

to write $I_2(\xi) = J_1(\xi) + J_2(\xi) + J_3(\xi) + J_4(\xi) + J_5(\xi)$, where

$$J_1(\xi) = +\frac{1}{2} \int_{|\xi|^{-1} < |x-z| < N} (K(x) - K(x-z)) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \quad (5.4.8)$$

$$J_2(\xi) = +\frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|\xi|^{-1} < |x| < N \\ |x-z| \leq |\xi|^{-1}}} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \quad (5.4.9)$$

$$J_3(\xi) = +\frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|\xi|^{-1} < |x| < N \\ |x-z| \geq N}} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \quad (5.4.10)$$

$$J_4(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|\xi|^{-1} < |x-z| < N \\ |x| \leq |\xi|^{-1}}} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx, \quad (5.4.11)$$

$$J_5(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{|\xi|^{-1} < |x-z| < N \\ |x| \geq N}} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx. \quad (5.4.12)$$

Since $2|z| = |\xi|^{-1}$, $J_1(\xi)$ is bounded in absolute value by $\frac{1}{2}A_2$, in view of (5.4.2).

Next observe that $|\xi|^{-1} \leq |x| \leq \frac{3}{2}|\xi|^{-1}$ in (5.4.9), while $\frac{1}{2}|\xi|^{-1} \leq |x| \leq |\xi|^{-1}$ in (5.4.11); hence both J_2 and J_4 are bounded by $\frac{1}{2}A_1$. Finally, we have $\frac{1}{2}N < |x| < N$ in (5.4.10) (since $|x| > N - \frac{1}{2}|\xi|^{-1}$), and similarly we have $N \leq |x| < \frac{3}{2}N$ in (5.4.12). Thus both J_3 and J_5 are bounded above by $\frac{1}{2}A_1$.

Case 2: If $\varepsilon < N \leq |\xi|^{-1}$, then we write

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |x| < N} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx = \int_{\varepsilon < |x| < N} K(x) dx + \int_{\varepsilon < |x| < N} K(x) (e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} - 1) dx$$

which is bounded in absolute value by

$$A_3 + 2\pi|\xi| \int_{|x| \leq |\xi|^{-1}} |K(x)| |x| dx \leq A_3 + 4\pi A_1.$$

Notice that if $\xi = 0$, only the first term appears which is bounded by A_3 .

Case 3: If $|\xi|^{-1} \leq \varepsilon < N$, we write

$$\int_{\varepsilon < |x| < N} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx = \int_{|\xi|^{-1} < |x| < N} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx - \int_{|\xi|^{-1} < |x| < \varepsilon} K(x) e^{-2\pi i x \cdot \xi} dx,$$

and **each** of the terms on the right **is** similar to $I_2(\xi)$ which was shown to be bounded by $2A_1 + \frac{1}{2}A_2$.

In all cases (5.4.4) holds. \square