A MAXIMAL INEQUALITY ASSOCIATED TO SCHröDINGER TYPE EQUATION

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Abstract. In this note, we consider a maximal operator $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |u(x, t)| = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |\mathbb{I}^\Omega(D) f(x)|$, where $u$ is the solution to the initial value problem $u_t = \mathbb{I}^\Omega(D) u$, $u(0) = f$ for a $C^2$ function $\Omega$ with some growth rate at infinity. We prove that the operator $\sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |u(x, t)|$ has a mapping property from a fractional Sobolev space $H^{s\frac{1}{2}}$ with additional angular regularity to $L^2_{loc}$.

1. Introduction

We consider the almost everywhere convergence problem on the free Schrödinger type equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) = i\mathbb{I}^\Omega(D) u(x, t) \quad \text{in} \quad \mathbb{R}^{n+1} (n \geq 2), \quad u(x, 0) = f,$$

where $\mathbb{I}^\Omega(D)$ is a generalized differential operator defined by a $C^2$ function $\Omega$ and $D = (-\Delta)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. For smooth initial data $f$, the solution $u(x, t) = e^{i\mathbb{I}^\Omega(D)} f$ can be written as

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i(x \cdot \xi + t\Omega(\xi))} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi \quad f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n),$$

where $\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-ix \cdot \xi} f(x) dx$. In this note, we assume that the initial data $f$ has $H^s$ regularity for some $s > 0$ as well as some regularity in the angular direction. For $\alpha, \beta \geq 0$, we define

$$||f||_{H^\alpha H^\beta_\omega} := ||(1 - \Delta)^{\frac{\beta}{2}} f||_{L^2_\omega H^\alpha_\omega} < \infty,$$

where $||g||_{L^2_\omega}^2 = \int_0^\infty |g|^2 r^{n-1} dr$, $||g||_{L^2_\omega H^\alpha_\omega} = ||||(1 - \Delta_\omega)^{\frac{\beta}{2}} f(r\omega)||_{L^2_\omega}||_{L^2_\omega}$ (here, $(r, \omega) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times S^{n-1}$ is the spherical coordinates), and $\Delta_\omega$ is the Laplace-Beltrami operator on $S^{n-1}$. Since $\Delta_\omega$ commutes with $\Delta$, one can readily check that $||g||_{H^\alpha H^\beta_\omega} \sim ||(1 - \Delta_\omega)^{\frac{\beta}{2}} g||_{H^\alpha_\omega}$ (for instance, see [9]). Since not every function in $H^\alpha H^\beta_\omega$ has radial regularity higher than $\alpha$, there is no embedding from or into a usual Sobolev space. In particular, it should be noted that $H^\alpha H^\beta_\omega \nsubseteq H^{\alpha + \gamma}$ $(0 < \gamma < \beta)$ and $H^\alpha H^\beta_\omega \nsubseteq H^{\alpha + \gamma}$ $(\gamma \geq \beta)$.

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We also assume that $\Omega$ is radially symmetric and satisfies
\[ c_1 |\rho|^{-k} \leq |\Omega^{(k)}(\rho)| \leq c_2 |\rho|^{-k} \quad (k = 0, 1, 2), \]
for some $c_1, c_2, a > 0$ with $a \neq 1$ and a large $N > 0$. For the point-wise convergence for the averaging on the sphere, it is sufficient to consider boundedness of maximal operator $u^*(x) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |u(x, t)|$. We prove

**Theorem 1.1.** For any $\varepsilon > 0$, if $f \in H^\frac{1}{2}H^\frac{3}{2} + \varepsilon$, then there exists a constant $C$, depending only on $\Omega, n, R$, such that
\[ \|u^*\|_{L^2(B_R)} \leq C \|f\|_{H^\frac{1}{2}H^\frac{3}{2} + \varepsilon}. \]

Let $\chi_R$ be a radial and smooth cut-off function such that $\chi_R = 1$ on $B_R$ and 0 on $B_R^c$. Let us define for a fixed $s \in [1/4, 1/2]$,
\[ Tf(x, t) = \chi_R(x) \int e^{i(x \cdot \xi + t \Omega(\xi))} \hat{f}(\xi) \frac{d\xi}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^s}, \]
\[ T^* f(r) = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} |Tf(x, t)|. \]
Then Theorem 1.1 follows immediately from

**Theorem 1.2.** For any $f \in L^2_\omega H^1_{\omega} + \varepsilon - s$, there exists a constant $C$, depending only on $\Omega, n, R, s$, such that
\[ \|T^* f\|_{L^2} \leq C \|f\|_{L^2_\omega H^1_{\omega} + \varepsilon - s}. \]

The maximal function $u^*$ and operator $T^*$ have been studied extensively by many authors ([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21]). P. Sjölin [14] and L. Vega [19] showed that (1.1) is true if $s \geq 1/4$. However, the sufficiency remains open. Up to now, it is known that (1.1) is true if $n = 1$ ([5, 8]) or the initial data is radial ([4, 12]), or $s > 1/2$ and $n \geq 2$ ([11, 19]). Recently, T. Tao [18] obtained (1.1) for $s > \frac{2}{5}$ and $n = 2$.

On the other hand, Theorem 1.1 shows that it is true for $s = \frac{1}{4}$ if we assume the additional angular regularity. If the initial data is a finite linear combination of radial functions and spherical harmonics, it was proved by the first and third authors in [4] that the conjecture is true for $s = \frac{1}{4}$ but has a dependency on on the order $k$ of spherical harmonics like $O((n + 2k)^{n+2k})$. In this connection, Theorem 1.1 improves the dependency on the order up to $k^\frac{2}{5} + \varepsilon$ (see (2.2 below). In case of a local maximal operator $\sup_{|t| \leq 1} |u(x, t)|$, then it was shown by G. Gigante and F. Soria [6] that the angular regularity assumption can be slightly weakened up to $k^\frac{2}{5} + \varepsilon$. However, we don’t know yet whether the angular regularity must be imposed or not.
From the assumption on $\Omega$, we treat $\Omega$ not only of the form $|x|^a$ but also $\sum_{i=1}^l a_i |x|^{m_i}$ for any number $m_l > m_{l-1} > \cdots > m_1$, $m_l \neq 1$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$. For another use of angular regularity, we refer to [9] in which endpoint Strichartz estimates of 3-d wave and Klein-Gordon equations are considered.

For the proof of our results, we estimate the maximal operators locally in $L^2$ since there is neither a global $L^2$ estimate for $s \geq \frac{1}{2}$ ([11]), nor a local estimate in $L^p(p > 2)$ for $s = \frac{1}{2}$. We use the asymptotic property of Bessel functions $J_\nu$ and the spherical harmonic expansion $f(r\omega) = \sum_k f_k(r)(\omega)$ where $Y_k$ are spherical harmonic functions of order $k$. As to be shown in the next section, the angular regularity is related to the order of spherical harmonic function $Y_k(\omega)$ (see (2.1)).

By the orthogonality among spherical harmonic functions of different orders, to get Theorem 1.2, the matters are reduced to obtaining uniform estimate along $k$. To control the dependency on $k$, the angular regularity is used.

If not specified, throughout this paper, $C$ denotes a generic constant that depends on $\Omega, n, R, s$. We use the notation $A \preceq B$ and $A \sim B$ to denote $|A| \leq CB$ and $C^{-1}B \leq |A| \leq CB$ respectively.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

We begin with reviewing some properties of the spherical harmonic expansion. If $f(r\omega) = g(r)Y_k(\omega)$ for a radial function $g$ and a spherical harmonic $Y_k$ of order $k$, then we have

$$\hat{f}(\rho \theta) = G(\rho)Y_k(\theta), \quad ||g||_{L^2} = ||G||_{L^2},$$

where

$$G(\rho) = c_{n,k} \int_0^\infty g(r)r^{n-1}(r\rho)^{-\frac{n+2}{2}}J_\nu(r\rho)\,dr, \quad |c_{n,k}| \leq C, \quad \nu = \frac{2k + n - 2}{2}.$$ 

For the representation of $G$, see e.g. [16] or [22]. Since $\Delta_\omega Y_k = k(k + n - 2)Y_k$, we also have $||f||_{L^2 H^\beta_\omega} \sim (1 + k^2)^\frac{\beta}{2}||g||_{L^2}||Y_k||_{L^2}$. Furthermore, if $h \in L^2 H^\beta_\omega$, then there exist radial functions $\{h_k^l\}$ and spherical harmonics $\{Y_k^l\}$ such that

$$h(r\omega) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq d(k)} h_k^l(r)(\omega)Y_k^l(\omega) \quad \text{in} \quad L^2 H^\beta_\omega,$$

where $d(k)$ is the dimension of the space of spherical harmonics of degree $k$, and

$$||h||^2_{L^2 H^\beta_\omega} \sim \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{1 \leq l \leq d(k)} (1 + k^2)^\beta ||h_k^l||^2_{L^2}||Y_k^l||^2_{L^2}.$$

Thus from the orthogonality of spherical harmonic functions, we have only to consider the case that $f(r\omega) = g(r)Y_k(\omega)$. It is also sufficient for the proof of theorem to show for large $k$

$$||T^\ast f||_{L^2} \lesssim k^{\frac{1}{4} - \epsilon}||g||_{L^2}||Y_k||_{L^2},$$

since $k^{\frac{1}{4} - \epsilon}||g||_{L^2}||Y_k||_{L^2} = k^{1 - \nu + \epsilon}||g||_{L^2}||Y_k||_{L^2} \cdot k^{-\frac{1}{2} - \epsilon}$.
By scaling and translation, we may assume that $B_R = B(0,1)$, ball with radius 1 centered at the origin. Since $\hat{f}(\rho \omega) = G(\rho)Y_k(\omega)$, from the definition of $T$, we have

$$Tf(r\omega, t) = \chi_1(r) \int_{S^{n-1}} \int_0^\infty e^{i(r\omega \cdot \rho \theta + \Omega(\rho))} G(\rho)Y_k(\theta) \rho^{n-1} \frac{d\rho}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} d\theta = c_{n,k}\chi_1(r) \int_0^\infty e^{i\Omega(\rho)(\rho)} - \frac{\nu + 2}{2} J_{\nu}(\rho) \rho^{n-1} G(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} Y_k(-\omega).$$

Let us define an operator $S$ by

$$SG(r, t) = c_{n,k} \frac{\nu + 2}{2} \chi_1(r) \int_0^\infty e^{i\Omega(\rho)(\rho)} - \frac{\nu + 2}{2} J_{\nu}(\rho) \rho^{n-1} G(\rho) \frac{d\rho}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}.$$

Let us denote by $\|F\|_{L^p L^q}$ the mixed norm $\|(\|F(r, t)\|_{L^p(\Omega)})\|_{L^q(\Omega)}$. To prove (2.2) it suffices to show that

$$\|SG\|_{L^p L^q} \leq k^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{2}} \|G\|_{L^2},$$

where $G(\rho) = \rho^{\frac{n+2}{2}} G(\rho)$. Now we define the dual operator $S^d$ of $S$ by

$$S^d F(\rho) = \frac{c_{n,k}}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{n}{4}}} \int \int_0^\infty e^{-i\Omega(\rho)(\rho^2)} J_{\nu}(\rho) \chi_1(r) F(r, t) dr dt$$

for $F \in C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R})$. Then, by duality (2.3) follows from

$$\||S^d F||_{L^2} \leq Ck^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{s}{2}} \|F\|_{L^2 L^1}.$$

Choose smooth cut-off functions $\phi_0, \phi_1$ and $\phi_3$ so that $\phi_0 = 1$ on $\{|s| < \frac{1}{2}\}$, $\phi_0 = 0$ on $\{|s| > \frac{1}{2}\}$, $\phi_1 = 1$ on $\{|s| \sim 1\}$, $\phi_0 = 0$ otherwise, $\phi_2 = 0$ on $\{|s| < 2\}$, $\phi_2 = 1$ on $\{|s| > 3\}$, and $\phi_0 + \phi_1 + \phi_2 = 1$. Then we decompose $S^d$ as

$$S^d F(\rho) = S_0 F + S_1 F + S_2 F,$$

where for $i = 0, 1, 2$,

$$S_i F(\rho) = \frac{c_{n,k}}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{n}{4}}} \int \int_0^\infty e^{-i\Omega(\rho)(\rho^2)} J_{\nu}(\rho) \phi_i \left( \frac{\rho^2}{\nu} \right) \chi_1(r) F(r, t) dr dt.$$

Now we need to show each $S_i$ satisfies (2.4) in the place of $S^d$. Each estimate is to be shown using the following asymptotic behavior of Bessel functions:

$$|J_{\nu}(t)| \leq C \exp(-Ct), \quad \text{if} \quad t \leq \frac{\nu}{2},$$

$$\frac{1}{\nu} \int_0^\nu |J_{\nu}(t)|^2 dt \leq C \quad \text{for all} \quad r > 0,$$

$$J_{\nu}(t) \phi_{\nu} \left( \frac{t}{\nu} \right) = t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (b_+ e^{it} + b_- e^{-it}) \phi_2 \left( \frac{t}{\nu} \right) + \Phi_{\nu}(t) \phi_2 \left( \frac{t}{\nu} \right),$$

where $|\Phi_{\nu}(t)| \leq \frac{C}{\nu}$, $|b_{\pm}| \leq C$ and the constant $C$ is independent of $\nu$. For the proof of (2.5), see [17]. The mean value estimate (2.6) can be found in Section 4.10 of [20]. Invoking the Schl"afli’s integral representation (see p.176 in [23]):

$$J_{\nu}(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(t \sin \theta - \nu \theta)} d\theta = \frac{\sin(\nu \pi)}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\nu \tau - \nu \sin \tau} d\tau,$$
the last asymptotic behavior follows from the easy estimate
\[
\left| \frac{\sin(v\pi)}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-v\tau - t \sinh \tau} \, d\tau \right| \leq \frac{C}{v + t}
\]
and the method of stationary phase such that
\[
\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{i(t \sin \theta - \nu \theta)} \, d\theta \sim (b_+ e^{i t} + b_- e^{-i t}) t^{-\frac{1}{2}} + O(t^{-\frac{3}{2}}) \quad \text{for} \quad t > 2\nu.
\]
Using (2.5), we now see
\[
S_0 F(\rho) \leq \nu \frac{\mathcal{C}}{\nu} e^{-\mathcal{C} \nu} (1 + \rho^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \int_{0}^{\min(\frac{\nu}{\rho}, \frac{\nu}{2})} ||F(r, \cdot)||_{L^1} \, dr
\leq \nu \frac{\mathcal{C}}{\nu} e^{-\mathcal{C} \nu} \left(1 + \rho^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\min(\frac{\nu}{\rho}, 2)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
Thus we have
\[
||S_0 F||_{L^2 L^1} \leq \nu \frac{\mathcal{C}}{\nu} e^{-\mathcal{C} \nu} \left(1 + \rho^2\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\min(\frac{\nu}{\rho}, 2)\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
For $S_1$, we have
\[
|S_1 F(\rho)| \leq (1 + \rho^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} J^2_0(r\rho) r\rho \phi_1^2 \left(\frac{r\rho}{\nu}\right) \, dr\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
By the change of variable $r \mapsto r/\rho$, the integral in the RHS of the above estimate is bounded by $\frac{1}{\nu} \int_{0}^{\infty} J^2_0(r) r\phi_1^2(r/\nu) \, dr$. Since $\rho \geq \frac{\nu}{4}$ from the support condition of $\phi_1$, by (2.6) we have
\[
|S_1 F(\rho)| \leq C \nu \frac{\mathcal{C}}{\nu} (1 + \rho^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} \chi(\rho \geq \frac{\nu}{4}) ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
We thus obtain
\[
||S_1 F||_{L^2 L^1} \leq \nu \frac{\mathcal{C}}{\nu} \nu^{-\frac{1}{2}} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
Now we estimate $S_2 F$. Let us set $S_2 F = S_+ F + S_- F + S_3 F$, where
\[
S_\pm F(\rho) = \frac{c_{n,k} b_\pm}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{i(\pm \rho t - iT(\rho))} \phi_2 \left(\frac{r\rho}{\nu}\right) \chi_1(r) F(r, t) \, dr \, dt
\]
\[
S_3 F(\rho) = \frac{c_{n,k} b_3}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-iT(\rho)} (r\rho)^{\frac{1}{2}} \phi_2 \left(\frac{r\rho}{\nu}\right) \chi_1(r) F(r, t) \, dr \, dt.
\]
For the estimate $S_\pm F$, it suffices to consider $S_+ F$. We decompose it into two parts as follows:
\[
S_+ F(\rho) = I + II
\]
where
\[
I = \frac{c_{n,k} b_+}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{i(\rho t - iT(\rho))} \chi_1(r) F(r, t) \, dr \, dt,
\]
\[
II = \frac{c_{n,k} b_3}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{i(\rho t - iT(\rho))} (1 - \phi \left(\frac{r\rho}{\nu}\right)) \chi_1(r) F(r, t) \, dr \, dt.
\]
For $II$, we have
\[
|II| \lesssim (1 + \rho^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \int_0^{\min(\frac{3
u}{\rho}, 2)} \|F(r, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \, dr
\]
\[
\lesssim (1 + \rho^2)^{-\frac{s}{2}} \left( \min\left(\frac{3\nu}{\rho}, 2\right) \right)^{\frac{s}{2}} \|F\|_{L^2 L^1}
\]
and hence
\[
(2.10) \quad \|II\|_{L^2} \lesssim \nu^{\frac{s}{2}} \|F\|_{L^2 L^1}.
\]

Now we estimate $I$. Since $F$ is in $C_0^\infty(\mathbb{R}_+ \times \mathbb{R})$, obviously we may assume
\[
I = \frac{c_{n,k} b_k}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{i(r^2 - \rho^2(t^2 - \cdot))} \chi_1(|r|) F(r, t) \, dr \, dt.
\]
Squaring and integrating $I$ over $\{|\rho| \leq N\}$, we have
\[
(2.11) \quad \int_{|\rho| \leq N} |I|^2 \, d\rho \leq C \|F\|^2_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
Since $\frac{1}{4} \leq s \leq \frac{1}{2}$, it is easy to see
\[
\int_{|\rho| > N} |I|^2 \, d\rho \leq C \iint\int\int |K(r - r', t - t')| \chi_1(|r|) \chi_1(|r'|) |F(r, t)| |F(r', t')| \, dr' \, dr \, dt \, dt',
\]
where
\[
K(r, t) = \int_{|\rho| > N} e^{i(r^2 - \rho^2(t^2 - \cdot))} \frac{d\rho}{|\rho|^{\frac{s}{2}}}.
\]
For the kernel estimate, we introduce a lemma which shows uniform bound of kernel $K$ on $t$.

**Lemma 2.1.** For any real number $A, B (A \neq 0)$ and $s \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, there exists a constant $C$ independent of $A$ and $B$ such that
\[
\left| \int_{|\rho| > N} e^{i(A\rho + B\rho)} \frac{d\rho}{|\rho|^{\frac{s}{2}}} \right| \leq C \|B\|^{-(1-s)}.
\]

Applying Lemma 2.1 with $s = \frac{1}{2}$ and $B = r - r'$, from fractional integration it follows
\[
(2.12) \quad \int_{|\rho| > N} |I|^2 \, d\rho \lesssim \iint |r - r'|^{-\frac{s}{2}} \chi_1(|r|) \|F(r, \cdot)\|_{L^1} \chi_1(|r'|) \|F(r', \cdot)\|_{L^1} \, dr' \, dr
\]
\[
\lesssim \|I\|_{L^2 L^1} \|F\|_{L^2 L^1} \chi_1 \|F\|_{L^1} \chi_1 \|F\|_{L^1} \|L^2 L^1,
\]
where $I_{\frac{1}{2}}$ is the Riesz potential of order $\frac{1}{2}$. 
Finally, we estimate $S_3 F$. From the uniform bound of $\Phi_\nu$ on $\nu$, for small $\varepsilon > 0$, we have
\[
|S_3 F(\rho)| \leq \frac{C}{(1 + \rho^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \int (\rho \rho)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{\rho}{\nu} \right) \chi_1(r) ||F(r,\cdot)||_{L^1} dr
\]
\[
\leq C\rho^{-s-\frac{1}{2}} \chi_{\{\rho \geq \nu\}} \int \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} ||F(r,\cdot)||_{L^1} dr
\]
\[
\leq C\varepsilon \rho^{-s-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \chi_{\{\rho \geq \nu\}} \int \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} ||F(r,\cdot)||_{L^1} dr
\]
\[
\leq C\varepsilon \rho^{-s-\frac{1}{2}+\varepsilon} \chi_{\{\rho \geq \nu\}} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
Choosing $\varepsilon$ as $\frac{1}{8}$, we obtain
\[
(2.13) \quad ||S_3 F||_{L^2} \lesssim \nu^{-s} ||F||_{L^2 L^1}.
\]
Combining all the estimates (2.8) to (2.13) and recalling $\nu = \frac{2k+n-2}{2}$, we get (2.4) and hence Theorem 1.2.

Proof of Lemma 2.1. To prove Lemma 2.1, we need the following (see e.g. [8] and [15])

**Lemma 2.2.** Let $\psi$ be a monotone function and $I = \int_\alpha^\beta e^{i \varphi(\rho)} \psi(\rho) d\rho$. Then if $|\frac{d\varphi}{d\rho}| \geq \lambda > 0$ in $[\alpha, \beta]$ and $\frac{d^2\varphi}{d\rho^2}$ is monotone, $|I| \leq C \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sup_{[\alpha, \beta]} |\psi(\rho)|$, and if $|\frac{d\varphi}{d\rho^2}| \geq \lambda > 0$, then $|I| \leq C \lambda^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sup_{[\alpha, \beta]} |\psi(\rho)|$. The constant $C$ doesn't depend on $\alpha, \beta, \lambda, \varphi$ and $\psi$.

We may assume that $N = 0$ because there is no harm to the entire estimates. And by symmetry, we also assume that $A > 0$ and $B > 0$.

(Case $a > 1$) Let $D = \frac{B}{A^2}$. Then by the change of variable, we have
\[
I = A^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \int e^{i \left( A \varphi(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rho) + D \rho \right)} |\rho|^{-s} d\rho = \int_{\rho < 0} + \int_{\rho > 0} = I_- + I_+.
\]
We have only to consider $I_+$ and we denote it $I$ again.

Now we first consider the case when $\Omega' > 0$. Observe that
\[
E \equiv (A \varphi(A^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rho) + D \rho)' \geq c_1 \rho^{\alpha-1} + D.
\]
Let $M$ be a large positive number depending only on $a, s, c_1, c_2$. If $D \lesssim M$, then
\[
I = A^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \left( \int_0^1 + \int_1^\infty \right) = I_1 + I_2
\]
For $I_1$, by direct integration, we have $|I_1| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \lesssim B^{-(1-s)}$. For $I_2$, since $E \gtrsim 1$, by the first part of (2.2), we have $|I_2| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-s}{2}} \lesssim B^{-(1-s)}$. If $D > M$, then since
\( E \geq D \), by the first part of Lemma 2.2, we have \(|I_2| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} B^{-1} \leq A^{\frac{1}{2}} B^{-1} \leq B^{-(1-s)} \). For \( I_1 \), using the change of variable, we have

\[
I_1 = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} \int_0^D e^{i(\Omega(D^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \rho)} \rho^{-s} d\rho.
\]

Thus \( I_1 = s_0^1 + s_1^D = I_{1,1} + I_{1,2} \). By the integration, \(|I_{1,1}| \lesssim B^{-(1-s)} \). For \( I_{1,2} \), since \((\Omega(D^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \rho)\)' \geq 1, from the first part of Lemma 2.2, we have \(|I_{1,2}| \lesssim B^{-(1-s)} \) and hence \(|I_1| \lesssim B^{-(1-s)} \).

Now we consider the case when \( \Omega' < 0 \). We observe that

\[-c_2 \rho^{a-1} + D \leq E = (\Omega(A^{-\frac{1}{4}} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + D \rho)' \leq -c_1 \rho^{a-1} + D.\]

If \( D \leq M \), then we split \( I \) into two parts as follows:

\[
I = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} \left( \int_0^{\frac{D}{M^2}} \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + \int_{\frac{D}{M^2}}^\infty \int \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = I_3 + I_4.
\]

For \( I_5 \), we have by direct integration \(|I_3| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} \leq B^{-(1-s)} \). For \( I_4 \), since \( E \leq -c_1 \rho^{a-1} + D \leq -1 \), by the first part of Lemma 2.2, we get \(|I_4| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} \leq B^{-(1-s)} \).

If \( D > M \), then we split \( I \) into four parts as follows:

\[
I = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} \left( \int_0^1 + \int_{\frac{D}{M^2}}^1 + \int_{\frac{D}{M^2}}^{\infty} + \int_{\frac{D}{M^2}}^\infty \right) = I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8.
\]

For \( I_5 \), we use the change of variable so that

\[
I_5 = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} \int_0^D e^{i(\Omega(D^{-1} A^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \rho)} \rho^{-s} d\rho.
\]

We split \( I_5 \) into two parts: \( I_5 = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} \left( \int_0^1 + \int_1^D \right) = I_{5,1} + I_{5,2} \). For \( I_{5,1} \) and \( I_{5,2} \), using the direct integration and the first part of Lemma 2.2 respectively, we have \(|I_{5,1}| + |I_{5,2}| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} = B^{-(1-s)} \). For \( I_6 \), since \( E \gtrsim D \geq D^{1-s} \), using the first part of Lemma 2.2, we have \(|I_6| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} = B^{-(1-s)} \).

To estimate \( I_7 \), we use the second derivative \(|E|' \sim \rho^{a-2} \sim D^{\frac{2-a}{2}} \). Then from the second part of Lemma 2.2, we obtain

\[
|I_7| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-\frac{a-2}{2}} D^{-\frac{a-2}{2}} = A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-\frac{a-2}{2}} D^{-\frac{a-2}{2}}.
\]

Since \( a > 1 \) and \( s \geq \frac{1}{2} \), we have \(|I_7| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} = B^{-(1-s)} \). Finally, we estimate \( I_8 \). Since \( E \gtrsim D \geq D^{1-s} \), by the first part of Lemma 2.2, we have \(|I_8| \lesssim A^{-\frac{1-a}{4}} D^{-(1-s)} D^{-\frac{a-2}{2}} \lesssim B^{-(1-s)} \).

\textbf{(Case \( a < 1 \))} Let \( \tilde{D} = \frac{D}{D^a} \). Then by the change of variable, we write

\[
B^{1-s} I = \int e^{i(\Omega(\tilde{D}^{\frac{1}{2}}) + \rho)} |\rho|^{-s} d\rho = \int_0^\infty + \int_{-\infty}^0 = I_+ + I_-.
\]

Similarly to the case \( a > 1 \), we only consider \( I_+ \) and denote it by \( I \) again.
In case that $\Omega' > 0$, we have $E \equiv (A\Omega(\frac{\rho}{2}))' + \rho' \geq c_1 \hat{D} \rho^{a-1} + 1 \geq 1$ for all $\rho > 0$. We divide $I$ into two parts: $I = \int_0^1 + \int_1^\infty$. For the first integral, we just integrate and for the second one, we use the first part of Lemma 2.2. Then we can see $|I| \lesssim 1$.

Now we consider the case when $\Omega' < 0$. Then we can observe that

$$-c_2 \hat{D} \rho^{a-1} + 1 \leq E \leq -c_1 \hat{D} \rho^{a-1} + 1.$$ 

If $c_2 \hat{D} < 2$, then we divide $I$ into two parts: $I = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^\infty$, $I_1 + I_2$. By the integration, we get $|I_1| \lesssim 1$. And since $c_2 \hat{D} < 2$ and hence $E \gtrsim 1$, by the first part of Lemma 2.2, we have $|I_2| \lesssim 1$.

If $c_1 \hat{D} > 2$, then we divide $I$ into four parts:

$$I = \int_0^1 + \int_1^{\frac{1}{c_1 \hat{D}}} + \int_{\frac{1}{c_1 \hat{D}}}^{\frac{1}{2c_2 \hat{D}}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2c_2 \hat{D}}}^\infty = I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6.$$ 

For $I_3$, by the integration, $|I_3| \lesssim 1$. For $|I_5|$, since $|E'| \sim \hat{D} \hat{D}^{\frac{a-1}{2}} = \hat{D}^{\frac{a-1}{2}}$ and $s \gtrsim \frac{1}{2}$, by the second part of Lemma 2.2, we have $|I_5| \lesssim \hat{D}^{\frac{a-1}{2}} \lesssim 1$. And since $E \lesssim 1$ on $[1, \frac{1}{c_2 \hat{D}})$ and $E \gtrsim 1$ on $[\frac{1}{2c_2 \hat{D}}, \infty)$, we also have $|I_4|, |I_6| \lesssim 1$.

If $\frac{1}{c_2} \leq \hat{D} \leq \frac{1}{c_1}$, choose a large number $M$ depending only on $c_1, c_2$, and divide $I$ as follows: $I = \int_0^M + \int_M^\infty$. Then as the estimate of $I_1$ and $I_2$, we can obtain $|I| \lesssim 1$. This completes the proof of lemma. □

References

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