

We apply the Calderón–Zygmund decomposition to the function  $f - \text{Avg}_Q f$  inside the cube  $Q$ . We introduce the following selection criterion for a cube  $R$ :

$$\frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f(x) - \text{Avg}_Q f| dx > b. \quad (3.1.10)$$

Since

$$\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_Q |f(x) - \text{Avg}_Q f| dx \leq \|f\|_{BMO} = 1 < b,$$

the cube  $Q$  does not satisfy the selection criterion (3.1.10). Set  $Q^{(0)} = Q$  and subdivide  $Q^{(0)}$  into  $2^n$  equal closed subcubes of side length equal to half of the side length of  $Q$ . Select such a subcube  $R$  if it satisfies the selection criterion (3.1.10). Now subdivide all nonselected cubes into  $2^n$  equal subcubes of half their side length by bisecting the sides, and select among these subcubes those that satisfy (3.1.10). Continue this process indefinitely. We obtain a countable collection of cubes  $\{Q_j^{(1)}\}_j$  satisfying the following properties:

(A-1) The interior of every  $Q_j^{(1)}$  is contained in  $Q^{(0)}$ .

(B-1)  $b < |Q_j^{(1)}|^{-1} \int_{Q_j^{(1)}} |f(x) - \text{Avg}_Q f| dx \leq 2^n b$ .

(C-1)  $|\text{Avg}_{Q_j^{(1)}} f - \text{Avg}_{Q^{(0)}} f| \leq 2^n b$ .

(D-1)  $\sum_j |Q_j^{(1)}| \leq \frac{1}{b} \sum_j \int_{Q_j^{(1)}} |f(x) - \text{Avg}_Q f| dx \leq \frac{1}{b} |Q^{(0)}|$ .

(E-1)  $|f - \text{Avg}_Q f| \leq b$  a.e. on the set  $Q^{(0)} \setminus \bigcup_j Q_j^{(1)}$ .

We call the cubes  $Q_j^{(1)}$  of first generation. Note that the **first** inequality in (D-1) requires (B-1) **while the second requires** the fact that  $Q^{(0)}$  does not satisfy (3.1.10).

We now fix a selected first-generation cube  $Q_j^{(1)}$  and we introduce the following selection criterion for a cube  $R$ :

$$\frac{1}{|R|} \int_R |f(x) - \text{Avg}_{Q_j^{(1)}} f| dx > b. \quad (3.1.11)$$

Observe that  $Q_j^{(1)}$  does not satisfy the selection criterion (3.1.11). We apply a similar Calderón–Zygmund decomposition to the function

$$f - \text{Avg}_{Q_j^{(1)}} f$$