

二维 Vilenkin 型系统的 Dirichlet 核的加权平均

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摘要 对二维 Vilenkin 型系统, 我们定义加权平均极大算子 T (i.e. $Tf := \sup_{n=(n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta} |H_n f|$), 并证明此算子是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型、强 (p, p) 型 ($1 < p \leq \infty$) 以及 (H, L) 型, 其中 $H_n f$ 表示部分和的加权平均, H 表示 Hardy 空间. 借用此结果得到序列 $H_n f$ 是几乎处处收敛于可积函数 f .

关键词 Vilenkin 型系统 加权平均 几乎处处收敛

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1 引言

对二维三角 Fourier 级数 Marcinkiewicz 和 Zygmund^[1] 证明当 $\beta^{-1} \leq m/n \leq \beta$ ($\beta \geq 1$) 时序列 $\sigma_{(m,n)} f$ 是几乎处处收敛于 f . 众所周知, 经典 Fejér 核函数可由单调递减的可积函数来控制, 但此结论对一维 Walsh Fejér 核函数不成立. 过去几十年, 许多学者对 Walsh 函数进行研究, 得到很多好的结果. Móricz, 等人^[2] 证明当 $f \in L^1(Q^2)$, $|n_1 - n_2| \leq \alpha$ 时, 序列 $\sigma_{(2^{n_1}, 2^{n_2})} f$ 几乎处处收敛于 f . Weisz^[3] 分别讨论一维和二维 Walsh 情况下 $\sigma_n f$ 是几乎处处收敛于 f 的. Taibleson^[4] 把此结论推广到 P -级数域. Gát^[5] 则讨论在二整数群下 $\sigma_n f$ 是几乎处处收敛于 f 的. 随后 Gát^[6] 证明对每个可积函数 f 满足 $\beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta$ ($\beta \geq 1$) 条件时序列 $\sigma_{(n_1, n_2)} f \rightarrow f$ 几乎处处收敛于 f . Goginava^[7] 更是证明对于 d -维 Walsh 系统下 $\sigma_n f$ 是几乎处处收敛于 f . 本文便是在此基础上考虑加权平均极大算子的有界性, 即算子 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型、强 (p, p) 型 ($1 < p \leq \infty$) 以及 (H, L) 型, 其中 $H_n f$ 表示部分和的加权平均, H 表示 Hardy 空间. 借用此结果得到序列 $H_n f$ 是几乎处处收敛于可积函数 f .

2 定义及符号

我们用 \mathbb{N} 、 \mathbb{P} 分别表示非负整数集合和正整数集合. $m := (m_0, m_1, \dots, m_k, \dots)$ 和 $w := (w_0, w_1, \dots, w_k, \dots)$ 是两自然数序列并满足 $m_k \geq 2$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$). Z_{m_k} 表示 m_k -离散循环群, 即 $Z_{m_k} = \{0, 1, \dots, m_k - 1\}$. G_m 表示由所有 Z_{m_k} 生成的紧 Abel 群, 则 G_m 中任一元素 x 有如下表示形式: $x = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots)$, $x_k \in Z_{m_k}$. 群 G_m 上拓扑可由 I_n 诱导生成, 其中

$$I_n(0) := \{(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k, \dots) \in G_m : x_k = 0 \ (k = 0, \dots, n-1)\},$$
$$I_0(0) := G_m, \quad I_n(x) := I_n(0) + x, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

引用格式: Zhang C Z, Zhang X Y. Weighted average of Dirichlet kernels for two-dimensional Vilenkin-like systems (in Chinese). Sci Sin Math, 2010, 40(6): 593–602

若序列 m 是有界的, 则称 Vilenkin 空间 G_m 是有界的. 定义 $M_0 := 1$, $M_{k+1} := m_k M_k$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$), 则任一自然数 n 有唯一表达式 $n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n_k M_k$, $0 \leq n_k < m_k$, $n_k \in \mathbb{N}$. 令 $|n| := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} : n_k \neq 0\}$, $n^{(k)} = \sum_{j=k}^{\infty} n_j M_j$, 则 $M_{|n|} \leq n < M_{|n|+1}$ (参见文献 [8]).

定义 2.1 复值函数 $r_k^n : G_m \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ 称为广义 Rademacher 函数 [9], 假若满足如下三条性质:

- (i) r_k^n 是 Σ_{k+1} -可测的 (i.e. $r_k^n(x)$ 紧依赖 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k , $k, n \in \mathbb{N}$), $r_k^0 = 1$.
- (ii) 若 M_k 整除 n 和 l , $n^{(k+1)} = l^{(k+1)}$ ($k, l, n \in \mathbb{N}$), 则

$$E_k(r_k^n \bar{r}_k^l) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } n_k = l_k, \\ 0, & \text{当 } n_k \neq l_k, \end{cases}$$

其中 E_k 表示关于 Σ_k 的条件期望算子, \bar{z} 表示 z 的共轭复数.

- (iii) 对任意的 $n, k \in \mathbb{N}$, $|r_k^n| = 1$.

定义 2.2 定义 Vilenkin 型系统 $\psi = (\psi_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ 如下:

$$\psi_n := \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} r_k^{n^{(k)}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

因 $r_k^0 = 1$, $\psi_n = \prod_{k=0}^{|n|} r_k^{n^{(k)}}$.

对可积函数 f 用 $\hat{f}(k)$, $S_n f$, $\sigma_n f$ 分别表示 Fourier 系数, 部分和及 Cesáro 均值, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(k) &:= \int_{G_m} f \bar{\psi}_k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ S_n f &:= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \hat{f}(k) \psi_k, \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, S_0 f := 0, \\ \sigma_n f &:= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} S_k f, \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, \sigma_0 f := 0. \end{aligned}$$

文中将用到如下记号:

$$\begin{aligned} W_n &:= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w_k, \quad D_n(y, x) := \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \psi_k(y) \bar{\psi}_k(x), \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, D_0 := 0, \\ K_n &:= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} D_k, \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, K_0 := 0, \quad V_n := \frac{1}{W_n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} w_k D_k, \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, V_0 := 0, \\ V_{a,b} &:= \sum_{k=a}^{a+b-1} w_k D_k, \quad \psi_{k,n} := \prod_{s=n}^{\infty} r_s^{k^{(s)}}, \quad \psi_{k,n,l} := \prod_{s=n}^l r_s^{k^{(s)}}. \end{aligned}$$

众所周知, Dirichlet 核具有如下性质 [9]:

$$D_{M_n}(y, x) = \begin{cases} M_n, & \text{当 } y \in I_n(x), \\ 0, & \text{当 } y \in G_m \setminus I_n(x). \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

下边我们介绍二维 Vilenkin 型系统. 对 $(n_1, n_2) = n \in \mathbb{N}^2$ 定义 $\vee n := \max\{n_1, n_2\}$, $\wedge n := \min\{n_1, n_2\}$. 取 \tilde{m} 是一类似 m 的序列. \tilde{I}_n 类似于 I_n . 定义 $\tilde{n} = \tilde{n}(n) := \min\{l \in \mathbb{N} : M_n \leq \tilde{M}_l\}$,

则存在常数 c 满足 $M_n \leq \tilde{M}_{\tilde{n}} \leq cM_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), 从而我们用 cM_n ($c > 1$) 代替 $\tilde{M}_{\tilde{n}}$. 本文假定序列 m, \tilde{m}, w 是有界的.

$G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}$ 表示 G_m 与 $G_{\tilde{m}}$ 的笛卡尔乘积. 若 $\tilde{\psi}$ 是空间 $G_{\tilde{m}}$ 的 Vilenkin 型系统, 从而我们定义乘积空间的正交系统 $\psi \times \tilde{\psi}$:

$$\psi \times \tilde{\psi} := \{\psi_k(x) \cdot \tilde{\psi}_l(y) : k, l \in \mathbb{N} (x \in G_m, y \in G_{\tilde{m}})\}.$$

对 $n = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$ 定义二维 Fourier 级数的部分和加权平均及 Cesàro 均值如下:

$$H_n f = f * (V_{n_1} \times V_{n_2}), \quad \sigma_n f = f * (K_{n_1} \times K_{n_2}),$$

其中 $V_{n_1} \times V_{n_2}(X, Y) = V_{n_1}(x_1, y_1) \cdot V_{n_2}(x_2, y_2)$, $x = (x_1, x_2)$, $y = (y_1, y_2) \in G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}$, $*$ 表示卷积, 即

$$H_{(n_1, n_2)} f(x) = \int_{G_m} \int_{G_{\tilde{m}}} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(x_1, u) V_{n_2}(x_2, v).$$

我们用 T 表示加权平均极大算子, 即 $Tf := \sup_{n=(n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta} |H_n f|$.

原子分解方法是一个非常有效的方法, 可以方便的将一维和多维情况统一处理 (参见文献 [10, 11, 12]).

定义 2.3 函数 $a \in L^\infty(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$ 称为原子, 假若存在矩形 $I_k(x_1) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2)$ ($x = (x_1, x_2) \in G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}$) 满足

- 1) $\text{supp } a \subset I_k(x_1) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2)$,
- 2) $\|a\|_\infty \leq M_k \cdot \tilde{M}_{\tilde{k}}$,
- 3) $\int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}} a = 0$.

定义 2.4 称可积函数 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$ 属于空间 $H(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$, 假若存在常数序列 $\lambda_j \in \mathcal{C}$ ($j \in \mathbb{P}$) 和原子序列 a_j ($j \in \mathbb{P}$) 满足 $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_j| < \infty$, $f = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j a_j$. 此时空间 H 是 Banach 空间, 范数为 $\|f\|_H := \inf \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_j|$, 其中下确界是由 f 的所有原子分解来确定的.

注 文中出现的常数 c 在不同的位置可表示不同的值.

3 主要结果

定理 3.1 算子 T 是弱 $(1, 1)$ 型和强 (p, p) 型 ($1 < p \leq \infty$), 即存在常数 c 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{Tf > \lambda\}) &\leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda}, \quad \forall \lambda > 0, \quad \forall f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}), \\ \|Tf\|_p &\leq c \|f\|_p, \quad \forall f \in L^p(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}). \end{aligned}$$

定理 3.2 若 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$, 则当 $n_1, n_2 \rightarrow \infty$, $\beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta$ ($\beta \geq 1$) 时, 序列 $H_{(n_1, n_2)} f$ 几乎处处收敛于 f .

推论 3.3 若 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$, 则当 $n_1, n_2 \rightarrow \infty$, $\beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta$ ($\beta \geq 1$) 时, 序列 $\sigma_{(n_1, n_2)} f$ 几乎处处收敛于 f .

定理 3.4 算子 T 是 (H, L) 型的, 即存在常数 c 满足 $\|Tf\|_1 \leq c \|f\|_H$, $\forall f \in H(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$.

引理 3.1^[9]

$$D_n(y, x) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \psi_{n, s+1}(y) \bar{\psi}_{n, s+1}(x) D_{M_s}(y, x) \sum_{j=0}^{n_s-1} r_s^{n^{(s+1)} + j M_s}(y) \bar{r}_s^{n^{(s+1)} + j M_s}(x).$$

引理 3.2

$$\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) \leq c M_t^2 M_s, \quad s, t \in \mathbb{N}.$$

证明 假定 $s \leq t$. 当 $x \in I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| &\leq \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)}+M_s-1} w_k |\overline{D_k(y, x)}| \\ &= \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)}+M_s-1} w_k \left| \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} M_i \prod_{k=i+1}^t \psi_{n,t}(y) \bar{\psi}_{n,t}(x) \sum_{j=0}^{n_i-1} |r_i^{n^{(i+1)}+jM_i}(y)|^2 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + M_t \psi_{n,t}(y) \bar{\psi}_{n,t}(x) \sum_{j=0}^{n_t-1} r_t^{n^{(t+1)}+jM_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{n^{(t+1)}+jM_t}(x) \right| \\ &\leq c \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)}+M_s-1} w_k \left(\sum_{i=0}^{t-1} M_i + M_t \right) \leq c M_t M_s. \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) \leq c M_t^2 M_s^2 / M_t \leq c M_t^2 M_s. \quad (3.1)$$

现假定 $s > t$. 当 $x \in I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)} &= \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)}+M_s-1} w_k \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} M_i |\psi_{k,i+1,t-1}(x)|^2 \times \psi_{k,t}(y) \bar{\psi}_{k,t}(x) \sum_{l=0}^{k_i-1} |r_i^{k^{(i+1)}+lM_i}(x)|^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=n^{(s+1)}+jM_s}^{n^{(s+1)}+(j+1)M_s-1} w_k M_t \psi_{k,t+1}(y) \bar{\psi}_{k,t+1}(x) \times \sum_{l=0}^{k_t-1} r_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(x) \\ &= \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)}+M_s-1} w_k \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} M_i \times \psi_{k,t}(y) \bar{\psi}_{k,t}(x) \sum_{l=0}^{k_i-1} |r_i^{k^{(i+1)}+lM_i}(x)|^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=n^{(s+1)}+jM_s}^{n^{(s+1)}+(j+1)M_s-1} w_k M_t \psi_{k,t+1}(y) \bar{\psi}_{k,t+1}(x) \times \sum_{l=0}^{k_t-1} r_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(x) \\ &=: A_1(y, x) + A_2(y, x). \end{aligned}$$

由广义 Rademacher 定义 (iii) 知

$$\left| \sum_{l=0}^{k_t-1} r_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{k^{(t+1)}+lM_t}(x) \right| \leq k_t \leq c. \quad (3.2)$$

又因

$$\int_{I_{t+1}(v)} \bar{\psi}_{k,t+1}(x) \psi_{l,t+1}(x) d\mu(x) = \frac{1}{M_{t+1}} E_{t+1}(\bar{\psi}_{k,t+1} \psi_{l,t+1}(v)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{M_{t+1}}, & \text{当 } k^{(t+1)} = l^{(t+1)}, \\ 0, & \text{其他,} \end{cases}$$

其中 $k, l \in [n^{(s)}, n^{(s+1)} + M_s], s > t, v \in G_m$. 令 $y \in I_t(u)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{I_t(u)} |A_2(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) &= \sum_{u_t=0}^{m_t-1} \int_{I_{t+1}(u)} M_t^2 \sum_{k, l \in [n^{(s)}, n^{(s)} + M_s]} w_k \psi_{k, t+1}(y) \psi_{l, t+1}(y) w_l \bar{\psi}_{k, t+1}(x) \psi_{l, t+1}(x) \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{k_t-1} r_t^{k^{(t+1)} + i M_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{k^{(t+1)} + i M_t}(x) \sum_{a=0}^{l_t-1} r_t^{l^{(t+1)} + a M_t}(y) \bar{r}_t^{l^{(t+1)} + a M_t}(x) d\mu(x) \\ &\leq c M_t^2 \sum_{u_t=0}^{m_t-1} \frac{1}{M_{t+1}} \sup_{|k|=|n| \geq t} \sum_{k, l \in [n^{(s)}, n^{(s)} + M_s], k^{(t+1)} = l^{(t+1)}} w_k w_l \\ &\leq c M_t^2 \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)} + M_s - 1} w_k \leq c M_t^2 M_s. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

另一方面, 当 $b < t$ 时, r_b^k 是 Σ_t - 可测的, 从而

$$\int_{I_t(u)} |A_1(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) \leq c M_t^2 \sum_{k, l \in [n^{(s)}, n^{(s)} + M_s]} \left(\int_{I_t(u)} \bar{\psi}_{k, t}(x) \psi_{l, t}(x) d\mu(x) \right) |w_k \psi_{k, t}(y) w_l \bar{\psi}_{l, t}(y)|.$$

又因

$$\int_{I_t(u)} \bar{\psi}_{k, t}(x) \psi_{l, t}(x) d\mu(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{M_t}, & k^{(t)} = l^{(t)}, \\ 0, & \text{其他}, \end{cases}$$

我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{I_t(y)} |A_1(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) &\leq \sum_{k, l \in [n^{(s)}, n^{(s)} + M_s], k^t = l^{(t)}} w_k w_l \frac{1}{M_t} c M_t^2 \\ &\leq c M_t^2 \sum_{k=n^{(s)}}^{n^{(s)} + M_s - 1} w_k \leq c M_t^2 M_s. \end{aligned} \tag{3.4}$$

由于 $I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y) \subset I_t(y) = I_t(u)$, 引理 3.2 得到证明.

引理 3.3 令 $A, s, t \in \mathbb{N}, A \geq s$, 则

$$\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{|n|=A} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| d\mu(x) \leq c(M_t M_A)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

证明 由引理 3.2 和 Cauchy 不等式知

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{|n|=A} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \left(\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \left(\sup_{|n|=A} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| \right)^2 d\mu(x) \right)^{1/2} \times \mu(I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y))^{1/2} \\ &\leq \frac{c}{(M_t)^{1/2}} \left(\int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sum_{n_s=0}^{m_s-1} \sum_{n_{s+1}=0}^{m_{s+1}-1} \cdots \sum_{n_A=0}^{m_A-1} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)|^2 d\mu(x) \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq c(m_s \cdot m_{s+1} \cdots m_A M_t^2 M_s)^{1/2} \frac{1}{(M_t)^{1/2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= c(M_A/M_s M_t^2 M_s)^{1/2} \frac{1}{(M_t)^{1/2}} = c(M_t M_A)^{1/2},$$

引理 3.3 得证.

引理 3.4

$$\int_{I_k(y) \setminus I_{k+1}(y)} \sup_{n \geq M_l} |V_n(y, x)| d\mu(x) \leq c \left(\frac{M_t}{M_l} \right)^{1/2}, \quad k, l \in \mathbb{N}.$$

证明 由引理 3.2 和引理 3.3 以及 $n^{(s)}$ 的定义 ($n^{(s)} = \sum_{n=s}^{\infty} n_s M_s = \sum_{n=s}^{|n|} n_s M_s$) 知,

$$\begin{aligned} (1)(t \leq l) \quad & \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{n \geq M_l} |V_n(y, x)| d\mu(x) \\ & \leq c \sum_{A=l}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{s=0}^t \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{M_A \leq n^{(s)} < M_{A+1}} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| d\mu(x) \right) \frac{1}{M_A} \\ & \quad + c \sum_{A=l}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{s=t+1}^A \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{M_A \leq n^{(s)} < M_{A+1}} |V_{n^{(s)}, M_s}(y, x)| d\mu(x) \right) \frac{1}{M_A} \\ & \leq c \sum_{A=l}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{s=0}^t M_t M_s \mu(I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)) + (A-t)(M_t M_A)^{1/2} \right) \frac{1}{M_A} \\ & \leq c \sum_{A=l}^{\infty} \left(M_t / M_A + c \sum_{A=l}^{\infty} (A-t)(M_t M_A)^{1/2} \right) \frac{1}{M_A} \\ & \leq c M_t / M_l + c(l-t) \left(\frac{M_t}{M_l} \right)^{1/2} \leq c \left(\frac{M_t}{M_l} \right)^{1/2}; \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2)(t > l) \quad & \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{n \geq M_l} |V_n(y, x)| d\mu(x) \\ & = \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{n \geq M_t} |V_n(y, x)| d\mu(x) + \int_{I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)} \sup_{M_t > n \geq M_l} |V_n(y, x)| d\mu(x) \\ & \leq c + c M_t \mu(I_t(y) \setminus I_{t+1}(y)) \leq c(M_t / M_l)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

引理 3.4 得证.

令 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$, $\text{supp } f \subset J = I_k(x_1) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2)$ ($k, \tilde{k} \in \mathbb{N}$, $(x_1, x_2) \in G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}$).

引理 3.5 固定 $A, k \in \mathbb{N}$ 且满足 $A > k - c$, 则

$$\int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J} \sup\{|H_n f| : n = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \wedge n \geq M_A, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta\} \leq c \left(\frac{M_k}{M_A} \right)^{1/2} \|f\|_1.$$

证明 我们按照如下方式分解集合 $G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J$:

$$\begin{aligned} G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J & = (G_m \setminus I_k(x_1)) \times (G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2)) \cup (I_k(x_1) \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2)) \cup G_m \setminus I_k(x_1)) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2) \\ & =: J_1 \cup J_2 \cup J_3. \end{aligned}$$

我们引入如下记号: 假定 $0 < d \leq D$,

$$L_d^{(D)} := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta, d \leq \wedge n \vee n \leq D}, \quad L_d := \sup_{n \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta, d \leq \wedge n}.$$

由引理 3.4 和 Fubini 定理知

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{J_1} L_{M_A} |H_n f| &\leq \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=0}^{\tilde{k}-1} \int_{(I_a(x_1) \setminus I_{a+1}(x_1)) \times (\tilde{I}_b(x_2) \setminus \tilde{I}_{b+1}(x_2))} |L_{M_A} H_n f| \\
&= \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=0}^{\tilde{k}-1} \int_{(I_a(x_1) \setminus I_{a+1}(x_1)) \times (\tilde{I}_b(x_2) \setminus \tilde{I}_{b+1}(x_2))} L_{M_A} \left| \int_J f(y, z) V_{n_1}(y, u) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \right| d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \\
&\leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=0}^{\tilde{k}-1} \int_J |f(y, z)| \int_{(I_a(x_1) \setminus I_{a+1}(x_1)) \times (\tilde{I}_b(x_2) \setminus \tilde{I}_{b+1}(x_2))} L_{M_A} |V_{n_1}(y, u) V_{n_2}(z, v)| d\mu(u) d\mu(v) d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\
&\leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=0}^{\tilde{k}-1} \left(\sqrt{\frac{M_a}{M_A}} \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{M}_b}{M_A}} \right) \int_J |f(y, z)| \leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_A}} \sqrt{\frac{\tilde{M}_{\tilde{k}}}{M_A}} \int_J |f(y, z)| \leq c \frac{M_k}{M_A} \|f\|_1.
\end{aligned}$$

以下, 我们考虑 $L_{M_A} |H_n f|$ 在 J_3 的积分. 令 $e_i := (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots) \in G_{\tilde{m}}$ ($i \in \mathbb{N}$). $\epsilon := \sum_{i=\tilde{k}}^r \epsilon_i e_i \in G_{\tilde{m}}$, $\tilde{k}, r \in \mathbb{N}, r > \tilde{k}$, 其中 $\epsilon_i \in Z_{\tilde{m}}, i = \tilde{k}, \dots, r$. 则

$$J = I_k(x_1) \times \bigcup_{\epsilon_i \in Z_{\tilde{m}}, i=\tilde{k}, \dots, r} \tilde{I}_{r+1}(x_2 + \epsilon) =: \bigcup_{\epsilon} J_{\epsilon}.$$

若 $a = 0, 1, \dots, k-1; b = \tilde{k}, \dots, r; \epsilon := \sum_{i=\tilde{k}}^r \epsilon_i e_i \in G_{\tilde{m}}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{3,\epsilon}^{a,b} &:= (I_a(x_1) \setminus I_{a+1}(x_1)) \times (\tilde{I}_b(x_2 + \epsilon) \setminus \tilde{I}_{b+1}(x_2 + \epsilon)), \\
J_{3,\epsilon}^a &:= (I_a(x_1) \setminus I_{a+1}(x_1)) \times (\tilde{I}_{r+1}(x_2 + \epsilon)).
\end{aligned}$$

则

$$J_3 = \left(\bigcup_{a=0}^{k-1} \bigcup_{b=\tilde{k}}^r J_{3,\epsilon}^{a,b} \right) \cup \bigcup_{a=0}^{k-1} J_{3,\epsilon}^a.$$

从而我们有

$$L_{M_A} |H_n f| \leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \sup_{n=(n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta, M_r \leq n \leq M_{r+1}} |H_n f| \leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} |H_n f|. \quad (3.7)$$

假定 $A \geq k$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{J_3} L_{M_A} |H_n f| &\leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} |H_n f| \\
&= \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_J f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\
&\leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \sum_{\epsilon} \left| \int_{J_{\epsilon}} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\
&\leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \sum_{\epsilon} \left(\sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=\tilde{k}}^r \int_{J_{3,\epsilon}^{a,b}} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_{J_{\epsilon}} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \int_{J_{3,\epsilon}^a} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_{J_{\epsilon}} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$=: \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \sum_{\epsilon} (B^1 + B^2).$$

由引理 3.4 (类似于 J_1), 我们给出 B^1 的上界.

$$\begin{aligned} B^1 &\leq \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=\tilde{k}}^r \int_{J_{3,\epsilon}^{a,b}} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_{J_\epsilon} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &\leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sum_{b=\tilde{k}}^r \int_{J_\epsilon} |f| \sqrt{\frac{M_a \tilde{M}_b}{M_r^2}} \leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sqrt{\frac{M_a}{M_r}} \int_{J_\epsilon} |f|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.8)$$

从而,

$$\sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \sum_{\epsilon} B^1 \leq c \left(\frac{M_k}{M_A} \right)^{1/2} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.9)$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} B^2 &\leq \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \int_{J_{3,\epsilon}^a} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_{J_\epsilon} f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &\leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \int_{J_\epsilon} |f(u, v)| \int_{J_{3,\epsilon}^a} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} |V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v)| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \\ &\leq c \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \int_{J_\epsilon} |f(u, v)| \left(\frac{M_a}{M_r} \right)^{1/2} \frac{\beta \cdot M_r + 1}{M_r} \leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_r}} \int_{J_\epsilon} |f|. \end{aligned} \quad (3.10)$$

此即意味

$$\sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \sum_{\epsilon} B^2 \leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_A}} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.11)$$

假定 $A \leq k$, 由条件 $k - c < A \leq k$ 及引理 3.4 和 Fubini 定理知,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{J_3} L_{M_A} |H_n f| &\leq \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} |H_n f| \\ &= \sum_{r=A}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_J f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &= \sum_{r=k+1}^{\infty} \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_J f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &\quad + \sum_{r=A}^k \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} \left| \int_J f(u, v) V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \right| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) \\ &\leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_k}} \|f\|_1 + c \sum_{r=A}^k \int_J |f(u, v)| \int_{J_3} L_{M_r}^{(\beta \cdot M_r + 1)} |V_{n_1}(y, x) V_{n_2}(z, v)| d\mu(y) d\mu(z) d\mu(u) d\mu(v) \\ &\leq c \|f\|_1 + c \sum_{r=A}^k \|f\|_1 \sum_{a=0}^{k-1} \sqrt{\frac{M_a}{M_r}} \frac{\beta \cdot M_r + 1}{M_k} \leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_A}} \|f\|_1. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

从而,

$$\int_{J_3} L_{M_A} |H_n f| \leq c \sqrt{\frac{M_k}{M_A}} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.13)$$

我们可以类似讨论在 J_2 上的积分. 从而

$$\int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J} L_{M_A} |H_n f| \leq c \left(\frac{M_k}{M_A} \right)^{1/2} \|f\|_1. \quad (3.14)$$

引理 3.5 得证.

引理 3.6 (C-Z 分解) 假定 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}), \lambda > \|f\|_1$. 则存在常数 c (仅依赖于 m_n, \tilde{m}_n), f 的分解 $f = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_j$ 及一列互不相交集合 $J_n := I_{k_n}(x_1^{(n)}) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}_n}(x_2^{(n)})$, 满足 $\text{supp } f_j \subset J_n$,

$$\int_{J_n} f_n = 0 \int_{J_n} \|f_n\| d\mu \leq c\lambda \mu(J_n), \quad n \in \mathbb{P}, \quad \|f_0\|_{\infty} \leq c\lambda, \quad \|f_0\|_1 \leq c\|f\|_1, \quad \mu(F) \leq \frac{c\|f\|_1}{\lambda},$$

其中 $F = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{P}} J_n$.

4 定理的证明

定理 3.1 的证明 假定 $f \in L^1(G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}})$. 由算子 T 的次线性知

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{Tf > 2c\lambda\}) &\leq \mu(\{Tf_0 > 2c\lambda\}) + \mu(F) + \frac{1}{c\lambda} \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus F} T \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i \right) \\ &\leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus F} Tf_i. \end{aligned}$$

由广义 Rademacher 函数及 Dirichlet 核的加权平均的定义知, 当 $n_1 \leq M_{k_i}, n_2 < \tilde{M}_{\tilde{k}_i}$ 时 $H_{(n_1, n_2)} f_i = 0$. 从而

$$\begin{aligned} Tf_i &= \{\sup |H_n f_i| : n = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta\} \\ &= \{\sup |H_n f_i| : n = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta, n_1 \leq M_{k_i} \text{ 或 } n_2 \geq \tilde{M}_{\tilde{k}_i} \geq M_{k_i}\} \\ &\leq \{\sup |H_n f_i| : n = (n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta, \wedge n \geq M_{k_i}\}. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 3.5 得

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\{Tf > 2c\lambda\}) &\leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{c\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus F} Tf_i \leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{c\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J_i} Tf_i \\ &\leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda} + c \frac{\|f_i\|_1}{\lambda} \leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda} + c \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}} |f - f_0| \leq c \frac{\|f\|_1}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

从而算子 T 是 $(1, 1)$ 型的. 又因 $\|V_{n_1} \times V_{n_2}\|_1 \leq c (n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{P})$ 即算子是 (∞, ∞) 型的, 由内插定理知结论成立.

定理 3.2 的证明 因二维多项式 $P = \sum_{k=0}^r \sum_{l=0}^s c_{k,l} \psi_k \bar{\psi}_l (c_{k,l} \in \mathcal{C}, r, s \in \mathbb{P})$ 满足

$$\lim_{\wedge n \rightarrow \infty} H_{(n_1, n_2)} P = P,$$

点点成立, 由稠密理论及定理 3.1 知定理成立.

定理 3.4 的证明 假定 a 为原子且满足 $\text{supp } a \subset I_k(x_1) \times \tilde{I}_{\tilde{k}}(x_2) = J, \|a\|_{\infty} \leq M_k \cdot \tilde{M}_{\tilde{k}}$ ($k, \tilde{k} \in \mathbb{P}, x = (x_1, x_2) \in G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}}$)

$$\|Ta\|_1 \leq \int_J |Ta| + \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J} |Ta|.$$

由于算子 T 是强 (2,2) 型的, 则

$$\int_J |Ta| \leq c \|Ta\|_2 \mu(J)^{1/2} \leq c \|a\|_2 \mu(J)^{1/2} \leq c \|a\|_\infty \mu(J) \leq c.$$

从而当 $n_1 \leq M_k, n_2 < \tilde{M}_k$ 时 $H_{(n_1, n_2)}a = 0$. 由引理 3.5 知

$$\int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J} |Ta| \leq c \int_{G_m \times G_{\tilde{m}} \setminus J} L_{M_k} |H_n a| \leq c \|a\|_1 \leq \|a\|_\infty \mu(J) \leq c.$$

定理得证.

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Weighted average of Dirichlet kernels for two-dimensional Vilenkin-like systems

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Abstract For two-dimensional Vilenkin-like systems we define the weighted maximal operator T (i.e. $Tf := \sup_{n=(n_1, n_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2, \beta^{-1} \leq n_1/n_2 \leq \beta} |H_n f|$), where $H_n f$ is the weighted average for partial sums and prove the operator T is of weak type $(1, 1)$ and of type (p, p) for $1 < p \leq \infty$. As a consequence, we prove the a.e. convergence of sequence $H_n f$ provided the quotient of the indices is bounded. Moreover the operator T is of type (H, L) , where H is the Hardy space.

Keywords: Vilenkin-like system, weighted average, a.e. convergence

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