MAXIMAL FUNCTIONS, WEIGHTS AND AE CONVERGENCE OF POISSON INTEGRALS

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(joint work with Harzstein, Signes, Torrea, Viviani)

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Gustavo Garrigós (UM) AE conv heat and Poisson integrals

Q: Find most general f's s.t. $e^{-tL}f$ or $e^{-t\sqrt{L}}f \to f(x)$, a.e. x

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... and similarly for $p^*f(x) := \sup_{t>0} |e^{-t\sqrt{L}}f|(x)...$

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- **Q**: Can find larger class of $L^p(w)$'s containing all such f's?
- One approach is to consider 2-weight ineq

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 - non-constr proof (RdF): use VV ineq + abstract factorization thms...

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Consider now

$$h_a^*f(x) = \sup_{0 < t < a} |h_t * f|(x) \text{ and } p_a^*f(x) = \sup_{0 < t < a} |p_t * f|(x)$$

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THEOREM [HTV'13]:

 $\forall a > 0$ it holds that h_a^* (or p_a^*) : $L^p(w) \to L^p(v)$ for some v iff

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- Can do something similar for Hermite operator?

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The Hermite operator: $L = -\Delta + |x|^2$

Now $u_t = \Delta_x u - |x|^2 u$ and $u_{tt} + \Delta_x u = |x|^2 u$ in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}_+ , with u(0) = f

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• Corollary: for all $f \in L^p(w) \Rightarrow \lim_{t \to 0^+} u(t,x) = f(x)$, a.e. x

• Eg, $f = P(x)e^{\frac{|x|^2}{2}}$ for heat, and $f = e^{\frac{|x|^2}{2}}/(1+|x|)^{d/2}$ for Poisson...

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- Example:

$$f = P(x)e^{|x|^2}$$
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$$p_t(x,y) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int_0^\infty h_u(x,y) e^{-\frac{t^2}{4u}} \frac{du}{u^{3/2}}$$

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- $0 < s \leq \frac{1}{2}$ is easier $\longrightarrow O(e^{-(\frac{1}{2}+\delta)|y|^2})$, if $|y| > c_{\delta}|x|$ $\frac{1}{2} \leq s < 1$ is tricky \longrightarrow main contrib near $s = 1 \frac{1}{|y|} \dots$
- This gives NC: $\int p_t(x, y) f(y) dy < \infty \Leftrightarrow f \in L^1(\varphi)$

Need precise pointwise estimates of

$$p_t(x,y) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{4\pi}} \int_0^\infty h_u(x,y) e^{-\frac{t^2}{4u}} \frac{du}{u^{3/2}}$$

$$s = th u = ct \int_0^1 e^{-\frac{1}{4}(\frac{|x-y|^2}{s} + s|x+y|^2)} e^{-\frac{t^2/2}{\log\frac{1+s}{1-s}}} \frac{(1-s^2)^{\frac{d}{2}-1}}{s^{\frac{d}{2}}(\log\frac{1+s}{1-s})^{3/2}} ds$$

LEMMA 1: For fixed t, x it holds

$$p_t(x,y) \approx c_{t,x} \frac{e^{-|y|^2/2}}{(1+|y|)^{d/2} (\log^+ |y|)^{3/2}} = \varphi(y)$$

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0 < s ≤ 1/2 is easier → O(e^{-(1/2+δ)|y|²}), if |y| > c_δ|x|
1/2 ≤ s < 1 is tricky → main contrib near s = 1 - 1/|y|...

This gives NC: ∫ p_t(x, y)f(y)dy < ∞ ⇔ f ∈ L¹(φ)

...and L^p(w) ⊂ L¹(φ) ⇔ ||w^{-1/p}φ||_{p'} < ∞

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- Finally, contants c_x absorbed by weight v... ...in fact, from precise bounds on c_x can get size estimate ||v^{-1-ε}/_pφ||_{p'} < ∞

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THANKS

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