

Generalization of Titchmarsh's Theorem for the Dunkl Transform in the Space $L_{\alpha}^p(\mathbb{R})$

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Abstract. In this paper, using a generalized Dunkl translation operator, we obtain a generalization of Titchmarsh's Theorem for the Dunkl transform for functions satisfying the (ψ, p) -Lipschitz Dunkl condition in the space $L_{p,\alpha} = L^p(\mathbb{R}, |x|^{2\alpha+1} dx)$, where $\alpha > -\frac{1}{2}$.

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1. Introduction and preliminaries

Dunkl operators are differential-difference operators introduced in 1989, by Dunkl [2]. On the real line, these operators, which are denoted by D_{α} , depend on a real parameter $\alpha > -\frac{1}{2}$.

In [1], we proved an analog of Titchmarsh's theorem for the Dunkl transform in the space $L_{2,\alpha}$. In this paper we prove a generalization of this theorem in the space $L_{p,\alpha}$, where $1 < p \leq 2$. For this purpose, we use a generalized Dunkl translation operator.

$L_{p,\alpha} = L^p(\mathbb{R}, |x|^{2\alpha+1} dx)$; $1 < p \leq 2$, is the Banach space of measurable functions $f(t)$ on \mathbb{R} with finite norm

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$$\|f\|_{p,\alpha} = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f(x)|^p |x|^{2\alpha+1} dx \right)^{1/p}.$$

The Dunkl operator is a differential-difference operator D_α

$$D_\alpha = \frac{df(x)}{dx} + \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{f(x) - f(-x)}{x}, \quad \alpha > -\frac{1}{2},$$

where $f \in L_{p,\alpha}$.

Let $j_\alpha(t)$ is a normalized Bessel function of the first kind

$$j_\alpha(t) = \frac{2^\alpha \Gamma(\alpha + 1) J_\alpha(t)}{t^\alpha},$$

where $J_\alpha(t)$ is a Bessel function of the first kind. The function $j_\alpha(t)$ is infinitely differentiable and even.

The Dunkl kernel defined by

$$e_\alpha(x) = j_\alpha(x) + ic_\alpha j_{\alpha+1}(x),$$

where $c_\alpha = (2\alpha + 2)^{-1}$.

Using the correlation

$$j'_\alpha(x) = -\frac{x j_{\alpha+1}(x)}{2(\alpha + 1)}.$$

We have

$$e_\alpha(x) = j_\alpha(x) - ij'_\alpha(x). \quad (1)$$

The Dunkl transform is defined by

$$\widehat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e_\alpha(\lambda x) |x|^{2\alpha+1} dx, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The inverse Dunkl transform is defined by the formula

$$f(x) = (2^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha + 1))^{-2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \widehat{f}(\lambda) e_\alpha(-\lambda x) |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda.$$

Plancherel's theorem and the Marcinkiewics interpolation theorem (see [3]) we get for $f \in L_{p,\alpha}$ with $1 < p \leq 2$ and q such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$,

$$\|\widehat{f}\|_{q,\alpha} \leq C\|f\|_{p,\alpha}, \quad (2)$$

where C is a positive constant.

K. Trimèche has introduced in [4] the generalized Dunkl translation operator τ_h , $h \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$(\widehat{\tau_h f})(x) = e_\alpha(xh)\widehat{f}(x). \quad (3)$$

The function $j_\alpha(x)$ is defined also by

$$j_\alpha(z) = \Gamma(\alpha + 1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (z/2)^{2n}}{n! \Gamma(n + \alpha + 1)}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (4)$$

Moreover, from (4) we see that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{j_\alpha(z) - 1}{z^2} \neq 0$$

by consequence, there exist $c > 0$ and $\eta > 0$ satisfying

$$|z| \leq \eta \implies |j_\alpha(z) - 1| \geq c|z|^2. \quad (5)$$

2. Main Result

In this section we give the main result of this paper. We need first to define (ψ, p) -Lipschitz Dunkl class.

DEFINITION 2.1 A function $f \in L_{p,\alpha}$ is said to be in the (ψ, p) -Lipschitz Dunkl class, denoted by $Lip(\psi, p)$, if

$$\|\tau_h f(x) + \tau_{-h} f(x) - 2f(x)\|_{p,\alpha} = O(\psi(h)) \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\psi(t)$ is a continuous increasing function on $[0, \infty)$, $\psi(0) = 0$ and $\psi(ts) = \psi(t)\psi(s)$ for all $t, s \in [0, \infty)$.

THEOREM 2.2 Let $f(x)$ belong to $Lip(\psi, p)$. Then

$$\int_{|\lambda| \geq r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda = O(\psi(r^{-q})) \text{ as } r \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Proof Let $f \in Lip(\psi, p)$. Then we have

$$\|\tau_h f(x) + \tau_{-h} f(x) - 2f(x)\|_{p,\alpha} = O(\psi(h)) \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0$$

From formulas (1) and (2), we have the Dunkl transform of $\tau_h f(x) + \tau_{-h} f(x) - 2f(x)$ is $2(j_\alpha(\lambda h) - 1)\widehat{f}(\lambda)$.

By (2), we obtain

$$\left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 2^q |j_\alpha(\lambda h) - 1|^q |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \right)^{1/q} \leq C \|\tau_h f(x) + \tau_{-h} f(x) - 2f(x)\|_{p,\alpha}$$

From (5), we have

$$\int_{\frac{\eta}{2h} \leq |\lambda| \leq \frac{\eta}{h}} |1 - j_\alpha(\lambda h)|^q |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \geq \frac{c^q \eta^{2q}}{2^{2q}} \int_{\frac{\eta}{2h} \leq |\lambda| \leq \frac{\eta}{h}} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda$$

There exists then a positives constants C_1 and K_1 such that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{\eta}{2h} \leq |\lambda| \leq \frac{\eta}{h}} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda &\leq C_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |1 - j_\alpha(\lambda h)|^q |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \\ &\leq K_1 \psi^q(h) = K_1 \psi(h^q). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\int_{r \leq |\lambda| \leq 2r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \leq K \psi(r^{-q}),$$

where $K = K_1 \psi(\eta^q 2^{-q})$.

Of course

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{|\lambda| \geq r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda &= \left(\int_{r \leq |\lambda| \leq 2r} + \int_{2r \leq |\lambda| \leq 4r} + \int_{4r \leq |\lambda| \leq 8r} + \dots \right) |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \\ &\leq K \psi(r^{-q}) + K \psi((2r)^{-q}) + K \psi((4r)^{-q}) + \dots \\ &\leq K \psi(r^{-q}) + K \psi(2^{-q}) \psi(r^{-q}) + K \psi((2^{-q})^2) \psi(r^{-q}) + \dots \\ &\leq K \psi(r^{-q}) (1 + \psi(2^{-q}) + \psi((2^{-q})^2) + \dots). \end{aligned}$$

We have $\psi(2^{-q}) < 1$, then

$$\int_{|\lambda| \geq r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda \leq C_2 \psi(r^{-q}),$$

where $C_2 = K(1 - \psi(2^{-q}))^{-1}$.

Finally, we get

$$\int_{|\lambda| \geq r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda = O(\psi(r^{-q})) \text{ as } r \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus, the proof is finished. ■

3. Conclusion

In this work we have succeeded to generalise the theorem in [1] for the Dunkl transform in the space $L_{p,\alpha}$. We proved that $f(x)$ belong to $Lip(\psi, p)$. Then

$$\int_{|\lambda| \geq r} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |\lambda|^{2\alpha+1} d\lambda = O(\psi(r^{-q})) \text{ as } r \rightarrow +\infty.$$

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