HÖLDER-BESOV BOUNDEDNESS FOR PERIODIC
PSEUDO-DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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ABSTRACT. In this work we give Hölder-Besov estimates for periodic Fourier
multipliers. We present a class of bounded pseudo-differential operators on
periodic Besov spaces with symbols of limited regularity.

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1. Introduction

In this paper we study the boundedness of periodic Fourier multipliers and
periodic pseudo-differential operators from Hölder spaces into Besov spaces. Let
σ : Z → C be a symbol, the corresponding Fourier multiplier Op(σ) is the periodic
pseudo-differential operator formally defined by the formula

\[ Op(\sigma(\cdot)) f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}(\sigma(\xi)\mathcal{F}(f)), \]

where \( \mathcal{F} \) is the Fourier transform on the torus \( \mathbb{T} = [0, 2\pi) \) and \( \mathcal{F}^{-1} \) is the
inverse Fourier transform. In 1979, Agranovich [1] proposed a global quantization
of periodic pseudo-differential operators on the circle \( \mathbb{S}^1 \equiv \mathbb{T} \). Later, this theory
was widely developed by Ruzhansky and Turunen in [29], where the theory of
periodic pseudo-differential operators is considered in arbitrary dimensions. Pe-
riodic Besov spaces form a class of function spaces which are of special interest
in analysis and mathematical physics. They can be defined via dyadic decom-
position and form scales \( B^{\alpha}_{p,q} (\mathbb{T}) \) carrying three indices: \( r \in \mathbb{R}, \ 0 < p, q \leq \infty \). In
the special case \( p = q = \infty, \ \Lambda^r(\mathbb{T}) = B^{\infty,\infty}_r (\mathbb{T}) \) is nothing else but the familiar
space of all Hölder continuous functions of order \( 0 < r < 1 \). There are several
possibilities concerning the conditions to impose on a symbol \( \sigma \) in the attempt to
establish a periodic Fourier multiplier theorem of boundedness on Besov spaces
and Lebesgue spaces for its corresponding operator (1.1) (see [5, 6, 9, 10, 11]). In
this paper we investigate the action of periodic Fourier multipliers and periodic
pseudo-differential operators from Hölder spaces into Besov spaces. Our work is
closely related with a classical result by Marcinkiewicz: if \( \{\sigma(\xi)\}_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} \) is a sequence
satisfying the following condition, now known as variational Marcinkiewicz condi-
tion:

\[ \|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{Z})} + \sup_{j \geq 0} \sum_{2^j \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{j+1}} |\sigma(\xi + 1) - \sigma(\xi)| < \infty, \]

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then $\text{Op}(\sigma) : L^p(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{T})$ is a bounded operator for all $1 < p < \infty$. Here one may consider $\Delta \sigma(\cdot) = \sigma(\cdot + 1) - \sigma(\cdot)$ as the first derivative of $\sigma$. As a particular case of Theorem 4.2 in [4], every operator $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ satisfying (1.2) is a bounded operator from $B_{r,q}^p(T)$ into $B_{r,q}^p(T)$ for all $1 < p < \infty$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 \leq q \leq \infty$. We observe that, by Corollary 4.3 in [4], for every $r \in (0, 1)$ there exists a Fourier multiplier $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ with $\sigma$ satisfying (1.2), but with the property that $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ is not a Fourier multiplier from $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(T)$ into $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(T)$. In order to get, in particular, boundedness of periodic Fourier multipliers on Hölder spaces, we reformulate the variational Marcinkiewicz condition by imposing the following inequality on the symbol:

$$|\sigma(\xi)| \leq C|\xi|^{-\rho},$$

(1.3)

uniformly on $\xi \neq 0$, for some $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$. Later, by using estimates on Fourier multipliers, we deduce the boundedness of operators with symbols $\sigma(x, \xi)$ of finite regularity on $x$. More precisely, symbols satisfying inequalities of the type

$$|\Delta_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\beta} |\xi|^{-\rho - |\alpha|},$$

(1.4)

for $|\alpha| \leq l_1, |\beta| \leq l_2, l_i < \infty$. We note that, condition (1.4) is related with the Hörmander class of symbols on the torus proposed by Ruzhansky and Turunen in [29]. In Section 3 we show that, under suitable conditions on the set of indices $p, q, r, s$ and $\rho$, the $\rho$-condition (1.4) implies the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma(\cdot))$ from $B_{\infty,\infty}^r(T)$ into $B_{p,q}^r(T)$, then we extend these results to the case of pseudo-differential operators on the torus. We end Section 3 with a discussion of our main results and some applications.

Finally, let us give some references on the topic we use along this paper. The boundedness of Fourier multipliers in $L^p$-spaces, Hölder spaces and Besov spaces has been considered by many authors for a long time. In the general case of Compact Lie groups we refer the reader to the works of Alexopoulos, Anker, Coifman, Ruzhansky, Turunen and Wirth [2, 3, 18, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33]. The general case of operator-valued Fourier multipliers on the torus has been investigated by Arendt, Bu, Barraza, Denk, Hernández, and Nau in [4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11]. $L^p$ and Hölder estimates of periodic pseudo-differential operators can be found in [12, 13, 14, 19] and [26]. The quantization process, $L^2$-compactness, spectral properties and $L^p$ estimates of pseudo-differential operators on the circle $\mathbb{S}_1 \equiv \mathbb{T}$ also can be found in the works of Delgado, Wong and Molahajloo [21, 24, 25, 26, 35]. Besov continuity of Fourier multipliers and pseudo-differential operators on general compact Lie groups has been investigated by the author in [15].

2. PRELIMINARIES

We use the standard notation of pseudo-differential operators (see e.g. [29]). The Schwartz space $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{Z}^n)$ denote the space of functions $\phi : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\forall M \in \mathbb{R}, \exists C_M > 0, |\phi(\xi)| \leq C_M \langle \xi \rangle^M,$$

(2.1)
where $\langle \xi \rangle = (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. The toroidal Fourier transform is defined for any $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^n)$ by

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} e^{-i(x,\xi)} f(x) dx, \quad \xi \in \mathbb{Z}^n,$$

where $dx$ is the Haar measure on the $n$-torus $\mathbb{T}^n = [0, 2\pi)^n$. The inversion formula is given by

$$f(x) = \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}^n} e^{i(x,\xi)} \hat{f}(\xi), \quad x \in \mathbb{T}^n.$$

We now take up the Hölder space $\Lambda^s$, $0 < s < 1$. According to the usual definition, a function $f$ belongs to $\Lambda^s$ if there exists a constant $A$ so that $|f(x)| \leq A$ almost everywhere and $f|_{\Lambda^s} := \sup_{x,y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|y|^s} \leq A$. (2.2)

We introduce the Besov spaces on the torus using the periodic Fourier transform as follow. Let $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 \leq q < \infty$ and $0 < p \leq \infty$. If $f$ is a measurable function on $\mathbb{T}$, we say that $f \in B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ if $f$ satisfies

$$\|f\|_{B^r_{p,q}} := \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{iz\xi} \hat{f}(\xi) \right|^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} < \infty. \quad \text{(2.3)}$$

If $q = \infty$, $B^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ consists of those functions $f$ satisfying

$$\|f\|_{B^r_{p,\infty}} := \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{mr} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{iz\xi} \hat{f}(\xi) \right|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} < \infty. \quad \text{(2.4)}$$

In the case of $p = q = \infty$ and $0 < r < 1$ we obtain $B^r_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) = \Lambda^r(\mathbb{T})$, these are Banach spaces together with the norm

$$\|f\|_{\Lambda^r} = |f|_{\Lambda^r} + \sup_{x \in \mathbb{T}} |f(x)|.$$

Similarly to Besov spaces one defines the Triebel-Lizorkin spaces as follows. If $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < p \leq \infty$ $0 < q < \infty$, the Triebel-Lizorkin space $F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ consists of those functions satisfying

$$\|f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} := \left\| \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{krq} \left| \sum_{2^k \leq |\xi| < 2^{k+1}} e^{iz\xi} \hat{f}(\xi) \right|^q \right)^{1/q} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} \quad \text{(2.5)}$$

with a similar modification as in Besov spaces in the case $q = \infty$. An interesting property regarding Besov spaces and Triebel-Lizorkin spaces is that $B^r_{p,p} = F^r_{p,p}$ for all $0 < p < \infty$. Now, we introduce some classes of pseudo-differential operators. The periodic Hörmander class $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, $0 \leq \rho, \delta \leq 1$, consists of those functions $a(x,\xi)$ which are smooth in $(x,\xi) \in \mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ and which satisfy toroidal symbols inequalities

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \partial_\xi^\beta a(x,\xi)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta} \langle \xi \rangle^{m-\rho|\alpha|+\delta|\beta|}. \quad \text{(2.6)}$$
Symbols in $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ are symbols in $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [29]) of order $m$ which are 1-periodic in $x$. If $a(x, \xi) \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, the corresponding pseudo-differential operator is defined by

$$a(X, D_x)u(x) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i2\pi(x-y,\xi)} a(x, \xi) u(y) d\xi dy. \quad (2.7)$$

The set $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$, $0 \leq \rho, \delta \leq 1$, consists of those functions $a(x, \xi)$ which are smooth in $x$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ and which satisfy

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}^n, \exists C_{\alpha,\beta} > 0, \ |\Delta_\xi^\alpha \partial_\tau^\beta a(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha,\beta} |\xi|^{-\rho|\alpha|+\delta|\beta|}. \quad (2.8)$$

The operator $\Delta$ is the difference operator defined in [29]. The toroidal operator with symbol $a(x, \xi)$ is defined as

$$a(x, D_x)u(x) = \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}^n} e^{i2\pi(x,\xi)} a(x, \xi) \hat{u}(\xi), \ u \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}^n). \quad (2.9)$$

The corresponding class of operators with symbols in $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ (resp. $S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$) will be denoted by $\Psi^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$, (resp. $\Psi^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$). There exists a process to interpolate the second argument of symbols on $\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n$ in a smooth way to get a symbol defined on $\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$.

**Theorem 2.1.** Let $0 \leq \delta \leq 1$, $0 < \rho \leq 1$. The symbol $a \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ if only if there exists a Euclidean symbol $a' \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $a = a'|_{\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n}$. Moreover, we have

$$\Psi^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n) = \Psi^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n).$$

**Proof.** The proof can be found in [29].

The following results provide some properties about composition and invertibility of periodic pseudo-differential operators. Proofs of these assertions can be found in [29, 30].

**Theorem 2.2.** (Composition formula). Let $0 \leq \delta < \rho \leq 1$. The composition $\tau(X, D) \circ \sigma(X, D)$ of two pseudo-differential operators with symbols $\tau \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ and $\sigma \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ is a pseudo-differential operator, and its toroidal symbol $\psi(x, \xi)$ has the following asymptotic expansion,

$$\psi(x, \xi) \approx \sum_{\gamma \geq 0} \frac{1}{\gamma!} \Delta_\xi^\gamma \tau(x, \xi) \cdot D_x^{(\gamma)} \sigma(x, \xi). \quad (2.10)$$

A pseudo-differential operator $\sigma(x, \xi) \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}$ is called elliptic, if for every $M > 0$, there exists $R > 0$ such that $|\sigma(x, \xi)| \geq R(\xi)^m$ if $|\xi| \geq M$.

**Theorem 2.3.** (Parametrix existence). Let $0 \leq \delta < \rho \leq 1$. For every elliptic pseudo-differential operators with symbol $\sigma \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ there exists $\tau \in S^{-m}_{\rho,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n)$ such that

$$\sigma(X, D) \circ \tau(X, D) = I + R, \tau(X, D) \circ \sigma(X, D) = I + S, \quad (2.11)$$

where, $S, R$ are pseudo-differential operators with symbols in $S^{-\infty} = \cap_{m=0}^{\infty} S^m_{\rho,\delta}$. 
As a consequence of the Proposition 6 in [34] and Theorem 2.1, the continuity property of pseudo-differential operators in the Hölder spaces is contained in the following theorems. First we consider the case of operators on \( \mathbb{R}^n \) as follow.

**Theorem 2.4.** Suppose \( \sigma \) is a symbol in \( S^m_{1,0}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n) \). Then the operator \( \sigma(X, D) \) is a bounded mapping from \( \Lambda^s(\mathbb{R}^n) \) into \( \Lambda^{s-m}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) whenever \( m < s \leq 1 \).

**Theorem 2.5.** Suppose \( \sigma \) is a symbol in \( S^m_{1,0}(\mathbb{T}^n \times \mathbb{Z}^n) \). Then the operator \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \) is a bounded mapping from \( \Lambda^s(\mathbb{T}^n) \) into \( \Lambda^{s-m}(\mathbb{T}^n) \) whenever \( m < s \leq 1 \).

Our main results are analogues of the Theorem 2.5, but we consider symbols with limited smoothness on the configuration variables \( (x, \xi) \).

3. Hölder-Besov boundedness of periodic operators

3.1. Main results and proofs. In this section we present the proof of our main results. Although all results in this paper are presented for the torus \( \mathbb{T}^1 \) only, extensions to the torus \( \mathbb{T}^n \) are valid. First, we consider the Hölder-Besov boundedness of periodic Hölder multipliers. Later we extend this result to the case of pseudo-differential operators by considering the Sobolev embedding theorem. This approach was used by Ruzhansky and Wirth [33], (see also [31] and [32]) in order to get \( L^p \) multiplier theorems for non-invariant pseudo-differential operators on compact Lie groups. We reserve the notación \( A \lesssim B \) if there exists \( c > 0 \) independent of \( A \) and \( B \) such that \( A \leq c \cdot B \).

**Theorem 3.1.** Let \( \rho \in [0, 1] \) and \( \sigma(\xi) \) be a symbol satisfying the \( \rho \)-condition. Then, the corresponding Fourier multiplier \( \text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T}) \) is a bounded operator for all \( r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho < s \leq 1, \) \( 0 < p \leq \infty \) and \( 0 < q < \infty \). If we assume \( r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho \leq s \leq 1 \), we obtain the boundedness of \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \) from \( B^s_{\infty, \infty} \) into \( B^r_{p,\infty} \).

**Proof.** Let us consider \( f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T}) \). In order to estimate the Besov norm of \( \text{Op}(\sigma)f \) we use its dyadic decomposition. First we note that

\[
\sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2 = \sum_{m=0}^\infty \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2. \tag{3.1}
\]
Now we estimate every dyadic decomposition as follow. If take $h = 2\pi/3 \cdot 2^m$ and $2^m \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{m+1}$ we have $|e^{-i\xi h} - 1| \geq \sqrt{3}$. Hence we get

$$\sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2 \leq \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2$$

$$= \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 |\sigma(\xi)\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)|^2$$

$$\leq \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 |\xi|^{-2\rho} |\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)|^2$$

$$\lesssim \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 2^{-2m\rho} |\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)|^2$$

$$\leq 2^{-2m\rho} \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 |\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)|^2.$$  

On the other hand, Fourier inversion formula guarantees that

$$f(t - h) - f(t) = \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} (e^{-i\xi h} - 1)(\mathcal{F}f)(\xi)e^{i\xi t}. \quad (3.2)$$

By the Plancherel theorem we conclude that

$$\sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} |e^{-ih\xi} - 1|^2 |\mathcal{F}(f)(\xi)|^2 = \|f(\cdot - h) - f(\cdot)\|_{L^2(T)}^2 \leq \left(\frac{2\pi}{3 \cdot 2^m}\right)^{2s} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s(T)}^2.$$  

Hence

$$\sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2 \leq 2^{-2m\rho} \left(\frac{2\pi}{3 \cdot 2^m}\right)^{2s} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s(T)}^2 \quad (3.3)$$

$$\lesssim 2^{-2m(\rho+s)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}^2. \quad (3.4)$$

By the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, for all $0 < p \leq \infty$ we get

$$\left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)e^{ix\xi} \right\|_{L^p(T)} \leq 2\pi \cdot \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|$$

$$\leq 2\pi \cdot \left( \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\lesssim 2^{-m(\rho+s) + \frac{1}{2}(m+1)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.$$
Now, we consider the Besov-norm of $\text{Op}(\sigma)f$ if $0 < p, q < \infty$: in fact, we have

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} := \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} 2^{-mq(p+s) + \frac{1}{2}q(m+1)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \lesssim \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} 2^{-mq(p+s) + \frac{1}{2}q(m+1)} \right)^{1/q} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.$$ 

From the condition $r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho < s \leq 1$ we obtain

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} 2^{-mq(p+s) + \frac{1}{2}q(m+1)} = 2^{\frac{r}{2}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq(r-\rho-s+\frac{1}{2})} < \infty. \quad (3.5)$$

Hence $\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}$ which shows the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ when $q < \infty$. Now we consider the case $q = \infty$. In fact, if we assume $r - \rho + \frac{1}{2} \leq s \leq 1$, we have

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})} := \sup_{0 \leq m < \infty} 2^{mr} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \sup_{0 \leq m < \infty} 2^{mr} 2^{-mq(p+s) + \frac{1}{2}q(m+1)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.$$ 

With above inequality we end the proof. \(\square\)

**Theorem 3.2.** Let us consider $0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \leq p < \infty$, $0 < q < \infty$ and $r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho < s \leq 1$. If $\sigma(x, \xi)$ satisfies

$$|\partial_\xi^\beta \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_\beta |\xi|^{-\rho}, \ |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1, \xi \neq 0, \quad (3.6)$$

then the pseudo-differential operator $\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ is a bounded operator.

**Proof.** Let $f \in C^\infty(\mathbb{T})$. To prove this theorem we write

$$\text{Op}(\sigma)f(x) = \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ix\xi} \sigma(x, \xi) \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left( \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{i(x-y)\xi} \sigma(x, \xi) \right) f(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left( \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{iy\xi} \sigma(x, \xi) \right) f(x-y) dy.$$ 

Hence, $\text{Op}(\sigma)f(x) = (\kappa(x, \cdot) * f)(x)$, where

$$\kappa(z, y) = \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{iy\xi} \sigma(z, \xi). \quad (3.7)$$
Moreover, if we define \( A_z f(x) = (\mathcal{F}(z, \cdot) \ast f)(x) \) for every \( z \in \mathbb{T} \), we have

\[
A_z f(x) = \text{Op}(\sigma) f(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{T}.
\]

For all \( 0 \leq |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1 \) we have \( \partial_z^\beta A_z f(x) = \text{Op}(\partial_z^\beta \sigma(z, \cdot)) f(x) \). If \( 1 \leq p < \infty \) we have

\[
\left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma) f)(\xi) \right\|_{L^p}^p = \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} e^{-iy\xi} \text{Op}(\sigma) f(y) dy \right\|_{L^1}^p \leq \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} e^{-iy\xi} (A_y f)(y) dy \right\|_{L^1}^p.
\]

By the Sobolev embedding theorem we have

\[
\sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \int_{\mathbb{T}} e^{-iy\xi} (A_z f)(y) dy \right\|_{L^1}^p \leq \sum_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \left( \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\partial_z^\beta (A_z f))(\xi) \right\|_{L^p}^p dz \right)^{1/p}.
\]

Hence,

\[
\left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma) f)(\xi) \right\|_{L^p} \leq \sup_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \left( \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\partial_z^\beta (\text{Op}(\sigma)(z, \cdot) f))(\xi) \right\|_{L^p}^p dz \right)^{1/p}.
\]

Thus, considering \( 0 < q < \infty \) we obtain
\[ \| \text{Op}(\sigma) f \|_{B_{p,q}^r(\mathbb{T})} \]
\[ \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\sigma) f)(\xi)) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]
\[ \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sup_{|\beta| \leq [\frac{1}{p}] + 1} \left( \int_{\mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\partial^\beta_x \sigma(z, \cdot)) f)(\xi)) \right|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]
\[ \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sup_{|\beta| \leq [\frac{1}{p}] + 1} \left( \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\partial^\beta_x \sigma(z, \cdot)) f)(\xi)) \right|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \].

Hence, we can write (by using the Fatou's Lemma)

\[ \| \text{Op}(\sigma) f \|_{B_{p,q}^r(\mathbb{T})} \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sup_{|\beta| \leq [\frac{1}{p}] + 1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}((\text{Op}(\partial^\beta_x \sigma(z, \cdot)) f)(\xi)) \right|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^q \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \]
\[ \leq \sup_{|\beta| \leq [\frac{1}{p}] + 1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \| \text{Op}(\partial^\beta_x \sigma(z, \cdot)) f \|_{B_{p,q}^r(\mathbb{T})} \]
\[ \leq \left[ \sup_{|\beta| \leq [\frac{1}{p}] + 1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \| \text{Op}(\partial^\beta_x \sigma(z, \cdot)) \|_{B(\Lambda^s, B_{p,q}^r)} \right] \| f \|_{\Lambda^s}. \]

With the last inequality we end the proof. \[ \square \]

**Remark 3.3.** In order to find connection of Hölder-Besov estimates and \( L^p \)-estimates, in the next theorem we endowed a Hölder space of degree \( 0 < s < 1 \) with the norm

\[ \| f \|_{B_{\infty,\infty, p}^s} := \| f \|_{\Lambda^s} + \| f \|_{L^p}, \quad (3.8) \]

where \( 1 < p < \infty \).

**Theorem 3.4.** Let \( 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 \), and \( \sigma(x, \xi) \) be a measurable function satisfying

\[ |\partial^\beta_x \Lambda^\alpha_x \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\beta,|\xi|}^{-\rho - |\alpha|}, \quad |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1, |\alpha| \leq 2. \xi \neq 0. \quad (3.9) \]

Then \( \text{Op}(\sigma) : B_{\infty,\infty, p}^s(\mathbb{T}) \to B_{\infty,\infty, p}^s(\mathbb{T}) \) is a bounded operator for all \( r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho \leq s \leq 1 \).

**Proof.** We use notation as in the proof of Theorem 3.2. If we consider the condition (3.9), in particular, we have

\[ |\partial^\beta_x \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\beta,|\xi|}^{-\rho}, \quad |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1, |\alpha| \leq 2. \xi \neq 0. \quad (3.10) \]
So, by Theorem 3.2, for every \( z \in \mathbb{T} \), the operator \( \partial_z^2 A_z = \text{Op}(\partial_z^2 \sigma(z, \cdot)) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \) extends to bounded operator. Next, we estimate the Hölder-norm of \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \):

\[
|\text{Op}(\sigma)f|_{\Lambda^r(\mathbb{T})} = \sup_{x, h \in \mathbb{T}} |\text{Op}(\sigma)f(x - h) - \text{Op}(\sigma)f(x)| |h|^{-r}
\]

By using the Sobolev embedding Theorem we have that

\[
\sup_{x, h, z \in \mathbb{T}} |A_z f(x - h) - A_z f(x)| |h|^{-r}
\]

\[
\leq \sup_{x, h \in \mathbb{T}} \sum_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \|\partial_z^\beta (A_z f(x - h) - A_z f(x))\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} |h|^{-r}
\]

\[
\leq \sup_{x, h \in \mathbb{T}} \sum_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} |\partial_z^\beta (A_z f(x - h) - A_z f(x))| |h|^{-r}
\]

\[
\leq \sum_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} |\partial_z^\beta (A_z f)|_{\Lambda^r}
\]

\[
\leq \left[ \sum_{|\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} |\partial_z^\beta (A_z)|_{B(\Lambda^s, \Lambda^r)} \right] \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.
\]

On the other hand, by Theorem 5.2 in [33] the operator \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \) is a \( L^p \)-bounded operator for all \( 1 < p < \infty \). Hence, \( \|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{L^p} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p} \). With this in mind, we conclude that

\[
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T})} := |\text{Op}(\sigma)f|_{\Lambda^r(\mathbb{T})} + \|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \|f\|_{B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T})}.
\]  

(3.11)

\[\square\]

**Theorem 3.5.** Let \( 0 < s < 1 \), \( 2 \leq p < \infty \) and \( 0 < q < \infty \). If \( r + 1 - \frac{2}{p} < \rho \leq 1 \) and \( \sigma(\xi) \) satisfies the \( \rho \)-condition, then \( \text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T}) \) is a bounded linear operator. Moreover, if \( r + 1 - \frac{2}{p} \leq \rho \leq 1 \), then \( \text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \) is a linear bounded operator.

**Proof.** First, we recall the Hardy-Littlewood inequality on the torus: If \( 2 \leq p < \infty \) then

\[
\|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} \leq \left( C_p \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} (1 + |\xi|)^{p-2}|\hat{f}(\xi)|^p \right)^{1/p}.
\]  

(3.12)

If we denote by \( g_m(x) \) the function

\[
g_m(x) = \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi),
\]  

(3.13)
then \( g_m = \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\chi_{\{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}\}} \cdot \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)]. \) By (3.12) we have,
\[
\|g_m\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} \leq \left[ C_p \cdot \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} (1 + |\xi|)^{p-2} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^p \right]^{1/p},
\]
therefore, for \( 0 < q < \infty \) we obtain
\[
\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi) \|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^q
\]
\[
\lesssim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left[ \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} (1 + |\xi|)^{p-2} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)| \right]^{q/p}
\]
\[
\lesssim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left[ \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} 2^m |\sigma(\xi)| \mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) \right]^{q/p}
\]
\[
\lesssim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left[ 2^m \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi) \right]^{q/p} \left[ \mathcal{F}(f)(\xi) \right]^{q/p}
\]
Considering that \( \|\hat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{Z})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s} \) for every \( 0 < s < 1 \) and \( 2 \leq p < \infty \) we get
\[
\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi) \|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^q \lesssim \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left[ 2^m \|\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)\|_{\Lambda^s} \right]^{q/p} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}^q.
\]
Since \( r + 1 - \frac{2}{p} < \rho \) we get
\[
C = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left[ 2^m \|\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)\|_{\Lambda^s} \right]^{q/p} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}^q < \infty.
\]
So, \( \|\text{Op}(\sigma)\|_{B^r_{p,q}} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}. \) Hence, we conclude the boundedness of
\[
\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T}).
\]
The proof of the boundedness of \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \) when \( q = \infty \) is analogue. \( \square \)

We extend Theorem 3.5 to case of non-invariant periodic operators as follows:

**Theorem 3.6.** Let us consider \( 2 \leq p < \infty, \ 0 < q < \infty \) and \( r + 1 - \frac{2}{p} < \rho \leq 1. \) Let \( \sigma(x, \xi) \) be a symbol satisfying
\[
|\partial_\xi^\beta \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_\beta |\xi|^{-\rho}, \ |\beta| \leq \lfloor 1/p \rfloor + 1, \ \xi \neq 0.
\]
Then \( \text{Op}(\sigma) \) is a bounded operator from \( B^s_{\infty,\infty} \) into \( B^r_{p,q}. \)

**Proof.** The proof of this theorem is similar to the proof of Theorem 3.2. \( \square \)

Now, we prove results concerning H"older-Triebel boundedness of Fourier multipliers.
Theorem 3.7. Let us consider \(0 < q < \infty, 0 < p \leq \infty, r < \rho \leq 1\) and \(\frac{1}{2} < s \leq 1\). Then \(\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})\) is a bounded operator if we consider that \(\sigma(\xi)\) satisfies the \(\rho\)-condition. If we assume \(r \leq \rho \leq 1, \frac{1}{2} < s \leq 1\) and \(q = \infty\) then \(\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to F^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})\), is a bounded operator.

Proof. First we consider the case of \(0 < q < \infty, 0 < p \leq \infty\) and \(r < \rho\). By the definition of Triebel-Lizorkin norm, we have

\[
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} := \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \right)^{1/q} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} 
\]

\[
\leq \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)| \right)^{1/q} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} 
\]

\[
= \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{|\xi| \leq 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)|^{q} \right)^{1/q} 
\]

\[
\leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{mr-m\rho} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^{q} \right)^{1/q} 
\]

By using the Minkowski integral inequality (discrete version) we have

\[
\left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} 2^{mr-m\rho} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^{q} \right)^{1/q} \leq \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(\xi)| \left[ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{qm(r-\rho)} \right]^{1/q} 
\]

From the condition \(r < \rho\) and by using the Bernstein theorem (i.e \(\|\hat{f}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{Z})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}, \frac{1}{2} < s \leq 1\)) we have

\[
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s} 
\]

If \(q = \infty\) and \(r \leq \rho\) we observe that

\[
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} := \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{mr} \left\| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{ix\xi} \sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})} 
\]

\[
\leq \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{mr} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |m(\xi)||\hat{f}(\xi)| 
\]

\[
\leq \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{m(r-\rho)} \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(\xi)| 
\]

\[
\lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}. 
\]

\[\square\]
In order to get boundedness from H"older into Triebel-Lizorkin spaces, we present the following lemma which is a generalization of the Bernstein Theorem. (See [7, 8]). We recall the equivalence $\Lambda^s(\mathbb{T}) \equiv B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T})$ for the H"older space of order $s$.

**Lemma 3.8.** Let $2/3 < p \leq 2$ and let $s_p = 1/p - 1/2$. Then, the Fourier transform $f \mapsto \mathcal{F} f$ from $\Lambda^s(\mathbb{T})$ into $L^p(\mathbb{T})$ is a bounded operator for all $s$, $s_p < s < 1$.

**Theorem 3.9.** Let $0 \leq \rho < 1 < \alpha \leq 2$, $s_\alpha = 1/\alpha - 1/2$, and $r + 1 - 1/\alpha < \rho \leq 1$. If $\sigma(\xi)$ satisfies the $\rho$-condition, then $\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ is a bounded operator for all $0 < p \leq \infty$, $0 < q < \infty$ and $s_\alpha < s < 1$. Moreover, if $r + 1 - 1/\alpha \leq \rho$, the operator $\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty, \infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to F^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ is bounded.

**Proof.** From the proof of Theorem 3.7 we have

$$
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi)\hat{f}(\xi)| \right|^q \right)^{1/q}.
$$

On the other hand, if $1 < \alpha \leq 2$ and $1/\alpha + 1/\alpha' = 1$, by using the H"older inequality we obtain

$$
\left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi)\hat{f}(\xi)| \right|^q \right)^{1/q} \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq(1-\rho)} \left( \sum_{\xi \in \mathbb{Z}} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^\alpha \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \left( \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha'}} \right)^{1/q} \|\hat{f}\|_{L^\alpha(\mathbb{Z})}.
$$

From Lemma 3.8 and the condition $r + 1 - 1/\alpha < \rho \leq 1$ we claim

$$
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}
$$

for all $s_\alpha < s < 1$. By a similar argument, we may prove

$$
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})} \leq \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{m(r-\rho+1/\alpha')} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.
$$

Hence,

$$
\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,\infty}(\mathbb{T})} \lesssim \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}
$$

for all $s_\alpha < s < 1$, $0 < p \leq \infty$ and $r + 1 - 1/\alpha \leq \rho$. \qed
Theorem 3.10. Let us consider the periodic pseudo-differential operator $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ with the symbol $\sigma(x, \xi)$ satisfying

$$|\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(x, \xi)| \leq C_{\alpha} |\xi|^{-\rho}, \ |\alpha| \leq [1/q] + 1, \xi \neq 0.$$ 

If $1 \leq q < \infty$, $0 < p \leq \infty$, $r < \rho \leq 1$ and $1/q < s \leq 1$, then $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ is bounded from $\Lambda^s$ into $F^r_{p,q}$. Also, if we assume $0 \leq \rho \leq 1 < \alpha \leq 2$, $s_\alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2}$, $0 < p \leq \infty$ and $r + 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} < \rho \leq 1$, $\text{Op}(\sigma) : \Lambda^s \to F^r_{p,q}$ is a bounded linear operator for all $s_\alpha < s < 1$.

Proof. If $1 \leq q < \infty$, by the Sobolev embedding theorem we write,

$$\left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi) \right|^q \leq \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right|^q \lesssim \sum_{|\alpha| \leq 1/q+1} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right|^q dz \lesssim \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 1/q+1} \left| \int_{\mathbb{T}} \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right|^q dz$$

From this inequality we deduce that

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})} = \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\sigma(x, \xi) \hat{f}](\xi) \right| \right)^q \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^{1/q} \lesssim \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \int_{\mathbb{T}} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 1/q+1} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right| dz \right)^q \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^{1/q} \lesssim \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 1/q+1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right| \right)^q \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^{1/q} \lesssim \sup_{|\alpha| \leq 1/q+1} \sup_{z \in \mathbb{T}} \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mrq} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{i\xi \cdot \xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\partial_x^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))f)(\xi) \right| \right)^q \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{T})}^{1/q}.$$
Hence we get (by using the Fatou’s Lemma)
\[
\|Op(\sigma)f\|_{F_{p,q}^r(T)} \\
\lesssim \sup_{|\alpha| \leq [1/q]+1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \left\| \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mqr} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} e^{iz\xi} \mathcal{F}(Op(\partial_z^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot)) f)(\xi) \right|^q \right)^{1/q} \right\|_{L^p(T)} \\
\lesssim \sup_{|\alpha| \leq [1/q]+1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \|Op(\partial_z^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot)) f\|_{F_{p,q}^r(T)} \\
\leq \sup_{|\alpha| \leq [1/q]+1, z \in \mathbb{T}} \|Op(\partial_z^\alpha \sigma(z, \cdot))\|_{B(\Lambda^s, F_{p,q}^r)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.
\]

So, by the last inequality, Theorem 3.7 and Theorem 3.9, we deduce the boundedness of Op(\sigma(\cdot, \cdot)) from \Lambda^s into \Lambda^r in the following cases:
- \(1 \leq q < \infty, 0 < p \leq \infty, r < \rho, \frac{1}{2} < s \leq 1\).
- \(0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 1 < \alpha \leq 2, 0 < p \leq \infty, r + 1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} < \rho\) and \(s_\alpha < s < 1\).

\[\square\]

**Theorem 3.11.** Let us consider Op(\sigma) be a Fourier multiplier with symbol satisfying the \(\rho\)-condition. Then Op(\sigma) : \(B_{\rho,\infty}^s(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow F_{p,q}^r(\mathbb{T}), 0 < p \leq \infty, 1 < q < \infty\) is a bounded operator if \(r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho < s \leq 1\). If \(r + \frac{1}{2} - \rho \leq s \leq 1\), then Op(\sigma) : \(B_{\rho,\infty}^s(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow F_{p,\infty}^r(\mathbb{T})\) is continuous.

**Proof.** From the proof of Theorem 3.1 we have
\[
\sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\mathcal{F}(Op(\sigma)f)(\xi)|^2 \leq 2^{-2mq\rho} \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)^{2s} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s(T)}^2 \quad \text{(3.16)}
\]
\[
\lesssim 2^{-2mq(s+\rho)} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}^2. \quad \text{(3.17)}
\]

Hence
\[
\left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq\rho} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)| \right|^q \right)^{1/q} \\
\leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq\rho} \left| \sum_{2^m \leq |\xi| < 2^{m+1}} |\sigma(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \right|^{q/2} \right)^{1/q} 2^{mq(m+1)/2} \\
\lesssim \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq\rho} 2^{-mq(s+\rho)} 2^{q(m+1)/2} \right)^{1/q} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.
\]

From the condition \(r - \rho + \frac{1}{2} < s\) we deduce the boundedness of Op(\sigma), in fact
\[
\|Op(\sigma)f\|_{F_{p,q}^r(T)} \leq \left( \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2^{mq\rho} 2^{-mq(s+\rho)+q(m+1)/2} \right)^{1/q} \|f\|_{\Lambda^s}.
\]
A similar proof is valid for $q = \infty$ and $r - \rho + \frac{1}{2} \leq s$. \hfill \Box

Remark 3.12. We observe that similar extensions that we give here of the Theorem 3.1 to the non-invariant case of pseudo-differential operators can be obtained if in place of $B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ we write $F^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$.

We end this section with the following theorem on boundedness of periodic pseudo-differential operators on H"older spaces.

Theorem 3.13. Let $2/3 < p \leq 2$, $s_p = 1/p - 1/2$, $0 < r < 1$ and $s_p < s < 1$. If $r + \frac{1}{q} \leq \rho$ and $\sigma(\xi)$ satisfies the $\rho$-condition, then $\text{Op}(\sigma) : B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \to B^r_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ is a bounded Fourier multiplier.

Proof. First we consider the case where $\sigma$ depends only on the Fourier variable $\xi$. So we get for $s \geq 0$

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{\infty,\infty}} = \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{sr} \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} e^{ix\xi} \mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} \leq \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{sr} \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} |\mathcal{F}(\text{Op}(\sigma)f)(\xi)|$$

$$= \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} 2^{sr} \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} |\hat{f}(\xi)||\sigma(\xi)|$$

By H"older inequality we obtain

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{\infty,\infty}} \lesssim \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \left( \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^p \right)^{1/p} \left( \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} |\sigma(\xi)|^q 2^{srq} \right)^{1/q}$$

$$\lesssim \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \|\hat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{Z})} \left( \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} \langle \xi \rangle^{-\rho q 2^{srq}} \right)^{1/q}$$

$$\lesssim \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \|\hat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{Z})} \left( \sum_{2^s \leq |\xi| < 2^{s+1}} 2^{-s\rho q 2^{srq}} \right)^{1/q}$$

$$\lesssim \sup_{s \in \mathbb{N}} \|\hat{f}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{Z})} \left( 2^{sq(r-\rho)+s} \right)^{1/q}.$$

By Lemma 3.8 we have $\|\hat{f}(\xi)\|_{L^p(\mathbb{Z})} \lesssim \|f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}}$ for $s_p < s < 1$. Since $r + \frac{1}{q} \leq \rho$ we get,

$$\|\text{Op}(\sigma)f\|_{B^r_{\infty,\infty}} \lesssim \|f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}}$$

which proves the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$. \hfill \Box

3.2. Remarks and examples. There exists a connection between the $L^p$ boundedness of Fourier multipliers on compact Lie groups and its continuity on Besov spaces. This fact was proved by the author in Theorem 1.2 of [15]. In fact, the Lie group structure of the torus $\mathbb{T}$ implies that every periodic Fourier multiplier
bounded from $L^{p_1}$ into $L^{p_2}$ is bounded from $B^r_{p_1,q}$ into $B^r_{p_2,q}$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$. Since, in general, the boundedness of Fourier multipliers satisfying the $\rho$-condition—or pseudo-differential operators with symbols satisfying Hörmander conditions—but with limited regularity—fails for $p_i = \infty$, we have concentrate our attention to this case in the preceding subsection, in order to give boundedness of multipliers—and of pseudo-differential operators—in Hölder spaces $\Lambda^r \equiv B^r_{\infty,\infty}$.

**Remark 3.14.** With the discussion above in mind, periodic Fourier multipliers with symbol $\sigma(\xi)$ satisfying the variational Marcinkiewicz condition:

$$\|\sigma\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} + \sup_{j \geq 0} \sum_{2^j \leq |\xi| \leq 2^{j+1}} |\sigma(\xi + 1) - \sigma(\xi)| < \infty, \quad (3.18)$$

are bounded from $L^p(\mathbb{T})$, $1 < p < \infty$ and hence these operators are bounded on every Besov space $B^r_{p,q}(\mathbb{T})$ but, its boundedness on Hölder spaces fails (Corollary 4.3 of [4]). It is important to mention that every Fourier multiplier satisfying the $\rho$-condition (1.3) with $0 < \rho \leq 1$ also satisfies the variational Marcinkiewicz condition and, as a consequence, these operators are bounded on $L^p$, $1 < p < \infty$ and on every Besov space $B^r_{p,q}$, $r \in \mathbb{R}$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$.

**Remark 3.15.** Theorems 3.1, 3.5, 3.7, 3.9, 3.11 and 3.13 give boundedness of Fourier multipliers from Hölder spaces $B^{s,\infty}_{\infty,\infty}$ into Besov spaces $B^r_{p,q}$ or spaces of Triebel Lizorkin $F^r_{p,q}$. Theorem 3.1 shows a dependence of the parameters $\rho$, $r$ and $s$. Nevertheless, as a consequence of the Hardy–Littlewood inequality, Theorem 3.5 relaxes this type of conditions for $2 \leq p < \infty$ by imposing restrictions on $\rho$, $r$ and $p$. On the other hand, for $\frac{3}{2} < p \leq 2$, Theorem 3.13 only consider a dependence on the parameters $r$, $\rho$ and $q$. These theorems have been proved by using non-trivial modifications of the proof of the Bernstein Theorem [7]. Theorems 3.4, 3.2 and 3.10 have been proved using the Sobolev embedding theorem as a fundamental tool.

**Remark 3.16.** Notice that the results of this section illustrate a very important connection between $L^p$ boundedness and Hölder boundedness. Indeed, by observing the proof of Theorem 3.4, the condition on the symbol

$$|\partial_x^\beta \sigma(x,\xi)| \leq C_\beta |\xi|^{-\rho}, \quad |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1, \quad \xi \neq 0, \quad (3.19)$$

guarantees the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$, from $B^s_{\infty,\infty}$ into $B^r_{\infty,\infty}$ for $r - s + \frac{1}{2} \leq \rho \leq 1$. For the $L^p$ boundedness, $1 < p < \infty$ of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ (see Theorem 3.7 of [20]) it is sufficient to consider the following condition

$$|\Delta_\xi^\alpha \partial_x^\beta \sigma(x,\xi)| \leq C_\beta |\xi|^{-\rho - |\beta|}, \quad |\beta| \leq [1/p] + 1, \quad |\alpha| \leq 2, \quad \xi \neq 0, \quad (3.20)$$

guarantees the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$, from $B^s_{\infty,\infty}$ into $B^r_{\infty,\infty}$.

For $\rho = 2(1 - \tilde{\rho}) \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2}$, $0 \leq \tilde{\rho} \leq 1$. Thus, if we consider the inequality (3.20), with

$$r - s + \frac{1}{2} \leq \rho = 2(1 - \tilde{\rho}) \frac{1}{p} - \frac{1}{2} \leq 1,$$

we obtain the boundedness of $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ from $B^s_{\infty,\infty}$ into $B^r_{\infty,\infty}$.

We end this section with the following examples on operators satisfying the $\rho$-condition and on elliptic regularity in Hölder spaces.
Example 3.17. Let $X$ be a left-invariant real vector field on the torus $T$. By Corollary 2.7 of [33], there exists an exceptional set $\mathcal{C} \subset i\mathbb{R}$, such that for all $c \notin \mathcal{C}$, the operator $X + c$ is invertible with inverse satisfying the $\rho$-condition with $\rho = 0$. By Theorem 3.1, we have for $r + \frac{1}{2} < s \leq 1$, $0 < p \leq \infty$ and $0 < q < \infty$:

$$
\|f\|_{B^r_{p,q}} \leq C\|(X + c)f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}}.
$$

(3.21)

On the other hand, if we consider $r + \frac{1}{2} \leq s \leq 1$, we obtain the estimate,

$$
\|f\|_{B^r_{p,\infty}} \leq C\|(X + c)f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}}.
$$

(3.22)

Analogous estimates may be obtained if we apply Theorem 3.5, Theorem 3.7 or Theorem 3.13. Similar results also can be considered if we replace $X$ by the partial Riesz transform $R = (-L_T)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \circ X$, of some negative power of the Laplace operator $L_T$.

Example 3.18. Let $0 < r < 1$ and $f \in B^r_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$. Consider the toroidal pseudo-differential problem

$$
\text{Op}(\sigma)u = f,
$$

(3.23)

where $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ is an elliptic operator with symbol $\sigma(x, \xi) \in S^m_{\rho,\delta}$, $m > 0$, (in particular, $\text{Op}(\sigma)$ can be an elliptic differential operator of the form $\sum_{0 \leq i \leq m} a_i(x) \partial_x^i$, $m \geq 1$). By the existence of parametrices for elliptic operators, (see Theorems 2.2 and 2.3), there exists $q \in S^{-m}_{\rho,\delta}$ and $r \in S^{-\infty}$ such that

$$
\text{Op}(q) \circ \text{Op}(\sigma) = I + \text{Op}(r).
$$

(3.24)

Therefore, $\text{Op}(q) \circ \text{Op}(\sigma)u = u + \text{Op}(r)u = \text{Op}(q)f$. By using Theorem 3.4, we have for $0 < r \leq s + m - \frac{1}{2}$, $0 < s < 1$,

$$
\|\text{Op}(q)f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}} \leq C\|f\|_{B^s_{\infty,\infty}}.
$$

and considering that the operator $\text{Op}(r)$ is a smoothing operator we get $u \in B^s_{\infty,\infty}$. In conclusion, under the pseudo-differential problem considered, if $f \in B^s_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ then $u \in B^r_{\infty,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$. A similar a priori estimate can be obtained if we consider Theorem 3.10.

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