Some Estimates of Bilinear Hausdorff Operators on Stratified Groups

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Received 14 November 2019; Accepted (in revised version) 16 April 2020

Abstract. In this paper, we give four kinds of sharp estimates of two variants of bilinear Hausdorff operators on stratified groups, involving weighted Lebesgue spaces, classical Morrey spaces and central Morrey spaces. Meanwhile, some necessary and sufficient conditions of boundness are obtained.

Key Words: Stratified group, Hausdorff operator, bilinear, sharp estimate, weighted Lebesgue space, Morrey space.

AMS Subject Classifications: 42B35, 43A80, 47H60, 47A30

1 Introduction

The investigation on Hausdorff operators is a branch of the classical analysis and it is closely related to Fourier analysis and complex analysis. The Hausdorff summability methods was introduced \cite{18, 19} long time ago to solve some classical problems. Readers can refer to \cite{31} for the Hausdorff summability and its application and \cite{17} for the Hausdorff means and its application on the summation of series. For more details of the background and the historical development of the operators, one can see \cite{24}. During modern time, studies focusing on the Hausdorff operators have never stopped and the operator became its modern versions which were initiated by Siskakis in the work on complex analysis \cite{30} and Georgakis \cite{13}, Liflyand and Móricz \cite{22, 23} in their work on the Fourier transform setting. Readers can also refer to \cite{3, 21, 27}, for example, for more results about Hausdorff operators right after them.

The classical 1-dimension Hausdorff operator is defined by (see \cite{22})
\begin{equation}
    h_\Phi(f)(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\Phi(t)}{t} f\left(\frac{x}{t}\right) dt, \quad x \in \mathbb{R},
\end{equation}

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where $\Phi$ is a locally integrable function in $(0, \infty)$. Using variables substitution, the above formula is rewritten as the following equality

$$h_\Phi(f)(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\Phi(x/t)}{t} f(t) dt.$$ We can take appropriate function $\Phi$ to obtain many classical operators in analysis as its special cases. These operators include Hardy operators, Cesàro operators, Hilbert operators, Hardy-Littlewood-Pólya operators and others. We shall list [10, 26, 30] here for instance. Three extensions of the 1-dimensional Hausdorff operator in $\mathbb{R}^n$ were introduced and studied in [4, 21] respectively. One of them is the operator $\Phi$

$$H_\Phi f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \Phi(|y|^{-1}x) \frac{|y|^n}{|y|} f(y) dy,$$

where $\Phi$ is a radial function defined on $\mathbb{R}^+$. With $\Phi_1(t) = t^{-n} \chi_{[1, \infty)}(t)$, $\Phi_2 = t^{-n} \chi_{[0,1]}(t)$, $H_\Phi$ becomes the high dimensional Hardy operator $\mathcal{H}$ and its adjoint operator which is defined as

$$\mathcal{H}^*(f)(x) = \int_{|y| \geq |x|} f(y) dy.$$ We have noticed that $H_\Phi$ can map functions on $\mathbb{R}^{nm}$ to functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$ in some ways. In [5], Chen, Fan and Zhang introduced such a extension of $H_\Phi$, i.e.,

$$T_\Phi(F)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{nm}} \frac{\Phi(|u|^{-1}x)}{|u|^{nm}} F(u) du,$$

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then taking $m = 2$, $u = (u_1, u_2)$, $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $i = 1, 2$, and $F(u_1, u_2) = f_1(u_1)f_2(u_2)$, we have

$$T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \Phi(|u|^{-1}x) \frac{f_1(u_1)}{|u_1|^{2n}} \frac{f_2(u_2)}{|u_2|^{2n}} du.$$ The above operator is called bilinear Hausdorff operator and can reduce to bilinear Hardy operator (see [10]) when we take

$$\Phi(t) = \frac{1}{t^{2n}} t^{-2n} \chi_{[1, \infty)}(t).$$ Meanwhile, they [5] defined another version of the multilinear Hausdorff operator and the following is the bilinear case

$$S\Psi(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{2n}} \Psi(|u_1|^{-1}x, |u_2|^{-1}x) \frac{f_1(u_1)}{|u_1|^n} \frac{f_2(u_2)}{|u_2|^n} du,$$

where $\Psi(s_1, s_2)$ is a locally integrable function on $\mathbb{R}^+ \times \mathbb{R}^+$. Let

$$\Psi(s_1, s_2) = \Psi_1(s_1, s_2) = (s_1s_2)^{-n}(s_1^{-2} + s_2^{-2})^{-1}(s_1, s_2).$$
the operator $S_{\Psi}(f_1, f_2)$ also become the bilinear Hardy operator $H^2(f_1, f_2)$ which is defined by
\[
\frac{1}{\Omega^{2n}|x|^{2n}} \int_{|y_1, y_2| < |x|} f_1(y_1)f_2(y_2)dy_1dy_2, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \setminus \{0\}.
\]
In [5], Chen et al. obtained the boundedness of the Hausdorff operators on weighted Lebesgue spaces, with optimal bound, and Herz spaces. Immediately after [5], Hussain gained the boundedness of $T_{\Phi}$ and $S_{\Psi}$ on central Morrey spaces in his doctoral thesis [20]. Studies also involve the necessary and sufficient conditions of boundedness. Gao and Fan investigated the necessary and sufficient conditions and the best constants of Hausdorff operators on weighted Lebesgue spaces and central Morrey spaces in [11]. For more results about the Hausdorff operators on these function spaces in $\mathbb{R}^n$, one can refer to [4, 6, 7, 32] etc. and the references therein. Recently, studies on the Hausdorff operators on abstract groups have raised. In 2015, Guo, Sun and Zhao obtained the sharp bounds for strong $(p, p)$ estimates of high-dimensional and multilinear Hausdorff operators on Heisenberg groups in [16]. Only three years later, Guo went further and gained the best constants of two Hausdorff operators in Morrey spaces and CBMO spaces in [15]. More and newer result nearly connected with this article should be referred in [29, 33] etc.

Particularly, all the results above are aimed at the function spaces on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and Heisenberg groups $H^n$. Instead, we are going to study the Hausdorff operator on stratified group $G$. As a more general underlying space of the Euclidean space, the Heisenberg group, and many other spaces, the Stratified groups have received a boost with newly applications in subelliptic estimates, multiplier theorems, index formulae, nonlinear problems, potential theory, and symbolic calculi tracing full symbols of operators in recent years [2, 8]. In this paper, we obtain some results of the stratified group extensions of $T_{\Phi}$ and $S_{\Psi}$ (whose definitions are placed in the next section). The sharp weighted Lebesgue estimates and (classical and central) Morrey estimates of the first operator and the central Morrey estimates of the second operator are obtained. Meanwhile, we also work out the necessary and sufficient conditions of boundedness, except the operator on $L^{p, \lambda}(G)$.

The structure of this paper is simple. In Section 2, we give a brief introduction to the stratified groups and list our key definition and main results gained in this paper. In Section 3, we give the proofs of all the theorems.

2 Notations and main results

Stratified lie group is the homogeneous group whose lie algebra is stratified (cf. [9]). A lie group $G$ is called homogeneous if it is nilpotent, connected and simply connected, and its lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ is endowed with a family of dilations $\{\delta_r : r > 0\}$ which is a family of algebra automorphisms of $\mathfrak{g}$ of the form $\delta_r = \exp(A \log r)$. Exponential map is the isomorphism from $\mathfrak{g}$ onto $G$. The stratified algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ is endowed with a vector space decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_m$ such that
\[
[V_1, V_k] = V_{k+1}, \quad 1 \leq k < m, \quad \text{and} \quad [V_1, V_m] = 0.
\]
In this case, $V_1$ generates $\mathfrak{g}$ as an algebra and the natural dilations on $\mathfrak{g}$ are given by
\[
\delta_r \left( \sum_{j=1}^{m} X_j \right) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} r^j X_j, \quad X_j \in V_j.
\]
Assuming that $G$ is a Lie group of dimension $n$ and has an underlying manifold $\mathbb{R}^n$. $G$ inherits dilations from $\mathfrak{g}$ with the following form
\[
x r = (r^{d_1} x_1, \ldots, r^{d_n} x_n),
\]
for $x \in G$ and $r > 0$, where $1 \leq d_1 \leq \cdots \leq d_n$. Therefore, map $x \to rx$ is an automorphism of $G$. The inverse of any $x \in G$ is $-x$. The group law must have the form
\[
xy = (p_1(x, y), \ldots, p_n(x, y))
\]
for some polynomials $p_1, \ldots, p_n$ in $x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n$.

The number $Q = \sum_{j=1}^{n} d_j$ is called the homogeneous dimension of $G$. We fix a homogeneous norm $|\cdot|$ which satisfies that $|\cdot|$ is smooth away from $0$, $|ax| = a|x|$ for all $x \in G$ and $a > 0$, $|x^{-1}| = |x|$ for all $x \in G$, and $|x| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$. Therefore, the homogeneous norm induces a quasi-distance $d$ which is defined by $d(x, y) = |x^{-1}y|$. Then we record the definition of the ball of radius $r$ centered at $x$ as $B(x, r)$ which means the set $\{y \in G : d(x, y) < r\}$. And the sphere is the set $S(x, r) = \{y \in G : d(x, y) = r\}$. The biinvariant Haar measure on $G$ can be exported by the Lebesgue measure on $\mathfrak{g}$. We denote the Haar measure of any measurable set $E \subset G$ by $|E|$. Then we have
\[
|\delta_r(E)| = r^Q |E| \quad \text{and} \quad |B(x, r)| = r^Q |B(x, 1)|.
\]
We record $|B(0, 1)|$ as $\Omega_Q$ and $|S(0, 1)|$ as $\omega_Q$, respectively. Consider the products of stratified group $G \times G$. The norm on $G \times G$ is defined as
\[
|(x_1, x_2)| = \sqrt{|x_1|^2 + |x_2|^2}.
\]
However, using same notations of the norms here won’t bring confusion. Then the distance is derived as
\[
d(p, q) = d(-q + p, 0) = |-q + p| = \left| (q_1^{-1}x_1, q_2^{-1}x_2) \right|,
\]
where $p$ is the point $(x_1, x_2)$ and $q$ is $(y_1, y_2)$. We can easily check that the distance is well defined. Then, two variants bilinear Hausdorff operators on the product space of $G$ are defined as following.

**Definition 2.1.** Let $f_1, f_2$ be locally integrable functions on $G$. The bilinear Hausdorff operator $T_\Phi$ is defined by
\[
T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}x)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(u_1) f_2(u_2) du,
\]
where $\Phi$ is a locally integrable function on $G$. 


Definition 2.2. The second bilinear extension of the Hausdorff operator $S_\Psi$ is defined by

$$S_\Psi(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_{\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}} \frac{\Psi(\delta_{|u_1|^{-1}x}, \delta_{|u_2|^{-1}x})}{|u_1|^Q |u_2|^Q} f_1(u_1) f_2(u_2) du,$$

where $\Psi$ is a locally integrable function on $\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}$.

As what we investigate are the two operators with radial kernel functions, we take

$$\Phi(t) = \Phi(\|t\|) \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi(s_1, s_2) = \Psi(|s_1|, |s_2|)$$

for convenience. Then, we will give our main results.

Theorem 2.1. Let $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2}$, $\alpha_i < pn(1 - \frac{1}{p_i})$, $i = 1, 2$, and $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$. If $\Phi$ is a radial function which satisfies that

$$K_1 = \int_{\mathcal{G} \times \mathcal{G}} \frac{|\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})|}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{2} - \frac{\alpha_1}{p}} du < +\infty,$$

where $|e| = 1$, we have

$$\|T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^p(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\alpha dx)} \leq K_1 \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_1}{p_1} dx)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_2}{p_2} dx)}$$

for $f_1 \in L^{p_1}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_1}{p_1} dx)$ and $f_2 \in L^{p_2}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_2}{p_2} dx)$. Moreover, when $\Phi$ is a nonnegative radial function, $T_\Phi$ is a bounded operator which maps $L^{p_1}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_1}{p_1} dx) \times L^{p_2}(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\frac{\alpha_2}{p_2} dx)$ to $L^p(\mathcal{G}, |x|^\alpha dx)$ if and only if $K_1 < +\infty$. Finally, if $\Phi$ is a nonnegative radial function and $K_1 < +\infty$, the constant $K_1$ is a sharp estimate.

For purposes of the following theorems, two definitions should be extended. In 1938, Morrey [28] introduced the $L^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ spaces in order to investigate the local behavior of solutions to second order elliptic partial differential equations. And in 2000, Alvarez, Lakey and Guzmán-Partida [1] introduced the notion of central Morrey spaces $B^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$. We will give the definition of these two spaces in stratified groups $\mathcal{G}$. Accordingly, they are recorded as $L^{p, \lambda} (\mathcal{G})$ and $B^{p, \lambda} (\mathcal{G})$ respectively. It is worth noting that Lu, Yang and Yuan have introduced the Morrey spaces to quasi-metric measure spaces, a class of more general spaces, in [25] which provide us some useful details to refer. And Ruan et al. [29] also defined the weighted central Morrey spaces on Heisenberg groups recently. In fact, Guliyev et al. gave the definition of generalized Morrey spaces on Heisenberg groups in [14] and Guo gave the definition of central Morrey spaces in [15] before [29]. But there are some differences in details between those definitions. However, we call $L^{p, \lambda} (\mathcal{G})$ and $B^{p, \lambda} (\mathcal{G})$ in the following as Morrey spaces and central Morrey spaces respectively in keeping with our main references, though our definitions are different from [14, 15].
**Definition 2.3.** Let $1 \leq q < \infty$ and $1/q \leq \lambda$. The classical Morrey spaces $L^{q,\lambda}(G)$ on stratified groups is defined by

$$L^{q,\lambda} = \{ f \in L^q_{loc}(G) : \|f\|_{L^{q,\lambda}(G)} < \infty \},$$

where

$$\|f\|_{L^{q,\lambda}(G)} = \sup_{a \in G, R > 0} \left( \frac{1}{|B(a, R)|^{1+\lambda q}} \int_{B(a, R)} |f(x)|^q \, dx \right)^{1/q}.$$ 

It is easy to verify that $L^p, -1/p(G) = L^p(G)$ and $L^{p,0}(G) = L^{\infty}(G)$. If $\lambda > 0$, $L^{q,\lambda}(G) = 0$. So, we assume that $-1/q < \lambda \leq 0$. These properties are similar as classical Morrey spaces $L^{q,\lambda}(\mathbb{R}^n)$.

**Definition 2.4.** Let $1 \leq q < \infty$ and $-1/q \leq \lambda \leq 0$. The central homogeneous Morrey space $B^{q,\lambda}(G)$ is defined by

$$B^{q,\lambda}(G) = \{ f \in L^q_{loc}(G) : \|f\|_{B^{q,\lambda}(G)} < \infty \},$$

where

$$\|f\|_{B^{q,\lambda}(G)} = \sup_{R > 0} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda q}} \int_{B(0, R)} |f(x)|^q \, dx \right)^{1/q}.$$ 

**Remark 2.1.** The inhomogeneous central Morrey space $B^{q,\lambda}(G)$ is defined as same as the definition 3 with the exception that in the previous norm the supremum over $R > 0$ is restricted to $R \geq 1$. It is easy to see that $B^{q,\lambda}(G) \subset B^{q,\lambda}(G)$ and $B^{q,1/q}(G) = B^{q, -1/q}(G) = L^{q}(G)$. If $\lambda < -1/q$, $B^{q,\lambda}(G)$ and $B^{q,\lambda}(G)$ reduce to $\{0\}$. If $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$, we have $B^{q,\lambda_1}(G) \subset B^{q,\lambda_2}(G)$ for $-1/q \leq \lambda \leq 0$. When $1 < q_1 < q_2 < \infty$, the Hölder’s inequality yields that $B^{q,\lambda}(G) \subset B^{q_1,\lambda}(G)$ and $B^{q,\lambda}(G) \subset B^{q_2,\lambda}(G)$.

Then we can give the latter three theorems.

**Theorem 2.2.** Let $1 < p_1, p_2 < \infty$, $1 \leq p < \infty$, $1/p = 1/p_1 + 1/p_2$, $-1/p_1 < \lambda_1 < 0$, $-1/p_2 < \lambda_2 < 0$, and $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$. If $\Phi$ is a radial function which satisfies that

$$K_2 = \int_G \left| \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2q}} \right| u_1^{Q\lambda_1} u_2^{Q\lambda_2} \, du < +\infty,$$

we have

$$\|T_{\Phi}(f_1, f_2)\|_{B^{p,\lambda}(G)} \leq K_1 \|f_1\|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \|f_2\|_{B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)}$$

for $f_1 \in B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)$ and $f_2 \in B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)$. Moreover, when $\Phi$ is a nonnegative radial function, $T_{\Phi}$ is a bounded operator which maps $B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G) \times B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)$ to $B^{p,\lambda}(G)$ if and only if $K_2 < +\infty$. Finally, if $\Phi$ is a radial function, $p_1\lambda_1 = p_2\lambda_2$ and $K_2 < +\infty$, the constant $K_2$ is sharp.
Theorem 2.3. Let \( p_i, p, \lambda, \lambda \) and \( K_2 \) be as Theorem 2.2. If \( K_2 < +\infty \), for radial functions \( f_i \) in \( L^{p_i, \lambda_i}(G) \), we have
\[
\| T_\Phi(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^{p, \lambda}(G)} \leq K_2 \| f_1 \|_{L^{p_1, \lambda_1}(G)} \| f_2 \|_{L^{p_2, \lambda_2}(G)}.
\]
Moreover, if \( p_1 \lambda_1 = p_2 \lambda_2 \), the constant \( K_2 \) is sharp.

Theorem 2.4. Let \( p_i, p, \lambda, \lambda \) and \( \lambda \) be as Theorem 2.2. If \( \Psi \) is a radial function which satisfies that
\[
K_3 = \omega^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \Psi(s_1, s_2) s_1^{-Q \lambda_1} s_2^{-Q \lambda_2} ds_1 ds_2 < +\infty,
\]
we have
\[
\| S_\Psi(f_1, f_2) \|_{B^{p, \lambda}(G)} \leq K_3 \| f_1 \|_{B^{p_1, \lambda_1}(G)} \| f_2 \|_{B^{p_2, \lambda_2}(G)},
\]
for \( f_i \in B^{p_i, \lambda_i}(G), i = 1, 2 \). Moreover, when \( \Psi \) is a nonnegative radial function, \( S_\Psi \) is a bounded operator which maps \( B^{p_1, \lambda_1}(G) \times B^{p_2, \lambda_2}(G) \) to \( B^{p, \lambda}(G) \) if and only if \( K_3 < +\infty \). Finally, if \( \Psi \) is a radial function, \( p_1 \lambda_1 = p_2 \lambda_2 \) and \( K_2 < +\infty \), the constant \( K_3 \) is sharp.

3 Proofs of theorems

Inspiring by [10–12] and others, we finish the following theorems.

3.1 Proof of Theorem 2.1

Firstly, we claim that the operator \( T_\Phi \) and its restriction to radial functions should have same operator norms from
\[
L^{p_1}(G, |x|^{a_1 p_1} dx) \times L^{p_2}(G, |x|^{a_2 p_2} dx)
\]
to \( L^p(G, |x|^a dx) \). For any \( f_i \in L^{p_i}(G, |x|^{a_i p_i} dx) \), we have that
\[
g_i(y_i) = \frac{1}{\omega_Q} \int_{|\xi_i|=1} f_i(\delta_{|y_i|} \xi_i) d\xi_i
\]
is radial function, where \( y_i \in G, i = 1, 2 \). By change of variables, \( T_\Phi(g_1, g_2)(x) \) is equal to
\[
\int_{G \times G} \Phi(\delta_{|u|}^{-1} x) \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u_1|}^{-1} x_1)}{|u_1|^{2Q}} g_1(u_1) g_2(u_2) du
\]
\[
= \int_{G \times G} \Phi(\delta_{|u|}^{-1} x) \prod_{i=1}^2 \left( \frac{1}{\omega_Q} \int_{|\xi_i|=1} f_i(\delta_{|u_i|} \xi_i) d\xi_i \right) du
\]
\[
= \int_{|\xi_1|=1} \int_{|\xi_2|=1} \left( \frac{1}{\omega_Q} \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|}^{-1} x)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(\delta_{|u_1|} \xi_1) f_2(\delta_{|u_2|} \xi_2) du \right) d\xi_1 d\xi_2
\]
\[
= \int_{G \times G} \Phi(\delta_{|u|}^{-1} x) f_1(u_1) f_2(u_2) du
\]
\[
= T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)(x).
\]
Let $\beta_i = \frac{\alpha_i p_i}{p}$, $i = 1, 2$. Using Hölder’s inequality, we have

$$
\|g_1\|_{L^{p_1}(G,|x|^{\beta_1}dx)} = \frac{1}{\omega_Q} \left( \int_G \left( \int_{|\xi|=1} \left| f_1(\delta|\xi|\xi) \right| d\xi \right)^{p_1} |x|^{\beta_1} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
\leq \frac{1}{\omega_Q} \left( \int_G \left( \int_{|\xi|=1} \left| f_1(\delta|\xi|\xi) \right|^{p_1} d\xi \right)^{1} |x|^{\beta_1} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
= \omega_Q^{-\frac{1}{p_1}} \left( \int_{|\eta|=1} \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{|\xi|=1} \left| f_1(\delta|\xi|\xi) \right|^{p_1} d\xi d\eta \right)^{\frac{1}{p_1}} \\
= \|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(G,|x|^{\beta_1}dx)}.
$$

Similarly, for $g_2$, we obtain

$$
\|g_2\|_{L^{p_1}(G,|x|^{\beta_1}dx)} \leq \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(G,|x|^{\beta_2}dx)}.
$$

Thus,

$$
\frac{\|T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^p(G,|x|^{\alpha}dx)}}{\|f_1\|_{L^{p_1}(G,|x|^{\beta_1}dx)} \|f_2\|_{L^{p_2}(G,|x|^{\beta_2}dx)}} \leq \frac{\|T_\Phi(g_1, g_2)\|_{L^p(G,|x|^{\alpha}dx)}}{\|g_1\|_{L^{p_1}(G,|x|^{\beta_1}dx)} \|g_2\|_{L^{p_2}(G,|x|^{\beta_2}dx)}}.
$$

So, we could assume that $f_i$ are radial functions in following proof, $i = 1, 2$. Then, we make variable substitution to modify the form of $T_\Phi$. By definition,

$$
T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)(x) = \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}x)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(u_1) f_2(u_2) du \\
= \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}x)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(\delta|u_1|u_1) f_2(\delta|u_2|u_2) du.
$$

The norm of bilinear Hausdorff operator $\|T_\Phi(f_1, f_2)\|_{L^p(G,|x|^{\alpha}dx)}$ is equal to

$$
\left( \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(\delta|u_1|u_1) f_2(\delta|u_2|u_2) du \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} |x|^{\alpha} dx \\
= \left( \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1(\delta|u_1|x) f_2(\delta|u_2|x) du_1 du_2 \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} |x|^{\alpha} dx \\
\leq \int_{G \times G} \left( \int_{G} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |f_1(\delta|u_1|x)|^p |f_2(\delta|u_2|x)|^p |x|^{\alpha_1+\alpha_2} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} du \\
\leq \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} \prod_{i=1}^2 \left( \int_G |f_i(\delta|u_i|x)|^{p_i} |x|^{\beta_i} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p_i}} du.
$$
In above inequalities, we use Minkowski’s inequality and Hölder’s inequality and prove that
\[ \| T_\Phi(f_1, f_2) \|_{L^p(G, |x|^q dx)} \leq K_1 \| f_1 \|_{L^{p_1}(G, |x|^q dx)} \| f_2 \|_{L^{p_2}(G, |x|^q dx)} . \] (3.2)

Let’s come up to the necessary and sufficient conditions. In fact, (3.2) implies that \( T_\Phi \) is a bounded operator when \( \Phi \) is a radial function and \( K_1 < +\infty \) and what we should prove in following is the necessity. At first, we assume that \( T_\Phi \) is a bounded operator which maps \( L^{p_1}(G, |x|^{-\frac{p_1}{p_2}} dx) \times L^{p_2}(G, |x|^{-\frac{p_2}{p_1}} dx) \) to \( L^p(G, |x|^q dx) \). For
\[ 0 < \varepsilon < \min \left\{ 1, \frac{1}{p_2}, \frac{Q}{p_2} \right\}, \]
we define
\[
 f_1^\varepsilon(u_1) = \begin{cases} 0, & |u_1| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ |u_1| - \frac{Q - p_1}{p_2}, & |u_1| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \end{cases}
\]
\[
 f_2^\varepsilon(u_2) = \begin{cases} 0, & |u_2| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \\ |u_2| - \frac{Q - p_2}{p_1}, & |u_2| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}. \end{cases}
\]

Easily, we have
\[
 \| f_1^\varepsilon \|_{L^{p_1}(G, |x|^q dx)} = \int_G |f_1^\varepsilon(u_1)|^{p_1} |u_1|^{-\frac{p_1}{p_2}} du_1 = \int_{|u_1| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} |u_1|^{-Q - p_2\varepsilon} du_1 = \omega_Q \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{+\infty} \rho^{-p_2\varepsilon - 1} d\rho_1 = \omega_Q \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{-p_2\varepsilon}.
\]

Then we have
\[
 \| f_2^\varepsilon \|_{L^{p_2}(G, |x|^q dx)} = \omega_Q \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{-p_2\varepsilon},
\]
similarly. Because of the definitions of \( f_1^\varepsilon \) and \( f_2^\varepsilon \), when \( |x| \leq 1 \), we have that \( T_\Phi(f_1^\varepsilon, f_2^\varepsilon)(x) = 0 \). And when \( |x| > 1 \), we have that \( T_\Phi(f_1^\varepsilon, f_2^\varepsilon)(x) \) is equal to
\[
 \int_{G \times G} \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-\varepsilon}})}{|u|^{2Q}} f_1^\varepsilon(\delta_{|x|} u_1) f_2^\varepsilon(\delta_{|x|} u_2) du
\]
\[
 = |x|^{-\frac{Q + p_1 + p_2}{p}} \int_{|u_1| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |u_2| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-\varepsilon}})}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q - p_1}{p}} \frac{p_2}{p} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q - p_2}{p} - \varepsilon} du_1 du_2.
\]
Let’s record the domain
\[ |u_1| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2|x|}, \quad |u_2| > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2|x|} \quad \text{as} \quad D_{|x|}. \]

We obtain that \( \| T_\Phi(f_1^T, f_2^T) \|_{L^p(G, |x|^2dx)} \) is equal to
\[
\left( \int_{|x| > \frac{1}{2}} \left( \left| \int_{D_{|x|}} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p_1} - \frac{p_1}{p_2}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{p_2} - \frac{p_2}{p_2}} du_1 du_2 \right)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left( \int_{|x| > \frac{1}{2}} \left( \left| \int_{D_{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p_1} - \frac{p_1}{p_2}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{p_2} - \frac{p_2}{p_2}} du_1 du_2 \right)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right) \left( \int_{|x| > \frac{1}{2}} \left| \int_{D_{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p_1} - \frac{p_1}{p_2}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{p_2} - \frac{p_2}{p_2}} du_1 du_2 \right)^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.
\]

By some simple calculation, we have
\[
\left( \int_{|x| > \frac{1}{2}} |x|^{-Q-p_2\epsilon} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \omega_{\frac{Q}{p_2}}^{\frac{1}{p}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} r^{-p_2\epsilon-1} dr = (\epsilon^\gamma)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}} \| f_1 \|^p_{L^{p_1}(G, |x|^{p_1}dx)} \| f_2 \|^p_{L^{p_2}(G, |x|^{p_2}dx)}. \quad (3.3)
\]

Considering that \( T_\Phi \) is a bounded operator and \( \Phi \geq 0 \), we know that there exists a constant \( C > 0 \) such that
\[
0 \leq \int_{D_{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p_1} - \frac{p_1}{p_2}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{p_2} - \frac{p_2}{p_2}} du_1 du_2 \leq C.
\]

Let \( \epsilon \to 0^+ \), then \( K_1 < +\infty \).

At last, we assume that \( \Phi \) is a nonnegative radial function and \( K_1 < +\infty \). Inequality (3.2) and Eqs. (3.3) and (3.4) yields that
\[
(\epsilon^\gamma)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}} \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^{\frac{p_1}{p_2}} \int_{D_{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{\Phi(\delta|u|^{-1}e)}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{-\frac{Q}{p_1} - \frac{p_1}{p_2}} |u_2|^{-\frac{Q}{p_2} - \frac{p_2}{p_2}} du_1 du_2 \leq \| T_\Phi \| \leq K_1,
\]
for
\[
0 < \epsilon < \min \left\{ 1, \left( \frac{(p_1 - 1)Q}{p_2}, \frac{Q}{p_2} \right) \right\}.
\]

So, \( K_1 \) is the sharp estimate of \( T_\Phi \). \( \square \)
3.2 Proof of Theorem 2.2

To prove, we need an analogous result about restriction of the bilinear Hausdorff operator on radial functions in $B^{p_i,λ_i}(G)$, $i = 1, 2$. Let $f_i \in B^{p_i,λ_i}(G)$, and $g_i$ be the same as in Theorem 2.1, $i = 1, 2$. Then

$$ T_Φ(f_1, f_2)(x) = T_Φ(g_1, g_2)(x). $$

So, what we need to prove is

$$ \|g_i\|_{B^{p_i,λ_i}(G)} \leq \|f_i\|_{B^{p_i,λ_i}(G)}, \quad j = 1, 2. $$

In fact, we have

$$ \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \frac{1}{ω_Q} \int_{|ξ| = 1} f_i(δ_{|y|}ξ_i) dξ_i \right)^{1/p} \leq \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \frac{1}{ω_Q} \int_{|ξ| = 1} f_i(δ_{|y|}ξ_i)^p dξ_i \left( \int_{|ξ| = 1} dξ \right)^{p-1} dy_i \right)^{1/p} $$

$$ = \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \frac{1}{ω_Q} \int_{|ξ| = 1} f_i(δ_{|y|}ξ_i)^p dξ_i dy_i \right)^{1/p}. $$

Therefore, the similar result is obtained

$$ \frac{\|T_Φ(f_1, f_2)\|_{B^{p,λ}(G)}}{\|f_1\|_{B^{p_1,λ_1}(G)} \|f_2\|_{B^{p_2,λ_2}(G)}} \leq \frac{\|T_Φ(g_1, g_2)\|_{B^{p,λ}(G)}}{\|g_1\|_{B^{p_1,λ_1}(G)} \|g_2\|_{B^{p_2,λ_2}(G)}}. $$

Without loss of generality, we assume that $f_1$ and $f_2$ are radial functions in the rest of the proof. By Minkowski’s inequality and Hölder’s inequality, we have

$$ \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| T_Φ(f_1, f_2)(x) \right|^p dx \right)^{1/p} $$

$$ = \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| Φ(δ_{|u|^{-1}}e) \int_{G} \frac{f_1(δ_{|x|}u_1)f_2(δ_{|x|}u_2)}{|u|^{2Q}} \right|^p du \right)^{1/p} $$

$$ \leq \int_{G} \left| Φ(δ_{|u|^{-1}}e) \right| \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+λ_p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| f_1(δ_{|u_1|}x)f_2(δ_{|u_2|}x) \right|^p dx \right)^{1/p} du. $$
On the other hand, we study the assumption that $T_\phi$ take $\tilde{\phi} = 1, 2$. Then, we need some calculation, i.e.,

$$\int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda_i p_i}} \int_{B(0, R)} |f_1(\delta_{|u_1|}x)|^{p_1} dx \right)^{1/p_1} \times \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda_2 p_2}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| f_2(\delta_{|u_2|}x) \right|^{p_2} dx \right)^{1/p_2} du$$

$$= \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{Q\lambda_1} |u_2|^{Q\lambda_2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, |u_1| R)|^{1+\lambda_1 p_1}} \int_{B(0, |u_1| R)} |f_1(x)|^{p_1} dx \right)^{1/p_1} \times \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, |u_2| R)|^{1+\lambda_2 p_2}} \int_{B(0, |u_2| R)} \left| f_2(x) \right|^{p_2} dx \right)^{1/p_2} du$$

$$\leq \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{Q\lambda_1} |u_2|^{Q\lambda_2} du \left| \frac{f_1}{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \right| \left| f_2 \right|_{B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)}.$$

If

$$K_2 = \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{Q\lambda_1} |u_2|^{Q\lambda_2} du < +\infty,$$

we have

$$\| T_\Phi(f_1, f_2) \|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \leq K_2 \| f_1 \|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \| f_2 \|_{B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)}.$$

On the other hand, we study the assumption that $T_\phi$ is bounded and $\Phi > 0$. Firstly, we take $\tilde{f}_1(x) = |x|^{Q\lambda_1}, \tilde{f}_1(x) = |x|^{Q\lambda_2}$. It is easy to verify that

$$\| \tilde{f}_i \|_{B^{p_i,\lambda_i}(G)} = \frac{1}{\Omega_{Q_i}^{\lambda_i}} \left( \frac{1}{1 + \lambda_i p_i} \right)^{1/p_i} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_i \in B^{p_i,\lambda_i}(G),$$

$i = 1, 2$. Then, we need some calculation, i.e.,

$$T_\Phi(\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2)(x) = \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} \tilde{f}_1(\delta_{|u_1|}x) \tilde{f}_2(\delta_{|u_2|}x) du$$

$$= \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} \left| \delta_{|x|} u_1 \right|^{Q\lambda_1} \left| \delta_{|x|} u_2 \right|^{Q\lambda_2} du$$

$$= \left| x \right|^{Q\lambda_1} \left| x \right|^{Q\lambda_2} \int_G \frac{\Phi(\delta_{|u|^{-1}e})}{|u|^{2Q}} |u_1|^{Q\lambda_1} |u_2|^{Q\lambda_2} du$$

$$= K_2 \tilde{f}_1 \tilde{f}_2,$$

$$\| T_\Phi(\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2) \|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} = \sup_{R > 0} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda p}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| T_\Phi(\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2)(x) \right|^p dx \right)^{1/p}.$$
\[
\begin{align*}
&= \sup_{R>0} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1+\lambda p}} \int_{B(0, R)} K_2 |x|^{Q\lambda p} \, dx \right)^{1/p} \\
&= K_2 \sup_{R>0} \left( \frac{\omega_Q}{(\Omega_Q R^Q)^{1+\lambda p}} \int_0^R r^{Q\lambda p+Q-1} \, dr \right)^{1/p} \\
&= K_2 \frac{1}{\Omega_Q} \left( \frac{1}{1+\lambda p} \right)^{1/p}.
\end{align*}
\]

Because of the boundedness of \( T_\Phi \), \( K_2 < +\infty \). Hence, the necessary and sufficient conditions are obtained.

Finally, by virtue of \( \lambda_1 p_1 = \lambda_2 p_2 \), an easy computation shows that

\[
\lambda p = \frac{\lambda_1 p_1 p_2 + \lambda_2 p_1 p_2}{p_1 + p_2} = \lambda_1 p_1 = \lambda_2 p_2.
\]

So,

\[
\| T_\Phi (\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2) \|_{B^{p,\lambda} (G)} = K_2 \frac{1}{\Omega_Q^{\lambda_1+\lambda_2}} \left( \frac{1}{1+\lambda p} \right)^{1/p_1+1/p_2} = K_2 \| f_1 \|_{B^{p,\lambda_1} (G)} \| f_2 \|_{B^{p,\lambda_2} (G)}.
\]

It shows that the constant \( K_2 \) is sharp. \( \Box \)

Let \( f_1 \in L^{\lambda_1, p_1} (G) \) and \( f_2 \in L^{\lambda_2, p_2} (G) \) be radial functions, we can easily prove the Theorem 2.3 by the same method used in the proof of Theorem 2.2.

### 3.3 Proof of Theorem 2.4

By the polar transformation, \( S_\Psi (f_1, f_2) (x) \) is equal to

\[
\begin{align*}
&= \frac{1}{|u_1|^Q |u_2|^Q} f_1(u_1) f_2(u_2) \, du \\
&= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \Psi (|x|/t_1, |x|/t_2) \\
&\quad \times \int_{|u'_1|=1} f_1(\delta_1 u'_1) \, du'_1 \int_{|u'_2|=1} f_2(\delta_2 u'_2) \, du'_2 \, dt_1 dt_2 \\
&= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \Psi (s_1, s_2) \frac{2}{s_1 s_2} \prod_{i=1}^2 \int_{|u'_i|=1} f_i(\delta |x|/s_i u'_i) \, du'_i \, ds_1 ds_2.
\end{align*}
\]
By Minkowski’s inequality and Hölder’s inequality, we have

\[
\left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0, R)} |S \Psi(f_1, f_2)(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
= \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
\leq \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| ds_1 ds_2
\times \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0, R)} \left| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
\leq \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| ds_1 ds_2
\times \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
\leq \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
\times \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
= \omega_Q \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
\times \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \left| \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_{1}s_2} \right| \prod_{i=1}^{2} \left( \frac{1}{|B(0, s_i^{-1} R)|^{1-r_0}} \int_{B(0,s_i^{-1} R)} \left| \int_{|u|_i=1} f_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i}u_i') du_i' \right|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}
ds_1 ds_2
\[
\leq \omega_Q^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\Psi(s_1, s_2)|}{s_1 s_2} s_1^{-Q\lambda_1} s_2^{-Q\lambda_2} ds_1 ds_2 \|f_1\|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \|f_2\|_{B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)}.
\]

On the other hand, we take
\[
\tilde{f}_1(x) = |x|^{Q\lambda_1}, \quad \tilde{f}_2(x) = |x|^{Q\lambda_2}.
\]

Then,
\[
S_{\Psi}(\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2)(x) = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_1 s_2} \prod_{i=1}^2 \int |u_i'| = 1 \tilde{f}_i(\delta_{|x|/s_i} u_i') du_i' ds_1 ds_2
\]
\[
= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{\Psi(s_1, s_2)}{s_1 s_2} \prod_{i=1}^2 \int |u_i'| = 1 |\delta_{|x|/s_i} u_i'|^{Q\lambda_i} du_i' ds_1 ds_2
\]
\[
= |x|^{Q\lambda_1} |x|^{Q\lambda_2} \omega_Q^2 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{|\Psi(s_1, s_2)|}{s_1 s_2} s_1^{-Q\lambda_1} s_2^{-Q\lambda_2} ds_1 ds_2
\]
\[
= K_3 \tilde{f}_1 \tilde{f}_2.
\]

Using the similar method as in the proof of Theorem 2.2, one can yield that when \(\Phi\) is a nonnegative radial function, \(S_{\Psi}\) is a bounded operator which maps \(B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G) \times B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)\) to \(B^{p,\lambda}(G)\) if and only if \(K_3 < +\infty\). And in the above conditions,
\[
\|S_{\Psi}(\tilde{f}_1, \tilde{f}_2)\|_{B^{p,\lambda}(G)} = K_3 \|\tilde{f}_1\|_{B^{p_1,\lambda_1}(G)} \|\tilde{f}_2\|_{B^{p_2,\lambda_2}(G)},
\]
while \(\lambda_1 p_1 = \lambda_2 p_2\). Therefore, we complete the proof of Theorem 2.4.

\[\square\]

**Acknowledgements**

The work is supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant Nos. 11471040 and 11761131002). We would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their careful work and thoughtful suggestions, which have greatly improved this article.

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