

Chapter 8

Theorem 8.1

Proposition 1.1

Proof.



Theorem 8.2**Proposition 1.2***Proof.*

Theorem 8.3**Proposition 1.3**

If $f \in C^\infty$, then $f \in \mathcal{S}$ if and only if $x^\beta \partial^\alpha f$ is bounded for all multi-indices α, β

Proof.



Theorem 8.4**Proposition 1.4***Proof.*

Theorem 8.5**Proposition 1.5***Proof.*

Theorem 8.6**Proposition 1.6***Proof.*

Theorem 8.7**Proposition 1.7***Proof.*

Theorem 8.8**Proposition 1.8***Proof.*

Theorem 8.9**Proposition 1.9***Proof.*

Theorem 8.10**Proposition 1.10***Proof.*

Theorem 8.11**Proposition 1.11***Proof.*

Theorem 8.12**Proposition 1.12***Proof.*

Theorem 8.13**Proposition 1.13***Proof.*

Theorem 8.14**Proposition 1.14**

Suppose $\phi \in L^1$, and $\int \phi(x) dx = a$.

- (a) If $f \in L^p$, $p \in [1, +\infty]$, then $f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$ in the L^p norm as $t \rightarrow 0$.
- (b) If f is bounded and uniformly continuous, then $f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$ uniformly as $t \rightarrow 0$.
- (c) If $f \in L^\infty$ and f is continuous on an open set U , then $f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$ uniformly on compact subsets of U as $t \rightarrow 0$

Proof of Part A. First, the convolution $f * \phi_t$ is in L^p by Young's Inequality (Theorem 8.7). Furthermore,

$$f * \phi_t - af = \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x-y) t^{-n} \phi(t^{-1}y) dy - \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x) \phi(y) dy \quad (1)$$

Now apply Theorem 2.44, with $y \mapsto y/t$, and denote this invertible map by $T \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$, so that $|\det(T)| = t^{-n}$, then $y = T(y)t$ for every $t > 0$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (f * \phi_t)(x) &= |\det(T)| \cdot \int_{y \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x - t \cdot Ty) \phi(T(y)) dy \\ &= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} f(x - tz) \phi(z) dz \\ &= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \tau_{tz} f(x) \phi(z) dz \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Next, $a = \int \phi$ so $af = \int f(x) \phi(z) dz$. Using Equations (1) and (2) we get

$$(f * \phi_t - af)(x) = \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\tau_{tz} f - f) \phi(z) dz \quad (3)$$

We wish to apply Minkowski's Inequality for integrals, which states, roughly speaking:

The norm of an integral is less than the integral of the norm.

to Equation (3), and

$$\|f * \phi_t - af\|_p \leq \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|(\tau_{tz} f - f) \phi(z)\|_p dz \quad (4)$$

The assumptions for Theorem 6.19 are satisfied by

1. Notice for every $z \in \mathbb{R}^{n'}$,

$$\|(\tau_{tz}f - f)\phi(z)\|_p = \left(\int_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |(\tau_{tz}f(x) - f(x))\phi(z)|^p dx \right)^{1/p} \leq |\phi(z)| (2\|f\|_p) < +\infty$$

Since $\|\phi\|_1 < +\infty$, $|\phi(z)| < +\infty$ almost everywhere.

2. Next, to show $z \mapsto \|\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)\|_p$ is in $L^1\mathbb{R}^n$, z . Reuse the last estimate in the previous bullet point, and

$$\|\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)\|_p \leq |\phi(z)| (2\|f\|_p)$$

Taking the integral in L^+ with respect to z , we get

$$\left\| \|\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)\|_p \right\|_1 < +\infty$$

so both assumptions are satisfied.

Therefore Equation (4) holds. Next, fix any sequence of $t_n > 0$ with $t_n \rightarrow 0$. The Dominated Convergence Theorem gives, since $|\phi(z)|\|\tau_{t_n z}f - f\|_p$ is dominated by $|\phi(z)| \cdot 2\|f\|_p \in L^1 \cap L^+$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\tau_{t_n z}f - f\|_p |\phi(z)| dz &= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\tau_{t_n z}f - f\|_p |\phi(z)| dz \\ &= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} 0 dz \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The second last equality is from Lemma 8.4, as translation is continuous in the L^p norm for $p \in [1, +\infty)$. So almost every $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (since again, $|\phi(z)|$ can be infinite on a null set),

$$\|\tau_{t_n z}f - f\|_p \rightarrow 0 \implies \|\tau_{t_n z}f - f\|_p |\phi(z)| \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. It follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f * \phi_{t_n} - af\|_p = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} [\tau_{t_n z}f(x) - f(x)] \phi(z) dz \right\|_p = 0$$

Since the sequence $t_n \rightarrow 0$ is arbitrary, we conclude that the function $t \mapsto \|f * \phi_t - af\|_p$ has a limit of 0 as $t \rightarrow 0$. ■

Proof of Part B. Suppose $f \in \text{UBC}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, so that f is uniformly continuous and bounded. We wish to show $f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$ uniformly as $t \rightarrow 0$. In symbols,

$$g: t \mapsto \|f * \phi_t - af\|_u, g \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0$$

The convolution between f and ϕ_t makes sense at every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, as

$$\int |\tau_y f(x)| |\phi(y)| dy \leq \|f\|_u \cdot \|\phi\|_1 < +\infty$$

Taking the supremum norm on both sides of Equation (3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|f * \phi_t - af\|_u &= \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} (\tau_{tz} f - f) \cdot \phi(z) dz \right| \\ &\leq \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\tau_{tz} f - f| \cdot |\phi(z)| dz \\ &\leq \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\tau_{tz} f - f| \cdot |\phi(z)| dz \\ &= \int_{z \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\tau_{tz} f - f\|_u \cdot |\phi(z)| dz \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

the last equality is a simple consequence of the monotonicity of the integral in L^+ , indeed. For every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, the following holds pointwise for almost every z

$$|\tau_{tz} f - f| \leq \|\tau_{tz} f - f\|_u \implies \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} |\tau_{tz} f - f| \leq \|\tau_{tz} f - f\|_u$$

Apply the Dominated Theorem to the right member of (5), noting that it is dominated by $|\phi(z)| \cdot 2\|f\|_u \in L^1 \cap L^+$ as we have done for Part A of the proof. Since this holds for every sequence $t_n \rightarrow 0$, the proof is complete. \blacksquare

Proof of Part C. Next, suppose that $f \in L^\infty$, and $f \in C(U)$, where U is open in \mathbb{R}^n . We claim that

$$f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$$

within the topology of uniform convergence on compact subsets of U . So that for every compact $K \subseteq U$

$$\sup_{x \in K} |f * \phi_t - af| \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0$$

First, a small technical Lemma.

Lemma 1.1

If $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a compact $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$, with

$$\int_{E^c} |\phi| = \|\phi \chi_{E^c}\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

Proof. Assume that $\phi \geq 0$, if not, replace ϕ by $|\phi|$. Since $C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is dense in L^1 for every $\varepsilon 2^{-1} > 0$ there exists some $\psi \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\|\psi - \phi\|_1 < \varepsilon^{-1}$, and denote the compact support of ψ by $E = \text{supp}(\psi)$, then

$$\||\psi| - |\phi|\|_1 \leq \|\psi - \phi\|_1 < \varepsilon 2^{-1}$$

So we can assume $\psi \geq 0$ as well, perhaps by relabelling ψ by $|\psi|$. Then,

$$\|\psi - \chi_E \phi\|_1 = \|\chi_E(\psi - \phi)\|_1 \leq \|\psi - \phi\|_1 < \varepsilon 2^{-1}$$

by monotonicity in L^+ . The Triangle Inequality in L^1 gives

$$\|\chi_{E^c} \phi\|_1 = \|\phi - \chi_E \phi\|_1 = \|\phi(1 - \chi_E)\|_1 \leq \|\phi - \psi\|_1 + \|\psi - \chi_E \phi\|_1 < \varepsilon$$

■

Back to the main proof of Part C, fix any $\varepsilon > 0$, then by Lemma 1.1, ϕ induces some compact E with $\|\chi_{E^c} \phi\|_1 < +\varepsilon$. By Lemma 8.4, $\chi_K f \in C_c(\mathbb{R}^n) \subseteq \text{UBC}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Uniform continuity of $\chi_K f$ gives us the continuity of translations. Now for the same $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $r > 0$, for every $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$|w| < r \implies \|\tau_w \chi_K f - \chi_K f\|_u < +\varepsilon \quad (6)$$

Since E is compact, it is bounded, and let t be a small positive number such that for every $z \in E$,

$$|tz| < t \cdot (1 + \sup_{z \in E} |z|) < r$$

There exists such a t , namely $t = r 2^{-1} (1 + \sup_{z \in E} |z|)^{-1}$. And for this $t > 0$, it follows that for every $z \in E$,

$$\sup_{x \in K} |\tau_{tz} f - f| < +\varepsilon$$

Since this holds for every $z \in E$, we write

$$\sup_{x \in K, z \in E} |\tau_{tz} f - f| < +\varepsilon$$

And

$$|\phi(z)| \left[\sup_{x \in K, z \in E} |\tau_{tz} f - f| \right] < |\phi(z)| \varepsilon$$

Monotonicity in $L^+(E, z)$ reads, for every $x \in K$,

$$\int_{z \in E} |\phi(z)(\tau_{tz} f - f)| dz \leq \int_{z \in E} |\phi| \varepsilon dz = \varepsilon \|\chi_E \phi\|_1 \leq \varepsilon \|\phi\|_1$$

Since this holds for every $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\sup_{x \in K} \left\{ \int_{z \in E} |\phi(z)| \cdot |\tau_{tz} f - f| dz \right\} \leq \varepsilon \|\phi\|_1 \quad (7)$$

Next, notice for every t, z , we have

$$|\tau_{tz}f - f| \leq \|\tau_{tz}f\|_u + \|f\|_u \leq 2 \cdot \|f\|_u$$

And the following holds $z \in E^c$ a.e,

$$|\phi(z)| \cdot |\tau_{tz}f - f| \leq |\phi(z)| \cdot 2\|f\|_u$$

Taking the integral, and applying the condition we imposed on E from Lemma (1.1), so that

$$\int_{z \in E^c} |\phi(z)| \cdot |\tau_{tz}f - f| dz \leq 2\|f\|_u \int_{z \in E^c} |\phi(z)| dz \leq 2\|f\|_u \varepsilon$$

Taking the supremum of the above estimate, so

$$\sup_{x \in K} \left\{ \int_{z \in E^c} |\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)| dz \right\} \leq 2\|f\|_u \varepsilon \quad (8)$$

Combining Equations (7) and (8). Applying the additivity of the supremum (of $x \in K$), since both members are finite,

$$\sup_{x \in K} \left\{ \int_E |\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)| dz + \int_{E^c} |\phi(z)(\tau_{tz}f - f)| dz \right\} < \varepsilon(2\|f\|_u + \|\phi\|_1)$$

The left member above is equal to $\sup_{x \in K} |f * \phi_t - af|$. Since $\varepsilon > 0$ is arbitrary, this completes the proof of Part C. ■

Theorem 8.15**Proposition 1.15**

If $|\phi(x)| \leq C(1+|x|)^{-n-\varepsilon}$, where $\varepsilon > 0$, and if $f \in L^p$, for $p \in [1, +\infty)$, then

$$f * \phi_t \rightarrow af$$

pointwise for every x in the Lebesgue set of f ,

$$\mathcal{L}_f = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n, \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{m(B(r, x))} \int_{y \in B(r, x)} |f(x) - f(y)| dy = 0 \right\}$$

We also claim that $m(\mathcal{L}_f^c) = 0$, and $x \in \mathcal{L}_f$ at every continuous $f(x)$.

The proof is long, and will be divided into several parts. Let us start with a couple of Lemmas about the Lebesgue Set of f , and several pointwise estimates that will be of use.

Lemma 1.2

If $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and

$$|\phi(x)| \leq C(1+|x|)^{n-\varepsilon}, \quad \varepsilon > 0 \tag{9}$$

then $\phi \in L^1$. Furthermore, $\phi_t \in L^1$ for every $t > 0$.

Proof of 1.2. If $x \neq 0$, then

$$|\phi| \leq C \cdot (1+|x|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \leq C \cdot |x|^{-(n+\varepsilon)}$$

on some B^c as defined in Theorem 2.52, so $\phi \in L^1(B^c)$. Next,

$$n + \varepsilon > n > n/2 = a$$

and by monotonicity,

$$|\phi| \leq C \cdot (1+|x|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \leq C \cdot (1+|x|)^{-(n/2)}$$

so $\phi \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Next, if $\phi \in L^1$, then

$$|\phi_t(x)| = t^{-n} |\phi(t^{-1}x)|$$

taking the integral in L^+ , and applying Theorem 2.44, with $T: x \mapsto t^{-1}x$, and $\det(T) = t^{-n}$, so that

$$\int |\phi_t|(x) dx = |\det(T)| \int |\phi| \circ T(x) dx = \int |\phi|(x) dx < +\infty$$

This completes the Lemma. ■

Lemma 1.3

If $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and if $f \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$, then $\mathcal{L}_f = \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof of 1.3. Let $x \notin \mathcal{L}_f$, and there exists a sequence $r_k \rightarrow 0$ and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ but

$$\frac{1}{m(B(r_k, x))} \int_{y \in B(r_k, x)} |f(x) - f(y)| dy \geq \varepsilon_0$$

We claim that for every $k \geq 1$, we can find a $y_k \in B(r_k, x) \setminus \{x\}$ with

$$|f(x) - f(y_k)| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

Indeed, suppose by contradiction that no such y_k exists, and by monotonicity,

$$\frac{1}{m(B(r_k, x))} \int_{y \in B(r_k, x)} |f(x) - f(y)| dy < \frac{1}{m(B(r_k, x))} \int_{y \in B(r_k, x)} \varepsilon_0 dy = \varepsilon_0$$

So choose y_k as above, and it is clear that $y_k \rightarrow x$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$, but $f(y_k) \not\rightarrow f(x)$. Therefore f is not continuous at x . ■

Lemma 1.4

If $x \in \mathcal{L}_f$, then for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a $\eta > 0$, with

$$r \leq \eta \implies \int_{|y| < r} |f(x - y) - f(x)| dy \leq \delta \cdot r^n$$

Proof of 1.4. We will start with something trivial.

$$m(B(r)) = r^n m(B(1)) \tag{10}$$

where $B(r) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n, |x| < r\}$. By Theorem 2.44,

$$\begin{aligned} m(B(r)) &= \int \chi_B(x/r) dx \\ &= |\det(T)|^{-1} \int \chi_B(x) dx \\ &= r^n m(B(1)) \end{aligned}$$

where $T: x \mapsto x/r$ and $\det(T) = r^{-n}$. Fix $x \in \mathcal{L}_f$, and take $\varepsilon = \delta/m(B(1)) > 0$, and by definition this induces some $\eta > 0$, and for every $r \leq \eta$

$$\frac{1}{m(B(r, x))} \int_{y \in B(r, x)} |f(x) - f(y)| dy \leq \varepsilon$$

By translation invariance of m ,

$$m(B(r, x)) = m(B(r)) = r^n \cdot m(B(1))$$

and apply the map $y \mapsto x - y$, which is a composition a rotation by $|-1|$ and a translation by $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. By Theorems 2.44 and 2.42,

$$\int_{|y| \in B(r)} |f(x) - f(x - y)| dy = \int_{y \in B(r, x)} |f(x) - f(y)| dy < \varepsilon m(B(1)) \cdot r^n = \delta r^n$$

where we used the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} d(x - y, x) < r &\iff d(-y, 0) < r \\ &\iff d(y, 0) < r \end{aligned}$$

hence

$$\chi_{B(r, x)}(x - y) = \chi_{B(r, 0)}(y)$$

■

Lemma 1.5

Let $A_j = \{|y| \in [2^{-j}\eta, 2^{1-j}\eta]\}$, and if Equation (9) holds for ϕ then ϕ_t satisfies

$$|\phi_t| \leq C \cdot t^{-n} (2^{-j}\alpha)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \quad (11)$$

on A_j for every $t > 0$, where $\alpha = t^{-1}\eta$ for some $\eta > 0$.

Moreover, if $A_0 = \{|y| < 2^{-K}\eta\}$, where $K \geq 0$, then

$$|\phi_t(y)| \leq C \cdot t^{-n} \quad (12)$$

on A_0

Proof of 1.5. Notice that

$$t^{-1}y \in [2^{-j} \cdot \eta/t, 2^{1-j} \cdot \eta/t) = [2^{-j} \cdot \alpha, 2^{1-j} \cdot \alpha)$$

And

$$1 + |t^{-1}y| \geq |t^{-1}y| \geq 2^{-j}\alpha$$

Therefore

$$C \cdot t^{-n} (1 + |t^{-1}y|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \leq C \cdot t^{-n} (2^{-j}\alpha)^{-(n+\varepsilon)}$$

and applying Equation (9) establishes the first claim.

The second claim follows from Equation (9),

$$|\phi_t(y)| \leq C \cdot t^{-n} (1 + |t^{-1}y|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \leq C \cdot t^{-n}$$

■

Main Proof of Theorem 8.15. The outline of the proof is as follows,

1. $|\phi| \leq C \cdot (1 + |x|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)}$ for $\varepsilon > 0$ and
2. $f \in L^p$ for $p \in [1, +\infty)$,
3. for any $x \in \mathcal{L}_f$, we wish to show

$$|f * \phi_t - af|(x) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{as } t \rightarrow 0$$

4. To prove this, we fix some $\beta > 0$ and show that

$$|f * \phi_t - af|(x) < \beta$$

since β is arbitrary, the proof will be complete.

5. By Lemma 1.4, for every $\delta > 0$ there exists a $\eta > 0$ where $r \leq \eta$ implies

$$\int_{|y| < r} |f(x) - f(x - y)| dy \leq \delta \cdot r^n$$

and using the L^1 inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} |f * \phi_t - af|(x) &= \left| \int [f(x - y) - f(x)] \cdot \phi_t(y) dy \right| \\ &\leq \int |f(x - y) - f(x)| \cdot |\phi_t(y)| dy \\ &= \int_{|y| < \eta} |f(x - y) - f(y)| \cdot |\phi_t(y)| dy + \int_{|y| \geq \eta} |f(x - y) - f(y)| \cdot |\phi_t(y)| dy \\ &= I_1 + I_2 \end{aligned}$$

6. Let $\delta = \beta(2A)^{-1}$, where

$$A = 2^n \cdot C \left[\frac{2^\varepsilon}{2^\varepsilon - 1} + 1 \right]$$

we make the claim that this choice of δ will give us $I_1 < \beta/2$

7. After choosing $\delta > 0$, (which induces $\eta > 0$), we will show that $I_2 < \beta/2$ (for a fixed $\eta > 0$) for t sufficiently small, and applying the Triangle Inequality finishes the proof.

Let η be as above, and for $t > 0$ and suppose we can find a $K \in \mathbb{N}^+$ with

$$2^K \leq \eta/t \leq 2^{K+1} \quad (13)$$

and define $\alpha = \eta/t$ for convenience.

Notice for any $K \geq 1$, the interval $[0, 1)$ can be partitioned in the following manner

$$[0, 1) = [0, 2^{-K}) \cup \left(\bigcup_{j=1}^K [2^{-j}, 2^{1-j}) \right)$$

and let us define

$$A_j = \{|y| \in [2^{-j}\eta, 2^{1-j}\eta)\}, \quad A_0 = \{|y| \in [0, 2^{-K}\eta)\}$$

If no such K exists, then let $A_j = \emptyset$ and set $A_0 = \{|y| \in [0, \eta)\}$. The disjoint union of all $A_{j \geq 0}$ is the open ball $\{|y| \in [0, \eta)\}$. By Lemma 1.5 and Lemma 1.4 each $j \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \sum_{j=0}^K \int_{y \in A_j} |f(x-y) - f(y)| |\phi_t(y)| dy \\ &\leq C t^{-n} \delta(2^{-K}\eta)^n + \sum_{j=1}^K \int_{y \in A_j} |f(x-y) - f(y)| |\phi_t(y)| dy \\ &\leq C t^{-n} \delta(2^{-K}\eta)^n + \sum_{j=1}^K C t^{-n} (2^{-j}\alpha)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \delta(2^{1-j}\eta)^n \end{aligned}$$

The left member reads,

$$\begin{aligned} C t^{-n} \delta(2^{-K}\eta)^n &\leq C \delta \alpha^n 2^{-Kn} \\ &\leq C \delta 2^{n(K+1)} 2^{-Kn} \\ &= C \delta 2^n \end{aligned}$$

and termwise for the right,

$$\begin{aligned} C t^{-n} (2^{-j}\alpha)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \delta(2^{1-j}\eta)^n &= C \delta \cdot t^\varepsilon \cdot 2^{j\varepsilon+n} \eta^{-\varepsilon} \\ &= (C \delta 2^n \alpha^{-\varepsilon}) \cdot 2^{j\varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

Summing over the geometric series,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^K 2^{j\varepsilon} &= 2^\varepsilon \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} 2^{j\varepsilon} \\ &= \frac{2^{\varepsilon(K+1)} - 2^\varepsilon}{2^\varepsilon - 1} \end{aligned}$$

using the estimate for α in Equation (13)

$$\alpha \in [2^K, 2^K + 1) \implies \alpha^{-\varepsilon} \in [2^{-\varepsilon(K+1)}, 2^{-\varepsilon K})$$

and combining the last few equations, the right member becomes

$$\begin{aligned} (C\delta 2^n) \cdot \alpha^{-\varepsilon} \frac{2^{\varepsilon(K+1)} - 2^\varepsilon}{2^\varepsilon - 1} &\leq (C\delta 2^n) \cdot \alpha^{-\varepsilon} \frac{2^{\varepsilon(K+1)}}{2^\varepsilon - 1} \\ &\leq (C\delta 2^n) \cdot \frac{2^\varepsilon}{2^\varepsilon - 1} \end{aligned}$$

Finally, $I_1 \leq (C\delta 2^n) \left[\frac{2^\varepsilon}{2^\varepsilon - 1} + 1 \right]$, and by Step 6, $I_1 \leq \beta/2$.

Obtaining an estimate for I_2 is another laborious enterprise. Let us define $W = \{|y| \geq \eta\}$, and

- By Holder's Inequality,

$$I_2 \leq \|f\|_p \|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_q + |f(x)| \|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_1$$

where q is the conjugate exponent to p . Since $p \in [1, +\infty)$, it suffices to show $\|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_q \rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ for $q \in [1, +\infty]$.

- Suppose $q = +\infty$,

$$y \in W \iff |y| \geq \eta \iff |t^{-1}y| \geq \alpha$$

$$\text{then } \|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_\infty \leq C t^{-n} (1 + |t^{-1}y|)^{-(n+\varepsilon)} \leq C t^\varepsilon \eta^{-(n+\varepsilon)}$$

- Now suppose $q \in [1, +\infty)$, by polar integration and Theorems 2.51, 2.52 (brace yourselves):

$$\begin{aligned} \|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_q^q &= t^{-nq} \cdot \int_{y \in W} C^q \cdot |t^{-1}y|^{-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} dy \\ &= C^q \cdot t^{\varepsilon q} \int_{|y| \geq \eta} |y|^{-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} dy \\ &= C^q \cdot t^{\varepsilon q} \sigma(S^{n-1}) \int_{r \geq \eta} r^{n-1} \cdot r^{-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} dr \\ &= \frac{C^q t^{\varepsilon q}}{n - q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} r^{n-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} \Big|_\eta^\infty \\ &= \frac{C^q t^{\varepsilon q}}{q \cdot (n+\varepsilon) - n} \eta^{n-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} \\ \|\chi_W \cdot \phi_t\|_q &= \left[\frac{C}{(q \cdot (n+\varepsilon) - n)^{1/q}} \left(\eta^{n-q \cdot (n+\varepsilon)} \right)^{1/q} \right] t^\varepsilon \\ &= C_3(q) t^\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

- Find a t sufficiently small so that

$$t^\varepsilon < \min\left\{\beta(4C_3(1)|f(x)|)^{-1}, \beta(4C_3(q)\|f\|_p)^{-1}, \beta(4C \cdot \eta^{-(n+\varepsilon)})^{-1}\right\}$$

- Therefore $I_2 < \beta/2$, and the proof is complete upon sending $\beta \rightarrow 0$.

■

Theorem 8.16**Proposition 1.16**

See Theorem 8.15

Proof.



Theorem 8.17**Proposition 1.17***Proof.*

Theorem 8.18**Proposition 1.18***Proof.*

Theorem 8.19**Proposition 1.19***Proof.*

Theorem 8.20**Proposition 1.20***Proof.*