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HARDY'S INTEGRAL INEQUALITY FOR COMMUTATORS OF HARDY OPERATORS

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[Abstract](#)

[Contents](#)



[Home Page](#)

[Go Back](#)

[Close](#)

[Quit](#)

Abstract

The authors establish the Hardy integral inequality for commutators generated by Hardy operators and Lipschitz functions.

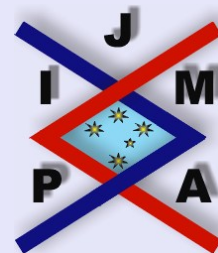
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Contents

1	Introduction and Main Results	3
2	Proof of Theorem 1.3	7
	References	



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 2 of 16

1. Introduction and Main Results

Let f be a non-negative and integral function on \mathbb{R}^+ , Hardy operators are defined by

$$(\mathcal{H}f)(x) = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad x > 0,$$

and

$$(\mathcal{V}f)(x) = \int_x^\infty f(t) dt, \quad x > 0.$$

The Hardy integral inequality results are well known [9, 10, 11]; in particular

$$(1.1) \quad \left(\int_0^\infty (\mathcal{H}f(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \frac{p}{p-1} \left(\int_0^\infty (f(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

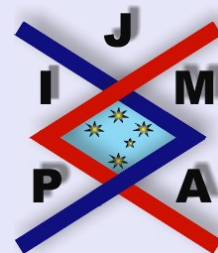
and

$$(1.2) \quad \left(\int_0^\infty (\mathcal{V}f(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq p \left(\int_0^\infty (xf(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

In (1.1), the constant $\frac{p}{p-1}$ is the best possible. In (1.2), the constant p is also the best possible. The inequality (1.1) was first proved by Hardy in an attempt to give a simple proof of Hilbert's double series theorem [12].

Let f be a non-negative and integral function on \mathbb{R}^+ , and the fractional Hardy operator be defined by

$$(\mathcal{H}^\alpha f)(x) = \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \int_0^x f(t) dt, \quad x > 0,$$



Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 3 of 16

for $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$. There are fractional order Hardy integral inequalities which correspond to (1.1) and (1.2):

$$(1.3) \quad \left(\int_0^\infty (\mathcal{H}^\alpha f(x))^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \left(\int_0^\infty (f(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

and

$$(1.4) \quad \left(\int_0^\infty (\mathcal{V}f(x))^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq C \left(\int_0^\infty (x^{1-\alpha} f(x))^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

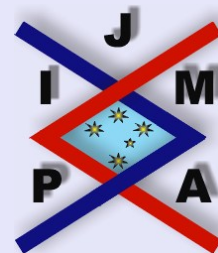
The Hardy inequality (1.3) can be found in [2], (1.4) in [13].

The Hardy integral inequalities have received considerable attention and a large number of papers have appeared which deal with its alternative proofs, various generalizations, numerous variants and applications. For earlier developments of this kind of inequality and many important applications in analysis, see [11]. Among numerous papers dealing with such inequalities, we choose to refer to the papers [3], [5], [9], [10], [16] – [21] and some of the references cited therein.

Definition 1.1. Let $0 \leq \alpha < 1$ and $b(x)$ be a measurable, locally integrable function. Then the commutator of the Hardy operator U_b^α is defined by

$$\mathcal{H}_b^\alpha f(x) = \frac{1}{x^{1-\alpha}} \int_0^x f(t)(b(x) - b(t))dt, \quad x > 0.$$

Fu [7] obtained the following results.



**Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators**

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 4 of 16

Theorem 1.1. For $b \in \dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $0 < \beta < 1$, \mathcal{H}_b^α is a bounded operator from $L^p(\mathbb{R}^+)$ to $L^q(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $1 < p < q < \infty$, $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, $0 < \alpha + \beta < 1$, $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$.

Remark 1. In Theorem 1.1, If we let $\alpha = 0$, Then the result corresponds to Hardy inequality (1.3).

Definition 1.2. Let $b(x)$ be a measurable, locally integrable function. Then the commutator of the Hardy operator \mathcal{V}_b is defined by

$$\mathcal{V}_b f(x) = \int_x^\infty f(t)(b(x) - b(t))dt, \quad x > 0.$$

In Definition 1.1, if we let $\alpha = 0$, then we denote \mathcal{H}_b^α by \mathcal{H}_b .

It can be seen that if $b \in \dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 < \beta < 1$, then \mathcal{H}_b has a similar boundedness property to \mathcal{H}^β . A natural question regarding the boundedness property of \mathcal{V}_b , can be answered in the affirmative by the following inequality (1.5).

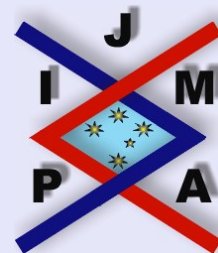
Theorem 1.2. If $b \in \dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \beta$, $0 < \beta < 1$, $p > 1$. Then

$$(1.5) \quad \|\mathcal{V}_b f\|_q \leq C \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} \|(\cdot) f(\cdot)\|_p.$$

Theorem 1.3. If $b \in \dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $0 < \beta < 1$, $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$, $0 < \alpha + \beta < 1$, $0 \leq \alpha < 1$, $p > 1$. Then

$$(1.6) \quad \|\mathcal{V}_b f\|_q \leq C \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} \|(\cdot)^{1-\alpha} f(\cdot)\|_p.$$

If we let $\alpha = 0$ in Theorem 1.3, then Theorem 1.2 can be obtained without difficulty. Thus we just need to prove Theorem 1.3. Before we prove the main theorem, let us state some lemmas and notations.



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 5 of 16

The Besov-Lipschitz space $\dot{\Lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)$ is the space of functions f satisfying

$$\|f\|_{\dot{\Lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} = \sup_{x, h \in \mathbb{R}^+, h \neq 0} \frac{|f(x+h) - f(x)|}{|h|^\beta} < \infty.$$

Lemma 1.4 ([8, 15]). For any $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^+$, if $f \in \dot{\Lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)$, $0 < \beta < 1$, then

$$(1.7) \quad |f(x) - f(y)| \leq |x - y|^\beta \|f\|_{\dot{\Lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)},$$

and given any interval I in \mathbb{R}^+

$$\sup_{x \in I} |f(x) - f_I| \leq C |I|^\beta \|f\|_{\dot{\Lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)},$$

where

$$f_I = \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I f.$$

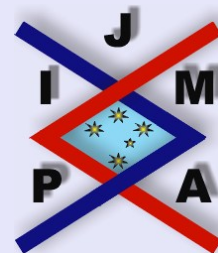
Lemma 1.5 ([7, 14]). Let $s > 0, q \geq p > 1$, then

$$\sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left| \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{(i-k)/s} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right|^q \leq C \left(\int_0^\infty |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{q}{p}},$$

where

$$C = \left(\frac{2^{p/2s}}{2^{p/2s} - 1} \right) \left(\frac{2^{q'/2s}}{2^{q'/2s} - 1} \right)^{\frac{q}{q'}}, \quad \frac{1}{q'} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$$

There are two different methods to prove Theorem 1.3.



**Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators**

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 6 of 16

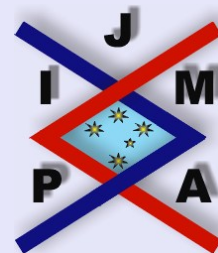
2. Proof of Theorem 1.3

First Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^\infty |\mathcal{V}_b f(x)|^q dx \\
 &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left| \int_x^\infty (b(x) - b(t))f(t)dt \right|^q dx \\
 &\leq \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\int_{2^i}^\infty |(b(x) - b(t))f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\
 &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b(x) - b(t))f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\
 &\leq 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b(x) - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1}]})f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\
 &\quad + 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b(t) - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1}]})f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\
 &:= I + J.
 \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 1.4 and the Hölder inequality,

$$I = 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} |b(x) - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1}]})|^q dx \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)| dt \right)^q$$



Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

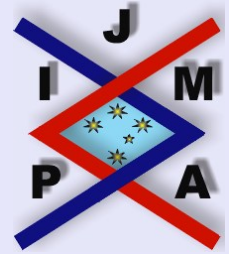
Quit

Page 7 of 16

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^i \left(\sup_{x \in (2^i, 2^{i+1}]} |b(x) - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1}]}| \right)^q \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right\}^q \\ &\leq C 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^{i(q\beta+1)} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \\ &\quad \times \left\{ \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}} \right\}^q \\ &\leq C 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^{i(q\beta+1)} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \\ &\quad \times \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k/p'} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} 2^{-k(1-\alpha)p} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$,

$$I \leq C 2^{q/q'} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{(i-k)(\frac{1}{q}+\beta)} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q.$$



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 8 of 16

By Lemma 1.5 $\left(s = \frac{q}{1+q\beta}\right)$,

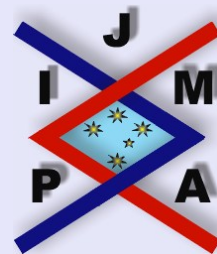
$$(2.1) \quad I \leq C \left(\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_{\beta}(\mathbb{R}^+)}\right)^q \left(\int_0^{\infty} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt\right)^{\frac{q}{p}}.$$

Now estimate J ,

$$\begin{aligned} J &= 2^{q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b(t) - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1})})f(t)| dt\right)^q dx \\ &\leq 2^{2q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b(t) - b_{(2^k, 2^{k+1})})f(t)| dt\right)^q dx \\ &\quad + 2^{2q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |(b_{(2^k, 2^{k+1})} - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1})})f(t)| dt\right)^q dx \\ &:= J_1 + J_2. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$, by Lemma 1.4, it can be inferred that

$$\begin{aligned} J_1 &\leq 2^{2q/q'} \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \left(\sup_{t \in (2^k, 2^{k+1})} |b(t) - b_{(2^k, 2^{k+1})}|\right) \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)| dt\right)^q dx \\ &\leq C^{2q/q'} \left(\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_{\beta}(\mathbb{R}^+)}\right)^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k\beta} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)| dt\right)^q dx \end{aligned}$$



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 9 of 16

$$\begin{aligned}
&\leq C2^{2q/q'} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^i \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k(\beta+\frac{1}{p'})} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \\
&\leq C2^{2q/q'} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \\
&\quad \times \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} 2^i \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k(\beta+\frac{1}{p'})} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} 2^{-k(1-\alpha)p} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \\
&= C2^{2q/q'} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{(i-k)/q} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q .
\end{aligned}$$

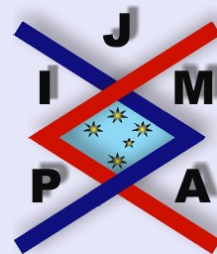
In the third inequality, the Hölder inequality is applied.

By Lemma 1.5 ($s = q$),

$$(2.2) \quad J_1 \leq C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \left(\int_0^\infty |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{q}{p}} .$$

To estimate J_2 , for $i > k$, by Lemma 1.4, the following result is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned}
|b_{(2^k, 2^{k+1}]} - b_{(2^i, 2^{i+1}]}| &\leq \frac{1}{2^i} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} |b(y) - b_{(2^k, 2^{k+1}]}| dy \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2^i} \frac{1}{2^k} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} |b(y) - b(z)| dy dz \\
&\leq \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} \frac{1}{2^i} \frac{1}{2^k} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} |y - z|^\beta dy dz
\end{aligned}$$



Title Page

Contents

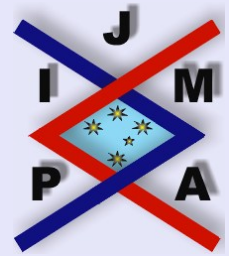


Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 10 of 16



Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 11 of 16

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} \left(\frac{1}{2^i} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} y^\beta dy + \frac{1}{2^k} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} z^\beta dz \right) \\ &\leq C 2^{i\beta+1} \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$; by Lemma 1.4 and the Hölder inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &\leq C 2^{2q/q'+q} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(2^{i\beta} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\ &\leq C 2^{2q/q'+q} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(2^{i(\beta+\frac{1}{q})} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k/p'} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \\ &\leq C 2^{2q/q'+q} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \\ &\quad \times \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(2^{i(\beta+\frac{1}{q})} \sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{k/p'} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} 2^{-k(1-\alpha)p} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q \\ &= C 2^{2q/q'+q} (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=i}^{\infty} 2^{(i-k)(\beta+\frac{1}{q})} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^q. \end{aligned}$$

In the second inequality, the Hölder inequality is applied.

By Lemma 1.5 $\left(s = \frac{q}{q\beta+1} \right)$,

$$(2.3) \quad J_2 \leq C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \left(\int_0^\infty |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{q}{p}}.$$

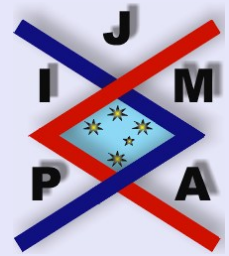
Combining (2.1), (2.2) and (2.3), we complete the proof of Theorem 1.3. \square

Second Proof. By inequality (1.7) and comparing the size of x and t , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty |\mathcal{V}_b f(x)|^q dx &= \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left| \int_x^\infty f(t) |b(x) - b(t)| dt \right|^q dx \\ &\leq \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^\infty \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t-x|^\beta \|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)} |f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\ &\leq C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^\infty \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} t^\beta |f(t)| dt \right)^q dx \\ &= C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty \int_{2^i}^{2^{i+1}} \left(\sum_{k=i}^\infty \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{t^{1-\alpha} |f(t)|}{t^{1-\alpha-\beta}} dt \right)^q dx \\ &= C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty 2^i \left(\sum_{k=i}^\infty \int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{t^{1-\alpha} |f(t)|}{t^{1-\alpha-\beta}} dt \right)^q. \end{aligned}$$

By the Hölder inequality, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$, the following estimate is obtained.

$$\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} \frac{t^{1-\alpha} |f(t)|}{t^{1-\alpha-\beta}} dt \leq \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} t^{(\alpha+\beta-1)p'} dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p'}}.$$



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

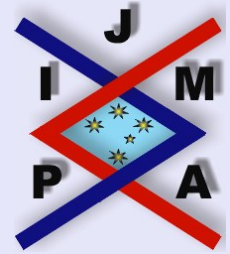
Quit

Page 12 of 16

Notice that $\frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{q} = \alpha + \beta$,

$$\int_0^\infty |\mathcal{V}_b f(x)|^q dx \leq C (\|b\|_{\dot{\lambda}_\beta(\mathbb{R}^+)})^q \sum_{i=-\infty}^\infty \left\{ \sum_{k=i}^\infty 2^{(i-k)/q} \left(\int_{2^k}^{2^{k+1}} |t^{1-\alpha} f(t)|^p dt \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right\}^q.$$

By Lemma 1.5, the desired result is obtained. □



Hardy's Integral Inequality For Commutators Of Hardy Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

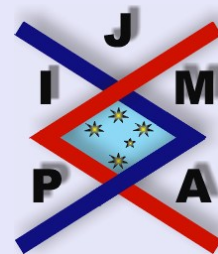
Close

Quit

Page 13 of 16

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Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



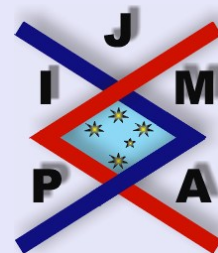
Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 14 of 16

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Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



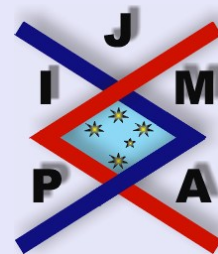
Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 15 of 16

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**Hardy's Integral Inequality For
Commutators Of Hardy
Operators**

Qing-Yu Zheng and Zun-Wei Fu

Title Page

Contents



Go Back

Close

Quit

Page 16 of 16