

DUALITY FOR LOGARITHMIC INTERPOLATION SPACES AND APPLICATIONS TO BESOV SPACES

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Abstract. We review several results on duality of logarithmic interpolation spaces and applications to Besov spaces. We also establish some new results on Besov spaces with smoothness close to zero defined by differences.

1. Introduction. Besov spaces have a central role in the theory of function spaces as it can be seen in the monographs by Triebel [33, 34, 35] on the topic. There are several characterizations of these spaces. Two of the more prominent being the characterization by differences, which leads to the spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^s$, and the characterization based on the Fourier transform, which generates the spaces $B_{p,q}^s$. We recall them in Section 2.

If $s > 0$ it turns out that $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^s = B_{p,q}^s$ (see [33]), but this is not the case for $s = 0$. Spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^0$ and $B_{p,q}^0$ have smoothness zero and are near L_p but they have more properties than L_p due to their structure of Besov spaces. To compare them it is useful to consider more general spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$, $B_{p,q}^{0,b}$, including logarithmic smoothness.

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Interpolation theory is a useful tool to study function spaces. To work with the spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$, $B_{p,q}^{0,b}$ it is suitable to use a logarithmic perturbation of the real interpolation method that we describe in Section 3. Then, in Section 4, we recall the duality results established by Cobos and Segurado [17] and Besov and Cobos [3] for this interpolation method. We also review the results of Cobos and Dominguez [8] and Besov and Cobos [3] where the duals of the spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$ are determined with the help of the duality formulae for interpolation spaces and the logarithmic Lipschitz spaces $\text{Lip}_{p,q}^{(1,-\alpha)}$.

We finish the paper with some new results. They are contained in Section 5 and they show another description of the dual of $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$ without involving Lipschitz spaces.

2. Besov spaces. Let f be a function in $L_p = L_p(\mathbb{R}^n)$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. For $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we put $(\Delta_h^1 f)(x) = f(x+h) - f(x)$ for the first difference of f . The subsequent differences are defined by induction: If $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $(\Delta_h^{k+1} f)(x) = \Delta_h^1(\Delta_h^k f)(x)$. The k -th order modulus of smoothness of f is given by

$$\omega_k(f, t)_p = \sup_{|h| \leq t} \|\Delta_h^k f\|_{L_p}, \quad t > 0.$$

We write $\omega(f, t)_p$ if $k = 1$.

For $s \geq 0$, $k > s$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$, the Besov space $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^s$ on \mathbb{R}^n consists of all $f \in L_p$ such that the quasi-norm

$$\|f\|_{\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^s} = \|f\|_{L_p} + \left(\int_0^1 [t^{-s} \omega_k(f, t)_p]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}$$

is finite (as usual, the integral should be replaced by the supremum if $q = \infty$).

This definition does not depend on $k > s$.

For the following space we need a smooth dyadic resolution of unity. Take φ_0 in the Schwartz space \mathcal{S} of rapidly decreasing infinitely differentiable functions on \mathbb{R}^n such that

$$\text{supp } \varphi_0 \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq 2\} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_0(x) = 1 \text{ if } |x| \leq 1.$$

For $j \in \mathbb{N}$ we put

$$\varphi_j(x) = \varphi_0(2^{-j}x) - \varphi_0(2^{-j+1}x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Then $(\varphi_j)_{j=0}^\infty$ forms a dyadic resolution of unity: $\sum_{j=0}^\infty \varphi_j(x) = 1$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$.

Given $-\infty < s < \infty$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$, the space $B_{p,q}^s$ is formed by all tempered distributions $f \in \mathcal{S}'$ having a finite quasi-norm

$$\|f\|_{B_{p,q}^s} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^\infty (2^{js} \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\varphi_j \mathcal{F} f)\|_{L_p})^q \right)^{1/q}.$$

Here $\mathcal{F}f$ denotes the Fourier transform of f and \mathcal{F}^{-1} the inverse Fourier transform.

If $s > 0$, it turns out that these two kinds of spaces coincide, $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^s = B_{p,q}^s$ with equivalence of quasi-norms (see [33, 2.5.12]). But this is not the case if $s = 0$. To compare the spaces with smoothness zero, it is useful to consider more general spaces, including in addition to the classical smoothness s , logarithmic smoothness with exponent b .

For $-\infty < b < \infty$ and s, p, q as before, we put

$$B_{p,q}^{s,b} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{S}' : \|f\|_{B_{p,q}^{s,b}} = \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} (2^{js} (1+j)^b \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(\varphi_j \mathcal{F} f)\|_{L_p})^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\},$$

$$\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{s,b} = \left\{ f \in L_p : \|f\|_{\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{s,b}} = \|f\|_{L_p} + \left(\int_0^1 [t^{-s} (1 - \log t)^b \omega_k(f, t)_p]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}.$$

Again $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{s,b} = B_{p,q}^{s,b}$ if $s > 0$ (see [25, Theorem 2.5]). If $s = 0$, the case of interest for $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$ is $-1/q \leq b$, because otherwise

$$\int_0^1 (1 - \log t)^{bq} \frac{dt}{t} < \infty \quad \text{and so} \quad \mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b} = L_p.$$

Improving a previous result by Triebel [36, Proposition 9], the following result was shown by Cobos and Domínguez [8, Theorem 3.3]:

THEOREM 2.1. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $0 < q \leq \infty$ and $b > -1/q$. Then*

$$B_{p,q}^{0,b+1/\min\{2,p,q\}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b} \hookrightarrow B_{p,q}^{0,b+1/\max\{2,p,q\}}.$$

In particular, $\mathbf{B}_{2,2}^{0,b} = B_{2,2}^{0,b+1/2}$ if $b > -1/2$ and $\mathbf{B}_{2,2}^0 = B_{2,2}^{0,1/2}$.

The extreme cases $b = -1/q$ and $p = 1$ or ∞ have been studied in [9]. Then there is another jump in the scale, with the result that the space $\mathbf{B}_{2,2}^{0,-1/2}$ does not coincide with $B_{2,2}^0$ but with the Besov space of Fourier type $B_{2,2}^{0,0,1/2}$ having smoothness of the type of an iterated logarithm to the power $1/2$ (see [9, Corollary 3.4 and Theorem 3.7]). For the cases $p = 1$ or ∞ , see [9, Theorems 3.9, 3.10, 3.11].

Theorem 2.1 points out that in order to compare Besov spaces defined by the modulus of smoothness with those given by the Fourier transform it is essential to work with logarithmically perturbed Besov spaces. In fact, these kind of generalized Besov spaces have received attention by a number of authors. See, for example, the papers by Leopold [27], Caetano, Gogatishvili and Opic [5], Cobos and Kühn [15], Cobos, Domínguez and Triebel [11] and the references given in them. Among other things, these spaces are useful in the study of compactness in limiting embeddings.

3. Interpolation methods. Interpolation theory is a useful tool to develop the theory of Besov spaces. In fact, the proof of Theorem 2.1 is accomplished by using a modification of the real interpolation method. Next we recall the construction of the real method.

Let $\overline{A} = (A_0, A_1)$ be a *Banach couple*, that is, two Banach spaces A_0, A_1 which are continuously embedded in a common linear Hausdorff space. So, we can form their sum $A_0 + A_1$ and their intersection $A_0 \cap A_1$.

Peetre's K - and J -functionals are defined for $t > 0$ by

$$K(t, a) = K(t, a; A_0, A_1) = \inf \{ \|a_0\|_{A_0} + t \|a_1\|_{A_1} : a = a_0 + a_1, a_j \in A_j \}, \quad a \in A_0 + A_1,$$

and

$$J(t, a) = J(t, a; A_0, A_1) = \max \{ \|a\|_{A_0}, t \|a\|_{A_1} \}, \quad a \in A_0 \cap A_1.$$

Note that $K(1, \cdot)$ and $J(1, \cdot)$ are the norms on $A_0 + A_1$ and $A_0 \cap A_1$, respectively.

For $0 < \theta < 1$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$, the *real interpolation space* $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ is formed by all $a \in A_0 + A_1$ having a finite quasi-norm

$$\|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}} = \left(\int_0^\infty (t^{-\theta} K(t, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q},$$

where again the integral should be replaced by the supremum if $q = \infty$. We refer to [2, 32, 4, 1] for full details on the real method.

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $0 < q, q_0, q_1 \leq \infty$, $-\infty < s_0 \neq s_1 < \infty$ and $0 < \theta < 1$, it turns out that

$$(B_{p, q_0}^{s_0}, B_{p, q_1}^{s_1})_{\theta, q} = B_{p, q}^s \quad \text{where} \quad s = (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1.$$

The following interpolation result is new. It shows that logarithmic smoothness also appears by interpolation of classical spaces $\mathbf{B}_{p, q}^0$.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, $0 < \theta < 1$, $0 < q_0 \neq q_1 < \infty$ and $b = (1 - \theta)/q_0 + \theta/q_1 - 1/q$. Then we have with equivalence of quasi-norms*

$$(\mathbf{B}_{p, q_0}^0, \mathbf{B}_{p, q_1}^0)_{\theta, q} = \mathbf{B}_{p, q}^{0, b}.$$

Proof. According to [11, Lemma 3.3], the spaces \mathbf{B}_{p, q_j}^0 are approximation spaces on L_p when we take as approximation family the subsets

$$G_k = \{g \in L_p : \text{supp } \mathcal{F}g \subseteq \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq k\}\}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N},$$

and $G_0 = \{0\}$. Namely,

$$\mathbf{B}_{p, q_j}^0 = \left\{ f \in L_p : \|f\| = \left(\sum_{k=1}^\infty E_k(f)_p^{q_j} k^{-1} \right)^{1/q_j} < \infty \right\}$$

$$\text{and } \mathbf{B}_{p, q}^{0, b} = \left\{ f \in L_p : \|f\| = \left(\sum_{k=1}^\infty [(1 + \log k)^b E_k(f)_p]^q k^{-1} \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}$$

$$\text{with } E_k(f)_p = \inf \{ \|f - g\|_{L_p} : g \in G_{k-1} \}.$$

Consequently, using the interpolation formula for approximation spaces established by Fehér and Grässler [21, Theorem 5] (see also [10, (3.6)]) we conclude that $(\mathbf{B}_{p, q_0}^0, \mathbf{B}_{p, q_1}^0)_{\theta, q} = \mathbf{B}_{p, q}^{0, b}$. ■

The following logarithmic perturbation of the real method is useful to work with Besov spaces having logarithmic smoothness.

Let $\ell(t) = 1 + |\log t|$, $\ell\ell(t) = 1 + \log(1 + |\log t|)$ and for $\mathbb{A} = (\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ put

$$\ell^{\mathbb{A}}(t) = \ell^{(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)}(t) = \begin{cases} (1 + |\log t|)^{\alpha_0} & \text{if } 0 < t \leq 1, \\ (1 + |\log t|)^{\alpha_\infty} & \text{if } 1 < t < \infty, \end{cases}$$

and define $\ell\ell^{\mathbb{A}}(t)$ similarly.

For $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ and $0 < q \leq \infty$, we put

$$(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q, \mathbb{A}} = \left\{ a \in A_0 + A_1 : \|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q, \mathbb{A}}} = \left(\int_0^\infty (t^{-\theta} \ell^{\mathbb{A}}(t) K(t, a))^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} < \infty \right\}.$$

If $\alpha_0 = \alpha_\infty = \alpha$, we simply write $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q, \alpha}$. Clearly, $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q, 0} = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$.

Note that we allow now that θ takes the extreme values 0 and 1 because, as we shall see later, the definition is meaningful if we ask \mathbb{A} to satisfy a certain condition.

If $0 < \theta < 1$ then the space $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q, \mathbb{A}}$ is a special instance of the real method with a function parameter already studied by Gustavsson [22], Janson [26], Ovchinnikov [29] and Persson [31] among other authors. The resulting theory is close to the theory of the real method. Some results that we will show later will illustrate this fact. However, if $\theta = 0$ or $\theta = 1$, the function $t^{-\theta} \ell^{\mathbb{A}}(t)$ does not satisfy the assumptions of these papers. Logarithmic methods, including those extreme values, have been studied in the papers by Evans and Opic [19] and Evans, Opic and Pick [20]. However, there were some natural open questions for these methods when θ takes the extreme values 0 or 1. Let us take a more careful look at these cases.

First note that $K(t, a; A_0, A_1) = tK(t^{-1}, a; A_1, A_0)$. Hence, a change of variables yields that $(A_0, A_1)_{0, q, (\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)} = (A_1, A_0)_{1, q, (\alpha_\infty, \alpha_0)}$. Therefore, it is enough to study just one of the two spaces. Then this formula allows transferring the results to the other method. We will consider here the case $\theta = 1$.

The first difference with respect to the real method is that now it may happen that $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}} = \{0\}$. In order to avoid it, we should assume that

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_0 + 1/q < 0 & \text{if } q < \infty, \\ \alpha_0 < 0 & \text{if } q = \infty. \end{cases}$$

Under this assumption, it turns out that

$$A_0 \cap A_1 \hookrightarrow (A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}} \hookrightarrow A_0 + A_1.$$

Here, \hookrightarrow means continuous embedding. The interpolation property for linear operators holds for these constructions.

If $A_0 \hookrightarrow A_1$ and $\|a\|_{A_1} \leq \|a\|_{A_0}$ for $a \in A_0$, then $K(t, a) = t\|a\|_{A_1}$ for $0 < t \leq 1$. In this case we can disregard the part of the integral over the interval $(0, 1)$ in the quasi-norm of $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}$. Indeed, we have

$$\left(\int_0^1 [t^{-1} \ell^{\alpha_0}(t) K(t, a)]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} = \|a\|_{A_1} \left(\int_0^1 \ell^{\alpha_0 q}(t) \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}.$$

The last integral is finite by our assumption on α_0 . Hence, replacing the integral by the finite integral $(\int_1^\infty [t^{-1} \ell^{\alpha_\infty}(t)]^q \frac{dt}{t})^{1/q}$, and since $K(t, a)$ is a increasing function, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^1 [t^{-1} \ell^{\alpha_0}(t) K(t, a)]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} &\leq c \|a\|_{A_1} \left(\int_1^\infty [t^{-1} \ell^{\alpha_\infty}(t)]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq c \left(\int_1^\infty [t^{-1} \ell^{\alpha_\infty}(t) K(t, a)]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that

$$\|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}} \sim \left(\int_1^\infty \left[\frac{K(t, a)}{t(1 + \log t)^{-\alpha_\infty}} \right]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}. \quad (1)$$

Hence the parameter α_0 has no role when $A_0 \hookrightarrow A_1$. The equivalence (1) shows the connection between logarithmic interpolation spaces and the so-called *limiting interpolation spaces* for ordered couples which have been studied in [13, 14, 16, 7] among other papers.

We can now realize another important difference between logarithmic methods with $\theta = 1$ and the real method. It is well-known that if $q < \infty$ then $A_0 \cap A_1$ is dense in $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta, q}$ (see, for example, [2, Theorem 3.4.2/(b)]). However, this density property does not hold in general for $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}$. Indeed, assume that α_∞ satisfies

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_\infty + 1/q < 0 & \text{if } q < \infty, \\ \alpha_\infty \leq 0 & \text{if } q = \infty, \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

and that $A_0 \hookrightarrow A_1$ with embedding having norm less than or equal to 1. Since $\|a\|_{A_1} = \|a\|_{A_0 + A_1} = K(1, a)$ and the function $K(t, a)/t$ is non-increasing, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}} &\sim \left(\int_1^\infty \left[\frac{K(t, a)}{t(1 + \log t)^{-\alpha_\infty}} \right]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq \|a\|_{A_1} \left(\int_1^\infty (1 + \log t)^{\alpha_\infty q} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q} \leq c \|a\|_{A_1}. \end{aligned}$$

This yields that $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}} = A_1$ with equivalence of quasi-norms. In particular, $(\ell_1, \ell_\infty)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}} = \ell_\infty$. Since $\ell_1 = \ell_1 \cap \ell_\infty$ is not dense in ℓ_∞ , this example shows that in general the intersection is not dense in the interpolation space if α_∞ satisfies (2).

Density property of the real method is a consequence of its representation in terms of the J -functional. For the case of logarithmic methods with $\theta = 1$, the representation in terms of the J -functional has been studied by Cobos and Segurado [17], in the case of $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, and Besoy and Cobos [3], when $0 < q < 1$. Note that the example with (ℓ_1, ℓ_∞) that we have just seen shows that there is no J -representation when α_∞ is in the range (2).

Let on the other hand

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_\infty \geq 0 & \text{if } 0 < q \leq 1, \\ \alpha_\infty - 1/q' > 0 & \text{if } 1 < q \leq \infty, \end{cases}$$

where $1/q + 1/q' = 1$ if $1 \leq q \leq \infty$. The space $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}^J$ is formed by all those $a \in A_0 + A_1$ for which there exists a sequence $(u_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \subseteq A_0 \cap A_1$ such that

$$a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} u_m \quad (\text{convergence in } A_0 + A_1)$$

and

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [2^{-m} \ell^{\mathbb{A}}(2^m) J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty.$$

We endow $(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}^J$ with the quasi-norm

$$\|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, \mathbb{A}}^J} = \inf \left\{ \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [2^{-m} \ell^{\mathbb{A}}(2^m) J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} : a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} u_m \right\}.$$

If $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$ and $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, it is shown in [17, Theorem 3.5] that

$$(A_0, A_1)_{1, q, (\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)} = (A_0, A_1)_{1, q, (\alpha_0 + 1, \alpha_\infty + 1)}^J \quad (3)$$

with equivalence of norms. So, in this range, to go from the K -representation to the J -representation, one should correct the exponents of the logarithm by adding one unit. Note also that q has no influence in the new exponents of the logarithm.

If $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$ and $0 < q < 1$, then by [3, Theorem 3.2/(i)] we have

$$(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)} = (A_0^\sim, A_1^\sim)_{1,q,(\alpha_0+1/q,\alpha_\infty+1/q)}^J.$$

Here A_j^\sim is the Gagliardo completion of A_j in $A_0 + A_1$ (see [1, Definition 5.1.3 and Theorem 5.1.4]). So $A_j \hookrightarrow A_j^\sim \hookrightarrow A_0 + A_1$. Note the difference from the previous case: now the correction in the exponents of the logarithm changes with the value of q .

If $\alpha_\infty = -1/q$ and $1 \leq q < \infty$ (respectively, $0 < q < 1$) then the J -representation also exists but in addition to the changes indicated for the case $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$, an iterated logarithm to the power 1 (respectively, to the power $1/q$) should be also inserted in the part of the sum on \mathbb{N} (see [17, Theorem 3.6] and [3, Theorem 3.2/(ii)]).

4. Duality. With the help of those J -representations, the dual of $(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)}$ has been investigated in [17, 3]. In what follows, we assume that the Banach couple (A_0, A_1) is *regular*, that is, $A_0 \cap A_1$ is dense in A_0 and A_1 . So, the pair formed by the dual spaces (A'_0, A'_1) is also a Banach couple.

As is well-known (see, for example, [32, Theorem 1.11.2]), for $1 \leq q < \infty$ and $1/q + 1/q' = 1$, the duality formula for the real method says that $((A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q})' = (A'_0, A'_1)_{\theta,q'}$.

If θ, q are as before and $(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, then it follows from a result of Cwikel and Peetre [18, Theorem 3.1] (see also [31, Theorem 2.4]), that $((A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)})' = (A'_0, A'_1)_{\theta,q',(-\alpha_\infty,-\alpha_0)}$.

When $\theta = 1$ the dual of the logarithmic spaces, described in terms of the K -functional, depends again on the relationship between q and \mathbb{A} . The following result is proved in [17, Theorems 5.6, 5.8 and 5.10].

THEOREM 4.1. *Let (A_0, A_1) be a regular Banach couple. Let $1 \leq q < \infty$, $1/q + 1/q' = 1$ and $(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\alpha_0 + 1/q < 0$.*

- (a) *If $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$ then $((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)})' = (A'_0, A'_1)_{1,q',(-1-\alpha_\infty,-1-\alpha_0)}$.*
- (b) *If $\alpha_\infty = -1/q$ then $((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0,-1/q)})'$ equals*

$$\left\{ f \in A'_0 + A'_1 : \|f\| = \left(\int_0^\infty \left[\frac{\ell^{(-1/q',-1-\alpha_0)}(t) \ell^{(-1,0)}(t) K(t,f)}{t} \right]^{q'} \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q'} < \infty \right\}.$$

- (c) *If $\alpha_\infty + 1/q < 0$ then $((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)})' = A'_1 \cap (A'_0, A'_1)_{1,q',(-1-1/q',-1-\alpha_0)}$.*

These interpolation formulae allow us to describe the dual spaces of Besov spaces for $1 \leq q < \infty$ having in mind that for the *generalized Sobolev spaces* H_p^s with $-\infty < s < \infty$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, we have $(H_p^s)' = H_{p'}^{-s}$ (see [32, Theorem 2.6.1/(1)]). Indeed, in the classical case, if $-\infty < s < \infty$, $1 < p < \infty$ and $1 \leq q < \infty$, if we choose $s_0 < s < s_1$ and $0 < \theta < 1$ with $s = (1 - \theta)s_0 + \theta s_1$ then $B_{p,q}^s = (H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1})_{\theta,q}$ and therefore

$$(B_{p,q}^s)' = ((H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1})_{\theta,q})' = (H_{p'}^{-s_0}, H_{p'}^{-s_1})_{\theta,q'} = B_{p',q'}^{-s}.$$

If we work with additional logarithmic smoothness $-\infty < b < \infty$, then choosing s_0, s_1, θ as before but using the logarithmic interpolation method, we have $B_{p,q}^{s,b} = (H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1})_{\theta,q,b}$

(see [12, Theorem 5.3]). Consequently

$$(B_{p,q}^{s,b})' = ((H_p^{s_0}, H_p^{s_1})_{\theta,q,b})' = (H_{p'}^{-s_0}, H_{p'}^{-s_1})_{\theta,q',-b} = B_{p',q'}^{-s,-b}.$$

In particular $(B_{p,q}^{0,b})' = B_{p',q'}^{0,-b}$.

In order to describe the dual of the Besov spaces given by differences $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$, we first recall that for $1 < p < \infty$, $1 \leq q \leq \infty$ and $\alpha > 1/q$, the *logarithmic Lipschitz space* $\text{Lip}_{p,q}^{(1,-\alpha)}$ consists of all functions $f \in L_p$ having a finite norm

$$\|f\|_{\text{Lip}_{p,q}^{(1,-\alpha)}} = \|f\|_{L_p} + \left(\int_0^1 \left[\frac{\omega(t, f)_p}{t(1 - \log t)^\alpha} \right]^q \frac{dt}{t} \right)^{1/q}.$$

We refer to [23, 24] and the references given there for properties of these spaces. Connection between Lipschitz spaces and Besov spaces is given by the embeddings

$$B_{p,q}^{1,-\alpha+1/\min\{2,p,q\}} \hookrightarrow \text{Lip}_{p,q}^{(1,-\alpha)} \hookrightarrow B_{p,q}^{1,-\alpha+1/\max\{2,p,q\}}$$

(see [8, Theorem 5.2]).

Consider also the lift operator I_{-1} defined by

$$I_{-1}f = \mathcal{F}^{-1}((1 + |x|^2)^{-1/2} \mathcal{F}f).$$

The following result is proved in [8, Theorem 4.3].

THEOREM 4.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $1 \leq q < \infty$ and $b > -1/q$. The space $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ consists of all tempered distributions $f \in H_{p'}^{-1}$ such that $I_{-1}f \in \text{Lip}_{p',q'}^{(1,-b-1)}$ with $1/p + 1/p' = 1 = 1/q + 1/q'$. Moreover $\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \|I_{-1}f\|_{\text{Lip}_{p',q'}^{(1,-b-1)}}$.*

Next we consider the case $0 < q < 1$. Peetre [30] proved that if (A_0, A_1) is a regular Banach couple, $0 < \theta < 1$ and $0 < q < 1$, then

$$((A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q})' = (A_0', A_1')_{\theta,\infty}. \quad (4)$$

As a consequence, he derived that

$$(B_{p,q}^s)' = B_{p',\infty}^{-s} \quad \text{for } 1 < p < \infty, 1/p + 1/p' = 1, 0 < q < 1, -\infty < s < \infty.$$

To get formula (4), Peetre observed that if $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ is any quasi-Banach space and we consider the semi-norm

$$\|x\|^\sharp = \inf \left\{ \sum_{\nu=1}^n \|x_\nu\| : x = \sum_{\nu=1}^n x_\nu, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

and put $N = \{x \in E : \|x\|^\sharp = 0\}$, then the completion of the quotient space $E^\sharp = \widehat{E/N}$ satisfies $(E^\sharp)' = E'$. Then he proved that $((A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q})^\sharp = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta,1}$ which yields (4) having in mind the duality formula for $q = 1$.

As for logarithmic methods with $0 < \theta < 1$ and $0 < q < 1$, it was established in [6, Theorem 3.1] (see also [28, Corollary 2]) that $((A_0, A_1)_{\theta,q,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)})^\sharp = (A_0, A_1)_{\theta,1,(\alpha_0,\alpha_\infty)}$. Combining it with the duality formula for $0 < \theta < 1$ and the interpolation properties of Besov spaces with logarithmic smoothness, one can derive that for $1 < p < \infty$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, $0 < q < 1$ and $-\infty < s, b < \infty$, we have $(B_{p,q}^{s,b})' = B_{p',\infty}^{-s,-b}$. In particular, $(B_{p,q}^{0,b})' = B_{p',\infty}^{0,-b}$.

The dual of the space $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$ for $0 < q < 1$ has been described in [3]. We first compute $((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)})^\sharp$ when $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$. Using the J -descriptions and proceeding as in [30] we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} ((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)})^\sharp &= ((A_0^\sim, A_1^\sim)_{1,q,(\alpha_0+1/q, \alpha_\infty+1/q)})^\sharp \\ &= (A_0^\sim, A_1^\sim)_{1,1,(\alpha_0+1/q, \alpha_\infty+1/q)}^J \\ &= (A_0^\sim, A_1^\sim)_{1,1,(\alpha_0+1/q-1, \alpha_\infty+1/q-1)} \\ &= (A_0, A_1)_{1,1,(\alpha_0+1/q-1, \alpha_\infty+1/q-1)} \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the fact that

$$K(t, a; A_0, A_1) = K(t, a; A_0^\sim, A_1^\sim), \quad t > 0, \quad a \in A_0 + A_1,$$

(see [1, Theorem 5.1.5]). From this result and the duality formula for $q = 1$ we derive the following result.

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let (A_0, A_1) be a regular Banach couple. Let $(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ and $0 < q < 1$ such that $\alpha_0 + 1/q < 0$ and $\alpha_\infty + 1/q > 0$. Then*

$$((A_0, A_1)_{1,q,(\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty)})' = (A_0', A_1')_{1,\infty,(-\alpha_\infty-1/q, -\alpha_0-1/q)}.$$

As a consequence, we get in [3, Theorem 5.2] the following.

THEOREM 4.4. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, $0 < q < 1$ and $b > -1/q$. The space $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ is formed by all $f \in H_{p'}^{-1}$ such that $I_{-1}f \in \text{Lip}_{p',\infty}^{(1,-b-1/q)}$ with $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. Moreover*

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \|I_{-1}f\|_{\text{Lip}_{p',\infty}^{(1,-b-1/q)}} = \|I_{-1}f\|_{L_{p'}} + \sup_{0 < t < 1} \left(\frac{\omega(t, I_{-1}f)_{p'}}{t(1 - \log t)^{b+1/q}} \right).$$

In conclusion, for Besov spaces defined by the Fourier transform with classical smoothness 0 and logarithmic smoothness with exponent $b \in \mathbb{R}$ and $1 < p < \infty$, we have

$$(B_{p,q}^{0,b})' = \begin{cases} B_{p',q'}^{0,-b} & \text{if } 1 \leq q < \infty, \quad 1/q + 1/q' = 1 = 1/p + 1/p', \\ B_{p',\infty}^{0,-b} & \text{if } 0 < q < 1. \end{cases}$$

Note that the dual for $0 < q < 1$ is always the same space. However this is not the case for Besov spaces defined by differences where

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \begin{cases} \|I_{-1}f\|_{\text{Lip}_{p',q'}^{(1,-b-1)}} & \text{if } 1 \leq q < \infty, \\ \|I_{-1}f\|_{\text{Lip}_{p',\infty}^{(1,-b-1/q)}} & \text{if } 0 < q < 1. \end{cases}$$

Observe also that in the description of the dual of $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$, the parameter q has no role in the exponent of the associated Lipschitz space if $1 \leq q < \infty$, while if $0 < q < 1$ the exponent is $-b - 1/q$.

5. Another description for the dual of $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$. The results of this last section are new and show another description for the dual of $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b}$ without involving Lipschitz spaces. We start with an auxiliary result.

We put $\mathbb{Z}^- = \{0, -1, -2, \dots\}$. Let $0 < q \leq \infty$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and let (A_0, A_1) be a Banach couple. The space $[A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha}^J$ is formed by all those $a \in A_0 + A_1$ such that there exists

$(w_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} \subseteq A_0 \cap A_1$ with $a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 w_m$ (convergence in $A_0 + A_1$) and

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^\alpha(2^m) J(2^m, w_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} < \infty.$$

The quasi-norm in $[A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha}^J$ is given by

$$\|a\|_{[A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha}^J} = \inf \left\{ \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^\alpha(2^m) J(2^m, w_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} : a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 w_m \right\}.$$

LEMMA 5.1. *Let A_0, A_1 be Banach spaces such that $A_1 \hookrightarrow A_0$ with the norm of the embedding being less than or equal to 1. Let $0 < q \leq \infty$ and $\mathbb{A} = (\alpha_0, \alpha_\infty) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ satisfying*

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_\infty \geq 0 & \text{if } 0 < q \leq 1, \\ \alpha_\infty - 1/q' > 0 & \text{if } 1 < q \leq \infty \quad \text{and} \quad 1/q + 1/q' = 1. \end{cases}$$

Then we have with equivalence of quasi-norms $(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J = [A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha_0}^J$.

Proof. Assume that $a \in (A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J$ and let $a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^\infty u_m$ be a representation of a with

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^\infty [2^{-m} \ell^{\mathbb{A}}(2^m) J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \leq 2 \|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J}.$$

Then $\sum_{m=1}^\infty u_m$ belongs to A_1 because, if $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, by Hölder's inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^\infty \|u_m\|_{A_1} &\leq \sum_{m=1}^\infty 2^{-m} J(2^m, u_m) \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty [2^{-m} \ell^{\alpha_\infty}(2^m) J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty \ell^{-\alpha_\infty q'}(2^m) \right)^{1/q'} \end{aligned}$$

and the last sum is finite due to $\alpha_\infty - 1/q' > 0$. If $0 < q < 1$, using the Jensen inequality we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^\infty \|u_m\|_{A_1} &\leq \sum_{m=1}^\infty 2^{-m} J(2^m, u_m) \leq \left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty [2^{-m} J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{m=1}^\infty [2^{-m} \ell^{\alpha_\infty}(2^m) J(2^m, u_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \times \sup_{m \geq 1} \{\ell^{-\alpha_\infty}(2^m)\} \end{aligned}$$

and the supremum is also finite because now $\alpha_\infty \geq 0$. Let $v = \sum_{m=1}^\infty u_m$. By the previous computations we have $\|v\|_{A_1} \leq c_1 \|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J}$. Let $w_m = u_m$ if $m = -1, -2, -3, \dots$ and $w_0 = u_0 + v$. Then $a = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 w_m$ in $A_0 + A_1 = A_0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|a\|_{[A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha_0}^J} &\leq \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{\alpha_0}(2^m) J(2^m, w_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \\ &\leq c_2 \left[\|v\|_{A_1} + \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{\alpha_0}(2^m) J(2^m, w_m)]^q \right)^{1/q} \right] \leq c_3 \|a\|_{(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $(A_0, A_1)_{1,q,\mathbb{A}}^J \hookrightarrow [A_0, A_1]_{1,q,\alpha_0}^J$. The converse embedding is clear. ■

THEOREM 5.2. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $1 \leq q < \infty$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1 = 1/q + 1/q'$ and $b > -1/q$. The space $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ consists of all tempered distributions f such that there is a sequence $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} \subseteq L_{p'}$ with $f = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m$ (convergence in \mathcal{S}') and*

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{-b}(2^m)(\|I_{-1}f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m\|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})]^{q'} \right)^{1/q'} < \infty.$$

Furthermore,

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \inf_{f=\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m} \left\{ \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{-b}(2^m)(\|I_{-1}f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m\|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})]^{q'} \right)^{1/q'} \right\}.$$

Proof. Consider the couple (L_p, W_p^1) formed by L_p and the Sobolev space W_p^1 . According to [1, Theorem 5.4.12], there are positive constants c_1, c_2 such that for any $g \in L_p$ and any $t > 0$ we have

$$c_1 K(t, g; L_p, W_p^1) \leq \min\{1, t\} \|g\|_{L_p} + \omega(g, t)_p \leq c_2 K(t, g; L_p, W_p^1).$$

Reversing the couple we get

$$K(t, g; W_p^1, L_p) \sim \min\{1, t\} \|g\|_{L_p} + t\omega(g, t^{-1})_p.$$

Take any τ with $\tau + 1/q < 0$. It follows from the previous estimate for the K -functional that

$$\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b} = (W_p^1, L_p)_{1,q,(\tau,b)}.$$

Now, using Theorem 4.1/(a) and (3), we derive that

$$(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})' = (H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'})_{1,q',(-b-1,-\tau-1)} = (H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'})_{1,q',(-b,-\tau)}^J = [H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'}]_{1,q',-b}^J$$

where the last equality follows from Lemma 5.1. Therefore, the definition of the J -space $[H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'}]_{1,q',-b}^J$ shows that a tempered distribution f belongs to $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ if and only if there is a sequence of functions $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} \subseteq L_{p'}$ such that $f = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m$ (convergence in \mathcal{S}') and

$$\left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{-b}(2^m) J(2^m, f_m; H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'})]^{q'} \right)^{1/q'} < \infty.$$

Finally, since the lift $I_{-1} : H_{p'}^{-1} \longrightarrow L_{p'}$ is bijective and bounded, we get

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \inf_{f=\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m} \left\{ \left(\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 [2^{-m} \ell^{-b}(2^m)(\|I_{-1}f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m\|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})]^{q'} \right)^{1/q'} \right\}. \quad \blacksquare$$

We finish the paper with the corresponding result for $0 < q < 1$.

THEOREM 5.3. *Let $1 < p < \infty$, $1/p + 1/p' = 1$, $0 < q < 1$ and $b > -1/q$. The space $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ consists of all tempered distributions f such that there is a sequence $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} \subseteq L_{p'}$ with $f = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m$ (convergence in \mathcal{S}') and*

$$\sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} (2^{-m} \ell^{-b+1-1/q}(2^m)(\|I_{-1}f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m\|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})) < \infty.$$

Furthermore,

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \inf_{f=\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m} \left\{ \sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} (2^{-m} \ell^{-b+1-1/q} (2^m) (\|I_{-1} f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m \|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})) \right\}.$$

Proof. Proceeding as at the beginning of the proof of Theorem 5.2, we get $\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b} = (W_p^1, L_p)_{1,q,(\tau,b)}$ with $\tau + 1/q < 0$. Hence, by Corollary 4.3, we get

$$(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})' = (H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'})_{1,\infty,(-b-1/q, -\tau-1/q)}.$$

Now, applying (3) and Lemma 5.1, we derive that

$$(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})' = (H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'})_{1,\infty,(-b+1-1/q, -\tau+1-1/q)}^J = [H_{p'}^{-1}, L_{p'}]_{1,\infty,-b+1-1/q}^J.$$

This equality and the properties of the lift I_{-1} yield that a tempered distribution f belongs to $(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'$ if and only if there exists $(f_m)_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} \subseteq L_{p'}$ such that $f = \sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m$ (convergence in \mathcal{S}') and

$$\sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} (2^{-m} \ell^{-b+1-1/q} (2^m) (\|I_{-1} f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m \|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})) < \infty.$$

Moreover,

$$\|f\|_{(\mathbf{B}_{p,q}^{0,b})'} \sim \inf_{f=\sum_{m=-\infty}^0 f_m} \left\{ \sup_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^-} (2^{-m} \ell^{-b+1-1/q} (2^m) (\|I_{-1} f_m\|_{L_{p'}} + 2^m \|f_m\|_{L_{p'}})) \right\}. \blacksquare$$

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