

CLASSICAL FOURIER ANALYSIS: INTERPOLATION ON L^p SPACES

YANNIS BÄHNI

Abstract. In this written seminar work I will basically follow the section *Interpolation* in the book *Classical Fourier Analysis, third Edition* by Loukas Grafakos. I will review three basic but important theorems on interpolation of operators on L^p spaces, namely the *Marcinkiewicz Interpolation Theorem*, the *Riesz-Thorin Interpolation Theorem* and finally an extension of the Riesz-Thorin Interpolation Theorem to analytic families of operators (the so-called *Stein's theorem on interpolation of analytic families of operators*). We are mainly concerned with the notion of linear operators as well as slight generalizations of them.

Contents

1	Introduction and Basic Definitions	1
1.1	Linear Operators	1
2	The Real Method	2
2.1	The Marcinkiewicz Interpolation Theorem	2
3	The Complex Method	8
3.1	Hadamard's Three Lines Lemma	8
3.2	The Riesz-Thorin Interpolation Theorem	10
4	Interpolation of Analytic Families of Operators	14
4.1	The Poisson Formula	14
4.2	Stein's Theorem on Interpolation of Analytic Families of Operators	16
	References	17

1. Introduction and Basic Definitions.

1.1. Linear Operators. First we need to have a precise and suitable idea of *linear operators* in the generalized setting of measure spaces.

DEFINITION 1.1. *Let (X, μ) and (Y, ν) be measure spaces. Further let T be an operator defined on a linear space of complex-valued measurable functions on X and taking values in the set of all complex-valued, finite almost everywhere, measurable functions*

(Yannis Bähni) UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, RÄMISTRASSE 71, 8006 ZURICH
E-mail address: yannis.baehni@uzh.ch.

on Y . Then T is called linear if for all functions f and g in the domain of T and all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ holds

$$T(f + g) = T(f) + T(g) \quad T(zf) = zT(f) \quad (1)$$

and quasi-linear if

$$|T(f + g)| \leq K(|T(f)| + |T(g)|) \quad |T(zf)| = |z||T(f)| \quad (2)$$

holds for some real constant $K > 0$. If $K = 1$, T is called sublinear.

2. The Real Method.

2.1. The Marcinkiewicz Interpolation Theorem. The name originates from the real variables technique used for proving the theorem.

THEOREM 2.1. (The Marcinkiewicz Interpolation Theorem) *Let (X, μ) be a σ -finite measure space, (Y, ν) another measure space and $0 < p_0 < p_1 \leq \infty$. Further let T be a sublinear operator defined on*

$$L^{p_0} + L^{p_1} := \{f_0 + f_1 : f_0 \in L^{p_0}(X, \mu), f_1 \in L^{p_1}(X, \mu)\}$$

and taking values in the space of measurable functions on Y . Assume that there exist $A_0, A_1 < \infty$ such that

$$\forall f \in L^{p_0}(X, \mu) \quad \|T(f)\|_{L^{p_0, \infty}} \leq A_0 \|f\|_{L^{p_0}} \quad (3)$$

$$\forall f \in L^{p_1}(X, \mu) \quad \|T(f)\|_{L^{p_1, \infty}} \leq A_1 \|f\|_{L^{p_1}} \quad (4)$$

Then for all $p_0 < p < p_1$ and for all $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$ we have the estimate

$$\|T(f)\|_{L^p} \leq A \|f\|_{L^p} \quad (5)$$

where

$$A := 2 \left(\frac{p}{p - p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1 - p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p_1}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p_1}}} A_1^{\frac{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p_1}}} \quad (6)$$

Proof. The proof is subdivided into two main parts, which are further subdivided. In detail, we have the following partitioning:

- (i.) $p_1 < \infty$.
 - a. Split f using cut-off functions.
 - b. Estimate the distribution function $d_{T(f)}$.
 - c. Estimate $\|T(f)\|_{L^p}^p$.
- (ii.) $p_1 = \infty$.
 - a. Show that $\mu(\{|T(f_1)| > \alpha/2\}) = 0$.
 - b. Estimate the distribution function $d_{T(f_0)}$.

- c. Estimate $\|T(f)\|_{L^p}^p$.
- (i.) a. Let us first consider the case $p_1 < \infty$. Fix $f \in L^p(X, \mu)$, $\alpha > 0$ and $\delta > 0$ (δ will be determined later). We split f using so-called *cut-off* functions, by stipulating $f \equiv f_0(\cdot; \alpha, \delta) + f_1(\cdot; \alpha, \delta)$, where $f_0(\cdot; \alpha, \delta)$ is the *unbounded part* of f and $f_1(\cdot; \alpha, \delta)$ is the *bounded part* of f , defined by

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(x; \alpha, \delta) &:= \begin{cases} f(x), & |f(x)| > \delta\alpha, \\ 0, & |f(x)| \leq \delta\alpha. \end{cases} \\ f_1(x; \alpha, \delta) &:= \begin{cases} f(x), & |f(x)| \leq \delta\alpha, \\ 0, & |f(x)| > \delta\alpha. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

for $x \in X$. To facilitate reading I will omit the dependency of $f_0(\cdot; \alpha, \delta)$ and $f_1(\cdot; \alpha, \delta)$ upon the parameters α and δ in what follows and simply write f_0 , f_1 respectively. Since $p_0 < p$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_0\|_{L^{p_0}}^{p_0} &= \int_X |f_0|^{p_0} d\mu = \int_X |f|^{p_0} \cdot \chi_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} d\mu \stackrel{(\dagger)}{=} \int_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu \\ &= \int_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} |f|^p |f|^{p_0-p} d\mu = \int_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} \frac{|f|^p}{|f|^{p-p_0}} d\mu \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(\delta\alpha)^{p-p_0}} \int_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} |f|^p d\mu = (\delta\alpha)^{p_0-p} \int_X |f|^p \cdot \chi_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}} d\mu \\ &\leq (\delta\alpha)^{p_0-p} \int_X |f|^p d\mu = (\delta\alpha)^{p_0-p} \|f\|_{L^p}^p < \infty \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Thus $f_0 \in L^{p_0}(X, \mu)$. Analogously it can be checked, that $f_1 \in L^{p_1}(X, \mu)$ by the estimate $\|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}}^{p_1} \leq (\delta\alpha)^{p_1-p} \|f\|_{L^p}^p$. Therefore $f \equiv f_0 + f_1 \in L^{p_0} + L^{p_1}$.

Proof of the equality (\dagger) . Assume μ is defined on the σ -algebra \mathcal{A} . We have to prove that $\{|f| > \delta\alpha\} \in \mathcal{A}$ ¹. Since f is complex-valued, we may write $f \equiv \operatorname{Re} f + i \operatorname{Im} f$ and thus $|f|^2 \equiv \operatorname{Re}^2 f + \operatorname{Im}^2 f$. Since f is measurable by hypothesis this implies that $\operatorname{Re} f$ and $\operatorname{Im} f$ are measurable². Further for measurable real-valued functions $f, g : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\overline{\mathbb{R}}, \overline{\mathfrak{B}})$ ³ the functions $f + g$ and $f \cdot g$ are measurable⁴ and thus $|f|^2$ is measurable. Hence $\{\operatorname{Re}^2 f + \operatorname{Im}^2 f > \lambda\} \in \mathcal{A}$ ⁵ for

¹ For $Y \in \mathcal{A}$ the μ -integral of $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ over Y is defined to be $\int_Y f d\mu := \int_X f \cdot \chi_Y d\mu$. For more details see [Els11, pp. 135–136].

²For a proof see [Els11, p. 106]

³ $\overline{\mathfrak{B}} := \sigma(\mathbb{R})$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{B}} = \{B \cup E : B \in \mathfrak{B}, E \subseteq \{\pm\infty\}\}$.

⁴For a proof see [Els11, p. 107].

⁵For a proof see [Els11, pp. 105–106]

any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. So especially for $\lambda := (\delta\alpha)^2$ we have $\{|f| > \delta\alpha\} \in \mathcal{A}$ ⁶. In a similar manner it can also be proven that $\{|f| \leq \delta\alpha\} \in \mathcal{A}$. Let us next prove a useful lemma.

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $A \in \mathcal{O}(X)$ and $\chi_A : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, \mathfrak{B}^2)$ be the characteristic function of the set A . Then χ_A is measurable if and only if A is measurable.*

Proof. Assume χ_A is measurable. Then $\operatorname{Re}\chi_A$ and $\operatorname{Im}\chi_A$ are measurable. Especially for $0 < \lambda < 1$ we have that $\{\operatorname{Re}\chi_A > \lambda\} = A \in \mathcal{A}$. Conversely, assume A is measurable. For $\lambda < 0$ we have $\{\operatorname{Re}\chi_A > \lambda\} = X \in \mathcal{A}$, $\lambda \in [0, 1[$, $\{\operatorname{Re}\chi_A > \lambda\} = A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\{\operatorname{Re}\chi_A > \lambda\} = \emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$ for $\lambda \geq 1$. Since $\operatorname{Im}\chi_A \equiv 0$ we have $\{\operatorname{Im}\chi_A > \lambda\} = X \in \mathcal{A}$ if $\lambda < 0$ and $\{\operatorname{Im}\chi_A > \lambda\} = \emptyset \in \mathcal{A}$ if $\lambda \geq 0$. \square
By Lemma 2.1 and the fact that $f \cdot g$ is measurable for two measurable functions $f, g : (X, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, \mathfrak{B}^2)$ ⁷, f_0 and f_1 are measurable since $f_0 \equiv f \cdot \chi_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}}$ and $f_1 \equiv f \cdot \chi_{\{|f| \leq \delta\alpha\}}$.

One subtlety is left to clear: the μ -integrability of either $|f_1|^{p_0}$ or $|f_1|^{p_1}$ requires that $|f_0|^{p_0}$ and $|f_1|^{p_1}$ are measurable functions. By the fact that any continuous map $g : (X, d_X) \rightarrow (Y, d_Y)$ between metric spaces is Borel-measurable (see [Els11, p. 86]) and that the composition of measurable functions is again measurable (see [Els11, p. 87]), the measurability of either f_0 or f_1 follows by $|f_0|^{p_0} \equiv \cdot^{p_0} \circ |f \cdot \chi_{\{|f| > \delta\alpha\}}|$ and $|f_1|^{p_1} \equiv \cdot^{p_1} \circ |f \cdot \chi_{\{|f| \leq \delta\alpha\}}|$ by stipulating $\cdot^p : (\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, |\cdot|) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, |\cdot|)$, $x^p := \exp(p \log(x))$ for $p > 0$ and $x \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ and $x^p := 0$ if $x = 0$.

- b. Since T is a sublinear operator we have $|T(f)| = |T(f_0 + f_1)| \leq |T(f_0)| + |T(f_1)|$. Thus for any $y \in Y$ with $|T(f)(y)| > \alpha$ we therefore have either $|T(f_0)(y)| > \alpha/2$ or $|T(f_1)(y)| > \alpha/2$ ⁸. Hence

$$\{|T(f)| > \alpha\} \subseteq \{|T(f_0)| > \alpha/2\} \cup \{|T(f_1)| > \alpha/2\}$$

and so by the monotonicity and subadditivity property of the measure μ we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_{T(f)}(\alpha) &= \mu(\{|T(f)| > \alpha\}) \\ &\leq \mu(\{|T(f_0)| > \alpha/2\} \cup \{|T(f_1)| > \alpha/2\}) \\ &\leq \mu(\{|T(f_0)| > \alpha/2\}) + \mu(\{|T(f_1)| > \alpha/2\}) \\ &= d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2) + d_{T(f_1)}(\alpha/2) \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Now by hypothesis (3) we can estimate $d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2)$ as follows

⁶This follows from the fact that $x < y$ if and only if $x^n < y^n$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and some real numbers $x, y > 0$ (see [Zor04, p. 119]).

⁷Els11, p. 107.

⁸Without loss of generality assume $|T(f_0)(y)| \leq |T(f_1)(y)|$. Then we have $\alpha < |T(f)(y)| \leq |T(f_0)(y)| + |T(f_1)(y)| \leq 2|T(f_1)(y)|$ (this is possible since \mathbb{R} is an ordered field).

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2) &= \left(\frac{\alpha/2}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_0} d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2) \\
 &\leq \left(\frac{1}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_0} \left[\sup \left\{ \gamma d_{T(f_0)}(\gamma)^{1/p_0} : \gamma > 0 \right\} \right]^{p_0} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_0} \|T(f_0)\|_{L^{p_0, \infty}}^{p_0} \\
 &\leq \left(\frac{A_0}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_0} \|f_0\|_{L^{p_0}}^{p_0}
 \end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

Analogously, we get $d_{T(f_1)}(\alpha/2) \leq \left(\frac{A_1}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_1} \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}}^{p_1}$ by hypothesis (4).

c. By

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{p-p_0} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_0}} |f|^{p-p_0}, & p \geq p_0 + 1 \\ \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\omega}^{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda \\ = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\frac{1}{p-p_0} \alpha^{p-p_0} \left| \frac{1}{\omega} \right| \right] \\ = \frac{1}{p-p_0} \left[\frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_0}} |f|^{p-p_0} - \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} \omega^{p-p_0} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{p-p_0} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_0}} |f|^{p-p_0}, & p_0 < p < p_0 + 1 \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|}^{\infty} \alpha^{p-p_1-1} d\lambda &= \lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{p-p_1} \alpha^{p-p_1} \right]_{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|}^{\omega} \\
 &= \frac{1}{p-p_1} \left[\lim_{\omega \rightarrow \infty} \omega^{p-p_1} - \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_1}} |f|^{p-p_1} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{p_1-p} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_1}} |f|^{p-p_1}
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

and the representation $\|f\|_{L^p}^p = p \int_0^{\infty} \alpha^{p-1} d_f(\alpha) d\lambda$ for $0 < p < \infty$ we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T(f)\|_{L^p}^p &= p \int_0^\infty \alpha^{p-1} d_{T(f)} \lambda \\
&\leq p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \alpha^{p-p_0-1} \int_{\{|f|>\delta\alpha\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu d\lambda \\
&\quad + p(2A_1)^{p_1} \int_0^\infty \alpha^{p-p_1-1} \int_{\{|f|\leq\delta\alpha\}} |f|^{p_1} d\mu d\lambda \\
&= p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|>0\}} |f|^{p_0} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&\quad + p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_{\{|f|=0\}} |f|^{p_0} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&\quad + p(2A_1)^{p_1} \int_X |f|^{p_1} \int_{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|}^\infty \alpha^{p-p_1-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&= p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_X |f|^{p_0} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&\quad + p(2A_1)^{p_1} \int_X |f|^{p_1} \int_{\frac{1}{\delta}|f|}^\infty \alpha^{p-p_1-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&= \frac{p(2A_0)^{p_0}}{p-p_0} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_0}} \int_X |f|^{p_0} |f|^{p-p_0} d\mu \\
&\quad + \frac{p(2A_1)^{p_1}}{p_1-p} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_1}} \int_X |f|^{p_1} |f|^{p-p_1} d\mu \\
&= p \left(\frac{(2A_0)^{p_0}}{p-p_0} \frac{1}{\delta^{p-p_0}} + \frac{(2A_1)^{p_1}}{p_1-p} \delta^{p_1-p} \right) \|f\|_{L^p}^p
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

We pick $\delta > 0$ such that $(2A_0)^{p_0} \delta^{p_0-p} = (2A_1)^{p_1} \delta^{p_1-p}$. Solving for δ yields

$$\delta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{A_0}{A_1} \right)^{p_1/(p_1-p_0)} \tag{14}$$

Substituting this in estimate (13) leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T(f)\|_{L^p}^p &\leq p \left(\frac{(2A_0)^{p_0}}{p-p_0} \frac{2^{p-p_0} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p_1-p_0}}}{A_0^{\frac{p_0(p-p_0)}{p_1-p_0}}} + \frac{(2A_1)^{p_1}}{p_1-p} \frac{A_0^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p_1-p_0}}}{2^{p_1-p} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p_1-p)}{p_1-p_0}}} \right) \|f\|_{L^p}^p \\
&= 2^p p \left(\frac{A_0^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p_1-p_0}} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p_1-p_0}}}{p-p_0} + \frac{A_0^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p_1-p_0}} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p_1-p_0}}}{p_1-p} \right) \|f\|_{L^p}^p
\end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

And taking the p -th power further

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T(f)\|_{L^p} &\leq 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p(p_1-p_0)}} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p(p_1-p_0)}} \|f\|_{L^p} \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{p_0(p_1-p)}{p(p_1-p_0)} \frac{p_1}{p_1}} A_1^{\frac{p_1(p-p_0)}{p(p_1-p_0)} \frac{p_0}{p_0}} \|f\|_{L^p} \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{\frac{p_1-p}{p p_1}}{\frac{p_1-p_0}{p_0 p_1}}} A_1^{\frac{\frac{p-p_0}{p_0 p}}{\frac{p_1-p_0}{p_0 p_1}}} \|f\|_{L^p} \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{p_1}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p_1}}} A_1^{\frac{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p_1}}} \|f\|_{L^p}
\end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

- (ii.) **a.** Assume $p_1 = \infty$. We again use the cut-off functions defined in (7) to decompose f . Since $\{|f_1| > \delta\alpha\} = \emptyset$, we have

$$\|T(f_1)\|_{L^\infty} \leq A_1 \|f_1\|_{L^\infty} = A_1 \inf \{B > 0 : \mu(\{|f_1| > B\}) = 0\} \leq A_1 \delta\alpha = \alpha/2$$

Provided we stipulate $\delta := 1/(2A_1)$. Therefore the set $\{|T(f_1)| > \alpha/2\}$ has measure zero (this is immediate since $\|T(f_1)\|_{L^\infty} = \inf \{B > 0 : \mu(\{|T(f_1)| > B\}) = 0\} \leq \alpha/2$ and any subset of a set with measure zero has itself measure zero). Thus similar to part **b.** of (i.) we get $d_{T(f)}(\alpha) \leq d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2)$.

- b.** Hypothesis (3) yields the estimate $d_{T(f_0)}(\alpha/2) \leq \left(\frac{A_0}{\alpha/2}\right)^{p_0} \int_{\{2A_1|f|>\alpha\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu$.

- c.** Thus by **a.** and **b.**

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T(f)\|_{L^p}^p &= p \int_0^\infty \alpha^{p-1} d_{T(f)} d\lambda \\
&\leq p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_0^\infty \alpha^{p-p_0-1} \int_{\{2A_1|f|>\alpha\}} |f|^{p_0} d\mu d\lambda \\
&= p(2A_0)^{p_0} \int_X |f|^{p_0} \int_0^{2A_1|f|} \alpha^{p-p_0-1} d\lambda d\mu \\
&= \frac{2^p p A_0^{p_0} A_1^{p-p_0}}{p-p_0} \int_X |f|^p d\mu \\
&= \frac{2^p p A_0^{p_0} A_1^{p-p_0}}{p-p_0} \|f\|_{L^p}^p
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

That the constant $2^p p A_0^{p_0} A_1^{p-p_0}/(p-p_0)$ found in (17) is the p -th power of the one stated in the theorem can be seen by passing the constant (6) to the limit $p_1 \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} A &= \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} \left[2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \frac{p}{p_1-p} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{p_1}}{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p_1}}} A_1^{\frac{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p_1}}} \right] \\
&= 2 \exp \left[\frac{1}{p} \log \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} + \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_1} \frac{p}{1-p} \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_1} \right) \right] \\
&\quad \cdot \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} A_0^{\frac{\frac{1}{p}-\frac{1}{p_1}}{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p_1}}} \cdot \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} A_1^{\frac{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p_0}-\frac{1}{p_1}}} \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} \right)^{1/p} \exp \left[\frac{\frac{1}{p} - \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{p_1}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_1}} \log(A_0) \right] \\
&\quad \cdot \exp \left[\frac{\frac{1}{p_0} - \frac{1}{p}}{\frac{1}{p_0} - \lim_{p_1 \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p_1}} \log(A_1) \right] \\
&= 2 \left(\frac{p}{p-p_0} \right)^{1/p} A_0^{\frac{p_0}{p}} A_1^{1-\frac{p_0}{p}}
\end{aligned}$$

□

3. The Complex Method. This theorem will unfortunately only be applicable to linear operators but will yield a more natural bound of the operator on the intermediate space. The proof will make strong use of complex variables technique. A major tool will be an application of the maximum modulus principle, known as *Hadamard's three lines lemma*.

3.1. Hadamard's Three Lines Lemma.

LEMMA 3.1. *Hadamard's three lines lemma*) Let F be an analytic function on the strip $S := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \operatorname{Re} z < 1\}$, continuous and bounded on \overline{S} , such that $|F(z)| \leq B_0$ when $\operatorname{Re} z = 0$ and $|F(z)| \leq B_1$ when $\operatorname{Re} z = 1$, for some $0 < B_0, B_1 < \infty$. Then $|F(z)| \leq B_0^{1-\theta} B_1^\theta$ when $\operatorname{Re} z = \theta$, for any $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$.

Proof. For $z \in \overline{S}$ define

$$G(z) := \frac{F(z)}{B_0^{1-z} B_1^z} \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0} : G_n(z) := G(z) e^{(z^2-1)/n} \quad (18)$$

Obviously, $G(z)$ and $G_n(z)$ are analytic functions on S for $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ ⁹. Further, we have

⁹ Recall, that a function f is called *analytic on U* , $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ open, if f is analytic at every $z_0 \in U$, that is, there exists a power series $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n (z - z_0)^n$ and some $r > 0$, such that the series converges absolutely for $|z - z_0| < r$, and such that for such z , we have $f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n (z - z_0)^n$ (as defined in [Lan93, pp. 68–69]). If f and g are analytic on $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, so are $f + g$, $f \cdot g$. Also f/g is analytic on the open subset of $z \in U$ such

$$|B_0^{1-z} B_1^z|^2 = |B_0^{1-z}|^2 |B_1^z|^2 = B_0^{1-z} B_0^{1-\bar{z}} B_1^z B_1^{\bar{z}} = \left(B_0^{1-\operatorname{Re} z}\right)^2 \left(B_1^{\operatorname{Re} z}\right)^2 \quad (19)$$

Consider $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq 1$ and $B_0 \geq 1$. Then $B_0^{1-\operatorname{Re} z} = \exp((1 - \operatorname{Re} z) \log B_0) \geq 1$ and $B_0^{1-\operatorname{Re} z} \geq B_0$ in the case $B_0 < 1$. A similar estimation of $B_1^{\operatorname{Re} z}$ leads to

$$|B_0^{1-z} B_1^z| \geq \min\{1, B_0\} \min\{1, B_1\} \quad (20)$$

for all $z \in \bar{S}$. By this, $G(z)$ is bounded on \bar{S} (by the boundedness of F). Let $M > 0$, such that $|G(z)| \leq M$ for $z \in \bar{S}$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ and write $z := x + iy \in \bar{S}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} |G_n(z)|^2 &= |G(z)|^2 |e^{((x+iy)^2-1)/n}|^2 \\ &\leq M^2 e^{(x^2+2ixy-y^2-1)/n} e^{(x^2-2ixy-y^2-1)/n} \\ &= M^2 \left(e^{-y^2/n}\right)^2 \left(e^{(x^2-1)/n}\right)^2 \\ &\leq M^2 \left(e^{-y^2/n}\right)^2 \\ &= M^2 \left(e^{-|y|^2/n}\right)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

we have $\lim_{y \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sup\{|G_n(z)| : x \in [0, 1]\} = 0$ by the pinching-principle. Hence there exists some $C(n) \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$, such that $|G_n(z)| \leq 1$ for all $|y| \geq C(n)$ and all $x \in [0, 1]$. Consider the rectangle $R := [0, 1] \times [-C(n), C(n)]$. Now $|G_n(z)| \leq 1$ on the lines $[0, 1] \times \{\pm C(n)\}$ and since $|G(z)| = |F(z)|/B_0 \leq 1$, $|G(z)| = |F(z)|/B_1 \leq 1$ on the line $\{0\} \times [-C(n), C(n)]$ and $\{1\} \times [-C(n), C(n)]$ respectively by assumption, we have $|G_n(z)| \leq 1$ on ∂R . By the maximum modulus principle¹⁰ we have $|G_n(z)| \leq 1$ on R and thus $|G_n(z)| \leq 1$ on \bar{S} . Since inequalities are preserved by limits and the modulus is a continuous function, we have that $|G(z)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |G_n(z)| \leq 1$ on \bar{S} . Taking $z := \theta + it$, where $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we conclude $|F(z)| = |G(z)| |B_0^{1-z} B_1^z| \leq B_0^{1-\theta} B_1^\theta$, which completes the proof. \square

that $g(z) \neq 0$. If $g : U \rightarrow V$ and $f : V \rightarrow C$ are analytic so is $f \circ g$. Further, if $f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_n z^n$ is a power series with radius of convergence r , f is analytic on $B_r(0)$ (for a proof see [Lan93, pp. 69–70]).

¹⁰ The theorem can be found in [Lan93, pp. 91–92]. I will reproduce it here.

LEMMA 3.2. (Maximum Modulus Principle, global version) *Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a connected open set, and let f be an analytic function on U . If $z_0 \in U$ is a maximum point for $|f|$, that is $|f(z_0)| \geq |f(z)|$ for all $z \in U$, then f is constant on U .*

For our purpose the following corollary is more appropriate.

COROLLARY 3.1. *Let $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a connected open set and f be a continuous function on \bar{U} , analytic and non-constant on U . If $z_0 \in \bar{U}$ is a maximum for f , that is $|f(z_0)| \geq |f(z)|$ for all $z \in \bar{U}$, then $z_0 \in \partial U$.*

3.2. The Riesz-Thorin Interpolation Theorem. Now we are able to prove the Riesz-Thorin Interpolation theorem without an interruption.

THEOREM 3.1. (Riesz-Thorin Interpolation Theorem) *Let (X, μ) be a measure space, (Y, ν) a σ -finite measure space and T be a linear operator defined on the set of all finitely simple functions on X and taking values in the set of measurable functions on Y . Let $1 \leq p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1 \leq \infty$ and assume that*

$$\|T(f)\|_{L^{q_0}} \leq M_0 \|f\|_{L^{p_0}} \quad \|T(f)\|_{L^{q_1}} \leq M_1 \|f\|_{L^{p_1}} \quad (22)$$

holds for all finitely simple functions f on X and $0 < M_0, M_1 < \infty$. Then for all $0 < \theta < 1$ we have

$$\|T(f)\|_{L^q} \leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_{L^p} \quad (23)$$

for all finitely simple functions f on X , where

$$\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1-\theta}{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{p_1} \quad \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1-\theta}{q_0} + \frac{\theta}{q_1} \quad (24)$$

Proof. The proof heavily relies on the fact, that the L^p norm of a function can be obtained via duality for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ (for $p = \infty$ the underlying space has to be σ -finite according to [Els11, pp. 288–289]) by

$$\|f\|_{L^p} = \sup \left\{ \left| \int_Y f g d\nu \right| : \|g\|_{L^{p'}} = 1 \right\}$$

with $p' := \frac{p}{p-1}$ for $p \in]1, \infty[$ and $p' := 1$ for $p = \infty$. Let \mathcal{B} denote the domain of ν and define for notational simplification $\mathfrak{F} := \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{\chi_E : E \in \mathcal{B}, \nu(E) < \infty\}$, the set of all finitely simple functions on Y ¹¹. Since \mathfrak{F} is dense in L^p for every $0 < p < \infty$ ¹², we may use the corollary found in [Bou95, p. 76]

COROLLARY 3.2. (Principle of extension of identities) *Let f, g be two continuous mappings of a topological space X into a Hausdorff space Y . If $f(x) = g(x)$ at all points of a dense subset of X , then $f \equiv g$.*

to see, that also

¹¹ This is almost trivial. Consider $Y_1, Y_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ with $\nu(Y_1), \nu(Y_2) < \infty$ and $Y_1 \cap Y_2 \neq \emptyset$. Then $f \equiv z_1 \chi_{Y_1} + z_2 \chi_{Y_2} \in \mathfrak{F}$ for $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$. We see, that $f \equiv z_1 \chi_{Y_1 \setminus Y_2} + z_2 \chi_{Y_2 \setminus Y_1} + (z_1 + z_2) \chi_{Y_1 \cap Y_2} \in \mathfrak{F}$ where the latter function is a finitely simple one since $\nu(Y_1 \cup Y_2) \leq \nu(Y_1) + \nu(Y_2) < \infty$ and $Y_1 \setminus Y_2, Y_2 \setminus Y_1, Y_1 \cap Y_2 \subseteq Y_1 \cup Y_2$.

¹² In [Els11, p. 242] a proof can be found, that \mathfrak{F} is dense in L^p for $0 < p < \infty$. Now the canonical map $\pi : \mathcal{L}^p \rightarrow L^p/\mathcal{N}$ is continuous. Hence we may use the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.3. *Let X and Y be topological spaces, $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $A \subseteq X$ dense in X . Then $f(A)$ is dense in Y .*

Proof. By [Mun00, p. 104] we have $Y = f(X) = f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)} \subseteq Y$. □

$$\|f\|_{L^p} = \sup \left\{ \left| \int_Y f g d\mu \right| : g \in \mathfrak{F}, \|g\|_{L^{p'}} = 1 \right\}$$

First we will deal with the case $q > 1$. Fix $f := \sum_{k=1}^n a_k e^{i\alpha_k} \chi_{X_k}$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $a_k > 0$, $\alpha_k \in [0, 2\pi[$, $X_i \cap X_j = \emptyset$ for $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ and $\mu(X_k) < \infty$ for every $k = 1, \dots, n$. Further let $g := \sum_{k=1}^m b_k e^{i\beta_k} \chi_{Y_k} \in \mathfrak{F}$, where $m \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$, $b_k > 0$ and $\beta_k \in [0, 2\pi[$. Define

$$P(z) := \frac{p}{p_0}(1-z) + \frac{p}{p_1}z \quad Q(z) := \frac{q'}{q'_0}(1-z) + \frac{q'}{q'_1}z$$

for $z \in \overline{S}$ (in the case $p = \infty$ we get also $p_0 = p_1 = \infty$ and hence by stipulating $\frac{\infty}{\infty} := 1$ the function P is well-defined). Further let

$$f_z := \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^{P(z)} e^{i\alpha_k} \chi_{X_k} \quad g_z := \sum_{k=1}^m b_k^{Q(z)} e^{i\beta_k} \chi_{Y_k} \quad (25)$$

and

$$F(z) := \int_Y T(f_z)(y) g_z(y) d\nu(y) \quad (26)$$

By the linearity of the operator T we have

$$F(z) = \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m a_j^{P(z)} b_k^{Q(z)} e^{i\alpha_j} e^{i\beta_k} \int_Y T(\chi_{X_j})(y) \chi_{Y_k}(y) d\nu(y) \quad (27)$$

and by using Hölder's inequality ¹³

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_Y T(\chi_{X_j})(y) \chi_{Y_k}(y) d\nu(y) \right| &\leq \int_Y |T(\chi_{X_j})(y)| \chi_{Y_k}(y) d\nu(y) \\ &= \|T(\chi_{X_j}) \chi_{Y_k}\|_{L^1} \\ &\leq \|T(\chi_{X_j})\|_{L^{q_0}} \|\chi_{Y_k}\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\ &\leq M_0 \|\chi_{X_j}\|_{L^{p_0}} \|\chi_{Y_k}\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\ &\stackrel{q'_0 \neq \infty}{=} M_0 \|\chi_{X_j}\|_{L^{p_0}} \mu(Y_k)^{1/q'_0} \\ &< \infty \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

for each $j = 1, \dots, n$, $k = 1, \dots, m$. In the case $q'_0 = \infty$ we simply have $\|\chi_{Y_k}\|_{L^\infty} \leq 1$. Thus the function F is well-defined on \overline{S} . Now

¹³A proof can be found in [Els11, p. 223].

$$\begin{aligned}
\|f_{it}\|_{L^{p_0}} &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \int_X |f_{it}|^{p_0} d\mu + \int_{X \setminus \bigcup_{k=1}^n X_k} |f_{it}|^{p_0} d\mu \right)^{1/p_0} \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n |a_k^{P(it)} e^{i\alpha_k}|^{p_0} \int_X \chi_{X_k} d\mu \right)^{1/p_0} \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^{p_0 \operatorname{Re} P(it)} \mu(X_k) \right)^{1/p_0} \\
&= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^p \mu(X_k) \right)^{p/(p_0 p)} \\
&= \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_0}
\end{aligned} \tag{29}$$

for $p, p_0 \neq \infty$. Let us consider $p_0 = \infty, p \neq \infty$. Then either $\|f_{it}\|_{L^\infty} = 0$ or $\|f_{it}\|_{L^\infty} = 1$. Since $\|\cdot\|_{L^p}$ is a norm for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ (see [Els11, p. 231]), we have $f = 0$ μ -a.e. if $\|f_{it}\|_{L^\infty} = 0$. Since f is finitely simple, we may conclude $f \equiv \sum_{k=1}^n a_k e^{i\alpha_k} \chi_{X_k}$, where $\mu(X_k) = 0$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$. But then $\|f_{it}\|_{L^\infty} = \inf\{B > 0 : \mu(\{|f_{it}| > B\}) = 0\} = \inf\{B > 0 : \mu(\{1 > B\}) = 0\} = 0$ since $|a_k^{P(it)}| = \lim_{p_0 \rightarrow \infty} a_k^{p/p_0} = 1$. In the other case we simply have $\|f_{it}\|_{L^\infty} = 1$ since there exists at least one subset X_k such that $\mu(X_k) \neq 0$. Now consider $p = \infty$. Then $p_0 = p_1 = \infty$. Thus $P(it) = 1$ and so $f_z \equiv f$ and the equation holds trivially. By the same considerations we see that $\|g_{it}\|_{L^{q'_0}} = \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_0}$ for $q_0 \in [1, \infty]$ (set $\infty' := 1$). Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
|F(it)| &\leq \int_Y |T(f_{it})(y) g_{it}(y)| d\nu(y) \\
&= \|T(f_{it}) g_{it}\|_{L^1} \\
&\leq \|T(f_{it})\|_{L^{q_0}} \|g_{it}\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\
&\leq M_0 \|f_{it}\|_{L^{p_0}} \|g_{it}\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\
&= M_0 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_0} \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_0} \\
&< \infty
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

by Hölder's inequality. By similar calculations we get

$$\|f_{1+it}\|_{L^{p_1}} = \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_1} \quad \|g_{1+it}\|_{L^{q'_1}} = \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_1} \tag{31}$$

and thus

$$|F(1+it)| \leq M_1 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_1} \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_1} \tag{32}$$

Further

$$\begin{aligned}
|F(z)| &\leq \int_Y |T(f_z)(y)g_z(y)|d\nu(y) \\
&= \|T(f_z)g_z\|_{L^1} \\
&\leq \|T(f_z)\|_{L^{q_0}} \|g_z\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\
&\leq M_0 \|f_z\|_{L^{p_0}} \|g_z\|_{L^{q'_0}} \\
&\stackrel{p_0, q'_0 \neq \infty}{=} M_0 \left(\int_X |f_z|^{p_0} d\mu \right)^{1/p_0} \left(\int_Y |g_z|^{q'_0} d\nu \right)^{1/q'_0} \\
&= M_0 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j^{p_0 \operatorname{Re} P(z)} \mu(X_j) \right)^{1/p_0} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m b_k^{q'_0 \operatorname{Re} Q(z)} \nu(Y_k) \right)^{1/q'_0} \\
&= M_0 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j^{p(1-\operatorname{Re} z) + (pp_0 \operatorname{Re} z)/p_1} \mu(X_j) \right)^{1/p_0} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m b_k^{q'(1-\operatorname{Re} z) + (q'q'_0 \operatorname{Re} z)/q'_1} \nu(Y_k) \right)^{1/q'_0} \\
&\leq M_0 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_j^{p/p_0 + p/p_1} \mu(X_j) \right)^{1/p_0} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m b_k^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1} \nu(Y_k) \right)^{1/q'_0} \\
&= M_0 \|f\|_{L^{p/p_0 + p/p_1}}^{p/p_0 + p/p_1} \|g\|_{L^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1}}^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1} \\
&=: C(f, g)
\end{aligned}$$

by Hölder's inequality and in the edge cases

$$\begin{aligned}
p_0 = \infty, q'_0 \neq \infty : \quad & C(f, g) := M_0 \max_{j=1, \dots, n} a_j^{p/p_1} \|g\|_{L^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1}}^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1} \\
p_0 \neq \infty, q'_0 = \infty : \quad & C(f, g) := M_0 \|f\|_{L^{p/p_0 + p/p_1}}^{p/p_0 + p/p_1} \max_{k=1, \dots, m} b_k^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1} \\
p_0 = \infty, q'_0 = \infty : \quad & C(f, g) := M_0 \max_{j=1, \dots, n} a_j^{p/p_1} \max_{k=1, \dots, m} b_k^{q' + (q'q'_0)/q'_1}
\end{aligned}$$

Hence F is bounded on \bar{S} . It is obvious, that F is analytic on S and continuous on \bar{S} . Therefore we can apply Hadamard's three lines lemma to get

$$\begin{aligned}
|F(z)| &\leq \left(M_0 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_0} \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_0} \right)^{1-\theta} \left(M_1 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_1} \|g\|_{L^{q'}}^{q'/q'_1} \right)^\theta \\
&= M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_{L^p} \|g\|_{L^{q'}}
\end{aligned} \tag{33}$$

for $\operatorname{Re} z = \theta$ where $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$. Further observe $P(\theta) = Q(\theta) = 1$ for $0 < \theta < 1$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned}\|T(f)\|_{L^q} &= \sup \left\{ \left| \int_Y T(f)g d\nu \right| : g \in \mathfrak{F}, \|g\|_{L^{q'}} = 1 \right\} \\ &= \sup \{ |F(\theta)| : g \in \mathfrak{F}, \|g\|_{L^{q'}} = 1 \} \\ &\leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_{L^p}\end{aligned}\tag{34}$$

Now assume $q = 1$. Then $q_0 = q_1 = 1$. Let $g \equiv \sum_{k=1}^m b_k e^{i\beta_k} \chi_{Y_k}$ be a simple function (this means, that $\nu(Y_k) = \infty$ is possible for some Y_k) with $\|g\|_{L^\infty} = 1$. Define f_z as above and

$$F(z) := \int_Y T(f_z)(y)g(y)d\nu(y)\tag{35}$$

Using the linearity property of T we see again, that $F(z)$ is well-defined on \overline{S} . Analogously we get

$$|F(it)| \leq M_0 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_0} \quad |F(1+it)| \leq M_1 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_1}\tag{36}$$

Again, F is bounded on \overline{S} by

$$\begin{aligned}p_0 \neq \infty, q'_0 = \infty : \quad C(f, g) &:= M_0 \|f\|_{L^{p+(pp_0)/p_1}}^{p/p_0+p/p_1} \max_{k=1, \dots, m} b_k^{q'/q'_1} \\ p_0 = \infty, q'_0 = \infty : \quad C(f, g) &:= M_0 \max_{j=1, \dots, n} a_j^{p/p_1} \max_{k=1, \dots, m} b_k^{q'/q'_1}\end{aligned}$$

Hadamard's three lines lemma therefore yields

$$|F(z)| \leq \left(M_0 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_0} \right)^{1-\theta} \left(M_1 \|f\|_{L^p}^{p/p_1} \right)^\theta = M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_{L^p}\tag{37}$$

and observing $P(\theta) = 1$ for $0 < \theta < 1$ yields

$$\begin{aligned}\|T(f)\|_{L^1} &= \sup \left\{ \left| \int_Y T(f)g d\nu \right| : g \text{ simple}, \|g\|_{L^\infty} = 1 \right\} \\ &= \sup \{ |F(\theta)| : g \text{ simple}, \|g\|_{L^\infty} = 1 \} \\ &\leq M_0^{1-\theta} M_1^\theta \|f\|_{L^p}\end{aligned}\tag{38}$$

This is justified by the fact, that the simple functions are dense in L^∞ (for a proof see [Coh13, p. 100]). \square

4. Interpolation of Analytic Families of Operators.

4.1. The Poisson Formula. First, we have to extend Hadamard's three lines lemma appropriately (lemma 3.1). To do so, we first need some theorems and definitions of complex analysis.

THEOREM 4.1. (Complex Analysis Revisited) *Let $h(e^{i\theta})$ be a continuous function on the unit circle. Then the Poisson integral*

$$\tilde{h}(z) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} h(e^{i\varphi}) P_r(\theta - \varphi) \frac{d\lambda(\varphi)}{2\pi} \quad z := re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{D} := \{|z| < 1\}$$

where

$$P_r(\theta) := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} r^{|k|} e^{ik\theta} \quad 0 \leq r < 1, -\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi \quad (39)$$

denotes the Poisson kernel function, is a harmonic function on \mathbb{D} with boundary values $h(e^{i\theta})$, that is, $\tilde{h}(e^{i\theta})$ tends to $h(\zeta)$ as $z \in \mathbb{D}$ tends to $\zeta \in \partial\mathbb{D}$.

Proof. A proof can be found in [Gam01, pp. 277–278]. □

Further we introduce the notion of a subharmonic function as found in [Gam01, p. 394].

DEFINITION 4.1. *Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ be a domain (open and path-connected), and let $u : D \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty[$ be continuous. We say that $u(z)$ is subharmonic if for each $z_0 \in D$, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $u(z)$ satisfies the mean value inequality*

$$u(z_0) \leq \int_0^{2\pi} u(z_0 + re^{i\theta}) \frac{d\lambda(\theta)}{2\pi} \quad 0 < r < \varepsilon \quad (40)$$

And the notion of a conformal mapping ([Gam01, p. 59]).

DEFINITION 4.2. *A smooth complex-valued function $g(z)$ (that is, $g(z)$ has as many derivatives as is necessary for whatever is being asserted to be true) is conformal at z_0 if whenever γ_0, γ_1 are two curves terminating at z_0 with non-zero tangents, then the curves $g \circ \gamma_0, g \circ \gamma_1$ have non-zero tangents at $g(z_0)$ and the angle from $(g \circ \gamma_0)'(z_0)$ to $(g \circ \gamma_1)'(z_0)$ is the same as the angle from $\gamma_0'(z_0)$ to $\gamma_1'(z_0)$. A conformal mapping of one domain D onto another V is a continuously differentiable function that is conformal at each point of D and that maps D one-to-one onto V .*

Now we are able to formulate the proof of the extension of Hadamard's three lines lemma.

LEMMA 4.1. (Hadamard's three lines lemma, extension) *Let F be an analytic function on the strip $S := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \operatorname{Re} z < 1\}$ and continuous on \overline{S} , such that for every $z \in \overline{S}$ we have $\log |F(z)| \leq Ae^{\tau|\operatorname{Im} z|}$ for some $A < \infty$ and $\tau \in [0, \pi[$. Then*

$$|F(z)| \leq \exp \left(\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\log |F(it + iy)|}{\cosh(\pi t) - \cos(\pi x)} + \frac{\log |F(1 + it + iy)|}{\cosh(\pi t) + \cos(\pi x)} \right] d\lambda(t) \right)$$

whenever $z := x + iy \in S$.

Proof. Consider the function

$$h(z) := \frac{1}{\pi i} \text{Log} \left(\frac{z+1}{iz-i} \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\text{Arg} \left(\frac{1+z}{1-z} \right) - i \log \left| \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right| \right) \quad (41)$$

which maps \mathbb{D} onto $]0, 1[\times \mathbb{R}$. \square

4.2. Stein's Theorem on Interpolation of Analytic Families of Operators.

DEFINITION 4.3. (Analytic family, admissible growth) *Let (X, μ) , (Y, ν) be measure spaces and $(T_z)_{z \in \bar{S}}$, where T_z is defined on the space of all finitely simple functions on X and taking values in the space of all measurable functions on Y such that*

$$\int_Y |T_z(\chi_A)\chi_B| d\nu \quad (42)$$

whenever $\mu(A), \nu(B) < \infty$. The family $(T_z)_{z \in \bar{S}}$ is said to be analytic if for all f, g finitely simple we have that

$$z \mapsto \int_Y T_z(f) g d\nu \quad (43)$$

is analytic on S and continuous on \bar{S} . Further, an analytic family $(T_z)_{z \in \bar{S}}$ is called of admissible growth, if there is a constant $\tau \in [0, \pi[$, such that for all finitely simple functions f, g a constant $C(f, g)$ exists with

$$\log \left| \int_Y T_z(f) g d\nu \right| \leq C(f, g) e^{\tau |\text{Im} z|} \quad (44)$$

for all $z \in \bar{S}$.

THEOREM 4.2. (Riesz-Thorin interpolation theorem, extension) *Let $(T_z)_{z \in \bar{S}}$ be an analytic family of admissible growth, $1 \leq p_0, p_1, q_0, q_1 \leq \infty$ and suppose that M_0, M_1 are positive functions on the real line such that for some $\tau \in [0, \pi[$*

$$\sup \left\{ e^{-\tau|y|} \log M_0(y) : y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} < \infty \quad \sup \left\{ e^{-\tau|y|} \log M_1(y) : y \in \mathbb{R} \right\} < \infty \quad (45)$$

Fix $0 < \theta < 1$ and define

$$\frac{1}{p} := \frac{1-\theta}{p_0} + \frac{\theta}{p_1} \quad \frac{1}{q} := \frac{1-\theta}{q_0} + \frac{\theta}{q_1} \quad (46)$$

Further suppose that for all finitely simple functions f on X and $y \in \mathbb{R}$ we have

$$\|T_{iy}(y)\|_{L^{q_0}} \leq M_0(y) \|f\|_{L^{p_0}} \quad \|T_{1+iy}(y)\|_{L^{q_1}} \leq M_1(y) \|f\|_{L^{p_1}} \quad (47)$$

Then for all finitely simple functions f on X we have

$$\|T_\theta(f)\|_{L^q} \leq M(\theta)\|f\|_{L^p}$$

where for $0 < x < 1$

$$M(x) = \exp \left(\frac{\sin(\pi x)}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\log M_0(t)}{\cosh(\pi t) - \cos(\pi x)} + \frac{\log M_1(t)}{\cosh(\pi t) + \cos(\pi x)} \right] d\lambda(t) \right)$$

Proof. Fix $0 < \theta < 1$ and finitely simple functions f, g on X, Y respectively with $\|f\|_{L^p} = \|g\|_{L^{q'}} = 1$. Define f_z, g_z as in (25) and for $z \in \bar{S}$

$$F(z) := \int_Y T_z(f_z)g_z d\nu \quad (48)$$

Observe, that $|a_j^{P(z)}| \leq a_j^{p/p_0+p/p_1}$ and $|b_k^{Q(z)}| \leq b_k^{q'/q'_0+q'/q'_1}$ for $z \in \bar{S}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \log |F(z)| &= \log \left| \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m a_j^{P(z)} b_k^{Q(z)} e^{i\alpha_j} e^{i\beta_k} \int_Y T_z(\chi_{X_j})(y) \chi_{Y_k}(y) d\nu(y) \right| \\ &\leq \log \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m |a_j^{P(z)}| |b_k^{Q(z)}| \int_Y |T_z(\chi_{X_j})(y)| \chi_{Y_k}(y) d\nu(y) \right) \\ &\leq \log \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^m a_j^{p/p_0+p/p_1} b_k^{q'/q'_0+q'/q'_1} \int_{Y_k} |T_z(\chi_{X_j})| d\nu \right) \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

□

References

- [Bou95] Nicolas Bourbaki. *General Topology - Chapters 1-4*. Elements of Mathematics. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 1995.
- [Coh13] Donald L. Cohn. *Measure Theory*. Second edition. Springer, 2013.
- [Els11] Jürgen Elstrodt. *Mass- und Integrationstheorie*. 7., korrigierte und aktualisierte Auflage. Springer Verlag, 2011.
- [Gam01] Theodore W. Gamelin. *Complex Analysis*. Springer, 2001.
- [Lan93] Serge Lang. *Complex Analysis*. Third Edition. Springer-Verlag, 1993.
- [Mun00] James R. Munkres. *Topology*. Second edition. Prentice Hall, 2000.
- [Zor04] Vladimir A. Zorich. *Mathematical Analysis I*. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2004.