

1 Hestenes Operator

1.1 Construction

We construct the Hestenes operator for domains $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with C^m boundary mainly following paragraphs 6.2, 6.3 of [2]. First we consider a simple case where Ω is a C^m half strip.

Lemma 1. Let $l, n, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq l, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $W = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1}]a_i, b_i[$ be an open cuboid of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . Moreover define

$$S = W \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Omega = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) | \bar{x} \in W, x_n < \phi(\bar{x})\}$$

where $\phi \in C^m(\overline{W}), m \geq l$, and $\|D^\alpha \phi\| \leq M < \infty$ for every $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. Then there exists a bounded extension operator T from $W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ to $W^{l,p}(S)$.

To prove Lemma 1 we prove first the case $\phi \equiv 0$ in the following result, that is a generalization of Lemma 9.2 in [1].

Lemma 2. Let $l, n \in \mathbb{N}, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $W = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1}]a_i, b_i[$ be an open cuboid of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} . There exists a bounded extension operator

$$T : W^{l,p}(S^-) \rightarrow W^{l,p}(S)$$

where

$$S = W \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$S^- = W \times \mathbb{R}^-.$$

Proof. Let $f \in W^{l,p}(S^-)$. We define

$$Tf(\bar{x}, x_n) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{if } x_n < 0, \\ \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k f(\bar{x}, -\beta_k x_n), & \text{if } x_n > 0, \end{cases}$$

where α_k, β_k are real numbers that satisfy $\beta_k > 0$ and

$$\sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k (-\beta_k)^s = 1 \tag{1}$$

for every $s = 0, \dots, l-1$. Notice that given $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l > 0$ pairwise distinct, we can always find $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ that satisfy the condition by solving a Vandermonde square system of linear equations. First we prove that $Tf \in W^{l,p}(S)$. We take any $\phi \in C_c^\infty(S)$ and consider the integral

$$\int_S Tf(x)D^\alpha \phi(x)dx = \int_{S^+} Tf(x)D^\alpha \phi(x)dx + \int_{S^-} Tf(x)D^\alpha \phi(x)dx$$

where $S^+ = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) \mid \bar{x} \in W, x_n > 0\}$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, 1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. Let's write $\alpha = (\bar{\alpha}, \alpha_n)$, with $\bar{\alpha} \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1}$ and $\alpha_n \in \mathbb{N}_0$. By changing variables in the integrals we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S Tf(x)D^\alpha \phi(x)dx &= \int_{S^+} \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k f(\bar{x}, -\beta_k x_n) D^\alpha \phi(x)dx + \int_{S^-} f(x)D^\alpha \phi(x)dx \\ &= \int_{S^-} f(\bar{y}, y_n) D^\alpha \psi(\bar{y}, y_n) dy \end{aligned} \quad (*)$$

where $\psi(\bar{x}, x_n) = \sum_{k=1}^l -\alpha_k (-\beta_k)^{\alpha_n-1} \phi(\bar{x}, -x_n/\beta_k) + \phi(\bar{x}, x_n)$. Note that ψ belongs to $C^\infty(S^-)$ but does not have compact support in S^- . To bypass this problem we use an auxiliary function $\nu \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ that satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \nu(x) = 0, & \text{if } x > -1/2, \\ \nu(x) = 1, & \text{if } x < -1, \end{cases}$$

and we define the functions $\nu_k(t) = \nu(kt)$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$. It's clear that $\psi(x)\nu_k(x_n) \in C_c^\infty(S^-)$, hence we can integrate by parts

$$\int_{S^-} f(x)D^\alpha(\psi(x)\nu_k(x_n))dx = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^-} D_w^\alpha f(x)\psi(x)\nu_k(x_n)dx \quad (2)$$

By the Leibniz rule

$$\begin{aligned} D^\alpha(\psi(x)\nu_k(x_n)) &= \frac{\partial^{\alpha_n}}{\partial x_n^{\alpha_n}} D^{\bar{\alpha}}(\psi(x)\nu_k(x_n)) \\ &= \nu(kx_n)D^\alpha \psi(x) + \sum_{i=1}^{\alpha_n} \binom{\alpha_n}{i} k^i \nu^{(i)}(kx_n) \frac{\partial^{\alpha_n-i}}{\partial x_n^{\alpha_n-i}} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \psi(x). \end{aligned}$$

By the Dominated Convergence Theorem

$$\int_{S^-} f(x)\nu(kx_n)D^\alpha \psi(x)dx \rightarrow \int_{S^-} f(x)D^\alpha \psi(x)dx \text{ as } k \rightarrow \infty,$$

because $f \in L^1(S^- \cap \text{supp } \psi)$ since $\text{supp } \psi$ is bounded. Next, we claim that for every $i = 1, \dots, \alpha_n$

$$\int_{S^-} f(x) k^i \nu^{(i)}(kx_n) \frac{\partial^{\alpha_n-i}}{\partial x_n^{\alpha_n-i}} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \psi(x) dx \rightarrow 0 \quad (3)$$

as $k \rightarrow \infty$. To prove this first we notice that since α_k, β_k satisfies (1) we have that

$$\frac{\partial^j}{\partial x_n^j} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \psi(\bar{x}, 0) = 0 ; j = 0, \dots, \alpha_n - 1,$$

hence by Taylor formula

$$\left| \frac{\partial^{\alpha_n-i}}{\partial x_n^{\alpha_n-i}} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \psi(\bar{x}, x_n) \right| \leq \frac{C |x_n|^i}{i!},$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, \alpha_n$, where $C = \sup_{x \in S^-} |D^{\alpha} \psi(x)|$. Therefore we get the following estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S^-} \left| f(x) k^i \nu^{(i)}(kx_n) \frac{\partial^{\alpha_n-i}}{\partial x_n^{\alpha_n-i}} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \psi(x) \right| dx &\leq \frac{\tilde{C} C}{i!} \int_{\{x \in S^- \cap \text{supp } f, -1/k < x_n < 0\}} |f(x)| k^i |x_n|^i dx \\ &\leq \frac{\tilde{C} C}{i!} \int_{\{x \in S^- \cap \text{supp } f, -1 < x_n < 0\}} |f(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{C} = \sup_{\mathbb{R}} |\nu^{(i)}|$. The second inequality comes from the fact that $\nu^{(i)}(x) = 0$ for $x < -1$ and $i \geq 1$. Hence we get (3) by Dominated Convergence Theorem. Passing to the limit in (2) we obtain

$$\int_{S^-} f(x) D^{\alpha} \psi(x) dx = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^-} D_w^{\alpha} f(x) \psi(x) dx.$$

which, combined with (*), implies

$$\int_S T f(x) D^{\alpha} \phi(x) dx = \int_{S^-} f(x) D^{\alpha} \psi(x) dx = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^-} D_w^{\alpha} f(x) \psi(x) dx.$$

Finally going back to the original coordinates and using the definition of ψ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S T f(x) D^{\alpha} \phi(x) dx &= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^-} D_w^{\alpha} f(x) \left[\sum_{k=1}^l -\alpha_k (-\beta_k)^{\alpha_n-1} \phi\left(\bar{x}, -\frac{x_n}{\beta_k}\right) + \phi(\bar{x}, x_n) \right] dx = \\ &= (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^+} \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k (-\beta_k)^{\alpha_n} D_w^{\alpha} f(\bar{y}, -\beta_k y_n) \phi(y) dy + (-1)^{|\alpha|} \int_{S^-} D_w^{\alpha} f(y) \phi(y) dy \end{aligned}$$

that implies that $D_w^\alpha T f$ exists and

$$D_w^\alpha T f(x) = \begin{cases} D_w^\alpha f(x), & \text{if } x \in S^-, \\ \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k (-\beta_k)^{\alpha_n} D_w^\alpha f(\bar{x}, -\beta_k x_n) \phi(x), & \text{if } x \in S^+. \end{cases}$$

It remains to prove the boundedness of T . It's immediate to verify that

$$\|T f\|_{L^p(S^+)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^l |\alpha_k| \beta_k^{-1/p} \|f\|_{L^p(S^-)}$$

and that we have similar bounds for the norm of the weak derivatives of $T f$. Hence there exists a constant C depending only on β_k, α_k, l such that $\|T f\|_{W^{l,p}(S^+)} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(S^-)}$. Observing that $\|T f\|_{W^{l,p}(S)}^p = \|T f\|_{W^{l,p}(S^+)}^p + \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(S^-)}^p$ the proof is concluded. \square

Lemma 3. Let $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n . Suppose that $f \in L_{loc}^1(\Omega)$ admits all the weak derivatives up to order l and that $g : \Omega' \rightarrow \Omega$ is a diffeomorphism of class C^l with bounded derivatives $|D^\alpha g_k| \leq M$ for all $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. Then $f \circ g$ admits weak derivative up to order l . Moreover for every $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$ we have the following bounds

$$|D^\alpha (f \circ g)(x)| \leq C \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} |D^\beta f(g(x))|$$

where C depends only on M and l .

Proof. We prove the statement by induction on l . For $l = 1$ we know that exists a sequence of functions $\{f_k\}_k \in C^\infty(\Omega)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} f_k &\rightarrow f && \text{in } L_{loc}^1(\Omega) \\ \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_i} &\rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} && \text{in } L_{loc}^1(\Omega). \end{aligned}$$

Take $\phi \in C_c^\infty(\Omega')$ and integrate by parts

$$\int_{\Omega'} f_k(g(x)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}(x) dx = - \int_{\Omega'} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j}(g(x)) \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_i}(x) \right) \phi(x) dx.$$

Since $\phi(g^{-1}) \in C_c^l(\Omega)$ and the derivatives of g and g^{-1} are bounded, we can pass to the limit in the above equation

$$\int_{\Omega'} f(g(x)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x_i}(x) dx = - \int_{\Omega'} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(g(x)) \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_i}(x) \right) \phi(x) dx.$$

Hence the case $l = 1$ is proved. Now suppose that the statement is true for l . We prove the case $l + 1$, so we suppose that f admits weak derivatives up to order $l + 1$ and that g is of class C^{l+1} . From the case $l = 1$ we know that $\frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial x_i}$ exists and that

$$\frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial x_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \circ g \right) \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_i}$$

Since $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}$ admits weak derivatives up to order l , by induction hypothesis the functions $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \circ g$ admit weak derivatives up to order l . Moreover $\frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_i}$ is of class C^l , thus by the Leibniz rule the functions $(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \circ g) \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial x_i}$ admits weak derivatives of order l . In conclusion $\frac{\partial(f \circ g)}{\partial x_i}$ admits derivatives up to order l and this conclude the proof of the case $l + 1$.

To prove the bounds we notice that the weak derivatives $D^\alpha(f \circ g)$ can be computed using the chain rule for usual derivatives. Such formula can be found in [3, formula B]:

$$D_w^\alpha(f(g))(x) = \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} D_w^\beta(f(g(x))) Q_{\alpha,\beta}(g, x)$$

In this formula $Q_{\alpha,\beta}(g, x)$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree $|\beta| \leq l$ in the derivatives of order less than l of the components of g . Moreover the coefficients of these polynomials depend only on α, l, n . Hence there exists a constant C depending only on l, n, M such that $|Q_{\alpha,\beta}(g, x)| \leq C$ uniformly on x . This concludes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 1 . Let $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$. Consider the function g from S^- onto Ω defined by

$$g(\bar{x}, x_n) = (\bar{x}, x_n + \phi(\bar{x}))$$

for all $(\bar{x}, x_n) \in S^-$ and its inverse g^{-1}

$$g^{-1}(\bar{x}, x_n) = (\bar{x}, x_n - \phi(\bar{x}))$$

where $S^- = W \times \mathbb{R}^-$. For all $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ we set

$$Gf = f \circ g$$

Since g is a diffeomorphism between S^- and Ω of class C^m , Lemma 3 guarantees that Gf admits weak derivatives up to order l . We claim that G defines a bounded operator from $W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ to $W^{l,p}(S^-)$, with bounded inverse. To prove this, first we compute the Jacobian matrix of g^{-1}

$$Jg^{-1}(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots \\ -\frac{\partial \phi(\bar{x})}{\partial x_1} & -\frac{\partial \phi(\bar{x})}{\partial x_2} & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

from which $|\det(Jg^{-1}(x))| \equiv 1$. Moreover, again by Lemma 3, we have

$$|D_w^\alpha(f(g))| \leq C(l, M) \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} |D_w^\beta f(g)|$$

where $C(l, M)$ depends only on l and M , with $M = \sup_{1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l} \|D^\alpha \phi\|$. Next by the change of variable formula and Minkowski's inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{S^-} |D_w^\alpha(f(g))(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} C(l, M) \left(\int_{S^-} |D_w^\beta f(g(x))|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} C(l, M) \left(\int_{\Omega} |D_w^\beta f(y)|^p |\det Jg^{-1}|_{g(y)} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} C(l, M) \|D_w^\beta f\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, using the estimates for the intermediate derivatives, that

$$\|Gf\|_{W^{l,p}(S^-)} = \|f(g)\|_{W^{l,p}(S^-)} \leq C \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(\Omega)}$$

for a constant C independent of f . In a similar way we can also prove that

$$\|G^{-1}f\|_{W^{l,p}(\Omega)} = \|f(g^{-1})\|_{W^{l,p}(\Omega)} \leq D \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(S)}.$$

Now we can just define the operator T as

$$T = G^{-1} \circ \bar{T} \circ G$$

where \bar{T} is the extension operator from $W^{l,p}(S^-)$ to $W^{l,p}(S)$ defined in Lemma 2. Therefore T is bounded as composition of bounded operators. An explicit for for T is

$$Tf(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{if } x \in \Omega, \\ \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i f(\bar{x}, \phi(\bar{x}) - \beta_i(x_n - \phi(\bar{x}))), & \text{if } x \in S \setminus \bar{\Omega}. \end{cases}$$

□

We are now ready to define the Hestenes operator for a general domain Ω with C^m boundary. First we write the precise definition for this kind of domains.

Definition 1. Let $0 < d \leq D < \infty, M > 0, \varkappa > 0$ We say that an open set Ω in \mathbb{R}^n has a resolved boundary with parameters d, D, \varkappa if there exists a family of open cuboids $V_i, i = 1, \dots, s$ (where $s \in \mathbb{N}$ if Ω is bounded and $s = \infty$ otherwise) such that

1. $(V_i)_d \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$
2. $\Omega \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^s (V_j)_d$
3. The multiplicity of the cover $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^s$ is less than \varkappa .
4. There exist isometries λ_i of \mathbb{R}^n such that

$$\lambda_j(V_j) = \prod_{i=1}^n]a_{ij}, b_{ij}[$$

and, if $\partial V_j \cap \Omega \neq \emptyset$,

$$\lambda_j(V_j \cap \Omega) = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | \bar{x} \in W_j, a_{nj} + d < x_n < \phi_j(\bar{x})\}$$

where $W_j = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1}]a_{ij}, b_{ij}[$ and $\phi_j : W_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Moreover

- if $\phi_j \in C^m(\overline{W}_i)$ with $\|D^\alpha \phi_j\| \leq M < \infty$, for every $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq m$, we say that Ω has a resolved C^m boundary with parameters d, D, \varkappa, M .
- if $\phi_j \in \text{Lip}(\overline{W}_i)$ with $\text{Lip}(\phi) = M$, we say that Ω has a resolved Lipschitz boundary with parameters d, D, \varkappa, M .

Finally we will say that a domain Ω has a resolved C^m (or Lipschitz) boundary if there exist parameters d, D, \varkappa, M for which Ω has a C^m (or Lipschitz) boundary.

Remark 1. In the notation of Lemma 1, let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $a < \phi(\bar{x}) < b$ for every $\bar{x} \in W$. We define $S^{a,b} = W \times (a, b)$, $\Omega_a = \Omega \cap (W \times (a, \infty))$ and $\widehat{W}^{l,p}(\Omega_a) = \{f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega_a) \mid \text{supp } f \subset S\}$. Then exists a bounded extension operator

$$T : \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\Omega_a) \rightarrow W^{l,p}(S^{a,b}).$$

To see this we can just extend $f \in \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\Omega_a)$ naturally by 0 to $f_0 \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and then define

$$Tf = (\tilde{T}f_0)|_{S^{a,b}}$$

where \tilde{T} is the operator of the previous Lemmma .

Theorem 1. Let $m, l \in \mathbb{N}, l \leq m$ and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. If Ω is a domain in \mathbb{R}^n has a C^m resolved boundary then there exists a bounded extension operator

$$T : W^{l,p}(\Omega) \rightarrow W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof Sketch. Let $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$. Let $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^s$ be the covering of cuboids for Ω as in Definition 1. It's possible to construct functions $\{\psi_i\}_{i=1}^s \subset C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that the functions $\{\psi_i^2\}_{i=1}^s$ form a partition of the unity corresponding to the covering $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^s$ and satisfying $\|D^\alpha \psi_i\|_{L^\infty} \leq M_1$ with M_1 depending only on n, l, d . If $\partial\Omega \cap V_i \neq \emptyset$ by Remark 1 there exists a bounded operator

$$T_i : \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\lambda_i(\Omega \cap V_i)) \rightarrow W^{l,p}(\lambda_i(V_i))$$

where $\widehat{W}^{l,p}(\lambda_i(V_i \cap \Omega)) = \{f \in W^{l,p}(V_i \cap \Omega) \mid \text{supp } f \subset \lambda_i(V_i)\}$. If $V_i \subset \Omega$ the operator T_i is defined to be just the identity. We set

$$Tf = \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i T_i(\psi_i f(\lambda_i^{-1}))(\lambda_i).$$

assuming $(\psi_i T_i(\psi_i f(\lambda_i^{-1})))(\lambda_i) = 0$ outside V_i . The functions $\psi_i f \in W^{l,p}(V_i \cap \Omega)$ are such that $\text{supp } \psi_i f \subset \bar{\Omega} \cap V_i$, hence $\psi_i f(\lambda_i) \in \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\lambda_i(V_i \cap \Omega))$ and so T is well defined. To see that T is an extension operator, take $x \in \Omega$: if $x \in \text{supp } \psi_i$ then $\psi_i(x) T_i(\psi_i f(\lambda_i^{-1}))(\lambda_i(x)) = \psi_i(x)^2 f(x)$; if $x \notin \text{supp } \psi_i$ then $0 = \psi_i(x) T_i(\psi_i f(\lambda_i^{-1}))(\lambda_i(x)) = \psi_i(x)^2 f(x)$. So $Tf(x) = \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i^2(x) f(x) = f(x)$.

We omit the proof of the boundedness of T , the details of which can be found in the proofs of Lemma 13-14 in [2]. \square

1.2 Hestenes operator on Morrey spaces

Definition 2. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n . For a function $f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$ we define the Morrey space as

$$M_p^\phi(\Omega) = \{f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega) \mid \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} < \infty\}$$

where

$$\|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} := \sup_{B_r(x), x \in \Omega, r > 0} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Lemma 4. Let $k \geq 1$ and Ω be set in \mathbb{R}^n with diameter $D > 0$. Then there exists an integer $C_{n,k}$ depending only on k and n such that Ω can be covered by a collection of open balls B_1, \dots, B_h centered in Ω with radius D/k and $h \leq C_{k,n}$.

Proof. We start by claiming that if S is a set of points in \mathbb{R}^n satisfying

- i) $S \subset \Omega$,
- ii) $\|z_1 - z_2\| \geq D/k$ for every $z_1, z_2 \in S$ with $z_1 \neq z_2$,

then $\#S \leq C_{n,k}$ where $C_{n,k}$ is an integer depending only on k and n . To see this, first note that Ω is contained in some closed cube Q of side $2D$. Then we choose $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $2^{m-1} > \sqrt{n}k$. Next we cover Q with $(2^m)^n$ smaller closed cubes of side $2D/2^m$. The diagonal of a smaller cube measures $2D/2^m \cdot \sqrt{n} < D/k$. Thus each of these cubes can contain at most one point of S , so $\#S \leq (2^m)^n$. Therefore it's enough to choose $C_{n,k} = 2^{mn}$. Set $r := D/k$, we'll prove that we can cover Ω with a collection of balls B_1, \dots, B_h centered in Ω of radius r and such that $k \leq C_{n,k}$. Choose $x_1 \in \Omega$ and take $B_1 = B_r(x_1)$,

the ball centered in x_1 of radius r . If $\Omega \subset B_1$ we are done, if not there exists $x_2 \in \Omega \setminus B_1$ and we take $B_2 = B_r(x_2)$. Again, if $\Omega \subset (B_1 \cup B_2)$ we stop, otherwise we can pick $x_3 \in \Omega \setminus (B_1 \cup B_2)$ and take $B_3 = B_r(x_3)$. We iterate this procedure : given B_1, \dots, B_i balls, if $\Omega \subset (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_i)$ we stop, otherwise we can choose $x_{i+1} \in \Omega \setminus (B_1 \cup \dots \cup B_i)$ and take $B_{i+1} = B_r(x_{i+1})$. We claim that this procedure stops with $i \leq C_{n,k}$. Suppose it doesn't, then we can find $B_1, \dots, B_{C_{n,k}+1}$ balls centered respectively at $x_1, \dots, x_{C_{n,k}+1}$. Setting $S = \{x_1, \dots, x_{C_{n,k}+1}\}$, it's immediate to see that S satisfies i) and ii), but $\#S = C_{n,k} + 1$, that is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 5. Let $W \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ be open connected and define

$$\Omega = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) \mid \bar{x} \in W, x_n \leq \psi(\bar{x})\}$$

$$\Omega^+ = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) \mid \bar{x} \in W, x_n > \psi(\bar{x})\}$$

where $\psi \in \text{Lip}(\overline{W})$. Let $\beta > 0$ and consider the function A_β from $W \times \mathbb{R}$ to Ω defined by

$$A_\beta(\bar{x}, x_n) = \begin{cases} (\bar{x}, \psi(\bar{x}) - \beta(x_n - \psi(\bar{x}))), & \text{if } (\bar{x}, x_n) \in \Omega^+, \\ (\bar{x}, x_n), & \text{if } (\bar{x}, x_n) \in \Omega. \end{cases}$$

Then for every $x_0 \in W \times \mathbb{R}$ and $r > 0$

$$A(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+) \subset B_{cr}(A(x_0)) \cap \Omega$$

where $c \geq 1$ is a constant depending only on $\text{Lip } \psi$ and β .

Proof. Notice that it is sufficient to prove that for every $x, y \in W \times \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\|A(x) - A(y)\| \leq c\|x - y\|. \quad (4)$$

Set $M = \text{Lip } \psi$. We distinguish three cases: 1. $x, y \in \Omega$: in this case $A(x) = x$ and $A(y) = y$, so $\|x - y\| = \|A(x) - A(y)\|$ and there is nothing to prove.

2. $x, y \in \Omega^+$: we have

$$\begin{aligned} |A(x)_n - A(y)_n| &= |\psi(\bar{x}) - \beta(x_n - \psi(\bar{x})) - \psi(\bar{y}) + \beta(y_n - \psi(\bar{y}))| \\ &\leq (1 + \beta)|\psi(\bar{x}) - \psi(\bar{y})| + \beta|x_n - y_n| \\ &\leq M(1 + \beta)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| + \beta|x_n - y_n| \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\|A(x) - A(y)\|^2 &= \|\overline{A(x)} - \overline{A(y)}\|^2 + |A(x)_n - A(y)_n|^2 \\
&\leq \|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|^2 + [M(1 + \beta)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| + \beta|x_n - y_n|]^2 \\
&\leq (1 + 2M^2(1 + \beta)^2)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|^2 + 2\beta^2|x_n - y_n|^2 \\
&\leq c_1^2(M, \beta)\|x - y\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

for some constant $c_1(M, \beta)$.

3. $x \in \Omega^+, y \in \Omega$: first notice that, since $\psi(\bar{x}) < x_n$, then $x_n - y_n > \psi(\bar{x}) - y_n$. Moreover $\psi(\bar{y}) > y_n$, hence $M\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| \geq \psi(\bar{y}) - \psi(\bar{x}) > y_n - \psi(\bar{x})$. This implies

$$|\psi(\bar{x}) - y_n| < |x_n - y_n| + M\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
|A(x)_n - A(y)_n| &= |\psi(\bar{x}) - \beta(x_n - \psi(\bar{x})) - y_n| \\
&= |(1 + \beta)(\psi(\bar{x}) - y_n) + \beta(y_n - x_n)| \\
&\leq M(1 + \beta)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| + (1 + 2\beta)|x_n - y_n|
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\|A(x) - A(y)\|^2 &= \|\overline{A(x)} - \overline{A(y)}\|^2 + |A(x)_n - A(y)_n|^2 \\
&\leq \|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|^2 + [M(1 + \beta)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\| + (1 + 2\beta)|x_n - y_n|]^2 \\
&\leq (1 + 2M^2(1 + \beta)^2)\|\bar{x} - \bar{y}\|^2 + 2(1 + 2\beta)^2|x_n - y_n|^2 \\
&\leq c_2^2(M, \beta)\|x - y\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

for some constant $c_2(M, \beta)$. Then (4) by taking $c = \max(\sqrt{c_1}, \sqrt{c_2}, 1)$. \square

Lemma 6. Let $l, n, m \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq l, 1 \leq p \leq \infty, W = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1}]a_i, b_i[$ be an open cuboid of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} and ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ . Moreover define

$$S = W \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Omega = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) | \bar{x} \in W, x_n < \psi(\bar{x})\}$$

where $\psi \in C^m(\overline{W})$ and $\|D^\alpha \psi\| \leq M < \infty$ for every $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. Then for every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$

$$\|Tf\|_{M_p^\phi(S)} \leq C\|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (5)$$

$$\|D_w^\alpha Tf\|_{M_p^\phi(S)} \leq C \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (6)$$

where T is the Hestenes operator defined in Lemma 1 and C is a constant independent of f .

Proof. Define $\Omega^+ = \{(\bar{x}, x_n) \mid \bar{x} \in W, x_n > \psi(\bar{x})\}$. We recall the definition of T

$$Tf(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in \Omega \\ \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_k f(\bar{x}, \psi(\bar{x}) - \beta_k(x_n - \psi(\bar{x}))) & x \in \Omega^+ \end{cases}$$

and observe that we can rewrite it as

$$Tf(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & \text{if } x \in \Omega, \\ \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_k f(G_k(x)), & \text{if } x \in \Omega^+, \end{cases}$$

where $G_k(\bar{x}, x_n) = (\bar{x}, \psi(\bar{x}) - \beta_k(x_n - \psi(\bar{x})))$. Note that $G_k : \Omega^+ \rightarrow \Omega$ defines a diffeomorphism from Ω^+ to Ω of class C^m and satisfying $|\det JG_k^{-1}| \equiv 1/\beta_k$. First we prove ii). Let's fix $x_0 \in S$ and a radius $r > 0$. We want to estimate the quantity

$$I = \left(\frac{1}{\psi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap S} |D_w^\alpha Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

for $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. To do this we estimate the integral as follows

$$I \leq \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+} |D_w^\alpha Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega} |D_w^\alpha Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}}_{I_2}.$$

Since $Tf(x) = f(x)$ when $x \in \Omega$, we have immediately

$$I_2 \leq \|D_w^\alpha f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}.$$

It remains to estimate I_1 . We start by observing that from Lemma 3 there exists a constant C_k depending only on G_k and l such that

$$|D_w^\alpha(f \circ G_k)| \leq C_k \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} |D_w^\beta f(G_k)|.$$

By the previous inequality and Lemma 5 we are able to produce the following

bound

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\|D_w^\alpha(f \circ G_k)\|_{L^p(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+)}}{\phi(r)^{\frac{1}{p}}} &\leq C_k \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \left(\phi(r)^{-1} \int_{G_k(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+)} |D_w^\beta f(y)|^p |\det JG_k^{-1}|_{G_k(y)} dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq C_k \beta_k^{-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \left(\phi(r)^{-1} \int_{B_{c_k r}(A_{\beta_k}(x_0)) \cap \Omega} |D_w^\beta f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \end{aligned}$$

where A_{α_k} is defined as in Lemma 5 and c_k depends only on β_k and M . By Lemma 4 the set $B_{c_k r}(A_{\beta_k}(x_0)) \cap \Omega$ can be covered with a collection of open balls B_1, \dots, B_h centered in Ω with radius r and $h \leq m_k$, where m_k depends only on c_k . Hence we get

$$\frac{\|D_w^\alpha(f \circ G_k)\|_{L^p(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+)}}{\phi(r)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \leq C_k \beta_k^{-\frac{1}{p}} m_k \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

Next we estimate I_1 :

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \phi(r)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \|D_w^\alpha T f\|_{L^p(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+)} \leq \phi(r)^{-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k \|D_w^\alpha f(G_k)\|_{L^p(B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega^+)} \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k C_k \beta_k^{-\frac{1}{p}} m_k \left(\sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally putting the estimates of I_1, I_2 together

$$\begin{aligned} \|D_w^\alpha T f\|_{M_p^\phi(S)} &= \sup_{x_0 \in S, r > 0} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap S} |D_w^\alpha T f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \|D_w^\alpha f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} + \sum_{k=1}^l \alpha_k C_k \beta_k^{-\frac{1}{p}} m_k \left(\sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \right) \\ &\leq \tilde{C} \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

where \tilde{C} depends only on $\{b_k\}_k, \{\alpha_k\}_k, l, M, p$. This proves ii). The proof of i) is exactly analogous to the proof of ii). \square

Definition 3. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n . For every $\delta > 0$ and every function $f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$ we define the norm $\|f\|_{M_p^{\delta,\phi}}$ as

$$\|f\|_{M_p^{\delta,\phi}} := \sup_{B_r(x), x \in \Omega, 0 < r < \delta} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Theorem 2. Let $m, l \in \mathbb{N}, l \leq m, 1 \leq p \leq \infty$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω a domain in \mathbb{R}^n with C^m resolved boundary. Let also T be the Hestenes operator defined in Theorem 1. Then if Ω is bounded, for every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$ we have

$$\|Tf\|_{M_p^\phi(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (7)$$

$$\|D_w^\alpha Tf\|_{M_p^\phi(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (8)$$

where C doesn't depend on f . If instead Ω is unbounded, for every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and $\delta > 0$ we have

$$\|Tf\|_{M_p^{\phi,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_\delta \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (9)$$

$$\|D_w^\alpha Tf\|_{M_p^{\phi,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_\delta \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}, \quad (10)$$

where C_δ depends on δ but not on f .

Proof. Let $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^s$ be the covering of cuboids for Ω as in the definition of set with resolved boundary. We recall the definition of T :

$$Tf = \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i T_i(\psi_i f(\lambda_i^{-1}))(\lambda_i)$$

where $\{\psi_i^2\}_{i=1}^s$ form a partition of the unity corresponding to the covering $\{V_i\}_{i=1}^s$ and satisfying $\|D^\alpha \psi_i\|_{L^\infty} \leq M_1$, with $|\alpha| \leq l$ and M_1 depending only on n, l, d . To make the notation simpler we will rewrite T as

$$Tf = \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i \tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f)$$

where the operator \tilde{T}_i is defined as $\tilde{T}_i f = T_i(f(\lambda_i^{-1}))(\lambda_i)$. Before starting the proof we remark some facts that will be justified at the end:

a) Let C_i the constant such that

$$\|T_i g\|_{M_p^\phi(\lambda_i(V_i))} \leq C_i \|g\|_{M_p^\phi(\lambda_i(\Omega \cap V_i))},$$

$$\|D_w^\alpha T_i g\|_{M_p^\phi(\lambda_i(V_i))} \leq C_i \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta g\|_{M_p^\phi(\lambda_i(\Omega \cap V_i))},$$

for $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$ and $g \in \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\lambda_i(\Omega \cap V_i))$. Then $\sup_{i=1,\dots,s} C_i \leq M_2$, where M_2 depends only on Ω, l, n .

b) We have

$$\|\tilde{T}_i g\|_{M_p^\phi(V_i)} \leq M_2 \|g\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega \cap V_i)},$$

$$\|D_w^\alpha \tilde{T}_i g\|_{M_p^\phi(V_i)} \leq M_3 M_2 \sum_{1 \leq |\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta g\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega \cap V_i)},$$

for $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$ and $g \in \widehat{W}^{l,p}(\Omega \cap V_i)$ and where M_3 doesn't depend on i .

Let now $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $0 < r < \delta$ and $B_r(x_0)$ the ball centered in x_0 of radius r . Let's consider the set $J = \{i = 1, \dots, s \mid V_i \cap B_r(x_0) \neq \emptyset\}$. We notice that there exists an integer \tilde{s} depending only on the covering $(V_i)_{i=1}^s$ and on δ such that $\#J \leq \tilde{s}$. We also recall that if Ω is bounded then $\tilde{s} \leq s < \infty$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0)} |Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0)} \left| \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i(x) \tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f)(x) \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in J} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap V_i} |\tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f)(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\stackrel{b)}{\leq} \tilde{s} M_2 \|\psi_i f\|_{M_p^\phi(V_i \cap \Omega)} \leq M_2 \tilde{s} \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (7) and (9). Let now $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ with $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0)} |D_w^\alpha T f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0)} |D_w^\alpha \sum_{i=1}^s \psi_i(x) \tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f))(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq C_\alpha \sum_{i \in J} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap V_i} \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} |D^{\alpha-\beta} \psi_i(x) D_w^\beta \tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f))(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\leq C_\alpha M_1 \tilde{s} \sum_{i \in J} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap V_i} \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} |D_w^\beta \tilde{T}_i(\psi_i f))(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\
&\stackrel{b)}{\leq} C_\alpha M_1 \tilde{s} \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} M_2 M_3 \sum_{|\gamma| \leq |\beta|} \|D_w^\gamma f\|_{M_p^\phi(V_i)} \\
&\leq \tilde{C}_\alpha M_1 M_2 M_3 \tilde{s} \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D_w^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(V_i)}
\end{aligned}$$

This proves (8) and (10). Let's now prove a) and b). a) Ω has a resolved C^m boundary with parameters \varkappa, d, D, M . Hence, if ϕ_i are the C^m functions of Definition 1, we have $\|D^\alpha \phi_i\|_{L^\infty} \leq M$ for every i and for every $1 \leq |\alpha| \leq l$. Therefore by the proof of Lemma 6 we deduce that C_i depends only on l, n, M and on the choice of the constants α_k, β_k , which can be chosen to be the same for every T_i . b) We notice that since λ_i are isometries, they are smooth and their derivatives are uniformly bounded with a bound depending only on n . Then the result follows from a) and from a straightforward computation using a change of variable and Lemma 3. \square

2 Stein operator

2.1 Construction

In this section we will define the Stein extension operator for Lipschitz domains in \mathbb{R}^n . The details of the construction and the proofs of all the results in this subsection can be found in [4, Section 2-3, Ch. VI]. We start by introducing the notion of regularized distance with the following theorem. Here by $d(x, F)$ we denote the distance of a point $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ from the set $F \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.

Theorem 3. Let F be a closed set in \mathbb{R}^n . Then there exists a real-valued function $\Delta(\cdot) = \Delta(\cdot, F)$ defined in F^c such that

a) $c_1 d(x, F) \leq \Delta(x) \leq c_2 d(x, F)$, for every $x \in F^c$,

b) Δ is C^∞ in F^c and

$$|D^\alpha \Delta(x)| \leq B_\alpha d(x, F)^{1-|\alpha|},$$

for every $x \in F^c$, where B_α, c_1, c_2 are constants independent of x and F .

Next we give the definition of a special Lipschitz domain.

Definition 4. A domain Ω of \mathbb{R}^n is said to be a special Lipschitz domain if there exists a Lipschitz function ψ defined from \mathbb{R}^{n-1} to \mathbb{R} such that

$$\Omega = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \psi(\bar{x}) < y\}.$$

Moreover the Lipschitz constant $\text{Lip } \psi$ is said to be the Lipschitz bound of Ω .

It is convenient to define first the Stein extension operator in the case of a special Lipschitz domain. To do so we need the following two lemmas.

Lemma 7. Let Ω be a special Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n and set $F = \bar{\Omega}$. Let Δ be the regularized distance from F as given in Theorem 3. Then there exists a positive constant a , which depends only on the Lipschitz bound of Ω , such that if $(\bar{x}, y) \in F^c$, then $a\Delta(\bar{x}, y) \geq \psi(\bar{x}) - y$.

Lemma 8. There exists a continuous real-valued function τ defined in $[1, \infty)$ satisfying

i) $\tau(\lambda) = O(\lambda^N)$, as $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ for every N ,

ii) $\int_1^\infty \tau(\lambda) d\lambda = 1$, $\int_1^\infty \lambda^k \tau(\lambda) d\lambda = 0$, for every $k = 1, 2, \dots$

Theorem 4. Let Ω be a special Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz bound M . Moreover let τ be the function in Lemma 8 and a the constant of Lemma 7. For every function f that is C^∞ in $\bar{\Omega}$ and bounded in $\bar{\Omega}$ together with all its partial derivatives, define

$$Tf(\bar{x}, y) = \begin{cases} f(\bar{x}, y), & \text{if } y \geq \psi(\bar{x}) \\ \int_1^\infty f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y)) \tau(\lambda) d\lambda, & \text{if } y < \psi(\bar{x}), \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

where $\delta^*(\bar{x}, y) = 2a\Delta(\bar{x}, y)$. Then $Tf \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and

$$\|Tf\|_{W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{n,l}(M) \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(\Omega)},$$

where $C_{l,n}(M)$ is a constant depending only on n, l and M .

We are now ready to define the Stein extension operator in the case of special Lipschitz domains. The construction is the following. Let Ω be a special Lipschitz domain in \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz bound M . We denote by Γ the cone with vertex at the origin given by $\Gamma = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid M|\bar{x}| < |y|, y < 0\}$. Suppose now that $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a non-negative function with integral 1 and which support is contained in Γ . For every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ we define

$$f_\varepsilon(x) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x - y) \eta(y/\varepsilon) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x - \varepsilon y) \eta(y) dy.$$

Notice that, since the support of η is strictly inside Γ , the above integral is well defined for every x in some neighborhood of $\bar{\Omega}$ depending on ε . Hence $f_\varepsilon \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ and it is bounded with all its partial derivatives, thus Tf_ε is well defined. The Stein operator is then taken to be the limit of Tf_ε as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. This limit procedure is formalized in the following result.

Theorem 5. Let $l \in \mathbb{N}$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and Ω be a special Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz bound M . For every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ define Tf_ε as in (11). Then Tf_ε converges in $W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if $p < \infty$ and in $W^{l-1,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if $p = \infty$, as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. Moreover setting

$$Sf = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} Tf_\varepsilon$$

we have that Sf extend f to \mathbb{R}^n and

$$\|Sf\|_{W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \|f\|_{W^{l,p}(\Omega)},$$

where $C_{l,n}(M)$ is a constant depending only on n, l and M .

Remark 2. Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n and suppose that there exists a rigid rotation R of \mathbb{R}^n such that $R(\Omega)$ is a special Lipschitz domain. We observe that all the results stated above that holds for a special Lipschitz domain, holds also for Ω . This follows directly after a suitable change of coordinates in \mathbb{R}^n .

Definition 5. Let Ω be an open set in \mathbb{R}^n and let $\partial\Omega$ be its boundary. We say that $\partial\Omega$ is minimally smooth if there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$, an integer N , an $M > 0$ and a sequence $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^s$ (where s can be $+\infty$) of open sets such that:

- i) if $x \in \partial\Omega$, then $B_\varepsilon(x) \subset U_i$, for some i ; where $B_\varepsilon(x)$ is the open ball centered in x of radius ε .

- ii) No point of \mathbb{R}^n is contained in more than N of the U_i 's.
- iii) For every i there exist a special Lipschitz domain D_i and a rigid rotation R_i of \mathbb{R}^n such that

$$U_i \cap \Omega = U_i \cap R_i(D_i).$$

- iv) The Lipschitz bound of D_i does not exceed M for every i .

We now give the outline of the construction of the Stein extension operator for a set with minimally smooth boundary. The details of this construction can also be found in [4].

First we introduce the following notation: given a set U in \mathbb{R}^n and an $\varepsilon > 0$ we denote by $U_\varepsilon = \{x \in U \mid B_\varepsilon(x) \subset U\}$. Now let Ω be an open set in \mathbb{R}^n with minimally smooth boundary $\partial\Omega$. Consider also the constants ε, N, M and the sequence of open sets $\{U_i\}_{i=1}^s$ relative to Ω as given in Definition 5. We can construct a sequence of real-valued functions $\{\lambda_i\}_{i=1}^s$ defined in \mathbb{R}^n , such that

- $\text{supp } \lambda_i \subset U_i$ for every $i = 1, \dots, s$,
- $\lambda_i(x) = 1$ for every $x \in U_{\varepsilon/2}$,
- every λ_i is of class C^∞ , has bounded derivatives of all orders and the bounds of the derivatives of λ_i can be taken to be independent of i .

We can also construct two real-valued functions Λ_+, Λ_- defined in \mathbb{R}^n , that satisfy the following conditions

- $\text{supp } \Lambda_+ \subset \Omega_\varepsilon \cup \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid d(x, \partial\Omega) \leq \varepsilon/2\}$,
- $\text{supp } \Lambda_- \subset \Omega$,
- $\Lambda_+ + \Lambda_- = 1$ in $\overline{\Omega}$,
- Λ_+, Λ_- are of class $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with bounded derivatives of all orders.

Consider now the extension operators S_i for $W^{l,p}(R_i(D_i))$, that is well defined by Remark 2 and Theorem 5. We define the extension operator E for Ω as follows

$$Ef(x) := \Lambda_+(x) \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i(x) S_i(\lambda_i f)(x)}{\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \lambda_i^2(x)} + \Lambda_-(x) f(x). \quad (12)$$

Theorem 6. Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty, l, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let Ω be an open set in \mathbb{R}^n having minimally smooth boundary. Then E is an extension operator which maps $W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ continuously into $W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

2.2 Stein operator in Sobolev-Morrey spaces

Definition 6. Let x be a point in \mathbb{R}^n and $r > 0$. We define the open cube centered in x of side l as the set

$$Q_l(x) = (x_1 - l/2, x_1 + l/2) \times (x_2 - l/2, x_2 + l/2) \times \cdots \times (x_n - l/2, x_n + l/2)$$

where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Definition 7. Let $1 \leq p < \infty$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n . For a function $f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$ we define the norm $\|\cdot\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)}$ as

$$\|f\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)} := \sup_{\substack{Q_{2r}(x) \\ x \in \Omega \\ r > 0}} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

where $Q_{2r}(x)$ is the open cube centered in x of side $2r$.

Lemma 9. Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a domain in \mathbb{R}^n . Then the norm $\|\cdot\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)}$ is equivalent to the classical Morrey norm $\|\cdot\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$. In particular

$$\|\cdot\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \leq \|\cdot\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)} \leq C_n \|\cdot\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

where C_n is a constant depending only on n .

Proof. We prove first the second inequality of the statement. Let $x \in \Omega$, $r > 0$, $Q_{2r}(x)$ be the cube centered in x of side $2r$ and $f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$. Since the set $Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega$ has diameter less than $2r\sqrt{n}$ by Lemma 4 there exists a collection of balls B_1, \dots, B_k centered in $Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega$ of radius r , with $k \leq C_n$ where C_n depends only on n . Hence

$$\int_{Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \int_{B_i \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy$$

and

$$\|f\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)} = \sup_{Q_{2r}(x), x \in \Omega, r > 0} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_n \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}.$$

To prove the first inequality we observe that for every $x \in \Omega$ and $r > 0$, $(B_r(x) \cap \Omega) \subset (Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega)$, where $Q_{2r}(x)$ is the cube centered in x with side $2r$ and $B_r(x)$ is the ball of radius r centered in x . Therefore for every $f \in L_{loc}^p(\Omega)$

$$\int_{B_r(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy \leq \int_{Q_{2r}(x) \cap \Omega} |f(y)|^p dy$$

and this concludes the proof. □

Lemma 10. Let Ω be an open set in \mathbb{R}^n and let $f, h \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Define the function $g \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by $g(x) = f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x))$ where $\bar{x} = x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}$ and $0 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. Then, for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $D^\alpha g(x)$ is a finite sum of terms of the following form

$$c\lambda^s D^\beta f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k}$$

for some constant c , with $\beta, \gamma_i \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$, $k, s, n_i \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\beta, \gamma_i \neq 0$, $k, s \geq 0$, $n_i > 0$. It is meant that for $k = 0$ no term $(D^{\gamma_i} h(x))^{n_i}$ is present. Moreover every term satisfies the following conditions

- a) $n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + n_2(|\gamma_2| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) = |\alpha| - |\beta|$,
- b) $s = 0$ if and only if $k = 0$.

Proof. We will prove the result by induction on $l = |\alpha|$. Let's prove the case $l = 1$. For every $i = 1, \dots, n$ we have

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}(x) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) + \lambda \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x)$$

that clearly satisfies the statement. We assume now that the result is true for l , and suppose $|\alpha| = l + 1$. We write $D^\alpha g(x) = \frac{\partial D^\beta g}{\partial x_i}(x)$ for some $|\beta| = l$. Hence by induction hypothesis and linearity of the derivative we have that $D^\alpha g(x)$ is a finite sum of terms of the form

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [c\lambda^s D^\gamma f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k}].$$

Suppose first that $k \geq 1$, so by induction we know that

$$n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + n_2(|\gamma_2| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) = |\beta| - |\gamma| \quad (13)$$

and that $s \geq 1$. Now using the chain rule we get

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [c\lambda^s D^\gamma f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k}] = \\
& = c\lambda^s \frac{\partial D^\gamma f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k} + \\
& + c\lambda^{s+1} \frac{\partial D^\gamma f}{\partial x_n}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x) + \\
& + \sum_{j=1}^k c\lambda^s n_j D^\gamma f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) (D^{\gamma_1} h(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} h(x))^{n_k} \frac{\partial D^{\gamma_j} h(x)}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial h}{D^{\gamma_j} h(x)}. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

Let's see that every term in the right hand side of (14) satisfies a). By (13) we have

$$n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + n_2(|\gamma_2| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) = |\beta| - |\gamma| = |\alpha| - |\gamma + e_i|$$

where $e_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$, is the n -th element of the canonical base of \mathbb{R}^n . Hence that first summand satisfies a). Again by (13)

$$n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + n_2(|\gamma_2| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) + (|e_i| - 1) = |\alpha| - |\gamma + e_n|$$

and this proves a) for the second term. Now we consider the final sum, we will prove a) just for $j = 1$, since the other terms can be discussed in the same way. We need to prove that

$$n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + \dots + (n_j - 1)(|\gamma_j| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) + (|\gamma_j + e_i| - 1) = |\alpha| - |\gamma|.$$

Expanding the left-hand side we get

$$n_1(|\gamma_1| - 1) + n_2(|\gamma_2| - 1) + \dots + n_k(|\gamma_k| - 1) + 1$$

and since $|\beta| = |\alpha| - 1$ we conclude using (13). We observe that, since $k, s \geq 1$, all the terms also satisfies b).

Suppose now that $k = 0$, hence we need to consider

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} [c D^\gamma f(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x))]$$

that becomes

$$c \frac{\partial D^\gamma f}{\partial x_i}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) + c\lambda \frac{\partial D^\gamma f}{\partial x_n}(\bar{x}, x_n + \lambda h(x)) \frac{\partial h}{\partial x_i}(x).$$

By induction and by a) we know that $|\gamma| = |\beta|$, therefore it's immediate that both the above terms satisfies a) and b).

Remark 3. Let Ω be a special Lipschitz domain and let $\delta^*(\bar{x}, y)$ be the function defined in Theorem 4. Then for every (\bar{x}, y) with $\psi(\bar{x}) > y$ the following holds

$$c(\psi(\bar{x}) - y) \geq \delta^*(\bar{x}, y) \geq 2(\psi(\bar{x}) - y),$$

where c is some constant depending only on n . The second inequality follows directly from the definition of δ^* and Lemma 7. Next we notice that $(\psi(\bar{x}) - y) \geq d(x, \bar{\Omega})$, hence the first inequality follows from a) of Theorem 3. \square

Lemma 11. Let $1 \leq p < \infty, n \geq 2$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a special Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz bound M . Moreover let T be the operator defined in Theorem 4 and $f \in C^\infty(\bar{\Omega})$ be a function bounded in $\bar{\Omega}$ together with all its partial derivatives. Then for every $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$

$$\|D^\alpha T f\|_{M_p^\phi(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \quad (15)$$

where $l = |\alpha|$ and $C_{l,n}(M)$ is a constant depending only on l, n and M .

Proof. Let's start by proving the case $l = 0$. By Lemma 9 it's enough to prove that for an arbitrary open cube Q of side r in \mathbb{R}^n with sides parallel to the axis we have

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_n(M) \|f\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)} \quad (16)$$

for a constant $C_n(M)$ depending only on n, M . Let's define $\Omega^- = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \bar{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}, y < \psi(\bar{x})\}$. There are three cases: 1. $Q \subset \Omega$ 2. $Q \subset \Omega^-$ 3. $Q \cap \{y = \psi(\bar{x})\} \neq \emptyset$.

Case 1. Since $Tf = f$ in Ω

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \|f\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)}$$

and we are done.

Case 2. Let's write Q as $Q = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \bar{x} \in F, y \in (a - r, a)\}$ where F is an open cube of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} of side r and $a < \psi(\bar{x})$ for every $\bar{x} \in F$. Fix now

$(\bar{x}, y) \in Q$. By Lemma 8 there exists a constant A_3 such that $|\tau(\lambda)| \leq A_3/\lambda^3$ for every $\lambda \geq 1$. From the definition of Tf we have

$$|Tf(\bar{x}, y)| \leq \int_1^\infty |f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda\delta^*(\bar{x}, y))| |\tau(\lambda)| d\lambda \leq A_3 \int_1^\infty |f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda\delta^*(\bar{x}, y))| \frac{1}{\lambda^3} d\lambda \quad (17)$$

Let's apply the change of variable $s = y + \lambda\delta^*(\bar{x}, y)$

$$|Tf(\bar{x}, y)| \leq A_3 \int_{y+\delta^*}^\infty |f(\bar{x}, s)| \frac{(\delta^*)^2}{(s-y)^3} ds \leq A_3 c^2 \int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-y}^\infty |f(\bar{x}, s)| \frac{(\psi(x)-y)^2}{(s-y)^3} ds \quad (18)$$

because $c(\psi(x) - y) \geq \delta^* \geq 2(\psi(x) - y)$ as seen in Remark 3. Let's now decompose the last integral as follows

$$|Tf(\bar{x}, y)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^\infty A_3 c^2 \int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-y+kr}^{2\psi(\bar{x})-y+(k+1)r} |f(\bar{x}, s)| \frac{(\psi(\bar{x})-y)^2}{(s-y)^3} ds.$$

Now by applying Minkowski's inequality for an infinite sum we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_{a-r}^a |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq A_3 c^2 \sum_{k=0}^\infty \left(\int_{a-r}^a \left(\int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-y+kr}^{2\psi(\bar{x})-y+(k+1)r} |f(\bar{x}, s)| \frac{(\psi(x)-y)^2}{(s-y)^3} ds \right)^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

Next we plan to estimate each summand in (19). To each summand in the right-hand side of (19) we apply the change of variable $y = \psi(\bar{x}) - z$ and we get

$$\left(\int_{\psi(x)-a}^{\psi(x)-a+r} \left(\int_{\psi(x)+z+kr}^{\psi(x)+z+(k+1)r} |f(\bar{x}, s)| \frac{z^2}{(s-\psi(x)+z)^3} ds \right)^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

and the change of variable $u = s - \psi(x)$

$$\left(\int_{\psi(x)-a}^{\psi(x)-a+r} \left(\int_{z+kr}^{z+(k+1)r} |f(\bar{x}, u + \psi(x))| \frac{z^2}{(u+z)^3} du \right)^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Then we apply the change of variable $t = u/z$

$$\left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+r} \left(\int_{1+kr/z}^{1+(k+1)r/z} |f(\bar{x}, tz + \psi(x))| \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} dt \right)^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

that can be rewritten as

$$\left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+r} \left(\int_{1+kr/(\psi(\bar{x})-a+r)}^{1+(k+1)r/(\psi(\bar{x})-a)} |f(\bar{x}, tz + \psi(x))| \mathbb{1}_{(1+kr/z, 1+(k+1)r/z)}(t) \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} dt \right)^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

By Minkowski's integral inequality and setting $\alpha = r/(\psi(\bar{x}) - a)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_{a\psi(\bar{x})-a}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+r} \left(\int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} |f(\bar{x}, tz + \psi(x))| \mathbb{1}_{(1+kr/z, 1+(k+1)r/z)}(t) \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} dt \right)^p dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+r} |f(\bar{x}, tz + \psi(x))|^p \mathbb{1}_{(1+kr/z, 1+(k+1)r/z)}(t) \frac{1}{(t+1)^{3p}} dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dt. \end{aligned}$$

We notice that for every $t, z \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\psi(\bar{x}) - a \leq z \leq \psi(\bar{x}) - a + r$

$$\mathbb{1}_{(1+kr/z, 1+(k+1)r/z)}(t) \leq \mathbb{1}_{(\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr, \psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r)}(tz)$$

hence using the change of variable $w = tz$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+r} |f(\bar{x}, tz + \psi(x))|^p \mathbb{1}_{(1+kr/z, 1+(k+1)r/z)}(t) \frac{1}{(t+1)^{3p}} dz \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dt \\ & \leq \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p \frac{1}{t(t+1)^{3p}} dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dt \\ & = \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{1}{p}}(t+1)^3} dt \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+1)\alpha} \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} dt \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \leq \int_{1+k\alpha/(\alpha+1)}^{1+(k+2)\alpha} \frac{1}{(t+1)^3} dt \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(2 + k\alpha/(\alpha+1))^2} - \frac{1}{(2 + (k+2)\alpha)^2} \right] \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & = \frac{s_k(\alpha)}{2} \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

Where $s_k(\alpha) = \frac{1}{(2+k\alpha/(\alpha+1))^2} - \frac{1}{(2+(k+2)\alpha)^2}$. Plugging this estimate inside (19) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{a-r}^a |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, w + \psi(\bar{x}))|^p dw \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

Taking the L^p norm on F on both sides and applying again Minkowski inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_F \int_{a-r}^a |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_F \int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \|f\|_{L^p(S_k)}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where $S_k = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \bar{x} \in F, 2\psi(\bar{x}) - a + kr < y < 2\psi(\bar{x}) - a + (k+2)r\}$. The set S_k has the following two properties

- a) S_k has diameter less than dr , where d is a constant depending only on n and M .
- b) $S_k \subset \Omega$.

To prove a), let $(\bar{x}_1, y_1), (\bar{x}_2, y_2)$ be two arbitrary points in S_k . We can suppose that $y_2 \geq y_1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |y_1 - y_2| &= y_2 - y_1 \\ &\leq 2\psi(\bar{x}_2) - a + (k+2)r - (2\psi(\bar{x}_1) - a + kr) \\ &= 2(\psi(\bar{x}_2) - \psi(\bar{x}_1)) + 2r \leq 2M|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2| + 2r. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover

$$|\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2| \leq r\sqrt{n-1}$$

because \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2 belongs to the $n - 1$ -dimensional cube F . This proves a). To prove b) just notice that for every $(\bar{x}, y) \in S_k$ we have $y > 2\psi(\bar{x}) - a > \psi(\bar{x})$. Property a) together with Lemma 4 implies that there exists a collection of open cubes Q_1, \dots, Q_m centered in S_k of side r that covers S_k , with $m \in \mathbb{N}$ depending only on M and n . Hence

$$S_k \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^m (Q_i \cap \Omega)$$

and property b) assures that every cube Q_i is centered in Ω . Therefore by (21)

$$\|Tf\|_{L^p(Q)} \leq \frac{A_3 c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) (\|f\|_{L^p(Q_1 \cap \Omega)} + \dots + \|f\|_{L^p(Q_m \cap \Omega)}),$$

then dividing in both sides by $\phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}}$ we obtain

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{A_3 c^2 m}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \|f\|_{M_{p,Q}(\Omega)}$$

We want now to estimate the series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha)$. First we rewrite it in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2 + k\alpha/(\alpha + 1))^2} - \frac{1}{(2 + (k + 2)\alpha)^2} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha + 1)^2}{(2 + (k + 2)\alpha)^2} - \frac{1}{(2 + (k + 2)\alpha)^2} = \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 2)}{(2 + (k + 2)\alpha)^2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 2)}{(2 + k\alpha)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

To bound this series we distinguish two cases, when $\alpha \leq 1$ and when $\alpha > 1$. In the first case we can bound the series using a Riemann Sum

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha + 2)}{(k\alpha + 2)^2} &\leq 3 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha}{(k\alpha + 2)^2} = \\ &= 3 \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \int_{\alpha(k-1)}^{\alpha k} \frac{1}{(\alpha k + 2)^2} dt \leq 3 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t + 2)^2} dt = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

In the second case

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha+2)}{(k\alpha+2)^2} \leq \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha+2)}{k^2\alpha^2} = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{1+\frac{2}{\alpha}}{k^2} \leq 3\left(\frac{\pi^2}{6} - 1\right) < 2.$$

Hence we get

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |Tf(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{3mA_3c^2}{2} \|f\|_{M_{p,Q}^{\phi}(\Omega)}$$

that shows (16).

Case 3. We write Q as $F \times (a-r, a)$ and we define $Q^+ = Q \cap \Omega$ and $Q^- = Q \cap \Omega^-$. Then

$$\|Tf\|_{L^p(Q)} \leq \|f\|_{L^p(Q^+)} + \|Tf\|_{L^p(Q^-)}.$$

Moreover Q^- can be furtherly decompose as $Q^- = Q_1^- \cup Q_2^-$ where $Q_1^- = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in Q^- \mid \psi(\bar{x}) > a\}$ and $Q_2^- = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in Q^- \mid \psi(\bar{x}) \leq a\}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{Q^-} |Tf(x)|^p dx &= \int_{Q_1^-} |Tf(x)|^p dx + \int_{Q_2^-} |Tf(x)|^p dx \\ &= \int_{S_1} \int_{a-r}^a |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} + \int_{S_2} \int_{a-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \end{aligned}$$

for two suitable measurable sets S_1 and S_2 with $S_1 \cup S_2 = F$. From (20) we know that if $\bar{x} \in S_1$ then

$$\left(\int_{a-r}^a |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+kr}^{2\psi(\bar{x})-a+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Hence taking the L^p norm over S_1 and reasoning as in Case 2 we obtain

$$\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|Tf\|_{L^p(Q_1^-)} \leq c_1 \|f\|_{M_p^{\phi}(\Omega)} \quad (22)$$

for some constant c_1 depending only on n and M . If instead $\bar{x} \in S_2$, since $\psi(\bar{x}) \leq a$, we have

$$\int_{a-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \leq \int_{\psi(\bar{x})-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy. \quad (23)$$

Now from (8) with $a = \psi(\bar{x}) - \delta$ ($\delta > 0$) we obtain

$$\left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_{\psi(\bar{x})+\delta+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})+\delta+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Taking this time the L^p norm in S_2

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_{S_2} \int_{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &\leq A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \left(\int_{S_2} \int_{\psi(\bar{x})+\delta+kr}^{\psi(\bar{x})+\delta+(k+2)r} |f(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &= A_3 \frac{c^2}{2} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} s_k(\alpha) \|f\|_{L^p(S'_k)}. \end{aligned}$$

One can observe that the sets S'_k have the properties a) and b) like the sets S_k in Case 2, therefore

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_{S_2} \int_{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})-\delta} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for some constant c_2 depending only on n and M . We now let δ go to 0

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_{S_2} \int_{\psi(\bar{x})-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}. \quad (24)$$

Combining the above inequality with (23) we obtain

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_{S_2} \int_{a-r}^{\psi(\bar{x})} |Tf(\bar{x}, y)|^p dy d\bar{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_2 \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}.$$

Thus from (22) and (24)

$$\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|Tf\|_{L^p(Q^-)} \leq \frac{1}{\phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|Tf\|_{L^p(Q_1^-)} + \frac{1}{\phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|Tf\|_{L^p(Q_2^-)} \leq (c_1 + c_2) \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

Finally it's immediate to verify that $\|f\|_{L^p(Q^+)} \leq \phi(r/2)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$. This concludes the proof of Case 3.

We consider now the case $l > 0$. By Lemma 9 it's again enough to prove that for an arbitrary open cube Q of side r contained in \mathbb{R}^n we have

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |D^\alpha T f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_{p,Q}^\phi(\Omega)} \quad (25)$$

for a constant $C_{l,n}(M)$ depending only on l, n, M . We will consider the same three cases that appeared with $l = 0$. Since $D^\alpha T f = D^\alpha f$ in Ω , the first case is trivial as before. We will see that the cases 2 and 3 also follow from the computations done with $l = 0$. We start observing that by the boundedness of f and all its derivatives we can differentiate under the integral sign to get

$$D^\alpha T f(\bar{x}, y) = \int_1^\infty D^\alpha g_\lambda(\bar{x}, y) \tau(\lambda) d\lambda$$

for every $(\bar{x}, y) \in \Omega^-$, where $g_\lambda(\bar{x}, y) = f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y))$. By Lemma 10 $D^\alpha g_\lambda(\bar{x}, y)$ is a finite sum of terms of the type

$$\tilde{c} \lambda^s D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y)) (D^{\gamma_1} \delta^*(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} \delta^*(x))^{n_k}.$$

For each of these terms we also set

$$\begin{aligned} & T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x) \\ &= \int_1^\infty \lambda^s D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y)) (D^{\gamma_1} \delta^*(x))^{n_1} \dots (D^{\gamma_k} \delta^*(x))^{n_k} \tau(\lambda) d\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

In this way $D^\alpha T f(\bar{x}, y)$ is a finite sum of terms of type $\tilde{c} T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)$. Now, since the constants \tilde{c} and the number of terms of the sum depend only on l and n , we just need to estimate the quantities

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

We start by assuming that $|\beta| = |\alpha|$. By the property a) in Lemma 10 and by the estimates of the derivatives of $\delta^*(= 2a\Delta)$ given in Theorem 3 we have that

$$\begin{aligned} |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| &\leq c_3 \int_1^\infty \lambda^s |D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y))| |\tau(\lambda)| d\lambda \\ &\leq c_3 A_{s+3} \int_1^\infty |D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y))| \frac{1}{\lambda^3} d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

where A_{s+3} is such that $|\tau(\lambda)| \leq A_{s+3}/\lambda^{s+3}$ and c_3 depends only on n and M . We are now in the same situation as in the second inequality of (17). Hence we can proceed the estimate in the same way as in case $l = 0$ to get

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_4 \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for every Q in case 2 and

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_{Q \cap \Omega^-} |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_5 \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for every Q in Case 3, where c_4, c_5 depend only on n and M . Suppose now that $|\alpha| > |\beta|$. Arguing as above, by Theorem 3 and Lemma 10 we get

$$\begin{aligned} & |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| \\ & \leq c_6 \frac{1}{d(x, \bar{\Omega})^{|\alpha|-|\beta|}} \left| \int_1^\infty \lambda^s D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y) \tau(\lambda)) d\lambda \right| \\ & \leq c_6 \frac{1}{(\psi(\bar{x}) - y)^{|\alpha|-|\beta|}} \left| \int_1^\infty \lambda^s D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y) \tau(\lambda)) d\lambda \right|. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Where c_6 depends only on n, l and M . We now write the Taylor expansion with integral remainder of the function $t \mapsto D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + t)$ centered in $\delta^*(\bar{x}, y)$ up to order $m = |\alpha| - |\beta|$ and evaluated at $\lambda \delta^*(\bar{x}, y)$

$$D^\beta f(\bar{x}, y + \lambda \delta^*) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{(\lambda \delta^* - \delta^*)^i}{i!} \frac{\partial^i D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^i}(\bar{x}, y + \delta^*) + \int_{\delta^*}^{\lambda \delta^*} \frac{(\lambda \delta^* - t)^{m-1}}{m!} \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m}(\bar{x}, y + t) dt.$$

We observe that the terms inside the first sum in the right hand side don't give any contribution in (26), since

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^\infty \frac{\lambda^s (\lambda \delta^* - \delta^*)^i}{i!} \frac{\partial^i D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^i}(\bar{x}, y + \delta^*) \tau(\lambda) d\lambda \\ & = \frac{\partial^i D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^i}(\bar{x}, y + \delta^*) \frac{(\delta^*)^i}{i!} \int_1^\infty \lambda^s (\lambda - 1)^i \tau(\lambda) d\lambda = 0 \end{aligned}$$

by the properties of τ , since $s > 0$ by Lemma 10. Hence combining this with (26) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| \\ & \leq \frac{c_6}{(\psi(\bar{x}) - y)^m} \left| \int_1^\infty \int_{\delta^*}^{\lambda \delta^*} \frac{(\lambda \delta^* - t)^{m-1}}{m!} \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m}(\bar{x}, y + t) dt \lambda^s \tau(\lambda) d\lambda \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Observing that $(\lambda\delta^* - t)^{m-1} \leq (\lambda\delta^*)^{m-1}$, recalling that $\psi(\bar{x}) - y \geq c\delta^*$ and using the change of variable $u = y + t$ we get

$$|T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| \leq \frac{c_6}{c^m m! \delta^*} \int_1^\infty \int_{y+\delta^*}^{y+\lambda\delta^*} \left| \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m}(\bar{x}, u) \right| \lambda^{s+m-1} |\tau(\lambda)| du d\lambda.$$

Performing a change of order of integration we deduce

$$|T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| \leq \frac{c_6}{c^m m! \delta^*} \int_{y+\delta^*}^\infty \left| \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m}(\bar{x}, u) \right| \int_{(u-y)/\delta^*}^\infty |\lambda^{s+m-1} \tau(\lambda)| d\lambda du.$$

Finally recalling that $|\tau(\lambda)| \leq A_{m+s+3}/\lambda^{s+m+3}$ for some constant A_{m+s+3} we can write

$$|T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)| \leq \frac{c_6 A_{m+s+3}}{3c^m m!} \int_{y+\delta^*}^\infty \left| \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m}(\bar{x}, u) \right| \frac{(\delta^*)^2}{(u-y)^3} du.$$

We observe that we are now in the same situation as in the first inequality of (18) of the case $l = 0$ and the same computations lead us to

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_Q |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_7 \left\| \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m} \right\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for every Q in case 2 and

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r/2)} \int_{Q \cap \Omega^-} |T_{s,\beta,(\gamma_1,n_1),\dots,(\gamma_k,n_k)}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq c_8 \left\| \frac{\partial^m D^\beta f}{\partial x_n^m} \right\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for every Q in case 3, where c_7, c_8 depend only on n, l and M . This concludes also the proof of the case $l > 0$. \square

Theorem 7. Let $1 \leq p < \infty, n \geq 2$, ϕ a function from \mathbb{R}^+ to \mathbb{R}^+ and Ω be a special Lipschitz domain of \mathbb{R}^n with Lipschitz bound M . Moreover let S be the Stein extension operator. Then for every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and every $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq l$

$$\|D^\alpha S f\|_{M_p^\phi(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \quad (27)$$

where $C_{l,n}(\Omega)$ depends only on n, l and M .

Proof. We recall definition of the operator S . Set Γ to be the cone $\Gamma = \{(\bar{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid M|\bar{x}| < |y|, y < 0\}$ and let $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be a function with total integral 1 and support is contained in Γ . Then, given $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$, Sf is defined to be the limit in $W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of Tf_ε as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, where $f_\varepsilon(x) = 1/\varepsilon^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y)\eta(y/\varepsilon)$ for every x in an appropriate neighborhood of Ω . We claim that for every $f \in W^{l,p}(\Omega)$ and $|\alpha| \leq l$

$$\|D_w^\alpha f_\varepsilon\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \leq \|D_w^\alpha f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}. \quad (28)$$

To see this first we notice that $D_w^\alpha f_\varepsilon(x) = 1/\varepsilon^n \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D_w^\alpha f(x-y)\eta(y/\varepsilon)dy$ for every $x \in \Omega$. Let now $B_{x_0}(r)$ a ball centered in Ω of radius r . By Minkowski's integral inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega} |D^\alpha f_\varepsilon(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega} \left| \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} D_w^\alpha f(x-y)\eta\left(\frac{y}{\varepsilon}\right) dy \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta\left(\frac{y}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega} |D^\alpha f(x-y)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dy \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta\left(\frac{y}{\varepsilon}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_{B_r(x_0-y) \cap \Omega} |D^\alpha f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} dy \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \eta\left(\frac{y}{\varepsilon}\right) \|D^\alpha f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} dy = \|D^\alpha f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \end{aligned}$$

because $B_r(x_0) \cap \Omega - y \subset B_r(x_0 - y) \cap \Omega$ and $x_0 - y \in \Omega$ for every $x_0 \in \Omega$ and $y \in \Gamma$. This proves (28). Now combining (28) with (15) we get

$$\|D^\alpha Tf_\varepsilon\|_{M_p^\phi(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)},$$

for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every $|\alpha| \leq l$, with $C_{l,n}(M)$ independent of ε . In particular, for every ball B in \mathbb{R}^n of radius $r > 0$ we have

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_B |D^\alpha Tf_\varepsilon(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)} \quad (29)$$

Since Tf_ε converges to Sf in $W^{l,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $D^\alpha Tf_\varepsilon$ converges to $D^\alpha Sf$ in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for every $|\alpha| \leq l$ and as a consequence also in $L^p(B)$ for every ball B . Hence we can pass to the limit as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ in (29) and obtain

$$\left(\frac{1}{\phi(r)} \int_B |D^\alpha S(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C_{l,n}(M) \sum_{|\beta| \leq |\alpha|} \|D^\beta f\|_{M_p^\phi(\Omega)}$$

for every ball B of radius r . This concludes the proof. \square

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