

CHARACTERIZATION OF HANKEL TRANSFORMABLE GENERALIZED FUNCTIONS

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(Received August 1, 1988 and in revised form April 30, 1989)

ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove a characterization theorem for the elements of the space H'_μ of generalized functions defined by A.H. Zemanian.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Generalized functions, Hankel transforms.

1980 AMS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION CODE. 46F12.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The Hankel transformation defined by

$$h_\mu\{f(x)\}(y) = \int_0^\infty (xy)^{1/2} J_\mu(xy) f(x) dx$$

where J_μ denotes the Bessel function of the first kind and order μ , has been extensively studied in recent years.

A classical result concerning the Hankel transformation is the following inversion theorem (see [1]).

THEOREM 1. Let $f(x) \in L_1(0, \infty)$ be of bounded variation in a neighborhood of the point $x = x_0$. If $\mu > -\frac{1}{2}$ and $F(y) = h_\mu\{f(x)\}(y)$, then

$$h_\mu^{-1}\{F(y)\}(x_0) = \int_0^\infty F(y)(x_0 y)^{1/2} J_\mu(x_0 y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \{f(x_0 + 0) + f(x_0 - 0)\}.$$

Another well known result is the Parseval's equation (1) (see [1]).

THEOREM 2. Let $f(x)$ and $G(y)$ be elements of $L_1(0, \infty)$. If $F(y)$ and $g(x)$ are respectively the direct and inverse μ -th order Hankel transforms of $f(x)$ and $G(y)$, then

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)g(x)dx = \int_0^\infty F(y)G(y)dy, \quad \text{for any } \mu > -\frac{1}{2}. \quad (1.1)$$

Other conditions under which Parseval's equation holds are given by P. Macaulay-Owen [2].

The h_μ -transform has been extended to several spaces of generalized functions. Apparently, A.H. Zemanian [1] was the first to extend the Hankel transform. He introduced the space H_μ of testing functions consisting of all infinitely differentiable complex-valued functions ψ defined on $I=(0,\infty)$ and such that

$$\gamma_{m,n}^\mu(\psi) = \sup_{x \in I} \left| x^m \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x)) \right| < \infty$$

for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. The Hankel transform is an automorphism onto H_μ . For every $f \in H'_\mu$ (the dual space of H_μ), the generalized Hankel transformation $H'_\mu f$ of f was defined by the following generalization of Parseval's equation

$$\langle h'_\mu f, \psi \rangle = \langle f, h_\mu \psi \rangle, \text{ for every } \psi \in H_\mu.$$

h'_μ is an automorphism onto H'_μ .

Later, E.L. Koh and A.H. Zemanian [3] defined the generalized complex Hankel transformation. For a real number μ and a positive real number α the space $J_{\mu,\alpha}$ was defined as the space of testing functions ψ which are smooth on I and for which

$$\tau_k^{\mu,\alpha}(\psi) = \sup_{x \in I} \left| e^{-\alpha x} x^{-\mu-1/2} S_\mu^k \psi(x) \right| < \infty, \text{ for every } k \in \mathbb{N},$$

where $S_\mu = x^{-\mu-1/2} D_x^{2\mu+1} D_x^{-\mu-1/2}$. For each complex number y in the strip $\Omega = \{y \in \mathbb{C} : |\text{Im } y| < \alpha, y \in (-\infty, 0]\}$, $J_{\mu,\alpha}$ contains the function $(xy)^{1/2} J_\mu(xy)$. The h'_μ -transform is now defined on the dual space $J'_{\mu,\alpha}$ as follows:

DEFINITION. Let μ be in the interval $-\frac{1}{2} < \mu < \infty$. Then, for every $f \in J'_{\mu,\alpha}$ and $y \in \Omega$,

$$(h'_\mu f)(y) = \langle f(x), (xy)^{1/2} J_\mu(xy) \rangle.$$

E.L. Koh [4] showed that a distribution $f \in J'_{\mu,\alpha}$ can be written as a finite sum of derivatives of continuous function of exponential descent. More specifically, he established:

THEOREM 3 ([4]). Let f be in $J'_{\mu,\alpha}$. Then f is equal to a finite sum

$$\sum_{i=0}^k C_i \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^i \left(e^{-\alpha x} x^{-\mu-(1/2)-k+1} P_i(x) F_i(x) \right)$$

where the $F_i(x)$ are continuous on $(0,\infty)$ and the $P_i(x)$ are polynomials of degree k .

Other Hankel type transformations have been also extended to certain spaces of generalized functions (see G. Altenburg [5], L.S. Dube and J.N. Pandey [6], J.M. Méndez [7],...).

In this paper we prove a characterization theorem for the generalized functions in H'_μ . Our proof is analogous to the method employed in structure theorems for Schwartz distributions (see [8] and [4]).

In this paper a function $\psi(x)$ will be called of rapid descent if $x^m D^q \psi(x)$ tends to zero, as $x \rightarrow \infty$, for every $m, q \in \mathbb{N}$.

2. The space H'_μ of generalized functions. A characterization theorem.

A useful result due to A.H. Zemanian (see [1]) is the following

PROPOSITION 1. Let f be in H'_μ . There exist a positive constant C and nonnegative integers r, k such that

$$|\langle f, \psi \rangle| < C \max\{\gamma_{m,n}^\mu(\psi); 0 \leq m \leq r, 0 \leq n \leq k\}, \text{ for every } \psi \in H'_\mu.$$

We now present some new properties of the space H'_μ of testing functions.

PROPOSITION 2. Let ψ be in H'_μ . The function $x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))$ is

- a) of rapid descent as $x \rightarrow \infty$, and
- b) in $L_1(0, \infty)$,

for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$.

PROOF. It is enough to take into account that

$$|x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))| < C_{m,n} x^{-2}, \text{ for every } x \in I \text{ and } m,$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$, $C_{m,n}$ being a suitable positive constant.

The main result of this paper is the next.

THEOREM 4. A functional f is in H'_μ if and only if, there exist bounded measurable functions $g_{m,n}(x)$ defined on I , for $m=0,1,\dots,r$ and $n=0,1,\dots,k$, where r and k are nonnegative integers depending on f , such that

$$\langle f, \psi \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{m,n}^{r,k} x^{-\mu-1/2} (-D \frac{1}{x})^n \{x^m (-D) g_{m,n}(x)\}, \psi(x) \right\rangle \tag{2.1}$$

for every $\psi \in H'_\mu$.

PROOF. Let f be in H'_μ . In view of Proposition 1, there exist a constant $C > 0$ and nonnegative integers r and k depending on f such that

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle f, \psi \rangle| &< C \max\{\gamma_{m,n}^\mu(\psi); 0 \leq m \leq r, 0 \leq n \leq k\} \\ &= C \max\{\sup_{x \in I} |x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))|; 0 \leq m \leq r, 0 \leq n \leq k\}, \end{aligned}$$

for every $\psi \in H'_\mu$.

Since $x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))$ is of rapid descent as $x \rightarrow \infty$ (Proposition 2), we get

$$x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x)) = \int_0^x D_t \{t^m (\frac{1}{t}D)^n (t^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(t))\} dt$$

for every $\lambda \in H_\mu$, $m, n, \epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$.

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \in I^-} |x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))| &< \int_0^\infty |D_t \{t^m (\frac{1}{t}D)^n (t^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(t))\}| dt \\ &= \| |D_t \{t^m (\frac{1}{t}D)^n (t^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(t))\}| \|_{L_1(0, \infty)} \end{aligned}$$

where $\| \cdot \|_{L_1(0, \infty)}$ denotes the norm on the space $L_1(0, \infty)$. Then we can write

$$| \langle f, \psi \rangle | < C \max \{ \| |D_t \{t^m (\frac{1}{t}D)^n (t^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(t))\}| \|_{L_1(0, \infty)} ; 0 < m < r, 0 < n < k \}$$

for every $\psi \in H_\mu$.

We now define the injective map

$$\begin{aligned} F: H_\mu &\longrightarrow FH_\mu \\ \psi &\longrightarrow (D_t \{t^m (\frac{1}{t}D)^n (t^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))\})_{\substack{m=0, \dots, r \\ n=0, \dots, k}} \end{aligned}$$

If FH_μ is endowed with the topology induced in it by the product space $A_{r,k}^\mu(0, \infty) = (L_1(0, \infty))^{(r+1)(k+1)}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} G: FH_\mu &\longrightarrow C \\ F\psi &\longrightarrow \langle f, \psi \rangle \end{aligned}$$

is continuous linear mapping.

By application of the Hahn-Banach Theorem, G can be extended to $A_{r,k}^\mu(0, \infty)$. Therefore, since $A_{r,k}^\mu(0, \infty)$ is isomorphic to $(L_\infty(0, \infty))^{(r+1)(k+1)}$ (see F. Trèves [10]), there exist $(r+1)(k+1)$ bounded measurable functions, $g_{m,n}$ ($m=0, \dots, r; n=0, \dots, k$), such that:

$$\begin{aligned} G(F\psi) = \langle f, \psi \rangle &= \sum_{m=0}^r \sum_{n=0}^k \langle g_{m,n}(x), D \{x^m (\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-1/2} \psi(x))\} \rangle = \\ &= \langle \sum_{m=0}^r \sum_{n=0}^k x^{-\mu-1/2} (-D \frac{1}{x})^n \{x^m (-D) g_{m,n}(x)\}, \psi(x) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

for every $\psi \in H_\mu$.

On the other hand, if f is defined by (2) then $f \in H'_\mu$.

To see this, it is enough to prove that if $\{\psi_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a sequence in H_μ such that $\psi_\nu \rightarrow 0$ as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$, then the sequence $\{x^m (-\frac{1}{x}D)^n (x^{-\mu-\frac{1}{2}} \psi_\nu(x))\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to zero as $\nu \rightarrow \infty$, in $L_1(0, \infty)$, for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. This completes the proof of the theorem.

The Hankel-Schwartz transform defined by the pair

$$F(y) = B_\mu \{f(x)\}(y) = \int_0^\infty x^{2\mu+1} b_\mu(xy) f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) = B_\mu \{F(y)\}(x) = \int_0^\infty y^{2\mu+1} b_\mu(xy) F(y) dy$$

for $\mu > -\frac{1}{2}$, where $b_\mu(z) = z^{-\mu} J_\mu(z)$ and J_μ denotes the Bessel function of the first kind and order μ , was introduced by A.L. Schwartz [9], who established its inversion formula. This integral transformation has been extended by G. Altenburg [5] and J.M. Mendez [7] to the space $H'_{1/2}$ of generalized functions ($H=H_{1/2}$ in their notation) following a procedure analogous to the one employed by A.H. Zemanian [1]. By setting $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$, we can deduce from Theorem 4 the next

COROLLARY. The functional f is in H' if and only if, there exist bounded measurable functions $g_{m,n}(x)$ defined on I , for $m=0, \dots, r, n=0, \dots, k$ where r and k are nonnegative integers depending on f , such that

$$\langle f, \psi \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{m=0}^r \sum_{n=0}^k (-\frac{1}{x}D)^n \{x^m (-D) g_{m,n}(x)\}, \psi(x) \right\rangle, \psi \in H.$$

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