Research Article

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Commutators of Littlewood-Paley $g^*_k$-functions on non-homogeneous metric measure spaces

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Abstract: The main purpose of this paper is to prove that the boundedness of the commutator $\mathcal{M}^*_k, b$ generated by the Littlewood-Paley operator $\mathcal{M}^*_k$ and RBMO($\mu$) function on non-homogeneous metric measure spaces satisfying the upper doubling and the geometrically doubling conditions. Under the assumption that the kernel of $\mathcal{M}^*_k$ satisfies a certain Hörmander-type condition, the authors prove that $\mathcal{M}^*_k, b$ is bounded on Lebesgue spaces $L^p(\mu)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, bounded from the space $L \log L(\mu)$ to the weak Lebesgue space $L^{1,\infty}(\mu)$, and is bounded from the atomic Hardy spaces $H^{1}(\mu)$ to the weak Lebesgue spaces $L^{1,\infty}(\mu)$.

Keywords: Non-homogeneous metric measure space, Commutators, $g^*_k$-functions, RBMO($\mu$), Hardy space

MSC: 42B25, 42B35, 30L99

1 Introduction

In 1958, Stein [1] firstly introduced and studied Littlewood-Paley $g^*_k$-functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$. After that, many authors paid much attention to study the properties of the Littlewood-Paley $g^*_k$-functions on various function spaces, for example, see [2-7]. With deeper research, the boundedness of Littlewood-Paley operators and their commutators under the cases of non-doubling measures is also widely discussed (see [8-14]).

To solve the unity of the homogeneous type spaces and the metric spaces endowed with measures satisfying the polynomial growth condition, in 2010, Hytönen [15] introduced a new class of metric measure space satisfying the so-called geometrically doubling and the upper doubling conditions (see Definitions 1.1 and 1.3, respectively), which is now called non-homogeneous metric measure space. So, it is interesting to generalize and improve the known results to the non-homogeneous metric measure spaces, see [16-24].

In this paper, $(X, d, \mu)$ stands for a non-homogeneous metric measure space in the sense of Hytönen in [15]. In this setting, we will discuss the boundedness of commutators of Littlewood-Paley $g^*_k$-functions on $(X, d, \mu)$.

Before stating the main results, we firstly recall some definitions and remarks. The following notion of the geometrically doubling condition was originally introduced by Coifman and Weiss in [25].

**Definition 1.1** ([25]). A metric space $(X, d)$ is said to be geometrically doubling, if there exists some $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for any ball $B(x, r) \subset X$, there is a finite ball covering $\{B(x_i, \frac{r}{2})\}_i$ of $B(x, r)$ such that the cardinality of this covering is at most $N_0$.
Remark 1.2. Let \((X, d)\) be a metric space. Hytönen in [15] showed the following statements are mutually equivalent:

(1) \((X, d)\) is geometrically doubling.

(2) For any \(\epsilon \in (0, 1)\) and ball \(B(x, r) \subset X\), there exists a finite ball covering \(\{B(x_i, \epsilon r)\}_i\) of \(B(x, r)\) such that the cardinality of this covering is at most \(N_0 \epsilon^{-n}\). Here and in what follows, \(N_0\) is as Definition 1.1 and \(n := \log_2 N_0\).

(3) For every \(\epsilon \in (0, 1)\), any ball \(B(x, r) \subset X\) can contain at most \(N_0 \epsilon^{-n}\) centers \(\{x_i\}_i\) of disjoint balls with radius \(\epsilon r\).

(4) There exists \(M \in \mathbb{N}\) such that any ball \(B(x, r) \subset X\) can contain at most \(M\) centers \(\{x_i\}_i\) of disjoint balls \(\{B(x_i, \frac{r}{M})\}_i\).

Now, we recall the definition of upper doubling conditions given in [15].

Definition 1.3 ([15]). A metric measure space \((X, d, \mu)\) is said to be upper doubling, if \(\mu\) is Borel measure on \(X\) and there exist a dominating function \(\lambda : X \times (0, \infty) \to (0, \infty)\) and a positive constant \(C_\lambda\) such that, for each \(x \in X, r \to \lambda(x, r)\) is non-decreasing and, for all \(x \in X\) and \(r \in (0, \infty)\),

\[
\mu(B(x, r)) \leq \lambda(x, r) \leq C_\lambda \lambda(x, \frac{r}{2}).
\]  

(1)

Hytönen et al. proved in [16] that there exists another dominating function \(\bar{\lambda}\) such that \(\lambda \leq \bar{\lambda}, C_\lambda \leq C_{\bar{\lambda}}\) and, for all \(x, y \in X\) with \(d(x, y) \leq r\),

\[
\tilde{\lambda}(x, r) \leq C_{\bar{\lambda}} \tilde{\lambda}(y, r).
\]  

(2)

Based on this, from now on, we always assume that the dominating function \(\lambda\) as in (1) satisfies (2).

The following coefficient \(K_{B, S}\) which introduced [15] by Hytönen is analogous to Tolsa’s number in [8,9].

Given any two balls \(B \subset S\), set

\[
K_{B, S} := 1 + \int_{2S \setminus B} \frac{1}{\lambda(e_B, d(x, e_B))} d\mu(y).
\]  

(3)

where \(e_B\) represents the center of the ball \(B\).

Hytönen [15] gave the definition of \((\alpha, \beta)\)-doubling, that is, a ball \(B \subset X\) is called \((\alpha, \beta)\)-doubling if \(\mu(\alpha B) \leq \beta \mu(B)\) for \(\alpha, \beta > 1\). At the same time, Hytönen proved that if a metric measure space \((X, d, \mu)\) is upper doubling and \(\beta > C_{\lambda}^{\log_2 \alpha} =: \alpha^\nu\), then for every ball \(B \subset X\), there exists some \(j \in \mathbb{Z}_+\) such that \(\alpha^j B\) is \((\alpha, \beta)\)-doubling. In addition, let \((X, d)\) be geometrically doubling, \(\beta > \alpha^n\) with \(n = \log_2 N_0\) and \(\mu\) Borel measure on \(X\) which is finite on bounded sets. Hytönen also showed that for \(\mu\)-a.e \(x \in X\), there exist arbitrarily small \((\alpha, \beta)\)-doubling balls centered at \(x\). Furthermore, the radius of these balls may be chosen to be form \(\alpha^{-j} r\) for \(j \in \mathbb{N}\) and any preassigned number \(r \in (0, \infty)\). Throughout this paper, for any \(\alpha \in (1, \infty)\) and ball \(B\), the smallest \((\alpha, \beta)\)-doubling balls of the form \(\alpha^j B\) with \(j \in \mathbb{N}\) is denoted by \(B^\alpha\), where

\[
\beta_\alpha := \alpha^{3(\max\{n, 1\}) + 30^n + 30^n}.
\]  

(4)

For convenience, we always assume \(\alpha = 6\) in this paper and denote \(B^6\) simply by \(\overline{B}\).

Now we recall the notion of RBMO(\(\mu\)) from [15].

Definition 1.4 ([15]). Let \(v > 1\). A function \(f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)\) is claimed to be in the space \(\text{RBMO}(\mu)\) if there exist a positive constant \(C\) and, for any ball \(B \subset X\), a number \(f(B)\) such that

\[
\frac{1}{\mu(v B)} \int_{B} |f(x) - f_B| d\mu(x) \leq C
\]  

(5)

and, for any two balls \(B\) and \(R\) such that \(B \subset R\),

\[
|f_B - f_R| \leq C K_{B, R}.
\]  

(6)

The infimum of the constants \(C\) satisfying (5) and (6) is defined to be the \(\text{RBMO}(\mu)\) norm of \(f\) and denoted by \(\|f\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}\).
Next, we recall the definition of the Littlewood-Paley $g^p_k$-function given in [17].

**Definition 1.5** ([17]). Let $K(x, y)$ be a locally integrable function on $(X \times X) \setminus \{(x, x) : x \in X\}$. Assume that there exists a non-negative constant $C$ such that, for all $x, y \in X$ with $x \neq y$,

$$|K(x, y)| \leq C \frac{d(x, y)}{\lambda(x, d(x, y))}$$

and, for all $y, y' \in X$,

$$\int_{d(x, y) \geq 2d(y, y')} \left[ |K(x, y) - K(x, y')| + |K(y, x) - K(y', x)| \right] \frac{d\mu(x)}{d(x, y)} \leq C. \quad (8)$$

The Littlewood-Paley $g^p_k$-function $M^p_k$ is defined by

$$M^p_k(f)(x) := \left[ \int_{X \times (0, \infty)} \left( \frac{t}{t + d(x, y)} \right)^k \frac{1}{t} \int_{d(y, z) \leq t} K(y, z) f(z) d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \int_{X \times (0, \infty)} \left( \frac{t}{t + d(x, y)} \right)^k \frac{1}{t} \int_{d(y, z) \leq t} K(y, z) b(x - b(z)) f(z) d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad (9)$$

where $x \in X, X \times (0, \infty) = \{(y, t) : y \in X, t > 0\}$ and $k > 1$.

Let $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$ and $K(x, y)$ satisfy (7) and (8). The commutator of Littlewood-Paley $g^p_k$-function $M^p_{k, b}$ is formally defined by

$$M^p_{k, b}(f)(x) := \left[ \int_{X \times (0, \infty)} \left( \frac{t}{t + d(x, y)} \right)^k \frac{1}{t} \int_{d(y, z) \leq t} K(y, z) b(x - b(z)) f(z) d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[ \int_{X \times (0, \infty)} \left( \frac{t}{t + d(x, y)} \right)^k \frac{1}{t} \int_{d(y, z) \leq t} K(y, z) f(z) d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (10)$$

The following notion of the atomic Hardy space is from [16].

**Definition 1.6** ([16]). Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ and $\rho \in (1, \infty)$. A function $b \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)$ is called a $(p, 1)_\rho$-atomic block, if

1. there exists a ball $B$ such that $\text{supp}(b) \subset B$;
2. $\int_X b(x) d\mu(x) = 0$;
3. for any $i \in \{1, 2\}$, there exists a function $a_i$ supported on a ball $B_i \subset B$ and $\tau_i \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$b = \tau_1 a_1 + \tau_2 a_2$$

and

$$\|a_i\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq \|\mu(\rho B_i)\|^\frac{1}{p-1} K^{-1}_{B_i, B}. \quad (11)$$

Moreover, let $|b|_{H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)} := |\tau_1| + |\tau_2|$.

**Definition 1.7** ([16]). Let $p \in (1, \infty)$. A function $f \in L^1(\mu)$ is said to belong to the atomic Hardy space $H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)$, if there exist $(p, 1)_\rho$-atomic blocks $\{b_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ such that $f = \sum_{i=1}^\infty b_i$ in $L^1(\mu)$ and $\sum_{i=1}^\infty |b_i|_{H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)} < \infty$. The norm of $f$ in $H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)$ is defined by

$$\|f\|_{H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)} := \inf \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^\infty |b_i|_{H^{1,p}_{\text{at}}(\mu)} \right\},$$

where the infimum is taken overall the possible decompositions of $f$ as above.

According to [14], the definition of the Hörmander-type condition on $(X, d, \mu)$ is defined by:

$$\sup_{d(x, y) \leq r} \sum_{i=1}^\infty \int_{6^i r < d(x, y) \leq 6^{i+1} r} \left[ |K(x, y) - K(x, y')| + |K(y, x) - K(y', x)| \right] \frac{d\mu(x)}{d(x, y)} \leq C. \quad (12)$$
which is slightly stronger (8).

Our main results in this paper are formulated as follows.

**Theorem 1.8.** Let $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$, $K(x, y)$ satisfy (7) and (12) and $\mathcal{M}_{p, b}^*(f)$ be as in (10). Suppose that $\mathcal{M}_p^*$ is bounded on $L^2(\mu)$. Then $\mathcal{M}_{p, b}^*(f)$ is bounded on $L^p(\mu)$ for $1 < p < \infty$, that is, there exists a constant $C > 0$, such that for all functions $f$ with bounded support, one has

$$
\|\mathcal{M}_{p, b}^*(f)\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)}.
$$

**Theorem 1.9.** Let $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$, $K(x, y)$ satisfy (7) and (12) and $\mathcal{M}_{p, b}^*(f)$ be as in (10). Suppose that $\mathcal{M}_p^*$ is bounded on $L^2(\mu)$. Then there is a positive constant $C$, such that for all functions $f$ with bounded support,

$$
\mu(\{x \in \mathcal{X} : \mathcal{M}_{k, b}^*(f)(x) > t\}) \leq C \Phi(\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}) \int_{\mathcal{X}} \Phi\left(\frac{|f(x)|}{t}\right) d\mu(y),
$$

where $\Phi_\alpha(t) = t \log^\alpha (2 + t)$ for $\alpha \geq 1$.

**Theorem 1.10.** Let $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$, $K(x, y)$ satisfy (7) and (12) and $\mathcal{M}_{k, b}^*(f)$ be as in (10). Suppose that $\mathcal{M}_k^*$ is bounded on $L^2(\mu)$. Then $\mathcal{M}_{k, b}^*(f)$ is bounded from $H^1(\mu)$ into $L^{1, \infty}(\mu)$, namely, there is a positive constant $C$, such that for all $f \in H^1(\mu)$ and $t > 0$, one has

$$
\mu(\{x \in \mathcal{X} : \mathcal{M}_{k, b}^*(f)(x) > t\}) \leq C \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} \|f\|_{H^1(\mu)} / t.
$$

## 2 Preliminaries

In this section, we shall recall some lemmas used in the proofs of our main theorems. Firstly, we recall some useful properties of $K_{B, S}$ as in (3) (see [15]).

**Lemma 2.1** ([15]). (1) For all balls $B \subset R \subset S$, it holds true that $K_{B, R} \leq K_{B, S}$.

(2) For any $\xi \in [1, \infty)$, there exists a positive constant $C_\xi$, such that, for all balls $B \subset S$ with $r_S \leq \xi r_B$, $K_{B, S} \leq C_\xi$.

(3) For any $\varrho \in (1, \infty)$, there exists a positive constant $C_\varrho$, depending on $\varrho$, such that, for all balls $B, K_{B, \varrho B} \leq C_\varrho$.

(4) There exists a positive constant $c$ such that, for all balls $B \subset R \subset S, K_{B, S} \leq K_{B, R} + c K_{R, S}$. In particular, if $B$ and $R$ are concentric, then $c = 1$.

(5) There exists a positive constant $\tilde{c}$ such that, for all balls $B \subset R \subset S, K_{B, R} \leq \tilde{c} K_{B, S}$; moreover, if $B$ and $R$ are concentric, then $K_{R, S} \leq K_{B, S}$.

Now, we recall the following conclusion, which is just [18].

**Corollary 2.2** ([18]). If $f \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$, then there exists a positive constant $C$ such that, for any ball $B, \varpi \in (1, \infty)$ and $r \in [1, \infty)$,

$$
\left(\frac{1}{\mu(\varpi B)} \int_B |f(x) - m_{\varpi B}^*(f)|^r d\mu(x)\right)^{1/r} \leq C \|f\|_{\text{RBMO}(\varpi)}.
$$

(13)

where above and in what follows, $m_{\varpi B}^*(f)$ denotes the mean of $f$ over $\varpi B$, namely,

$$
m_{\varpi B}^*(f) := \frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B f(y) d\mu(y).
$$

Moreover, the infimum of the positive constants $C$ satisfying $|m_B(f) - m_S(f)| \leq CK_{B, S}$ and (13) is an equivalent $\text{RBMO}(\mu)$ norm of $f$. 

Next, we recall some results from [15, 19].

**Lemma 2.3** ([15]). (1) Let $p \in (1, \infty)$, $r \in (1, p)$ and $\phi \in (0, \infty)$. The following maximal operators defined, respectively, be setting, for all $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)$ and $x \in X$,
\[
M_{r, \phi} f(x) := \sup_{Q \ni x} \left( \frac{1}{\mu(Q)} \int_Q |f(y)|^r d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{r}}.
\]
\[
N f(x) := \sup_{Q \ni x, Q \text{ doubling}} \frac{1}{\mu(Q)} \int_Q |f(y)| d\mu(y)
\]
and
\[
M_{\phi} f(x) := \sup_{Q \ni x} \frac{1}{\mu(Q)} \int_Q |f(y)| d\mu(y)
\]
are bounded on $L^p(\mu)$ and also bounded from $L^1(\mu)$ into $L^{1, \infty}(\mu)$.

(2) For all $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)$, it holds true that $|f(x)| \leq N f(x)$ for $\mu$-almost every $x \in X$.

The following result is given in [19].

**Lemma 2.4** ([19]). Let $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)$ with the extra condition $\int_X f(x) d\mu(x) = 0$ if $\|\mu\| := \mu(X) < \infty$. Assume that for some $p$, $1 < p < \infty$, inf {$1, Nf$} $\in L^p(\mu)$. Then we have
\[
\|N f\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq C \|M^2 f\|_{L^p(\mu)},
\]
where $M^2 f(x) := \sup_{B \ni x} \frac{1}{\mu(2B)} \int_B |f(y) - m_B f(y)| d\mu(y) + \sup_{(Q, R) \in \Delta_x} \frac{|m_Q f(y) - m_R f(y)|}{\lambda_{Q, R}}$ for all $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mu)$ and $x \in X$, and $\Delta_x := \{(Q, R) : x \in Q \subset R \text{ and } R \text{ are doubling balls}\}$.

Also, we recall the following Calderón-Zygmund decomposition theorem given in [19]. Suppose $\gamma_0$ is a fixed positive constant satisfying that $\gamma_0 > \max \{C_\lambda \log_2 6, 6^3 R \}$, where $C_\lambda$ is as in (1) and $n$ as in Remark 1.2.

**Lemma 2.5** ([19]). Let $p \in [1, \infty)$, $f \in L^p(\mu)$ and $t \in (0, \infty)$, $t > \frac{\gamma_0}{\mu(X)}(\frac{t}{\gamma_0})^p$ when $\mu(X) < \infty$. Then
(1) there exists a family of finite overlapping balls $\{6 B_i\}_i$ such that $\{B_i\}_i$ is pairwise disjoint,
\[
\frac{1}{\mu(6^2 B_i)} \int_{B_i} |f(x)|^p d\mu(x) > \frac{t^p}{\gamma_0} \text{ for all } i.
\]
and
\[
\frac{1}{\mu(6^2 \tau B_i)} \int_{\tau B_i} |f(x)|^p d\mu(x) \leq \frac{t^p}{\gamma_0} \text{ for all } i \text{ and all } \tau \in (2, \infty).
\]

(2) for each $i$, let $S_i$ be a $(3 \times 6^2, C_\lambda \log_2 (3 \times 6^2) + 1)$-doubling ball of the family $\{(3 \times 6^2)_k B_i\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\omega_i = \chi_{6 B_i}/(\sum_k \chi_{6 B_k})$. Then there exists a family $\{\psi_i\}_i$ of functions that for each $i$, supp($\psi_i$) $\subset S_i$, $\psi_i$ has a constant sign on $S_i$ and
\[
\int_X \psi_i(x) d\mu(x) = \int_{6 B_i} f(x) \omega_i(x) d\mu(x).
\]
and
\[
\sum_i |\psi_i(x)| \leq \gamma t \text{ for } \mu \text{-almost every } x \in X.
\]
where $y$ is some positive constant depending only on $(X, \mu)$, and there exists a positive constant $C$, independent of $f, t$ and $i$, such that, if $p = 1$, then

$$\|\psi_i\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \leq C \int_X |f(x)\omega_i(x)|d\mu(x),$$

and if $p \in (1, \infty)$,

$$\left( \int_{S_j} |\psi_i(x)|^p d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[\mu(S_j)\right]^{\frac{1}{p'}} \leq \frac{C}{t^{p-1}} \int_X |f(x)\omega_i(x)|^p d\mu(x).$$

Finally, we recall the following John-Nirenberg inequality from [15].

**Lemma 2.6** ([15]). For every $\zeta > 1$, there exists a positive constant $C$ such that, for every $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$ and every ball $B$,

$$\mu(\{x \in X : |b(x) - m_B(b)| > t\}) \leq C \mu(\zeta B) \exp\left(\frac{-Ct}{\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}}\right).$$

From Lemma 2.6, it is easy to prove that there are two positive constants $B_1$ and $B_2$ such that, for any ball $B$ and $b \in \text{RBMO}(\mu)$,

$$\frac{1}{\mu(\zeta B)} \int_B \exp\left(\frac{|b(x) - m_B(b)|}{B_1\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}}\right) d\mu(x) \leq B_2.$$

### 3 Proofs of Theorems 1.8–1.10

**Proof of Theorem 1.8.** Let $0 < r < 1$, we firstly claim that, for any $p \in (1, \infty), b \in L^\infty(\mu)$ and all bounded functions $f$ with compact support,

$$\mu(\{x \in X : M^r_{\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}}(f)(x) > t\}) \leq C t^{-r} \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}^r \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)}^p. \tag{20}$$

Once (20) is established, by the Marcinkiewicz interpolation theorem, it is easy to obtain that

$$\|M^r_{\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}}(f)\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)}.$$

By Lemma 2.4, for any $p \in (1, \infty), b \in L^\infty(\mu)$ and all bounded function $f$ with compact support and integral zero,

$$\|M^r_{\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)}}(f)\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq C \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)}.$$

together with the fact that the bounded function $f$ with compact support and integral zero is dense in $L^p(\mu)$ (see [19, Theorem 6.4]), we finish the proof of Theorem 1.8.

Now, we turn to estimate (20). Without loss of generality, let $\phi = 6$ as in Lemma 2.3 and $\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} = 1$. For each fixed $t > 0$ and bounded function $f$ with compact support and integral zero, applying Lemma 2.5 to $f$, we see that $f = g + h$, where $g := \sum_j \sum_j \omega_j \psi_j + \sum_j \omega_j \phi_j$ and $h := \sum_j \omega_j (f - \psi_j) =: \sum_j h_j$. By (15) and (17), we easily get

$$\|g\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \leq C t. \tag{21}$$

On the other hand, applying (17), (19) and Hölder inequality, we have

$$\|g\|_{L^p(\mu)} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)} + C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \sum_j \|\psi_j\|_{L^1(\mu)}^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)} + C t^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \left[ \sum_j \left( \frac{1}{S_j} \int_{S_j} |\psi_j(x)|^p d\mu(x) \right) \frac{1}{p} \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \left[ \mu(S_j) \right]^{\frac{1}{p'}} \frac{1}{p'}$$
\[
\begin{align*}
\leq C \| f \|_{L^p(\mu)} + C t^{1 - \frac{1}{p}} t^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} \left( \int_{\mathcal{X}} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\
\leq C \| f \|_{L^p(\mu)}.
\end{align*}
\]

Further, for \( 1 < s < \rho \), by applying the result of the Claim and (21), we deduce

\[
\mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : M_{\mathcal{F}}^p [\mathbb{M}^s_h(g)](x) > 2Ct \}) \\
\leq \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : M_{s,6,6}[\mathbb{M}^s_h(g)](x) > Ct \}) + \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : \| g \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} > Ct \}) \\
\leq Ct^{-p}\| M_{s,6,6}[\mathbb{M}^s_h(g)] \|_{L^p(\mu)}^p \\
\leq Ct^{-p}\| g \|_{L^p(\mu)}^p \leq Ct^{-p}\| f \|_{L^p(\mu)}^p.
\]

From this, we can write

\[
\begin{align*}
\mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : M_{\mathcal{F}}^p [\mathcal{M}^s_{r,b}(h)](x) > t \}) \\
\leq \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : CM_{r,6,6}[\mathcal{M}^s_{r,b}(h)](x) > t \}) \\
\leq \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : CM_{r,6,6}[\mathcal{M}^s_{r,b}(\sum b - m_{6B_j}(b))h_j)](x) > \frac{t}{2} \}) \\
\quad + \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : CM_{r,6,6}[\sum b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)]\mathbb{M}^s_h(h_j)](x) > \frac{t}{2} \}) \\
=: H_1 + H_2,
\end{align*}
\]

where we have used the fact that \( M_{\mathcal{F}}^p f(x) \leq CM_{r,6,f}(x) \) (see [20]).

By applying the \((L^1(\mu), L^{1,\infty}(\mu))\)-boundedness of \( M_{\rho} \), for any \( \sigma > 0 \), we get

\[
\sigma \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : M_{r,6}(u)(x) > \sigma \}) \leq C \sup_{\tau > C \sigma} \tau \mu(\{ x \in \mathcal{X} : |u(x)| > \tau \}.
\]

Choosing \( 1 < p_1 < \rho \), by \( h_j := \sum (f \omega_j - \varphi_j) \) and (23), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
H_1 \leq Ct^{-p}\| \sum_j (b - m_{6B_j}(b))h_j \|_{L^{p_1}(\mu)} \\
\leq Ct^{-p_1}\| \sum_j (b - m_{6B_j}(b))f \omega_j \|_{L^{p_1}(\mu)} + Ct^{-p_1}\| \sum_j (b - m_{6B_j}(b))\varphi_j \|_{L^{p_1}(\mu)} \\
=: H_{11} + H_{12}.
\end{align*}
\]

For \( H_{11} \). By Hölder inequality, (13) and (14), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
H_{11} \leq Ct^{-p_1}\sum_j \left( \int_{6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p}} \left( \int_{6B_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_1}} \\
\leq Ct^{-p_1}\sum_j \left( \int_{6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p}} \left( \int_{6B_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_1}} \\
\leq Ct^{-p_1}\sum_j \left( \int_{6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p}} \left( \frac{1}{p}\int_{6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p}} \\
\leq Ct^{-p}\| f \|_{L^p(\mu)}^p.
\end{align*}
\]

With a way similar to that used in the proof of \( D_{12} \) in [20], it is easy to obtain

\[
H_{12} \leq Ct^{-p}\| f \|_{L^p(\mu)}^p.
\]
Now, we turn to estimate $H_2$. By (23) and $h_j := \sum (f \omega_j - \varphi_j)$, write

$$H_2 \leq C t^{-1} \sup_{\tau > C t} \tau \mu(\{x \in X : \sum_j |b - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(h_j)(x) > \tau \})$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \int_X |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(h_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \int_{X \setminus 6S_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(h_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$+ C t^{-1} \int_{6S_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(\varphi_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$+ C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(f \omega_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$+ C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j \setminus \frac{1}{2} 6B_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(f \omega_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$=: H_{21} + H_{22} + H_{23} + H_{24}.$$  

An argument similar to that used in the proof of $E_1$ in [17, Theorem 1.10] shows that

$$H_{21} \leq C t^{-1} \|h_j\|_{L^1(\mu)}, \quad H_{24} \leq C t^{-1} \|h_j\|_{L^1(\mu)},$$

which, together with the fact that $\|h_j\|_{L^1(\mu)} \leq C t^{-1-p} \|f\|^p_{L^p(\mu)}$, thus, $H_{21} + H_{24} \leq C t^{-p} \|f\|^p_{L^p(\mu)}$.

For $H_{22}$. By Hölder inequality, the $L^p(\mu)$-boundedness of $\mathcal{M}_b^*$, (13) and (19), we have

$$H_{22} \leq C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6S_j} |b(x) - m_{6S_j}(b)||\mathcal{M}_b^*(\varphi_j)(x)| \, d\mu(x)$$

$$+ C t^{-1} \int_{6S_j} |m_{6S_j}(b) - m_{6B_j}(b)| \int_{6S_j} \mathcal{M}_b^*(\varphi_j)(x) \, d\mu(x)$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6S_j} \|\mathcal{M}_b^*(\varphi_j)\|_{L^p(\mu)} \left[ \left( \int_{6S_j} |b(x) - m_{6S_j}(b)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \mu(6S_j)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right]$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6S_j} \|\varphi_j\|_{L^p(\mu)} \mu(6S_j)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\leq C t^{-1-p} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x)$$

$$\leq C t^{-p} \|f\|^p_{L^p(\mu)}.$$  

Similar to the estimate of the $H_{22}$, we conclude

$$H_{23} \leq C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j} |b(x) - m_{6B_j}(b)|^p \, d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \|\mathcal{M}_b^*(f \omega_j)\|_{L^p(\mu)}$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \int_{\frac{1}{2} \mu(6^2 B_j)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \|f \omega_j\|_{L^p(\mu)}$$

$$\leq C t^{-p} \int_{\frac{1}{2} 6B_j} |f(x)|^p \, d\mu(x) \leq C t^{-p} \|f\|^p_{L^p(\mu)}.$$
Combining the estimates for $H_{21}, H_{22}, H_{23}$ and $H_{24}$, we get

$$H_2 \leq C \mu^{-p} \|f\|_{L^p(\mu)}^p,$$

which, together with $H_1$ and (22), imply (20) and hence complete the proof of Theorem 1.8.

Next, we come to prove Theorem 1.9. In order to do this, we need the following claim.

**Claim.** Let $K(x, y)$ satisfy (7) and (12), $s \in (1, \infty), p_0 \in (1, \infty)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\mu)$. If $\mathcal{M}_x^*$ is bounded on $L^2(\mu)$, then there exists a positive constant $C$ such that, for all $f \in L^\infty(\mu) \cap L^{p_0}(\mu)$ and for all $x \in X$,

$$M^{\#}[\mathcal{M}_x^*(f)](x) \leq C \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} M_{s, 6}[\mathcal{M}_x^*(f)](x) + \|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

(24)

**Proof.** Without loss generality, we may assume $\|b\|_{\text{RBMO}(\mu)} = 1$. Let $B$ be an arbitrary ball and $S$ be a doubling ball with $B \subset S$, denote

$$h_B := m_B[\mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_B(b))] f(x)' \setminus \setminus B \right) \]$$

and

$$h_S := m_S[\mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_S(b))] f(x)' \setminus \setminus B \right) \]$$

To prove (24), it only needs to prove

$$\frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B |\mathcal{M}_x^*[b - m_B(b)] f(x)' \setminus \setminus B \right) \]$$

(25)

and

$$|h_B - h_S| \leq C K_{D, \mu}^{2} \{M_{s, 6}[\mathcal{M}_x^*(f)](x) + \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \}.

(26)

To prove (25), for a fixed ball, $x \in B$ and $f \in L^\infty(\mu)$, we decompose $f$ as

$$f(y) = f(1_B)(y) + f(1_A \setminus \setminus B)(y) =: f_1(y) + f_2(y).$$

Thus, we write

$$\frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B |\mathcal{M}_x^*[b - m_B(b)] f(x)' \setminus \setminus B \right) \]$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \left|b(y) - m_B(b)\right| \mathcal{M}_x^*(f)(y) + \mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_B(b)) f_1(y) + \mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_B(b)) f_2(y) - h_B \]$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \left|b(y) - m_B(b)\right| \mathcal{M}_x^*(f)(y) + \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_B(b)) f_1(y) + \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \mathcal{M}_x^*(b - m_B(b)) f_2(y) - h_B \right)$$

$$=: E_1 + E_2 + E_3.$$

For $E_1$, by Hölder inequality and (13), we have

$$E_1 \leq \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \left( \int_B \left|b(y) - m_B(b)\right|^s d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \left( \int_B \mathcal{M}_x^*(f)(y)^s d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{s}}$$

$$\leq \left( \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \left|b(y) - m_B(b)\right|^s d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{s}} \left( \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B \mathcal{M}_x^*(f)(y)^s d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{s}}$$
Applying Hölder inequality, the $L^2(\mu)$-boundedness of $\mathcal{M}^*_\mu$ and (13), we can conclude

$$ E_2 \leq \frac{[\mu(B)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\mu(6B)} \left( \int_B [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_i)]^2(y) \, d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ \leq C \frac{[\mu(B)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\mu(6B)} \left( \int_B |b(y) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)|^2 |f_i(y)|^2 \, d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \frac{[\mu(B)]^{\frac{1}{2}} [\mu(2 \times \frac{6}{5}B)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\mu(6B)} \left( \int_B |b(y) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)|^2 \, d\mu(y) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ + C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \frac{[\mu(B)]^{\frac{1}{2}} [\mu(2 \times \frac{6}{5}B)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\mu(6B)} |m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)| $$

$$ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

Where we use the fact that $|m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)| \leq CK_{\frac{3}{5}B, \frac{3}{5}B} \leq C.$

For $E_3$, it follows that

$$ E_3 = \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](y) - h_B \, d\mu(y) $$

$$ = \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](y) - \frac{1}{\mu(B)} \int_B [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](x) \, d\mu(x) \, d\mu(y) $$

$$ \leq \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \frac{1}{\mu(6B)} \int_B [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](y) - \mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)(x) | \, d\mu(x) \, d\mu(y).$$

For any $x, y \in B$, by (7) and Minkowski inequality, we have

$$ |[\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](x) - [\mathcal{M}^*_\mu ([b - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2)](y)| $$

$$ \leq \left[ \iint_{\mathcal{X} \times (0, \infty)} \left| \frac{t}{t + d(x, \tilde{x})} \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{t}{t + d(y, \tilde{x})} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ \times \int_{d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq t} K(\tilde{x}, z) \, d\mu(z) [b(z) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)] f_2(z) \, d\mu(z) $$

$$ \leq M \int_{\mathcal{X}} |b(z) - m_{\frac{3}{5}B}(b)| \, d\mu(z) $$

$$ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int \left[ \iint_{d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq t} \left| \frac{d(x, y)}{d(x, \tilde{x})} \right| \, d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ \times \int_{d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq t} K(\tilde{x}, z) \, d\mu(z) $$

$$ + C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int \left[ \iint_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq d(x, z)} \left| \frac{d(x, y)}{d(x, \tilde{x})} \right| \, d\mu(z) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} $$

$$ \times \int_{d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq t} K(\tilde{x}, z) \, d\mu(z).$$
\[ +C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{X \setminus \frac{2}{3} B} |b(z) - m_B(b)| \left[ \int_0^\infty \int_{d(\tilde{x}, z) > 2d(x, z)} \frac{d(x, y)}{d(x, \tilde{x})} \frac{[d(\tilde{x}, z)]^2}{[\lambda(y, d(y, z))]^2} \frac{d\mu(y)}{\lambda(y, d(y, z))} \right] \geq d(x, \tilde{x}) d(\mu) (z) \]

\[ =: F_1 + F_2 + F_3. \]

For \( F_1 \), we have

\[ F_1 \leq C r_B \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{X \setminus \frac{2}{3} B} \left| \frac{b(z) - m_B(b)}{d(x, z)} \right| \left[ \int_0^\infty \int_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) > d(x, z)} \frac{[d(\tilde{x}, z)]^2}{[\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))]^2} \frac{d\mu(z)}{\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))} \right] \geq d(x, \tilde{x}) d(\mu) (z) \]

\[ \leq C r_B \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{X \setminus \frac{2}{3} B} \left| \frac{b(z) - m_B(b)}{d(x, z)} \right| \left[ \int_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) > d(x, z)} \frac{1}{\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))} \right] \geq d(x, \tilde{x}) d(\mu) (z) \]

\[ \leq C r_B \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{X \setminus \frac{2}{3} B} \left| \frac{b(z) - m_B(b)}{d(x, z)} \right| \left[ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{2^k B(z, d(\tilde{C} B, z)) \setminus 2^{k-1} B(z, d(\tilde{C} B, z))} \frac{1}{\lambda(z, d(x, z))} d\mu(z) \right] \geq d(x, \tilde{x}) d(\mu) (z) \]

\[ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 6^{-(k-1)} \int_{6^k \frac{B}{3} \setminus 6^{k-1} \frac{B}{3}} \frac{[b(z) - m_B(b)]}{\lambda(6^k B, d(6^k B, z))} d\mu(z) \]

\[ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 6^{-(k-1)} \int_{6^k \frac{B}{3} \setminus 6^{k-1} \frac{B}{3}} \left[ |b(z) - m_B(b)| \| d\mu(z) + m_{6^k \frac{B}{3}}(b) - m_B(b) \right] \]

\[ \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)}. \]
Next we estimate $F_2$. For any $\tilde{x} \in \mathcal{X}$ and $x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B$ satisfying $d(\tilde{x}, x) < t$, $2d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq d(x, z)$ and $\frac{1}{2}d(x, z) < t$, we can conclude

$$F_2 \leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B} \frac{|b(z) - m_B(b)|}{d(x, z)} \left[ \int_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq d(x, z)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}d(x, z)}^{\infty} \frac{[d(\tilde{x}, z)]^2}{[\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))]^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mu(z)$$

$$\leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B} \frac{|b(z) - m_B(b)|}{d(x, z)} \left[ \int_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq d(x, z)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}d(x, z)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))]^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mu(z)$$

$$\leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \int_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B} \frac{|b(z) - m_B(b)|}{d(x, z)} \left[ \int_{2d(\tilde{x}, z) \leq d(x, z)} \int_{\frac{1}{2}d(x, z)}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\lambda(\tilde{x}, d(\tilde{x}, z))]^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} d\mu(z)$$

$$\leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 6^{-(k-1)} \int_{6^k \frac{5}{2} B \setminus 6^{k-1} \frac{5}{2} B} \frac{|b(z) - m_B(b)|}{d(x, z)} d\mu(z)$$

$$\leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

With a way similar to that used in the proof of $F_2$, it follows that

$$F_3 \leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

which, together with the estimates of $F_1$ and $F_2$, it is easy to see that

$$E_3 \leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

thus, the proof of (25) is finished.

Now, we estimate (26). For any two balls $B \subset S$ with $x \in B$ and assume $N := N_{B, S} + 1$, where $S$ is a doubling ball. Write

$$|h_B - h_S| = |m_B[M^*_k((b - m_B(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B})] - m_S[M^*_k((b - m_S(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{5}{2} B})]|$$

$$\leq |m_B[M^*_k((b - m_B(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})] - m_S[M^*_k((b - m_S(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})]|$$

$$+ |m_S[M^*_k((b - m_S(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})] - m_S[M^*_k((b - m_S(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})]|$$

$$+ |m_B[M^*_k((b - m_B(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})] - m_S[M^*_k((b - m_S(b)) f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})]|$$

$$=: I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4.$$

Following the proof of $E_3$, it is not difficult to see that

$$I_1 + I_4 \leq C_{RB} \|f\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.$$

Now, we estimate $I_2$, for any $y \in \mathcal{X}$, applying Hölder inequality, we deduce

$$I_2 \leq \frac{1}{\mu(S)} \int_S |m_S(b) - m_B(b)| [M^*_k(f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})](y) d\mu(y)$$

$$\leq C_{RB} \frac{K_{B,S}}{\mu(S)} \left( \int_S [M^*_k(f_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \frac{3}{2} B})](y)^2 d\mu(y) \right)^{1/2} \mu(S)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq CK_{B,S} M_{\frac{3}{2} S}[M^*_k(f)](x).$$
where we have used the fact that \(|m_S(b) - m_B(b)| \leq CK_{B,S}.

Finally, we estimate for I3. For \(x \in B\), we have
\[
I_3 = |m_B[\mathcal{M}_h^*[b - m_B(b)]f \chi_{6B \setminus \frac{1}{2}B}]| \\
\leq |m_B[\mathcal{M}_h^*[b - m_B(b)]f \chi_{6B \setminus B}]| + |m_B[\mathcal{M}_h^*[b - m_B(b)]f \chi_{6B \setminus \frac{1}{2}B}]| \\
=: I_{31} + I_{32}.
\]

With a way similar to that used in the proof of E2, it follows that
\[
I_{32} \leq C \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.
\]

Meanwhile, following the proof of E3, we have
\[
I_{31} \leq CK_{B,S}^2 \| f \|_{L^\infty(\mu)}.
\]

Combining the estimates for I_{31}, I_{32}, I_1, I_2 and I_4, we obtain (26). Thus, we complete the proof of (24).

\textit{Proof of Theorem 1.9.} For convenience, we assume \(\|b\|_{RBM_{0}(\mu)} = 1\). For each fixed \(t > 0\) and functions \(f\) with bounded support, applying Lemma 2.5 to \(|f|\) with \(p = 1\), and letting \(B_j, S_j, \varphi_j\) and \(\omega_j\) as the same as Lemma 2.5. We see that \(f = g + h\), where
\[
g(x) := f \chi_{\mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6B_j)} + \sum_j \varphi_j, \quad h(x) := \sum_j [f(x)\omega_j(x) - \varphi_j(x)] := \sum_j h_j(x). \tag{27}
\]

Noticing that \(\|g\|_{L^1(\mu)} \leq C \| f \|_{L^1(\mu)}\). Applying the \(L^2(\mu)\)-boundedness of \(\mathcal{M}_{b,h}^\ast\) in Theorem 1.8 and the fact that \(|g(x)| \leq Ct\), it is not difficult to obtain that
\[
\mu(\{|x \in \mathcal{X} : \mathcal{M}_{b,h}^\ast(g)(x) > t\}) \leq C t^{-1} \int_\mathcal{X} \| f(y) \| d\mu(y).
\]

From (14), we have \(\mu(\{ j \mathcal{G}^2 B_j \}) \leq C \| f \|_{L^1(\mu)}\), so the proof of Theorem 1.9 is reduced to prove
\[
\mu\left( \left\{ x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j) : \mathcal{M}_{b,h}^\ast(h)(x) > t \right\} \right) \leq C \int \frac{\| f(y) \|}{t} \log \left( 2 + \frac{\| f(y) \|}{t} \right) d\mu(y). \tag{28}
\]

For each fixed \(j\) and \(x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j)\), let \(b_j(x) := b(x) - m_{B_j}(b)\) and write
\[
\mathcal{M}_{b,h}^\ast(h)(x) \leq \sum_j |b_j(x)|\mathcal{M}_{b}^\ast(h)(x) + \mathcal{M}_{b}^\ast(\sum_j b_jh_j)(x) := I(x) + II(x).
\]

With a way similar to that used in the estimate of \(H_{21}, H_{22}\) and \(H_{23}\) in Theorem 1.8, we have
\[
\mu\left( \left\{ x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j) : |I(x)| > t \right\} \right) \leq C \frac{\| f \|_{L^1(\mu)}}{t}. \tag{29}
\]

By \(h_j := f\omega_j - \varphi_j\), write
\[
\mu(\{|x \in \mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j) : |II(x)| > t\}) \\
\leq \mu(\{|\mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j) : \mathcal{M}_{b}^\ast(\sum_j b_j\omega_j)(x) > \frac{t}{2} \}) + \mu(\{|\mathcal{X} \setminus \bigcup_j(6^2 B_j) : \mathcal{M}_{b}^\ast(\sum_j b_j\varphi_j)(x) > \frac{t}{2} \}) \\
\leq C \sum_j \int_{B_j} \left( \frac{|b(y) - m_{B_j}| \| f(y) \|}{t} \right) d\mu(y) + C \int_\mathcal{X} \left( \sum_j \frac{|b(y) - m_{B_j}| \| \varphi(y) \|}{t} \right) d\mu(y) \\
=: I_1 + I_2.
\]
For all \( \alpha \geq 1 \), let \( \Phi_\alpha(t) = t \log^\alpha(2 + t) \), \( \Psi_\alpha(t) = \exp t^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} \). For any \( s, t > 0 \), we have the following facts
\[
\Phi(st) \leq C [\Phi(s) + \Psi(t)],
\]
and for any \( s > 0 \) and \( t_1, t_2 > 0 \), we have
\[
\Phi_s(t_1t_2) \leq C \Phi_s(t_1) \Phi_s(t_2).
\]

For \( \Pi_1 \), by (14) and Lemma 2.6, we have
\[
\Pi_1 \leq C \sum_j \int_{B_j} \left[ \Psi \left( \frac{|b(y) - m_{B_j}(b)|}{B_1} \right) + \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) B_1 \right] d\mu(y).
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_j \int_{B_j} \exp \left( \frac{|b(y) - m_{B_j}(b)|}{B_1} \right) + \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) B_1 \right] d\mu(y).
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_j \int_{B_j} \mu(\delta^2 B_j) + \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) B_1 \right] d\mu(y).
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_j \int_{B_j} |f(y)| d\mu(y) + \int_{X} \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) d\mu(y).
\]
\[
\leq C \int_{X} \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) d\mu(y).
\]

In order to estimate \( \Pi_2 \), we assume that \( \Lambda \subset N \) is a set of finite index, \( r_j(y) := \frac{1}{t} |\varphi_j(y)| \). By applying the convex property of \( \Phi \), we get
\[
\Phi \left( \sum_{j \in \Lambda} r_j(y)|b(y) - m_{\hat{B}_j}(b)| \right) \leq C \sum_{j \in \Lambda} r_j(y) \Phi(|b(y) - m_{\hat{B}_j}(b)|).
\]

On the other hand, if we take \( \Lambda = N \), the above inequality also holds by the property of \( \Phi \). With a way similar to \( H_{12} \) in the proof of Theorem 1.8, we have
\[
\Pi_2 \leq C \int_{X} \Phi \left( \frac{|f(y)|}{t} \right) d\mu(y),
\]
which, together with \( \Pi_1 \) and (29), imply (28), and hence the proof of Theorem 1.9 is finished.

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Without loss generality, we may assume that \( \|b\|_{RBM0(\mu)} = 1 \) and \( \rho = 2 \) as in Definition 1.6. It suffices to prove that, for any \( (\infty, 1, \gamma)_\epsilon \)-atomic block \( h \),
\[
\mu(\{x \in X : M_{\kappa, h}(h)(x) > 1\}) \leq C \frac{|h|_{H^1_{\infty}(\mu)}}{t}.
\]
Assume that \( \text{supp}(h) \subset R \) and \( h = \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} a_j \), where \( a_j \) is a function supported in \( B_j \subset R \) such that \( \|a_j\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \leq [\mu(4B_j)]^{-1} K_{B_j, R}^{-1} \) and \( |t_1| + |t_2| \sim |h|_{H^1_{\infty}(\mu)} \). Write
\[
M_{\kappa, h}(h)(x) \leq |b(x) - m_{R}(b)| M_{\kappa}(h)(x) + M_{\kappa}(m_{R}(b) - b)(h)(x)
\]
and
\[
for any \( s > 0 \) and \( t_1, t_2 > 0 \), we have
\[
\Phi_s(t_1t_2) \leq C \Phi_s(t_1) \Phi_s(t_2).
\]

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Without loss generality, we may assume that \( \|b\|_{RBM0(\mu)} = 1 \) and \( \rho = 2 \) as in Definition 1.6. It suffices to prove that, for any \( (\infty, 1, \gamma)_\epsilon \)-atomic block \( h \),
\[
\mu(\{x \in X : M_{\kappa, h}(h)(x) > 1\}) \leq C \frac{|h|_{H^1_{\infty}(\mu)}}{t}.
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Assume that \( \text{supp}(h) \subset R \) and \( h = \sum_{j=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} a_j \), where \( a_j \) is a function supported in \( B_j \subset R \) such that \( \|a_j\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \leq [\mu(4B_j)]^{-1} K_{B_j, R}^{-1} \) and \( |t_1| + |t_2| \sim |h|_{H^1_{\infty}(\mu)} \). Write
\[
M_{\kappa, h}(h)(x) \leq |b(x) - m_{R}(b)| M_{\kappa}(h)(x) + M_{\kappa}(m_{R}(b) - b)(h)(x)
\]
By the $(L^1(\mu), L^{1,\infty}(\mu))$-boundedness of $\mathcal{M}_k^*$ (see [17]), we have
\[
\mu(\{x \in \mathcal{X} : J_2(x) > \frac{t}{2}\}) \leq C \frac{1}{t} \int_{B_j} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||h(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
\leq C \frac{|r_1|}{t} \int_{B_j} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||a_1(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
+ C \frac{|r_2|}{t} \int_{B_j} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||a_2(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
= : J_{21} + J_{22}.
\]
Now, we estimate $J_{21}$, applying Hölder inequality and (13), we have
\[
J_{21} \leq C \frac{|r_1|}{t} \|a_1\|_{L^{\infty}(\mu)} \left( \int_{B_j} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||d\mu(x) + |m_B^{-}(b) - m_B^{-}(b)||\mu(B_j)\right)
\]
\[
\leq C \frac{|r_1|}{t} \mu(4B_j)^{-1} K_{B_j,R}^{-1} K_{B_j,R} \mu(B_j) \leq C \frac{|r_1|}{t}.
\]
Similar to the estimate of $J_{21}$, it is easy to obtain that
\[
J_{22} \leq C \frac{|r_2|}{t}.
\]
Thus, we can conclude that
\[
\mu(\{x \in \mathcal{X} : J_2(x) > \frac{t}{2}\}) \leq C t^{-1} (|r_1| + |r_2|) \leq C t^{-1} |h|_{H^{1,\infty}_{ab}(\mu)}.
\] (31)

Now, we turn to estimate $J_1$. Write
\[
\mu(\{x \in \mathcal{X} : J_1(x) > \frac{t}{2}\}) \leq C t^{-1} \int_{\mathcal{X} \setminus 2R} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||\mathcal{M}_k^*(h)(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
+ C t^{-1} \int_{2R} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||\mathcal{M}_k^*(h)(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
= : J_{11} + J_{12}.
\]
An argument similar to $H_{21}$ that used Theorem 1.8 and $\|a_j\|_{L^{\infty}(\mu)} \leq [\mu(4B_j)]^{-1} K_{B_j,R}^{-1}$, we have
\[
J_{11} \leq C t^{-1} |h|_{H^{1,\infty}_{ab}(\mu)}.
\]
It remains to estimate $J_{12}$. Write
\[
J_{12} \leq C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{2} |r_j| \int_{2R} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||\mathcal{M}_k^*(a_j)(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
\leq C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{2} |r_j| \int_{2R \setminus 6^2B_j} |b(x) - m_B^{-}(b)||\mathcal{M}_k^*(a_j)(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
+ C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{2} |r_j| \int_{6^2B_j} |b(x) - m_{6^2B_j}^{-}(b)||\mathcal{M}_k^*(a_j)(x)|d\mu(x)
\]
\[
+ C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^{2} |r_j| |m_B^{-}(b) - m_{6^2B_j}^{-}(b)| \int_{6^2B_j} \mathcal{M}_k^*(a_j)(x)d\mu(x)
\]
With an argument similar to that used in the proof of $V_{11}$ in [17, Theorem 1.11], it is easy to get

$$U_3 \leq C t^{-1} |b| H^1_{sh}(\mu).$$

For $U_2$, applying Hölder inequality, the $L^2(\mu)$-boundedness of $M^*_\kappa$, (13) and $\|a_j\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \leq [\mu(4B_j)]^{-1} K_{B_j,R}^{-1}$, we have

$$U_2 \leq C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^2 |\tau_j |KB_j,R| \|M^*_\kappa(a_j)\|_{L^2(\mu)} \mu(6B_j)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^2 |\tau_j |KB_j,R| \|a_j\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \mu(B_j)^{1/2} \mu(6B_j)^{1/2}$$

$$\leq C t^{-1} |b| H^1_{sh}(\mu).$$

By the $L^2(\mu)$-boundedness of $M^*_\kappa$ and an argument similar to $H_3$ in Theorem 1.8,

$$U_1 \leq C t^{-1} |b| H^1_{sh}(\mu).$$

Combining the whole estimates as above, we finish the proof of Theorem 1.10.

\[\square\]

4 Conclusions

In this work we proved that the commutators $M^*_{\kappa,b}$ generated by the Littlewood-Paley operators $M^*\kappa$ and RBMO($\mu$) functions were bounded on $L^p(\mu)$ with $1 < p < \infty$, and bounded from the spaces $L \log L(\mu)$ to the weak Lebesgue spaces over non-homogeneous metric measure spaces in the sense of Hytönen. Also, we obtained the boundedness of the commutators $M^*_{\kappa,b}$ on Hardy spaces.

With the results of the commutators given herein, we shall consider the boundedness of the $M^*_{\kappa,b}$ on Morrey spaces and generalized Morrey spaces over non-homogeneous metric measure spaces in the follow-up work.

Conflict of interest
The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Authors’ contributions
All authors contributed equally to the writing of this paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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