^{-(d-1)(1-q/2)})$, should I do a sanity check?).

The small time parametrix for the half-wave operator, combined with the composition calculus of Fourier integral operators, allows us to write the kernel of this operator in local coordinates, modulo a kernel which lies in $C^\infty(S^n \times S^n)$, as

$$R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w(Rs + (2\pi k)R) a(s, x, y, \xi) e^{2\pi i \Phi(x, y, s, \xi)} d\xi ds,$$

where $a \in S^0$, $\Phi \in S^1$, and

$$\Phi(x, y, s, \xi) = (x - y) \cdot \xi + s g_y(\xi, \xi) + O(|x - y|^2 |\xi|),$$

where g is the Riemmanian metric of S^n . In particular, if we work with the coordinates z_\pm in the strict upper and lower hemispheres given by

$$z_\pm^{-1}(t_1, \dots, t_n) = (t_1, \dots, t_n, \pm(1 - t_1^2 - \dots - t_n^2)^{1/2}),$$

then in coordinates we have

$$g_y(\xi, \xi) = |\xi|^2 - (1 - |y|^2)^{-1/2} |y \cdot \xi|^2,$$

and so in these coordinates we have the explicit form

$$\Phi(x, y, s, \xi) = (x - y) \cdot \xi + t |\xi|^2 - t(1 - |y|^2)^{-1/2} |y \cdot \xi|^2 + O(|x - y|^2 |\xi|).$$

TODO: IS THIS EXPLICIT FORM USEFUL?

Rescaling and applying Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} w(Rs + (2\pi k)R) a(s, x, y, \xi) e^{2\pi i \Phi(x, y, s/R, \xi)} d\xi ds \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi R} w(s + (2\pi k)R) \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} a(s/R, x, y, \xi) e^{2\pi i \Phi(x, y, s/R, \xi)} d\xi ds \\
&\leq \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{2\pi R} |w(s + (2\pi k)R)|^q ds \right)^{1/q} (s)
\end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that $\|w\|_{L^q(\mathbf{R}^d, (1+|x|)^{(d-1)(1-q/2)})} < \infty$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\mathbf{R}^d} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_t(Rs + (2\pi k)R) a(s, x, y, \xi) e^{2\pi i \Phi(x, y, \xi)} d\xi ds,$$

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