

HOMOGENEOUS KERNELS AND SELF SIMILAR SETS

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ABSTRACT. We consider singular integrals associated to homogeneous kernels on self similar sets. Using ideas from Ergodic Theory we prove, among other things, that in Euclidean spaces the principal values of singular integrals associated to real analytic, homogeneous kernels fail to exist a.e. on self similar sets satisfying some separation conditions. Furthermore in general metric groups, using similar techniques, we generalize a criterion of L^2 -unboundedness for singular integrals on self similar sets.

1. INTRODUCTION

The singular integrals, with respect to the Lebesgue measure in \mathbb{R}^d ,

$$T(f)(x) = \int \frac{\Omega(x-y)}{|x-y|^d} f(y) dy$$

where Ω is a homogeneous function of degree 0 have been studied extensively, see e.g. [St], being one of the standard topics in classical harmonic analysis. On the other hand if the singular integral is acting on general lower dimensional measures the situation is much more complicated even when one considers the simplest of kernels. The topic is deeply connected to geometric measure theory as it turns out that basic properties of singular integrals such as boundedness in L^2 and a.e. existence of principal values depend on the geometric structure of the underlying measure.

In a series of innovative works, see e.g. [DS1] and [DS2], David and Semmes developed the theory of uniform rectifiability for the geometric study of singular integrals in \mathbb{R}^d on Ahlfors-David regular (AD-regular, for short) measures, that is, measures μ satisfying

$$\frac{r^n}{C} \leq \mu(B(z, r)) \leq Cr^n \text{ for } z \in \text{spt } \mu \text{ and } 0 < r < \text{diam}(\text{spt}(\mu)),$$

for some fixed constant C . Roughly speaking, given a sufficiently nice kernel k David and Semmes intended to find geometric conditions that characterize the AD-regular measures μ for which the singular integrals $T_{k,\mu}$ are bounded in $L^2(\mu)$. To this end they introduced the novel concept of uniform rectifiability which can be realized as rectifiability with some quantitative conditions. Recall that n -rectifiable sets in \mathbb{R}^d are contained, up to an \mathcal{H}^n -negligible set, in a countable union of n -dimensional Lipschitz graphs. Here \mathcal{H}^n stands for the n -dimensional Hausdorff measure.

When one assumes that the measure μ has sufficiently nice structure the situation is pretty well understood. David in [D1] proved that if μ is n -uniformly rectifiable any

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convolution kernel $k : \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$,

$$(1.1) \quad k(-x) = -k(x) \quad \text{and} \quad |\nabla^j k(x)| \leq c_j |x|^{-n-j}, \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

defines a bounded operator in $L^2(\mu)$. Later on, Tolsa in [T] relaxed the smoothness assumption up to $j = 2$. Furthermore Verdera in [V] proved that if the measure μ is n -rectifiable the principal values with respect to any odd kernel satisfying (1.1) exist μ -a.e.

On the other hand, much less is known when one assumes L^2 -boundedness or μ -a.e existence of principal values and wishes to derive information about the geometric structure of μ . David and Semmes in [DS1] proved that the $L^2(\mu)$ -boundedness of all singular integrals in the class described above forces the measure μ to be n -uniformly rectifiable. Naturally one might ask what happens if in contrast to the previously mentioned result we only assume the boundedness of a single operator. Even for the n -dimensional Riesz kernels, $x/|x|^{n+1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}$, the question, which is frequently referred to as the David-Semmes conjecture, remains partially unresolved.

In [MMV], Mattila, Melnikov and Verdera settled the David and Semmes question in the case of the Cauchy transform, that is for $n = 1$. It is a remarkable fact that their proof depends crucially on a special subtle positivity property of the Cauchy kernel related to an old notion of curvature named after Menger. Recently, in a very deep work, Nazarov, Tolsa and Volberg [NToV], gave an affirmative answer to the David-Semmes conjecture in the case of the $(d - 1)$ -dimensional Riesz kernels. The conjecture remains open for $1 < n < d - 1$.

Very little is known for other homogeneous kernels. In [CMPT] the kernels $\operatorname{Re}(z)^{2n-1}/|z|^{2n}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, were considered and it was proved that the L^2 -boundedness of the operators associated with any of these kernels implies rectifiability. Recently in [CP] the aforementioned result was extended to Euclidean spaces of arbitrary dimension. By now, these are the only known examples of convolution kernels not directly related to the Riesz kernels with this property. It is of interest that there exist some examples of homogeneous kernels in the plane whose boundedness does not imply rectifiability, see [H2] and [JN].

Mattila and Preiss proved in [MP] that the μ -a.e. existence of the principal values of the n -dimensional Riesz transforms implies n -rectifiability. Huovinen in [H1] considered the vectorial kernels $z^{2n-1}/|z|^{2n}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and proved that the μ -a.e. existence of their principal values implies rectifiability. The same holds true for the kernels $\operatorname{Re}(z)^{2n-1}/|z|^{2n}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, considered in [CMPT].

It becomes clear that our knowledge restricts to a few particular examples of kernels. Our goal in this paper is to prove, under certain restrictions, a general result. The idea is that given any sufficiently nice kernel it should behave badly on measures with sufficiently irregular geometric structure. In Theorem 3.6 we prove that given any s -homogeneous real analytic kernel its principal values do not exist \mathcal{H}^s -a.e. in $C \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ if C is a strongly separated, rotation free s -dimensional self-similar set. Furthermore in Theorem 3.5, without even assuming strong separation for C , we prove that the corresponding maximal operator is unbounded in $L^\infty(\mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C)$. As a toy example the reader can have in mind the action of any kernel of the form $P(x)/|x|^{n+1}$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^2$, where P is an n -homogeneous polynomial, on the 1-dimensional 4-corners Cantor set in the plane.

In our proofs we make use of the fact that the zero set of any non-trivial real analytic function in \mathbb{R}^d is contained in a countable union of C^1 manifolds of dimension at most $d-1$. Combined with Mattila's geometric rigidity theorem for self similar sets, see Theorem 3.2, it allows us to prove that certain truncated integrals with respect to the real analytic kernel do not vanish on a set of positive \mathcal{H}^s -measure. A key and novel ingredient in our proof is the use of ideas and tools from Ergodic theory, especially suitable applications of Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem. To our knowledge this is the first time that Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem is being used in the context of singular integral operators.

Furthermore we use again Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem in order to prove a criterion for unboundedness of homogeneous singular integrals on self similar sets of metric groups. This criterion was first obtained in [CM1], with a quite different argument, under stronger separation conditions for the similarities. Motivation for the study of singular integrals in metric groups comes from the study of removable sets for Lipschitz \mathcal{L} -harmonic functions in Carnot groups, where \mathcal{L} is the sub-Laplacian. It was proved in [CM1] that the critical dimension for such removable sets in the Heisenberg group \mathbb{H}^n is $2n+1$ and the criterion for unboundedness was employed to prove the existence of removable self-similar sets with positive and finite \mathcal{H}^{2n+1} -measure.

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we lay down all the necessary notation and definitions regarding self similar iterated functions systems and singular integrals in the general framework of complete metric groups. In Section 3 we consider singular integrals with respect to real analytic kernels in Euclidean spaces. In Section 4 we prove a criterion for unboundedness of singular integrals on self similar sets of metric groups. Finally in Section 5 we prove in Euclidean spaces the collection of homogeneous kernels that define unbounded operators on self similar sets is dense in the C^r topology of homogeneous kernels.

2. NOTATION AND SETTING

Let (G, d) be a complete metric group with the following properties:

- (i) The left translations $\tau_q : G \rightarrow G$,

$$\tau_q(x) = q \cdot x, \quad x \in G,$$

are isometries for all $q \in G$.

- (ii) There exist dilations $\delta_r : G \rightarrow G$, $r > 0$, which are continuous group homomorphisms for which,

(a) $\delta_1 = \text{identity}$,

(b) $d(\delta_r(x), \delta_r(y)) = rd(x, y)$ for $x, y \in G, r > 0$,

(c) $\delta_{rs} = \delta_r \circ \delta_s$.

It follows that for all $r > 0$, δ_r is a group isomorphism with $\delta_r^{-1} = \delta_{\frac{1}{r}}$.

The closed and open balls with respect to d will be denoted by $B(p, r)$ and $U(p, r)$. By $\text{diam}(A)$ we will denote the diameter of $A \subset G$ with respect to the metric d .

Let E be a finite set called in the sequel an alphabet. Without loss of generality we can assume that $E = \{1, \dots, N\}$ for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Let

$$E^{\mathbb{N}} = \{(w_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} : w_n \in E \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

and denote by

$$\sigma : E^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow E^{\mathbb{N}}$$

the shift map, i.e. the map which cuts off the first coordinate. It is given by the formula

$$\sigma((w_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}) = ((w_{n+1})_{n=1}^{\infty}).$$

We also set

$$E^* = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E^n,$$

where E^n denotes the n -fold product of E . For every $w \in E^*$, by $|w|$ we mean the only integer $n \geq 0$ such that $w \in E^n$. We call $|w|$ the length of w . If $v \in E^*$, $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $n, m \geq 1$, we put

$$\begin{aligned} w|_n &= w_1 \dots w_n \in E^n, \\ w|_{m, \dots, m+n} &= w_{m+1} \dots w_{m+n} \in E^n, \\ vw &= (v_1, \dots, v_{|v|}, w_1, \dots) \in E^{\mathbb{N}}, \\ v^n &= (v_1, \dots, v_{|v|}, \dots, v_1, \dots, v_{|v|}) \in E^n, \\ v^{\infty} &= vv \dots \in E^{\mathbb{N}}. \end{aligned}$$

For every $v \in E^*$, we denote the corresponding cylinder by

$$[v] := \{\tau \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \tau|_{|v|} = v\},$$

and if $A \subset E^{\mathbb{N}}$ we put

$$v \circ A = \{v\alpha : \alpha \in A\}.$$

Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in E}$, be an iterated function system (IFS) of similarities. This means that

$$(2.1) \quad d(S_i(x), S_i(y)) = r_i d(x, y)$$

with some $r_i \in (0, 1)$ for all $i \in E$. The self-similar set C is the invariant set with respect to \mathcal{S} , that is, the unique non-empty compact set such that

$$C = \bigcup_{i \in E} S_i(C).$$

We say that \mathcal{S} satisfies the *open set condition* (OSC) if there exists some non-empty open set O such that

- (i) $S_i(O) \subset O$ for all $i \in E$,
- (ii) $S_i(O) \cap S_j(O) = \emptyset$ for all $i \neq j \in E$.

If furthermore $O \cap C \neq \emptyset$ we say that \mathcal{S} satisfies the *strong open set condition* (SOSC). Finally \mathcal{S} is called *separated* if

$$S_i(C) \cap S_j(C) = \emptyset \text{ for all } i, j \in E \text{ with } i \neq j.$$

This equivalently means that there exists some non-empty open set O satisfying (i) and (ii) and also (ii) with O replaced by the closure of O .

Given any word $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n) \in E^*$ we adopt the following conventions:

$$S_w := S_{w_1} \circ \dots \circ S_{w_n} \text{ and } C_w = S_w(C).$$

The periodic points of \mathcal{S} are exactly those $x \in C$ such that $S_w(x) = x$ for some $w \in E^*$. In this case

$$\{x\} = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} S_{w^k}(C).$$

We also define the coding map $\pi : E^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow C$ by

$$\{\pi(w)\} = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} S_{w|_n}(C).$$

We denote by \mathcal{H}^s , $s \geq 0$, the s -dimensional Hausdorff measure obtained from the metric d , i.e. for $E \subset G$ and $\delta > 0$, $\mathcal{H}^s(E) = \sup_{\delta > 0} \mathcal{H}_{\delta}^s(E)$, where

$$\mathcal{H}_{\delta}^s(E) = \inf \left\{ \sum_i \text{diam}(E_i)^s : E \subset \bigcup_i E_i, \text{diam}(E_i) < \delta \right\}.$$

It follows by a general result of Hutchinson in [Hut] that whenever \mathcal{S} is a finite set of similarities in \mathbb{R}^d which satisfies the OSC,

$$0 < \mathcal{H}^s(C) < \infty \quad \text{for} \quad \sum_{i=1}^N r_i^s = 1,$$

and the measure $\mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ is s -AD regular. Here $\mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ stands for the restriction of the s -dimensional Hausdorff measure on C . The real number s is frequently called the similarity dimension of \mathcal{S} . In complete metric spaces the OSC does not always imply that the limit set has positive and finite \mathcal{H}^s measure. Nevertheless it holds true under some extra assumptions on the group G , see Section 4.1 for more details. We also remark that if \mathcal{S} is separated it always generates a limit set with $0 < \mathcal{H}^s(C) < \infty$.

From now on, unless otherwise stated, we will denote $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s(C)^{-1} \mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$. It follows, see e.g. [Hut] that

$$\mu = \tilde{\mu} \circ \pi^{-1}$$

where $\tilde{\mu}$ is the canonical product measure in $E^{\mathbb{N}}$,

$$\tilde{\mu} = \otimes_{\mathbb{N}} \left(\sum_{i \in E} r_i^s \epsilon_i \right)$$

where ϵ_i denotes the Dirac measure at $i \in E$.

We will consider the following class of kernels.

Definition 2.1. For $s > 0$ the s -homogeneous kernels are of the form,

$$k(x, y) = \frac{\Omega(x^{-1} \cdot y)}{d(x, y)^s}, \quad x, y \in G \setminus \{(x, y) : x = y\},$$

where $\Omega : G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a not identically vanishing, continuous and homogeneous function of degree zero, where 0-homogeneity means that,

$$\Omega(\delta_r(x)) = \Omega(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in G, r > 0.$$

The truncated singular integral operators associated to μ and k are defined for $f \in L^1(\mu)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ as,

$$T_\varepsilon(f)(y) = \int_{G \setminus B(x, \varepsilon)} k(x, y) f(y) d\mu(y),$$

and the maximal singular integral is defined as usual,

$$T^*(f)(x) = \sup_{\varepsilon > 0} |T_\varepsilon(f)(x)|.$$

We say that the principal values with respect to k and μ exist for $x \in \text{spt } \mu$ if the limit

$$\text{pv } T(x) := \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{G \setminus B(x, \varepsilon)} k(x, y) d\mu(y)$$

exists and it is finite.

We also introduce symbolic principal values and symbolic maximal singular integral operators.

Definition 2.2. Let \mathcal{S} be a set of separated similarities and let C be the corresponding s -dimensional self similar set. We say that the *symbolic principal values* with respect to a kernel k and $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ exist for $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ if the limit

$$\text{pv}_{\text{sy}} T(\pi(w)) := \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int_{C \setminus C_{w|_k}} k(\pi(w), y) d\mu(y)$$

exists and it is finite.

Definition 2.3. Let \mathcal{S} be a set of similarities satisfying the open set condition which generates a limit set C such that $0 < \mathcal{H}^s(C) < \infty$. We define the *symbolic maximal singular operator* with respect to k and $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ as

$$T_{\text{sy}}^*(f)(w) = \sup_{\substack{m < n \\ m, n \in \mathbb{N}}} \left| \int_{C_{w|_m} \setminus C_{w|_n}} k(\pi(w), y) f(y) d\mu(y) \right|$$

for $f \in L^1(\mu)$. Here we denote $\int^* g d\mu = \begin{cases} \int g d\mu & \text{if } \int g d\mu < \infty \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$.

Remark 2.4. Notice that if \mathcal{S} generates a separated self-similar set \int^* can be replaced by \int in the above definition.

3. REAL ANALYTIC KERNELS AND SELF SIMILAR SETS IN \mathbb{R}^d

In this section $(G, d) \equiv (\mathbb{R}^d, d_E)$, where d_E is the Euclidean metric, we focus our attention on the following class of kernels.

Definition 3.1. For $s > 0$, we say that $k \in \mathcal{G}_s$ if it is of the form,

$$k(x, y) = \frac{\Omega(x - y)}{|x - y|^s}, \quad x \neq y,$$

where $\Omega : \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a non-trivial real analytic and homogeneous function of degree zero.

Mattila in [M1] proved the following geometric rigidity theorem for self similar sets.

Theorem 3.2 ([M1]). *If \mathcal{S} is a set of similarities satisfying the open set condition and C is their corresponding s -dimensional limit set then either C lies on an n -dimensional affine subspace for some $n \leq d$ or $\mathcal{H}^s(C \cap M) = 0$ for any t -dimensional C^1 submanifold M where t can be any number in $(0, d)$.*

If there exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $C \subset V_n$ where V_n is an n -dimensional affine subspace and $0 < \mathcal{H}^n(C) < \infty$ we will call the self-similar set C *flat*. In this case we can assume that the ambient space is \mathbb{R}^n and it follows that whenever C is flat it has interior points and forms a local tiling, see [S1].

We will be interested in non-flat self similar sets whose generating similarities are separated and do not contain rotations. The latter means that $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in E}$, is a set of similarities of the form

$$(3.1) \quad S_i = \tau_{q_i} \circ \delta_{r_i}$$

where $q_i \in \mathbb{R}^d, r_i \in (0, 1)$ and $i = 1, \dots, N$. Here as usual $\delta_r(x) = rx, x \in \mathbb{R}^d, r > 0$ and $\tau_q(x) = q + x, q, x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, denote respectively the dilations and translations in \mathbb{R}^d .

Theorem 3.3. *Let \mathcal{S} be a set of separated, rotation-free similarities which generates an s -dimensional self similar set C and a kernel $k \in \mathcal{G}_s$. Then*

- (i) *the symbolic principal values with respect to k and $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ do not exist $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. in $E^{\mathbb{N}}$,*
- (ii) *the symbolic maximal operator T_{sy}^* is unbounded in $L^\infty(\tilde{\mu})$.*

Proof. Let

$$C_1 := S_1(C) = \pi([1]).$$

The function $f : (C \setminus C_1)^c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(x) = \int_{C \setminus C_1} k(x, y) d\mu(y)$$

is real analytic in $(C \setminus C_1)^c$. Furthermore f is not identically equal to zero. To see this fix $y_0 \in C \setminus C_1$. Then there exists $x_0 \in \partial B(y_0, 2 \text{diam}(C))$ such that $\Omega(x_0 - y_0) := \eta_0 \neq 0$ and without loss of generality we can assume that $\eta_0 > 0$. Hence, there exists some cylinder $[\alpha]$ such that

$$\Omega(x_0 - y) > 0 \quad \text{for all } y \in C_\alpha.$$

Notice also that for all $w \in E^*$, since \mathcal{S} does not contain rotations, we have

$$(3.2) \quad \Omega(S_w(x) - S_w(y)) = \Omega(x - y) \quad \text{for all } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < \int_{C_\alpha \setminus S_\alpha(C_1)} \frac{\Omega(x_0 - y)}{|x_0 - y|^s} d\mu(y) &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \frac{\Omega(S_\alpha(S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0)) - S_\alpha(z))}{|S_\alpha(S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0)) - S_\alpha(z)|^s} |S'_\alpha| d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \frac{\Omega(S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0) - z)}{|S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0) - z|^s} d\mu(z) \\ &= f(S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0)), \end{aligned}$$

after changing variables $y = S_\alpha(z)$. Hence $f(S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0)) > 0$. Since $x_0 \notin C$ it follows that $S_\alpha^{-1}(x_0) \notin C$ and $f : (C \setminus C_1)^c \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is not identically equal to zero. Let

$$Z_f = \{x \in (C \setminus C_1)^c : f(x) = 0\}.$$

It follows by Lojasiewicz's Structure Theorem, see e.g. [K], that Z_f is a countable union of real analytic submanifolds whose dimension does not exceed $d-1$. Since \mathcal{S} is separated the limit C is non-flat. This follows for example from [S1, Corollary 2.3]. We therefore deduce from Theorem 3.2 that

$$\mu(C_1 \cap Z_f) = 0.$$

Without loss of generality we can thus assume that there exists some $x_1 \in C_1$ such that $f(x_1) > 0$. Hence by the continuity of f there exists some relatively open neighborhood $A_1 \subset C_1$ of x_1 (so $\mu(A_1) > 0$) and

$$(3.3) \quad f(x) > \eta \text{ for all } x \in A_1 \text{ and some } \eta > 0.$$

The shift $\sigma : E^{\mathbb{N}} \rightarrow E^{\mathbb{N}}$ is a measure preserving and ergodic transformation with respect to the measure $\tilde{\mu}$. Since $\tilde{\mu}(\pi^{-1}(A_1)) = \mu(A_1) > 0$, Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem yields

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \chi_{\pi^{-1}(A_1)}(\sigma^k(w)) = \tilde{\mu}(\pi^{-1}(A_1)) > 0$$

for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$. Therefore if

$$W = \{w \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{there exist infinitely many } k\text{'s such that } \sigma^k(w) \in \pi^{-1}(A_1)\},$$

we see that $\tilde{\mu}(W) = 1$. Let $w \in W$. Let $x = \pi(w)$, and define

$$G_w = \{k \in \mathbb{N} : \sigma^k(w) \in \pi^{-1}(A_1)\}.$$

Now if $k \in G_w$ then $\sigma^k(w) \in [1]$, that is $w_{k+1} = 1$, and after a change of variables we get

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{C_{w|_k} \setminus C_{w|_{k+1}}} k(x, y) d\mu(y) &= \int_{C_{w|_k} \setminus C_{w|_{k+1}}} k(x, y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} k(x, S_{w|_k}(y)) (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_k})^s d\mu(y). \end{aligned}$$

Let $x' = \pi(\sigma^k(w))$. Then

$$S_{w|_k}(x') = S_{w|_k}(\pi(\sigma^k(w))) = \pi(w|_k \sigma^k(w)) = \pi(w) = x.$$

Furthermore by the choice of w and k it follows that $x' \in A_1$. Hence by (3.3) and (3.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_{w|_k} \setminus C_{w|_{k+1}}} k(x, y) d\mu(y) &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} k(S_{w|_k}(x'), S_{w|_k}(y)) (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_k})^s d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \frac{\Omega(S_{w|_k}(x') - S_{w|_k}(y))}{d(S_{w|_k}(x'), S_{w|_k}(y))^s} (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_k})^s d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \frac{\Omega(x' - y)}{d(x', y)^s} d\mu(y) \\ &= f(x') > \eta. \end{aligned}$$

Hence we have shown that for $\tilde{\mu}$ a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ there exists a sequence $G_w = \{k_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$(3.5) \quad \int_{C_{w|k_i} \setminus C_{w|k_i+1}} k(\pi(w), y) d\mu(y) > \eta.$$

Therefore for $\tilde{\mu}$ a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ the symbolic principal values fail to exist. Hence we have proven (i).

For the proof of (ii) let $u \in E^*$ such that $C_u \subset A_1$ where A_1 is as in (3.3). We now define a sequence of maps $\{\Phi_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$, $\Phi_k : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, by

- $\Phi_0 = Id$
- $\Phi_k = S_u^k$ for all $k \geq 1$.

We denote

$$x_1 = \pi(u^\infty) \in C_u.$$

The function $g : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$g(y) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \chi_{C \setminus C_1}(\Phi_k^{-1}(y))$$

is either 1 or 0 therefore belongs to $L^\infty(\mu)$. Then for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$(3.6) \quad \int_{C \setminus \Phi_m(C_1)} g(y) k_s(x_1, y) d\mu(y) = \sum_{k=0}^m \int_{\Phi_k(C) \setminus \Phi_k(C_1)} g(y) k(x_1, y) d\mu(y)$$

Using the change of variables $y = \Phi_k(z)$ we have for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{aligned} \int_{\Phi_k(C) \setminus \Phi_k(C_1)} g(y) k(x_1, y) d\mu(y) &= \int_{\Phi_k(C) \setminus \Phi_k(C_1)} \chi_{C \setminus C_1}(\Phi_k^{-1}(y)) k(x_1, y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \chi_{C \setminus C_1}(z) k(x_1, \Phi_k(z)) |\Phi'_k|^s d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} \frac{\Omega(\Phi_k(\Phi_k^{-1}(x_1)) - \Phi_k(z))}{|\Phi_k(\Phi_k^{-1}(x_1)) - \Phi_k(z)|^s} |\Phi'_k|^s d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} k(\Phi_k^{-1}(x_1), z) d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_1} k(x_1, z) d\mu(z) \\ &= f(x_1) > \eta \end{aligned}$$

by (3.3) because $x_1 \in C_u \subset A_1$. Now let $M > 0$ be an arbitrary number and let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m\eta > M$. Then by (3.6) and (3.7),

$$\int_{C \setminus \Phi_m(C_1)} g(y) k(x_1, y) d\mu(y) > M.$$

By continuity of k there thus exists some $m' > m$ such that

$$\int_{C \setminus \Phi_m(C_1)} g(y)k(x, y)d\mu(y) > M$$

for all $x \in \Phi_{m'}(C)$. Therefore we have shown that there exists a word $v \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$, which is just $v = u^\infty$, such that for all $M > 0$ there exist $m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, which depend on M , such that

$$(3.8) \quad \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [v]_{m_1}} g(\pi(\theta))k(\pi(w), \pi(\theta))d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) > M$$

for all $w \in [v]_{m_1+m_2}$. Now let

$$V = \{w \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{there exist } n \geq 0 \text{ such that } \sigma^n(w) \in [v]_{m_1+m_2}\}.$$

Applying Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem as in (i) we obtain that $\tilde{\mu}(V) = \tilde{\mu}(E^{\mathbb{N}})$. Let $w \in V$ and let $n := n(w) \geq 0$ be such that $\sigma^n(w) \in [v]_{m_1+m_2}$. Then using the change of variables $\tau = w|_n\theta$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{[w]_n \setminus [w]_{n+m_1}} g(\pi(\sigma^n(\tau)))k(\pi(w), \pi(\tau))d\tilde{\mu}(\tau) &= \\ &= \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [w]_{n, \dots, n+m_1}} g(\pi(\sigma^n(w|_n\theta)))k(\pi(w), \pi(w|_n\theta))|S'_{w|_n}|^s d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) \\ &= \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [v]_{m_1}} g(\pi(\theta))k(S_{w|_n}(\pi(\sigma^n(w))), S_{w|_n}(\pi(\theta)))|S'_{w|_n}|^s d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) \\ &= \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [v]_{m_1}} g(\pi(\theta))k(\pi(\sigma^n(w)), \pi(\theta))d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) > M \end{aligned}$$

by (3.8) because $\sigma^n(w) \in [v]_{m_1+m_2}$. Hence we have shown that for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ there exists some $n(w) \geq 0$ such that $T_{\text{sy}}^*(g \circ \pi \circ \sigma^{n(w)})(w) > M$. Therefore there exists some n_0 and some $B_{n_0} \subset E^{\mathbb{N}}$ with $\tilde{\mu}(B_{n_0}) > 0$ such that

$$T_{\text{sy}}^*(g \circ \pi \circ \sigma^{n_0})(w) > M$$

for all $w \in B_{n_0}$. Thus $\|T_{\text{sy}}^*(g \circ \pi \circ \sigma^{n_0})\|_{L^\infty(\tilde{\mu})} > M$ while on the other hand $\|g \circ \pi \circ \sigma^{n_0}\|_{L^\infty(\tilde{\mu})} \leq 1$. Since M was arbitrary we have shown that T_{sy}^* is not bounded in $L^\infty(\tilde{\mu})$. \square

Remark 3.4. If \mathcal{S} satisfies the OSC then we can still define the symbolic principal values for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ and the Theorem 3.3 holds for all such sets of similarities \mathcal{S} that generate non-flat limit sets.

The following theorem follows immediately from (ii) of Theorem 3.3 and [CM2, Lemma 2.4].

Theorem 3.5. *Let \mathcal{S} be a separated and rotation free set of similarities which generates the s -dimensional self similar set C . If $k \in \mathcal{G}_s$, then the maximal singular integral with respect to k and $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s \lfloor C$ is unbounded in $L^\infty(\mu)$.*

We say that a set of similarities \mathcal{S} is *strongly separated* if the corresponding self similar set C satisfies

$$\min_{i \in E} \text{dist}(S_i(C), C \setminus S_i(C)) \geq \max_{i \in E} \text{diam}(C_i).$$

As another immediate corollary of Theorem 3.3, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.6. *Let \mathcal{S} be a strongly separated and rotation free set of similarities which generates an s -dimensional self similar set C . If $k \in \mathcal{G}_s$, then the principal values with respect to k and $\mu = \mathcal{H}^s \llcorner C$ do not exist μ -a.e..*

Proof. Since \mathcal{S} is strongly separated, for all $v = (i_1, \dots, i_{|v|}) \in E^*$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(C_v, C_{v_{|v|-1}} \setminus C_v) &= \text{dist}(S_{v_{|v|-1}}(S_{i_{|v|}}(C)), S_{v_{|v|-1}}(C \setminus S_{i_{|v|}}(C))) \\ &= r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_{|v|-1}} \text{dist}(C, C \setminus S_{i_{|v|}}(C)) \\ (3.9) \quad &\geq r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_{|v|-1}} \text{diam}(S_{i_{|v|}}(C)) \\ &= r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_{|v|}} \text{diam}(C) \\ &= \text{diam}(C_v). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore $C \setminus C_v = \cup_{j=1}^{|v|} C_{v_{j-1}} \setminus C_{v_j}$ and this union is disjoint. Therefore using (3.9), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(C_v, C \setminus C_v) &= \min_{j=1, \dots, |v|} \text{dist}(C_v, C_{v_{j-1}} \setminus C_{v_j}) \\ &\geq \min_{j=1, \dots, |v|} \text{dist}(C_{v_j}, C_{v_{j-1}} \setminus C_{v_j}) \\ &\geq \min_{j=1, \dots, |v|} \text{diam}(C_{v_j}) \\ &= \text{diam}(C_v). \end{aligned}$$

In particular this implies that for all $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ and every $k \in \mathbb{N}$

$$U(\pi(w), \text{diam}(C_{w|_k})) \cap (C \setminus C_{w|_k}) = \emptyset$$

and

$$\mu(B(\pi(w), \text{diam}(C_{w|_k}))) = \mu(C_{w|_k}).$$

Hence, as in the proof of Theorem 3.3, by (3.5), for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $w \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$ there exists a sequence $\{k_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{B(\pi(w), \text{diam}(C_{w|_{k_i}})) \setminus B(\pi(w), \text{diam}(C_{w|_{k_i+1}}))} k(\pi(w), y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C_{w|_{k_i}} \setminus C_{w|_{k_i+1}}} k(\pi(w), y) d\mu(y) = \eta > 0 \end{aligned}$$

and the principal values fail to exist for all such $\pi(w)$. □

4. THE OSC AND SINGULAR INTEGRALS IN METRIC GROUPS

In the context of complete metric spaces Schief proved in [S2] that if \mathcal{S} is a set of similarities as in (2.1) generating the limit set C and $\sum_{i=1}^N r_i^s = 1$ then

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{H}^s(C) > 0 \quad \implies \quad \text{SOSC}.$$

If furthermore the space is doubling, that is there exists some $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all x and all $r > 0$ there exist $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^N$ such that

$$B(x, r) \subset \cup_{i=1}^N B(x_i, r/2),$$

Balogh and Rohner proved in [BR] that

$$(4.2) \quad \text{OSC} \quad \iff \quad 0 < \mathcal{H}^s(C) < \infty.$$

We remark that if (G, d) is a locally compact metric group the left Haar measure λ on G is doubling that is, there exist some constant C such that for all $x \in G$ and $r > 0$,

$$\lambda(B(x, 2r)) \leq C\lambda(B(x, r)),$$

see e.g. [M3, Proposition 2.14]. By an observation of Coifman and Weiss in [CW] the existence of a doubling measure on G forces the metric space to be doubling. Therefore whenever \mathcal{S} is a set of similarities in a locally compact metric group, (4.1) and (4.2) imply that

$$\text{OSC} \quad \iff \quad \text{SOSC}.$$

From now on (G, d) will be a doubling, complete metric group with dilations as in Section 2 and $\mathcal{S} = \{S_1, \dots, S_N\}$, $N \geq 2$, will be an iterated function system of similarities of the form

$$(4.3) \quad S_i = \tau_{q_i} \circ \delta_{r_i}$$

where $q_i \in G$, $r_i \in (0, 1)$ and $i = 1, \dots, N$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let \mathcal{S} be an IFS as in (4.3) which satisfies the OSC and generates an s -dimensional self similar set C . Let k an s -homogeneous kernel. If there exists a periodic point x_w , $w \in E^*$, such that $x_w \in O$ for some open set O for which \mathcal{S} satisfies the SOSC, and*

$$\int_{C \setminus C_w} k(x_w, y) d\mu(y) \neq 0$$

then $T^*(1)(x) = \infty$ for μ -a.e. x .

The essential step in the proof of Theorem 4.1 is the following proposition.

Proposition 4.2. *Let \mathcal{S} be an IFS as in (4.3) which satisfies the OSC and generates an s -dimensional self similar set C . Let k an s -homogeneous kernel. If there exists a periodic point x_w , $w \in E^*$, such that*

$$(4.4) \quad \int_{C \setminus C_w} k(x_w, y) d\mu(y) \neq 0$$

then $T_{\text{sy}}^*(1)(v) = \infty$ for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $v \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Proof. For simplicity we denote $x = x_w$. Without loss of generality we can assume that

$$\int_{C \setminus C_w} k(x, y) d\mu(y) = \eta > 0.$$

Notice that the homogeneity of Ω implies that for all $v \in E^*$,

$$(4.5) \quad \Omega(S_v(x)^{-1} \cdot S_v(y)) = \Omega(\delta_{r_{i_1} \dots r_{i_{|v|}}}(x^{-1} \cdot y)) = \Omega(x^{-1} \cdot y).$$

Hence

$$(4.6) \quad k(S_v(x), S_v(y)) = k(x, y)(r_{v_1} \dots r_{|v|})^s.$$

Therefore for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$, after changing variables $y = S_{w^k}(z)$ and recalling that $S_{w^k}(x) = x$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C_{w^k} \setminus C_{w^{k+1}}} k(x, y) d\mu y &= \int_{C_{w^k} \setminus C_{w^{k+1}}} \frac{\Omega(x^{-1} \cdot y)}{d(x, y)^s} d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(x^{-1} \cdot S_{w^k}(z))}{d(x, S_{w^k}(z))^s} (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_{|w|}})^{ks} d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(S_{w^k}(S_{w^k}^{-1}(x))^{-1} \cdot S_{w^k}(z))}{d(S_{w^k}(S_{w^k}^{-1}(x)), S_{w^k}(z))^s} (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_{|w|}})^{ks} d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(S_{w^k}^{-1}(x)^{-1} \cdot z)}{d(S_{w^k}^{-1}(x), z)^s} d\mu(z) \\ &= \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(x^{-1} \cdot z)}{d(x, z)^s} d\mu(z) \\ &= \eta. \end{aligned}$$

Let M be an arbitrary positive number and choose $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $m_1 \eta > M$. Then

$$\int_{C \setminus C_{w^{m_1}}} k(x, y) d\mu(y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m_1-1} \int_{C_{w^i} \setminus C_{w^{i+1}}} k(x, y) d\mu(y) > M.$$

Therefore by the continuity of k away from the diagonal there exist $m_2 > m_1$, such that

$$(4.7) \quad \int_{C \setminus C_{w^{m_1}}} k(\pi(\tau), y) d\mu(y) > M \quad \text{for all } \tau \in [w^{m_2}].$$

Let

$$A = \{v \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{there exists } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2}]\}$$

Then as in the proof of Theorem 3.3, Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem implies that $\tilde{\mu}(A) = 1$.

For $v \in A$ set

$$G_v = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2}]\}.$$

Then $G_v \neq \emptyset$ and for $n \in G_v$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{[v]_n \setminus [v]_{n+m_1|w|}}^* k(\pi(v), \pi(\tau)) d\tilde{\mu}(\tau) &= \int_{v|_n \circ (E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [v]_{n+1, \dots, n+m_1|w|})}^* k(\pi(v), \pi(\tau)) d\tilde{\mu}(\tau) \\ &= \int_{v|_n \circ (E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [w^{m_1}])}^* k(\pi(v), \pi(\tau)) d\tilde{\mu}(\tau). \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows because $\sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2}]$ and $m_2 > m_1$. Hence after a change of variables $\tau = v|_n\theta$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.8) \quad & \int_{[v|_n] \setminus [v|_{n+m_1}|_w]}^* k(\pi(v), \pi(\tau)) d\tilde{\mu}(\tau) = \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [w^{m_1}]}^* k(\pi(v), \pi(v|_n\theta)) (r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_n})^s d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) \\
& = \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [w^{m_1}]}^* k(S_{v|_n}(\pi(\sigma^n(v))), S_{v|_n}(\pi(\theta))) (r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_n})^s d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) \\
& = \int_{E^{\mathbb{N}} \setminus [w^{m_1}]} k(\pi(\sigma^n(v)), \pi(\theta)) d\tilde{\mu}(\theta) \\
& = \int_{C \setminus C_w^{m_1}} k(\pi(\sigma^n(v)), y) d\mu(y) > M
\end{aligned}$$

because $\sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2}]$. Since M was arbitrary we deduce that for $\tilde{\mu}$ -a.e. $v \in E^{\mathbb{N}}$

$$T_{\text{sy}}^*(1)(v) = \infty.$$

□

Proof of Theorem 4.1. Let $X = \overline{O}$. Then there exists $n_0 := n_0(w) \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c_0 := c_0(w) > 0$ such that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$(4.9) \quad \text{dist}(S_{w^{m+n_0}}(X), \partial S_{w^m}(X)) \geq c_0 \text{diam}(S_{w^m}(X))$$

To see this notice that as $x_w \in O$ there exists $r = r_w > 0$ such that $\text{dist}(B(x_w, r), \partial X) > 0$. Therefore there exists some $n_0 := n_0(w) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\text{dist}(S_{w^{n_0}}(X), \partial X) := d_0 > 0.$$

Let $c_0 := d_0 \text{diam}^{-1}(X)$. Then for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{dist}(S_{w^m}(S_{w^{n_0}}(X)), \partial S_{w^m}(X)) = \text{dist}(S_{w^m}(S_{w^{n_0}}(X)), S_{w^m}(\partial(X))) \\
& = (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_{|w|}})^m \text{dist}(S_{w^{n_0}}(X), \partial(X)) \geq (r_{w_1} \dots r_{w_{|w|}})^m c_0 \text{diam}(X) \\
& = c_0 \text{diam}(S_{w^m}(X)),
\end{aligned}$$

and (4.9) follows. Let $M > 0$ be arbitrary and let $m_2, m_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ be as in the proof of Proposition 4.2, that is they satisfy (4.7). Let

$$A' = \{v \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{there exists } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } \sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2+n_0}]\}$$

Then Birkhoff's Ergodic Theorem implies that $\tilde{\mu}(A') = 1$. For $v \in A'$ set

$$G'_v = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : \sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2+n_0}]\}.$$

Then exactly as in (4.8) we get that for all $v \in A'$ and for all $n \in G'_v$

$$(4.10) \quad \int_{C_{v|_n} \setminus C_{v|_{n+m_1}|_w}} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) = \int_{[v|_n] \setminus [v|_{n+m_1}|_w]} k(\pi(v), \pi(\tau)) d\tilde{\mu}(\tau) > M.$$

Lemma 4.3. If $v \in A'$ and $n \in G'_v$, then there exists a constant $c_1 := c(w)$ such that

$$\left| \int_{C_{v|n} \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) - \int_{B_1 \setminus B_2} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) \right| \leq c_1,$$

where $B_1 = B(\pi(v), 2 \operatorname{diam}(C_{v|n}))$ and $B_2 = B(\pi(v), 2 \operatorname{diam}(C_{v|n+m_1|w|}))$

Proof. We have

$$C_{v|n} \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|} = (C_{v|n} \setminus B_2) \cup ((B_2 \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}) \cap C_{v|n})$$

and

$$B_1 \setminus B_2 = (B_1 \setminus (C_{v|n} \cup B_2)) \cup (C_{v|n} \setminus B_2),$$

where the unions are disjoint. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{C_{v|n} \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) + \int_{B_1 \setminus (C_{v|n} \cup B_2)} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) \\ &= \int_{B_1 \setminus B_2} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) + \int_{(B_2 \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}) \cap C_{v|n}} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) \end{aligned}$$

and so,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_{C_{v|n} \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) - \int_{B_1 \setminus B_2} k(\pi(v), y) d\mu(y) \right| \\ (4.11) \quad & \leq \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} \left(\int_{B_1 \setminus C_{v|n}} d(\pi(v), y)^{-s} d\mu(y) + \int_{B_2 \setminus C_{v|n+m_1|w|}} d(\pi(v), y)^{-s} d\mu(y) \right) \\ & := \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mu)} (I_1 + I_2). \end{aligned}$$

For all integers $0 \leq l \leq m_1$ we have

$$C \setminus C_{v|n+l|w|} \subset \bigcup_{\substack{|\tau|=n+l|w| \\ \tau \neq v|n+l|w|}} S_\tau(C) \subset \bigcup_{\substack{|\tau|=n+l|w| \\ \tau \neq v|n+l|w|}} S_\tau(X) \subset \overline{X \setminus S_{v|n+l|w|}(X)}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (4.12) \quad \operatorname{dist}(\pi(v), C \setminus C_{v|n+l|w|}) & \geq \operatorname{dist}(\pi(v), X \setminus S_{v|n+l|w|}(X)) \\ & = \operatorname{dist}(\pi(v), \partial S_{v|n+l|w|}(X)) \\ & = \operatorname{dist}(S_{v|n}(\pi(\sigma^n(v))), S_{v|n}(\partial S_{v|n+1, \dots, n+l|w|}(X))) \\ & = (r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_n}) \operatorname{dist}(\pi(\sigma^n(v)), \partial S_{w^l}(X)) \\ & = (r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_n}) \operatorname{dist}(\pi(\sigma^n(v)), X \setminus S_{w^l}(X)) \\ & \geq c_0 (r_{v_1} \dots r_{v_n}) \operatorname{diam}(S_{w^l}(C)) \\ & = c_0 \operatorname{diam}(S_{v|n+l|w|}(C)), \end{aligned}$$

where we used (4.9) and the fact that $\sigma^n(v) \in [w^{m_2+n_0}] \subset [w^{l+n_0}]$ as $m_2 > m_1 \geq l$. Applying (4.12) for $l = 0$ and for $l = m_1$ we obtain that $I_1 + I_2 \leq c_2$ with some constant c_2 and the lemma follows by (4.11) with $c_1 := c_2 \|\Omega\|_{L^\infty(\mu)}$. \square

Since M was an arbitrarily large number Theorem 4.1 follows by (4.10) and Lemma 4.3. \square

5. C^r -PERTURBATIONS OF KERNELS

Fix $r \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. Let $\Omega : \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a non-trivial C^r and homogeneous function of degree zero. Equivalently, and this will be more convenient throughout this section, Ω can be treated as a C^r function $\hat{\Omega}$ from the unit sphere S^{d-1} to \mathbb{R} . Let \mathcal{F}^r be collection of all such Ω s. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in E}$ be a separated IFS consisting of similarities. Let $w \in E^*$ be a finite word and let ξ_w be the only fixed point of S_w . As in the previous sections let s be the similarity dimension of the limit set C . We shall prove the following.

Proposition 5.1. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in E}$ be a separated IFS consisting of similarities which generates an s -dimensional limit set C . For every $r \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ and every finite word $w \in E^*$ the subcollection $\mathcal{F}^r(w)$ of \mathcal{F}^r consisting of all elements Ω such that

$$(5.1) \quad \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(x - \xi_w)}{|x - \xi_w|^s} d\mu(x) \neq 0$$

is open in C^0 topology, dense in C^r topology if r is finite, and in C^k topology for every finite k if $r = \infty$. In consequence $\mathcal{F}^r(w)$ is open and dense respectively in C^r topology or all C^k topologies.

Proof. The openness statement is obvious. So, let us deal with denseness. Fix $\Omega \in \mathcal{F}^r$. Our task is to find elements of \mathcal{F}^r arbitrarily close to Ω in C^r topology for which the integral in (5.1) does not vanish. Fix $z \in C \setminus C_w$. Define the function $H : \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow S^{d-1}$ by

$$H(x) = \frac{x - \xi_w}{|x - \xi_w|}.$$

Consider U , an open ball contained in S^{d-1} such that $H(z) \in U$. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, by the C^∞ version of Urysohn's Lemma there exists a C^∞ function $g : S^{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$g|_{S^{d-1} \setminus U} = 0, \quad g|_U > 0,$$

and all the derivatives of g from order 0 up to r are less than ε . Define $\Omega^* : \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by declaring that $\hat{\Omega}^* = \hat{\Omega} + g$. Then

$$\hat{\Omega}^* \geq \hat{\Omega} \quad \text{on } S^{d-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{\Omega}^* > \hat{\Omega} \quad \text{on } U.$$

If

$$\int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(x - \xi_w)}{|x - \xi_w|^s} d\mu(x) \neq 0,$$

we are done; there is nothing to do. Otherwise, Ω^* is ε -close to Ω in C^r and, as $\mu(H^{-1}(U) \setminus C_w) > 0$, we get

$$\int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega^*(x - \xi_w)}{|x - \xi_w|^s} d\mu(x) > \int_{C \setminus C_w} \frac{\Omega(x - \xi_w)}{|x - \xi_w|^s} d\mu(x) > 0.$$

The proof is complete. \square

As an immediate corollary of Proposition 5.1 and Theorem 4.1 we have the following. Let \mathcal{K}^r be the collection of s -homogeneous kernels k which are C^r -away from the origin and let \mathcal{U}^r be the subcollection of \mathcal{K}^r consisting of all kernels k such that $T_k^*(1)(x) = \infty$ for \mathcal{H}^s -a.e.

Corollary 5.2. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}_{i \in E}$ be a separated IFS consisting of similarities which generates an s -dimensional limit set C . For every $r \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ let \mathcal{K}^r be the collection of s -homogeneous kernels k which are C^r -away from the origin and let \mathcal{U}^r be the subcollection of \mathcal{K}^r consisting of all kernels k such that $T_k^*(1)(x) = \infty$ for \mathcal{H}^s -a.e. $x \in C$. Then \mathcal{U}^r is open and dense in the C^r -topology of \mathcal{K}^r .

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