

MULTILINEAR OPERATORS WITH NON-SMOOTH KERNELS AND COMMUTATORS OF SINGULAR INTEGRALS

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ABSTRACT. We obtain endpoint estimates for multilinear singular integral operators whose kernels satisfy regularity conditions significantly weaker than those of the standard Calderón-Zygmund kernels. As a consequence, we deduce endpoint $L^1 \times \cdots \times L^1$ to weak $L^{1/m}$ estimates for the m th-order commutator of Calderón. Our results reproduce known estimates for $m = 1, 2$ but are new for $m \geq 3$. We also explore connections between the 2nd-order higher-dimensional commutator and the bilinear Hilbert transform and deduce some new off-diagonal estimates for the former.

1. INTRODUCTION

Multilinear Calderón-Zygmund singular integral operators originated in the work of Coifman and Meyer [CM1], [CM2], [CM3]. The study of these operators has advanced significantly and although several features of its theory have presently been understood and developed, several other aspects of it remain unexplored.

In this work, we study boundedness properties of m -linear operators whose kernels have regularity significantly weaker than that of the standard Calderón-Zygmund kernels. For instance, our kernel regularity assumptions allow singularities along planes in \mathbb{R}^n . Consideration of these weak kernel conditions is motivated by the study of singular multilinear operators, such as the m th-order commutators, for which one would like to obtain an endpoint weak-type $L^{1/m}$ estimate on $L^1 \times \cdots \times L^1$. The results in this article have applications in the context of commutators of singular integrals; in fact the m th-order commutator of Calderón falls under the scope of the theory developed herein. Endpoint estimates for these commutators on products of L^1 spaces have been obtained by C. Calderón [CC] when $m = 1$ and Coifman and Meyer [CM1] when $m = 1, 2$, but the case $m \geq 3$ seems to have been missing from the literature and is completed in this work. We also study

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a connection between the higher-dimensional commutator introduced by Christ and Journé [CJ] and the bilinear Hilbert transforms and use this connection to obtain new off-diagonal bounds for the higher-dimensional commutator.

Before we formulate our results we set up some notation. We will follow the notation in [GT1], [GT2]. These articles, and the references therein, contain some background on the subject.

Let $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ be a locally integral function defined away from the diagonal $x = y_1 = \dots = y_m$ in $(\mathbb{R}^n)^{m+1}$, and let $T : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \mapsto \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be an m -linear operator associated with the kernel $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ in the following way:

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{aligned} & \langle T(f_1, \dots, f_m), g \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) f_1(y_1) \dots f_m(y_m) g(x) dy_1 \dots dy_m dx, \end{aligned}$$

where f_1, \dots, f_m, g in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\bigcap_{j=1}^m \text{supp } f_j \cap \text{supp } g = \emptyset$. We will assume the *size estimate* on the kernel K

$$(1.2) \quad |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)| \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}}$$

for some $A > 0$ and all $(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)$ with $x \neq y_j$ for some j . We will also assume that for some $\epsilon > 0$ we have the *smoothness estimates*

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K(x', y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A|x - x'|^\epsilon}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $|x - x'| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} |x - y_j|$ and also for each j ,

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K(x, y_1, \dots, y'_j, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A|y_j - y'_j|^\epsilon}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $|y_j - y'_j| \leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} |x - y_j|$.

Under the above assumptions, we say that T is an m -linear operator with *Calderón-Zygmund kernel* K . The collection of kernels K satisfying (1.2), (1.3), and (1.4) with parameters m, A and ϵ will be denoted by m -CZK(A, ϵ). Examples of operators with kernels in 2-CZK($A, 1$) are the *bilinear Riesz transforms* on $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$, given for $j = 1, 2$ by

$$R_j(f_1, f_2)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{x - y_j}{|(x - y_1, x - y_2)|^3} f_1(y_1) f_2(y_2) dy_1 dy_2.$$

Numerous other examples can be constructed. In fact, given a linear operator P on \mathbb{R}^{mn} with kernel in 1-CZK(A, ϵ), one may obtain an m -linear operator T on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n$ with kernel in m -CZK(A, ϵ) by setting

$$T(f_1, \dots, f_m)(x) = P(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_m)(x, \dots, x),$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $(x, \dots, x) \in \mathbb{R}^{mn}$ and $(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_m)(x_1, \dots, x_m) = f_1(x_1) \dots f_m(x_m)$.

For linear Calderón-Zygmund singular integrals one has the classical endpoint estimate $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For m -linear operators, the corresponding endpoint result is as follows.

Theorem A. *Let T be a multilinear operator with a kernel K in m -CZK(A, ϵ). Assume that for some numbers $1 \leq q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m \leq \infty$ and some $0 < q < \infty$ satisfying*

$$\frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} = \frac{1}{q},$$

T maps $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{q,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{1/m,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, for some constant $C_{n,m}$ (that depends only on the parameters indicated) we have that

$$\|T\|_{L^1 \times \dots \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{1/m,\infty}} \leq C_{n,m}(A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^{q,\infty}}).$$

It should be noted that m -linear operators T that satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem A are usually called multilinear Calderón-Zygmund operators. For a proof of Theorem A, we refer to [GT2] and in some special cases, also to [KS].

We work with a class of integral operators $\{A_t\}_{t>0}$, which play the role of an approximation to the identity operator as in [DM]. We assume that the operators A_t are associated with kernels $a_t(x, y)$ in the sense that

$$A_t f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} a_t(x, y) f(y) dy$$

for every function $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, and that the kernels $a_t(x, y)$ satisfy the following size conditions:

$$(1.5) \quad |a_t(x, y)| \leq h_t(x, y) = t^{-n/s} h\left(\frac{|x - y|}{t^{1/s}}\right),$$

where s is a positive fixed constant and h is a positive, bounded, decreasing function satisfying

$$(1.6) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} r^{n+\eta} h(r^s) = 0$$

for some $\eta > 0$. These conditions imply that for some $C' > 0$ and all $0 < \eta' \leq \eta$, the kernels $a_t(x, y)$ satisfy

$$|a_t(x, y)| \leq C' t^{-n/s} (1 + t^{-1/s} |x - y|)^{-n-\eta'}.$$

Now, let T be a multilinear operator associated with a kernel $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ in the sense of (1.1). The basic assumptions we are going to be making concerning T are the following.

Assumption 2.1. Assume that for each $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, there exist operators $\{A_t^{(j)}\}_{t>0}$ with kernels $a_t^{(j)}(x, y)$ that satisfy conditions (1.5) and (1.6) with con-

stants s and η and there exist kernels $K_t^{(j)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ such that

$$(1.7) \quad \begin{aligned} & \langle T(f_1, \dots, A_t^{(j)} f_j, \dots, f_m), g \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} K_t^{(j)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) f_1(y_1) \cdots f_m(y_m) g(x) dy_1 \cdots dy_m dx, \end{aligned}$$

for all f_1, \dots, f_m, g in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\bigcap_{j=1}^m \text{supp } f_j \cap \text{supp } g = \emptyset$.

Assumption 2.2. There exist a function $\phi \in C(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{supp } \phi \subset [-1, 1]$ and a constant $\epsilon > 0$ so that for all $x, y_1, \dots, y_m \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $t > 0$ we have

$$(1.8) \quad \begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) - K_t^{(j)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq j}}^m \phi\left(\frac{|y_j - y_k|}{t^{1/s}}\right) \\ & + \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

for some $A > 0$, whenever $t^{1/s} \leq |x - y_j|/2$.

Under Assumptions 2.1 and 2.2 we say that T is an m -linear operator with *generalized Calderón-Zygmund kernel* K . The collection of functions K satisfying (1.7) and (1.8) with parameters m, A, s, η and ϵ will be denoted by m -GCZK $_0(A, s, \eta, \epsilon)$.

The main goal of this article is to show that endpoint estimates can be obtained for operators associated with generalized Calderón-Zygmund kernels provided these operators are bounded on a single product of Lebesgue spaces. In particular, the most interesting endpoint case is the m -fold product of L^1 spaces. We have the following result:

Theorem 1.1. *Let T be a multilinear operator with a kernel K in m -GCZK $_0(A, s, \eta, \epsilon)$. Assume that for some $1 \leq q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m < \infty$ and some $0 < q < \infty$ with*

$$(1.9) \quad \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} = \frac{1}{q},$$

T maps $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{q,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{1/m,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Moreover, for some constant $C_{n,m}$ (that depends only on the parameters indicated) we have that

$$\|T\|_{L^1 \times \dots \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{1/m,\infty}} \leq C_{n,m}(A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^{q,\infty}}).$$

As a consequence of Theorem 1.1 and multilinear interpolation, T is also bounded from $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{p_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for all $1 < p_1, \dots, p_m < \infty$ and $1/m < p < \infty$ related to the p_j as in (1.9). This will be discussed in Section 3.

The layout of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we give a proof of Theorem 1.1 and check that our condition is a consequence of the conditions of Theorem A (see Proposition 2.1 below). In Section 3, we discuss a multilinear interpolation theorem that allows us to remove the assumption $q_j < \infty$ on the indices in Theorem 1.1. In Section 4, we apply the results of Section 3 to deduce standard bounds for the m th commutators of A. Calderón; these results seem to be new for $m \geq 3$. In Section 5, we obtain new bounds for the higher-dimensional commutator introduced by Christ and Journé by exploiting a connection between this commutator and the bilinear Hilbert transforms.

Throughout, the letter “ C ” will denote (possibly different) constants that are independent of the essential variables.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

For matters of simplicity, we assume that for all j the operators $A_t^{(j)}$ all coincide with a fixed operator A_t with kernel $a_t(x, y)$ which satisfies conditions (1.5) and (1.6) with two positive constants s and $\eta > \epsilon$, where ϵ is the constant in (1.8).

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Setting $B = \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}}$, for $1 \leq i \leq m$, we fix $f_i \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$, and by the linearity of the operator, we may assume that $\|f_i\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} = 1$. Also fix a $\lambda > 0$. We would like to show that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(2.1) \quad \left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(f_1, \dots, f_m)(x)| > \lambda \right\} \right| \leq C(A + B)^{1/m} \lambda^{-1/m}.$$

Once (2.1) has been established for f_i 's with norm one, the general case follows immediately by scaling. Let α be a positive real number to be determined later. We perform a Calderón-Zygmund decomposition of functions $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^m$ at height $(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m}$ to obtain a decomposition

$$f_i = g_i + b_i = g_i + \sum_k b_{i,k}$$

such that

- (a) $|g_i(x)| \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m}$ for all almost $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$;
- (b) there exists a sequence of pairwise disjoint cubes $\{Q_{i,k}\}_k$ so that the support of each $b_{i,k}$ is contained in $Q_{i,k}$, and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b_{i,k}(x)| dx \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} |Q_{i,k}|;$$

- (c) $\sum_k |Q_{i,k}| \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{-1/m}$.

Note that the functions $b_{i,k}$ are usually chosen to satisfy $\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} b_{i,k}(x) dx = 0$ as well, but we do not need this property. Conditions (b) and (c) imply that $\|b_i\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C$ and hence that $\|g_i\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq 1 + C$. In addition, from condition (a) we have that $\|g_i\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m p'}$ for $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ (p' is here the dual exponent of p). Now let

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} E_\lambda^{(1)} &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)(x)| > \lambda/2^m \right\}, \\ E_\lambda^{(2)} &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(b_1, g_2, \dots, g_m)(x)| > \lambda/2^m \right\}, \\ E_\lambda^{(3)} &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(g_1, b_2, \dots, g_m)(x)| > \lambda/2^m \right\}, \\ &\dots \\ E_\lambda^{(2^m)} &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)(x)| > \lambda/2^m \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

where each $E_\lambda^{(s)} = \left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m)(x)| > \lambda/2^m \right\} \right|$ with $h_j \in \{g_j, b_j\}$ and all the sets $E_\lambda^{(s)}$ are distinct. Since $\left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m)(x)| > \lambda \right\} \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{2^m} |E_\lambda^{(i)}|$, it will suffice to prove estimate (2.1) for each of the 2^m sets $E_\lambda^{(s)}$.

For the sake of clarity, we first present the proof when $m = 2$. Let us start estimating the measure of the set $E_\lambda^{(1)}$, which is the easiest. Chebychev's inequality and the $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ boundedness of T give

$$\begin{aligned}
 |E_\lambda^{(1)}| &\leq (4B)^q \lambda^{-q} \|g_1\|_{L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \|g_2\|_{L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \\
 &\leq CB^q \lambda^{-q} (\alpha\lambda)^{(2-\frac{1}{q})\frac{q}{2}} \\
 (2.3) \qquad &\leq C' B^q \lambda^{-1/2} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider now the term $E_\lambda^{(s)}$ as above with $s = 2, 3, 4$. We will show that

$$(2.4) \qquad |E_\lambda^{(s)}| \leq CB^q \lambda^{-1/2} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{2}} + C \lambda^{-1/2} (\alpha^{-1/2} + A\alpha^{1/2}).$$

Let $x_{Q_{i,k}}$ be the center of the cube $Q_{i,k}$ and let $\ell(Q_{i,k})$ be the side length of $Q_{i,k}$. Fix an $\epsilon > 0$ in (1.8). We denote by

$$(2.5) \qquad \mathcal{J}_{i,\epsilon}(x) = \sum_k \frac{(\ell(Q_{i,k}))^{n+\epsilon}}{(\ell(Q_{i,k}) + |x - x_{Q_{i,k}}|)^{n+\epsilon}}, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

the Marcinkiewicz function associated with the family of the cubes $\{Q_{i,k}\}_k$. It is a known fact, see [FS], that for every $p > n/(n + \epsilon)$ we have

$$(2.6) \qquad \|\mathcal{J}_{i,\epsilon}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C \left(\sum_k |Q_{i,k}|\right)^{1/p} \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{-\frac{1}{2p}}.$$

For the term $E_\lambda^{(2)}$, we note that $b_1 = \sum_k b_{1,k}$ in which every $b_{1,k}$ is supported in a cube $Q_{1,k}$. We will approximate each $b_{1,k}$ by $A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}$, where $t_{1,k} = (\ell(Q_{1,k}))^s$ and s is the constant appearing in (1.5), and decompose

$$\begin{aligned}
 T(b_1, g_2)(x) &= T\left(\sum_k b_{1,k}, g_2\right)(x) \\
 &= T\left(\sum_k A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, g_2\right)(x) + T\left(\sum_k (b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}), g_2\right)(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

For the first of the above terms, we note that if $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $y \in Q_{1,k}$, then

$$\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - y| \approx \ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - x_{Q_{1,k}}|.$$

Using conditions (1.5), (1.6) and property (b) of the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left|\sum_k A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}(x)\right| &\leq C \sum_k \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{(\ell(Q_{1,k}))^\epsilon}{(\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - y|)^{n+\epsilon}} |b_{1,k}(y)| dy \\
 &\leq C \sum_k \frac{(\ell(Q_{1,k}))^\epsilon}{(\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - x_{Q_{1,k}}|)^{n+\epsilon}} \|b_{1,k}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\
 (2.7) \qquad &\leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon}(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the fact that $0 < \epsilon < \eta$ and the size estimate for the decreasing function h . Using (2.6) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \left| T \left(\sum_k A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, g_2 \right) (x) \right| > \frac{\lambda}{4} \right\} \right| \\
 & \leq (4B)^q \lambda^{-q} \left\| \sum_k A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k} \right\|_{L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \|g_2\|_{L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q \\
 (2.8) \quad & \leq C \lambda^{-q} B^q (\alpha \lambda)^{q/2} \|\mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon}\|_{L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)}^q (\alpha \lambda)^{\frac{q}{2}(1-\frac{1}{q_2})} \\
 & \leq C \lambda^{-q} B^q (\alpha \lambda)^{\frac{q}{2}(1-\frac{1}{q_1})} (\alpha \lambda)^{\frac{q}{2}(1-\frac{1}{q_2})} \\
 & \leq C' B^q \lambda^{-1/2} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, we let

$$\Omega_i^* = \bigcup_k Q_{i,k}^*, \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where $Q_{i,k}^*$ is a cube with the same center as $Q_{i,k}$ but expanded 5 times. By property (c) of the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition, we have

$$|\Omega_i^*| = \left| \bigcup_k Q_{i,k}^* \right| \leq C \sum_k |Q_{i,k}| \leq C (\alpha \lambda)^{-1/2}.$$

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \left| \sum_k T(b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, g_2)(x) \right| > \frac{\lambda}{4} \right\} \right| \\
 (2.9) \quad & \leq C (\alpha \lambda)^{-1/2} + \frac{4}{\lambda} \sum_k \int_{(Q_{1,k}^*)^c} |T(b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, g_2)(x)| dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Next we observe that for $x \notin Q_{1,k}^*$ and $y_1 \in Q_{1,k}$, we have that

$$\frac{1}{2} |x - y_1| > \ell(Q_{1,k}) = t_{1,k}^{1/s}$$

and that

$$|x - y_1| + |x - y_2| \geq (2 + \sqrt{n}/2)^{-1} (|x - y_1| + \sqrt{n} \ell(Q_{1,k}) + |y_1 - y_2|).$$

These facts, together with condition (1.8), yield

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_k \int_{(Q_{1,k}^*)^c} |T(b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, g_2)(x)| dx \\
 & \leq \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \left(\int_{(Q_{1,k}^*)^c} |K(x, y_1, y_2) - K_{t_{1,k}}^{(1)}(x, y_1, y_2)| dx \right) |b_{1,k}(y_1)| |g_2(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \\
 & \leq CA \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^\epsilon}{(|x - y_1| + \sqrt{n} \ell(Q_{1,k}) + |y_1 - y_2|)^{2n+\epsilon}} dx \right) |b_{1,k}(y_1)| |g_2(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \\
 & \quad + CA \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^3} \frac{1}{(|x - y_2| + \sqrt{n} \ell(Q_{1,k}))^{2n}} \phi \left(\frac{|y_1 - y_2|}{\ell(Q_{1,k})} \right) |b_{1,k}(y_1)| |g_2(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 dx \\
 & = I + II.
 \end{aligned}$$

For term I , we have

$$\begin{aligned} I &\leq CA \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^\epsilon}{(\sqrt{n} \ell(Q_{1,k}) + |y_1 - y_2|)^{n+\epsilon}} |b_{1,k}(y_1)| |g_2(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \\ &\leq CA \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^\epsilon}{(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{n} \ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x_{Q_{1,k}} - y_2|)^{n+\epsilon}} |b_{1,k}(y_1)| |g_2(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \\ &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g_2(y_2)| \mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon}(y_2) dy_2 \\ &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \|g_2\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|\mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider term II . We use the hypothesis that ϕ is supported in $[-1, 1]$ to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} II &\leq CA \sum_k \|b_{1,k}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{1}{(\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |g_2(y_2)| \mathbf{1}_{(Q_{1,k})^*}(y_2) dy_2 dx \\ &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \sum_k \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^n}{(\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |g_2(y_2)| \mathbf{1}_{(Q_{1,k})^*}(y_2) dy_2 dx \\ &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |g_2(y_2)| \mathbf{1}_{\cup_k (Q_{1,k})^*}(y_2) dy_2 \\ &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \|g_2\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \left| \bigcup_k (Q_{1,k})^* \right|^{1/2} \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Estimates for I and II , combined with (2.9) and (2.8), yield

$$|E_\lambda^{(2)}| \leq C\lambda^{-1/2}(\alpha^{-1/2} + A\alpha^{1/2}).$$

By symmetry, we obtain that $|E_\lambda^{(3)}| \leq C\lambda^{-1/2}(\alpha^{-1/2} + A\alpha^{1/2})$.

Finally, we estimate term $E_\lambda^{(4)}$. For this one, we use an approach as we employed for terms $E_\lambda^{(2)}$ to decompose

$$T(b_1, b_2)(x) = T\left(\sum_k b_{1,k}, \sum_j b_{2,j}\right)(x) =: \sum_{i=1}^5 T_i(b_1, b_2)(x),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(b_1, b_2)(x) &= T\left(\sum_k A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, \sum_j A_{t_{2,j}} b_{2,j}\right)(x), \\ T_2(b_1, b_2)(x) &= \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} T(A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, b_{2,j} - A_{t_{2,j}} b_{2,j})(x), \\ T_3(b_1, b_2)(x) &= \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} T(b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, b_{2,j})(x), \\ T_4(b_1, b_2)(x) &= \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) > \ell(Q_{2,j})} T(b_{1,k} - A_{t_{1,k}} b_{1,k}, A_{t_{2,j}} b_{2,j})(x), \\ T_5(b_1, b_2)(x) &= \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) > \ell(Q_{2,j})} T(b_{1,k}, b_{2,j} - A_{t_{2,j}} b_{2,j})(x). \end{aligned}$$

For terms $T_1(b_1, b_2)$ and $T_2(b_1, b_2)$ we can use an argument similar to that in the treatment of $E_\lambda^{(2)}$ to show that

$$|\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T_1(b_1, b_2)(x)| > \lambda/20\}| \leq CB^q \lambda^{-1/2} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{2}}$$

and

$$|\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T_2(b_1, b_2)(x)| > \lambda/20\}| \leq C\lambda^{-1/2}(\alpha^{-1/2} + A\alpha^{1/2}).$$

Now consider term $T_3(b_1, b_2)(x)$. By condition (1.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |T_3(b_1, b_2)(x)| \\ & \leq \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \left| \left[K(x, y_1, y_2) - K_{t_{1,k}}^{(1)}(x, y_1, y_2) \right] b_{1,k}(y_1) b_{2,j}(y_2) \right| dy_1 dy_2 \\ & \leq CA \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^\epsilon}{(|x - y_1| + |x - y_2|)^{2n+\epsilon}} |b_{1,k}(y_1) b_{2,j}(y_2)| dy_1 dy_2 \\ & + CA \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{|b_{1,k}(y_1) b_{2,j}(y_2)|}{(|x - y_1| + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} \phi\left(\frac{|y_1 - y_2|}{\ell(Q_{1,k})}\right) dy_1 dy_2 \\ & =: T_{31}(b_1, b_2)(x) + T_{32}(b_1, b_2)(x). \end{aligned}$$

Note that if $x \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^2 \Omega_i^* = \bigcup_{i=1}^2 \bigcup_k (Q_{i,k})^*$ and $y_i \in Q_{i,k}$, then

$$|x - y_i| \approx \ell(Q_{i,k}) + |x - x_{Q_{i,k}}|.$$

The assumption $\ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})$ implies

$$\begin{aligned} & T_{31}(b_1, b_2)(x) \\ & \leq CA \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \left(\sum_k \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k})^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}} |b_{1,k}(y_1)|}{(\ell(Q_{1,k}) + |x - y_1|)^{n+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}} \right) \left(\sum_j \frac{\ell(Q_{2,j})^{\frac{\epsilon}{2}} |b_{2,j}(y_2)|}{(\ell(Q_{2,j}) + |x - y_2|)^{n+\frac{\epsilon}{2}}} \right) dy_1 dy_2 \\ & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda) \mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon/2}(x) \mathcal{J}_{2,\epsilon/2}(x), \end{aligned}$$

which gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(\bigcup_{i=1}^2 \Omega_i^*)^c} |T_{31}(b_1, b_2)(x)| dx & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon/2}(x) \mathcal{J}_{2,\epsilon/2}(x) dx \\ & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda) \|\mathcal{J}_{1,\epsilon/2}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|\mathcal{J}_{2,\epsilon/2}\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)} \\ (2.10) \qquad \qquad \qquad & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, since $\{Q_{1,k}\}_k$ is a sequence of pairwise disjoint cubes in \mathbb{R}^n , we use the fact that ϕ is supported in $[-1, 1]$, and the assumption $\ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})$, to deduce

$$\begin{aligned} & |T_{32}(b_1, b_2)(x)| \\ & \leq CA \sum_k \sum_{j: \ell(Q_{1,k}) \leq \ell(Q_{2,j})} \|b_{1,k}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{1}{(\ell(Q_{2,j}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |b_{2,j}(y_2)| \mathbf{1}_{(Q_{1,k})^*}(y_2) dy_2 \\ & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\ell(Q_{2,j})^n}{(\ell(Q_{2,j}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |b_{2,j}(y_2)| \mathbf{1}_{\bigcup_k (Q_{1,k})^*}(y_2) dy_2 \\ & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\ell(Q_{2,j})^n}{(\ell(Q_{2,j}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |b_{2,j}(y_2)| dy_2. \end{aligned}$$

This gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{(\cup_{i=1}^2 \Omega_i^*)^c} |T_{32}(b_1, b_2)(x)| dx \\
 (2.11) \quad & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \sum_j \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^2} \frac{\ell(Q_{2,j})^n}{(\ell(Q_{2,j}) + |x - y_2|)^{2n}} |b_{2,j}(y_2)| dy_2 dx \\
 & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2} \sum_j \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |b_{2,j}(y_2)| dy_2 \\
 & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T_3(b_1, b_2)(x)| > \frac{\lambda}{20} \right\} \right| & \leq \left| \bigcup_{i=1}^2 \Omega_i^* \right| + \frac{20}{\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{(\cup_{i=1}^2 \Omega_i^*)^c} |T_{3i}(b_1, b_2)(x)| dx \\
 & \leq C\lambda^{-1/2}(\alpha^{-1/2} + A\alpha^{1/2}).
 \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry, we have the same estimates for the terms $T_4(b_1, b_2)$ and $T_5(b_1, b_2)$, and then the desired estimate $E_\lambda^{(4)}$ follows readily. Combining estimates of $\{E_\lambda^{(i)}\}_{i=1}^4$, we obtain estimate (2.4) for any $\alpha > 0$. Selecting $\alpha = (A + B)^{-1}$ in both (2.3) and (2.4) we obtain the estimate (2.1) when $m = 2$.

Consider the case $m \geq 3$. Chebychev’s inequality and the $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{qm}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ boundedness of T give $E_\lambda^{(1)} \leq CB^q \lambda^{-\frac{1}{m}} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{m}}$. Let us estimate a set $E_\lambda^{(s)}$ of (2.2) with $2 \leq s \leq 2^m$. Suppose that for some $1 \leq l \leq m$ we have l bad functions and $m - l$ good functions appearing in $T(h_1, \dots, h_m)$, where $h_j \in \{g_j, b_j\}$. It suffices to show that

$$(2.12) \quad |E_\lambda^{(s)}| \leq CB^q \lambda^{-\frac{1}{m}} \alpha^{q-\frac{1}{m}} + C\lambda^{-\frac{1}{m}} (\alpha^{-\frac{1}{m}} + A\alpha^{1-\frac{1}{m}}).$$

For matters of simplicity, we assume that the bad functions appear at the entries $1, 2, \dots, l$, i.e., $E_\lambda^{(s_l)} = T(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)$, where $s_l = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} C_m^i + 1$. Fix an $x \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^l \bigcup_{k_j} (Q_{j,k_j})^*$. One has

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 & = \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_l} T(b_{1,k_1}, \dots, b_{l,k_l}, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 & = \sum_{k_2, \dots, k_l} \sum_{\substack{k_1: \ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}) \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} T(b_{1,k_1}, \dots, b_{l,k_l}, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 & \quad + \sum_{j=2}^l \sum_{\substack{k_1, \dots, k_{j-1} \\ k_{j+1}, \dots, k_l}} \sum_{k_j: k_j \in \Theta_j} T(b_{1,k_1}, \dots, b_{l,k_l}, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 (2.13) \quad & =: \sum_{j=1}^l T^{(j)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

where Θ_j denotes the set

$$\{k_j : \ell(Q_{j,k_j}) < \ell(Q_{i,k_i}), i = 1, \dots, j - 1 \text{ and } \ell(Q_{j,k_j}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}), i = j + 1, \dots, l\}.$$

For every $T^{(j)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)$, we will approximate each b_{j,k_j} by $A_{t_{j,k_j}} b_{j,k_j}$, where $t_{j,k_j} = (\ell(Q_{j,k_j}))^s$ and s is the constant appearing in (1.5); e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T^{(1)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 &= \sum_{\substack{k_2, \dots, k_l \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} \sum_{\substack{k_1: \ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}) \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} T(b_{1,k_1} - A_{t_{1,k_1}} b_{1,k_1}, \dots, b_{l,k_l}, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{k_2, \dots, k_l \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} \sum_{\substack{k_1: \ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}) \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} T(A_{t_{1,k_1}} b_{1,k_1}, \dots, b_{l,k_l}, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 (2.14) \quad &=: T^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) + T^{(12)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

Consider the term $T^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)$. Note that $x \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^l \bigcup_{k_j} (Q_{j,k_j})^*$. By condition (1.8), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |T^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x)| \\
 &\leq CA \sum_{\substack{k_2, \dots, k_l \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} \sum_{\substack{k_1: \ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}) \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \frac{\ell(Q_{1,k_1})^\epsilon \prod_{j=1}^l |b_{j,k_j}(y_j)|}{(\sum_{j=1}^m |x - y_j|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \prod_{j=l+1}^m |g_j(y_j)| \prod_{j=1}^m dy_j \\
 &+ CA \sum_{u=2}^m \sum_{k_2, \dots, k_l} \sum_{\substack{k_1: \ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}) \\ \text{for all } i=2, \dots, l}} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^l |b_{j,k_j}(y_j)|}{(\sum_{j=1}^m |x - y_j|)^{mn}} \\
 &\quad + \phi\left(\frac{|y_1 - y_u|}{\ell(Q_{1,k})}\right) \prod_{j=l+1}^m |g_j(y_j)| \prod_{j=1}^m dy_j \\
 &=: T_1^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) + T_2^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

The assumption $\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}), i = 2, \dots, l$, together with property (b) of the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition, imply that

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T_1^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 &\leq CA \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} \prod_{j=1}^l \left(\sum_{k_j} \frac{\ell(Q_{j,k_j})^{\frac{\epsilon}{m}} |b_{j,k_j}(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{j,k_j}) + |x - y_j|)^{n+\frac{\epsilon}{m}}} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{j=l+1}^m \left(\frac{\ell(Q_{1,k_1})^{\frac{\epsilon}{m}} |g_j(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) + |x - y_j|)^{n+\frac{\epsilon}{m}}} \right) \prod_{j=1}^m dy_j \\
 &\leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{l/m} \prod_{j=1}^l \mathcal{J}_{j, \epsilon/m}(x) \prod_{j=l+1}^m \mathcal{M}(g_j)(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{M} denotes the Hardy-Littlewood maximal operator. On the other hand, we use the fact that ϕ is supported in $[-1, 1]$, and $\|b_{1,k_1}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \leq C(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} |Q_{1,k_1}|$,

the assumption $\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) \leq \ell(Q_{i,k_i}), i = 2, \dots, l$, to deduce

$$\begin{aligned}
 & T_2^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x) \\
 & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} \sum_{u=2}^l \sum_{k_1} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^{m-1}} \prod_{\substack{j=2 \\ j \neq u}}^l \left(\sum_{k_j} \frac{\ell(Q_{j,k_j})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |b_{j,k_j}(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{j,k_j}) + |x - y_j|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \right) \\
 & \times \prod_{j=l+1}^m \left(\frac{\ell(Q_{1,k_1})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |g_j(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) + |x - y_j|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \right) \\
 & \quad \times \left(\sum_{k_u} \frac{\ell(Q_{u,k_u})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |b_{u,k_u}(y_u)|}{(\ell(Q_{u,k_u}) + |x - y_u|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \mathbf{1}_{(Q_{1,k_1})^*}(y_u) \right) \prod_{j=2}^m dy_j \\
 & + CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} \sum_{u=l+1}^m \sum_{k_1} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^{m-1}} \prod_{j=2}^l \left(\sum_{k_j} \frac{\ell(Q_{j,k_j})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |b_{j,k_j}(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{j,k_j}) + |x - y_j|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \right) \\
 & \times \prod_{\substack{j=l+1 \\ j \neq u}}^m \left(\frac{\ell(Q_{1,k_1})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |g_j(y_j)|}{(\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) + |x - y_j|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \right) \\
 & \quad \times \left(\frac{\ell(Q_{1,k_1})^{\frac{n}{m-1}} |g_u(y_u)|}{(\ell(Q_{1,k_1}) + |x - y_u|)^{\frac{mn}{m-1}}} \mathbf{1}_{(Q_{1,k_1})^*}(y_u) \right) \prod_{j=2}^m dy_j \\
 & \leq CA(\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} \sum_{u=l+1}^m \prod_{j=2}^l \mathcal{J}_{j, \frac{n}{m-1}}(x) \prod_{\substack{j=l+1 \\ j \neq u}}^m \mathcal{M}(g_j)(x) \left(\mathcal{M}(g_u)(x) + (\alpha\lambda)^{1/m} \mathcal{J}_{1, \frac{n}{m-1}}(x) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

From these estimates, it follows by a standard argument as in the treatment of $E_\lambda^{(4)}$ of $m = 2$ that

$$\left| \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T^{(11)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)(x)| > \lambda \right\} \right| \leq C\lambda^{-\frac{1}{m}} (\alpha^{-\frac{1}{m}} + A\alpha^{1-\frac{1}{m}}).$$

For the term $T^{(12)}(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)$, we use estimate (2.6), Chebychev’s inequality and the $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ boundedness of T to deduce the desired estimate. This concludes the case $l = 1$. For $l \geq 2$, we decompose $T^{(j)} = T^{(j1)} + T^{(j2)}$, $2 \leq j \leq l$, as we did for $l = 1$ in (2.14). We then prove estimate (2.12) for the terms $T(b_1, \dots, b_l, g_{l+1}, \dots, g_m)$ by suitably adapting the argument as in the case $l = 1$ and $m = 2$. This argument does not require any new ideas but just some cumbersome notation and for this reason it is omitted. This concludes the proof of Theorem 1.1. \square

A natural question about Theorem 1.1 is how strong is the imposed assumption (1.8), and what is its relation with the regularity condition (1.4). We will show that, for suitably chosen $A_t^{(j)}$, condition (1.8) is actually a consequence of (1.4). This implies that Theorem 1.1 is a strengthening of the analogous theorems in [GT2] and [KS]. Precisely, following Proposition 2 of [DM], for any $m > 0$, we can construct

$a_t(x, y)$ with the following properties:

$$(2.15) \quad a_t(x, y) = 0, \quad \text{when } |x - y| \geq t^{1/s},$$

$$(2.16) \quad \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} a_t(x, y) dx = 1$$

for all $y \in \mathbb{R}^n, t > 0$. This can be achieved by choosing

$$a_t(x, y) = t^{-n/s} \chi_{B(y, t^{1/s})}(x),$$

where $\chi_{B(y, t^{1/s})}$ denotes the characteristic function on the ball $B(y, t^{1/s})$. Then let A_t be the operators which are given by the kernels $a_t(x, y)$.

Proposition 2.1. *Assume that T has an associated kernel $K(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ which satisfies condition (1.4). For each $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, let $\{A_t^{(j)}\}_{t>0}$ be approximations to the identity represented by kernels $a_t(x, y)$ satisfying (2.15) and (2.16). Then the kernels $K_t^{(j)}(x, y)$ of (1.7) satisfy condition (1.8). More precisely, there exist positive constants C and ϵ so that*

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K_t^{(j)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $t^{1/s} \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y_j|$.

Proof. For $j = 1, 2, \dots, m$, we assume that $t^{1/s} \leq \frac{1}{2}|x - y_j|$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K_t^{(j)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m)| \\ & = \left| K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, y_1, \dots, z, \dots, y_m) a_t(z, y_j) dz \right| \\ & = \left| K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) \int_{|z - y_j| < t^{1/s}} a_t(z, y_j) dz \right. \\ & \quad \left. - \int_{|z - y_j| < t^{1/s}} K(x, y_1, \dots, z, \dots, y_m) a_t(z, y_j) dz \right| \\ & \leq \int_{|z - y_j| < t^{1/s}} |K(x, y_1, \dots, y_j, \dots, y_m) - K(x, y_1, \dots, z, \dots, y_m)| |a_t(z, y_j)| dz \\ & \leq \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \int_{|z - y_j| < t^{1/s}} |a_t(z, y_j)| dz \\ & \leq \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x - y_1| + \dots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the second equality is obtained by using condition (2.16), and the second inequality follows from (1.4). This completes the proof of Proposition 2.1. \square

3. MULTILINEAR INTERPOLATION

In this section, we will show how to obtain strong type $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \cdots \times L^{p_m}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ boundedness results for multilinear operators of generalized Calderón-Zygmund type starting from a single estimate.

An m -linear operator $T : \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n) \mapsto \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is linear in every entry and consequently it has m formal transposes. The j th transpose T^{*j} of T is defined via

$$(3.1) \quad \langle T^{*j}(f_1, \dots, f_m), h \rangle = \langle T(f_1, \dots, f_{j-1}, h, f_{j+1}, \dots, f_m), f_j \rangle,$$

for all f_1, \dots, f_m, g in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

It is easy to check that the kernel K^{*j} of T^{*j} is related to the kernel K of T via the identity

$$(3.2) \quad K^{*j}(x, y_1, \dots, y_{j-1}, y_j, y_{j+1}, \dots, y_m) = K(y_j, y_1, \dots, y_{j-1}, x, y_{j+1}, \dots, y_m).$$

Note that if a multilinear operator T maps a product of Banach spaces $X_1 \times \cdots \times X_m$ into another Banach space X , then the transpose T^{*j} maps the product of Banach spaces $X_1 \times \cdots \times X_{j-1} \times X^* \times X_{j+1} \times \cdots \times X_m$ into X_j^* . Moreover, the norms of T and T^{*j} are equal. To maintain uniform notation, we may occasionally denote T by T^{*0} and K by K^{*0} .

Assumption 3.1. Assume that for each $i = 1, \dots, m$ there exist operators $\{A_t^{(i)}\}_{t>0}$ with kernels $a_t^{(i)}(x, y)$ that satisfy conditions (1.5) and (1.6) with constants s and η and that for every $j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m$, there exist kernels $K_t^{*,j,(i)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)$ such that

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \langle T^{*j}(f_1, \dots, A_t^{(i)} f_i, \dots, f_m), g \rangle \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \int_{(\mathbb{R}^n)^m} K_t^{*,j,(i)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) f_1(y_1) \cdots f_m(y_m) g(x) dy_1 \cdots dy_m dx, \end{aligned}$$

for all f_1, \dots, f_m in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\bigcap_{k=1}^m \text{supp } f_k \cap \text{supp } g = \emptyset$.

Assumption 3.2. There exist a function $\phi \in C(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{supp } \phi \subset [-1, 1]$ and a constant $\epsilon > 0$ so that for every $j = 0, 1, \dots, m$ and every $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, we have

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} & |K^{*j}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m) - K_t^{*,j,(i)}(x, y_1, \dots, y_m)| \\ & \leq \frac{A}{(|x - y_1| + \cdots + |x - y_m|)^{mn}} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^m \phi\left(\frac{|y_i - y_k|}{t^{1/s}}\right) \\ & \quad + \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x - y_1| + \cdots + |x - y_m|)^{mn+\epsilon}} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $t^{1/s} \leq |x - y_i|/2$.

Under Assumptions 3.1 and 3.2 we will say that T is an m -linear operator with *generalized Calderón-Zygmund kernel* K . The collection of functions K satisfying (3.3) and (3.4) with parameters m, A, s, η and ϵ will be denoted by m -GCZK(A, s, η, ϵ). A kernel K belongs to m -GCZK(A, s, η, ϵ) exactly when it belongs to m -GCZK₀(A, s, η, ϵ) and all of its adjoints also belong to m -GCZK₀(A, s, η, ϵ).

We say that T is of class m -GCZO(A, s, η, ϵ) if T is associated with a kernel K in m -GCZK(A, s, η, ϵ).

We first have the following:

Theorem 3.1. *Assume T is a multilinear operator in m -GCZO(A, s, η, ϵ). Let $1 < q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m, q < \infty$ be given numbers satisfying*

$$\frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} = \frac{1}{q}.$$

Assume that T maps $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let p, p_j be numbers satisfying $1/m \leq p < \infty, 1 \leq p_j \leq \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{p_m}$. Then all statements below are valid:

(i) *when all $p_j > 1$, then T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{p_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$;*

(ii) *when some $p_j = 1$, then T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{p_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.*

Moreover, there exists a constant C_{n,m,p_j,q_j} such that the following estimate holds:

$$(3.5) \quad \|T\|_{L^1 \times \dots \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{1/m,\infty}} \leq C_{n,m,p_j,q_j} (A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^q}).$$

Proof. The proof of Theorem 3.1 is similar to that of Theorem 3, page 140 of [GT2]. We outline the main idea when $m = 2$.

Proof of (i). Since $T : L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$, it follows that the adjoint with respect to the first variable $T^{*1} : L^{q'_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q'_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. But then Theorem 1.1 yields that $T^{*1} : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1/2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Interpolation (in the complex way) between these estimates yields that $T^{*1} : L^{s_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{s_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{s,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for some $1/s_1 + 1/s_2 = 1/s$, where $s > 1$ since $q'_1 > 1$. Duality implies that $T : L^{s',\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{s_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{s'_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Theorem 1.1 yields that $T : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1/2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Interpolating between this estimate and the estimates $T : L^{s',\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{s_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{s'_1}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $T : L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ yields boundedness for T in the interior of an open triangle. (Here we use the bilinear Marcinkiewicz interpolation theorem that yields strong-type bounds in the interior of the convex hull of three points at which Lorentz space estimates are known; see [GK].) Bootstrapping this argument and using duality and interpolation, we fill in the entire convex region $1 < p_1, p_2 \leq \infty$.

Proof of (ii). In the case when some $p_j = 1$ (say $p_1 = 1$), it follows from (i) above that $T : L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Let us prove that $T : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. For a fixed function $f_2 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$, we set $\tilde{K}(x, y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, z, y) f_2(y) dy$, and define the 1-linear operator

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{T}(f_1)(x) &= T(f_1, f_2)(x) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, z, y) f_2(y) dy \right) f_1(z) dz \\ &=: \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \tilde{K}(x, z) f_1(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that the operator \tilde{T} maps $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with norm

$$\tilde{B} = \|\tilde{T}\|_{L^p \rightarrow L^p} \leq \|T\|_{L^p \times L^\infty \rightarrow L^p} \|f_2\|_{L^\infty} \leq C_{n,2,p,q_j} (A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times L^{q_2} \rightarrow L^q}) \|f_2\|_{L^\infty}.$$

By Assumption 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{|x-z| \geq 2t^{1/s}} |\tilde{K}(x, z) - \tilde{K}_t^{(1)}(x, z)| dx \\
 &= \int_{|x-z| \geq 2t^{1/s}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, z, y) f_2(y) dy \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, w, y) f_2(y) dy \right) A_t(w, z) dw \right| dx \\
 &= \int_{|x-z| \geq 2t^{1/s}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left(K(x, z, y) - K_t^{(2)}(x, z, y) \right) f_2(y) dy \right| dx \\
 &\leq \int_{|x-z| \geq 2t^{1/s}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{A}{(|x-z| + |x-y|)^{2n}} \phi\left(\frac{|z-y|}{t^{1/s}}\right) f_2(y) dy \right| dx \\
 &\quad + \int_{|x-z| \geq 2t^{1/s}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{At^{\epsilon/s}}{(|x-z| + |x-y|)^{2n+\epsilon}} f_2(y) dy \right| dx \\
 &\leq CA \|f_2\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now fix a $\lambda > 0$. For every $\alpha > 0$, we apply the Calderón-Zygmund decomposition to the function f_1 at height $\alpha\lambda$ and an argument similar to that of Theorem 1 of [DM] to obtain that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(f_1, f_2)(x)| > \lambda\}| &= |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |\tilde{T}f_1(x)| > \lambda\}| \\
 &\leq C\lambda^{-1} (\tilde{B}^p \alpha^{p(1-\frac{1}{p})} + A \|f_2\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)}) \|f_1\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We now select $\alpha = [(A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times L^{q_2} \rightarrow L^q}) \|f_2\|_{L^\infty}]^{-1}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |T(f_1, f_2)(x)| > \lambda\}| \\
 \leq C\lambda^{-1} (A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times L^{q_2} \rightarrow L^q}) \|f_1\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \|f_2\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)},
 \end{aligned}$$

and thus $T : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since $T : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{1/2,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, it follows by (linear) interpolation that $T : L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{p_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where $p = p_2/(p_2 + 1)$.

Keeping track of the constants yields (3.5) as the norm of T from $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to weak $L^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is bounded by a multiple of A plus the norm of T on $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. □

We note that in the proof of our Theorem 1.1, the assumption $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m < \infty$ on the indices was necessary (needed for instance in (2.8) in the inequality involving the Marcinkiewicz integral). This restriction presents an inconvenience in certain applications. The main contribution of the result below is to remove this restriction on the indices q_j .

Theorem 3.2. *Assume T is a multilinear operator in m -GCZO(A, s, η, ϵ). Assume that for some $1 \leq q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{m-1} \leq \infty, 1 < q_m < \infty$ and $0 < q < \infty$ with*

$$(3.7) \quad \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m} = \frac{1}{q},$$

T maps $L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{q,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

(i) *Then T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{1/m,\infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Moreover, for some constant $C_{n,m}$ (that*

depends only on the parameters indicated) we have that

$$\|T\|_{L^1 \times \dots \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{1/m, \infty}} \leq C_{n,m}(A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}}).$$

(ii) T can be extended to be a bounded operator from the m -fold product $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{p_m}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{1/(m-m_0), \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$, where $p_{i_k} = \infty$ for $1 \leq k \leq m_0$ and $p_{i_k} = 1$ for $m_0 + 1 \leq k \leq m$ with norm

$$\|T\|_{L^{p_1} \times \dots \times L^{p_m} \rightarrow L^{1/(m-m_0), \infty}} \leq C_{n,m}(A + \|T\|_{L^{q_1} \times \dots \times L^{q_m} \rightarrow L^{q, \infty}}).$$

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, it suffices to prove there exist some $1 \leq q_1^*, q_2^*, \dots, q_{m-1}^*, q_m^* < \infty$ and $0 < q^* < \infty$ with

$$(3.8) \quad \frac{1}{q_1^*} + \frac{1}{q_2^*} + \dots + \frac{1}{q_m^*} = \frac{1}{q^*},$$

such that T maps $L^{q_1^*}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times \dots \times L^{q_m^*}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^{q^*, \infty}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We outline the main idea when $m = 2$. Suppose $q_1 = \infty$ and $1 < q_2 < \infty$ and suppose $T : L^{q_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{q^2}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Then T^{*1} maps $L^{q_2'}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{q^2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)$. As all the adjoints of T and T^{*1} have kernels that satisfy assumptions 3.1 and 3.2 it follows from Theorem 3.1 that T^{*1} maps $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^{p_2}(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for the whole range of exponents. In particular it maps $L^3(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^3(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^{3/2}$. Then so does T and then we can apply Theorem 3.1 again to obtain boundedness for T in the whole range possible. □

4. APPLICATIONS: COMMUTATORS OF SINGULAR INTEGRALS

In this section we apply Theorem 3.2 to deduce non-trivial bounds for the commutators of A. Calderón. This operator along with its higher counterparts first appeared in the study of the Cauchy integral along Lipschitz curves and in fact these led to the first proof of the L^2 -boundedness of the latter. The first-order commutator is defined as

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{C}_2(a, f)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{A(x) - A(y)}{(x - y)^2} f(y) dy, \quad \text{where } A' = a.$$

It is known that the operator $\mathcal{C}_2(a, f)$ extends as a bounded operator from $L^p(\mathbb{R}) \times L^q(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^r(\mathbb{R})$, when $1 < p, q \leq \infty$ and $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = \frac{1}{r}$, $r \neq \infty$. Moreover, if either p or q equals 1, then $\mathcal{C}_2(a, f)$ maps $L^p(\mathbb{R}) \times L^q(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^{r, \infty}(\mathbb{R})$ and in particular it maps $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^1(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^{1/2, \infty}(\mathbb{R})$. We refer to the articles of [AC], [CC] and [CM1] for these results.

In this section we obtain all possible Lebesgue strong and weak type bounds concerning the m th-order commutator of Calderón using the techniques developed in the previous sections. We note that the results below for $m \geq 3$ seem to be new (the previous articles only consider the case $m = 1$ while [CM1] also considers the case $m = 2$).

We recall the m -th commutator given by

$$(4.2) \quad \mathcal{C}_{m+1}(f, a_1, \dots, a_m)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^m (A_j(x) - A_j(y))}{(x - y)^m} f(y) dy \quad x \in \mathbb{R},$$

where $A'_j = a_j$. It is a well-known fact that $f \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{m+1}(f, a_1, \dots, a_m)$ is a bounded operator on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Moreover \mathcal{C}_{m+1} can be viewed as an $(m + 1)$ -linear operator

which satisfies an $L^2 \times (L^\infty)^m \rightarrow L^2$ estimate for each number m ; that is, there is a constant $C_m > 0$ such that for all suitable functions f, a_1, \dots, a_m we have

$$\|\mathcal{C}_{m+1}(f, a_1, \dots, a_m)\|_{L^2 \times L^\infty \times \dots \times L^\infty \rightarrow L^2} \leq C_m \|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \|A'_j\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \right).$$

This will be our starting estimate of Theorem 3.2 for the operator \mathcal{C}_{m+1} with $q_1 = 2, q_2 = \dots = q_{m+1} = \infty$ and $q = 2$. There are various estimates for C_m ([CJ] and [M]). For example, there is an absolute constant $C > 0$ such that $C_m \leq C(1+m)^3$ for every m . See Theorem 3, page 68 of [CJ].

Define

$$e(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Since $A'_j = a_j$, the $(m+1)$ -linear operator $\mathcal{C}_{m+1}(f, a_1, \dots, a_m)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{C}_{m+1}(f, a_1, \dots, a_m)(y_0) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^{m+1}} K(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) a_1(y_1) \dots a_m(y_m) f(y_{m+1}) dy_1 \dots dy_{m+1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the kernel K is

$$K(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) = \frac{(-1)^{e(y_{m+1}-y_0)m}}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \prod_{\ell=1}^m \chi_{(\min(y_0, y_{m+1}), \max(y_0, y_{m+1}))}(y_\ell).$$

We notice that the adjoint kernels K^{*j} for $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ are

$$K^{*j}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) = \frac{(-1)^{e(y_{m+1}-y_j)m}}{(y_j - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \prod_{\substack{\ell=0 \\ \ell \neq j}}^m \chi_{(\min(y_j, y_{m+1}), \max(y_j, y_{m+1}))}(y_\ell),$$

while $K^{*(m+1)}$ is essentially the same as the original kernel

$$K^{*(m+1)}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) = -\frac{(-1)^{(e(y_0-y_{m+1})+1)m}}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \prod_{\ell=1}^m \chi_{(\min(y_0, y_{m+1}), \max(y_0, y_{m+1}))}(y_\ell).$$

We have the following result concerning \mathcal{C}_{m+1} .

Theorem 4.1. *The m th-order commutator \mathcal{C}_{m+1} in (4.2) is an $(m+1)$ -linear operator with a kernel K in $(m+1)$ -GCZK(A, 1, 1, 1). Precisely, there exist operators $\{A_t\}_{t>0}$ with kernels $a_t(x, y)$ that satisfy conditions (1.5) and (1.6) for all $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, m+1\}$, and for all $i \in \{1, \dots, m+1\}$ there exist kernels $K_t^{*j, (i)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ such that (1.7) holds and there exists a function $\phi \in C^1(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{supp } \phi \subset [-1, 1]$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} &|K^{*j}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{*j, (i)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})| \\ (4.3) \quad &\leq \frac{A}{(\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} |y_0 - y_k|)^{m+1}} \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k \neq i}}^{m+1} \phi\left(\frac{|y_i - y_k|}{t}\right) + \frac{At}{(\sum_{k=1}^{m+1} |y_0 - y_k|)^{m+2}} \end{aligned}$$

whenever $t \leq |y_0 - y_i|/2$.

Proof. We begin by observing that it suffices to prove the required estimate for $j = 0$. In fact the case $j = m + 1$ is identical to that of $j = 0$ while the case $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ is symmetric; one just needs to reverse the roles of y_0 by that of y_j . Let us therefore take $j = 0$ and consider the following two cases: (1) $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ and (2) $i = m + 1$.

Let $\phi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ be even, $0 \leq \phi \leq 1$, $\phi(0) = 1$ and $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset [-1, 1]$. We set $\Phi = \phi'$ and $\Phi_t(x) = t^{-1}\Phi(x/t)$. Define

$$A_t f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} a_t(x, y) f(y) dy, \quad \text{where } a_t(x, y) = \Phi_t(x - y)\chi_{(x, \infty)}(y).$$

Then the kernels $a_t(x, y)$ satisfy the conditions (1.5) and (1.6) with constants $s = \eta = 1$. For $i \neq 0$ we set

$$(4.4) \quad K_t^{(i)}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} K(y_0, \dots, y_{i-1}, z, y_{i+1}, \dots, y_{m+1}) a_t(z, y_i) dz.$$

Case (1). $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.

In this case we may take $i = 1$ as all the indices in the set $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ play the same role. There are two subcases to consider: $y_0 < y_{m+1}$ and $y_{m+1} < y_0$.

Subcase (1.1). $y_0 < y_{m+1}$.

Here we have that $K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ is equal to

$$(4.5) \quad (-1)^m \frac{\prod_{k=2}^m \chi_{(y_0, y_{m+1})}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \left[\chi_{(y_0, y_{m+1})}(y_1) - \int_{-\infty}^{y_1} \chi_{(y_0, y_{m+1})}(z) \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right].$$

If the intervals (y_0, y_{m+1}) and $(y_1 - t, y_1)$ do not intersect, then the difference in (4.5) is zero. If they intersect, since $t < |y_0 - y_1|/2$, we must have that $y_0 < y_1 - t < y_1$. Now if $y_{m+1} > y_1$, then the expression inside the square brackets in (4.5) is $1 - \int_{y_1-t}^{y_1} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t}$, which is zero. Therefore (4.5) is not zero exactly when $y_0 < y_1 - t < y_{m+1} < y_1$. In this case we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\prod_{k=2}^m \chi_{(y_0, y_{m+1})}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \int_{y_1-t}^{y_{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{C}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+1}} \phi\left(\frac{y_{m+1} - y_1}{t}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Subcase (1.2). $y_{m+1} < y_0$.

In this case we have that $K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ is equal to

$$(4.6) \quad \frac{\prod_{k=2}^m \chi_{(y_{m+1}, y_0)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \left[\chi_{(y_{m+1}, y_0)}(y_1) - \int_{-\infty}^{y_1} \chi_{(y_{m+1}, y_0)}(z) \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right].$$

If the intervals (y_{m+1}, y_0) and $(y_1 - t, y_1)$ do not intersect, then (4.6) is zero. If they intersect, then since $t < |y_0 - y_1|/2$ we must have $y_1 - t < y_1 < y_0$. Now if $y_{m+1} < y_1 - t$ the expression inside the square brackets in (4.6) is $1 - \int_{y_1-t}^{y_1} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t}$,

which is zero. Thus (4.6) is not zero exactly when $y_1 - t < y_{m+1} < y_1 < y_0$. In this case we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\prod_{k=2}^m \chi_{(y_{m+1}, y_0)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} \left(1 - \int_{y_{m+1}}^{y_1} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_1}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{C}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+1}} \phi\left(\frac{y_{m+1} - y_1}{t}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Case (2). $i = m + 1$.

Subcase (2.1). $y_0 < y_{m+1}$.

In this case we have that $K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ is equal to

$$(4.7) \quad (-1)^m \frac{\prod_{k=1}^m \chi_{(y_0, y_{m+1})}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} - \int_{-\infty}^{y_{m+1}} (-1)^{e(z-y_0)m} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^m \chi_{(y_0, z)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t}.$$

The first observation is that if $y_k < y_0$ or $y_k > y_{m+1}$ for some $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, then the expression in (4.7) is zero. Therefore we must have $y_0 < y_k < y_{m+1}$ for all $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ for (4.7) not to be zero. This forces the first product in (4.7) to be equal to 1. Since $t < |y_0 - y_{m+1}|/2$ in this situation we must have $y_0 < y_{m+1} - t < y_{m+1}$.

For the integral in (4.7), the range of integration in z is $y_{m+1} - t < z < y_{m+1}$ and $y_k < z$ for all $k = 1, \dots, m$. The latter can be rephrased as $y_{k_0} < z$, where $y_{k_0} = \max_{1 \leq k \leq m} y_k$. We consider the following two subcases:

Subsubcase (2.1.1). $y_0 < y_{m+1} - t < y_{k_0} < y_{m+1}$.

We observe that if $t < |y_0 - y_{m+1}|/2$ and $y_{m+1} - t < z < y_{m+1}$, then $|z - y_0| \geq |y_0 - y_{m+1}|/2$ and also $|y_{k_0} - y_0| \geq |y_0 - y_{m+1}|/2$. Since $\Phi = \phi'$, $\phi \in C_0^\infty(-1, 1)$ and $\phi(0) = 1$, an integration by parts gives

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})| \\ &= \left| (-1)^m \frac{1}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} - (-1)^m \int_{y_{k_0}}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^m \chi_{(y_0, z)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{|y_0 - y_{k_0}|^{m+1}} \phi\left(\frac{y_{k_0} - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) - (m+1) \int_{y_{k_0}}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+2}} \phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) dz \right| \\ &\leq \frac{C \phi\left(\frac{y_{k_0} - y_{m+1}}{t}\right)}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+1}} + \frac{C t}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Subsubcase (2.1.2). $y_0 < y_{k_0} < y_{m+1} - t < y_{m+1}$.

Here we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1})| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} - \int_{y_{m+1}-t}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right| \\ &= (m + 1) \left| \int_{y_{m+1}-t}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+2}} \phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) dz \right| \\ &\leq \frac{Ct}{(|y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}} \leq \frac{C't}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Subcase (2.2). $y_{m+1} < y_0$.

We have $K(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{m+1})$ is equal to

$$(4.8) \quad \frac{\prod_{k=1}^m \chi_{(y_{m+1}, y_0)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} - \int_{-\infty}^{y_{m+1}} (-1)^{e(z-y_0)m} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^m \chi_{(z, y_0)}(y_k)}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t}.$$

In this case we have $y_{m+1} - t < y_{m+1} < y_0$. We first observe that (4.8) is zero unless all y_k lie in the interval $(y_{m+1} - t, y_0)$.

The range of integration for z is the intersection of the two intervals $(y_{m+1} - t, y_{m+1})$ and $(-\infty, y_{k_1})$, where $y_{k_1} = \min_{1 \leq k \leq m} y_k$. We consider the following two subsubcases:

Subsubcase (2.2.1). $y_{m+1} - t < y_{m+1} < y_{k_1} < y_0$.

In this case all the y_k are between y_{m+1} and y_0 and we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1})| \\ &= \left| \frac{1}{(y_0 - y_{m+1})^{m+1}} - \int_{y_{m+1}-t}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right| \\ &= (m + 1) \left| \int_{y_{m+1}-t}^{y_{m+1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+2}} \phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) dz \right| \\ &\leq \frac{Ct}{(|y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}} \leq \frac{C't}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}} \end{aligned}$$

since $|z - y_0| \geq |y_0 - y_{m+1}|$ in this case.

Subsubcase (2.2.2). $y_{m+1} - t < y_{k_1} < y_{m+1} < y_0$.

Here we apply an integration by parts as we did previously to obtain the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & |K(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1}) - K_t^{(m+1)}(y_0, \dots, y_{m+1})| \\ &= \left| \int_{y_{m+1}-t}^{y_{k_1}} \frac{1}{(y_0 - z)^{m+1}} \Phi\left(\frac{z - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) \frac{dz}{t} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{C}{|y_0 - y_{k_1}|^{m+1}} \phi\left(\frac{y_{k_1} - y_{m+1}}{t}\right) + \frac{(m + 1)t}{(|y_0 - y_{k_1}|)^{m+2}} \\ &\leq \frac{C\phi\left(\frac{y_{k_1} - y_{m+1}}{t}\right)}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+1}} + \frac{t}{(|y_0 - y_1| + \dots + |y_0 - y_{m+1}|)^{m+2}} \end{aligned}$$

since in this case we have $|y_0 - y_{k_1}| \geq |y_0 - y_k|$ for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, m + 1$.

The proof of the theorem is complete. □

Applying Theorem 3.2 we deduce the following result concerning the m th-order commutators. This contains several new endpoint estimates for them.

Corollary 4.2. *Let $0 < 1/p = \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} 1/p_j$. Then the m th-order commutator \mathcal{C}_m maps $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}) \times \dots \times L^{p_{m+1}}(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^{p,\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ whenever $1 \leq p_1, \dots, p_{m+1} \leq \infty$ and it also maps $L^{p_1}(\mathbb{R}) \times \dots \times L^{p_{m+1}}(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R})$ when $1 < p_j < \infty$ for all j . In particular it maps $L^1(\mathbb{R}) \times \dots \times L^1(\mathbb{R})$ to $L^{1/(m+1),\infty}(\mathbb{R})$.*

5. THE HIGHER-DIMENSIONAL COMMUTATOR

In this section we obtain new bounds for the higher-dimensional commutator introduced by Christ and Journé [CJ]. We discuss a connection between this commutator and the bilinear Hilbert transforms and we use this connection to obtain some non-trivial new off-diagonal estimates for the former. The results of this section are inspired by Calderón’s original idea to express the 1-dimensional commutators in terms of the bilinear Hilbert transforms.

The higher-dimensional commutator is defined as

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}(f, a)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x - y) \int_0^1 f(y)a((1 - t)x + ty) dt dy,$$

where $K(x)$ is a Calderón-Zygmund kernel in dimension n and f, a are functions on \mathbb{R}^n . Christ and Journé [CJ] proved that $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}$ is bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $1 < p < \infty$. Here we discuss some off-diagonal bounds $L^p \times L^q \rightarrow L^r$, whenever $1/p + 1/q = 1/r$ and $1 < p, q, r < \infty$.

To obtain these bounds we will exploit a connection with the bilinear Hilbert transform defined as

$$H_{\alpha,\beta}(f, g)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \alpha t)g(x - \beta t) \frac{dt}{t},$$

where f, g are functions on the line and $x, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$. This operator was first shown to be bounded by Lacey and Thiele [LT1], [LT2] in the range

$$(5.2) \quad 1 < p, q \leq \infty, \quad 2/3 < r < \infty, \quad 1/p + 1/q = 1/r.$$

Uniform L^r bounds (in α, β) for it were obtained by Grafakos and Li [GL] in the local L^2 case, (i.e., the case when $2 < p, q, r' < \infty$) and extended by Li [L] in the hexagonal region

$$(5.3) \quad 1 < p, q, r < \infty, \quad \left| \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left| \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{r'} \right| < \frac{1}{2}, \quad \left| \frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{r'} \right| < \frac{1}{2}.$$

As the operator $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}(f, a)$ is n -dimensional, we will need to “transfer” $H_{\alpha,\beta}$ in higher dimensions. To achieve this we use rotations. We have the following lemma:

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose that K is kernel in \mathbb{R}^{2n} (which may be a distribution) and let T_K be the bilinear singular integral operator associated with K*

$$T_K(f, g)(x) = \iint K(x - y, x - z)f(y)g(z) dy dz.$$

Assume that T_K is bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with norm $\|T\|$ when $1/p + 1/q = 1/r$. Let M be an $n \times n$ invertible matrix. Define a $2n \times 2n$ invertible

matrix $\widetilde{M} = \begin{pmatrix} M & O \\ O & M \end{pmatrix}$, where O is the zero $n \times n$ matrix. Then the operator $T_{K \circ \widetilde{M}}$ is also bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with norm at most $\|T\|$.

Proof. To prove the lemma we note that

$$T_{K \circ \widetilde{M}}(f, g)(x) = T_K(f \circ M^{-1}, g \circ M^{-1})(Mx),$$

from which it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_{K \circ \widetilde{M}}(f, g)\|_{L^r} &= (\det M)^{-1/r} \|T_K(f \circ M^{-1}, g \circ M^{-1})\|_{L^r} \\ &\leq (\det H)^{-1/r} \|T\| \|f \circ M^{-1}\|_{L^p} \|g \circ M^{-1}\|_{L^q} \\ &= \|T\| (\det M)^{-1/r} \|T\| \|f\|_{L^p} (\det M)^{1/p} \|g\|_{L^q} (\det M)^{1/p} \\ &= \|T\|. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

We apply Lemma 5.1 to the bilinear Hilbert transform. Let $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ be the standard coordinate vector on \mathbb{R}^n . We begin with the observation that the operator

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{e_1}(f, g)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \alpha t e_1) g(x - \beta t e_1) \frac{dt}{t}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

defined for functions f, g on \mathbb{R}^n is bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for the same range of indices as the bilinear Hilbert transform. Indeed, the operator $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{e_1}$ can be viewed as the classical one-dimensional bilinear Hilbert transform in the coordinate x_1 followed by the identity operator in the remaining coordinates x_2, \dots, x_n , where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. By Lemma 5.1, for an invertible $n \times n$ matrix M we have that

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^{e_1}(f \circ M^{-1}, g \circ M^{-1})(Mx) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \alpha t M^{-1} e_1) g(x - \beta t M^{-1} e_1) \frac{dt}{t}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

maps $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with norm the same as the one-dimensional bilinear Hilbert transform $H_{\alpha, \beta}$ whenever the indices p, q, r satisfy (5.2). If M is a rotation (i.e. an orthogonal matrix), then $M^{-1}e_1$ can be any unit vector in \mathbb{S}^{n-1} . We conclude that the family of operators

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^\theta(f, g)(x) = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x - \alpha t \theta) g(x - \beta t \theta) \frac{dt}{t}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

is bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with a bound independent of $\theta \in \mathbb{S}^{n-1}$ whenever the indices p, q, r satisfy (5.2). This bound is also independent of α, β whenever the indices p, q, r satisfy (5.3).

It remains to express the higher-dimensional commutator $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}$ in terms of the operators $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, \beta}^\theta$. Here we make the assumption that K is an odd homogeneous singular integral operator on \mathbb{R}^n , such as a Riesz transform. For a fixed $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ we apply polar coordinates centered at x by writing $y = x - r\theta$. Then we can express the higher-dimensional commutator in (5.1) as

$$(5.4) \quad \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_0^\infty \frac{K(\theta)}{r^n} \int_0^1 f(x - r\theta) a(x - tr\theta) dt r^{n-1} dr d\theta.$$

Changing variables from $\theta \rightarrow -\theta$, $r \rightarrow -r$ and using that $K(\theta)$ is odd we write this expression as

$$(5.5) \quad \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} \int_{-\infty}^0 K(\theta) \int_0^1 f(x-r\theta)a(x-tr\theta) dt \frac{dr}{r} d\theta.$$

Averaging the (5.4) and (5.5) we arrive at the identity

$$\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}(f, a)(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{S}^{n-1}} K(\theta) \int_0^1 \mathcal{H}_{1,t}^\theta(f, a)(x) dt d\theta.$$

This certainly implies the boundedness of $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}$ from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ whenever the indices p, q, r satisfy (5.3). Interpolation with the known $L^p \times L^\infty \rightarrow L^p$ bounds yield the following:

Corollary 5.2. *Let K be an odd homogeneous singular integral on \mathbb{R}^n . Then the n -dimensional commutator $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}$ associated with K maps $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \times L^q(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ whenever $1/p+1/q = 1/r$ and $(1/p, 1/q, 1/r)$ lies in the open convex hull of the pentagon with vertices $(0, 1/2, 1/2)$, $(0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(1/2, 1/2, 1)$, and $(1/6, 4/6, 5/6)$.*

Bounds for $\mathcal{C}_2^{(n)}$ near the vertex $(0, 1, 1)$ and on $L^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $r \leq 1$ (in particular, the $L^1 \times L^1 \rightarrow L^{1/2, \infty}$ estimate derived in the 1-dimensional case) remain elusive at the moment.

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