

Bilinear multiplier operators Leibniz-type rules

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$$\begin{aligned}\partial_x^\alpha(fg)(x) &= \sum_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2=\alpha} c_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2} \partial_x^{\alpha_1} f(x) \partial_x^{\alpha_2} g(x) \\ &= \partial_x^\alpha f(x) g(x) + f(x) \partial_x^\alpha g(x) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

- For $1 < p_1, p_2 \leq \infty$, $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2$, and $s \in 2\mathbb{N}_0$ or $s > n(1/\min(p, 1) - 1)$ it holds that

$$\|J^s(fg)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|J^s f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}} + \|f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|J^s g\|_{L^{p_2}},$$

$$\|D^s(fg)\|_{L^p} \lesssim \|D^s f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}} + \|f\|_{L^{p_1}} \|D^s g\|_{L^{p_2}}.$$

- Such estimates have applications to PDEs such as Navier-Stokes equations and Korteweg-de Vries equations.

- Case $1 < p < \infty$:
 - Kato–Ponce, 1988 (for Euler and Navier–Stokes).
 - Christ–Weinstein, 1991 (for KdV).
 - Kenig–Ponce–Vega, 1993 (mixed-norm Lebesgue spaces, for KdV).
 - Gulisashvili–Kon, 1996 (for Schrödinger semigroups).
- Case $\frac{1}{2} < p < \infty$:
 - Muscalu–Schlag, 2013: homogeneous version.
 - Grafakos–Oh, 2014: homogeneous and inhomogeneous versions.
 - Bernicot–Maldonado–Moen–Naibo, 2014: $s > n$, related to inh. version.
- Case $p = \infty$:
 - Bourgain–Li, 2014. (Related work by Grafakos–Maldonado–Naibo, 2014.)

- We obtain more general Leibniz rules of the form

$$\|T_\sigma(f, g)\|_X \lesssim \|f\|_{Y_1} \|g\|_{Z_1} + \|f\|_{Y_2} \|g\|_{Z_2}.$$

- $T_\sigma(f, g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \sigma(\xi, \eta) \widehat{f}(\xi) \widehat{g}(\eta) e^{2\pi i x \cdot (\xi + \eta)} d\xi d\eta$
- If $\sigma \equiv 1$ then $T_\sigma(f, g) = fg$.

- $\sigma \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ is a Coifman-Meyer multiplier if for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ if

$$\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \sigma(x, y) \lesssim (|x| + |y|)^{-|\alpha| - |\beta|} \text{ for all } (x, y) \neq (0, 0).$$

- If σ is a Coifman-Meyer multiplier, $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2$, and $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$

$$\|T_\sigma(f, g)\|_{L^p(w)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^{p_1}(w)} \|g\|_{L^{p_2}(w)}.$$

Weighted Triebel-Lizorkin Spaces

Let ψ be a function in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfying the conditions

- $\text{supp}(\widehat{\psi}) \subset \{\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n : \frac{1}{2} < |\xi| < 2\}$
- $|\widehat{\psi}(\xi)| > c$ for all ξ such that $\frac{3}{5} < |\xi| < \frac{5}{3}$ and some $c > 0$
- $\widehat{\Delta_j^\psi f}(\xi) := \widehat{\psi}(2^{-j}\xi)\widehat{f}(\xi)$

The space $\dot{F}_{p,q}^s(w)$ consists of all $f \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)/\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that

$$\|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^s(w)} = \left\| \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (2^{sj} |\Delta_j^\psi f|)^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \right\|_{L^p(w)} < \infty.$$

Remark:

- $H^p(w) \simeq \dot{F}_{p,2}^0(w)$ for $0 < p < \infty$ and $w \in A_\infty$.
- $\dot{F}_{p,2}^0(w) \simeq L^p(w) \simeq H^p(w)$ and $\dot{F}_{p,2}^s(w) \simeq \dot{W}^{s,p}(w)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $w \in A_p$.

Weighted Leibniz-type rules for C–M multiplier operators

For $w \in A_\infty$, let $\tau_w = \inf\{\tau \in [1, \infty) : w \in A_\tau\}$; if $0 < p, q \leq \infty$ denote

$$\tau_{p,q}(w) := n \left(\frac{1}{\min(p/\tau_w, q, 1)} - 1 \right).$$

Theorem 1 (Naibo–T., 2018)

Let $\sigma(\xi, \eta)$, $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, be a Coifman-Meyer multiplier. Consider $0 < q \leq \infty$ and $0 < p, p_1, p_2 < \infty$ such that $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2$.

If $w_1, w_2 \in A_\infty$, $w = w_1^{p/p_1} w_2^{p/p_2}$ and $s > \tau_{p,q}(w)$, it holds that

$$\|D^s T_\sigma(f, g)\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^0(w)} \lesssim \|D^s f\|_{\dot{F}_{p_1,q}^0(w_1)} \|g\|_{H^{p_2}(w_2)} + \|f\|_{H^{p_1}(w_1)} \|D^s g\|_{\dot{F}_{p_2,q}^0(w_2)}.$$

If $w_1 = w_2$ then different pairs of p_1, p_2 can be used on the right hand sides of the inequality above; moreover, if $w \in A_\infty$, then

$$\|D^s T_\sigma(f, g)\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^0(w)} \lesssim \|D^s f\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^0(w)} \|g\|_{L^\infty} + \|f\|_{L^\infty} \|D^s g\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^0(w)}.$$

Lifting property for weighted homogeneous Triebel-Lizorkin spaces: If $0 < p, q < \infty$ and $w \in A_\infty$, it holds that

$$\|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^s(w)} \simeq \|D^s f\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^0(w)}.$$

- Let $\sigma(\xi, \eta)$, $\xi, \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, be a Coifman-Meyer multiplier. Consider $0 < p, p_1, p_2 < \infty$ such that $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2$. If $w_1, w_2 \in A_\infty$, $w = w_1^{p/p_1} w_2^{p/p_2}$ and $s > \tau_{p,2}(w)$, it holds that

$$\|D^s T_\sigma(f, g)\|_{H^p(w)} \lesssim \|D^s f\|_{H^{p_1}(w_1)} \|g\|_{H^{p_2}(w_2)} + \|f\|_{H^{p_1}(w_1)} \|D^s g\|_{H^{p_2}(w_2)}.$$

- When $w \equiv 1$ estimate 8 extends and improves the Leibniz rule in Lebesgue spaces by allowing $p, \frac{1}{2}$ and a larger quantity on the left-hand side.

Other settings for Theorem 1 and Corollary ??

- Coifman–Meyer multipliers of order m :

$$|\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_\eta^\beta \sigma(\xi, \eta)| \lesssim (|\xi| + |\eta|)^{m-|\alpha+\beta|} \quad \forall (\xi, \eta) \neq (0, 0).$$

The corresponding multiplier operators satisfy

$$\|T_\sigma(f, g)\|_{\dot{F}_{p,q}^s(w)} \lesssim \|f\|_{\dot{F}_{p_1,q}^{s+m}(w_1)} \|g\|_{H^{p_2}(w_2)} + \|f\|_{H^{p_1}(w_1)} \|g\|_{\dot{F}_{p_2,q}^{s+m}(w_2)},$$

as well as versions of the other estimates in Theorem 1 and Corollary ??.

- Theorem 1 and Corollary ?? hold in other function space settings: weighted homogeneous Besov spaces and weighted inhomogeneous Triebel–Lizorkin and Besov spaces; the latter contexts involve the operator J^s .
- Theorem 1 and Corollary ?? hold in homogeneous and inhomogeneous Triebel–Lizorkin and Besov spaces based in other function spaces such as variable Lebesgue, weighted Lorentz, and weighted Morrey spaces.
- These results have applications to scattering properties of certain

Thank you.