

$$\frac{w(\{x \in Q_j : M_d(f)(x) > 2\lambda, M^\#(f)(x) \leq \gamma\lambda\})}{w(Q_j)} \leq C_2 (2^n \gamma)^{\varepsilon_0}.$$

Summing over j we obtain (3.4.3) with $C = C_2 2^{n\varepsilon_0}$. \square

Good lambda inequalities can be used to obtain L^p bounds for quantities they contain. For example, we use Theorem 3.4.4 to obtain the equivalence of the L^p norms of $M_d(f)$ and $M^\#(f)$. Since $M^\#(f)$ is pointwise controlled by $2M_c(f)$ and

$$\|M_c(f)\|_{L^p} \leq C(p, n) \|f\|_{L^p} \leq C(p, n) \|M_d(f)\|_{L^p},$$

we have the estimate

$$\|M^\#(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)} \leq 2C(p, n) \|M_d(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)}$$

for all f in $L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)$. The next theorem says that the converse estimate is valid.

Theorem 3.4.5. *Let $0 < p_0 \leq p < \infty$. Then there is a constant $C_n(p)$ such that for all functions f in $L^1_{\text{loc}}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ with $M_d(f) \in L^{p_0}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ we have*

$$\|M_d(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)} \leq C_n(p) \|M^\#(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n)}. \quad (3.4.9)$$

If $w \in A_q$ for some q satisfying $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, there is a constant $C_n(p, q, [w]_{A_q})$, such that if $M_d(f) \in L^{p_0}(\mathbf{R}^n, w)$, then

$$\|M_d(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n, w)} \leq C_n(p, q, [w]_{A_q}) \|M^\#(f)\|_{L^p(\mathbf{R}^n, w)}. \quad (3.4.10)$$

Proof. Fix $p \geq p_0$ with $p < \infty$. For a positive real number N we set

$$I_N = \int_0^N p\lambda^{p-1} |\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : M_d(f)(x) > \lambda\}| d\lambda.$$

We note that I_N is finite, since $p \geq p_0$ and it is bounded by

$$\frac{pN^{p-p_0}}{p_0} \int_0^N p_0\lambda^{p_0-1} |\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : M_d(f)(x) > \lambda\}| d\lambda \leq \frac{pN^{p-p_0}}{p_0} \|M_d(f)\|_{L^{p_0}}^{p_0} < \infty.$$

We now write

$$I_N = 2^p \int_0^{\frac{N}{2}} p\lambda^{p-1} |\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : M_d(f)(x) > 2\lambda\}| d\lambda$$

and we use Theorem 3.4.4 to obtain the following sequence of inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} I_N &\leq 2^p \int_0^{\frac{N}{2}} p\lambda^{p-1} |\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : M_d(f)(x) > 2\lambda, M^\#(f)(x) \leq \gamma\lambda\}| d\lambda \\ &\quad + 2^p \int_0^{\frac{N}{2}} p\lambda^{p-1} |\{x \in \mathbf{R}^n : M^\#(f)(x) > \gamma\lambda\}| d\lambda \end{aligned}$$