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**A CHARACTERIZATION OF BMO IN TERMS OF ENDPOINT BOUNDS FOR  
COMMUTATORS OF SINGULAR INTEGRALS**

Given  $b$  a locally integrable real function and  $T$  a singular integral operator, we can define the commutator operator  $[b, T]$  as  $[b, T]f = bT(f) - T(bf)$ . Coifman, Rochberg and Weiss proved that the commutator is a bounded operator in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  ( $1 < p < \infty$ ) when  $b$  belongs to the space BMO. They also got a converse result: if all the commutators of the Riesz transforms  $[b, R_j]$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq n$ , are bounded in  $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$  then  $b \in \text{BMO}$ .

The case  $p = 1$  was studied by Pérez. He showed that commutators with BMO functions and Calderón Zygmund operators are not necessarily weak  $(1, 1)$ , but they satisfy a  $L \log L$ -type endpoint inequality. We will focus on proving the converse result: if we have that the commutator  $[b, T]$  satisfy the  $L \log L$  endpoint inequality, then the function  $b \in \text{BMO}$ .