International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics
Volume 39 No. 4 2007, 475-488

VARIOUS CHARACTERIZATIONS OF BESOV-DUNKL SPACES

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Abstract: In this paper, different characterizations of the Besov-Dunkl spaces, previously considered in [1, 2, 3, 11], are given. We provide equivalence between these characterizations, using the Dunkl translation, the Dunkl transform and the Peetre K-functional.

AMS Subject Classification: 46E30, 44A15, 44A35
Key Words: Dunkl operators, Dunkl transform, Dunkl translation operators, Dunkl convolution, Besov-Dunkl spaces

1. Introduction

On the real line, we consider the first-order differential-difference operator defined by

$$\Lambda_\alpha(f)(x) = \frac{df}{dx}(x) + \frac{2\alpha+1}{x}\left[\frac{f(x)-f(-x)}{2}\right], \quad f \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R}), \quad \alpha > -\frac{1}{2},$$

which is called Dunkl operator. Such operators have been introduced in 1989, by C. Dunkl in [8]. The Dunkl kernel E_α is used to define the Dunkl transform $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ which was introduced by C. Dunkl in [9]. Rösler in [17] shows that the Dunkl kernel verifies a product formula. This allows us to define the Dunkl translation τ_x, $x \in \mathbb{R}$. As a result, we have the Dunkl convolution.

Received: June 2, 2007

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There are many ways to define Besov spaces (see [4, 5, 15, 21]). This paper deals with Besov-Dunkl spaces (see [1, 2, 3, 11]). Let $\beta > 0$ and $1 \leq p, q \leq +\infty$, the Besov-Dunkl space denoted by $\mathcal{BD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}$ is the subspace of functions $f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ satisfying

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{w_{p,\alpha}(f,x)}{x^\beta}\right)^q \frac{dx}{x} \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q < +\infty$$

and

$$\sup_{x\in(0,+\infty)} \frac{w_{p,\alpha}(f,x)}{x^\beta} \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q = +\infty,$$

where $w_{p,\alpha}(f,x) = \sup_{|t|\leq x} \|\tau_t(f) - f\|_{p,\alpha}$ and μ_α is a weighted Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}$ (see the next section).

Put $\mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha}$ the subspace of functions $f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ such that the distribution function $\Lambda_\alpha f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$. $\mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha}$ is a Banach space with $\|.\|_{\mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha}}$ defined by

$$\|f\|_{\mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha}} = \|f\|_{p,\alpha} + \|\Lambda_\alpha f\|_{p,\alpha}.$$

We consider the subspace $\mathcal{KD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}$ of functions $f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ satisfying

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{K_{p,\alpha}(f,x)}{x^\beta}\right)^q \frac{dx}{x} \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q < +\infty$$

and

$$\sup_{x\in(0,+\infty)} \frac{K_{p,\alpha}(f,x)}{x^\beta} \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q = +\infty,$$

where K is the Peetre K-functional (see [12]) given by

$$\begin{aligned} &K_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \\ &\quad = \inf\Big\{\|f_0\|_{p,\alpha} + x\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha}\,;\, f_0 \in L^p(\mu_\alpha),\, f_1 \in \mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha},\, f = f_0 + f_1\Big\}. \end{aligned}$$

We denote by $\mathcal{ED}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}$ the subspace of functions $f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ satisfying

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \Big(x^\beta \mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,x)\Big)^q \frac{dx}{x} \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q < +\infty$$

and

$$\sup_{x\in(1,+\infty)} x^\beta \mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \quad < \quad +\infty\,, \quad \text{if} \quad q = +\infty,$$

where $\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,x)=\inf\Big\{\|f-g\|_{p,\alpha}\,;\ \operatorname{supp}(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(g))\subset[-x,\ x]\Big\},\ x>0.$

Our objective will be to prove that $\mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}=\mathcal{KD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$ and when $1\le p\le 2$, $1\le q<+\infty$, $0<\beta<1$ then $\mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}=\mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$.

Analogous results have been obtained by Betancor, Méndez and Rodríguez-Mesa in [6] for the Bessel operator on $(0,+\infty)$.

The contents of this paper are as follows. In Section 2, we collect some basic definitions and results about harmonic analysis associated with Dunkl operators. In Section 3, we prove the results about inclusion and coincidence between the spaces $\mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$, $\mathcal{KD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$ and $\mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$.

In the sequel c represents a suitable positive constant which is not necessarily the same in each occurence. Furthermore, we denote by:

— $\mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{R})$ the space of even C^∞-functions on $\mathbb{R}$ with compact support.

— $\mathcal{S}_*(\mathbb{R})$ the space of even Schwartz functions on $\mathbb{R}$.

2. Preliminaries

Let μ_α the weighted Lebesgue measure on $\mathbb{R}$ given by

$$d\mu_\alpha(x)=\frac{|x|^{2\alpha+1}}{2^{\alpha+1}\Gamma(\alpha+1)}dx.$$

For every $1\le p\le+\infty$, we denote by $L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ the space $L^p(\mathbb{R},d\mu_\alpha)$ and we use $\|\ \ \|_{p,\alpha}$ as a shorthand for $\|\ \ \|_{L^p(\mu_\alpha)}$.

The Dunkl transform $\mathcal{F}_\alpha$ which was introduced by C. Dunkl in [9], is defined for $f\in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$ by

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)(x)=\int_{\mathbb{R}}E_\alpha(-ixy)f(y)d\mu_\alpha(y),\quad x\in\mathbb{R},$$

where for $\lambda\in\mathbb{C}$, the Dunkl kernel $E_\alpha(\lambda.)$ is given by

$$E_\alpha(\lambda x)=j_\alpha(i\lambda x)+\frac{\lambda x}{2(\alpha+1)}j_{\alpha+1}(i\lambda x),\quad x\in\mathbb{R},$$

with j_α the normalized Bessel function of the first kind and order α (see [22]).

The Dunkl kernel $E_\alpha(\lambda\ .)$ is the unique solution on $\mathbb{R}$ of initial problem for the Dunkl operator (see [8]). We have for all $x,\,y\in\mathbb{R}$,

$$|E_\alpha(-ixy)|\le 1. \tag{1}$$

According to [7], we have the following results:

i) For all $f \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$, we have $\|\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)\|_{\infty,\alpha} \le \|f\|_{1,\alpha}$.

ii) For all $f \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$ such that $\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f) \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$, we have the inversion formula

$$f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} E_\alpha(i\lambda x)\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)(\lambda)d\mu_\alpha(\lambda), \text{ a.e. } x \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{2}$$

iii) For every $f \in L^2(\mu_\alpha)$, we have the Plancherel formula

$$\|\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)\|_{2,\alpha} = \|f\|_{2,\alpha}.$$

For all $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$, consider

$$W_\alpha(x,y,z) = \frac{(\Gamma(\alpha+1)^2)}{2^{\alpha-1}\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}(1 - b_{x,y,z} + b_{z,x,y} + b_{z,y,x})\Delta_\alpha(x,y,z)\,, \tag{3}$$

where

$$b_{x,y,z} = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2+y^2-z^2}{2xy} & \text{if } x, y \in \mathbb{R}\backslash\{0\},\ z \in \mathbb{R}\,, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise }\,, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\Delta_\alpha(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} \frac{([((|x|+|y|)^2-z^2][z^2-(|x|-|y|)^2])^{\alpha-\frac{1}{2}}}{|xyz|^{2\alpha}} & \text{if } |z| \in S_{x,y}\,, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise }\,, \end{cases}$$

where

$$S_{x,y} = \Big[||x|-|y||\ ,\ |x|+|y|\Big].$$

The kernel W_α (see [17]), is even and we have

$$W_\alpha(x,,y,z) = W_\alpha(y,x,z) = W_\alpha(-x,z,y) = W_\alpha(-z,y,-x)$$

and

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |W_\alpha(x,y,z)|d\mu_\alpha(z) \le 4.$$

In the sequel we consider the signed measure $\gamma_{x,y}$, on $\mathbb{R}$, given by

$$d\gamma_{x,y}(z) = \begin{cases} W_\alpha(x,y,z)d\mu_\alpha(z)\,, & \text{if } x, y \in \mathbb{R}\backslash\{0\}\,, \\ d\delta_x(z)\,, & \text{if } y = 0\,, \\ d\delta_y(z)\,, & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

For $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ and f a continuous function on $\mathbb{R}$, the Dunkl translation operator τ_x is given by

$$\tau_x(f)(y) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(z)d\gamma_{x,y}(z).$$

It was shown in [13] that for $x \in \mathbb{R}$, τ_x is a continuous linear operator from $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$ into itself and for all $f \in \mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}&\tau_0(f)(x) = f(x)\,, \quad \tau_x \circ \tau_y = \tau_y \circ \tau_x\,,\\ &\tau_x(f)(y) = \tau_y(f)(x), \quad \Lambda_\alpha \circ \tau_x = \tau_x \circ \Lambda_\alpha\,, \quad x,\ y \in \mathbb{R},\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

where $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{R})$ denotes the space of C^∞-functions on $\mathbb{R}$.

According to [19], the operator τ_x can be extended to $L^p(\mu_\alpha)$, $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$ and for $f \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ we have

$$\|\tau_x(f)\|_{p,\alpha} \leq 4\|f\|_{p,\alpha}, \tag{6}$$

and for all $x, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, $f \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$, we have

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(\tau_x(f))(\lambda) = E_\alpha(i\lambda x)\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)(\lambda). \tag{7}$$

Using the change of variable $z = (x,y)_\theta = \sqrt{x^2+y^2-2xy\cos\theta}$, we have also

$$\tau_x(f)(y) = \int_0^\pi \Big[f_e((x,y)_\theta) + \frac{x+y}{(x,y)_\theta} f_o((x,y)_\theta)\Big] d\nu_\alpha(\theta)\,, \tag{8}$$

where

$$f_e((x,y)_\theta) = f((x,y)_\theta) + f(-(x,y)_\theta)\ , \quad f_o((x,y)_\theta) = f((x,y)_\theta) - f(-(x,y)_\theta)$$

and

$$d\nu_\alpha(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{2\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}(1-\cos\theta)\sin^{2\alpha}\theta d\theta.$$

The Dunkl convolution $f *_\alpha g$, of two continuous functions f and g on $\mathbb{R}$ with compact support, is defined by

$$(f *_\alpha g)(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \tau_x(f)(-y)g(y)d\mu_\alpha(y), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The convolution $*_\alpha$ is associative and commutative (see [17]).

We have the following results (see [18]):

i) Assume that $p,q,r \in [1,+\infty[$ satisfying $\frac{1}{p}+\frac{1}{q} = 1+\frac{1}{r}$ (the Young condition). Then the map $(f,g) \to f *_\alpha g$ defined on $C_c(\mathbb{R}) \times C_c(\mathbb{R})$, extends to a continuous map from $L^p(\mu_\alpha) \times L^q(\mu_\alpha)$ to $L^r(\mu_\alpha)$ and we have

$$\|f *_\alpha g\|_{r,\alpha} \leq 4\|f\|_{p,\alpha}\|g\|_{q,\alpha}. \tag{9}$$

ii) For all $f \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$ and $g \in L^2(\mu_\alpha)$, we have

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f *_\alpha g) = \mathcal{F}_\alpha(f)\mathcal{F}_\alpha(g)\,, \tag{10}$$

and for $f \in L^1(\mu_\alpha)$, $g \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ and $1 \leq p < \infty$, we get

$$\tau_t(f *_\alpha g) = \tau_t(f) *_\alpha g = f *_\alpha \tau_t(g), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}. \tag{11}$$

3. Characterizations of the Besov-Dunkl Spaces

In this section, we provide equivalence between different characterizations of the Besov-Dunkl spaces.

Theorem 1. *Let $1 \leq p, q \leq +\infty$ and $\beta > 0$, then*

$$\mathcal{BD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha} = \mathcal{KD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}.$$

Proof. For $x > 0$ and $0 < |z| \leq x$, put $\Theta(x,z) = \frac{1}{2x^{2\alpha+1}} + \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(z)}{2|z|^{2\alpha+1}}$.

We start with the proof of the inclusion $\mathcal{BD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha} \subset \mathcal{KD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}$. For $f \in \mathcal{BD}_{p,q}^{\beta,\alpha}$ and $x > 0$, we take

$$f_1 = \frac{1}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} \Theta(x,z)\ \tau_z(f)\ d\mu_\alpha(z).$$

Using the Minkowski's inequality for integrals and (6), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_1\|_{p,\alpha} &\leq \frac{1}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} |\Theta(x,z)|\ \|\tau_z(f)\|_{p,\alpha}\ d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\,\frac{\|f\|_{p,\alpha}}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} |\Theta(x,z)|\ d\mu_\alpha(z)\ \leq c\|f\|_{p,\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

By (5) and the generalized Taylor formula with integral remainder (see [14], Theorem 2, p. 349), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_\alpha f_1 &= \frac{1}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} \Theta(x,z)\ \tau_z(\Lambda_\alpha f)\ d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &= \frac{1}{x}(\tau_x(f) - f), \end{aligned}$$

then we obtain,

$$x\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha} \leq c\ w_{p,\alpha}(f,x). \tag{12}$$

On the other hand, put $f_0 = f - f_1$, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{\alpha+2}\Gamma(\alpha+2)f_0 &= -2^{\alpha+2}\Gamma(\alpha+2)(f_1 - f) \\ &= -\frac{2^{\alpha+2}\Gamma(\alpha+2)}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} \Theta(x,z)(\tau_z(f) - f)d\mu_\alpha(z), \end{aligned}$$

by the Minkowski's inequality for integrals, we get

$$\|2^{\alpha+2}\Gamma(\alpha+2)f_0\|_{p,\alpha} \leq \frac{c}{x}\int_{-x}^{x} |\Theta(x,z)|\ \|\tau_z(f) - f\|_{p,\alpha}\ d\mu_\alpha(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq c\,\frac{w_{p,\alpha}(f,x)}{x}\int_{-x}^{x}|\Theta(x,z)|\,d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\,w_{p,\alpha}(f,x). \end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

Hence by (12) and (13), we deduce that

$$K_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \leq c\,w_{p,\alpha}(f,x). \tag{14}$$

Let us prove now the inclusion $\mathcal{KD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q} \subset \mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$. For $f \in \mathcal{KD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$, $x > 0$ and $f_0 \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$, $f_1 \in \mathcal{D}_{p,\alpha}$ such that $f = f_0 + f_1$, we have by (6)

$$w_{p,\alpha}(f_0,x) \leq c\,\|f_0\|_{p,\alpha}\,, \tag{15}$$

on the other hand, using ([14], Theorem 2) we can write for t such that $|t| \leq x$

$$\tau_t(f_1) - f_1 = \int_{-|t|}^{|t|}\Theta(t,z)\,\tau_z(\Lambda_\alpha f_1)\,d\mu_\alpha(z),$$

by the Minkowski's inequality for integrals and (6) again, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tau_t(f_1) - f_1\|_{p,\alpha} &\leq \int_{-|t|}^{|t|}|\Theta(t,z)|\,\|\tau_z(\Lambda_\alpha f_1)\|_{p,\alpha}\,d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\,\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha}\int_{-|t|}^{|t|}|\Theta(t,z)|\,d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\,|t|\,\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha} \leq c\,x\,\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha}\,, \end{aligned}$$

then we obtain,

$$w_{p,\alpha}(f_1,x) \leq c\,x\,\|\Lambda_\alpha f_1\|_{p,\alpha}, \tag{16}$$

since

$$w_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \leq w_{p,\alpha}(f_0,x) + w_{p,\alpha}(f_1,x),$$

by (15) and (16), we deduce that

$$w_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \leq c\,K_{p,\alpha}(f,x). \tag{17}$$

Our theorem is proved. $\square$

Theorem 2. *Let $1 \leq p \leq 2$, $1 \leq q \leq +\infty$ and $\beta > 0$, then*

$$\mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q} \subset \mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}.$$

Proof. Let $f \in \mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$ and $\lambda,\ x > 0$, by (14) and (17) we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_{p,\alpha}(f,\lambda x) &\leq c\, K_{p,\alpha}(f,\lambda x) \leq c\, \max\{1,\lambda\} K_{p,\alpha}(f,x) \\ &\leq c\, \max\{1,\lambda\} w_{p,\alpha}(f,x). \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Choose $\varphi \in \mathcal{S}_*(\mathbb{R})$ with $\mathrm{supp}\,(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(\varphi)) \subset [-1,1]$ and $\displaystyle\int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi(x) d\mu_\alpha(x) = 1$.

From (10), we get for $t > 0$

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f *_\alpha \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}) = \mathcal{F}_\alpha(f) \mathcal{F}_\alpha(\varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}),$$

where $\varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(x) = t^{2(\alpha+1)}\varphi(tx)$, which implies $\mathrm{supp}\,(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(f *_\alpha \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}})) \subset [-t,t]$ and

$$\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t) \leq \|f - f *_\alpha \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}\|_{p,\alpha}. \tag{19}$$

On the other hand, by the Minkowski's inequality for integrals

$$\begin{aligned} \|f - f *_\alpha \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}\|_{p,\alpha} &= \Big(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big| f(y) - \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(z) \tau_y(f)(z) d\mu_\alpha(z) \Big|^p d\mu_\alpha(y) \Big)^{1/p} \\ &= \Big(\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big| \int_{\mathbb{R}} \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(z) [f(y) - \tau_z(f)(y)] d\mu_\alpha(z) \Big|^p d\mu_\alpha(y) \Big)^{1/p} \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(z)|\ \|\tau_z(f) - f\|_{p,\alpha} d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(z)|\ w_{p,\alpha}(f,|z|)\, d\mu_\alpha(z), \end{aligned}$$

using (18), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|f - f *_\alpha \varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}\|_{p,\alpha} &\leq c\, w_{p,\alpha}(f,\frac{1}{t}) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi_{\frac{1}{t}}(z)|\, (1 + t|z|\,) d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\, w_{p,\alpha}(f,\frac{1}{t}) \int_{\mathbb{R}} |\varphi(z)|\, (1 + |z|\,) d\mu_\alpha(z) \\ &\leq c\, w_{p,\alpha}(f,\frac{1}{t}). \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

Thus, (19) and (20) imply

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \Big(t^\beta \mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t)\Big)^q \frac{dt}{t} &\leq c \int_0^{+\infty} (t^\beta w_{p,\alpha}(f,\frac{1}{t}))^q \frac{dt}{t} \\ &\leq c \int_0^{+\infty} \Big(\frac{w_{p,\alpha}(f,t)}{t^\beta}\Big)^q \frac{dt}{t}, \qquad \text{if } q < +\infty \end{aligned}$$

and the same is true for $q = +\infty$.

This completes the proof of the inclusion. $\square$

Now, in order to establish that $\mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q} = \mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$ for $1 \leq p \leq 2$, $1 \leq q < +\infty$ and $0 < \beta < 1$, we need to show some useful results.

In the following lemma, we prove a Bernstein-type inequality for the Dunkl translation operators. An analogous result has been proved in [6, 10] for the generalized translation operators associated with the Bessel operator.

Lemma 1. *For $1 \leq p < +\infty$, there exists a constant $c > 0$ such that for $h \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ an even differentiable function on $\mathbb{R}$ with $h' \in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ and $y_1,\ y_2 > 0$, we have*

$$\|\tau_{y_1}(h) - \tau_{y_2}(h)\|_{p,\alpha} \leq c\,|y_1 - y_2|\ \|h'\|_{p,\alpha}.$$

Proof. Using (8) and the fact that h is even, we can assert that $\|\tau_{y_1}(h) - \tau_{y_2}(h)\|^p_{p,\alpha}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big|[\tau_{y_1}(h) - \tau_{y_2}(h)](x)\Big|^p d\mu_\alpha(x)\\
&= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big|\int_0^\pi [2h((x,y_1)_\theta) - 2h((x,y_2)_\theta)]\ d\nu_\alpha(\theta)\Big|^p d\mu_\alpha(x)\\
&\leq c\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big(\int_0^\pi \Big|h((x,y_1)_\theta) - h((x,y_2)_\theta)\Big|^p\ d\nu_\alpha(\theta)\Big) d\mu_\alpha(x)\\
&\leq c\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big(\int_0^\pi \Big|\int_0^1 \frac{d}{ds}[h((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)]\ ds\Big|^p d\nu_\alpha(\theta)\Big) d\mu_\alpha(x),
\end{aligned}$$

since $\dfrac{d}{ds}\Big|(x, y_2 + s(y_1-y_2))_\theta\Big| \leq |y_1 - y_2|$, then we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
&\|\tau_{y_1}(h) - \tau_{y_2}(h)\|^p_{p,\alpha}\\
&\quad\leq c\,|y_1-y_2|^p \int_{\mathbb{R}}\int_0^\pi \Big|\int_0^1 h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\ ds\Big|^p d\nu_\alpha(\theta) d\mu_\alpha(x),\\
&\quad\leq c\,|y_1-y_2|^p \int_0^1 \int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big(\int_0^\pi \Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p \sin^{2\alpha}\theta\ d\theta\Big) d\mu_\alpha(x) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_{\mathbb{R}} \Big(\int_0^\pi \Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p \sin^{2\alpha}\theta\ d\theta\Big) d\mu_\alpha(x)\\
&\quad= \int_0^{+\infty} \Big(\int_0^\pi \Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p \sin^{2\alpha}\theta\ d\theta\Big) d\mu_\alpha(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$+\int_{-\infty}^{0}\Big(\int_0^{\pi}\Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p\sin^{2\alpha}\theta\,d\theta\Big)d\mu_\alpha(x). \quad (21)$$

By [20], we have for $x\geq 0$,

$$\int_0^{\pi}\Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p\sin^{2\alpha}\theta\,d\theta = c_\alpha\,T_{y_2+s(y_1-y_2)}(|h'|^p)(x)\,, \quad (22)$$

where T_y, $y\geq 0$ is the generalized translation operator associated with the Bessel operator and $c_\alpha=\sqrt{\pi}\,\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac12)}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}$.

On the other hand, by the change of variable $\theta'=\pi-\theta$, we get for $x\leq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi}&\Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p\sin^{2\alpha}\theta\,d\theta\\ &=\int_0^{\pi}\Big|h'((-x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_{\theta'})\Big|^p\sin^{2\alpha}\theta'\,d\theta'\\ &=c_\alpha\,T_{y_2+s(y_1-y_2)}(|h'|^p)(-x). \quad (23)\end{aligned}$$

Then from (21), (22) and (23), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\mathbb{R}}&\Big(\int_0^{\pi}\Big|h'((x,y_2+s(y_1-y_2))_\theta)\Big|^p\sin^{2\alpha}\theta\,d\theta\Big)d\mu_\alpha(x)\\ &=2c_\alpha\int_0^{+\infty}T_{y_2+s(y_1-y_2)}(|h'|^p)(x)d\mu_\alpha(x)\\ &\leq c\int_0^{+\infty}|h'|^p(x)d\mu_\alpha(x)\leq c\,\|h'\|_{p,\alpha}^p.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we deduce

$$\|\tau_{y_1}(h)-\tau_{y_2}(h)\|_{p,\alpha}\leq c\,|y_1-y_2|\;\|h'\|_{p,\alpha},$$

which proves the result. □

Lemma 2. *For $1\leq p\leq 2$, there exists a constant $c>0$ such that for any $x>0$, any function $g\in L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ with* $\operatorname{supp}(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(g))\subset[-x,\,x]$ *and $y_1,y_2>0$, we have*

$$\|\tau_{y_1}(g)-\tau_{y_2}(g)\|_{p,\alpha}\leq c\,x\,|y_1-y_2|\;\|g\|_{p,\alpha}.$$

Proof. Let $g\in\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ with $\operatorname{supp}(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(g))\subset[-x,\,x]$. Choose $\varphi\in\mathcal{D}_*(\mathbb{R})$ such that $\varphi(t)=1$ if $|t|\leq 1$ and $\varphi(t)=0$ if $|t|\geq 2$. Then by the inversion formula (2), we have $\varphi=\mathcal{F}_\alpha(h)$ for some $h\in\mathcal{S}_*(\mathbb{R})$. Put $h_x(y)=x^{2(\alpha+1)}h(xy)$ for $y\in\mathbb{R}$, then $\mathcal{F}_\alpha(h_x)(y) = \varphi(\frac{y}{x}) = 1$ for $|y| \leq x$. Note that $\operatorname{supp}(\mathcal{F}_\alpha(g)) \subset [-x, x]$, then using (1), (7) and (10), we can write

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(\tau_{y_1}(g) - \tau_{y_2}(g)) = \mathcal{F}_\alpha(h_x *_\alpha (\tau_{y_1}(g) - \tau_{y_2}(g))),$$

by (2) and (9), we obtain

$$\tau_{y_1}(g) - \tau_{y_2}(g) = h_x *_\alpha (\tau_{y_1}(g) - \tau_{y_2}(g)) = (\tau_{y_1}(h_x) - \tau_{y_2}(h_x)) *_\alpha g.$$

The change of variable $t' = xt$ in (3) gives

$$W_\alpha(xy, xz, t')\, x^{2(\alpha+1)} = W_\alpha(y, z, t),$$

then from (4), we get

$$d\gamma_{xy,xz}(t') = d\gamma_{y,z}(t) \text{ and } \tau_y(h_x)(z) = x^{2(\alpha+1)}\tau_{xy}(h)(xz).$$

Therefore, using Lemma 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tau_{y_1}(g) - \tau_{y_2}(g)\|_{p,\alpha} &\leq 4\,\|\tau_{y_1}(h_x) - \tau_{y_2}(h_x)\|_{1,\alpha}\, \|g\|_{p,\alpha} \\
&= 4\,\|\tau_{xy_1}(h) - \tau_{xy_2}(h)\|_{1,\alpha}\, \|g\|_{p,\alpha} \leq c\,x\,|y_1 - y_2|\, \|h'\|_{p,\alpha}\|g\|_{p,\alpha} \\
&\leq c\,x\,|y_1 - y_2|\, \|g\|_{p,\alpha}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R})$ is a dense subset of $L^p(\mu_\alpha)$ for $1 \leq p < +\infty$ and by (6), we obtain the result. $\square$

Theorem 3. *Let $1 \leq p \leq 2$, $1 \leq q < +\infty$ and $0 < \beta < 1$, then*

$$\mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q} = \mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}.$$

Proof. We have only to show that $\mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q} \subset \mathcal{BD}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$. Assume $f \in \mathcal{ED}^{\beta,\alpha}_{p,q}$, we can consider $f \neq 0$ a.e., then we get

$$\begin{aligned}
\Big(\int_0^1 (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} &= \Big(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2^{-n-1}}^{2^{-n}} (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\
&\leq 2^\beta \Big(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2^{n\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f, 2^{-n}))^q\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} = 2^\beta \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \lambda_n 2^{n\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f, 2^{-n}),
\end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda_n = \frac{(2^{n\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,2^{-n}))^{\frac{q}{q'}}}{\left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2^{n\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,2^{-n}))^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q'}}}$ with q' the conjugate of q.

By reasoning as in the proof on ([16], Proposition 3.1, p. 88) and using Lemma 2, we have for $0<\beta<1$,

$$\Big(\int_0^1 (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad\le\quad 2^{\beta} c\Big(\|f\|_p + (\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty} (2^{m\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,2^{m-1}))^q)^{\frac{1}{q}}\Big).$$

Since $\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t)$ is decreasing in t and by (19),

$$\begin{aligned}\Big(\sum_{m=1}^{+\infty}(2^{m\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,2^{m-1}))^q\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} &= 2^{\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,1) + \Big(\sum_{m=2}^{+\infty}(2^{m\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,2^{m-1}))^q\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}}\\ &\le c\,\Big(\|f\|_p + \Big(\int_1^{+\infty}\Big(t^{\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t)\Big)^q\,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}}\Big).\end{aligned}$$

The result of the two inequalities above is

$$\Big(\int_0^1 (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \le c\Big(\|f\|_p + \Big(\int_1^{+\infty}\Big(t^{\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t)\Big)^q\,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}}\Big).$$

On the other hand, we easily obtain,

$$\Big(\int_1^{+\infty} (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \quad\le\quad c\,\|f\|_p\Big(\int_1^{+\infty} t^{-\beta q-1}\,dt\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \le c\,\|f\|_p.$$

Hence, we conclude that

$$\Big(\int_0^{+\infty} (t^{-\beta} w_{p,\alpha}(f,t))^q \,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}} \le c\Big(\|f\|_p + \Big(\int_1^{+\infty}\Big(t^{\beta}\mathbf{E}_{p,\alpha}(f,t)\Big)^q\,\frac{dt}{t}\Big)^{\frac{1}{q}}\Big).$$

This completes the proof. □

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