

# Paraproducts

Def: Given  $b \in BMO(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$  and  $f \in L^2$ , we define the para-product between  $b$  and  $f$  as

$$\pi_b(f) = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}} \langle b, h_I \rangle \int_I f \cdot h_I$$

Note:  $\pi_b(1) = b$ ,  $\pi_b^*(1) = 0$ .

Exercise: For  $x \in I$ ,  $\pi_b(h_I) = \pi_b^*(h_I) = 0$ .

Prop:  $\pi_b$  is bounded on  $L^2(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$ . In particular,

$$\|\pi_b(f)\|_{L^2} \leq \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{L^2}.$$

Furthermore,  $\pi_b$  is bounded on  $L^p(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})$  for  $p \in (1, \infty)$ .

pf: Suppose  $\|b\|_{BMO} = 1$ .

We first observe that

$$\|\pi_b(f)\|_{L^2}^2 = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{D}} |\langle b, h_I \rangle|^2 \left| \int_I f \right|^2.$$

By the definition of BMO,

for every  $I \in \mathcal{I}$

$$|I|^{-2} \sum_{L \subset I} |\langle b, h_L \rangle|^2 \leq \|b\|_{\text{BMO}}^2 = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{L \in \mathcal{I}} |\langle b, h_L \rangle|^2 \leq |\mathcal{I}|.$$

Thus, the function defined on  $\mathcal{I}$  by

$$I \mapsto |\langle b, h_I \rangle|^2$$

satisfies the Carleson condition

The Carleson condition proposition now implies

$$\sum_{I \in \mathcal{I}} |\langle b, h_I \rangle|^2 |f_I|^2$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 \sup_{I \ni x} |f_I|^2$$

$$\leq \|Mf\|_2^2 \leq \|f\|_2^2.$$

Thus, we have shown -

$$\|\pi_b(f)\|_{L^2} \leq \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_{L^2}$$

Now, we need to show weak- $L^2$  boundedness. Since  $\text{supp}(\pi_b(f)) \subset \text{supp}(f)$ ,

we can perform a  $L^2$ -decomp of an  $L^1$  function,  $f$ , at height  $\lambda > 0$ ,

$$f = f_1 + f_2$$

Then since  $\pi_b$  is a linear operator

$$\begin{aligned} |\{ |\pi_b(f)| > \lambda \}| &\leq |\{ |\pi_b(f_1)| > \frac{\lambda}{2} \}| \\ &\quad + |\{ |\pi_b(f_2)| > \frac{\lambda}{2} \}| \\ &\leq \frac{\|\pi_b(f_1)\|_2^2}{\lambda^2} + |\cup_{I \in \mathcal{I}_3} I|. \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} \|f\|_{L^1}.$$

Interpolation now implies  $\pi_b$  is bounded on  $L^p$  for  $p \in (1, 2]$ .

For  $p \in [2, \infty)$

$\pi_b^*$  is similarly bounded from  $L^2$  to weak- $L^2$ , so  $\|\pi_b^*(f)\|_p \leq \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_p$

for  $p \in (1, 2]$ , Thus, by duality,

$$\|\pi_b(f)\|_q \leq \|b\|_{BMO} \|f\|_q \quad \text{for } q \in [2, \infty).$$

□.

We are now ready to prove  $T(1)$

Thm: (T(1) Theorem).

Let  $T$  be a singular integral operator such that  $T, T^* : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}) \cap L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{R})$ .

Assume that

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \max(|\langle h_T, T^* \varphi \rangle|, |\langle h_T, T \varphi \rangle|) \leq \|\varphi\|_2$$

for all  $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ ,  $T \in \mathcal{D}$ .

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \exists C > 0 \text{ s.t.}$$

$$|\langle \chi_{I_{2^k B}}, T^* a \rangle| + |\langle \chi_{I_{2^k B}}, T a \rangle| \leq C$$

for all smooth  $\mathcal{K}^2([0,1])$  atoms  $a$ .

The  $T$  is bounded on  $L^2([0,1])$

