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L^p and Sobolev boundedness of pseudodifferential operators with non-regular symbol: A regularisation approach

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we investigate L^p and Sobolev boundedness of a certain class of pseudodifferential operators with non-regular symbols. We employ regularisation methods, namely convolution with a net of mollifiers $(\rho_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$, and we study the corresponding net of pseudodifferential operators providing L^p and Sobolev estimates which relate the parameter ε with the non-regularity of the symbol.

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0. Introduction

The mathematical research in the field of pseudodifferential operators most frequently concentrates on operators with smooth symbols. However, applications to several problems in PDE, from nonlinear problems to problems on non-smooth domains, require symbols with minimal smoothness, i.e., non-regular symbols. With this expression we mean symbols which are smooth in the variable ξ but less regular in x (for instance in some Sobolev space or Hölder–Zygmund class). Pseudodifferential operators with non-regular symbol have been studied by different authors in particular in connection with their mapping properties on L^p and Sobolev spaces. We recall the work of M. Nagase and H. Kumano-go at the end of the 70's in [25,29], the work of J. Marschall for differential operators with Sobolev coefficients in [26,27] and the deep study of pseudodifferential operators with non-regular symbol of Hölder–Zygmund type in [36, Chapters 1, 2] and [37, Chapter 1]. For some recent work on non-regular symbols and boundedness results on L^p spaces, Besov spaces or weighted Sobolev spaces we refer the reader to [2,3,5–9,23,24,34,35,40–42].

In this paper we study pseudodifferential operators with non-regular symbols $a(x, \xi)$ in the exotic class $C_*^r S_{1,1}^m$, i.e., of type $(1, 1)$, smooth in ξ and in the class C_*^r with respect to x . For a survey on symbols of type $(1, 1)$ we refer the reader to [14,20–22,30–32,43]. Inspired by the continuity result of G. Bourdaud in [4] and the pioneering work of E.M. Stein [33], M.E. Taylor has proved that if $r > 0$ then a pseudodifferential operator with symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0$ is bounded on $H^{s,p}$ provided that $0 < s < r$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ (see [36, Theorem 2.1.A]). Our aim is to enlarge the family of Sobolev spaces on which this type of non-regular pseudodifferential operators are bounded. We do this via approximation/regularisation methods, in the sense that given $a \in C_*^r S_{1,1}^0$ we study a net of pseudodifferential operators $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ with regular symbol a_ε converging to a when ε tends to 0. The symbol a_ε is regular in x since it is obtained via convolution with a mollifier ρ , i.e., $a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = (a(\cdot, \xi) * \rho_\varepsilon)(x)$, with $\rho_\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon^{-n} \rho(x/\varepsilon)$. From the boundedness result of Taylor we clearly expect a blow-up in ε when $s > r$. Our main achievement is a precise estimate of this blow-up which can still detach the boundedness on Sobolev spaces when $s \in (0, r)$. In detail, for a pseudodifferential operator with symbol a in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0$ we get a blow-up of type ε^{-h}

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in the $H^{s,p}$ -norm when $r > 0$ and $s \in (0, r + h)$, i.e., $\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C\varepsilon^{-h}\|f\|_{H^{s,p}}$ for all $f \in H^{s,p}$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. More general nets of pseudodifferential operators, depending on the parameter ε but not necessarily defined via convolution with a mollifier ρ_ε , are investigated in the final part of the paper under the point of view of L^p and Sobolev continuity.

We now describe the contents of the paper in more detail.

Section 1 provides some background on Hölder–Zygmund classes and their regularisation. It is inspired by the investigation of Hölder–Zygmund regularity in the Colombeau framework initiated by G. Hörmann in [16] and is motivated by geophysical problems (see [17–19]) modeled through differential equations with Hölder–Zygmund coefficients. More precisely, we study how the net $u * \rho_\varepsilon$ depends on the parameter ε when $u \in C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and we compare its C_*^{s+r} - and C_*^s -norms for arbitrary positive r . We complete this section with some interpolation and continuity results for nets of linear operators which will be employed in the Sobolev context in Section 2. Section 2 is the core of the paper where the L^p - and $H^{s,p}$ -boundedness of regularised nets of pseudodifferential operators is proved. The results obtained for operators with symbol $a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = (a(\cdot, \xi) * \rho_\varepsilon)(x)$ when a in $C_*^m S_{1,1}^m$ follow the line of proof of Taylor in [36, Chapters 1, 2] and [37, Chapter 1] and make use of concepts as S_0^1 -partition of unity, equivalent Sobolev norms and decomposition into elementary symbols. The novelty represented by the parameter ε is certainly crucial and requires, at every step of the proof, precise estimates which keep track of it. Our main result is not the continuity estimate per se but rather the understanding of how the continuity constant (now depending on the parameter ε) is related to the Hölder–Zygmund properties of the non-regular symbol a . By means of its refined methods and boundedness results, Section 2 also provides a new way to look at nets of pseudodifferential operators of the type recently studied in [11,12] in the framework of Colombeau algebras. The paper ends with Section 3 where we consider arbitrary nets $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ of regular symbols and we prove L^p and Sobolev boundedness of the corresponding nets of pseudodifferential operators.

1. Regularisation in the space $C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and some notions of interpolation

This section provides the technical background necessary for the investigation of L^p and Sobolev boundedness in Section 2. We begin by studying the regularisation, via convolution with a mollifier, of tempered distributions in Hölder–Zygmund classes and we then pass to consider nets of linear operators acting on interpolation couples of Banach spaces.

1.1. Regularisation via convolution with a mollifier in the space $C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$

Following [15, Section 8.5] we introduce the Hölder–Zygmund classes via a continuous Littlewood–Paley decomposition: let φ be a real-valued and symmetric function in $C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^1)$ such that $\varphi(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| > 1$ and $\varphi(\xi) = 1$ for $|\xi| \leq 1/2$. Let $\psi = \frac{d}{dt}\varphi(\xi/t)|_{t=1} = -\xi \cdot \nabla\varphi(\xi)$. Then,

$$1 = \varphi(\xi) + \int_1^{+\infty} \psi\left(\frac{\xi}{t}\right) \frac{dt}{t},$$

and the decomposition formula

$$u = \varphi(D)u + \int_1^{+\infty} \psi\left(\frac{D}{t}\right)u \frac{dt}{t} \tag{1.1}$$

holds for $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Given $s \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the Zygmund space $C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ as the set of all $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that

$$\|u\|_{C_*^s} = \|\varphi(D)u\|_\infty + \sup_{t>1} t^s \|\psi(D/t)u\|_\infty < \infty$$

with φ and ψ as above. Up to equivalence of the norm this definition is independent of the choice of the Littlewood–Paley decomposition (φ, ψ) . We recall that $C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ coincides with the Hölder space $C^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ when $s > 0$ is not an integer. For a survey on Hölder and Zygmund classes we refer the reader to [15, Sections 8.5, 8.6] and [39].

We now study the convolution of $u \in C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with a mollifier ρ , i.e. a function ρ in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\int \rho = 1$. More precisely we will convolve u with the delta-net $\rho_\varepsilon(x) := \varepsilon^{-n}\rho(x/\varepsilon)$. The following preliminary lemma can be found in [28, Section 2.6, Lemma 12] and has been adapted to the case of rapidly decreasing functions in [16, Lemma 17]. We recall that for $r \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{S}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denotes the space of all smooth functions f such that $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} (1 + |x|)^m |\partial^\alpha f(x)| < \infty$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq r$.

Lemma 1.1.

- (i) Let $s, r \in \mathbb{N}$ with $0 \leq s \leq r$. If $f \in \mathcal{S}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ has vanishing moments up to order s , i.e., $\int x^\gamma f(x) dx = 0$ for $|\gamma| \leq s$, then there exist functions $f_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}_r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $|\alpha| = s$ such that

$$f = \sum_{|\alpha|=s} \partial^\alpha f_\alpha$$

and $\int f_\alpha(x) dx = 0$ for $|\alpha| = s$.

(ii) If $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ has vanishing moments of any order then the representation above holds for all $s \in \mathbb{N}$ with $f_\alpha \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proposition 1.2. Let ρ be a mollifier in $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and let $s \in \mathbb{R}$. For all $r \geq 0$ there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\|u * \rho_\varepsilon\|_{C_*^{r+s}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-r} \|u\|_{C_*^s}$$

holds for all $u \in C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. By definition of $C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we have

$$\|u\|_{C_*^s} = \|\varphi(D)u\|_\infty + \sup_{t>1} t^s \|\psi(D/t)u\|_\infty$$

with φ and ψ as at the beginning of this subsection. By applying the operator $\varphi(D)$ to $u_\varepsilon := u * \rho_\varepsilon$ we have that

$$\|\varphi(D)(u_\varepsilon)\|_\infty \leq \|\varphi(D)u\|_\infty \|\rho_\varepsilon\|_1 \leq \|\varphi(D)u\|_\infty \tag{1.2}$$

and

$$\sup_{t>1} t^s \|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq \sup_{t>1} t^s \|\psi(D/t)u\|_\infty \|\rho_\varepsilon\|_1.$$

This means that $\|u_\varepsilon\|_{C_*^s} \leq \|u\|_{C_*^s}$ and therefore the case $r = 0$ is trivial. Let us consider an integer $r > 0$ and let us take $\tilde{\psi} \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\tilde{\psi} = 0$ near 0 and $\tilde{\psi} = 1$ on $\text{supp}(\psi)$. It follows that $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\tilde{\psi}$ has all the moments vanishing and that $\psi(D/t)u * \rho_\varepsilon = \psi(D/t)u * \tilde{\psi}(D/t)\rho_\varepsilon$. Lemma 1.1(ii) applied to $\mathcal{F}^{-1}\tilde{\psi}$ allows us to find functions $\tilde{\psi}_\alpha$ with $|\alpha| = r$ such that

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}\tilde{\psi} = \sum_{|\alpha|=r} D^\alpha (\mathcal{F}^{-1}\tilde{\psi}_\alpha) = \sum_{|\alpha|=r} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\xi^\alpha \tilde{\psi}_\alpha).$$

Combining basic properties of the Fourier transform with the convolution we have that $\tilde{\psi}(D/t)\rho_\varepsilon$ can be written as

$$t^{-r}\varepsilon^{-r} \sum_{|\alpha|=r} \tilde{\psi}_\alpha(D/t)(D^\alpha \rho)_\varepsilon.$$

This yields the estimate

$$\|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq t^{-r}\varepsilon^{-r} \sum_{|\alpha|=r} \|\psi(D/t)u * \tilde{\psi}_\alpha(D/t)(D^\alpha \rho)_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq t^{-r-s}\varepsilon^{-r} \|u\|_{C_*^s} \sum_{|\alpha|=r} \|\tilde{\psi}_\alpha(D/t)(D^\alpha \rho)_\varepsilon\|_1.$$

Arguing as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 in [16] we see that when $t \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$ any $\|\tilde{\psi}_\alpha(D/t)(D^\alpha \rho)_\varepsilon\|_1$ can be estimated by a constant C depending only on $\rho, \tilde{\psi}, r$ and n . In other words,

$$\sup_{t \geq \varepsilon^{-1}} t^{r+s} \|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C \|u\|_{C_*^s} \varepsilon^{-r}. \tag{1.3}$$

Since

$$\sup_{1 < t \leq \varepsilon^{-1}} t^{r+s} \|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq \sup_{1 < t \leq \varepsilon^{-1}} t^r \|u\|_{C_*^s} \leq \|u\|_{C_*^s} \varepsilon^{-r}, \tag{1.4}$$

combining (1.3) with (1.4) we conclude that

$$\sup_{t>1} t^{r+s} \|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C \|u\|_{C_*^s} \varepsilon^{-r}. \tag{1.5}$$

The estimates (1.2) and (1.5) show that there exists some constant C such that for all $u \in C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\|u_\varepsilon\|_{C_*^{s+r}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-r} \|u\|_{C_*^s}.$$

If now $r > 0$ is not integer we have that the estimate

$$\|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq t^{-r'-s}\varepsilon^{-r'} \|u\|_{C_*^s} \sum_{|\alpha|=r'} \|\tilde{\psi}_\alpha(D/t)(D^\alpha g)_\varepsilon\|_1$$

is valid for some integer $r' \geq r$. Under the hypothesis that $t \geq \varepsilon^{-1}$ this leads to

$$\|\psi(D/t)u_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C\|u\|_{C_*^s} t^{-r-s} \varepsilon^{-r} (t\varepsilon)^{-r'+r} \leq C\|u\|_{C_*^s} t^{-r-s} \varepsilon^{-r}.$$

Since (1.2) and (1.4) hold for every $r > 0$ the proof is complete. \square

Corollary 1.3. *If $u \in C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $s + r > 0$ then there exists a constant C depending only on r such that*

$$\|u * \rho_\varepsilon\|_\infty \leq C\varepsilon^{-r} \|u\|_{C_*^s(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Proof. This corollary is easily proved by combining Proposition 1.2 with the embedding $C_*^t \subseteq L^\infty$, valid for $t > 0$ (see the decomposition formula (1.1) or [39, 2.3.2, Remark 3]). \square

Remark 1.4. Corollary 1.3 yields the estimate obtained by Hörmann in [16] for the net $\|\partial^\alpha(u * \rho_\varepsilon)\|_\infty$ when $\alpha = 0$ and $s \neq 0$ (see Definition 3 and Theorem 7 in [16]). Note that by assuming that the mollifier ρ has vanishing moments $\int x^\alpha \rho(x) dx = 0$ when $\alpha \neq 0$, Hörmann has proved a more precise estimate of the norm $\|u * \rho_\varepsilon\|_\infty$ when $s = 0$, namely $\|u * \rho_\varepsilon\|_\infty = O(\log(1/\varepsilon))$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

1.2. Nets of linear operators and interpolation couples

We conclude this first section by considering a net of operators $(T_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in (0,1]}$ acting on the complex interpolation of a couple $\{A_0, A_1\}$ of Banach spaces. The notions of these subsections will be employed in Section 2 for proving results of Sobolev boundedness.

We begin by recalling that given A_0 and A_1 complex Banach spaces, the couple $\{A_0, A_1\}$ is called an interpolation couple if there exists a linear complex Hausdorff space A such that both A_0 and A_1 are linearly and continuously embedded in A . It follows that $A_0 + A_1$ is a well-defined subset of A . In addition $A_0 + A_1$ is a quasi-Banach space with respect to the quasi-norm $\|a\| = \inf \|a_0\|_{A_0} + \|a_1\|_{A_1}$, where the infimum is taken over all the representations $a = a_0 + a_1$ with $a_0 \in A_0$ and $a_1 \in A_1$. Referring to [39, Section 1.6] we now define the set of functions $F[A]$.

Definition 1.5. Let $\{A_0, A_1\}$ be an interpolation couple of Banach spaces, $A = A_0 + A_1$ and $\sigma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < \Re z < 1\}$. By $F[A]$ we denote the collection of all function f on $\bar{\sigma}$ with values in A such that

- (i) f is A -continuous on $\bar{\sigma}$ and A -analytic in σ with $\sup_{z \in \bar{\sigma}} \|f(z)\|_A < \infty$,
- (ii) $f(it) \in A_0$ and $f(1 + it) \in A_1$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, the corresponding operators from \mathbb{R} to A_0 and A_1 , respectively, are continuous, and

$$\|f\|_{F[A]} = \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (\|f(it)\|_{A_0} + \|f(1 + it)\|_{A_1}) < \infty.$$

Note that $F[A]$ is a Banach space for the topology induced by the norm above.

Definition 1.6. Let $\{A_0, A_1\}$ be an interpolation couple of Banach spaces. Let $A = A_0 + A_1$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$. The interpolation space $[A_0, A_1]_\theta$ is the set of all $a \in A$ such that there exists $f \in F[A]$ with $f(\theta) = a$.

It turns out that $[A_0, A_1]_\theta$ is a Banach space with respect to the norm $\|a\|_{[A_0, A_1]_\theta} = \inf_f \|f\|_{F[A]}$, where the infimum is taken over all $f \in F[A]$ with $f(\theta) = a$.

Proposition 1.7. *Let $\{A_0, A_1\}$ and $\{B_0, B_1\}$ be two interpolation couples and let $(T_\varepsilon)_{\varepsilon \in (0,1]}$ be a family of linear operators from $A = A_0 + A_1$ to $B = B_0 + B_1$ such that $T_\varepsilon : A_j \rightarrow B_j$ is continuous for $j = 0, 1$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$, i.e., for all $i = 0, 1$ there exists a net $(\omega_{j,\varepsilon})_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^{(0,1]}$ such that*

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{B_j} \leq \omega_{j,\varepsilon} \|a\|_{A_j}$$

for all $a \in A_j$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. Then, for all $\theta \in (0, 1)$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$, the operator T_ε maps $[A_0, A_1]_\theta$ into $[B_0, B_1]_\theta$ and the inequality

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta} \leq \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon}) \|a\|_{[A_0, A_1]_\theta}$$

holds for all $a \in [A_0, A_1]_\theta$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. We begin by noting that T_ε is continuous from A to B . Indeed, by working with any representation $a_0 + a_1$ of a we get

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_B \leq \|T_\varepsilon a_0\|_{B_0} + \|T_\varepsilon a_1\|_{B_1} \leq \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon})(\|a_0\|_{A_0} + \|a_1\|_{A_1}) \leq \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon})\|a\|_A.$$

It is easy to see that if $f \in F[A]$ then $T_\varepsilon \circ f \in F[B]$ for all ε . By definition of the norm $\|\cdot\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta}$ we have that

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta} \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|g(it)\|_{B_0} + \|g(1+it)\|_{B_1}$$

for all $g \in F[B]$ with $g(\theta) = T_\varepsilon a$. It follows that for $f \in F[A]$ with $f(\theta) = a$ we can write

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta} \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|(T_\varepsilon \circ f)(it)\|_{B_0} + \|(T_\varepsilon \circ f)(1+it)\|_{B_1}.$$

The continuity of the operator T_ε restricted to A_0 and A_1 yields

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta} \leq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} (\omega_{0,\varepsilon} \|f(it)\|_{A_0} + \omega_{1,\varepsilon} \|f(1+it)\|_{A_1}) \leq \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon}) \|f\|_{F[A]}. \tag{1.6}$$

Since (1.6) holds for all $f \in F[A]$ with $f(\theta) = a$ we conclude that

$$\|T_\varepsilon a\|_{[B_0, B_1]_\theta} \leq \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon}) \inf_{f \in F[A], f(\theta)=a} \|f\|_{F[A]} = \max(\omega_{0,\varepsilon}, \omega_{1,\varepsilon}) \|a\|_{[A_0, A_1]}. \quad \square$$

In this paper we are mainly interested in the interpolation of Sobolev spaces. We recall that, for $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$, the Sobolev space $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the set of all distributions $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\langle D_x \rangle^s u \in L^p$, where $\langle D_x \rangle^s$ denotes the pseudodifferential operator with symbol $\langle \xi \rangle^s = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{s}{2}}$. $H_p^s(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a Banach space when equipped with the norm $\|u\|_{H_p^s} = \|\langle D_x \rangle^s u\|_{L^p}$. As shown in [39, p. 40], for $p \in (1, \infty)$, $s_0, s_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$ one has

$$[H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1}]_\theta = H_p^s, \tag{1.7}$$

with $s = (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1$.

2. L^p and Sobolev boundedness of pseudodifferential operators with symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$

In the sequel we will consider a symbol $a \in C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, i.e., a function $a(x, \xi)$ which is smooth in ξ and of class C_*^r in x such that the following estimates hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \exists c_\alpha > 0 \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|D_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_\infty &\leq c_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|}, \\ \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \exists C_\alpha > 0 \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \|D_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_{C_*^r} &\leq C_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|+r}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $h \geq 0$. It is clear from Proposition 1.2 that if we convolve $a \in C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ with a mollifier ρ_ε we obtain a net of symbols $a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = (a(\cdot, \xi) * \rho_\varepsilon)(x) \in C_*^{r+h} S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ such that

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \exists c_\alpha > 0 \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \quad \|D_\xi^\alpha a_\varepsilon(x, \xi)\|_\infty \leq \|\rho_\varepsilon\|_1 \|D_\xi^\alpha a(x, \xi)\|_\infty \leq c_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|},$$

and

$$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n \exists C_\alpha > 0 \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n \forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1] \quad \|D_\xi^\alpha a_\varepsilon(\cdot, \xi)\|_{C_*^{r+h}} \leq C_\alpha \varepsilon^{-h} \|D_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_{C_*^r} \leq C_\alpha \varepsilon^{-h} \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|+r}.$$

We recall the following boundedness result of M.E. Taylor [36, Theorem 2.1.A]: if $r > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$, then for $a(x, \xi) \in C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$,

$$a(x, D) : H^{s+m,p} \rightarrow H^{s,p}$$

provided $s \in (0, r)$.

Our goal is to drop the restriction on s by working with the convolved symbol a_ε and to obtain precise continuity estimates of $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$. We already know that since $a_\varepsilon \in C_*^{r+h} S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ for any $h \geq 0$ the corresponding net of operators maps $H^{s+m,p}$ into $H^{s,p}$ when s belongs to the interval $(0, r+h)$. This means that by convolution we are able to enlarge the s -interval of any positive real number h . A precise estimate of the Sobolev boundedness of the operator $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ requires a decomposition into elementary symbols and some preliminary work involving S_0^1 -partitions of unity as in [36, Chapter 1].

2.1. S_0^1 -partition of unity and equivalent Sobolev norm

Definition 2.1. We say that a family of real-valued smooth functions $(\psi_j)_j$ is an S_0^1 -partition of unity (or Littlewood–Paley partition of unity) if

- (i) $\psi_0(\xi) = 1$ for $|\xi| \leq 1$ and $\psi_0(\xi) = 0$ for $|\xi| \geq 2$;
- (ii) for each $j \geq 1$,

$$\psi_j(\xi) = \psi_0(2^{-j}\xi) - \psi_0(2^{-j+1}\xi) = \psi_1(2^{-j+1}\xi);$$

- (iii) $\sum_j \psi_j(\xi) = 1$ for every $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Note that $\text{supp } \psi_j \subseteq \{\xi : 2^{j-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{j+1}\}$ for all $j \geq 1$ and by (ii), for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ there exists $c_\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\|D^\alpha \psi_j\|_\infty \leq c_\alpha 2^{-j|\alpha|}$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. In addition $\{\psi_j(D) : j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and $\{\sum_{l \leq j} \psi_l(D) : j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ are uniformly bounded on L^∞ . For advantage of the reader we provide a detailed proof of the following proposition: analogous results can be found in [1].

Proposition 2.2. Let $(\psi_j)_j$ be an S_0^1 -partition of unity. Then there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that

$$\|\psi_j(D)f\|_\infty \leq c\|f\|_\infty$$

and

$$\left\| \sum_{l \leq j} \psi_l(D)f \right\|_\infty \leq c\|f\|_\infty,$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ and $f \in L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. We begin by observing that $\psi_j(D)f(x)$ can be written as $(2\pi)^{-n} \widehat{\psi_j} * \tilde{f}(-x)$, where $\tilde{f}(x) = f(-x)$. Hence

$$\|\psi_j(D)f\|_\infty \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \|f\|_\infty \|\widehat{\psi_j}\|_1.$$

Since $\widehat{\psi_j}(\xi) = 2^{(j-1)n} \widehat{\psi_1}(2^{j-1}\xi)$ we get

$$\|\psi_j(D)f\|_\infty \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \|\widehat{\psi_1}\|_1 \|f\|_\infty,$$

for all $j \geq 1$. Hence

$$\|\psi_j(D)f\|_\infty \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \max(\|\widehat{\psi_1}\|_1, \|\widehat{\psi_0}\|_1) \|f\|_\infty$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that $\sum_{l \leq j} \psi_l(D)f = \psi_{0,j}(D)f$, with $\psi_{0,j}(\xi) = \psi_0(2^{-j}\xi)$. Arguing as above we obtain the estimate

$$\left\| \sum_{l \leq j} \psi_l(D)f \right\|_\infty \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \|f\|_\infty \|\widehat{\psi_{0,j}}\|_1 \leq (2\pi)^{-n} \|\widehat{\psi_0}\|_1 \|f\|_\infty$$

which completes the proof. \square

The following technical lemmas will be employed in proving Theorem 2.8. We refer to [38, Theorem 2.5.6], [27, Lemma 1.2] and [36, Appendix A] for the corresponding proofs.

Lemma 2.3. For any S_0^1 -partition of unity $(\psi_j)_j$, any $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$ the norms $\|\cdot\|_{H^{s,p}}$ and

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 4^{js} |\psi_j(D)(\cdot)|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}$$

are equivalent.

Remark 2.4. Note that when $(\psi_j)_j$ is a family of C_c^∞ functions such that $\text{supp } \psi_0 \subseteq \{\xi: |\xi| \leq 2\}$ and $\text{supp } \psi_j \subseteq \{\xi: 2^{j-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{j+1}\}$ then there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 4^{js} |\psi_j(D)u|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq C \|u\|_{H^{s,p}}$$

for all $u \in H^{s,p}$. This result can be found in [27, p. 340] and is obtained by applying the multiplier theorem 2.5.6 in [38].

Lemma 2.5. For any $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $s > 0$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all sequences $(f_k)_k$ of distributions in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $\text{supp } \widehat{f_k} \subseteq \{\xi: |\xi| \leq A2^{k+1}\}$ for some $A > 0$ and for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the following inequality holds:

$$\left\| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k \right\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} |f_k|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}.$$

We conclude this subsection by applying an S_0^1 -partition of unity to a regularised sequence $A_{k,\varepsilon} := A_k * \rho_\varepsilon$ of distributions A_k in $C_*^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$. In the proof of Proposition 2.6 we make use of the fact that $C_*^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ coincides with the Besov space $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [16, Appendix] and references therein). Recall that $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is the space of all $u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $\|u\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^r} := \sup_{j \geq 0} 2^{jr} \|\psi_j(D)u\|_\infty < \infty$, where $(\psi_j)_j$ is an S_0^1 -partition of unity. The definition of $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is independent of the choice of the partition $(\psi_j)_j$. It follows that if $u \in C_*^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$ then

$$2^{jr} \|\psi_j(D)u\|_\infty \leq \|u\|_{B_{\infty,\infty}^r} \leq c \|u\|_{C_*^r}.$$

Proposition 2.6. Let $(A_k)_k$ be a sequence in $C_*^r(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $r > 0$, and $(\psi_j)_j$ be an S_0^1 -partition of unity. If there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|A_k\|_\infty \leq C$$

and

$$\|A_k\|_{C_*^r} \leq C 2^{kr}$$

then

(i) for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_\infty \leq C,$$

(ii) for all $h \geq 0$ there exists a constant $C' > 0$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$

$$\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{C_*^{r+h}} \leq C' \varepsilon^{-h} 2^{kr};$$

(iii) finally, for all $h \geq 0$ there exists a constant $C'' > 0$ such that for all $j, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$,

$$\|\psi_j(D)A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_\infty \leq C'' 2^{-j(r+h)} 2^{kr} \varepsilon^{-h}.$$

Proof. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. Since by definition $A_{k,\varepsilon} = A_k * \rho_\varepsilon$ we have that

$$\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_\infty \leq \|A_k\|_\infty \|\rho_\varepsilon\|_1 \leq C.$$

An application of Proposition 1.2 to A_k yields

$$\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{C_*^{r+h}} \leq C_0 \|A_k\|_{C_*^r} \varepsilon^{-h},$$

where C_0 does not depend on k but depends on $h \geq 0$. Combining this estimate with the hypothesis on $\|A_k\|_{C_*^r}$ we conclude that for all $h \geq 0$ there exists a constant $C' > 0$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{C_*^{r+h}} \leq C' \varepsilon^{-h} 2^{kr}.$$

Finally, by definition of the class C_*^{r+h} we have that

$$\|\psi_j(D)A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_\infty \leq C_1 2^{-j(r+h)} \|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{C_*^{r+h}} \leq C'' 2^{-j(r+h)} 2^{kr} \varepsilon^{-h},$$

for all k, j in \mathbb{N} . \square

2.2. L^p and Sobolev boundedness of pseudodifferential operators with symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$

We begin by considering pseudodifferential operators with elementary symbol.

Definition 2.7. We say that $a(x, \xi)$ is an elementary symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ if it is of the form

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k(x) \varphi_k(\xi),$$

and has the following properties:

- (i) the smooth functions φ_k are supported on $\{\xi: 2^{k-1} \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{k+1}\}$ with $\varphi_k(\xi) = \varphi_1(2^{-k+1}\xi)$ for $k \geq 1$ and φ_0 is supported on $\{\xi: |\xi| \leq 2\}$,
- (ii) there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\|A_k\|_{\infty} \leq C, \quad \|A_k\|_{C_*^r} \leq C 2^{kr}.$$

Analogously, $a(x, \xi)$ is an elementary symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ if and only if $a(x, \xi) \langle \xi \rangle^{-m}$ is an elementary symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$.

Theorem 2.8. Let $r > 0$ and $a(x, \xi)$ be an elementary symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. Let $(\psi_j)_j$ be an S_1^0 -partition of unity and $A_{kj,\varepsilon} := \psi_j(D)A_{k,\varepsilon} := \psi_j(D)(A_k * \rho_{\varepsilon})$. Set

$$a_{\varepsilon}(x, \xi) = \sum_k \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{k-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) + \sum_{j=k-3}^{k+3} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) + \sum_{j=k+4}^{\infty} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) \right\} \varphi_k(\xi) = a_{1,\varepsilon}(x, \xi) + a_{2,\varepsilon}(x, \xi) + a_{3,\varepsilon}(x, \xi).$$

Then, the following estimates hold:

- (i) for all $s > 0$ and all $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$\|a_{1,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C_1 \|f\|_{H^{s,p}},$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and all $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$;

- (ii) for all $s > 0$ and all $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists $C_1 > 0$ such that

$$\|a_{2,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C_2 \|f\|_{H^{s,p}},$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and all $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$;

- (iii) for all $p \in (1, \infty)$, for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C_3 > 0$ such that

$$\|a_{3,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C_3 \varepsilon^{-h} \|f\|_{H^{s,p}},$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and all $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. Our proof makes use of the methods employed by M.E. Taylor in [36, pp. 49–51]. Let $s > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$. We begin by considering $a_{1,\varepsilon}(x, D)f = \sum_k \sum_{j=0}^{k-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) \varphi_k(D)f$ with $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. Let $f_{k,\varepsilon} := \sum_{j=0}^{k-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) \varphi_k(D)f$. We can write $a_{1,\varepsilon}(x, D)f$ as $\sum_{k=4}^{\infty} f_{k,\varepsilon}$. Since there exists $A > 0$ such that $\text{supp}(\mathcal{F}(A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f)) \subseteq \{\xi: |\xi| \leq A2^{k+1}\}$ for all $k \geq 4, j = 0, \dots, k - 4$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$, an application of Lemma 2.5 to the sequence $(f_{k,\varepsilon})_k$ yields

$$\|a_{1,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} 4^{ks} \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}.$$

From Proposition 2.2 we have that $\{\sum_{l \leq j} \psi_l(D): j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is uniformly bounded on L^{∞} , and making use of the estimate on $\|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{\infty}$ of Proposition 2.6 we conclude that there exist constants C_0 and C' independent of ε such that

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} 4^{ks} \left| \sum_{j=0}^{k-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} &\leq C_0 \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=4}^{\infty} 4^{ks} \|A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{\infty}^2 |\varphi_k(D)f|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \\ &\leq C' \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.4 applied to $(\varphi_k(D)f)_k$ yields

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq C_1 \|f\|_{H^{s,p}}.$$

Let us now take $a_{2,\varepsilon}(x, \xi) = \sum_k \{ \sum_{j=k-3}^{k+3} A_{kj,\varepsilon}(x) \} \varphi_k(\xi)$. As above, an application of Lemma 2.5 combined with Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4, entails

$$\|a_{2,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} \left| \sum_{j=k-3}^{k+3} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq C_2 \|f\|_{H^{s,p}},$$

for some constant C_2 independent of ε and f . In order to estimate $a_{3,\varepsilon}(x, D)f$ we recall that by Proposition 2.6 for all $h \geq 0$ there exists $C' > 0$ such that

$$\|\psi_j(D)A_{k,\varepsilon}\|_{\infty} \leq C' 2^{-j(r+h)} 2^{kr} \varepsilon^{-h},$$

for all j, k and for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. From Lemma 2.5 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_{3,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} &= \left\| \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=k+4}^{\infty} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right\|_{H^{s,p}} = \left\| \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{j-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right\|_{H^{s,p}} \\ &\leq C \left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} 4^{js} \left| \sum_{k=0}^{j-4} A_{kj,\varepsilon} \varphi_k(D)f \right|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq C' \varepsilon^{-h} \left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} 4^{j(s-r-h)} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{k(r+h)} |\varphi_k(D)f| \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} 4^{j(s-r-h)} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{k(r+h)} |\varphi_k(D)f| \right)^2 &= \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{(k-j)(r+h-s)} 2^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f| \right)^2 \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{(k-j)(r+h-s)} 4^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f|^2, \end{aligned}$$

changing order in the sums, we get

$$\left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} 4^{j(s-r-h)} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{k(r+h)} |\varphi_k(D)f| \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq \sqrt{2} \left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 4^{j(s-r-h)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}.$$

Hence, if $0 < s < r + h$ there exists a constant C'' such that

$$C' \varepsilon^{-h} \left\| \left\{ \sum_{j=4}^{\infty} 4^{j(s-r-h)} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{j-4} 2^{k(r+h)} |\varphi_k(D)f| \right)^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p} \leq C'' \varepsilon^{-h} \left\| \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 4^{ks} |\varphi_k(D)f|^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\|_{L^p}.$$

Again by Remark 2.4 we conclude that there exists $C_3 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$,

$$\|a_{3,\varepsilon}(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C_3 \varepsilon^{-h} \|f\|_{H^{s,p}}. \quad \square$$

Corollary 2.9. Let $a(x, \xi)$ be an elementary symbol in $C^r_* S^m_{1,1}(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. If $r > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ then for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-h} \|f\|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $f \in H^{s+m,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. We begin by writing $\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}}$ as

$$\|(a_\varepsilon(x, D)\langle D_x \rangle^{-m})\langle D_x \rangle^m f\|_{H^{s,p}}. \tag{2.8}$$

Observing that $(a(\cdot, \xi) * \rho_\varepsilon)(\xi)^{-m} = (a(\cdot, \xi)(\xi)^{-m}) * \rho_\varepsilon$ with $a(\cdot, \xi)(\xi)^{-m}$ an elementary symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, by applying Theorem 2.8 we have that if $r > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ then for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\| (a_\varepsilon(x, D)\langle D_x \rangle^{-m}) \langle D_x \rangle^m f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-h} \| \langle D_x \rangle^m f \|_{H^{s,p}}. \tag{2.9}$$

Combining (2.8) with (2.9) we conclude that for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C > 0$ such that

$$\| a_\varepsilon(x, D) f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-h} \| f \|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and all $f \in H^{s+m,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. \square

It is well known that a symbol $a \in C_*^r S_{1,1}^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ can be decomposed into a sum of elementary symbols. More precisely, referring to [36, pp. 48–49] and [37, pp. 18–20], we have that

$$a(x, \xi) = \sum_{\nu=1}^{\infty} c_\nu \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k^\nu(x) \varphi_k^\nu(\xi),$$

where, the sequence c_ν is rapidly decreasing (i.e., the sequence $(1 + \nu)^N |c_\nu|$ is bounded for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$) and $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k^\nu(x) \varphi_k^\nu(\xi)$ is an elementary symbol. In addition there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that

$$\| a_k^\nu \|_{\infty} \leq c, \quad \| a_k^\nu \|_{C_x^r} \leq c 2^{kr} \tag{2.10}$$

for all values of k and ν . Passing to the regularisation via convolution with a mollifier ρ_ε we easily see that

$$a_\varepsilon(x, \xi) = (a(\cdot, \xi) * \rho_\varepsilon)(x) = \sum_{\nu} c_\nu \sum_k a_{k,\varepsilon}^\nu(x) \varphi_k^\nu(\xi),$$

where $a_{k,\varepsilon}^\nu(x) = a_k^\nu * \rho_\varepsilon(x)$. We are now ready to prove the following theorem.

Theorem 2.10. *Let $a(x, \xi)$ be a symbol in $C_*^r S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. If $r > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ then for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\| a_\varepsilon(x, D) f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-h} \| f \|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $f \in H^{s+m,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Proof. It is not restrictive to assume that a has order 0. Making use of the decomposition into elementary symbols above we concentrate on

$$\sum_k a_{k,\varepsilon}^\nu(x) \varphi_k^\nu(\xi),$$

where we can assume that $\| \varphi_0^\nu \|_1$ and $\| \varphi_1^\nu \|_1$ do not depend on ν . We recall that in the estimates (2.10) the constant c does not depend on ν and k . An investigation of the proof of Theorem 2.8, in which we make use of the results of Propositions 2.2 and 2.6, shows that if $r > 0$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$ then for all $h \geq 0$ and all $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists $C_1 > 0$, independent of ν and k , such that

$$\| a_{k,\varepsilon}^\nu(x, D) f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C_1 \varepsilon^{-h} \| f \|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $f \in H^{s+m,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Since the sequence c_ν is rapidly decreasing in ν we can conclude that for each $h \geq 0$ and $s \in (0, r + h)$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\| a_\varepsilon(x, D) f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \varepsilon^{-h} \| f \|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. \square

We conclude this section with the following continuity result for pseudodifferential operators with regular symbol of type $(1, \delta)$.

Proposition 2.11. *Let $a \in S_{1,\delta}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ with $\delta \in [0, 1)$. If $p \in (1, \infty)$ then for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ there exists $C > 0$ such that*

$$\| a_\varepsilon(x, D) f \|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \| f \|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. We begin by observing that $S_{1,\delta}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n}) \subseteq C_*^k S_{1,1}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. This is due to the fact that the space of continuous and bounded functions with continuous and bounded derivatives up to order k is contained in $C_*^k(\mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [36, Appendix A]). In detail,

$$\|D_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_{C_*^k} \leq C \sup_{|\beta| \leq k} \|D_\xi^\alpha D_x^\beta a(x, \xi)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}_x^n)} \leq C_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|+\delta k} \leq C_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|+k}$$

and from the definition of $S_{1,\delta}^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$,

$$\|D_\xi^\alpha a(\cdot, \xi)\|_\infty \leq c_\alpha \langle \xi \rangle^{m-|\alpha|}.$$

We can therefore fix $s \in (0, k)$ and apply Theorem 2.10 with $h = 0$. We obtain that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{s+m,p}}.$$

Making now k vary in \mathbb{N} we conclude that the previous mapping property holds for all $s \in (0, +\infty)$ with C depending on s . Let us consider the transpose operator ${}^t a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ of $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$. We can write

$${}^t(a_\varepsilon(x, D))f = \tilde{a}_\varepsilon(x, D)f,$$

where $\tilde{a}(x, \xi) = a(x, -\xi)$. Arguing as above and applying Theorem 2.10 to $\tilde{a}_\varepsilon(x, D)$ we have that for all $s > 0$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of ε such that for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$,

$$\|{}^t a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{s+m,p}}.$$

Since $(H^{s,p'}(\mathbb{R}^n))' = H^{-s,p}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $1/p + 1/p' = 1$ by duality methods we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{-s-m,p}} &\leq \sup_{\|g\|_{H^{s+m,p'} \leq 1} | \langle a_\varepsilon(x, D)f, g \rangle | = \sup_{\|g\|_{H^{s+m,p'} \leq 1} | \langle f, {}^t a_\varepsilon(x, D)g \rangle | \\ &\leq \|f\|_{H^{-s,p}} \|{}^t a_\varepsilon(x, D)g\|_{H^{s,p'}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{-s,p}}. \end{aligned}$$

This means that for all $s < 0$,

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s-m,p}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{s,p}},$$

or in other words,

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for $s < -m$.

We now take the interpolation couples $\{H_p^{s_0+m}, H_p^{s_1+m}\}$ and $\{H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1}\}$, with $s_0 = -m - \lambda$, $s_1 = \lambda$, $\lambda > 0$. The net of operators $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ maps $H_p^{s_j+m}$ into $H_p^{s_j}$ for $j = 0, 1$ and fulfills the hypothesis of Proposition 1.7 with $\omega_{0,\varepsilon} = c_0 > 0$ and $\omega_{1,\varepsilon} = c_1 > 0$. Making use of (1.7) and of Proposition 1.7 we conclude that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H_p^{s+m}} \leq \max(c_0, c_1) \|f\|_{H^{s,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and for $s = (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1$ with $\theta \in (0, 1)$. This means that also for $s \in [-m, 0]$ (if $m > 0$) and for $s \in [0, -m]$ (if $m < 0$) there exists some constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)f\|_{H^{s,p}} \leq C \|f\|_{H^{s+m,p}}$$

for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. \square

3. L^p and Sobolev boundedness of nets of pseudodifferential operators with regular symbol

This section is devoted to nets of pseudodifferential operators $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ with regular symbol, i.e. $a_\varepsilon \in S^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, depending on the parameter $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. We recall that $a \in S^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ if and only if

$$|a|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(m)} = \sup_{(x,\xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}} \langle \xi \rangle^{-m+|\alpha|} |\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta a(x, \xi)| < \infty,$$

for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$. Unlike the previous sections, we do not require that a_ε is generated by a symbol a via convolution with a mollifier ρ_ε . We therefore consider a wider class of nets $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ with respect to Section 2. We want to investigate the L^p and Sobolev boundedness of a net of pseudodifferential operators $a_\varepsilon(x, D)$ with $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in S^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})^{(0,1]}$. This requires the following lemmas whose proof can be found in [44, Lemma 10.9], [13, Theorem 2.5] and [44, Lemma 10.10].

Lemma 3.1. Let Q_0 be the cube with centre at the origin and edges of length 1 parallel to the coordinate axes in \mathbb{R}^n . Let $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be identically 1 on Q_0 . Let $a \in S^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$, $a_m(x, \xi) = \eta(x - m)a(x, \xi)$ for $m \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and

$$\hat{a}_m(\lambda, \xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{-i\lambda x} a_m(x, \xi) dx.$$

Then, for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $C > 0$ depending only on n, η and N such that

$$|D_\xi^\alpha \hat{a}_m(\lambda, \xi)| \leq C \sup_{|\beta| \leq N} |a|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(0)} \langle \xi \rangle^{-|\alpha|} \langle \lambda \rangle^{-N},$$

for all $(\lambda, \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$.

Lemma 3.2. Let $f \in C^k(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\})$, $k > n/2$, be such that there exists $B > 0$ for which

$$|D^\alpha f(\xi)| \leq B |\xi|^{-|\alpha|}, \quad \xi \neq 0,$$

for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n$ with $|\alpha| \leq k$. Then, for all $p \in (1, \infty)$ there exists $C > 0$ depending only on p and n , such that

$$\|f(D)\varphi\|_p \leq CB \|\varphi\|_p,$$

for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 3.3. Let $a \in S^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ and K_a be the distribution $\mathcal{F}_{\xi \rightarrow z}^{-1}(a(x, \xi))$ in $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$. Then,

- (i) for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $K_a(x, \cdot)$ is a function defined on $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$,
- (ii) for each N sufficiently large there exists a constant c , depending only on N and n such that

$$|K_a(x, z)| \leq c \sup_{|\alpha| \leq N} |a|_{\alpha, 0}^{(0)} |z|^{-N}$$

for all $z \neq 0$,

- (iii) for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ vanishing in a neighbourhood of x ,

$$a(x, D)\varphi(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_a(x, x - z)\varphi(z) dz.$$

Theorem 3.4. Let $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in S^0(\mathbb{R}^{2n})^{(0,1)}$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then, there exist $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and a constant C depending only on n, N and p such that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_p \leq C \sup_{|\alpha + \beta| \leq N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(0)} \|\varphi\|_p,$$

for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 10.7 in [44] we write \mathbb{R}^n as a union of cubes Q_m , where Q_m is the cube with centre $m \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and edges of length 1 which are parallel to the coordinate axes. Let Q_m^* and Q_m^{**} be cubes with centre m and edges parallel to the coordinate axes with length $3/2$ and 2 , respectively. It follows that $Q_m \subset Q_m^* \subset Q_m^{**}$ and that for some $\delta > 0$ one has $|x - z| \geq \delta$ for all $x \in Q_m$ and $z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*$.

Let now $\psi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be such that $0 \leq \psi \leq 1$, $\text{supp } \psi \subseteq Q_0^{**}$ and $\psi(x) = 1$ on a neighbourhood of Q_0^* . It follows that $\psi_m(x) = \psi(x - m)$ has support contained in Q_m^{**} and $\psi_m(x) = 1$ on a neighbourhood of Q_m^* . For each $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ we can write $\varphi = \varphi_{1,m} + \varphi_{2,m}$, where $\varphi_{1,m} = \psi_m \varphi$ and $\varphi_{2,m} = (1 - \psi_m)\varphi$, and then

$$a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi = a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{1,m} + a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}.$$

It is clear that

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_p^p &= \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi(x)|^p dx \\ &\leq 2^p \left(\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{1,m}(x)|^p dx + \int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|^p dx \right). \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

Our proof consists of three steps:

1. estimate of $\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{1,m}(x)|^p dx$,
2. estimate of $\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|^p dx$,
3. combination of 1 and 2.

Step 1. We begin by considering

$$\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)v(x)|^p dx,$$

where $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Let $\eta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ be identically 1 on Q_0 and $a_m(x, \xi) = \eta(x - m)a(x, \xi)$. Hence,

$$\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)v(x)|^p dx \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |a_{m,\varepsilon}(x, D)v(x)|^p dx. \tag{3.12}$$

Since $a_{m,\varepsilon}$ is compactly supported in x we can write $a_{m,\varepsilon}(x, D)v(x)$ as

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\lambda} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\xi} \hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, \xi) \hat{v}(\xi) d\xi d\lambda = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\lambda} \hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)(x) d\lambda.$$

From Lemma 3.1 we have that for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$

$$|D_\xi^\alpha \hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, \xi)| \leq C \sup_{|\beta| \leq N} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \langle \xi \rangle^{-|\alpha|} \langle \lambda \rangle^{-N},$$

where C depends only on n, η and N . We can therefore apply Lemma 3.2 to $f(\xi) = \hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, \xi)$ with

$$B = C \sup_{|\beta| \leq N, |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \langle \lambda \rangle^{-N}$$

and obtain that there exists a constant C' , depending on n, N, η and p such that

$$\|\hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)(x)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}_x^n)} \leq C' \sup_{|\beta| \leq N, |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \langle \lambda \rangle^{-N} \|v\|_p \tag{3.13}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^n$, for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$, for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and for all $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. An application of the Minkowski integral inequality leads from (3.13) to

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)\|_p &= \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{ix\lambda} \hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)(x) d\lambda \right|^p dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)(x)|^p dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} d\lambda \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \|\hat{a}_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)\|_p d\lambda \leq C' \sup_{|\beta| \leq N, |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \langle \lambda \rangle^{-N} d\lambda \|v\|_p. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, choosing $N = n + 1$ we get

$$\|a_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(v)\|_p \leq C' \sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \|v\|_p, \tag{3.14}$$

valid for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $v \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. Going back to $\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{1,m}(x)|^p dx$, the estimate (3.14) combined with (3.12) yields

$$\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{1,m}(x)|^p dx \leq \|a_{m,\varepsilon}(\lambda, D)(\varphi_{1,m})\|_p^p \leq C_p \left(\sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \right)^p \|\varphi_{1,m}\|_p^p, \tag{3.15}$$

where C_p does not depend on m and ε .

Step 2. We now want to estimate $\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|^p dx$. We start by studying $|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|$ when $x \in Q_m$. Since $\varphi_{2,m}$ is identically 0 on $Q_m^* \supset Q_m$, from Lemma 3.3 we have

$$|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)| = \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K_{a_\varepsilon}(x, x - z)\varphi_{2,m}(z) dz \right| \leq c \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} |x - z|^{-2N} |\varphi_{2,m}(z)| dz, \tag{3.16}$$

valid for $2N > n$ and for all $x \in Q_m$ with some constant c depending only on n and N . Let us fix $\lambda \geq \sqrt{n} + 1$. Since $|x - z| \geq \delta$ for all $x \in Q_m$ and all $z \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*$, there exists a constant $C_{\lambda,N}$ such that

$$\frac{|x - z|^{-2N}}{(\lambda + |x - z|)^{-2N}} \leq C_{\lambda,N} \tag{3.17}$$

on the same domain and, for all $x \in Q_m$,

$$\lambda + |x - z| \geq \lambda + |m - z| - |x - m| \geq \left(\lambda - \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2}\right) + |m - z| \geq \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2} + 1 + |m - z| = \mu + |m - z|. \tag{3.18}$$

Combining (3.16) with (3.17) and (3.18) we get the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)| &\leq c \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} C_{\lambda,N} (\lambda + |x - z|)^{-2N} |\varphi_{2,m}(z)| dz \\ &\leq c C_{\lambda,N} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{(\mu + |x - z|)^{-N}}{(\mu + |m - z|)^N} |\varphi_{2,m}(z)| dz, \end{aligned} \tag{3.19}$$

valid for all $x \in Q_m$ and all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$. By Minkowski's inequality and Hölder's inequality we can write

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ &\leq c C_{\lambda,N} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \left\{ \int_{Q_m} \frac{(\mu + |x - z|)^{-Np}}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{Np}} |\varphi_{2,m}(z)|^p dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} dz \\ &= c C_{\lambda,N} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2,m}(z)|}{(\mu + |m - z|)^N} \left\{ \int_{Q_m} (\mu + |x - z|)^{-Np} dx \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}} dz \\ &= C_{\lambda,N,p} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2,m}(z)|}{(\mu + |m - z|)^N} dz \\ &\leq C_{\lambda,N,p} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} (\mu + |m - z|)^{-\frac{Np'}{2}} dz \right\}^{\frac{1}{p'}} \left\{ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2,m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz \right\}^{\frac{1}{p}}. \end{aligned}$$

At this point, choosing N large enough ($Np'/2 > n$) we obtain that there exists a constant $C_{\lambda,N,p}$, depending only on λ , N and p such that

$$\int_{Q_m} |a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi_{2,m}(x)|^p dx \leq C_{\lambda,N,p} \left(\sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \right)^p \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2,m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz, \tag{3.20}$$

for all $m \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Step 3. A combination of (3.11) with (3.15) and (3.20) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_p^p &\leq 2^p C_p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \left(\sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_{m,\varepsilon}|_{\alpha,\beta}^{(0)} \right)^p \|\varphi_{1,m}\|_p^p \\ &\quad + 2^p C_{\lambda,N,p} \left(\sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha,0}^{(0)} \right)^p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2,m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz, \end{aligned}$$

with $\lambda \geq \sqrt{n} + 1$ and $Np > 2n(p - 1)$. From the definition of $a_{m,\varepsilon}$, $\varphi_{1,m}$ and $\varphi_{2,m}$ we get (for some new constant C_p),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_p^p &\leq 2^p C_p \left(\sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(0)} \right)^p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_m^{**}} |\varphi(x)|^p dx \\
 &\quad + 2^p C_{\lambda, N, p} \left(\sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, 0}^{(0)} \right)^p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus Q_m^*} \frac{|\varphi_{2, m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz \\
 &\leq 2^p C_p \left(\sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(0)} \right)^p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_m^{**}} |\varphi(x)|^p dx \\
 &\quad + 2^p C_{\lambda, N, p} \left(\sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, 0}^{(0)} \right)^p \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{l \neq m} \int_{Q_l} \frac{|\varphi_{2, m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz. \tag{3.21}
 \end{aligned}$$

Arguing as in (3.18) we have that $\mu + |m - z| \geq 1 + |m - l|$ when $z \in Q_l$ with $l \neq m$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{l \neq m} \int_{Q_l} \frac{|\varphi_{2, m}(z)|^p}{(\mu + |m - z|)^{\frac{Np}{2}}} dz &\leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{l \neq m} (1 + |m - l|)^{-\frac{Np}{2}} \int_{Q_l} |\varphi_{2, m}(z)|^p dz \\
 &\leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |m - l|)^{-\frac{Np}{2}} \int_{Q_l} |\varphi_{2, m}(z)|^p dz \leq \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |m|)^{-\frac{Np}{2}} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \int_{Q_l} |\varphi(z)|^p dz.
 \end{aligned}$$

At this point, choosing $Np > \max(2n(p - 1), 2n)$ and going back to (3.21) we obtain the estimate

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_p^p \leq C_{p, n, N} \left(\left(\sup_{\substack{|\beta| \leq n+1, \\ |\alpha| \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1}} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(0)} \right)^p + \left(\sup_{|\alpha| \leq 2N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, 0}^{(0)} \right)^p \right) \|\varphi\|_p^p, \tag{3.22}$$

valid for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 3.5. We recall that a net of symbols $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$ in $S^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})$ is *moderate* if for all $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$|a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(m)} = O(\varepsilon^{-N})$$

as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. This is the typical representative of a generalised symbol in the Colombeau framework as defined in [10,11]. Theorem 3.4 shows that the net $(a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi)_\varepsilon$ has in the norm $\|\cdot\|_p$ the same kind of dependence on ε of the symbol $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon$. It follows that, via action of the corresponding pseudodifferential operator, moderate nets of symbols provide moderate nets of L^p functions.

Corollary 3.6. Let $(a_\varepsilon)_\varepsilon \in S^m(\mathbb{R}^{2n})^{(0,1]}$ and $p \in (1, \infty)$. Then, for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ there exist $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and a constant C depending only on n, m, s and p such that

$$\|a_\varepsilon(x, D)\varphi\|_{H^{s, p}} \leq C \sup_{|\alpha + \beta| \leq N} |a_\varepsilon|_{\alpha, \beta}^{(m)} \|\varphi\|_{H^{s+m, p}},$$

for all $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$.

Proof. Apply Theorem 3.4 to the pseudodifferential operator $\langle D_x \rangle^s a(x, D) \langle D_x \rangle^{-s-m}$ with symbol

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} e^{-iy\eta} \langle \xi - \eta \rangle^s a_\varepsilon(x - y, \xi) dy \mathcal{F}\eta \langle \xi \rangle^{-s-m}$$

of order 0. \square

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