

Proof of the main conjecture in Vinogradov’s Mean Value Theorem for degrees higher than three

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Abstract

We prove the main conjecture in Vinogradov’s Mean Value Theorem for degrees higher than three. This will be a consequence of a sharp decoupling inequality for curves.

1. Introduction

For each integer $s \geq 1$ and $n, N \geq 2$, denote by $J_{s,n}(N)$ the number of integral solutions for the following system:

$$X_1^i + \cdots + X_s^i = X_{s+1}^i + \cdots + X_{2s}^i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

with $1 \leq X_1, \dots, X_{2s} \leq N$. The number $J_{s,n}(N)$ has the following analytic representation:

$$J_{s,n}(N) = \int_{[0,1]^n} \left| \sum_{j=1}^N e(x_1 j + x_2 j^2 + \cdots + x_n j^n) \right|^{2s} dx_1 \cdots dx_n.$$

Here and throughout the rest of the paper we will write

$$e(z) = e^{2\pi iz}, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Our main result is the proof of the so-called main conjecture in Vinogradov’s Mean Value Theorem. Apart from the N^ε loss, this bound has been known to be sharp. The case $n = 2$ follows easily from elementary estimates for the divisor function.

THEOREM 1.1. *For each $s \geq 1$ and $n, N \geq 2$, we have the upper bound*

$$J_{s,n}(N) \lesssim_\varepsilon N^{s+\varepsilon} + N^{2s - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \varepsilon}.$$

The first author is partially supported by the NSF grant DMS-1301619. The second author is partially supported by the NSF Grant DMS-1161752. The third author is supported by a Simons Investigator award.

In spite of its name, this result was in fact a conjecture until fairly recently for $n \geq 3$. The case $n = 3$ was solved by Wooley in [21], a major achievement of his remarkable efficient congruencing method. Variants of this method also led to significant progress for larger values of n ; see [13], [19]. We refer the reader to the survey paper [20] for a description of related results. This paper is also an excellent reference for the known consequences of [Theorem 1.1](#). See also [18] for connections to the asymptotic formula in Waring's problem.

The N^ε loss in [Theorem 1.1](#) can be removed for $p > n(n + 1)$; see (7) below.

All the progress on Vinogradov's Mean Value Theorem has so far relied on number theoretic methods. We will take a different approach here, one that relies solely on harmonic analysis techniques. The consequences of our approach will be far more general than [Theorem 1.1](#). In particular, we will see that integers can be replaced with arbitrary well-separated real numbers. The relevant machinery that we now call *decouplings* showed its initial potential for applications in papers such as [17], [14], [16] and [4]. Its full strength became apparent in the recent joint work [9] of the first two authors, where sharp results were proved for hyper-surfaces. The decoupling theory has since proved to be a very successful tool for a wide variety of problems in number theory that involve exponential sums. See [5], [6], [8],[7], [10] and [12]. In particular, a line of attack on Vinogradov's Mean Value Theorem was initiated in [7]; here we will rely on some of the tools that were developed there.

For a positive weight $v : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and for $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we define the weighted integral

$$\|f\|_{L^p(v)} = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |f(x)|^p v(x) dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

Also, for each ball $B = B(c_B, R)$ in \mathbb{R}^n centered at c_B and with radius R , we will introduce the weight

$$w_B(x) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{|x - c_B|}{R}\right)^{100n}}.$$

The exponent $100n$ is chosen large enough to guarantee various integrability requirements. But see also the discussion at the end of [Section 3](#), where a larger family of weights is introduced. One of the key properties of these weights that will be used extensively is the following double inequality:

$$(1) \quad 1_B \lesssim \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} w_\Delta \lesssim w_B,$$

valid for all balls B with radius R and all finitely overlapping covers \mathcal{B} of B with balls $\Delta \subset 2B$ of (fixed) smaller radius $1 \leq R' \leq R$. The implicit constants in (1) will be independent of R, R' .

By $\Gamma = \Gamma_n$ we denote the curve

$$(2) \quad \Gamma = \{\Phi(t) = (t, t^2, \dots, t^n) : 0 \leq t \leq 1\}.$$

Given $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and an interval $J \subset [0, 1]$, we define the *extension operator* $E_J = E_J^{(n)}$ in \mathbb{R}^n as follows:

$$E_J g(x) = \int_J g(t) e(tx_1 + t^2 x_2 + \dots + t^n x_n) dt,$$

with

$$x = (x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Theorem 1.1 will follow from the following general result. The connection is explained in [Section 4](#).

THEOREM 1.2. *Let $n \geq 2$ and $0 < \delta \leq 1$. For each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius δ^{-n} , each $\varepsilon > 0$ and each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we have*

$$\|E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^{n(n+1)}(w_B)} \lesssim_{\varepsilon} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^{n(n+1)}(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

The implicit constant is independent of δ, B, g .

This theorem was proved in [9] for $n = 2$. A sum such as $\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}}$ will always be understood when the reciprocal of δ is an integer and J ranges over the intervals $[j\delta, (j + 1)\delta]$, $0 \leq j \leq \delta^{-1} - 1$. Alternatively, one may consider the sum as running over a finitely overlapping cover.

The methods developed in this paper can also be modified to prove the inequality in the theorem with $n(n + 1)$ replaced with some $p \in [2, n(n + 1)]$. We are not aware of any interpolation argument that would prove this directly. To keep the exposition as concise as possible we will not pursue this here.

Acknowledgements. The authors thank T. Wooley for stimulating discussions over the last two years, and they thank T. Tao for a careful reading of an earlier version of the manuscript and for pointing out a few typos. They also thank G. Liu for some numerics related to the theorem in the appendix. The second author is grateful to his student Fangye Shi for a few suggestions that have increased the readability of the manuscript.

2. Notation

Throughout the paper we will write $A \lesssim_v B$ to denote the fact that $A \leq CB$ for a certain implicit constant C that depends on the parameter v . Typically, this parameter is either ε or K . The implicit constant will never depend on the scale δ , on the balls we integrate over, or on the function g . It will however most of the time depend on the degree n and on the Lebesgue

index p . Since these can be thought of as being fixed parameters, we will in general not write $\lesssim_{p,n}$.

We will denote by B_R an arbitrary ball of radius R . We use the following two notations for averaged integrals:

$$\int_B F = \frac{1}{|B|} \int_B F, \quad \|F\|_{L^p_\#(w_B)} = \left(\frac{1}{|B|} \int |F|^p w_B \right)^{1/p}.$$

$|A|$ will refer to either the cardinality of A if A is finite, or to its Lebesgue measure if A has positive measure.

For an interval $J \subset [0, 1]$, we will write

$$\Gamma_J = \{(t, t^2, \dots, t^n) : t \in J\}.$$

3. Overview of the method

The proof of [Theorem 1.2](#) builds on significant progress recorded over the last ten years in an area of harmonic analysis called *restriction theory*. This area that emerged in the late 1960s was initially concerned with understanding the L^p norms of the Fourier transforms of measures supported on hyper-surfaces. It has since grown into a field with fascinating connections to incidence geometry and with far-reaching consequences in PDEs and number theory.

There are three major ingredients that make our argument work. One is the use of multilinear Kakeya-type theorems. These results are essentially about how families of transverse rectangular boxes in \mathbb{R}^n intersect. There is a hierarchy of such results, illustrated by [Theorem 6.5](#). In the earlier work [\[7\]](#), only the weakest result in this hierarchy was used (a variant of the $k = 1$ case from [Theorem 6.5](#)). One novelty in the present paper is the fact that we manage to bring to bear the more complex results in the hierarchy. These include the one where the boxes are thin tubes, a landmark result due to Bennett, Carbery and Tao [\[3\]](#). These theorems become available to us once we set up a multilinear version of the decoupling inequality we need to prove. We make use of these multilinear Kakeya-type results to derive the key new [inequality \(11\)](#) in [Theorem 6.6](#). We call this a *ball inflation*. This process enlarges the size of the spatial balls, thus facilitating a subsequent decoupling into smaller intervals.

A second major ingredient is a form of the induction on scales from [\[11\]](#), which will allow us to establish that the linear decoupling is essentially equivalent with its multilinear version. This observation will allow for a certain bootstrapping argument to gradually force the decoupling constants to get closer and closer to their conjectured values.

The third ingredient is an iteration scheme, whose end result is the multi-scale inequality in [Theorem 8.3](#). This scheme builds on its earlier incarnation from [\[7\]](#) but is significantly more complex. In addition to using L^2 decoupling as in our previous related papers on curves, we now employ two new tools: lower dimensional decoupling and ball inflation. These will expose new features of the curve Γ_n at appropriate scales. Each range of scales corresponds to a particular result from the hierarchy in [Theorem 6.5](#).

One unfortunate technicality is the fact that we will need to work with a large family of weights. More precisely, for each $E \geq 100n$ and $B = B(c, R) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, let

$$w_{B,E}(x) = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{|x-c|}{R}\right)^E}.$$

The need to work with a whole range of exponents E is driven by our application of lower dimensional decoupling (see [Lemma 8.2](#)) and the fact that higher dimensions demand larger values of E , for integrability reasons. Our proof of [Theorem 1.1](#) will rely on induction on n . We will need to set up a superficially stronger induction hypothesis. In fact, we will prove that [Theorem 1.1](#) holds true for all weights $w_B = w_{B,E}$ with $E \geq 100n$. For most of the paper, we will suppress the dependence on E of various quantities, and we will implicitly understand that the inequalities are true in \mathbb{R}^n for arbitrary $E \geq 100n$. It will be important that the value of E remains unchanged on both sides of a given inequality. The implicit constants in the inequalities will almost always depend on E , but this has no relevance for our argument. See also [Remark 7.4](#).

We have put some effort into making our paper accessible to a large audience, one that is not necessarily familiar with the subtleties of multilinear harmonic analysis. But we also believe that familiarity with some of the previous papers on decouplings, especially [\[9\]](#), will help the reader build some gradual understanding of our method.

4. From decouplings to exponential sums

We start with the following discrete restriction estimate, which follows quite easily from our [Theorem 1.2](#).

THEOREM 4.1. *For each $1 \leq i \leq N$, let t_i be a point in $(\frac{i-1}{N}, \frac{i}{N}]$. Then for each $R \gtrsim N^n$, each ball B_R in \mathbb{R}^n , each $a_i \in \mathbb{C}$ and each $p \geq 2$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{|B_R|} \int \left| \sum_{i=1}^N a_i e(x_1 t_i + x_2 t_i^2 + \dots + x_n t_i^n) \right|^p w_{B_R}(x) dx_1 \cdots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ \lesssim_\varepsilon \left(N^\varepsilon + N^{\frac{1}{2}(1 - \frac{n(n+1)}{p}) + \varepsilon} \right) \|a_i\|_{l^2(\{1, \dots, N\})}, \end{aligned}$$

and the implicit constant does not depend on N , R and a_i .

Proof. By invoking Hölder and the trivial bound for L^∞ , it suffices to prove the result for $p = n(n + 1)$. Let \mathcal{B} be a finitely overlapping cover of B_R with balls B_{N^n} . An elementary computation shows that

$$(3) \quad \sum_{B_{N^n} \in \mathcal{B}} w_{B_{N^n}} \lesssim w_{B_R},$$

with the implicit constant independent of N, R . Invoking [Theorem 1.2](#) for each $B_{N^n} \in \mathcal{B}$, then summing up and using (3), we obtain

$$\|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^{n(n+1)}(w_{B_R})} \lesssim_\varepsilon N^\varepsilon \left(\sum_{\substack{\Delta \subset [0,1] \\ l(\Delta) = N^{-1}}} \|E_\Delta g\|_{L^{n(n+1)}(w_{B_R})}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Apply this inequality to

$$g = \frac{1}{2^\tau} \sum_{i=1}^N a_i 1_{(t_i - \tau, t_i + \tau)},$$

and then let τ go to 0. □

For each $1 \leq i \leq N$ consider some real numbers $i - 1 < X_i \leq i$. We do not insist that X_i be integers. Let $S_X = \{X_1, \dots, X_N\}$. For each $s \geq 1$, denote by $J_{s,n}(S_X)$ the number of solutions of the following system of inequalities:

$$|X_1^i + \dots + X_s^i - (X_{s+1}^i + \dots + X_{2s}^i)| \leq N^{i-n}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

with $X_i \in S_X$.

We can now prove the following generalization of [Theorem 1.1](#).

COROLLARY 4.2. *For each integer $s \geq 1$ and each S_X as above, we have that*

$$J_{s,n}(S_X) \lesssim_\varepsilon N^{s+\varepsilon} + N^{2s - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \varepsilon},$$

where the implicit constant does not depend on S_X .

Proof. Let $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a positive Schwartz function with positive Fourier transform satisfying $\widehat{\phi}(\xi) \geq 1$ for $|\xi| \lesssim 1$. Define $\phi_N(x) = \phi(\frac{x}{N})$. Using the Schwartz decay, (3) with $a_i = 1$ implies that for each $s \geq 1$,

$$(4) \quad \left(\frac{1}{|B_{N^n}|} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_{N^n}(x) \left| \sum_{i=1}^N e(x_1 t_i + \dots + x_n t_i^n) \right|^{2s} dx_1 \cdots dx_n \right)^{\frac{1}{2s}} \lesssim_\varepsilon N^{\frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon} + N^{1 - \frac{n(n+1)}{4s} + \varepsilon},$$

whenever $t_i \in [\frac{i-1}{N}, \frac{i}{N})$. Apply (4) to $t_i = \frac{X_i}{N}$. Let now

$$\phi_{N,1}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \phi \left(\frac{x_1}{N^{n-1}}, \frac{x_2}{N^{n-2}}, \dots, x_n \right).$$

After making a change of variables and expanding the product, the term

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_{N^n}(x) \left| \sum_{i=1}^N e(x_1 t_i + \dots + x_n t_i^n) \right|^{2s} dx_1 \cdots dx_n$$

can be written as the sum over all $X_i \in S_X$ of

$$N^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \phi_{N,1}(x) e(x_1 Z_1 + \dots + x_n Z_n) dx_1 \cdots dx_n,$$

where

$$Z_i = X_1^i + \dots + X_s^i - (X_{s+1}^i + \dots + X_{2s}^i).$$

Each such term is equal to

$$N^{n^2} \widehat{\phi}(N^{n-1} Z_1, N^{n-2} Z_2, \dots, Z_n).$$

Recall that this is always positive and, in fact, greater than N^{n^2} at least $J_{s,n}(S_X)$ times. It now suffices to use (4). □

5. The ε removal argument

For $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, let

$$F(\mathbf{x}; N) = \sum_{j=1}^N e(x_1 j + x_2 j^2 + \dots + x_n j^n).$$

Write $L = N^{\frac{1}{2n}}$. For $1 \leq q \leq L$, $1 \leq a_j \leq q$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) with $(q, a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$, define the major arc

$$\mathfrak{M}(q, a) = \{\mathbf{x} \in [0, 1]^n : |x_j - a_j/q| \leq LN^{-j} \ (1 \leq j \leq n)\}.$$

Let \mathfrak{M} be the union of all major arcs, and write $\mathfrak{m} = [0, 1]^n \setminus \mathfrak{M}$ for the minor arcs. We recall the following two estimates from Section 7 in [22]:

$$(5) \quad \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in \mathfrak{m}} |F(\mathbf{x}; N)| \lesssim N^\beta \text{ for some } \beta < 1$$

and (Lemma 7.1)

$$(6) \quad \int_{\mathfrak{M}} |F(\mathbf{x}; N)|^p d\mathbf{x} \lesssim N^{p - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \text{ for } p > n(n+1).$$

Fix now $p > n(n+1)$. On the minor arcs, using (5) and [Theorem 1.1](#) we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathfrak{m}} |F(\mathbf{x}; N)|^p d\mathbf{x} &\lesssim N^{\beta(p-n(n+1))} \int_{\mathfrak{m}} |F(\mathbf{x}; N)|^{n(n+1)} d\mathbf{x} \\ &\lesssim_\varepsilon N^{\beta(p-n(n+1))} N^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \varepsilon} \lesssim N^{p - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (6), we get

$$(7) \quad \int_{[0,1]^n} |F(\mathbf{x}; N)|^p d\mathbf{x} \lesssim N^{p - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}}.$$

6. Transition to larger balls

Our goal in this section is to prove [Theorem 6.6](#). This will be the main tool that governs the ball inflation process that we use in the next section.

For $1 \leq j \leq m$ and $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$, let V_j be k -dimensional linear subspaces of \mathbb{R}^n and let $\pi_j : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V_j$ be the associated orthogonal projections. Each V_j will be equipped with the k -dimensional Lebesgue measure. We recall the following theorem from [\[2\]](#).

THEOREM 6.1. *The quantity*

$$\sup_{\substack{g_j \in L^2(V_j) \\ g_j \neq 0}} \frac{\|(\prod_{j=1}^m |g_j \circ \pi_j|)^{\frac{1}{m}}\|_{L^{\frac{2n}{k}}(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{(\prod_{j=1}^m \|g_j\|_{L^2(V_j)})^{\frac{1}{m}}}$$

is finite if and only if the following transversality requirement holds:

$$(8) \quad \dim(V) \leq \frac{n}{km} \sum_{j=1}^m \dim(\pi_j(V)) \text{ for every linear subspace } V \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

We will be interested in the following consequence.

PROPOSITION 6.2. *Consider m families \mathcal{P}_j consisting of rectangular boxes P in \mathbb{R}^n , which we will refer to as plates, having the following properties:*

- (i) *k of the axes of each plate $P \in \mathcal{P}_j$ have side lengths equal to $R^{1/2}$ and span V_j , while the remaining $n - k$ axes have side lengths equal to R (and are orthogonal to V_j);*
- (ii) *we allow each P to appear multiple times within a family \mathcal{P}_j ;*
- (iii) *all plates are subsets of a ball B_{4R} of radius $4R$.*

Then, assuming (8) holds, we have the following inequality:

$$(9) \quad \int_{B_{4R}} \left| \prod_{j=1}^m F_j \right|^{\frac{1}{2m} \frac{2n}{k}} \leq C(V_1, \dots, V_m) \left[\prod_{j=1}^m \int_{B_{4R}} |F_j|^{\frac{1}{2m}} \right]^{\frac{2n}{k}}$$

for all functions F_j of the form

$$F_j = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_j} c_P 1_P.$$

The finite quantity $C(V_1, \dots, V_m)$ will not depend on R, c_P, \mathcal{P}_j but will depend on V_j .

Proof. Since we allow multiple repetitions, it suffices to prove (9) under the assumption that $c_P = 1$ for each P . Indeed, the case of rational c_P is then immediate, while the case of arbitrary $c_P \in \mathbb{C}$ follows by density arguments.

Let N_j be the number of plates in \mathcal{P}_j . We need to prove that

$$\int_{B_{4R}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^m \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_j} 1_P \right)^{\frac{n}{mk}} \lesssim R^{n/2} \prod_{j=1}^m N_j^{\frac{n}{mk}}.$$

For each $P \in \mathcal{P}_j$, there exists $v_P \in V_j$ such that

$$P \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \pi_j(x) \in Q_P\},$$

where Q_P is a cube in V_j centered at v_P , with side length $R^{1/2}$. Apply [Theorem 6.1](#) to the functions

$$g_j = \left(\sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_j} 1_{Q_P} \right)^{1/2}.$$

It suffices to note that

$$g_j \circ \pi_j(x) \geq \left(\sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_j} 1_P \right)^{1/2}(x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

and that

$$\|g_j\|_{L^2(V_j)} \sim N_j^{1/2} R^{k/4}. \quad \square$$

For $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$, we will consider the following k -dimensional linear spaces in \mathbb{R}^n :

$$V_k(t) = \langle \Phi'(t), \Phi''(t), \dots, \Phi^{(k)}(t) \rangle, \quad t \in [0, 1].$$

Recall that Φ gives the parametric representation [\(2\)](#) of the curve Γ .

LEMMA 6.3. *Let $M_n = n!$. Then for each M_n pairwise distinct points t_j in $[0, 1]$, the spaces $(V_k(t_j))_{j=1}^{M_n}$ satisfy the nondegeneracy condition [\(8\)](#) with $m = M_n$.*

Proof. Let π_j be the orthogonal projection associated with $V_k(t_j)$. Fix a linear space V in \mathbb{R}^n , and denote by γ_1 the orthogonal projection of Γ onto V . Then

$$\gamma_1(t) = (P_1(t), \dots, P_n(t))$$

for some polynomials P_j of degree at most n . Write

$$\Phi(t) = \gamma_1(t) + \gamma_2(t),$$

and note that for each t ,

$$\gamma_2^{(i)}(t) \perp V, \quad i \geq 0.$$

[Inequality \(8\)](#) is trivial when $\dim(V) = n$, so we may assume that $\dim(V) \leq n - 1$.

Let us start with the case $\dim(V) \leq k$. We will show that

$$\dim(\pi_j(V)) < \dim(V)$$

can only happen for at most $(n - 1)!$ values of j .

Pick j so that $\dim(\pi_j(V)) < \dim(V)$. Then there must exist $v_j \in V$ orthogonal to $V_k(t_j)$. It follows that v_j is orthogonal to the vectors $\gamma_1^{(i)}(t_j)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$. Since $\gamma_1^{(i)}(t_j) \in V$, we infer that

$$\gamma_1^{(1)}(t_j) \wedge \cdots \wedge \gamma_1^{(\dim(V))}(t_j) = 0.$$

Assume for contradiction that this held true for at least $(n-1)! + 1$ points t_j . By the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra, this would force

$$\gamma_1^{(1)}(t) \wedge \cdots \wedge \gamma_1^{(\dim(V))}(t) \equiv 0.$$

Using a Wronskian argument, it further follows that the whole curve γ_1 lives in a linear subspace of V with dimension $\dim(V) - 1$. This leads to the contradiction that Γ lives in an $n - 1$ -dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^n . It suffices now to note that

$$\frac{n}{kM_n} \sum_{j=1}^{M_n} \dim(\pi_j(V)) \geq \dim(V) \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n! - (n-1)!}{n!} = \dim(V).$$

When $k \leq \dim(V) \leq n - 1$, the argument above shows that

$$\dim(\pi_j(V)) = k$$

for all but at most $(n-1)!$ values of j . We can write now

$$\frac{n}{kM_n} \sum_{j=1}^{M_n} \dim(\pi_j(V)) \geq n \frac{n! - (n-1)!}{n!} = n - 1 \geq \dim(V). \quad \square$$

We will need the following uniform version of [Proposition 6.2](#).

PROPOSITION 6.4. *For each $K \geq M_n$, we have*

$$\sup_{(t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) \in S_K} C(V_k(t_1), \dots, V_k(t_{M_n})) < \infty,$$

where

$$S_K = \left\{ (t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) \in [0, 1]^{M_n} : |t_i - t_j| \geq \frac{1}{K} \text{ for all } 1 \leq i \neq j \leq M_n \right\}.$$

Proof. Let $\pi_{V_k(t)}$ be the orthogonal projection associated with $V_k(t)$. The proof of [Proposition 6.2](#) shows that it suffices to prove that

$$\sup_{(t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) \in S_K} \sup_{g_j \in L^2(V_k(t_j))} \frac{\|(\prod_{j=1}^{M_n} |g_j \circ \pi_{V_k(t_j)}|)^{\frac{1}{M_n}}\|_{L^{\frac{2n}{k}}(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{(\prod_{j=1}^{M_n} \|g_j\|_{L^2(V_k(t_j))})^{\frac{1}{M_n}}} < \infty.$$

The function

$$H(t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) = \sup_{g_j \in L^2(V_k(t_j))} \frac{\|(\prod_{j=1}^{M_n} |g_j \circ \pi_{V_k(t_j)}|)^{\frac{1}{M_n}}\|_{L^{\frac{2n}{k}}(\mathbb{R}^n)}}{(\prod_{j=1}^{M_n} \|g_j\|_{L^2(V_k(t_j))})^{\frac{1}{M_n}}}$$

is finite on S_K due to [Theorem 6.1](#) and [Lemma 6.3](#). Moreover, [Theorem 1.1](#) in [1] proves that if $H(t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) < \infty$ for some $(t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) \in [0, 1]^{M_n}$, then

$$\sup H(t'_1, \dots, t'_{M_n}) < \infty$$

on some neighborhood of (t_1, \dots, t_{M_n}) . It now suffices to note that S_K is compact. □

We can now extend the result of [Proposition 6.2](#) to get a multilinear Kakeya-type inequality for plates. For some $K \geq 2M_n$, let I_1, \dots, I_{M_n} be intervals of length $\frac{1}{K}$ in $[0, 1]$, which in addition are assumed to be separated by at least $\frac{1}{K}$.

THEOREM 6.5. *Consider M_n families \mathcal{P}_j consisting of plates P in \mathbb{R}^n having the following properties:*

- (i) *For each $P \in \mathcal{P}_j$, there exists $t_P \in I_j$ such that k of the axes of P have side lengths equal to $R^{1/2}$ and span $V_k(t_P)$, while the remaining $n - k$ axes have side lengths equal to R . (We will refer to the orientation of such a P as being $(V_k(t_P), V_k(t_P)^\perp)$.)*
- (ii) *All plates are subsets of a ball B_{4R} of radius $4R$.*

Then we have the following inequality:

$$(10) \quad \int_{B_{4R}} \left| \prod_{j=1}^{M_n} F_j \right|^{\frac{1}{2M_n} \frac{2n}{k}} \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} R^\varepsilon \left[\prod_{j=1}^{M_n} \left| \int_{B_{4R}} F_j \right|^{\frac{1}{2M_n}} \right]^{\frac{2n}{k}}$$

for all functions F_j of the form

$$F_j = \sum_{P \in \mathcal{P}_j} c_P 1_P.$$

The implicit constant will not depend on R, c_P, \mathcal{P}_j .

Proof. There is a rather short proof of the case $k = n - 1$ in [15] that easily extends to the other values of k . See also [8] for a further discussion. □

Let $\rho < \frac{1}{K}$. We close this section by proving the key new inequality in this paper that shows how to pass from balls of smaller radius to balls of larger radius. Note that (11) is not a decoupling inequality, as the intervals J_i remain unchanged from left to right. However, the ball on the right is larger, which will allow for subsequent decouplings into smaller intervals (via both L^2 and lower dimensional decouplings). The general underlying principle is that the larger the ball, the smaller the decoupling intervals can be.

THEOREM 6.6. *Fix $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ and $p \geq 2n$. Let B be an arbitrary ball in \mathbb{R}^n with radius $\rho^{-(k+1)}$, and let \mathcal{B} be a finitely overlapping cover of B with*

balls Δ of radius ρ^{-k} . Then for each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$(11) \quad \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_i \subset I_i \\ |J_i| = \rho}} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_{\Delta})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{p/M_n} \\ \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \rho^{-\varepsilon} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_i \subset I_i \\ |J_i| = \rho}} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{p/M_n}.$$

Moreover, the implicit constant is independent of g, ρ, B .

Proof. Since we can afford logarithmic losses in ρ , it suffices to prove the inequality with the summation on both sides restricted to families of J_i for which $\|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)}$ have comparable size (up to a factor of 2) for each i . Indeed, the J'_i satisfying

$$\|E_{J'_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)} \leq \rho^C \max_{J_i \subset I_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)}$$

can be easily dealt with by using the triangle inequality, since we automatically have

$$\max_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \|E_{J'_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_{\Delta})} \leq \rho^C \max_{J_i \subset I_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)}.$$

This leaves only $\log_2(\rho^{-O(1)})$ sizes to consider.

Let us now assume that we have N_i intervals J_i , with $\|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_B)}$ of comparable size. Since $p \geq 2n$, by Hölder’s inequality the left-hand side is at most

$$(12) \quad \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} N_i^{2 - \frac{n}{pk}} \right)^{p/M_n} \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{J_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^{\frac{pk}{n}}(w_{\Delta})}^{\frac{pk}{n}} \right) \right]^{\frac{n}{kM_n}}.$$

Fix B , a ball of radius ρ^{-k-1} , and a cover \mathcal{B} by balls Δ . For each interval $J = J_i$ of the form $[t_J - \rho/2, t_J + \rho/2]$, we cover $\cup_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \Delta$ with a family \mathcal{F}_J of pairwise disjoint tiles T_J with orientation $(V_k(t_J), V_k(t_J)^\perp)$, k short sides of length ρ^{-k} and $n - k$ longer sides of length ρ^{-k-1} . Moreover, we can assume these tiles to be inside the ball $4B$. We let $T_J(x)$ be the tile containing x , and we let $2T_J$ be the dilation of T_J by a factor of 2 around its center.

Let us use q to abbreviate $\frac{pk}{n}$ and α to abbreviate $\frac{n}{kM_n}$. Our goal is to control the expression

$$\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \prod_i \left(\sum_{J_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^q(w_{\Delta})}^q \right)^\alpha.$$

We now define F_J for $x \in \cup_{T_J \in \mathcal{F}_J} T_J$ by

$$F_J(x) := \sup_{y \in 2T_J(x)} \|E_J g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_{B(y, \rho^{-k})})}.$$

For any point $x \in \Delta$, we have $\Delta \subset 2T_J(x)$, and so we also have

$$\|E_J g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_{\Delta})} \leq F_J(x).$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \prod_i \left(\sum_{J_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_{\Delta})}^q \right)^{\alpha} \lesssim \int_{4B} \prod_i \left(\sum_{J_i} F_{J_i}^q \right)^{\alpha}.$$

Moreover, the function F_J is constant on each tile $T_J \in \mathcal{F}_J$. Applying [Theorem 6.5](#) (note that F_J satisfy a stronger property than what is needed), we get the bound

$$\int_{4B} \prod_i \left(\sum_{J_i} F_{J_i}^q \right)^{\alpha} \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \rho^{-\varepsilon} \prod_i \left(\sum_{J_i} \int_{4B} F_{J_i}^q \right)^{\alpha}.$$

It remains to check that for each $J = J_i$

$$(13) \quad \|F_J\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(4B)} \lesssim \|E_J g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_B)}.$$

Once this is established, it follows that (12) is dominated by

$$(14) \quad \rho^{-\varepsilon} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} N_i^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{n}{pk}} \right)^{p/M_n} \prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{J_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_B)}^{\frac{pk}{n}} \right)^{\frac{n}{kM_n}}.$$

Recalling the restriction we have made on J_i , (14) is comparable to

$$\rho^{-\varepsilon} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{J_i} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{p/M_n},$$

as desired.

To prove (13), we may assume $J = [-\rho/2, \rho/2]$ and thus $\widehat{E_J g}$ will be supported in $\prod_{j=1}^n [-\rho^j, \rho^j]$. Fix $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ with $T_J(x) \in \mathcal{F}_J$ and $y \in 2T_J(x)$. Note that $T_J(x)$ has sides parallel to the coordinate axes. In particular, $y = x + y'$ with $|y'_j| < 4\rho^{-k}$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$ and $|y'_j| < 4\rho^{-k-1}$ for $k+1 \leq j \leq n$. Then

$$(15) \quad \|E_J g\|_{L^q(w_{B(y, \rho^{-k})})}^q \lesssim \int \left| E_J g(x_1 + u_1, \dots, x_k + u_k, x_{k+1} + u_{k+1} + y'_{k+1}, \dots, x_n + u_n + y'_n) \right|^q w_{B(0, \rho^{-k})}(u) du.$$

Now, using Taylor series we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 & |EJg(x_1 + u_1, \dots, x_k + u_k, x_{k+1} + u_{k+1} + y'_{k+1}, \dots, x_n + u_n + y'_n)| \\
 &= \left| \int \widehat{EJg}(\lambda) e(\lambda \cdot (x + u)) e(\lambda_{k+1} y'_{k+1}) \dots e(\lambda_n y'_n) d\lambda \right| \\
 &\leq \sum_{s_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_{k+1}}}{s_{k+1}!} \\
 &\quad \dots \sum_{s_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_n}}{s_n!} \left| \int \widehat{EJg}(\lambda) e(\lambda \cdot (x + u)) \left(\frac{\lambda_{k+1}}{2\rho^{k+1}}\right)^{s_{k+1}} \dots \left(\frac{\lambda_n}{2\rho^{k+1}}\right)^{s_n} d\lambda \right| \\
 &= \sum_{s_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_{k+1}}}{s_{k+1}!} \dots \sum_{s_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_n}}{s_n!} |M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(EJg)(x + u)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Here M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n} is the operator with Fourier multiplier $m_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(\frac{\lambda}{2\rho^{k+1}})$, where

$$m_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(\lambda) = (\lambda_{k+1})^{s_{k+1}} \dots (\lambda_n)^{s_n} 1_{[-1/2, 1/2]}(\lambda_{k+1}) \dots 1_{[-1/2, 1/2]}(\lambda_n).$$

We are able to insert the cutoff because of our initial restriction on the Fourier support of EJg .

Plugging this estimate into (15) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \|EJg\|_{L_{\sharp}^q(w_{B(y, \rho^{-k})})}^q \\
 & \lesssim \sum_{s_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_{k+1}}}{s_{k+1}!} \dots \sum_{s_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_n}}{s_n!} \|M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(EJg)\|_{L_{\sharp}^q(w_{B(x, \rho^{-k})})}^q.
 \end{aligned}$$

Recalling the definition of F_J and the fact that

$$\int_{4B} w_{B(x, \rho^{-k})}(z) dx \lesssim w_B(z), \quad z \in \mathbb{R}^n,$$

we conclude that

$$(16) \quad \|F_J\|_{L_{\sharp}^q(4B)}^q \lesssim \sum_{s_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_{k+1}}}{s_{k+1}!} \dots \sum_{s_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_n}}{s_n!} \|M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(EJg)\|_{L_{\sharp}^q(w_B)}^q.$$

Note that m_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n} admits a smooth extension $m_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}^*$ to the whole \mathbb{R}^n , supported on $\mathbb{R}^k \times [-1, 1]^{n-k}$ and with derivatives of any given order uniformly bounded over s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n . It follows that

$$|\widehat{m}_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}^*(x)| \lesssim \xi(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n),$$

with implicit constants independent of s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n , where

$$\xi(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) \lesssim_M (1 + (x_{k+1}^2 + \dots + x_n^2)^{1/2})^{-M}$$

for all $M > 0$. Let $M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}^*$ denote the operator with multiplier

$$m_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}^* \left(\frac{\lambda}{2\rho^{k+1}} \right).$$

We can now write

$$|M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(EJg)(x)| = |M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}^*(EJg)(x)| \lesssim |EJg| \odot \xi_{\rho^{k+1}}(x),$$

where \odot denotes the convolution with respect to the last $n - k$ variables \bar{x} , and

$$\xi_{\rho^{k+1}}(\bar{x}) = \rho^{(n-k)(k+1)} \xi(\rho^{k+1} \bar{x}).$$

Using this, one can easily check that

$$\begin{aligned} \|M_{s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n}(EJg)\|_{L^q(w_B)}^q &\lesssim \langle |EJg|^q \odot \xi_{\rho^{k+1}}, w_B \rangle \\ &= \langle |EJg|^q, \xi_{\rho^{k+1}} \odot w_B \rangle \lesssim \langle |EJg|^q, w_B \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (16) leads to the proof of (13)

$$\begin{aligned} \|FJ\|_{L_{\#}^q(4B)}^q &\lesssim \sum_{s_{k+1}=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_{k+1}}}{s_{k+1}!} \cdots \sum_{s_n=0}^{\infty} \frac{100^{s_n}}{s_n!} \|EJg\|_{L_{\#}^q(w_B)}^q \\ &\lesssim \|EJg\|_{L_{\#}^q(w_B)}^q. \end{aligned}$$

The argument is now complete. □

For future use, we will record here the following easy analogue of [Theorem 6.6](#) for $k = n$. Let B be an arbitrary ball in \mathbb{R}^n with radius R , and let \mathcal{B} be a finitely overlapping cover of B with balls Δ of radius $r < \frac{R}{2}$. No other relation between ρ, r, R is assumed. Then for each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $p \geq 2$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (17) \quad \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_i \subset I_i \\ |J_i| = \rho}} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^p(w_{\Delta})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{p/M_n} \\ \lesssim \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_i \subset I_i \\ |J_i| = \rho}} \|E_{J_i} g\|_{L_{\#}^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{p/M_n}. \end{aligned}$$

The proof relies on the inequality

$$\sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} w_{\Delta} \lesssim w_B,$$

on Hölder's inequality, and on the following consequence of Minkowski's inequality:

$$\sum_i \left(\sum_k \|f_k\|_{L^p(w_i)}^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_k \|f_k\|_{L^p(\sum_i w_i)}^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}},$$

valid for arbitrary $f_k : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and arbitrary positive functions $w_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$.

7. A few basic tools

Fix a positive Schwartz function $\eta : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow [0, \infty)$. For each ball $B = B(c, R)$ in \mathbb{R}^n , define

$$\eta_B(x) = \eta\left(\frac{x - c}{R}\right).$$

LEMMA 7.1. *Let \mathcal{W} be the collection of all weights, that is, positive, integrable functions on \mathbb{R}^n . Fix a radius $R > 0$. Let $Q_1, Q_2 : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ have the following four properties:*

- (1) $Q_1(1_B) \lesssim Q_2(\eta_B)$ for all balls $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of radius R ;
- (2) $Q_1(u + v) \leq Q_1(u) + Q_1(v)$ for each $u, v \in \mathcal{W}$;
- (3) $Q_2(u + v) \geq Q_2(u) + Q_2(v)$ for each $u, v \in \mathcal{W}$;
- (4) if $u \leq v$, then $Q_i(u) \leq Q_i(v)$.

Then

$$Q_1(w_B) \lesssim Q_2(w_B)$$

for each ball B with radius R . The implicit constant is independent of R and in fact, it only depends on the implicit constant from (1).

Proof. Let \mathcal{B} be a finitely overlapping cover of \mathbb{R}^n with balls $B' = B'(c_{B'}, R)$. It suffices to note that

$$w_B(x) \lesssim \sum_{B' \in \mathcal{B}} 1_{B'}(x)w_B(c_{B'})$$

and that

$$\sum_{B' \in \mathcal{B}} \eta_{B'}(x)w_B(c_{B'}) \lesssim w_B(x). \quad \square$$

We illustrate the lemma with the following reverse Hölder’s inequality.

COROLLARY 7.2. *For each $q \geq p \geq 1$, each interval $J \subset [0, 1]$ with length R^{-1} and each ball B in \mathbb{R}^n with radius R , we have*

$$(18) \quad \|E_J g\|_{L^q_{\sharp}(w_B)} \lesssim \|E_J g\|_{L^p_{\sharp}(w_B)},$$

with the implicit constant independent of R, J, B and g .

Proof. To simplify notation, we will address the case $R = 1$. Let η be a positive smooth function on \mathbb{R}^n satisfying $1_B \leq \eta_B$ and such that the Fourier transform of $\eta^{\frac{1}{p}}$ is supported in $B(0, 1)$. We can thus write

$$\|E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^q(B)} \lesssim \|E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^q(\eta_B^{\frac{q}{p}})} = \|\eta_B^{\frac{1}{p}} E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Since the Fourier transform of $\eta_B^{\frac{1}{p}} E_{[0,1]} g$ is supported in the ball $B(0, 3)$, we have

$$\|\eta_B^{\frac{1}{p}} E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^q(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|\eta_B^{\frac{1}{p}} E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = \|E_{[0,1]} g\|_{L^p(\eta_B)}.$$

Now apply [Lemma 7.1](#) with $Q_1(u) = \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^q(u)}^q$ and $Q_2(u) = \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(u)}^q$. □

We will also use the following version of [Lemma 7.1](#).

LEMMA 7.3. *Let \mathcal{W} be the collection of all weights, that is, positive, integrable functions on \mathbb{R}^n . Fix $R > 0$. Let $O_1, O_2 : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ have the following four properties:*

- (1) $O_1(1_B) \lesssim O_2(w_B)$ for all cubes $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of side length R ;
- (2) $O_1(u + v) \leq O_1(u) + O_1(v)$ for each $u, v \in \mathcal{W}$;
- (3) $O_2(u + v) \geq O_2(u) + O_2(v)$ for each $u, v \in \mathcal{W}$;
- (4) if $u \leq v$, then $O_i(u) \leq O_i(v)$.

Then

$$O_1(w_B) \lesssim O_2(w_B)$$

for each cube B with side length R . The implicit constant is independent of R and, in fact, it only depends on the implicit constant from (1).

Proof. Let \mathcal{B} be a finitely overlapping cover of \mathbb{R}^n with cubes $B' = B'(c_{B'}, R)$. It suffices to note that

$$w_B(x) \lesssim \sum_{B' \in \mathcal{B}} 1_{B'}(x)w_B(c_{B'})$$

and that

$$\sum_{B' \in \mathcal{B}} w_{B'}(x)w_B(c_{B'}) \lesssim w_B(x). \quad \square$$

We continue by recalling a few basic tools and inequalities from [7] that will be used in our iteration scheme.

Let $n \geq 2, p \geq 2, 0 < \delta \leq 1$. We will denote by $V_p(\delta) = V_{p,n}(\delta)$ the smallest constant such that the inequality

$$\|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(w_B)} \leq V_p(\delta) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

holds true for each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius δ^{-n} and each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Remark 7.4. In the remaining part of the paper we will use induction to show that $V_{n(n+1),n}(\delta) \lesssim_\varepsilon \delta^{-\varepsilon}$. In order to make the induction work, we will need to prove a superficially stronger statement. For each $E \geq 100n$ and $B = B(c, R)$, recall the weight introduced in [Section 3](#):

$$w_{B,E}(x) = \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{|x-c|}{R})^E}.$$

For each such E , there will be a decoupling constant $V_{p,n}(\delta, E)$ defined as above. We will in fact show that

$$V_{n(n+1),n}(\delta, E) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, E} \delta^{-\varepsilon}$$

for each $E \geq 100n$. The need for working with this superficially stronger induction hypothesis comes from the use of lower dimensional decoupling (see [inequality \(24\)](#)). To simplify the exposition, we will simply write $V_{p,n}(\delta)$ to denote $V_{p,n}(\delta, E)$ for some unspecified $E \geq 100n$.

We will rely on the following generalization of parabolic rescaling. A nice property of the curve Γ is the fact that each arc Γ_I can be stretched to the whole Γ via an affine transformation. Affine transformations interact nicely with the Fourier transform, and this facilitates a natural passage from the operator E_I to $E_{[0,1]}$.

LEMMA 7.5. *Let $0 < \rho \leq 1$. For each interval $I \subset [0, 1]$ with length δ^ρ and each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius $R \geq \delta^{-n}$, we have*

$$(19) \quad \|E_I g\|_{L^p(w_B)} \lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Proof. Let us first assume $R = \delta^{-n}$. We will apply [Lemma 7.3](#) to

$$\begin{aligned} O_1(v) &= \|E_I g\|_{L^p(v)}^p, \\ O_2(v) &= \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(v)}^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Requirement (3) in [Lemma 7.3](#) is satisfied because of the (reverse) Minkowski inequality in $l_{\frac{2}{p}}$, since $p \geq 2$. It thus suffices to prove that

$$\|E_I g\|_{L^p(B)} \lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Let a be the left endpoint of I . To simplify notation, let $\sigma = \delta^\rho$. We will perform a parabolic rescaling via the affine transformation $L = L_I$,

$$L_I(t) = t' = \frac{t - a}{\sigma}.$$

A simple computation shows that for each interval H , we have

$$|E_H g(x_1, \dots, x_n)| = \sigma |E_{H_L} g_L(x'_1, \dots, x'_n)|,$$

where $H_L = L(H)$, $g_L = g \circ L$, $x' = T_I(x)$ and $T = T_I$ is given by

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = \sigma(x_1 + 2ax_2 + 3a^2x_3 + \dots), \\ x'_2 = \sigma^2(x_2 + 3ax_3 + \dots), \\ \dots\dots\dots, \\ x'_n = \sigma^n x_n. \end{cases}$$

The image S of B under the affine transformation T can be covered with a family \mathcal{F} of finitely overlapping balls Δ with radius $(\delta^{-1}\sigma)^n$, such that we have the double inequality

$$(20) \quad 1_S(x) \lesssim \sum_{B' \in \mathcal{F}} w_{B'}(x) \lesssim w_B(T^{-1}x).$$

The second inequality is very easy to guarantee for a proper covering, as the radius of B' is smaller than that of B . After a change of variables on the spatial side we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_I g\|_{L^p(B)} &= \sigma \sigma^{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} \|E_{[0,1]} g_L\|_{L^p(S)} \\ &\lesssim \sigma^{1-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} \left(\sum_{B' \in \mathcal{F}} \|E_{[0,1]} g_L\|_{L^p(w_{B'})}^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \sigma^{1-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} V_p \left(\frac{\delta}{\sigma} \right) \left[\sum_{B' \in \mathcal{F}} \left(\sum_{\substack{J' \subset [0,1] \\ |J'|=\delta\sigma^{-1}}} \|E_{J'} g_L\|_{L^p(w_{B'})}^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \right]^{1/p} \\ &= \sigma^{1-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} V_p \left(\frac{\delta}{\sigma} \right) \left[\sum_{B' \in \mathcal{F}} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_{J_L} g_L\|_{L^p(w_{B'})}^2 \right)^{\frac{p}{2}} \right]^{1/p}. \end{aligned}$$

Using Minkowski's inequality followed by (20), this is dominated by

$$\begin{aligned} &\sigma^{1-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} V_p \left(\frac{\delta}{\sigma} \right) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_{J_L} g_L\|_{L^p(\sum w_{B'})}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\lesssim \sigma^{1-\frac{n(n+1)}{2p}} V_p \left(\frac{\delta}{\sigma} \right) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_{J_L} g_L\|_{L^p(w_{B \circ T^{-1}})}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

By changing back to the original variables, this is easily seen to be the same as

$$V_p \left(\frac{\delta}{\sigma} \right) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

This finishes the proof in the case $R = \delta^{-n}$.

Let us now see how to extend the result to the case of balls B with larger radius $R \geq \delta^{-n}$. This argument will be used a few more times throughout the remainder of the paper. First, invoking again [Lemma 7.3](#), it suffices to prove

$$\|E_I g\|_{L^p(B)} \lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Let \mathcal{B} be a family of finitely overlapping balls Δ with radius δ^{-n} covering B . Use [\(1\)](#) and Minkowski's inequality to write

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_I g\|_{L^p(B)} &\lesssim \left(\sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \|E_I g\|_{L^p(w_\Delta)}^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\Delta \in \mathcal{B}} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_\Delta)}^2 \right)^{p/2} \right)^{1/p} \\ &\lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(\sum_{\Delta} w_\Delta)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\lesssim V_p(\delta^{1-\rho}) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Let us now introduce a multilinear version of $V_p(\delta)$. Recall the relevance of $M_n = n!$ from [Section 6](#). Given also $K \geq 2M_n$, we will denote by $V_p(\delta, K) = V_{p,n}(\delta, K)$ the smallest constant such that the inequality

$$\left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i} g \right)^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p(w_B)} \leq V_p(\delta, K) \prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I_i \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_J g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2M_n}}$$

holds true for each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius δ^{-n} , each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and all intervals I_1, \dots, I_{M_n} of the form $[\frac{i}{K}, \frac{i+1}{K}]$ in $[0, 1]$, which in addition are assumed to be nonadjacent. Let \mathcal{F}_K be the family of all these M_n -tuples of intervals.

Following [Remark 7.4](#), we will consider a family of constants $V_{p,n}(\delta, K, E)$ for each $E \geq 100n$. To simplify the exposition, we will always write $V_{p,n}(\delta, K)$ to denote $V_{p,n}(\delta, K, E)$ for some unspecified E .

It is immediate that $V_p(\delta, K) \leq V_p(\delta)$. The reverse inequality is also essentially true, apart from negligible losses.

THEOREM 7.6. *For each K , there exists $\varepsilon_p(K)$ with $\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_p(K) = 0$ and $C_{K,p}$ so that*

$$(21) \quad V_p(\delta) \leq C_{K,p} \delta^{-\varepsilon_p(K)} \sup_{\delta \leq \delta' < 1} V_p(\delta', K)$$

for each $0 < \delta \leq 1$.

It is worth mentioning that the value of M_n , as long as it only depends on n , is irrelevant for the validity of (21).

Proof. The proof is very similar to that of Theorem 8.1 in [8], so we will only say a few words about it. The values of C in the argument below will only depend on n and p and will be allowed to change from one line to the next. We start by observing the following elementary inequality:

$$|E_{[0,1]}g(x)| \leq C \max_{|J|=K^{-1}} |E_Jg(x)| + K^C \max_{(I_1, \dots, I_{M_n}) \in \mathcal{F}_K} \left| \prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i}g(x) \right|^{1/M_n}.$$

Integration on an arbitrary ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius δ^{-n} leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(w_B)} &\leq C \left(\sum_{|J_1|=K^{-1}} \|E_{J_1}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + K^C \max_{(I_1, \dots, I_{M_n}) \in \mathcal{F}_K} \left\| \prod_{i=1}^{M_n} |E_{I_i}g(x)|^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p(w_B)} \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{|J_1|=K^{-1}} \|E_{J_1}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} + K^C V_p(\delta, K) \prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset I_i \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2M_n}} \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{|J_1|=K^{-1}} \|E_{J_1}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} + K^C V_p(\delta, K) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Using parabolic rescaling, for each J_1 as above, we can also write

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{J_1}g\|_{L^p(w_B)} &\leq C \left(\sum_{J_2 \subset J_1: |J_2|=K^{-2}} \|E_{J_2}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + K^C V_p(\delta K, K) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset J_1 \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Combining the last two inequalities we can write

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(w_B)} &\leq C^2 \left(\sum_{|J_2|=K^{-2}} \|E_{J_2}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + [CK^C V_p(\delta K, K) + K^C V_p(\delta, K)] \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

We will repeat this process l times, where $K^{-l} \sim \delta$, and will get to the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(w_B)} &\leq C^l \left(\sum_{|J_l|=K^{-l}} \|E_{J_l}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\quad + lC^{l-1}K^C \sup_{\delta \leq \delta' < 1} V_p(\delta', K) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\lesssim lC^lK^C \sup_{\delta \leq \delta' < 1} V_p(\delta', K) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_Jg\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

The reader can now easily verify the conclusion of the theorem, since C is independent of K . □

8. The iteration scheme

The goal of this section is to prove the multi-scale inequality in [Theorem 8.3](#). There will be three different principles that we will apply repeatedly.

L² decoupling: This exploits L^2 orthogonality and will allow us to decouple to the smallest possible scale, equal to the inverse of the radius of the ball. This principle is illustrated by the following simple result.

LEMMA 8.1. *Let \mathcal{J}_i be arbitrary collections of pairwise disjoint intervals J with length equal to an integer multiple of R^{-1} . Then for each integer $M \geq 1$ and each $B_R \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, we have*

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^M \left(\sum_{J \in \mathcal{J}_i} \|E_Jg\|_{L^2_\#(w_{B_R})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{1}{M}} \lesssim \left[\prod_{i=1}^M \left(\sum_{\substack{|\Delta|=R^{-1}, \Delta \subset J \\ \text{for some } J \in \mathcal{J}_i}} \|E_{\Delta}g\|_{L^2_\#(w_{B_R})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{1}{M}}.$$

Proof. The proof will not exploit any transversality, so the value of M will not matter. It suffices to prove that

$$(22) \quad \|E_Jg\|_{L^2(w_{B_R})}^2 \lesssim \sum_{|\Delta|=R^{-1}, \Delta \subset J} \|E_{\Delta}g\|_{L^2(w_{B_R})}^2.$$

Fix a positive Schwartz function η such that the Fourier transform of $\sqrt{\eta}$ is supported in a small neighborhood of the origin, and whose values are nonzero on the unit ball $B(0, 1)$. For a ball $B = B(c, R)$, define

$$\eta_B(x) = \eta\left(\frac{x - c}{R}\right).$$

By invoking [Lemma 7.1](#) we see that [inequality \(22\)](#) will follow once we check that

$$(23) \quad \|E_J g\|_{L^2(B')}^2 \lesssim \sum_{|\Delta|=R^{-1}, \Delta \subset J} \|E_{\Delta} g\|_{L^2(\eta_{B'})}^2$$

holds true for each ball B' with radius R .

Note that the Fourier transform of $\sqrt{\eta_{B'}} E_{\Delta} g$ will be supported inside some R^{-1} -neighborhood of the arc Γ_{Δ} , and that these neighborhoods are pairwise disjoint for two nonadjacent arcs. Since

$$\|E_J g\|_{L^2(B')}^2 \lesssim \|E_J g\|_{L^2(\eta_{B'})}^2 = \|\sqrt{\eta_{B'}} E_J g\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2,$$

(23) will now immediately follow from the L^2 orthogonality of the functions $\sqrt{\eta_{B'}} E_{\Delta} g$. □

Lower dimensional decoupling: Various arcs on the curve Γ_n in \mathbb{R}^n will look lower dimensional at the appropriate scale. As a result, they will be decoupled into smaller arcs using [Theorem 1.2](#) in lower dimensions. This is illustrated by the following result. To avoid confusion, we will use the notation $E^{(n)}$ for the extension operator relative to Γ_n in \mathbb{R}^n .

LEMMA 8.2. *Let $I \subset [0, 1]$ be an interval with length at least $R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}$, where $3 \leq k \leq n$. Then for each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ with radius R and each $p \geq 2$, we have*

$$\|E_I^{(n)} g\|_{L^p_{\sharp}(w_B)} \lesssim V_{p,k-1}(R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}) \left(\sum_{|J|=R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}, J \subset I} \|E_J^{(n)} g\|_{L^p_{\sharp}(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

As before, $w_B = w_{B,E}$, $w_{B(2)} = w_{B(2),E}$ (see [\(24\)](#)) and $V_{p,k-1}(R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}) = V_{p,k-1}(R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}, E)$ for the same unspecified $E \geq 100n$. See [Remark 7.4](#).

Proof. To simplify numerology, let us assume $k = n = 3$ and that $B \subset [0, 2R]^3$. The proof in the general case follows via trivial modifications.

We note that for each interval H ,

$$E_H^{(3)} g(x_1, x_2, x_3) = E_H^{(2)} g_{x_3}(x_1, x_2),$$

where

$$g_{x_3}(t) = g(t)e(t^3 x_3).$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_I^{(3)} g\|_{L^p(B)} &\leq \left(\int_{[0,2R]} \|E_I^{(2)} g_{x_3}\|_{L^p([0,2R]^2)}^p dx_3 \right)^{1/p} \\ &\leq V_{p,2}(R^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \left(\int_{[0,2R]} \left(\sum_{|J|=R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}, J \subset I} \|E_J^{(2)} g_{x_3}\|_{L^p(w_{B(2)})}^2 \right)^{p/2} dx_3 \right)^{1/p}, \end{aligned}$$

where $B^{(2)}$ is the projection of B onto the x_1x_2 plane. Since

$$(24) \quad 1_{[0,2R]}(x_3)w_{B^{(2)}}(x_1, x_2) \lesssim w_B(x_1, x_2, x_3),$$

we can combine this with Minkowski’s inequality to get

$$\left(\int_{[0,2R]} \left(\sum_{|J|=R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}, J \subset I} \|E_J^{(2)}g_{x_3}\|_{L^p(w_{B^{(2)}})}^2 \right)^{p/2} dx_3 \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \left(\sum_{|J|=R^{-\frac{1}{k-1}}, J \subset I} \|E_J^{(3)}g\|_{L^p(w_B)}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

The argument is now complete. □

We will typically apply this result with $|I| \sim R^{-1/k}$. We note that in this case the arc Γ_I is $k - 1$ -dimensional at spatial scale R . That is, the R^{-1} neighborhood of Γ_I is inside the $O(R^{-1})$ neighborhood of a $k - 1$ -dimensional plane. This shows that when decoupling such an arc on B_R , the best we can do is apply $k - 1$ -dimensional theory.

Ball inflation: We will iterate our multi-scale inequality by repeatedly passing to balls of larger radius, a process we call *ball inflation*. This is encoded by [Theorem 6.6](#) and by [inequality \(17\)](#) that will work as a substitute for [Theorem 6.6](#), when $k = n$. The motivation for the ball inflation is that once we integrate on larger balls, we are able to decouple into intervals of finer scales, by combining the previously mentioned L^2 and lower dimensional decouplings.

The proof of the ball inflation inequality [\(11\)](#) relies on the hierarchy of multilinear Kakeya-type inequalities described in [Theorem 6.5](#). This is the place in our argument where the merit of the multilinear perspective is revealed.

For the remainder of the section, we fix an integer $K \geq 2M_n$ and the intervals I_1, \dots, I_{M_n} of the form $[\frac{i}{K}, \frac{i+1}{K}]$, with i in a collection of nonconsecutive integers among $0, 1, \dots, K - 1$. Note that there are finitely many such choices of intervals, so the implicit constants below (such as the one in [\(25\)](#)) can be taken to be uniform over the intervals we are using.

Given a function $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, a ball B^r with radius δ^{-r} in \mathbb{R}^n , $t \geq 1$ and $q \leq s \leq r$, write

$$D_t(q, B^r) = D_t(q, B^r, g) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_i, q \subset I_i \\ |J_i, q| = \delta^q}} \|E_{J_i, q}g\|_{L^t_\#(w_{B^r})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{1}{M_n}}.$$

Also, given a finitely overlapping cover $\mathcal{B}_s(B^r)$ of B^r with balls B^s , we let

$$A_p(q, B^r, s) = A_p(q, B^r, s, g) = \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_s(B^r)|} \sum_{B^s \in \mathcal{B}_s(B^r)} D_2(q, B^s)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

The letter A will remind us that we have an average. Note that when $r = s$,

$$A_p(q, B^r, r) = D_2(q, B^r).$$

All these quantities will depend implicitly on the exponent E associated with the weight w_B .

The function g will be fixed throughout the section, so we can drop the dependence on g . All implicit constants will be independent of g, δ . We will spend the rest of this section proving the following key result. The main philosophy behind our proof is to gradually increase the size of the balls and then to decrease the size of the intervals.

THEOREM 8.3. *Fix $n \geq 3$, and let $p < n(n + 1)$ be sufficiently close to $n(n + 1)$. Assume [Theorem 1.2](#) holds for all smaller values of n , including $n = 2$. Then for each $W > 0$, there exist finitely many positive weights b_I, γ_I satisfying*

$$\sum_I \gamma_I < 1, \quad \sum_I b_I \gamma_I > W,$$

so that for each sufficiently small $u > 0$ (how small will only depend on W), the following inequality holds for each $0 < \delta \leq 1$ and for each ball B^n in \mathbb{R}^n of radius δ^{-n} :

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} A_p(u, B^n, u) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p, n}(\delta)^{1 - \sum_I \gamma_I} D_p(1, B^n)^{1 - \sum_I \gamma_I} \\ &\quad \times \prod_I A_p(ub_I, B^n, ub_I)^{\gamma_I}. \end{aligned}$$

In the next subsection we prove this theorem for $n = 3$. Then we reinforce the ideas behind the proof in the case $n = 4$, before explaining the case of arbitrary dimension.

8.1. The case $n = 3$. In this subsection we will operate under the knowledge that [Theorem 1.2](#) holds true for $n = 2$, as proved in [\[9\]](#). In fact, as explained in [Remark 7.4](#) we will assume the superficially stronger inequality

$$(26) \quad V_{6, 2}(\delta, E) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, E} \delta^{-\varepsilon}$$

for each $E \geq 100 \cdot 3$. Alternatively, one may reprove this fact by a rather straightforward adaptation of the arguments in this paper. The proof is fairly short, and it involves only one type of ball inflation. The details are left to the interested reader.

We fix an integer $K \geq 2M_3$ and the intervals I_1, \dots, I_{M_3} of the form $[\frac{i}{K}, \frac{i+1}{K}]$, with i in a collection of nonconsecutive integers among $0, 1, \dots, K - 1$.

Note that there are finitely many such choices of intervals, so the implicit constants in the inequalities in this section will not depend on the intervals we are using.

From now on, we will denote by B^r an arbitrary ball of radius δ^{-r} in \mathbb{R}^3 .

PROPOSITION 8.4. *For $p \geq 6$, let $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1(p)$ satisfy*

$$\frac{1}{\frac{p}{3}} = \frac{\alpha_1}{\frac{2p}{3}} + \frac{1 - \alpha_1}{2}.$$

Fix a ball $B^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with radius δ^{-2} , and let $\mathcal{B}_1(B^2)$ be a finitely overlapping cover of B^2 with balls B^1 . The following inequality holds:

$$(27) \quad \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_1(B^2)|} \sum_{B^1 \in \mathcal{B}_1(B^2)} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^1})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{p}{M_3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \\ \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,2} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,2}| = \delta^2}} \|E_{J_{i,2}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^2})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{1 - \alpha_1}{M_3}} \\ \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^{\frac{2p}{3}}(w_{B^2})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{\alpha_1}{M_3}}.$$

Proof. Since $p \geq 6$, we have that

$$\|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^1})} \leq \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^{\frac{p}{3}}(w_{B^1})}.$$

Using this and [Theorem 6.6](#) with $k = 1$, the term (27) is now controlled by

$$\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^{\frac{p}{3}}(w_{B^2})} \right)^{\frac{1}{2M_3}}$$

Using Hölder's inequality we can dominate this by

$$\leq \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^2})} \right)^{\frac{1 - \alpha_1}{2M_3}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^{\frac{2p}{3}}(w_{B^2})} \right)^{\frac{\alpha_1}{2M_3}}.$$

It suffices now to apply L^2 decoupling via [Lemma 8.1](#) to the first term from above. Note that we have “interpolated” between L^2 and $L^{\frac{2p}{3}}$. We use L^2 because on this space we have a very efficient decoupling tool. Also, we use $\frac{2p}{3}$

because this is the space corresponding to $k = 2$ in [Theorem 6.6](#). In doing so, we prepare the ground for the second type of ball inflation. \square

The sequence of inequalities from [Proposition 8.4](#) can be summarized as follows:

$$(28) \quad A_p(1, B^2, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} D_{\frac{p}{3}}(1, B^2) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \times A_p(2, B^2, 2)^{1-\alpha_1}$$

$$(29) \quad \times D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^2)^{\alpha_1}.$$

We have so far performed one ball inflation, replacing B^1 with B^2 . A few preliminary remarks are in order. Note that the terms of type $A_p(u, B, v)$ have $u = v$. This symmetry will always be preserved throughout the iteration and will facilitate the transition from [Proposition 8.7](#) to [Theorem 8.8](#). The reason we build our iteration scheme around the pivotal terms $A_p(v, B, v)$ may seem rather subtle at this point, but we hope it will become more transparent throughout the argument. It suffices to say that we could have alternatively worked with other pivotal terms (see for comparison our argument in [7]), however the use of $A_p(v, B, v)$ will make the L^2 decoupling rather streamlined.

We will illustrate (28) and (29) using the following tree:

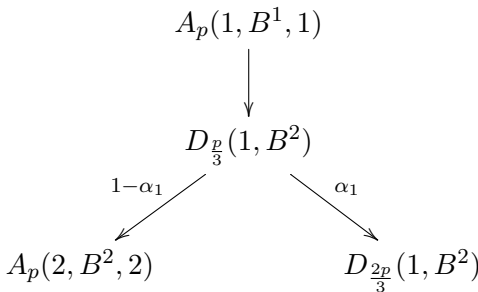


Figure 1.

In the next stage we process the term (29). We proceed with a second ball inflation, shifting from balls B^2 to balls B^3 and invoking the multilinear Kakeya-type [inequality \(10\)](#) with $k = 2$. We continue with a lower dimensional decoupling followed by L^2 decoupling. The term (28) will not undergo any serious modification; it will simply become $A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{1-\alpha_1}$. For $p \geq 9$, let $\alpha_2, \beta_2 \in [0, 1]$ satisfy

$$\frac{1}{\frac{2p}{3}} = \frac{1 - \alpha_2}{6} + \frac{\alpha_2}{p}, \quad \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1 - \beta_2}{2} + \frac{\beta_2}{\frac{2p}{3}}.$$

PROPOSITION 8.5. *Fix a ball $B^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with radius δ^{-3} . Let $\mathcal{B}_2(B^3)$ be a finitely overlapping cover of B^3 with balls B^2 . For each B^2 , let $\mathcal{B}_1(B^2)$ be a*

finitely overlapping cover of B^2 with balls B^1 . Define

$$\mathcal{B}_1(B^3) = \{B^1 : B_1 \in \mathcal{B}_1(B^2), B^2 \in \mathcal{B}_2(B^3)\}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_1(B^3)|} \sum_{B^1 \in \mathcal{B}_1(B^3)} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^1})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{p}{M_3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ & \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_2(B^3)|} \sum_{B^2 \in \mathcal{B}_2(B^3)} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,2} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,2}| = \delta^2}} \|E_{J_{i,2}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^2})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{p}{M_3}} \right)^{\frac{1-\alpha_1}{p}} \\ & \quad \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,3} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,3}| = \delta^3}} \|E_{J_{i,3}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^2(w_{B^3})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)}{M_3}} \\ & \quad \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,3/2} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,3/2}| = \delta^{3/2}}} \|E_{J_{i,3/2}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^{2p}(w_{B^3})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2}{M_3}} \\ & \quad \times \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_3} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L_{\sharp}^p(w_{B^3})} \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{\alpha_1\alpha_2}{M_3}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. There are four different stages in the argument. In the first one we average [inequalities \(28\)–\(29\)](#) raised to the power p over all balls $B^2 \in \mathcal{B}_2(B^3)$. Then use Hölder's inequality and [Theorem 6.6](#) with $k = 2$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} A_p(1, B^3, 1)^p & \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{p(1-\alpha_1)} \\ & \quad \times \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_2(B^3)|} \sum_{B^2 \in \mathcal{B}_2(B^3)} D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^2)^p \right]^{\alpha_1} \\ & \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{p(1-\alpha_1)} D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^3)^{p\alpha_1}. \end{aligned}$$

We thus can write

$$(30) \quad A_p(1, B^3, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{1-\alpha_1} D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^3)^{\alpha_1}.$$

The second step is simply Hölder's inequality

$$(31) \quad D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^3) \leq D_6(1, B^3)^{1-\alpha_2} D_p(1, B^3)^{\alpha_2}.$$

To justify the use of L^6 we move to the third stage of the argument. The key observation is that the δ^3 -neighborhood of each arc Γ_J on the curve (t, t^2, t^3) with $|J| = \delta$ is essentially planar. By applying lower dimensional decoupling, Lemma 8.2 with $n = k = 3$ and $p = 6$, we can write (recalling (26))

$$(32) \quad D_6(1, B^3) \lesssim_\varepsilon \delta^{-\varepsilon} D_6\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right).$$

In the fourth stage of the argument we use Hölder

$$(33) \quad D_6\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right) \leq D_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^{1-\beta_2} D_{\frac{2p}{3}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^{\beta_2}$$

and L^2 decoupling

$$(34) \quad D_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right) \lesssim D_2(3, B^3).$$

It suffices now to combine (30)–(34). □

We can summarize the new inequality as follows:

$$(35) \quad A_p(1, B^3, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon}$$

$$(36) \quad \times A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{1-\alpha_1}$$

$$(37) \quad \times A_p(3, B^3, 3)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)}$$

$$(38) \quad \times D_{\frac{2p}{3}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2}$$

$$\times D_p(1, B^3)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2}.$$

Let us briefly compare this with its previous incarnation, (28)–(29). Note that the term (28) has become (35) without undergoing any processing. Most importantly, the term (29) has reincarnated into the three terms (36)–(38), via the use of ball inflation, L^2 decoupling and lower dimensional decoupling. We will illustrate this new inequality using the following tree:

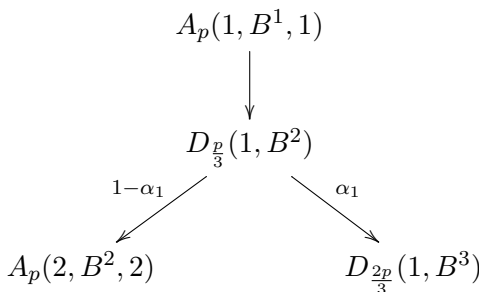


Figure 2.

The four leaves in the tree correspond to the terms (35)–(38), and the weights are multiplied along the edges to create the exponents in (35)–(38).

This completes the basic step of our iteration scheme. So far we have performed two ball inflations. The original one was by a (logarithmic) factor of 2, from B^1 to B^2 . We will not perform such an inflation again. The second one was by a factor of $\frac{3}{2}$, from B^2 to B^3 . This type of inflation will appear in each step of the iteration.

Let us explain how to iterate one more time. Again we increase the size of the ball, by replacing B^3 with $B^{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 3}$. We sum (35)–(38) raised to the power p over a finitely overlapping cover $\mathcal{B}_3(B^{\frac{9}{2}})$ of $B^{\frac{9}{2}}$ with balls B^3 and proceed exactly as in the proof of Proposition 8.5 to get

$$\begin{aligned}
 (39) \quad & A_p(1, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 1)^p \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \\
 (40) \quad & \times A_p(2, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 2)^{p(1-\alpha_1)} \\
 (41) \quad & \times A_p(3, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 3)^{p\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)} \\
 (42) \quad & \times \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_3(B^{\frac{9}{2}})|} \sum_{B^3 \in \mathcal{B}_3(B^{\frac{9}{2}})} D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3 \right)^p \right]^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2} \\
 (43) \quad & \times \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_3(B^{\frac{9}{2}})|} \sum_{B^3 \in \mathcal{B}_3(B^{\frac{9}{2}})} D_p(1, B^3)^p \right]^{\alpha_1\alpha_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By using (17) for the term (42) and Theorem 6.6 with $k = 2$ for (41), we can further dominate the above by

$$\begin{aligned}
 (43) \quad & A_p(2, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 2)^{p(1-\alpha_1)} \\
 (44) \quad & \times A_p(3, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 3)^{p\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)} \\
 (45) \quad & \times D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}} \right)^{p\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2} \\
 (46) \quad & \times D_p(1, B^{\frac{9}{2}})^{p\alpha_1\alpha_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The only term that needs further processing is (45), and this is done following the argument in stages 2–4 of the proof of Proposition 8.5. More exactly, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 (47) \quad & D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\frac{3}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}} \right) \lesssim_{\varepsilon} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \\
 (48) \quad & \times A_p \left(\frac{9}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, \frac{9}{2} \right)^{(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)} \\
 (49) \quad & \times D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\frac{9}{4}, B^{\frac{9}{2}} \right)^{(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2} \\
 & \times D_p \left(\frac{3}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}} \right)^{\alpha_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Putting together (39)–(49) we arrive at the following new version of our main inequality:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p(1, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 1) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \\
 &\times A_p(2, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 2)^{1-\alpha_1} \\
 &\times A_p(3, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, 3)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)} \\
 &\times A_p\left(\frac{9}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}}, \frac{9}{2}\right)^{(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2} \\
 &\times D_{\frac{2p}{3}}\left(\frac{9}{4}, B^{\frac{9}{2}}\right)^{(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2} \\
 &\times D_p(1, B^{\frac{9}{2}})^{\alpha_1\alpha_2} \\
 &\times D_p\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^{\frac{9}{2}}\right)^{\alpha_2\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

This completes the second iteration. The tree associated with this inequality is as follows. The six terms on the right-hand side of the inequality from above correspond to the six leaves of the tree. There are additional features of this tree that will be discussed in the end of this subsection.

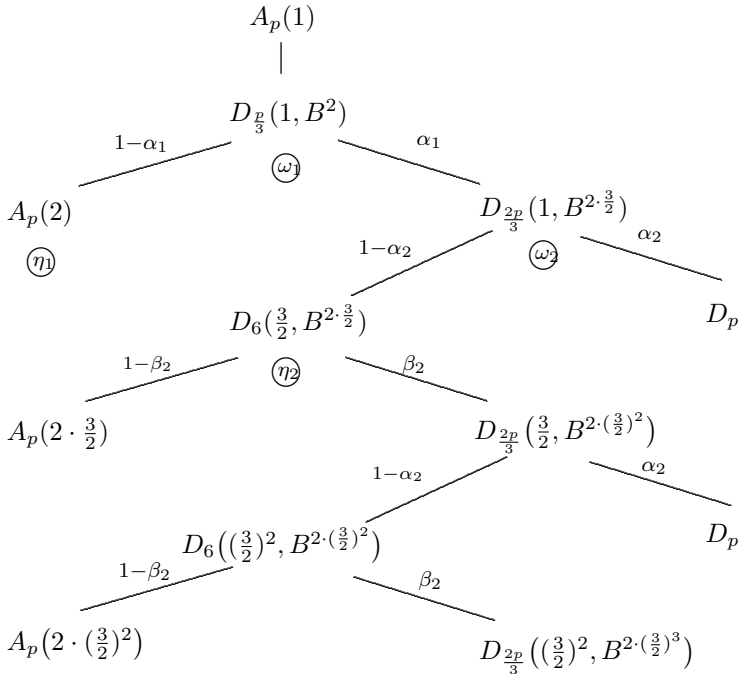


Figure 3.

We can iterate this further, by increasing each time the exponent of the radius of the ball with a factor of $\frac{3}{2}$ and processing the term $D_{\frac{2p}{3}}$ using ball inflation, lower dimensional decoupling and L^2 decoupling. After r iterations we get the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} A_p(1, B, 1) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B, 2)^{1-\alpha_1} \\ &\times \prod_{i=1}^r A_p \left(2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i, B, 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i \right)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^{i-1}} \\ &\times D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r, B \right)^{\alpha_1[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^r} \\ &\times \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i, B \right)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^i} \end{aligned}$$

for each ball $B \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ with radius $\delta^{-2(\frac{3}{2})^r}$ and $p \geq 9$.

Next, invoke Hölder to argue that

$$D_{\frac{2p}{3}} \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r, B \right) \lesssim D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r, B \right),$$

and use this inequality to write

$$\begin{aligned} A_p(1, B, 1) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B, 2)^{1-\alpha_1} \\ &\times \prod_{i=1}^r A_p \left(2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i, B, 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i \right)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^{i-1}} \\ &\times \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i, B \right)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^i} D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r, B \right)^{\alpha_1[(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^r}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that by raising this to the power p and summing over finitely overlapping families of balls, the above inequality holds in fact for all balls B of radius at least $\delta^{-2(\frac{3}{2})^r}$. By renaming the variable δ , we can rewrite the new inequality as follows.

PROPOSITION 8.6. *Let $p > 9$. Let $u > 0$ be such that*

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r u \leq 1.$$

Then for each ball B^3 of radius δ^{-3} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p(u, B^3, u) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r u, B^3 \right)^{\alpha_1 [(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^r} \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i u, B^3 \right)^{\alpha_1 \alpha_2 [(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^i} A_p(2u, B^3, 2u)^{1-\alpha_1} \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{i=1}^r A_p \left(2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i u, B^3, 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i u \right)^{\alpha_1 (1-\alpha_2) (1-\beta_2) [(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2]^{i-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

To simplify notation, we will write

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_0 &= 1 - \alpha_1, \\
 \gamma_i &= \alpha_1 (1 - \alpha_2) (1 - \beta_2) [(1 - \alpha_2)\beta_2]^{i-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r, \\
 b_i &= 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i, \quad 0 \leq i \leq r.
 \end{aligned}$$

We will also use the trivial fact that

$$(50) \quad D_p \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^i u, B^3 \right) \leq V_p(\delta) D_p(1, B^3), \quad 0 \leq i \leq r.$$

Note that this inequality involves no rescaling. Some elementary computations show that the inequality in [Proposition 8.6](#) can now be rewritten as follows.

PROPOSITION 8.7. *Let $p > 9$. Let $u > 0$ be such that*

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r u \leq 1.$$

Then for each ball B^3 of radius δ^{-3} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_p(u, B^3, u) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_p(\delta)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} D_p(1, B^3)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} \\
 &\quad \times \prod_{j=0}^r A_p(b_j u, B^3, b_j u)^{\gamma_j}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that $1 - \sum_{j=0}^r \gamma_j > 0$, since all terms of type D_p from [Proposition 8.6](#) have a positive exponent.

The next step is to iterate [Proposition 8.7](#). We start by noting that if the following stronger condition

$$2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^{2r} u \leq 1$$

holds, then $u' = b_i u$ satisfies the condition

$$\left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r u' \leq 1$$

for each $0 \leq i \leq r$. Thus by applying [Proposition 8.7](#) with u' replacing u we can also write

$$A_p(b_i u, B^3, b_i u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_p(\delta)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} D_p(1, B^3)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} \times \prod_{j=0}^r A_p(b_j b_i u, B^3, b_j b_i u)^{\gamma_j}.$$

Combining these estimates with the inequality in [Proposition 8.7](#), we get

$$A_p(u, B^3, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_p(\delta)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^2} D_p(1, B^3)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^2} \times \prod_{j=0}^r \prod_{i=0}^r A_p(b_j b_i u, B^3, b_j b_i u)^{\gamma_j \gamma_i}.$$

By iterating this process M times we arrive at the following result.

THEOREM 8.8. *Let $p > 9$. Given the integers $r, M \geq 1$, let $u > 0$ be such that*

$$\left[2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^r \right]^M u \leq 2.$$

Then for each ball B^3 of radius δ^{-3} and $p \geq 9$, we have

$$A_p(u, B^3, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r, M} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_p(\delta)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M} D_p(1, B^3)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M} \times \prod_{j_1=0}^r \cdots \prod_{j_M=0}^r A_p \left(u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}, B^3, u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l} \right)^{\prod_{i=1}^M \gamma_{j_i}}.$$

An easy computation shows that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=0}^r b_j \gamma_j = \frac{9}{p-3} \left(1 + \frac{12-p}{p^2-12p+18} \right).$$

It is easy to see that

$$(51) \quad \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \gamma_j > 1$$

for p sufficiently close to, but less than, the critical exponent 12. This observation concludes the proof of [Theorem 8.3](#) for $n = 3$, by taking $b_I = \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}$, $\gamma_I = \prod_{l=1}^M \gamma_{j_l}$ and M large enough.

While (51) is easily seen to be true via direct computations in the case $n = 3$, a more abstract argument will be needed to address the similar question in higher dimensions. In preparation for that, we close the subsection with a different perspective on the quantity $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \gamma_j$. Combining this perspective with the result in the appendix will immediately verify (51) for all $n \geq 3$.

To present this new perspective, let us take another look at the tree from [Figure 3](#). We should in fact envision this as being part of an infinite tree \mathbf{T} , corresponding to an infinite number of iterations. Note the weights $\omega_1, \omega_2, \eta_1, \eta_2$ on

the tree \mathbf{T} . The tree in [Figure 3](#) focuses attention only on the information that was relevant for our derivation of [Proposition 8.7](#). First, the leaves $A_p(2(\frac{3}{2})^j)$ on the left side of \mathbf{T} are abbreviations of the terms $A_p(2(\frac{3}{2})^j, B, 2(\frac{3}{2})^j)$. This way we encode the fact that such a term contributes with weight $b_j = 2(\frac{3}{2})^j$ to the sum [\(51\)](#).

Second, the leaves D_p on the right side of \mathbf{T} do not undergo any processing throughout the iteration, other than being associated with increasingly larger balls. The way they are estimated at the end of the argument is simply using the definition of V_p , with no rescaling. (The gain via rescaling is actually negligible, and only complicates the argument.) See [\(50\)](#).

Third, note the way we specify the entries of the terms $D_{\frac{2p}{3}}$. The size of the ball $2(\frac{3}{2})^j$ specifies the precise scale at which that particular term is being processed with [Theorem 6.6](#). Note that each time such a term $D_{\frac{2p}{3}}((\frac{3}{2})^{j-1}, B^{2(\frac{3}{2})^j})$ is processed this way, it gets replaced with three other terms:

- the similar term $D_{\frac{2p}{3}}((\frac{3}{2})^j, B^{2(\frac{3}{2})^{j+1}})$ — note the increment $j \mapsto j + 1$;
- $A_p(2(\frac{3}{2})^j)$, via L^2 decoupling;
- a term of type D_p .

The quantity $\omega_1 = \omega_1(p)$ attached to the root of \mathbf{T} is

$$\omega_1 := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \gamma_j.$$

The root collects contributions to the sum [\(51\)](#) from both of its bifurcations. Of course, only the terms $A_p(2(\frac{3}{2})^j)$, $j \geq 0$, will produce contributions. For example, the contribution from the first left leaf is $2(1 - \alpha_1)$, which corresponds to the term $b_0 \gamma_0$ in [\(51\)](#). We write $\eta_1 = 2$ to denote the contribution coming from $A_p(2)$.

Similarly, we denote by ω_2 the contribution coming from the part of \mathbf{T} that is rooted at $D_{\frac{2p}{3}}(1, B^{2^{\frac{3}{2}}})$. We can write our first equation as follows:

$$(52) \quad \omega_1 = (1 - \alpha_1)\eta_1 + \alpha_1\omega_2.$$

Similarly, let η_2 be the contribution coming from the part of \mathbf{T} that is rooted at $D_6(\frac{3}{2}, B^{2^{\frac{3}{2}}})$. Noting that the D_p term on the right of \mathbf{T} produces no contribution, we can write the second equation as follows:

$$(53) \quad \omega_2 = (1 - \alpha_2)\eta_2 + \alpha_2\omega_3,$$

with the understanding that $\omega_3 = 0$.

Let us now write an equation for η_2 . Note that η_2 collects contributions from the left and the right branches. The contribution from the left comes with weight $1 - \beta_2$ and it equals $\frac{3}{2}\eta_1$, due to the self similarity of \mathbf{T} and the

ball inflation. The one from the right is $\beta_2 \frac{3}{2} \omega_2$, due to the same reasons. Thus, the third and final equation is

$$(54) \quad \eta_2 = (1 - \beta_2) \frac{3}{2} \eta_1 + \beta_2 \frac{3}{2} \omega_2.$$

We summarize equations (52)–(54) into the following system, when $n = 3$:

$$(55) \quad \begin{cases} \omega_j = (1 - \alpha_j) \eta_j + \alpha_j \omega_{j+1} & : \quad 1 \leq j \leq n - 1, \omega_n = 0, \\ \eta_j = (1 - \beta_j) \frac{j+1}{j} \eta_{j-1} + \beta_j \frac{j+1}{j} \omega_j & : \quad 2 \leq j \leq n - 1, \eta_1 = 2. \end{cases}$$

This system will also describe the higher dimensional case $n \geq 4$, as will become clear in the following subsections. And again, it can be easily solved by hand for small values on n . In particular, when $n = 3$, one gets

$$\omega_1(p) = \frac{9}{p - 3} \left(1 + \frac{12 - p}{p^2 - 12p + 18} \right),$$

as observed before. For higher values of n , the analysis will be done in the appendix.

8.2. *The case $n = 4$.* It will help the reader if we briefly describe the iteration scheme for $n = 4$ before we move on to the general case. The new feature is that, in addition to the initial ball inflation by a factor of 2, there will be two ball inflations that we will perform repeatedly: by a factor of $\frac{3}{2}$ and by a factor of $\frac{4}{3}$. We will follow the notation and philosophy from Section 8.1, with the obvious necessary modifications. For example, we replace $M_3 = 3!$ with $M_4 = 4!$ in the definitions of the terms of type A_p and D_p .

The relevant Lebesgue indices in the case $n = 4$ are $\frac{p}{4}, \frac{2p}{4}, \frac{3p}{4}, \frac{4p}{4} = p$ (these appear in Theorem 6.6) and also $2 = 2 \cdot 1, 6 = 3 \cdot 2, 12 = 4 \cdot 3$ (critical indices for lower dimensional decoupling). The relevant weights are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ and β_2, β_3 , specified by the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\frac{p}{4}} &= \frac{1 - \alpha_1}{2} + \frac{\alpha_1}{2 \frac{p}{4}}, \\ \frac{1}{\frac{2p}{4}} &= \frac{1 - \alpha_2}{6} + \frac{\alpha_2}{3 \frac{p}{4}}, \\ \frac{1}{\frac{3p}{4}} &= \frac{1 - \alpha_3}{12} + \frac{\alpha_3}{p}, \\ \frac{1}{6} &= \frac{1 - \beta_2}{2} + \frac{\beta_2}{\frac{2p}{4}}, \\ \frac{1}{12} &= \frac{1 - \beta_3}{6} + \frac{\beta_3}{\frac{3p}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

Throughout this subsection we will implicitly assume that p is sufficiently close to the critical index $20 = 5 \cdot 4$, so that all weights are in $[0, 1]$.

Most importantly, we will operate under the assumption that [Theorem 1.2](#) holds true for $n = 3, n = 2$. In fact, as explained in [Remark 7.4](#), we will assume and use that

$$(56) \quad V_{6,2}(\delta, E) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, E} \delta^{-\varepsilon}$$

and

$$(57) \quad V_{12,3}(\delta, E) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, E} \delta^{-\varepsilon}$$

for $E \geq 100 \cdot 4$. We will suppress the dependence on E .

[Figure 4](#) is of the same type as [Figure 3](#), except that it only presents one iteration, containing one of each of the three types of ball inflation:

$$B^1 \mapsto B^2 \mapsto B^3 \mapsto B^4.$$

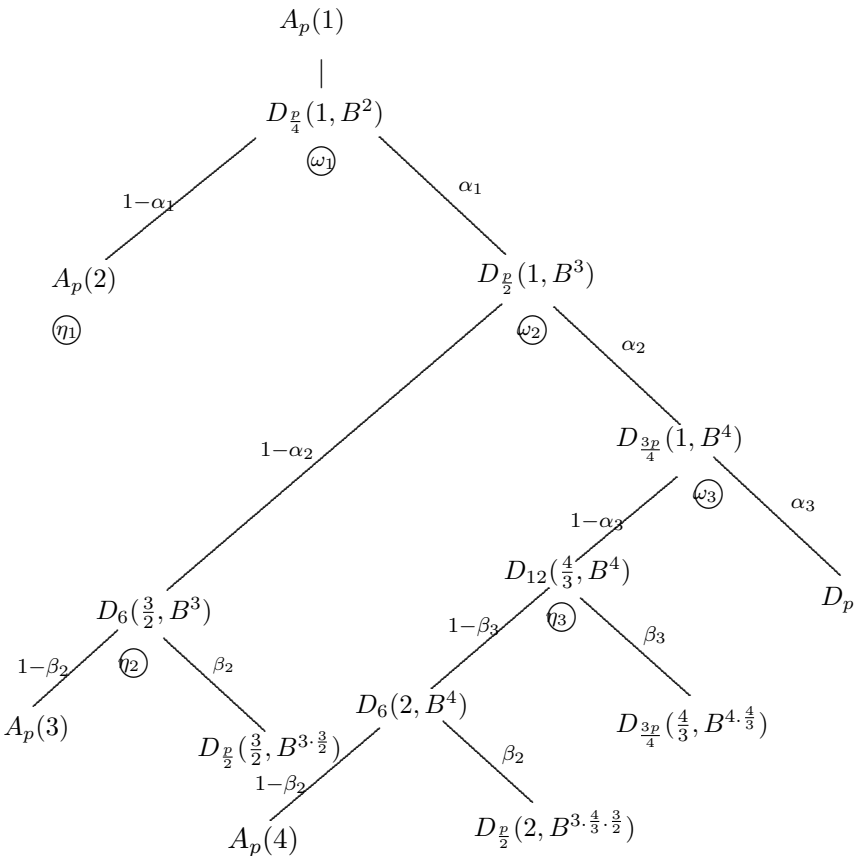


Figure 4.

The way to continue this tree is to bifurcate each of the terms of type $D_{\frac{p}{2}}$ and $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$, according to the rules specified in [Figure 4](#). As we will make clear below, the next term that will be processed will be the leaf $D_{\frac{p}{2}}(\frac{3}{2}, B^{3\frac{3}{2}})$. That will happen when we increment from B^4 to $B^{3\frac{3}{2}}$.

We start with the following analog of [Proposition 8.4](#).

PROPOSITION 8.9. *For each ball $B^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ with radius δ^{-2} , we have*

$$(58) \quad A_p(1, B^2, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} D_{\frac{p}{4}}(1, B^2) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} A_p(2, B^2, 2)^{1-\alpha_1} D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(1, B^2)^{\alpha_1}.$$

We next perform the first ball inflation, in order to process the term $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(1, B^2)$, by averaging (58) over a finitely overlapping cover $\mathcal{B}_2(B^3)$ of B^3 with balls B^2 .

PROPOSITION 8.10. *For each ball $B^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ with radius δ^{-3} , we have*

$$(59) \quad A_p(1, B^3, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \times A_p(2, B^3, 2)^{1-\alpha_1}$$

$$(60) \quad \times A_p(3, B^3, 3)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)}$$

$$(61) \quad \times D_{\frac{2p}{4}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2}$$

$$(62) \quad \times D_{\frac{3p}{4}}(1, B^3)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2}.$$

Proof. The argument closely follows the one in the proof of [Proposition 8.5](#). We first use [Theorem 6.6](#) with $k = 2$ to replace $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(1, B^2)$ with $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(1, B^3)$. Then we interpolate (Hölder) $\frac{2p}{4}$ between 6 and $\frac{3p}{4}$. Finally, we use (56) and lower dimensional decoupling for the L^6 term, and L^2 decoupling to arrive at the A_p term. \square

There is only one thing left to do to finish the first iteration; that is, to process the term (62). To do so, we increase from B^3 to B^4 . Let $\mathcal{B}_3(B^4)$ be a finitely overlapping cover of B^4 with balls B^3 .

PROPOSITION 8.11. *For each ball $B^4 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ with radius δ^{-4} , we have*

$$(63) \quad A_p(1, B^4, 1) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} \times A_p(2, B^4, 2)^{1-\alpha_1}$$

$$(64) \quad \times A_p(3, B^4, 3)^{\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)(1-\beta_2)}$$

$$(65) \quad \times A_p(4, B^4, 4)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2(1-\alpha_3)(1-\beta_3)(1-\beta_2)}$$

$$(66) \quad \times \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_3(B^4)|} \sum_{B^3 \in \mathcal{B}_3(B^4)} D_{\frac{2p}{4}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}\alpha_1(1-\alpha_2)\beta_2}$$

$$(67) \quad \times D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(2, B^4)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2(1-\alpha_3)(1-\beta_3)\beta_2}$$

$$(68) \quad \times D_{\frac{3p}{4}}\left(\frac{4}{3}, B^4\right)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2(1-\alpha_3)\beta_3}$$

$$(69) \quad \times D_p(1, B^4)^{\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3}.$$

Proof. Average the inequality from Proposition 8.10 raised to the power p over all the balls in $\mathcal{B}_3(B^4)$. Use Theorem 6.6 with $k = 3$, then use Hölder to interpolate $\frac{3p}{4}$ between 12 and p , lower dimensional decoupling in \mathbb{R}^3 for the D_{12} term (use (57)), Hölder again to interpolate 12 between 6 and $\frac{3p}{4}$, lower dimensional decoupling in \mathbb{R}^2 for the D_6 term (use (56)) and finally, L^2 decoupling for the A_p term. \square

This ends the first iteration. The seven terms (63)–(69) correspond to the seven leaves of the tree in Figure 4.

Note that (61) does not fully get processed in this first iteration and becomes (66). However, this term will be processed on balls $B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}}$, at the next ball inflation, where the increment is from B^4 to $B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}}$. The argument goes as follows. Let $\mathcal{B}_4(B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}})$ be a finitely overlapping cover of $B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}}$ with balls B^4 . Let $\mathcal{B}_3(B^4)$ be a finitely overlapping cover of B^4 with balls B^3 . Then

$$(70) \quad \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_4(B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}})|} \sum_{B^4 \in \mathcal{B}_4(B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}})} \left(\left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_3(B^4)|} \sum_{B^3 \in \mathcal{B}_3(B^4)} D_{\frac{2p}{4}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^p \right)^{1/p} = \left[\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{B^3 \in \mathcal{B}} D_{\frac{2p}{4}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^3\right)^p \right]^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

where

$$\mathcal{B} = \bigcup_{B^4 \in \mathcal{B}_4(B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}})} \{B^3 : B^3 \in \mathcal{B}_3(B^4)\}$$

is a finitely overlapping cover of $B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}}$ with balls B^3 . Using Theorem 6.6 with $n = 4$ and $k = 2$, the term (70) is dominated by

$$\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K} \delta^{-\varepsilon} D_{\frac{2p}{4}}\left(\frac{3}{2}, B^{3\cdot\frac{3}{2}}\right).$$

Imagine now an infinite version \mathbf{T} of the tree in Figure 4. The only leaves that we would see are the A_p terms on the left and the D_p terms on the right. The terms D_p get processed in each stage of the iteration via (17). Also, all the terms of type $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}$ or $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$ get eventually processed. If we count all the balls that take part in the inflation, we will find all radii of the form $\delta^{-3(\frac{3}{2})^i(\frac{4}{3})^j}$ with $i, j \geq 0$, in addition to the initial radii δ^{-1} and δ^{-2} . The inflations occur

in increasing order of these radii. We have explained the following sequence of inflations:

$$1 \mapsto 2 \mapsto 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \mapsto 3 \cdot \frac{4}{3} \mapsto 3 \cdot \frac{3}{2}.$$

A term of type $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}$ gets processed on a ball $B^{3(\frac{3}{2})^i(\frac{4}{3})^j}$, if its path back to the root of \mathbf{T} encounters exactly i terms of type $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}$ and exactly j terms of type $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$. A term of type $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$ gets processed on a ball $B^{3(\frac{3}{2})^i(\frac{4}{3})^j}$, if its path back to the root of \mathbf{T} encounters exactly $i + 1$ terms of type $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}$ and exactly $j - 1$ terms of type $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$.

Each time a term of type $D_{\frac{2p}{4}}$ is processed, it gets replaced with three terms of type $A_p, D_{\frac{2p}{4}}, D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$. Each time a term of type $D_{\frac{3p}{4}}$ is processed, it gets replaced with four terms of type $A_p, D_{\frac{2p}{4}}, D_{\frac{3p}{4}}, D_{\frac{4p}{4}}$.

While this process may be complicated, the features that are relevant for us turn out to be rather simple. We summarize them in the following analog of Proposition 8.7.

PROPOSITION 8.12. *Assume (56) and (57), and let p be sufficiently close to 20. Let $u > 0$ be sufficiently close to 0, depending on how large r is. (The exact dependence is irrelevant.) Then for each ball B^4 of radius δ^{-4} in \mathbb{R}^4 , we have*

$$A_p(u, B^4, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p,4}(\delta)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} D_p(1, B^4)^{1-\sum_0^r \gamma_j} \times \prod_{j=0}^r A_p(b_j u, B^4, b_j u)^{\gamma_j}$$

for some $\gamma_j, b_j > 0$. Also, we have the crucial identity

$$(71) \quad \omega_1 := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \gamma_j,$$

where $\omega_1 = \omega_1(p)$ is the solution of the system (55) with $n = 4$.

Proof. Apart from (71), the statement is rather tautological. Indeed, using simple inequalities such as (17),

$$D_{\frac{2p}{4}}(u, B^4), D_{\frac{3p}{4}}(u, B^4) \lesssim D_p(u, B^4)$$

and

$$D_p(v, B^4) \leq V_{p,4}(\delta) D_p(1, B^4), \quad v \geq 1$$

we obviously end up only with terms of type $A_p(b_j u, B^4, b_j u), D_p(1, B^4), V_p(\delta)$, for appropriate b_j , whose values will not be important. The resulting inequality

will necessarily be of the type

$$A_p(u, B^4, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p,4}(\delta)^{1-D_r} D_p(1, B^4)^{1-C_r} \times \prod_{j=0}^r A_p(b_j u, B^4, b_j u)^{\gamma_j}$$

for some $C_r \leq D_r$. Since $V_{p,4}(\delta) \geq 1$, we might as well replace D_r with C_r . Whatever the values of γ_j are, the fact that $C_r = \sum_{j=0}^r \gamma_j$ follows from scaling consideration by recalling the definition of the A_p, D_p terms.

The identity (71) follows from the observations we made earlier, exactly like in the case $n = 3$, which was explained at the end of the previous subsection. □

By iterating Proposition 8.12 M times, in the same way we did it for $n = 3$, we arrive at the following inequality.

THEOREM 8.13. *Let p be sufficiently close to 20. Assume (56) and (57) hold. Let $r, M \geq 1$. Then for $u > 0$ sufficiently close to 0 (how small depends on r and M) and for each ball B^4 in \mathbb{R}^4 of radius δ^{-4} , we have*

$$A_p(u, B^4, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r, M} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p,4}(\delta)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M} D_p(1, B^4)^{1-(\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M} \times \prod_{j_1=0}^r \cdots \prod_{j_M=0}^r A_p\left(u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}, B^4, u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}\right)^{\prod_{i=1}^M \gamma_{j_i}}.$$

Moreover, γ_j, b_j satisfy (71).

Combining this with Theorem 10.1 from the appendix finishes the proof of Theorem 8.3 for $n = 4$, by taking $b_I = \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}$, $\gamma_I = \prod_{l=1}^M \gamma_{j_l}$ and M large enough.

8.3. The case of arbitrary n . A careful reading of the previous two subsections allows for a rather straightforward extension of our iteration scheme to all dimensions. We will have $n - 1$ types of increments in the ball inflation, by factors $\frac{j+1}{j}$, $1 \leq j \leq n - 1$. The one corresponding to $j = 1$ is performed only once, at the very beginning of the argument. The ones corresponding to $j \geq 2$ will be performed repeatedly.

The relevant Lebesgue indices are now $\frac{j p}{n}$, $2 \leq j \leq n$ and also $j(j+1)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. The relevant weights are $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ and $\beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-1}$. Their exact values are

$$\alpha_j = \frac{\frac{p}{n} - (j + 1)}{\frac{p}{n} - j}, \quad \beta_j = \frac{\frac{2p}{n}}{(j + 1)(\frac{p}{n} - j + 1)}.$$

Throughout this section we will implicitly assume that p is sufficiently close to the critical index $n(n + 1)$, so that all weights are in $[0, 1]$.

Most importantly, we will operate under the assumption that [Theorem 1.2](#) holds true in all dimensions smaller than n . In other words, we will assume that

$$(72) \quad V_{j(j+1),j}(\delta) \lesssim_{\varepsilon} \delta^{-\varepsilon}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq n-1, \quad 0 < \delta \leq 1.$$

[Figure 5](#) is of the same type as [Figure 4](#) from previous subsection.

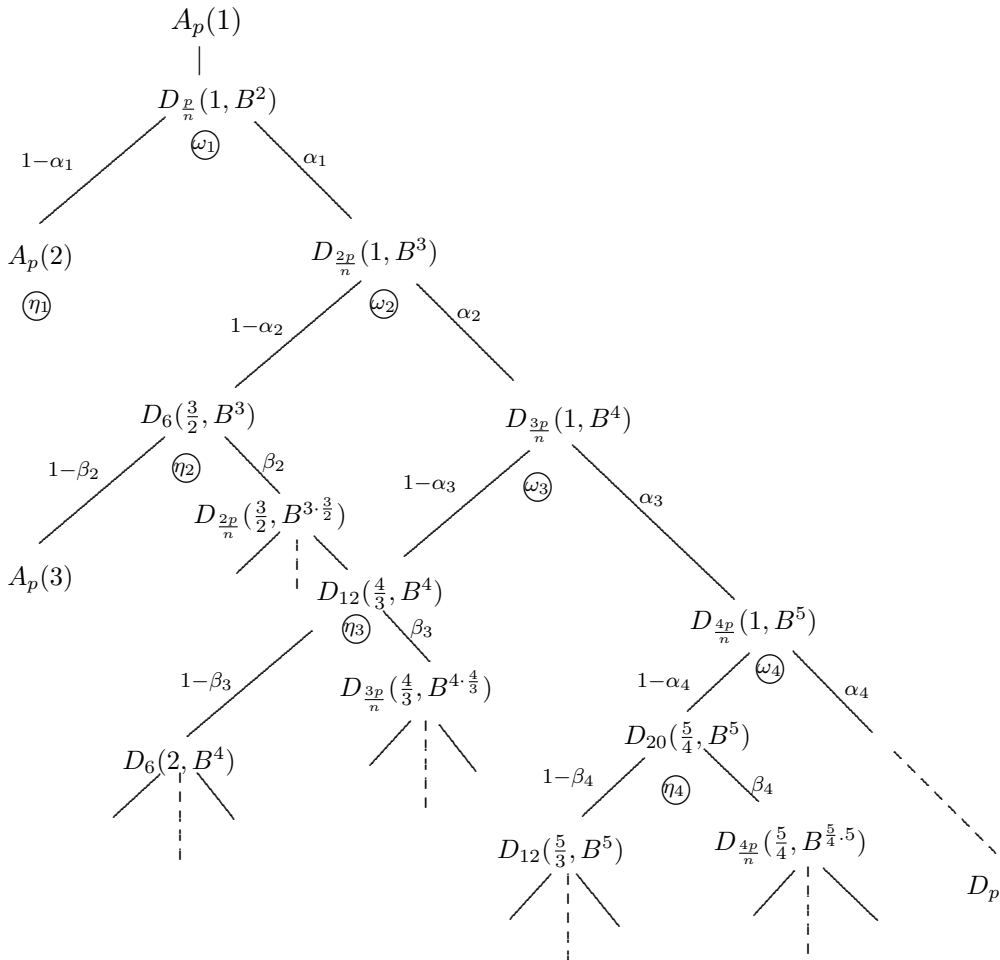


Figure 5.

THEOREM 8.14. *Let p be sufficiently close to $n(n+1)$. Assume (72). Let $r, M \geq 1$. Then for $u > 0$ sufficiently close to 0, for each $0 < \delta \leq 1$ and for each ball B^n in \mathbb{R}^n of radius δ^{-n} , we have*

$$A_p(u, B^n, u) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, r, M} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p,n}(\delta)^{1 - (\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M} D_p(1, B^n)^{1 - (\sum_0^r \gamma_j)^M}$$

$$\times \prod_{j_1=0}^r \cdots \prod_{j_M=0}^r A_p \left(u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}, B^n, u \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l} \right) \prod_{l=1}^M \gamma_{j_l} .$$

Moreover, we have the crucial identity

$$\omega_1 := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j \gamma_j,$$

where $\omega_1 = \omega_1(p)$ is the solution of the system (55).

The proof of Theorem 8.14 is virtually identical to the one of its lower dimensional counterparts presented in the earlier subsections. Combining this with Theorem 10.1 from the appendix finishes the proof of Theorem 8.3 for arbitrary n , by taking $b_I = \prod_{l=1}^M b_{j_l}$, $\gamma_I = \prod_{l=1}^M \gamma_{j_l}$ and M large enough.

9. The proof of Theorem 1.2 for $n \geq 3$

In this section we prove Theorem 1.2 for $n \geq 3$. We start by presenting the following rather immediate consequence of Theorem 8.3. It will be helpful to start indexing the terms A_p, D_p by the function g .

THEOREM 9.1. *Fix $n \geq 3$, and let $p < n(n + 1)$ be sufficiently close to $n(n + 1)$. Assume Theorem 1.2 holds for all smaller values of n . Then for each $W > 0$, for each sufficiently small $u > 0$, the following inequality holds for each $g : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $0 < \delta \leq 1$ and for each ball B^n in \mathbb{R}^n of radius δ^{-n} :*

$$A_p(u, B^n, u, g) \lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-(1-uW)(\eta_p+\varepsilon)} D_p(1, B^n, g).$$

Proof. Let b_I, γ_I be the weights corresponding to W from Theorem 8.3. Recall that for all small enough $u > 0$, we have

$$(73) \quad \begin{aligned} A_p(u, B^n, u, g) &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-\varepsilon} V_{p,n}(\delta)^{1-\sum_I \gamma_I} D_p(1, B^n, g)^{1-\sum_I \gamma_I} \\ &\times \prod_I A_p(ub_I, B^n, ub_I, g)^{\gamma_I}. \end{aligned}$$

Assume in addition that u is so small that $uW < 1$ and $ub_I < 1$ for each I . First, Hölder's inequality shows that

$$(74) \quad A_p(b_I u, B^n, b_I u, g) \lesssim D_p(b_I u, B^n, g).$$

Next, (19) leads to

$$(75) \quad D_p(b_I u, B^n, g) \lesssim V_{p,n}(\delta^{1-ub_I}) D_p(1, B^n, g).$$

It suffices now to combine (76), (73), (74) and (75). □

For $p \geq 2$ and $E \geq 100n$, let $\eta_{p,n,E} \geq 0$ be the unique number such that

$$(76) \quad \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} V_{p,n}(\delta, E) \delta^{\eta_{p,n,E}+\sigma} = 0 \text{ for each } \sigma > 0$$

and

$$(77) \quad \limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} V_{p,n}(\delta, E) \delta^{\eta_{p,n,E} - \sigma} = \infty \text{ for each } \sigma > 0.$$

To prove [Theorem 1.1](#) we set up the induction hypothesis as follows. We assume that for each $2 \leq k \leq n - 1$ and each $E \geq 100k$, we have $\eta_{k(k+1),k,E} = 0$. Such a thing was proved in [\[9\]](#) for $k = 2$. We will prove that $\eta_{n(n+1),n,E} = 0$ for $E \geq 100n$. It turns out that it suffices to prove a similar statement with $n(n + 1)$ replaced by $p < n(n + 1)$.

LEMMA 9.2. *Fix $E \geq 100n$. Assume*

$$(78) \quad \eta_{p,n,E} = 0$$

for each $p < p_n = n(n + 1)$ sufficiently close to $n(n + 1)$. Then $\eta_{n(n+1),n,E} = 0$.

Proof. Let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a ball with radius δ^{-n} . Using a version of [inequality \(18\)](#), for $p < p_n$ we can write

$$\|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^{p_n}(w_{B,E})} \lesssim \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^p(w_{B,E})}.$$

Combining this with Hölder’s inequality, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|E_{[0,1]}g\|_{L^{p_n}(w_{B,E})} &\lesssim V_{p,n}(\delta, E) \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_{Jg}\|_{L^p(w_{B,E})}^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\lesssim V_{p,n}(\delta, E) \|1\|_{L^{\frac{q}{q-1}}(w_{B,E})} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [0,1] \\ |J|=\delta}} \|E_{Jg}\|_{L^{p_n}(w_{B,E})}^2 \right)^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

It suffices to note that $q \rightarrow 1$ as $p \rightarrow p_n$. □

Fix $E \geq 100n$ for the rest of the argument, and suppress the dependence on E . Fix also $p < p_n$ so that [Theorem 9.1](#) holds. We will write η_p for $\eta_{p,n,E}$. It remains to prove [\(78\)](#).

Fix $K \geq 2M_n$, and let I_1, \dots, I_{M_n} be intervals of length K^{-1} as in the previous section. Let W, u be as in [Theorem 9.1](#). Assume $0 < \delta^u \leq K^{-1}$, and let B^n be an arbitrary ball with radius δ^{-n} in \mathbb{R}^n .

By using Cauchy–Schwarz and the fact that

$$1_{B^n} \lesssim \sum_{B^u \in \mathcal{B}_u(B^n)} w_{B^u},$$

we can write

$$(79) \quad \left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i} g \right)^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(B^n)} \leq \delta^{-\frac{u}{2}} \left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \sum_{\substack{J_{i,u} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,u}| = \delta^u}} |E_{J_{i,u}} g|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2M_n}} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(B^n)} \\ \lesssim \delta^{-\frac{u}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_u(B^n)|} \sum_{B^u \in \mathcal{B}_u(B^n)} \left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \sum_{\substack{J_{i,u} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,u}| = \delta^u}} |E_{J_{i,u}} g|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2M_n}} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(w_{B^u})} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Here $\mathcal{B}_u(B^n)$ is a finitely overlapping cover of B^n with balls B^u of radius δ^{-u} . Using Minkowski's [inequality \(79\)](#) is dominated by

$$\delta^{-\frac{u}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_u(B^n)|} \sum_{B^u \in \mathcal{B}_u(B^n)} D_p(u, B^u, g)^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

On the other hand, [inequality \(18\)](#) shows that $D_p(u, B^u, g) \lesssim D_2(u, B^u, g)$, and consequently

$$\left(\frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}_u(B^n)|} \sum_{B^u \in \mathcal{B}_u(B^n)} D_p(u, B^u, g)^p \right)^{1/p} \lesssim A_p(u, B^n, u, g).$$

We conclude that

$$(80) \quad \left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i} g \right)^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(B^n)} \lesssim \delta^{-\frac{u}{2}} A_p(u, B^n, u, g).$$

Next, use [Theorem 9.1](#), [\(76\)](#) and [\(80\)](#) to write for each $\sigma > 0$,

$$\left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i} g \right)^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(B^n)} \lesssim_{\sigma, \varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-(\varepsilon + \frac{u}{2} + (\eta_p + \sigma)(1-uW))} D_p(1, B^n, g).$$

By invoking [Lemma 7.3](#) as in the proof of [Lemma 7.5](#), we also get the following weighted version, with w_{B^n} on the left-hand side:

$$(81) \quad \left\| \left(\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} E_{I_i} g \right)^{1/M_n} \right\|_{L^p_{\#}(w_{B^n})} \lesssim_{\sigma, \varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-(\varepsilon + \frac{u}{2} + (\eta_p + \sigma)(1-uW))} D_p(1, B^n, g).$$

Indeed, note that

$$O_2(u) = \left[\prod_{i=1}^{M_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{J_{i,1} \subset I_i \\ |J_{i,1}| = \delta}} \|E_{J_{i,1}} g\|_{L^p(u)}^2 \right)^{1/2} \right]^{\frac{p}{M_n}}$$

can be seen to satisfy $O_2(u) + O_2(v) \leq O_2(u + v)$, by first using the (reverse) Minkowski's inequality in $l^{\frac{2}{p}}$ (the case $M_n = 1$) and then Hölder's inequality.

Note that (81) holds uniformly over all g, I_i and B^n , so we can take the supremum over these elements to get

$$V_p(\delta, K) \lesssim_{\sigma, \varepsilon, K, W} \delta^{-(\varepsilon + \frac{u}{2} + (\eta_p + \sigma)(1 - uW))}.$$

Using (21) and (77) we can now write

$$\delta_l^{-\eta_p + \varepsilon_p(K) + \sigma} \lesssim_{\sigma, \varepsilon, K, W} \delta_l^{-(\varepsilon + \frac{u}{2} + (\eta_p + \sigma)(1 - uW))}$$

for some δ_l converging to zero. This further leads to

$$\eta_p - \varepsilon_p(K) - \sigma \leq \varepsilon + \frac{u}{2} + (\eta_p + \sigma)(1 - uW),$$

which can be rewritten as follows:

$$\eta_p \leq \frac{1}{2W} + \frac{\varepsilon + \varepsilon_p(K) + \sigma(2 - uW)}{uW}.$$

This holds true for each $\varepsilon, \sigma > 0$ and each $K \geq 2M_n$. Recalling that

$$\lim_{K \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon_p(K) = 0,$$

we can further write

$$\eta_p \leq \frac{1}{2W}.$$

Letting now $W \rightarrow \infty$ leads to $\eta_p = 0$, as desired.

10. Appendix

Fix $n \geq 3$. For Δ in a small neighborhood of $n + 1$, let

$$\alpha_j = \frac{\Delta - (j + 1)}{\Delta - j}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n - 1,$$

$$\beta_j = \frac{2\Delta}{(j + 1)(\Delta - j + 1)}, \quad 2 \leq j \leq n - 1.$$

We will be concerned with proving the following result, which was instrumental in achieving the conclusion of [Theorem 8.3](#).

THEOREM 10.1. *For $\Delta < n + 1$ sufficiently close to $n + 1$, the solution $\omega_1(\Delta)$ of the system*

$$(82) \quad \begin{cases} \omega_j = (1 - \alpha_j)\eta_j + \alpha_j\omega_{j+1} & : \quad 1 \leq j \leq n - 1, \\ \eta_j = (1 - \beta_j)\frac{j+1}{j}\eta_{j-1} + \beta_j\frac{j+1}{j}\omega_j & : \quad 2 \leq j \leq n - 1, \\ \omega_n = 0, \\ \eta_1 = 2 \end{cases}$$

satisfies

$$\omega_1(\Delta) > 1.$$

Proof. For arbitrary $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, consider the related system

$$(83) \quad \begin{cases} \omega_j = (1 - \alpha_j)\eta_j + \alpha_j\omega_{j+1} & : \quad 1 \leq j \leq n - 1, \\ \eta_j = (1 - \beta_j)\frac{j+1}{j}\eta_{j-1} + \beta_j\frac{j+1}{j}\omega_j & : \quad 2 \leq j \leq n - 1, \\ \omega_n = \theta, \\ \eta_1 = 2, \end{cases}$$

and call $\omega_j(\Delta, \theta), \eta_j(\Delta, \theta)$ its solution.

Iterating the first equation in (83) a few times leads to

$$(84) \quad \omega_j = \frac{1}{\Delta - j}(\eta_j + \eta_{j+1} + \dots + \eta_{n-1}) + \frac{\Delta - n}{\Delta - j}\theta, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n - 1.$$

Substituting (84) in the second equation from (83) leads to

$$(85) \quad \begin{aligned} \eta_j &= \left(1 - \frac{2\Delta}{(j+1)(\Delta - j + 1)}\right) \frac{j+1}{j}\eta_{j-1} \\ &+ \frac{2\Delta}{j(\Delta - j)(\Delta - j + 1)}(\eta_j + \eta_{j+1} + \dots + \eta_{n-1}) + \frac{2\Delta(\Delta - n)}{j(\Delta - j + 1)}\theta \end{aligned}$$

for $2 \leq j \leq n - 1$.

Together with the initial condition $\eta_1 = 2$, (85) determines all η_j . Then (84) determines all ω_j .

It is an easy verification that

$$(86) \quad \eta_j(n + 1, 0) = 2\omega_j(n + 1, 0) = 2\frac{n - j}{n - 1}$$

and in fact more generally, for each Δ close to $n + 1$,

$$(87) \quad \eta_j\left(\Delta, \frac{\Delta - n - 1}{\Delta - 2}\right) = 2\omega_j\left(\Delta, \frac{\Delta - n - 1}{\Delta - 2}\right) = 2\frac{\Delta - j - 1}{\Delta - 2}.$$

In particular,

$$(88) \quad \omega_1\left(\Delta, \frac{\Delta - n - 1}{\Delta - 2}\right) = 1.$$

It will suffice to prove that for each Δ sufficiently close to $n + 1$, the function $\theta \mapsto \omega_1(\Delta, \theta)$ is increasing in a neighborhood of 0. Indeed, combining this with

(88) for $\Delta < n + 1$ sufficiently close to $n + 1$ and with the fact that $\frac{\Delta - n - 1}{\Delta - 2} < 0$ for such Δ , we get

$$\omega_1(\Delta, 0) > \omega_1\left(\Delta, \frac{\Delta - n - 1}{\Delta - 2}\right) = 1,$$

as desired.

Now, (88) will follow if we prove that

$$(89) \quad \omega_1(\Delta, \theta) = A(\Delta) + B(\Delta)\theta,$$

with $B(\Delta) > 0$ for Δ close to $n + 1$. The linear representation is clear from (84), (85). Invoking continuity of the rational function $B(\Delta)$, it will suffice to argue that $B(n + 1) > 0$.

To simplify notation, we fix θ and denote by ω_j, η_j the solution $\omega_j(n + 1, \theta), \eta_j(n + 1, \theta)$ of the system (83) corresponding to $\Delta = n + 1$. The first two equations of the system (83) can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_j &= f_j(\eta_j, \omega_{j+1}), & 1 \leq j \leq n - 2, \\ \omega_{n-1} &= f_{n-1}(\eta_{n-1}, \theta), \\ \eta_j &= g_j(\eta_{j-1}, \omega_j), & 2 \leq j \leq n - 2, \end{aligned}$$

with $f_j(\cdot, \cdot), g_j(\cdot, \cdot)$ linear. Moreover, the coefficients of all f_j, g_j are strictly positive. We can iterate these equations as many times as we wish, by each time paying attention to the new representation for ω_1 as a function of $\omega_2, \dots, \omega_{n-1}, \theta, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-1}$. For example, iterating twice amounts to writing

$$\omega_1 = f_1(2, f_2(\eta_2, \omega_3)),$$

while iterating again leads to

$$\omega_1 = f_1(2, f_2(g_2(2, \omega_2), f_3(\eta_3, \omega_4))).$$

Note that all these iterations lead to affine combinations. Write the result after r iterations as follows:

$$(90) \quad \omega_1 = A_r + B_r\theta + a_{1,r}\omega_1 + \dots + a_{n-1,r}\omega_{n-1} + b_{2,r}\eta_2 + \dots + b_{n-1,r}\eta_{n-1},$$

with all coefficients $A_r, B_r, a_{i,r}, b_{i,r} \geq 0$ and independent of θ . It is fairly immediate to note that $B_r > 0$ for $r \geq n - 1$, and that A_r, B_r are nondecreasing functions of r .

By using $\theta = 0$ in (90), combined with (86) and (88), we find that

$$(91) \quad 1 = \omega_1(n + 1, 0) = A_r + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i,r} \frac{n - i}{n - 1} + 2 \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} b_{i,r} \frac{n - i}{n - 1} \geq A_r.$$

The key observation is that

$$(92) \quad \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i,r} + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} b_{i,r} \right) = 0.$$

We will argue that if this were not true, it would force A_r to approach ∞ , contradicting (91). Indeed, note that since $\eta_1 > 0$ and the coefficients of f_j, g_j are > 0 , iterating the term

$$a_{1,r}\omega_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1,r}\omega_{n-1} + b_{2,r}\eta_2 + \cdots + b_{n-1,r}\eta_{n-1}$$

sufficiently many times will add to the value of A_r a nonzero fraction of

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_{i,r} + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} b_{i,r} \right).$$

Finally, use (92) and let $r \rightarrow \infty$ in (90) to write

$$\omega_1 = A + B\theta,$$

with $A := \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} A_r$, $B := \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} B_r$. The fact that $B > 0$ follows from previous observations. \square

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(Received: December 14, 2015)

(Revised: April 18, 2016)

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