

Dorronsoro's theorem in Heisenberg groups

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ABSTRACT

A theorem of Dorronsoro from the 1980s quantifies the fact that real-valued Sobolev functions on Euclidean spaces can be approximated by affine functions almost everywhere, and at all sufficiently small scales. We prove a variant of Dorronsoro's theorem in Heisenberg groups: functions in horizontal Sobolev spaces can be approximated by affine functions which are independent of the last variable. As an application, we deduce new proofs for certain vertical versus horizontal Poincaré inequalities for real-valued functions on the Heisenberg group, originally due to Austin–Naor–Tessera and Lafforgue–Naor.

1. Introduction

We start with a word on general notation. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider the n th Heisenberg group $\mathbb{H}^n = (\mathbb{R}^{2n+1}, \cdot)$. We use the group law

$$(z, t) \cdot (z', t') := (z + z', t + t' + \frac{1}{2}\omega(z, z')), \quad (z, t), (z', t') \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R},$$

where $\omega(z, z') = \sum_{j=1}^n (x_j x'_{j+n} - x'_j x_{j+n})$ for $z = (x_1, \dots, x_{2n}), z' = (x'_1, \dots, x'_{2n}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n}$. Points in \mathbb{H}^n will typically be denoted by $x = (z, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}$, and we write X_1, \dots, X_{2n} for the left-invariant vector fields with the property that $X_j(0)$ is the standard j th basis vector, $j \in \{1, \dots, 2n\}$. Explicitly,

$$X_j = \partial_{x_j} - \frac{x_{j+n}}{2} \partial_t \quad \text{and} \quad X_{j+n} = \partial_{x_{j+n}} + \frac{x_j}{2} \partial_t, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

We will make no notational distinction between vector fields and the associated differential operators. If the derivatives $X_j f$, $j \in \{1, \dots, 2n\}$, of a function $f: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ exist in the distributional sense (with respect to Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1}), we denote by $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f = (X_1 f, \dots, X_{2n} f)$ the *horizontal gradient* of f . The symbol $B(x, r)$ stands for an open ball with center x and radius r with respect to the Korányi metric d on \mathbb{H}^n . The metric d is defined as $d(x, y) := \|y^{-1} \cdot x\|$, where

$$\|x\| := \sqrt[4]{|z|^4 + 16t^2}, \quad x = (z, t) \in \mathbb{H}^n.$$

For more information on the Heisenberg group, see [4].

Let $f: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a locally integrable function with respect to Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} , let $d \in \{0, 1\}$, and let \mathcal{A}_d be the family of (real) polynomials $\mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of degree at most d . Some of the definitions below would, formally, make sense for all $d \in \mathbb{N}$, but only the cases $d \in \{0, 1\}$ will be considered in the paper. Slightly abusing notation, we often view the elements of \mathcal{A}_d as

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functions on $\mathbb{H}^n = \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ depending only on the first $2n$ variables. For $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$, $r > 0$, and $d \in \{0, 1\}$, we define the following quantity:

$$\beta_{f,d}(B(x,r)) := \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y)| dy. \quad (1.1)$$

Here, ‘ dy ’ refers to integration with respect to Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{R}^{2n+1} , and $A_{x,r}^d$ is the unique map in \mathcal{A}_d with the property that

$$\int_{B(x,r)} (f(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y))A(y) dy = 0, \quad A \in \mathcal{A}_d. \quad (1.2)$$

If $f \in L^2(B(x,r))$, then $A_{x,r}^d$ is simply the orthogonal projection in $L^2(B(x,r))$ to the subspace \mathcal{A}_d , and, for instance,

$$A_{x,r}^0 \equiv \langle f \rangle_{B(x,r)},$$

the L^1 -average of f over $B(x,r)$. It is not hard to compute $A_{x,r}^1$ explicitly either, see (2.4), and this is one way to establish the existence of $A_{x,r}^1$ in the generality of $f \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{H}^n)$. The uniqueness of $A_{x,r}^d$ is straightforward: if $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_d$ are two candidates satisfying (1.2), then $A_1 - A_2$ is $L^2(B(x,r))$ -orthogonal to $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap L^2(B(x,r))$, and hence the projection of $A_1 - A_2$ to $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap L^2(B(x,r))$ is zero. On the other hand, since $A_1 - A_2 \in \mathcal{A}_1$, this projection equals $A_1 - A_2$, and so $A_1 = A_2$.

Here is the main result.

THEOREM 1.3. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, and let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$ be a function with $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$. Define the following square function:*

$$Gf(x) := \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r} \beta_{f,1}(B(x,r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2}.$$

Then,

$$\|Gf\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}.$$

The theorem applies in particular to compactly supported Lipschitz functions on \mathbb{H}^n . It is an \mathbb{H}^n variant of a theorem of Dorronsoro [7, Theorem 2] from the 1980s, and we will simply implement his proof strategy in \mathbb{H}^n . As in [7], we will derive Theorem 1.3 from a more general statement, which concerns affine approximation of functions in Sobolev spaces of fractional order, as defined by Folland [9]. The definition is based on the fractional (sub-)Laplace operator

$$f \mapsto (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^\alpha(f), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, f \in \text{Dom}((-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^\alpha) \subset L^p(\mathbb{H}^n),$$

see [9, pp. 181, 186] (where the same object is denoted by \mathcal{J}^α). For the definition of Sobolev spaces below, we would only need to consider $\alpha \geq 0$, but complex values of α will make a brief appearance in the proof of Lemma 5.1.

DEFINITION 1.4. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. The (inhomogeneous) Sobolev space S_α^p is $\text{Dom}((-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^{\alpha/2})$ equipped with the norm

$$\|f\|_{p,\alpha} := \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} + \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}.$$

In the sequel, we omit the subscript ‘ p ’ in the notation for the operator $(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^{\alpha/2}$ whenever the meaning is clear from the context (in particular, if $(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H},p})^{\alpha/2}$ acts on a function $f \in S_\alpha^p$).

REMARK 1.5. The properties of the spaces $(S_\alpha^p, \|\cdot\|_{p,\alpha})$ are discussed in detail in [9, Section 4] and, in a more general setting, in [8, Section 4.4.1]. In particular, $(S_\alpha^p, \|\cdot\|_{p,\alpha})$ is a Banach space for $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha \geq 0$.

Here is the generalized version of Theorem 1.3.

THEOREM 1.6. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < \alpha < 2$. For $f \in S_\alpha^p$, define the following square function:

$$G_\alpha f(x) := \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \beta_{f, \lfloor \alpha \rfloor}(B(x, r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2}, \quad x \in \mathbb{H}^n.$$

Here, $\lfloor \alpha \rfloor$ stands for the integer part of α . Then, $G_\alpha f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$ with

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}. \tag{1.7}$$

REMARK 1.8. We note that Theorem 1.3 follows from the case $\alpha = 1$ of Theorem 1.6, because $\|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{1/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \sim \|\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$ by [5, (52)].

1.1. Extensions and applications

Generalizing the ‘ L^1 -based’ numbers $\beta_{f,d}(B(x, r))$ defined in (1.1), one can consider the L^q -variants

$$\beta_{f,d,q}(B(x, r)) = \left(\int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/q}, \quad 1 \leq q < \infty.$$

It is then possible to ask if and when Theorems 1.3 and 1.6 continue to hold for these β -numbers. We do not here pursue the most general results: we only show in Section 6 that Theorem 1.3 holds for the numbers $\beta_{f,1,q}(B(x, r))$ if $1 < p < \infty$ and

$$1 \leq q < \min \left\{ \frac{pQ}{Q-p}, \frac{2Q}{Q-2} \right\},$$

where $Q = 2n + 2$. In particular, this range covers the case $p = q = 2$ which appears to be relevant for applications of Dorronsoro’s theorem — at least in Euclidean space, see, for instance, [6, Section 10]. The argument required for the extension is virtually the same as employed by Dorronsoro in [7, Section 5]: one can literally reduce matters to Theorem 1.3. We will repeat the details in Section 6.

An explicit application in Heisenberg groups where the cases $q > 1$ come handy are certain *horizontal versus vertical Poincaré* inequalities, first established by Austin, Naor, and Tessera [1], later extended by Lafforgue and Naor [15] and Naor and Young [16]. It turns out that many ‘non-endpoint’ cases of these inequalities can be obtained as corollaries of Dorronsoro’s theorem in the Heisenberg group. The matter will be further discussed in Section 7.

We conclude the introduction with a few words on the proof structure of Theorem 1.6. Section 2 is mostly preparatory; notably, it reduces the ‘homogeneous’ inequality (1.7) to its ‘inhomogeneous’ analogue, see Lemma 2.6. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.6 in the regime $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then, in Section 4, we prove the case $1 < \alpha < 2$ by a reduction to the case $0 < \alpha < 1$. Finally, in Section 5, we derive the case $\alpha = 1$ by complex interpolation.

Our proof strategy of Theorem 1.6 — hence Theorem 1.3 — is exactly the same as in Dorronsoro’s original work [7]. The main point here is to check that the use of horizontal Sobolev spaces in \mathbb{H}^n produces no serious complications. The case $0 < \alpha < 1$ of Theorem 1.6 is essentially contained in [5, p. 291 ff]; the cases $1 \leq \alpha < 2$ involve approximation by polynomials of degree $d = 1$, and these are not discussed in [5].

2. Preliminaries

We start by verifying that $A_{x,r}^d$ is always a near-optimal choice for the $L^1(B(x,r))$ -approximation of f by functions in \mathcal{A}_d :

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$, $r > 0$ and $f \in L^1(B(x,r))$. Then, for $d \in \{0,1\}$,*

$$\int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y)| dy \lesssim \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A(y)| dy, \quad A \in \mathcal{A}_d.$$

For later use, we separately mention the following immediate corollary.

COROLLARY 2.2. *Let $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{H}^n$ and $0 < r_1 < r_2 < \infty$ be such that $B(x_1, r_1) \subset B(x_2, r_2)$ and $r_2 \leq Cr_1$. Then*

$$\beta_{f,1}(B(x_1, r_1)) \lesssim_C \beta_{f,1}(B(x_2, r_2)).$$

Proof. Apply the lemma with $A_{x,r} = A_{x_1,r_1}$ and $A = A_{x_2,r_2}$. □

Proof of Lemma 2.1. We first claim that

$$\|A_{x,r}^d\|_{L^\infty(B(x,r))} \lesssim \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y)| dy. \quad (2.3)$$

One easily reduces to the case $B(x,r) = B(0,1) = B(1)$ by scalings and (left) translations, and using the uniqueness of the element $A \in \mathcal{A}_d$ satisfying (1.2). Further, the equation

$$\int_{B(1)} A_{0,1}^d(y)^2 dy = \int_{B(1)} f(y) \cdot A_{0,1}^d(y) dy$$

follows from the definition (1.2) of $A_{0,1}^d$, by choosing $A = A_{0,1}^d$. Consequently, using also the equivalence of all norms on the finite-dimensional space \mathcal{A}_d , we infer that

$$\|A_{0,1}^d\|_{L^\infty(B(1))}^2 \sim \|A_{0,1}^d\|_{L^2(B(1))}^2 \leq \|f\|_{L^1(B(1))} \|A_{0,1}^d\|_{L^\infty(B(1))}.$$

Rearranging the terms gives (2.3). We learned this quick argument from a paper of Prats [17, Remark 2.4].

To complete the proof of the lemma, we write $A_{x,r}^d(g)$ for the function in \mathcal{A}_d corresponding to $g \in L^1(B(x,r))$, as in (1.1) and (1.2). In particular, $g \mapsto A_{x,r}^d(g)$ is linear, and $A_{x,r}^d(A) = A$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}_d$. It follows that,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y)| dy &\leq \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A(y)| dy + \int_{B(x,r)} |A(y) - A_{x,r}^d(y)| dy \\ &= \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A(y)| dy + \int_{B(x,r)} |A_{x,r}^d(A - f)(y)| dy \\ &\lesssim \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A(y)| dy, \end{aligned}$$

using (2.3) in the last inequality. □

Before the next remark, we record that $A_{x,r}^1(g)$ (as in the proof above) has the form

$$A_{x,r}^1(g)(y) = b + \sum_{j=1}^{2n} a_j(y_j - x_j), \quad y = (y_1, \dots, y_{2n+1}) \in \mathbb{H}^n, \quad (2.4)$$

where the coefficients a_j , $1 \leq j \leq 2n$, and b are

$$a_j = \frac{\int_{B(x,r)} g(y)(y_j - x_j) dy}{\int_{B(x,r)} (y_j - x_j)^2 dy} \quad \text{and} \quad b = \langle g \rangle_{B(x,r)}.$$

REMARK 2.5. We discuss the sufficiency to prove Theorem 1.6 for f in \mathcal{D} , the space of smooth compactly supported functions on \mathbb{H}^n . By [9, Theorem (4.5)], the functions in \mathcal{D} are dense in S_α^p for all $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha \geq 0$. So, if $f \in S_\alpha^p$, with $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < \alpha < 2$, we may choose a sequence $\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{D}$ such that $\|f_j - f\|_{p,\alpha} \rightarrow 0$. In particular, $\|f_j - f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \rightarrow 0$, which easily implies that

$$\beta_{f_j, \lfloor \alpha \rfloor}(B(x, r)) \rightarrow \beta_{f, \lfloor \alpha \rfloor}(B(x, r)), \quad x \in \mathbb{H}^n, r > 0, 0 < \alpha < 2,$$

as $j \rightarrow \infty$. To see this for $1 < \alpha < 2$, use the explicit expression for the maps $A_{x,r}^1$ obtained above (for $0 < \alpha < 1$ the claim is trivial, as $A_{x,r}^0 \equiv \langle f \rangle_{B(x,r)}$). Then, if Theorem 1.6 has already been proved for some fixed $0 < \alpha < 2$, and for all functions in \mathcal{D} , we infer from Fatou's lemma that

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \leq \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|G_\alpha f_j\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \liminf_{j \rightarrow \infty} \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_j)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} = \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}.$$

Hence, Theorem 1.6 follows for general $f \in S_\alpha^p$.

We conclude this section with one more reduction in the proof of Theorem 1.6. The proof given below for Theorem 1.6 will initially produce the estimate

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|f\|_{p,\alpha} = \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} + \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D},$$

which is seemingly weaker than (1.7). (To be precise, this phenomenon will only occur in the case $\alpha = 1$, but that is the case most relevant for Theorem 1.3.) This is precisely the result Dorronsoro proves in [7, Theorem 2]. However, the following homogeneity considerations allow us to remove the term $\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$ from the estimate.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha > 0$. If*

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|f\|_{p,\alpha}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}, \tag{2.7}$$

then also

$$\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}, \tag{2.8}$$

Proof. Given $f \in \mathcal{D}$ and $s > 0$, set $f_s := f \circ \delta_s \in \mathcal{D}$, where δ_s denotes the usual Heisenberg dilation. Since the transformation $x \mapsto \delta_s(x)$ has Jacobian s^Q , with $Q = 2n + 2$, one has

$$\|f_s\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} = s^{-Q/p} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad s > 0. \tag{2.9}$$

Below, we will moreover argue that

$$\begin{cases} \|G_\alpha f_s\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} = s^{\alpha-Q/p} \|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \text{ and} \\ \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_s)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} = s^{\alpha-Q/p} \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}. \end{cases} \tag{2.10}$$

Consequently, by (2.7),

$$\begin{aligned} \|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} &= s^{Q/p-\alpha} \|G_\alpha f_s\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim s^{Q/p-\alpha} [\|f_s\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} + \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_s)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}] \\ &= s^{-\alpha} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} + \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

and (2.8) then follows by letting $s \rightarrow \infty$. To establish (2.10), we first need to compute $G_\alpha f_s$, and for this purpose, we need expressions for the numbers $\beta_{f_s, d}$, with $d \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ and $s > 0$. We observe that

$$A_{x,r}^d(f_s)(\delta_{1/s}(y)) = A_{x, sr}^d(f)(y), \quad y \in \mathbb{H}^n.$$

Again applying the change-of-variables formula, we find that

$$\beta_{f_s, d}(B(x, r)) = \beta_{f, d}(B(\delta_s(x), sr)). \quad (2.11)$$

Thus, for all $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$ and $\alpha, s > 0$, one has

$$\begin{aligned} G_\alpha f_s(x) &= \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \beta_{f_s, \lfloor \alpha \rfloor}(B(x, r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= s^\alpha \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{(sr)^\alpha} \beta_{f, \lfloor \alpha \rfloor}(B(\delta_s(x), sr)) \right]^2 \frac{sdr}{sr} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= s^\alpha G_\alpha f(\delta_s(x)). \end{aligned}$$

and now the first part of (2.10) follows from (2.9).

Finally, to compute $\|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_s)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$, we have to use the definition of the fractional sub-Laplacian [9, p. 181], namely,

$$(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f) = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k - \frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_\epsilon^\infty t^{k-(\alpha/2)-1} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_t f \, dt, \quad (2.12)$$

where $H_t f := f * h_t$ denotes convolution with the heat kernel $h_t(x) := h(x, t)$ and $k = \lfloor \alpha/2 \rfloor + 1$. We recall from [9, p. 184, Theorem 4.5] that $\mathcal{D} \subset \text{Dom}((-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}, p})^{\alpha/2})$ for all $1 < p < \infty$, and hence $(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}, p})^{\alpha/2}(f) = (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}, q})^{\alpha/2}(f)$ for $1 < p, q < \infty$ and $f \in \mathcal{D}$. Consequently, the limit in (2.12) exists in $L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$ for any choice of $1 < p < \infty$. Exploiting the homogeneity

$$h(\delta_r(x), r^2 t) = r^{-Q} h(x, t),$$

see [9, (3.2)], we derive

$$\begin{aligned} H_t f_s(x) &= f_s * h_t(x) = \int h_t(y^{-1}x) f(\delta_s(y)) dy = \frac{1}{s^Q} \int h_t((\delta_{1/s}(y))^{-1}x) f(y) dy \\ &= \int h_{s^2 t}(y^{-1} \delta_s(x)) f(y) dy \\ &= (H_{s^2 t} f)(\delta_s(x)). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_t f_s = s^{2k} [(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_{s^2 t} f] \circ \delta_s$$

by the homogeneity of $\Delta_{\mathbb{H}}$, and so,

$$\begin{aligned} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_s)(x) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k - \frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_\epsilon^\infty t^{k-\alpha/2-1} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_t f_s(x) \, dt \\ &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k - \frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_\epsilon^\infty t^{k-\alpha/2-1} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_{s^2 t} f(\delta_s(x)) s^{2k} \, dt \\ &= s^\alpha \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k - \frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_\epsilon^\infty (s^2 t)^{k-\alpha/2-1} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_{s^2 t} f(\delta_s(x)) s^2 \, dt. \end{aligned}$$

Then, we introduce a new variable $u = s^2 t$, which yields

$$\begin{aligned} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f_s)(x) &= s^\alpha \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\Gamma(k - \frac{\alpha}{2})} \int_{s^2 \epsilon}^{\infty} u^{k-\alpha/2-1} (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^k H_u f(\delta_s(x)) du \\ &= s^\alpha (-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)(\delta_s(x)). \end{aligned} \quad (2.13)$$

Then, the second part of (2.10) follows again from (2.9). \square

3. The case $0 < \alpha < 1$

We start by defining an auxiliary square function. Fix $0 < \alpha < 1$ and $1 < p < \infty$, and let $f \in \mathcal{D}$. Write

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha f(x) := \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \int_{B(r)} |f(x \cdot y) - f(x)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2},$$

where we have abbreviated $B(r) := B(0, r)$. Then, a special case of [5, Theorem 5] states that

$$\|\mathcal{S}_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}. \quad (3.1)$$

With (3.1) in hand, the case $0 < \alpha < 1$ of Theorem 1.6 will (essentially) follow once we manage to control $G_\alpha f$ by $\mathcal{S}_\alpha f$. To see this, first note that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - \langle f \rangle_{B(x,r)}| dy &\leq \int_{B(r)} \int_{B(r)} |f(x \cdot y) - f(x \cdot y')| dy dy' \\ &\leq 2 \int_{B(r)} |f(x \cdot y) - f(x)| dy \end{aligned}$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$ and $r > 0$. Consequently,

$$G_\alpha f(x) = \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - \langle f \rangle_{B(x,r)}| dy \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2} \leq 2 \mathcal{S}_\alpha f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{H}^n$$

(cf. [5, p. 291]). Combining this estimate with (3.1) gives $\|G_\alpha f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$ for all $f \in \mathcal{D}$, and the case $0 < \alpha < 1$ of Theorem 1.6 follows from Remark 2.5.

4. The case $1 < \alpha < 2$

This case will be reduced to the case $0 < \alpha < 1$. We start by recording the following result, which is a special case of [8, Theorem 4.4.16(2)].

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha > 0$. Then,*

$$\sum_{j=1}^{2n} \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(X_j f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{(\alpha+1)/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \quad f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

In addition, we will need the following \mathbb{H}^n -analogue of [7, Theorem 5].

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then,*

$$\|G_{\alpha+1}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \|G_{\alpha}(X_j f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

We can now complete the proof of Theorem 1.6 in the case $1 < \alpha < 2$ as follows. Fix $1 < \alpha < 2$ and $f \in \mathcal{D}$. Combining the two propositions above with the case $0 < \alpha < 1$ of Theorem 1.6, we infer that

$$\|G_{\alpha}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{(\alpha-1)/2}(X_j f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim \|(-\Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)},$$

as desired. So, it remains to establish Proposition 4.2.

Proof of Proposition 4.2. Let $0 < \alpha < 1$, $f \in \mathcal{D}$, and recall that

$$G_{\alpha+1}f(x) = \left(\int_0^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{r^{\alpha+1}} \beta_{f,1}(B(x,r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2},$$

where

$$\beta_{f,1}(B(x,r)) = \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^1(y)| dy.$$

Now, we define a function $\tilde{A}_{x,r} \in \mathcal{A}_1$, so that the average of $\tilde{A}_{x,r}$ equals the average of f on $B(x,r)$, and the average of $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} \tilde{A}_{x,r}$ equals the average of $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f$ in a larger ball $B(x, Cr)$, where $C \geq 1$ will be chosen momentarily. Formally,

$$\tilde{A}_{x,r}(z,t) := \langle f \rangle_{B(x,r)} + \langle \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)} \cdot (z - z_0),$$

where $x = (z_0, t_0)$, and

$$\langle \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)} = (\langle X_1 f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)}, \dots, \langle X_{2n} f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)}).$$

Then, noting that

$$\langle f - \tilde{A}_{x,r} \rangle_{B(x,r)} = \langle \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)} \cdot \int_{B(x,r)} (z - z_0) d(z,t) = 0,$$

and using Lemma 2.1 and the weak 1-Poincaré inequality, see [14], we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{f,1}(B(x,r)) &\lesssim \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - \tilde{A}_{x,r}(y)| dy \\ &\lesssim r \int_{B(x,Cr)} |\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f(y) - \nabla_{\mathbb{H}} \tilde{A}_{x,r}(y)| dy \\ &\lesssim r \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \int_{B(x,Cr)} |X_j f(y) - \langle X_j f \rangle_{B(x,Cr)}| dy \\ &= r \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \beta_{X_j f,0}(B(x,Cr)). \end{aligned}$$

The preceding holds if $C \geq 1$ was chosen large enough. This implies that

$$G_{\alpha+1}f(x) \lesssim \sum_{j=1}^{2n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \beta_{X_j f, 0}(B(x, r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2} = \sum_{j=1}^{2n} G_\alpha(X_j f)(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{H},$$

as claimed. \square

5. Interpolation and the case $\alpha = 1$

To handle the case $\alpha = 1$, we use *complex interpolation*, see for instance [2]. In order to get the machinery started, we first observe that $(S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p)$, $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \infty$ is a *compatible couple* (or *interpolation pair* in the sense of Calderón [3]). That is, $S_{\alpha_0}^p$ and $S_{\alpha_1}^p$ are both Banach spaces and they embed continuously in the space $\mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{H}^n)$ of tempered distributions on \mathbb{H}^n , see [8, Theorem 4.4.3(4)]. Thus, we can define the complex interpolation space $[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta$ for $\theta \in (0, 1)$.

LEMMA 5.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $\alpha_0, \alpha_1 \in (0, \infty)$ with $\alpha_0 < \alpha_1$, fix $\theta \in (0, 1)$, and let $\alpha_\theta := (1 - \theta)\alpha_0 + \theta\alpha_1$. Then, every $f \in \mathcal{D}$ satisfies*

$$\|f\|_{[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta} \lesssim e^{\frac{\pi(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{4}} \sqrt{\theta(1-\theta)} \|f\|_{p, \alpha_\theta}.$$

The proof is otherwise the same as in [13, Lemma 34], except that the domain is \mathbb{H}^n in place of \mathbb{R}^n , so we need to use a few results from [9], and we work with non-homogeneous Sobolev spaces. It is convenient to use a norm on S_α^p that is different from, but equivalent to, the norm in Definition 1.4. According to [9, Proposition 4.1], we have for $1 < p < \infty$ and $\alpha \geq 0$ that

$$\|f\|_{p, \alpha} \sim \|(I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha/2}(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \quad f \in S_\alpha^p,$$

where I denotes the identity operator on $L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$.

Proof of Lemma 5.1. Let $U := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \in (0, 1)\}$, and fix a parameter $M > 0$ to be specified later. Fix $f \in \mathcal{D}$, and define the following map $\Phi_M: \bar{U} \rightarrow S_{\alpha_0}^p + S_{\alpha_1}^p$:

$$\Phi_M(z) := e^{M(z(z-1) - \theta(\theta-1))} (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{\alpha_\theta - \alpha_0 - z(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}} f, \quad z \in \bar{U}.$$

To justify that Φ_M maps into $S_{\alpha_0}^p + S_{\alpha_1}^p$, we observe that $\Phi_M(z) \in \mathcal{S}$, the Schwartz class in \mathbb{H}^n , since $f \in \mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{S}$ (see, for instance, the last paragraph of the proof of [8, Corollary 4.3.16]). Then it suffices to note that $\mathcal{S} \subset S_{\alpha_0}^p \cap S_{\alpha_1}^p \subset S_{\alpha_0}^p + S_{\alpha_1}^p$; this is a special case of [8, Lemma 4.4.1].

By [9, Theorem (3.15)(iv)], Φ_M is an analytic L^p -valued function on U , satisfying $\Phi_M(\theta) = f$, and hence

$$\|f\|_{[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta} \leq \inf_{M>0} \max \left\{ \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Phi_M(it)\|_{p, \alpha_0}, \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \|\Phi_M(1+it)\|_{p, \alpha_1} \right\} \quad (5.2)$$

by the definition of the norm in the complex interpolation space $[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta$. It remains to estimate the norms on the right-hand side of (5.2). Using the equation $(I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\alpha+\beta} f = (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^\alpha (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^\beta f$, see [9, Theorem (3.15)(iii)], we find that

$$\begin{aligned} & (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{\alpha_0 + s(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}} (\Phi_M(s - it)) \\ &= e^{Ms(s-1) + M\theta(1-\theta) - Mt^2 - iM(2s-1)t} (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{it(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}} (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{\alpha_\theta}{2}} (f). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\|\Phi_M(s - it)\|_{p, \alpha_0 + s(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)} \lesssim e^{Ms(s-1) + M\theta(1-\theta) - Mt^2} \left\| (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{it(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \|f\|_{p, \alpha_\theta}.$$

Next, we recall from [9, Proposition (3.14)] the bound

$$\left\| (I - \Delta_{\mathbb{H}})^{\frac{it(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} \lesssim_p \left| \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{it(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{2}\right) \right|^{-1} \lesssim e^{\frac{\pi|t|(\alpha_1 - \alpha_0)}{4}},$$

where the latter estimate follows from Stirling's formula (see also [13, (79)]). We have now reached a point corresponding to [13, (107)]; the remainder of the proof no longer uses (Heisenberg-specific) results from [9] and can be completed as in [13]. \square

The second piece of information we need is a standard result from complex interpolation of Banach-space valued L^p functions. Here, we follow [7] almost verbatim. Let $B(1)$ denote the Korányi unit ball centered at $0 \in \mathbb{H}^n$. For $\alpha \in (0, \infty)$, we first define the Banach space H_α of functions $F: (0, \infty) \times B(1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with

$$\|F\|_{H_\alpha} := \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^\alpha} \int_{B(1)} |F(y, r)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2} < \infty.$$

Then, for $1 < p < \infty$, we denote by $L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_\alpha)$ the space of functions $\Psi: \mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow H_\alpha$ with

$$\|\Psi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_\alpha)} := \left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \|\Psi(x)\|_{H_\alpha}^p dx \right)^{1/p} < \infty.$$

To apply complex interpolation, we have to verify that if $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \infty$, then $(L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_0}), L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_1}))$ is a compatible couple. Indeed, it follows from Hölder's inequality that

$$\int_{K_1} \int_{K_2} \int_{B(1)} |\Psi(x; y, r)| dy dr dx \lesssim_{\alpha, K_1, K_2, p} \|\Psi\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_\alpha)}$$

for every compact set $K_1 \times K_2 \subset \mathbb{H}^n \times (0, +\infty)$, and for all $\alpha \geq 0$ and $\Psi \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_\alpha)$. This shows that the Banach spaces $L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_0})$ and $L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_1})$ both embed continuously into $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{H}^n \times (0, +\infty) \times B(1))$.

As in [7], we infer from [2, pp. 107, 121] that if $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \infty$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$, then

$$[L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_0}), L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_1})]_\theta = L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, [H_{\alpha_0}, H_{\alpha_1}]_\theta) = L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{(1-\theta)\alpha_0 + \theta\alpha_1}). \quad (5.3)$$

In the proof of (5.3), there is no difference between \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{H}^n . We will use (5.3) for any parameters $0 < \alpha_1 < 1 < \alpha_2 < \infty$ and $\theta \in (0, 1)$ such that $1 = (1 - \theta)\alpha_0 + \theta\alpha_1$. We fix such parameters for the rest of the argument. Then, we consider the linear map

$$T: f \mapsto Tf(x; y, r) = f(x \cdot \delta_r(y)) - A_{x,r}^1(x \cdot \delta_r(y)), \quad f \in S_{\alpha_0}^p + S_{\alpha_1}^p,$$

where $x, y \in \mathbb{H}^n$, $r > 0$, and $A_{x,r}^1 = A_{x,r}^1(f)$ as in (1.2). We already know that T is a bounded operator $S_{\alpha_1}^p \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_1})$, since

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \|Tf(w)\|_{H_{\alpha_1}}^p dw &= \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^{\alpha_1}} \int_{B(1)} |f(x \cdot \delta_r(y)) - A_{x,r}^1(x \cdot \delta_r(y))| dy \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{p/2} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r^{\alpha_1}} \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^1(y)| dy \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{p/2} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} [G_{\alpha_1} f(x)]^p dx \lesssim \|f\|_{p, \alpha_1}^p \end{aligned} \quad (5.4)$$

by the case $1 < \alpha < 2$ of Theorem 1.6. In fact, we also know that T is a bounded operator $S_{\alpha_0}^p \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_0})$. This follows from the calculation above with ‘ α_0 ’ in place of ‘ α_1 ’, and also plugging in the estimate

$$\int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^1(y)| dy \lesssim \int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}^0(y)| dy,$$

after line (5.4) (this is immediate from Lemma 2.1).

Now, it follows by complex interpolation that T is a bounded operator

$$[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta \rightarrow [L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_0}), L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_{\alpha_1})]_\theta = L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_1),$$

recalling (5.3). Repeating once more the calculation around (5.4), and finally using Lemma 5.1, we obtain

$$\|G_1 f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)} = \|Tf\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n, H_1)} \lesssim \|f\|_{[S_{\alpha_0}^p, S_{\alpha_1}^p]_\theta} \lesssim \|f\|_{p,1}, \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

This finishes the case $\alpha = 1$ of Theorem 1.6, recalling Remark 2.5 and Lemma 2.6. The proof of Theorem 1.6 is complete.

6. Extension to L^p -mean β -numbers

In this section, we consider an extension of Theorem 1.3, briefly mentioned in Section 1.1, which is analogous to the one discussed at the end of Dorronsoro’s paper [7, Section 5]. To avoid over-indexing, we slightly re-define our notation for this last section. For $1 \leq q < \infty$, we write

$$\beta_q(B(x,r)) := \beta_{f,1,q}(B(x,r)) := \left(\int_{B(x,r)} |f(y) - A_{x,r}(y)|^q dy \right)^{1/q},$$

where

$$A_{x,r} = A_{x,r}(f) \in \mathcal{A}_1.$$

So, $\beta_1(B(x,r))$ corresponds to $\beta_{f,1}(B(x,r))$ in the previous notation.

THEOREM 6.1. *Write $Q := 2n + 2$. Let $1 < p < \infty$ and $q \geq 1$ with*

$$\begin{cases} q < \frac{pQ}{Q-p}, & \text{if } 1 < p \leq 2, \\ q < \frac{2Q}{Q-2}, & \text{if } 2 \leq p < \infty. \end{cases}$$

Let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$ with $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$. Then,

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r} \beta_q(B(x, r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{p/2} dx \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \|\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}. \quad (6.2)$$

REMARK 6.3. The case $q = 1$ is just Theorem 1.3. The general case follows from the argument given in [7, Section 5], and there is virtually no difference between \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{H}^n here: the idea is to demonstrate that the left hand of (6.2) is bounded by $\|G_1 f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$, which is then further bounded by the L^p -norm of $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f$ by Theorem 1.3. We will give the details for the reader's convenience.

We begin by claiming that if $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$, $r > 0$, then

$$|f(y) - A_{x,r}(y)| \lesssim \int_0^{4r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s}, \quad \text{for a.e. } y \in B(x, r). \quad (6.4)$$

To see this, it suffices to establish that

$$\int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |f(z) - A_{x,r}(z)| dz \lesssim \int_{2^{-n}r}^{4r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s} \quad (6.5)$$

for all y in the open ball $B(x, r)$, and for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ sufficiently large (depending on y). Then (6.4) will follow by Lebesgue's differentiation theorem. To derive (6.5), pick $y \in B(x, r)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ so large that $B(y, 2^{-n}r) \subset B(x, r)$. Then, start with the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |f(z) - A_{x,r}(z)| dz &\leq \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |f(z) - A_{y, 2^{-n}r}(z)| dz \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{y, 2^{k-1-n}r}(z) - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}(z)| dz \\ &\quad + \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{y, 2r}(z) - A_{x,r}(z)| dz =: I_1 + I_2 + I_3. \end{aligned}$$

Here,

$$I_1 = \beta_1(B(y, 2^{-n}r)) \lesssim \int_{2^{-n}r}^{2^{-n+1}r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s}, \quad (6.6)$$

applying Corollary 2.2. To treat I_2 , recall that $A_{x,s} := A_{x,s}(f) \in \mathcal{A}_1$. In general, we will write $A_{x,s}(g)$ for the element of \mathcal{A}_1 corresponding to $g \in L^1_{loc}(\mathbb{H}^n)$. In particular, since $A_{y, 2^{k-n}r} \in \mathcal{A}_1$, we have

$$A_{y, 2^{k-1-n}r}(A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}) = A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}.$$

Hence, for $1 \leq k \leq n+1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{y, 2^{k-1-n}r}(z) - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}(z)| dz &= \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{y, 2^{k-1-n}r}[f - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}](z)| dz \\ &\leq \|A_{y, 2^{k-1-n}r}[f - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}]\|_{L^\infty(B(y, 2^{k-1-n}r))} \\ &\lesssim \int_{B(y, 2^{k-1-n}r)} |f - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}(z)| dz, \end{aligned}$$

using (2.3) in the final inequality. Then, to complete the treatment of I_2 , it remains to note that

$$\int_{B(y, 2^{k-1-n}r)} |f - A_{y, 2^{k-n}r}(z)| dz \lesssim \beta_1(B(y, 2^{k-n}r)) \lesssim \int_{2^{k-n}r}^{2^{k+1-n}r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s},$$

using Corollary 2.2 again. Finally, to estimate I_3 , note that

$$A_{y, 2r} = A_{x, r}(A_{y, 2r}),$$

and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{y, 2r}(z) - A_{x, r}(z)| dz &= \int_{B(y, 2^{-n}r)} |A_{x, r}[A_{y, 2r} - f](z)| dz \\ &\stackrel{(2.3)}{\lesssim} \int_{B(x, r)} |A_{y, 2r}(z) - f(z)| dz \\ &\lesssim \int_{B(y, 2r)} |A_{y, 2r}(z) - f(z)| dz = \beta_1(B(y, 2r)). \end{aligned}$$

In the application of (2.3), we used the assumption that $B(y, 2^{-n}r) \subset B(x, r)$. Finally,

$$\beta_1(B(y, 2r)) \lesssim \int_{2r}^{4r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s}$$

by Corollary 2.2. Summing the estimates above for I_1, I_2, I_3 completes the proof of (6.5).

As a corollary of (6.4), we infer the following inequality, which is an analogue of [7, (11)]: for $x \in \mathbb{H}^n$ and $r > 0$,

$$|f(y) - A_{x, r}(y)| \lesssim \int_0^{4r} \beta_1(B(y, s)) \frac{ds}{s} \lesssim \int_0^{4r} \int_{B(y, s)} \beta_1(B(z, 2s)) dz \frac{ds}{s} \quad (6.7)$$

for Lebesgue almost all $y \in B(x, r)$. To obtain the second inequality, use Corollary 2.2 once more.

From this point on, one can follow the proof presented after [7, (11)] quite literally. Fix, first,

$$1 < p \leq 2 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \leq q < \frac{pQ}{Q-p}.$$

Then, choose some $1 < w < p$ and $0 < \beta < 1$ such that

$$q = \frac{wQ}{Q - \beta w}. \quad (6.8)$$

We will apply the fact that the fractional Hardy–Littlewood maximal function

$$M_\beta g(y) := \sup_{s>0} \left\{ s^\beta \int_{B(y, s)} |g(z)| dz \right\}$$

maps $L^w(\mathbb{H}^n) \rightarrow L^q(\mathbb{H}^n)$ boundedly, when q, w are related as in (6.8). This fact holds generally in Q -regular metric measure spaces, see, for example, [12, Theorem 4.1]. It now follows from (6.7), Minkowski's integral inequality, and the boundedness of M_β that

$$r^{Q/q} \beta_q(B(x, r)) \lesssim \int_0^{4r} s^{-\beta} \left(\int_{B(x, r)} M_\beta(\beta_1(B(\cdot, 2s))\chi_{B(x, 5r)})(y)^q dy \right)^{1/q} \frac{ds}{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\lesssim \int_0^{4r} s^{-\beta} \left(\int_{B(x,5r)} \beta_1(B(z,2s))^w dz \right)^{1/w} \frac{ds}{s} \\ &\lesssim \int_0^{4r} s^{-\beta} r^{Q/w} \mathcal{M}_w(\beta_1(B(\cdot,2s))) \frac{ds}{s}, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{M}_w stands for the maximal function $\mathcal{M}_w(g) = (M(|g|^w))^{1/w}$. Consequently, recalling from (6.8) that $Q/w - Q/q = \beta$, we arrive at

$$\beta_q(B(x,r)) \lesssim r^\beta \int_0^{4r} s^{-\beta-1} \mathcal{M}_w(\beta_1(B(\cdot,2s)))(x) ds.$$

Next, noting that $3 - 2\beta > 1$ and using Hardy's inequality in the form

$$\int_0^\infty r^{3-2\beta} \left(\int_0^r g(s) ds \right)^2 dr \lesssim \int_0^\infty r^{2\beta-1} g(r)^2 dr,$$

see [11, Theorem 330], we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r} \beta_q(B(x,r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2} &\lesssim \left(\int_0^\infty r^{2\beta-3} \left[\int_0^{4r} s^{-\beta-1} \mathcal{M}_w(\beta_1(B(\cdot,2s)))(x) ds \right]^2 dr \right)^{1/2} \\ &\lesssim \left(\int_0^\infty \mathcal{M}_w\left(\frac{1}{r} \beta_1(B(\cdot,2r))\right)(x)^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

Finally, following [7] verbatim, the estimate

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r} \beta_q(B(x,r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{p/2} dx \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{r} \beta_1(B(x,r)) \right]^2 \frac{dr}{r} \right)^{p/2} dx \right)^{1/p} \quad (6.10)$$

can be inferred from the Fefferman–Stein vector-valued maximal function inequality, namely

$$\left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} M(g_j)^u(x) \right]^{v/u} dx \right)^{1/v} \lesssim \left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} g_j(x)^u \right]^{v/u} dx \right)^{1/v}. \quad (6.11)$$

Here, $(g_j)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a family of functions $\mathbb{H}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $u, v \in (1, \infty)$. The inequality (6.11) is valid generally in Q -regular metric measure spaces (see [10, Theorem 1.2]). To infer (6.10) from (6.9), one needs to apply (6.11) to functions of the form

$$g_j(x) = 2^j \beta_1(B(x, 2^{-j+2}))$$

and exponents $u = 2/w > 1$ and $v = p/w > 1$, noting (by Corollary 2.2) that

$$M_w\left(\frac{1}{r} \beta_1(B(\cdot, 2r))\right) \lesssim M_w(g_j), \quad r \in [2^{-j-1}, 2^{-j}].$$

Once (6.10) has been established, the case $1 \leq p \leq 2$ of Theorem 6.1 is a corollary of Theorem 1.3 (since the right-hand side of (6.10) is precisely $\|G_1 f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}$).

The case $p \geq 2$ is similar. Indeed, if $p \geq 2$ and $1 \leq q < 2Q/(Q-2)$, we may choose $1 < w < 2$ and $0 < \beta < 1$ such that (6.8) holds. Then, the arguments after (6.8) can be repeated. Finally, the choices of exponents $u := 2/w > 1$ and $v := p/w > 1$ also remain valid in the application of the Fefferman–Stein inequality. The proof of Theorem 6.1 is complete.

7. Application: Vertical versus horizontal Poincaré inequalities

As a corollary of Theorem 6.1, we derive the following *vertical versus horizontal Poincaré inequality* originally due to Lafforgue and Naor [15, Theorem 2.1] (the case $p = q = 2$ was earlier obtained by Austin, Naor, and Tessera [1]; see also [16, Remark 43]).

THEOREM 7.1. *Let $1 < p \leq 2$, and let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$ with $\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f \in L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)$. Then,*

$$\left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x) - f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \right]^{2/p} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \lesssim \|\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}. \quad (7.2)$$

Here, we have denoted by $(\mathbf{0}, t)$ the point $(0, \dots, 0, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \times \mathbb{R}$ with $t \in \mathbb{R}$. In [15], the target of f is allowed to be a much more general Banach space than \mathbb{R} , and the ‘2’ in (7.2) can also be a more general exponent $q \geq 2$.

Proof of Theorem 7.1. Fix $1 < p \leq 2$ and $t > 0$. We first claim that

$$\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x) - f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \beta_p(B(x, C_2\sqrt{t})) \right]^p dx, \quad (7.3)$$

if $C_2 \geq 1$ is a sufficiently large constant. Here, β_p is the L^p -based β -number, as defined at the head of the previous section. Let $\mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}$ be a collection of balls ‘ B ’ of radius \sqrt{t} whose union covers \mathbb{H}^n , and such that the concentric balls ‘ \hat{B} ’ of radius $C_1\sqrt{t}$ have bounded overlap for some constant $1 \leq C_1 < C_2$ to be determined shortly. For $B \in \mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}$, let $A_{\hat{B}} \in \mathcal{A}_1$ be the affine function from the definition of $\beta_p(\hat{B})$. Since

$$A_{\hat{B}}(x) = A_{\hat{B}}(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t)), \quad x \in \mathbb{H}^n, \quad t > 0,$$

we may deduce (7.3) as follows, assuming that $1 \leq C_1 < C_2$ are appropriately chosen:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x) - f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx &\leq \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}} \int_B \left(\frac{|f(x) - f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \\ &\lesssim \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}} \left[\int_B \left(\frac{|f(x) - A_{\hat{B}}(x)|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{|f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t)) - A_{\hat{B}}(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \right] \\ &\lesssim \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}} \int_{\hat{B}} \left(\frac{|f(x) - A_{\hat{B}}(x)|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \\ &= \sum_{B \in \mathcal{B}_{\sqrt{t}}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \beta_p(\hat{B}) \right]^p |\hat{B}| \lesssim \int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \beta_p(B(x, C_2\sqrt{t})) \right]^p dx. \end{aligned}$$

In the last inequality, we implicitly used Corollary 2.2. Now, the inequality (7.2) follows from Minkowski's integral inequality and Theorem 6.1 with $q = p$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left(\frac{|f(x) - f(x \cdot (\mathbf{0}, t))|}{\sqrt{t}} \right)^p dx \right]^{2/p} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \stackrel{(7.3)}{\lesssim} \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \beta_p(B(x, C_2\sqrt{t})) \right]^p dx \right]^{2/p} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/2} \\ & \leq \left(\int_{\mathbb{H}^n} \left[\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \beta_p(B(x, C_2\sqrt{t})) \right]^2 \frac{dt}{t} \right]^{p/2} dx \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \|\nabla_{\mathbb{H}} f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{H}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

making the change of variables $\sqrt{t} \mapsto r$ before applying Theorem 6.1. The proof of Theorem 7.1 is complete. \square

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