Interpolation by the Real Method between BMO, $L^{\alpha}(0 < \alpha < \infty)$ and $H^{\alpha}(0 < \alpha < \infty)$ R. HANKS

0. Preliminaries. Suppose A_0 and A_1 are quasi-normed spaces continuously embedded in a topological vector space A. In the real method of interpolation, spaces intermediate between A_0 and A_1 are defined by means of an interpolating function $K(t, f; A_0, A_1)$. If $f \in A_0 + A_1$, define

$$K(t, f; A_0, A_1) = \inf_{f=f_0+f_1} (||f_0||_{A_0} + t ||f_1||_{A_1})$$

where the infimum is taken over all choices of f_0 and f_1 such that $f_0 \, \epsilon \, A_0$, $f_1 \, \epsilon \, A_1$ and $f = f_0 + f_1$. The intermediate space $(A_0, A_1)_{\theta q}$ is then defined as the space of all functions f in $A_0 + A_1$ such that

$$||f||_{(A_{\circ},A_{1})_{\theta q}} = \left(\int_{0}^{\infty} [t^{-\theta}K(t,f;A_{\circ},A_{1})]^{q} \frac{dt}{t}\right)^{1/q} < \infty$$

where $0 < \theta < 1$ and $0 < q \le \infty$. A complete treatment is given by Sagher [10] and Peetre and Sparr [8].

The space $BMO(\mathbb{R}^n)$ may be defined as those functions f such that

$$||f||_{BMO} = \sup_{Q} \left\{ \inf_{c} \left(\frac{1}{|Q|} \int_{Q} |f - c| \right) \right\} < \infty$$

where the supremum is taken over all cubes Q in \mathbb{R}^n , and the infimum is taken over all real values c. In the following results the underlying space will always be \mathbb{R}^n , although any measure space with a regular Vitali family would suffice (see Riviere [9]). We will extend previous results to identify $(L^{\alpha}, BMO)_{\theta_q}$ and $(H^{\alpha}, BMO)_{\theta_q}$ for $0 < \alpha < \infty$ and show the equivalence of BMO with the more generally defined family of spaces BMO^r for $0 < r < \infty$.

1. The spaces $(L^{\alpha}, BMO)_{\theta_q}$ $(0 < \alpha < \infty)$. The spaces $(L^{\alpha}, L^{\infty})_{\theta_q}$ with $0 < \alpha < \infty$ have been identified by Krée [7] as

$$(L^{\alpha}, L^{\infty})_{\theta q} = L^{pq}; \qquad p = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \theta}$$

where $0 < \theta < 1, \, 0 < q \leq \infty$ and L^{pq} is the Lorentz pq-space. This result is

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