Analyticity spaces of self-adjoint operators subjected to perturbations with applications to Hankel invariant distribution spaces

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ANALYTICITY SPACES OF SELF-ADJOINT OPERATORS SUBJECTTED TO
PERTURBATIONS WITH APPLICATIONS TO HANKEL
INVARIANT DISTRIBUTION SPACES

by

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Analyticity Spaces of Self-Adjoint Operators Subjected to Perturbations with Applications to Hankel Invariant Distribution Spaces

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Abstract

A new theory of generalized functions has been developed by one of the authors (De Graaf). In this theory the analyticity domain of each positive self-adjoint unbounded operator $A$ in a Hilbert space $X$ is regarded as a test space denoted by $S_{X,A}$. In the first part of this paper, we consider perturbations $P$ on $A$ for which there exists a Hilbert space $Y$ such that $A + P$ is a positive self-adjoint operator in $Y$. In particular, we investigate for which perturbations $P$ and for which $v > 0$, $S_{X,A}^v \subset S_{Y,(A+P)^v}$. The second part is devoted to applications. We construct Hankel invariant distribution spaces. The corresponding test spaces are described in terms of the $S_\alpha^K$ spaces introduced by Gelfand and Shilov. It turns out that the modified Laguerre polynomials establish an uncountable number of bases for the space of even entire functions in $S_{\frac{1}{2}}^\mu$ ($\frac{1}{2} \leq \mu \leq 1$). For an even entire function we give necessary and sufficient conditions on the coefficients in the Fourier expansion with respect to each basis such that $\varphi \in S_{\frac{1}{2}}^\mu$.

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Introduction

Let $X$ be a separable infinitely dimensional Hilbert space and let $L$ be a linear operator in $X$. Then $D^\omega(L)$, the analyticity domain of $L$, consists of all vectors $v \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} D(L^n)$ satisfying

$$\exists a > 0 \exists b > 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \|L^n v\| \leq n! a^n b.$$ 

For a positive self-adjoint operator $A$ in $X$, Nelson ([13]) proved that $D^\omega(A)$ can also be described as

$$D^\omega(A) = \bigcup_{t > 0} e^{-tA}(X) = \{ e^{-tA}w | w \in X, t > 0 \}.$$ 

Instead of $D^\omega(A)$ we use the notation $S_{X,A}$ introduced by De Graaf. The spaces of type $S_{X,A}$ are called analyticity spaces. They are non strict inductive limits of Hilbert spaces. Together with their strong duals $T_{X,A}$ they establish the functional analytic description of the distribution theory in [G].

For each positive constant $v$ the operator $A^v$ is well-defined, positive and self-adjoint in $X$. So it makes sense to write $S_{X,A^v}$. The question arises for which perturbations $P$ on $A$ there can be found a Hilbert space $Y$ such that $A + P$ is a positive self-adjoint operator in $Y$ and $S_{X,A^v} \subset S_{Y,(A+P)^v}$. In the paper ([1]) the case $v = 1$ has been considered. Also some results concerning analytic dominancy can be found there.

In the second part of this paper we study a class of Hankel invariant test- and distribution spaces, and, also their relations to the $S_{a^\alpha}$-spaces of Gelfand and Shilov ([9]). With our papers [2] and [4] we have started this study. There we have shown that the space of even functions in $S^{1/2}$ remains invariant...
under the modified Hankel transforms $H_\alpha$, $\alpha > -1$, defined by

$$(H_\alpha f)(x) = \int_0^\infty (xy)^{-\alpha} J_\alpha(xy) f(y) y^{2a+1} dy.$$ 

Moreover, for each $\alpha > -1$ the space of even functions in $S_{1/2}$ equals the analyticity space $S_{X_\alpha, A_\alpha}$ where $X_\alpha = \ell_2((0, \infty), x^{2a+1} dx)$ and $A_\alpha = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 - (2a+1)x \frac{d}{dx}$. The operator $A_\alpha$ has an orthonormal basis of eigenvectors $(\xi_n^{(\alpha)})_{n=0}^\infty$ with eigenvalues $4n + 2a + 2$. So for each even $f \in S_{1/2}$ there exists an $\ell_2$-sequence $(\omega_n^{(\alpha)})_{n=0}^\infty$ and $t > 0$ such that

$$f = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \exp(-(4n + 2a + 2)t) \omega_n^{(\alpha)} \xi_n^{(\alpha)}.$$ 

Here we prove similar results for the spaces $S_{X_\alpha, (A_\alpha)^\nu}$ with $\nu \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and $\alpha > -1$. It will follow that for all $\alpha, \beta > -1$ and all $\nu \geq \frac{1}{2}$

$$S_{X_\alpha, (A_\alpha)^\nu} = S_{X_\beta, (A_\beta)^\nu}.$$ 

For $\nu \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ the analyticity space $S_{X_{-\frac{1}{2}}, (A_{-\frac{1}{2}})^\nu}$ contains just the even functions in $S_{1/2}$.

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**1. General theory**

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be a positive self-adjoint operator in a Hilbert space $X$ and let $\nu > 0$. It makes sense to write $\mathcal{A}^{\nu}$ and the operator $\mathcal{A}^{\nu}$ is positive and self-adjoint in $X$. So the space $S_{X, \mathcal{A}^{\nu}}$ is well-defined. Its elements are characterized by
(1.1) Lemma

For each $f \in D(\mathcal{A}^\infty) \subset X$ the following statements are equivalent

(i) $\exists a > 0 \exists b > 0 \forall k \in \mathbb{N} : \|A^k f\| \leq (k!)^{1/v} a b$;

(ii) $f \in S_X, A^\nu$.

Proof

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii). Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\tau > 0$. Consider the following estimation

$$(*) \quad \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{\tau^k}{k!} \|A^k f\| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{\tau^k}{k!} \|A^{-1 + v k - [vk]}\| \|A^{[vk]} + 1\| f\| \leq$$

$$\leq b \sum_{k=0}^{N} \frac{\tau^k}{k!} (\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1)! v k a$$

where $b = b \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} (\|A^{-1 + v k - [vk]}\|)$. The following inequalities are valid

$$\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1 \leq (\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1)(\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1) \leq e(\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1)(v k)^v .$$

So $(\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1)! \leq (e(\lfloor v k \rfloor + 1))^{1/v} (v e)^{v k}$, and for $\tau < (v e a)^{-1}$ the series

$$(*)$$

converges. It implies that $f \in \exp(-\tau A^\nu)(X)$.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) Suppose $g \in S_{X, A^\nu}$. Then there exists $s > 0$ and $w \in X$ such that $g = \exp(-s A^\nu) w$. Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we estimate as follows

$$\|A^k f\| \leq \|A^k \exp(-s A^\nu)\| \|w\| = \|w\| \left(\frac{k}{vs}\right)^{k/v} e^{-k/v} \leq$$

$$\leq \|w\| \left(1/vs\right)^{k/v} \cdot (k!)^{1/v} .$$

With $a = (vs)^{-1/v}$ and $b = \|w\|$ the implication (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) has been proved. □
Let \( L \) be an unbounded linear operator in \( X \). Then the operators \( L^2, L^3, \ldots \) are well-defined. As a corollary of the previous theorem we get

(1.2) **Corollary**

Let \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and let \( f \in D^\omega(L) \). The following statements are equivalent.

(i) \( \exists a > 0, \exists b > 0, \forall k \in \mathbb{N} : \| L^k f \| \leq (k!)^{1/n} a b \);

(ii) \( f \in D^\omega(L^n) \).

As mentioned in the introduction we investigate perturbations \( P \) on \( A \) such that \( D^\omega((A + P)^v) \supset S_{X,A^v} \). For \( v = 1 \) the following result has been proved in [1]. Here we consider general \( v > 0 \).

(1.3) **Theorem**

Let \( P \) be a linear operator in \( X \) with \( D(P) \supset S_{X,A^v} \). Suppose the following conditions are satisfied

(i) There exists a Hilbert space \( Y \) such that \( \exp(-t A^v) \) maps \( X \) into \( Y \) for all \( t > 0 \);

(ii) In addition, \( A + P \) defined on \( S_{X,A^v} \) is positive and essentially self-adjoint in \( Y \).

(iii) There exists an everywhere defined, monotone non-increasing function \( \varphi \) on \((0,1)\) such that

\[ \forall r: 0 < r < 1 : \| \exp(r A^v) PA^{-1} \exp(-r A^v) \|_X \leq \varphi(r) . \]

Then \( S_{X,A^v} \subset S_{Y,(A+P)^v} \).
Proof

We note first that $S_{X^p A^v} = \bigcup \text{exp}(-t A^v)(X)$. So let $0 < t < 1$, and let $0 < t' < 1$.

Let $t > 0$, $0 < t < T$, and let $s = t - \tau$. We want to estimate the norm of the operator $\exp(t A^v) (A + P)^k \exp(-t A^v)$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore we factor as follows

$$\exp(t A^v) (A + P)^k \exp(-t A^v) =$$

$$= \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \left\{ \exp \left( (\tau + \frac{i}{k} s) A^v \right) (I + P A^{-1}) \exp \left( -(\tau + \frac{i}{k} s) A^v \right) A \exp \left( -\frac{s}{k} A^v \right) \right\} .$$

This factoring yields the estimate

$$\| \exp(t A^v) (A + P)^k \exp(-t A^v) \| \leq \| A \exp \left( \frac{s}{k} A^v \right) \|^k .$$

$$\| \exp(t A^v) (A + P)^k \exp(-t A^v) \| \leq \| A \exp \left( \frac{s}{k} A^v \right) \|^k .$$

$$\leq (k!)^{1/v} \left( \frac{1}{v_s} \right)^{k/v} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 + \varphi(\tau + \frac{i}{k} s)) .$$

Since $\varphi(\tau + \frac{i}{k} s) \leq \varphi(\tau)$ for all $j = 0, 1, \ldots, k - 1$, we get

$$\prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 + \varphi(\tau + \frac{i}{k} s)) \leq (1 + \varphi(\tau))^k .$$

Thus we have proved that

$$\forall t > 0 \forall \tau, 0 < t < T : \exists a \in \mathbb{N} \forall \varphi \in \mathfrak{F} \{0\} : \| \exp(t A^v) (A + P)^k \exp(-t A^v) \| \leq (k!)^{1/v} a^k .$$

Let $t > 0$ and let $w \in X$. Set $f = \exp(-t A^v) w$. Then for $0 < \tau < t$ fixed there
exists a $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$\| (A + P)^k f \|_Y \leq \| \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^\nu) \|_{X \to Y} \| \exp(\mathcal{T} \mathcal{A}^\nu) (A + P)^k f \|_X \leq$$

$$\leq \| \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^\nu) \|_{X \to Y} \| w \|_X \mathcal{A}^k (k!)^{1/\nu} .$$

From Lemma (1.1) it follows that $f \in S_{Y, (A+P)^\nu}$.

Remark: Suppose there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the operator $\mathcal{A}^{-k}$ maps $X$ continuously into $Y$. Then Condition (1.3.i) is fulfilled because

$$\| \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^\nu) \|_{X \to Y} \leq \| \mathcal{A}^{-k} \|_{X \to Y} \| \mathcal{A}^k \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^\nu) \|_X .$$

(1.4) Corollary

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operator in $X$ and let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $D(\mathcal{P}) \supset S_{X, \mathcal{A}^n}$. Suppose there exists an everywhere defined monotone non-increasing function $\varphi$ on $(0,1)$ such that

$$\forall r < 1 : \| \exp(r \mathcal{A}^n) \mathcal{P} \mathcal{A}^{-1} \exp(-r \mathcal{A}^n) \| \leq \varphi(r) .$$

Then $S_{X, \mathcal{A}^n} \subset D^{\mathcal{O}}((A + \mathcal{P})^n)$.

Proof

As in the proof of the previous theorem: $\forall t > 0 \forall \tau, 0 < \tau < \mathcal{T} \exists \alpha > 0 \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\| \exp(\mathcal{T} \mathcal{A}^n) (A + \mathcal{P})^k \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^n) \| \leq (k!)^{1/n} a^k .$$

So for $f = \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^n)w$, $t > 0$, $w \in X$, we get

$$\| (A + P)^k f \|_X \leq \| \exp(\mathcal{T} \mathcal{A}^n) (A + P)^k \exp(-t \mathcal{A}^n) \| \| w \| \leq$$

$$\leq (k!)^{1/n} a^k \| w \|. \quad \square$$
Remark: If \( P \) satisfies the conditions in Corollary (1.4), then \( A^n \) analytically dominates \((A+P)^n\). (For the terminology, see [6]).

In order to prove the converse statement of Theorem 3, i.e.

\[ S_{X,A} \subseteq S_{X,(A+P)^n} \]

we have to interchange the roles of \( A \) and \( A + P \). Put differently, if we write \( B = A + P \) and hence \( A = B - P \), then we have to check whether the pair \( B,P \) satisfies the conditions required in Theorem (1.3).

2. Hankel invariant distribution spaces

In our papers [2], [4] on Hankel invariant distribution spaces the following results have been proved.

Let \( A_\gamma \) denote the differential operator \(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 - \frac{2\gamma + 1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}\) and let \( X \) denote the Hilbert space \( L^2((0,\infty), x^{2\gamma + 1} dx) \) where we take \( \gamma > -1 \). Then for every \( \alpha, \beta > -1 \) we have shown that

\[ S_{X,\alpha,A} = S_{X,\beta,A} \]

Moreover, \( f \in S_{X,\gamma,A_\gamma} \) if and only if \( f \) is extendable to an even function in \( S_1^\frac{1}{\gamma} \). Also, it has been proved that the space \( S_{X,\gamma,A_\gamma} \) remains invariant under the modified Hankel transform \( \mathcal{H}_\gamma \) defined by

\[ (\mathcal{H}_\gamma f)(x) = \int_0^\infty f(y)(xy)^{-\gamma} J_\gamma(xy)y^{2\gamma+1} dy \]
Here $J_\gamma$ denotes the Bessel function of the first kind and of order $\gamma$. The Hankel transform $\mathcal{H}_\gamma$ extends to a unitary operator on $X_\gamma$ and $\mathcal{H}_\gamma A_\gamma = A_\gamma \mathcal{H}_\gamma$. It follows that for all $\alpha, \beta > -1$, $\mathcal{H}_\alpha$ maps the space $S_{X_{\beta}, A_\beta}$ onto itself.

By duality, each $\mathcal{H}_\alpha$ leaves invariant each space of generalized functions $\Gamma_{X_{\beta}, A_\beta}$ corresponding to $S_{X_{\beta}, A_\beta}$. The functions $\mathcal{L}_n^{(\gamma)}$ defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_n^{(\gamma)}(x) = \left( \frac{2^{\gamma} \Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+\gamma+1)} \right)^\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} L_n^{(\gamma)}(x^2), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \quad x > 0$$

establish an orthonormal basis in $X_\gamma$ and they are the eigenfunctions of the self-adjoint operator $A_\gamma$ with respective eigenvalues $4n + 2\gamma + 2$. Here $l_n^{(\gamma)}$ denotes the $n$-th generalized Laguerre polynomial of order $\gamma$. We note that $\mathcal{H}_\gamma \mathcal{L}_n^{(\gamma)} = (-1)^n \mathcal{L}_n^{(\gamma)}$. We recall that for each $\alpha, \beta > -1$ the functions $f \in S_{X_{\alpha}, A_\alpha}$ can be written as $f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega_n L_n^{(\beta)}$ where $\omega_n = O(e^{-nt})$ for some $t > 0$.

With the aid of the theory presented in the first part of this paper we extend the mentioned results and prove that

$$S_{X_{\alpha}, (A_\alpha)^\nu} = S_{X_{\beta}, (A_\beta)^\nu}$$

for all $\nu \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and all $\alpha, \beta > -1$. In addition, we show that for each $\nu \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ and all $\alpha > -1$ the space $S_{X_{\alpha}, (A_\alpha)^\nu}$ contains just the even functions of the Gelfand-Shilov space $S_{1/2, \nu}^{1/2, \nu}$. So each even function $f \in S_{1/2, \nu}^{1/2, \nu}$ admits Fourier expansions $f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \rho_n^{(\alpha)} L_n^{(\alpha)}$ with $\rho_n^{(\alpha)} = O(\exp(-n^\nu t))$. 
Let $\alpha, \beta > -1$. Then $A_{\alpha}$ can be written as

$$A_{\alpha} = A_{\beta} + 2(\alpha - \beta)R$$

where we put $R = \frac{1}{x} \frac{d}{dx}$. Obviously, $A_{\alpha}$ can be obtained from $A_{\beta}$ by means of the 'perturbation' $2(\alpha - \beta)R$, and $A_{\beta}$ from $A_{\alpha}$ by means of $2(\beta - \alpha)R$. In order to show that $R$ and hence $cR$, $c \in C$, is a perturbation in the sense of Theorem (1.3) we compute the matrix of $R$ with respect to the orthonormal basis $(\ell^{(\gamma)}_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$. To this end, we mention that

$$R \ell^{(\gamma)}_n = -\ell^{(\gamma)}_{n-1}$$

where the relation $\frac{d}{dx} L^{(\gamma)}_n = -L^{(\gamma+1)}_n$ is used.

Now $L^{(\gamma+1)}_k = \sum_{j=0}^{k} L^{(\gamma)}_j$ and hence

$$R \ell^{(\gamma)}_n = -\left(\frac{2\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+\gamma+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\left(\frac{\Gamma(n+\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(n+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ell^{(\gamma)}_n + 2 \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{\Gamma(m+\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(m+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \ell^{(\gamma)}_m \right].$$

Thus we obtain the matrix of $R$ with respect to the basis $(\ell^{(\gamma)}_n)_{n=0}^{\infty}$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
-1 & \text{if } \ell = k, \ k \in \mathbb{N} \\
0 & \text{if } \ell > k, \ k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\
-2\left(\frac{\Gamma(k+1)}{\Gamma(k+\gamma+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\Gamma(k+\gamma+1)}{\Gamma(\ell+1)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} & \text{if } 0 \leq \ell < k, \ k \in \mathbb{N}.
\end{pmatrix}$$
The inequality (cf. [11])

\[ n^{1-s} \leq \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n+s)} \leq (n+1)^{1-s}, \quad 0 \leq s \leq 1, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \]

yields

\[ |(R \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_k, \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_k)| \leq \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } \gamma \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq \ell < k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \\ 2k^{-\gamma/2} & \text{if } -1 < \gamma < 0, \quad 0 \leq \ell < k, \quad k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}. \end{cases} \]

For each \( \nu \geq \frac{1}{2} \), the operator \( \exp(r(A_\gamma)^\nu) R(A_\gamma)^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^\nu) \) has to satisfy Condition (iii) of Theorem (1.3). We define the weighted shift operators

\[ W^{(n)}_{\gamma, \nu}(r), \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \]

with norms

\[ \| W^{(n)}_{\gamma, \nu}(r) \|_{X, \gamma} = \sup_{\ell \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} |(R \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_k, \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_k)| \frac{\exp(-r(\ell + n)^{\frac{\gamma}{2}})}{4(\ell + n) + 2\gamma + 2}. \]

So \( \| W^{(0)}_{\gamma, \nu}(r) \| \leq \frac{1}{2\gamma + 2} \). Now let \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). The inequality

\[ (\ell + n)^{\nu} - \ell^{\nu} \geq (\ell + n)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ell^{\frac{1}{2}} \]

is valid for all \( \ell \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \) and all \( \nu \geq \frac{1}{2} \). In addition, the matrixelements

\[ |(R \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_\ell, \mathcal{L}^{(\gamma)}_\ell)| \]

are smaller than \( 2(\ell + n)^{-\gamma/2} \) for \(-1 < \gamma < 0\) and smaller than \( 2 \) for \( \gamma \geq 0 \). If \(-1 < \gamma \leq 0\) we therefore get

\[ \| W^{(n)}_{\gamma, \nu}(r) \| \leq \sup_{\ell \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} \frac{2(\ell + n)^{-\gamma/2}}{4(\ell + n) + 2\gamma + 2} \exp(-r((\ell + n)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ell^{\frac{1}{2}})) \leq \sup_{\ell \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}} (1(\ell + n)^{-1} \gamma - 1) \exp(-\frac{1}{2} \ln(\ell + n)^{-1}) \leq \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{2+\gamma} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{2+\gamma} \exp(2 + \gamma) =: d_n \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{2+\gamma} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma} \right)^{2+\gamma}. \]
Since
\[ \exp(r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) R(A_\gamma)^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \omega^{(n)}_{\gamma,\nu}(r) \]
we can use the following straightforward estimate for all \( r > 0 \)

\[
\| \exp(r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) R(A_\gamma)^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) \| \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \| \omega^{(n)}_{\gamma,\nu}(r) \| \leq \]
\[
\leq \frac{1}{2\gamma + 2} + d_\gamma \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2+\gamma} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{2+\gamma} \leq \frac{d_\gamma \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{2+\gamma}}{2\gamma + 2} + \frac{1}{2\gamma + 2}
\]

where \( d_\gamma = d_\gamma \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{2+\gamma} \right) \). Summarized

(2.1) **Lemma**

Let \( \gamma > -1 \). Then there exist constants \( d_\gamma > 0 \) and \( p_\gamma > 0 \) such that

\[ \forall r > 0 : \| \exp(r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) R A_\gamma^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) \| \leq d_\gamma \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{p_\gamma} + \frac{1}{2\gamma + 2} . \]

**Proof**

For \( -1 < \gamma \leq 0 \) the assertion has already been proved. For \( \gamma > 0 \) it follows from the matrix expressions for \( R \) that

\[ \| \exp(r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) R A_\gamma^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) \| \leq d_0 \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{p_0} + \frac{1}{2\gamma + 2} . \]

In addition, we show that given \( r > 0, \gamma, \delta > -1 \), the operator \( \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^{\nu}) \) maps \( X_{\gamma} \) into \( X_{\delta} \). In [2], p. 17, the following result has been proved

\[ \forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \exists \ell \in \mathbb{N} : \| O^{2s}(A_\gamma)^{-\ell} \|_\gamma < \infty . \]
Here $Q$ denotes the multiplication operator in $X_\gamma$ given by

$$(Qf)(x) = xf(x).$$

Now let $\delta > -1$ and let $f \in X_\gamma$. Put $s := \lceil \max\{0, \frac{\delta - \gamma}{2}\} \rceil + 1$. Then there exists $\ell_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|Q_{\gamma}^{2s} A_{\gamma}^{-\ell}\| < \infty$ for all $\ell \geq \ell_0$. So we derive

\begin{align*}
(*) & \quad \int_1^\infty |\langle (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \rangle (x)|^2 x^{2s+1} dx = \int_1^\infty x^{2(\delta - \gamma)} |\langle (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \rangle (x)|^2 x^{2\gamma+1} dx \\
& \quad \quad \leq \int_1^\infty x^{4s} |\langle (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \rangle (x)|^2 x^{2\gamma+1} dx \\
& \quad \quad \leq \|Q_{\gamma}^{2s} (A_\gamma)^{-\ell}\| \gamma \|f\| \gamma.
\end{align*}

Following [12], p. 248, there exists $\ell_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $d > 0$ such that

$$\max_{x \in [0, 1]} |(\mathcal{L}_k^{(\gamma)})(x)| \leq d(k + 1)^{\ell_1}.$$  

For $\ell > \ell_1$ it yields

\begin{align*}
(**) & \quad \int_0^1 |\langle (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \rangle (x)|^2 x^{2s+1} dx \leq \left( \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |\langle (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \rangle (x)| \right)^2 \int_0^1 x^{2s+1} dx \\
& \quad \leq \frac{1}{2^s + 2} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (f, \mathcal{L}_k^{(\gamma)})_\gamma \left( \frac{1}{4k + 2\gamma + 2} \right)^\ell \max_{x \in [0, 1]} |\mathcal{L}_k^{(\gamma)}(x)| \right)^2 \\
& \quad \leq \frac{1}{2^s + 2} \left( d^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(k + 1)^{2\ell}}{(4k + 2\gamma + 2)^{2\ell}} \right) \|f\| \gamma^2.$$


From (\ast) and (\ast\ast) we get

\[ \forall \gamma > -1, \forall \delta > -1, \exists \ell \in \mathbb{N}, \exists c > 0, \forall f \in X_\gamma : \]

\[ \| (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \|_\delta^2 = \int_0^\infty \left| \left( (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} f \right)(x) \right|^2 x^{2\delta + 1} dx \leq c \| f \|_\gamma^2 \]

i.e. \((A_\gamma)^{-\ell}\) is a continuous linear operator from \(X_\gamma\) into \(X_\delta\).

(2.2) **Lemma**

Let \(\gamma > -1\). Then for every \(r > 0\), \(\nu > 0\) and \(\delta > -1\) the operator \(\exp(-r(A_\gamma)^\nu)\) is a continuous linear operator from \(X_\gamma\) into \(X_\delta\).

**Proof**

Let \(r > 0\), \(\nu > 0\) and let \(\delta > -1\). Then there exists \(\ell \in \mathbb{N}\) such that \((A_\gamma)^{-\ell}\) is a continuous linear mapping from \(X_\gamma\) into \(X_\delta\). Hence \(\exp(-r(A_\gamma)^\nu) = (A_\gamma)^{-\ell} \left\{ (A_\gamma)^\ell \exp(-r(A_\gamma)^\nu) \right\}\) is also a continuous linear mapping from \(X_\gamma\) into \(X_\delta\).

\[ \square \]

Lemmas (2.1) and (2.2) yield the following important result.

(2.3) **Theorem**

Let \(\alpha, \beta > -1\). Then for every \(\nu \geq 1\)

\[ S_{X_\alpha}, (A_\alpha)^\nu = S_{X_\beta}, (A_\beta)^\nu. \]
Proof
Let \( \nu \geq \frac{1}{2} \). We have shown that

- \( \exp(-t(A_\alpha)^\nu), t > 0, \) maps \( X_\alpha \) continuously into \( X_\beta \):
- \( D(\mathcal{R}) \subseteq S_{X_\alpha,(A_\alpha)^\nu}, \) and \( A_\beta = A_\alpha + 2(\alpha - \beta)\mathcal{R} \) is positive and self-adjoint in \( X_\beta \);
- There exist constants \( d_\alpha, p_\alpha > 0 \) such that for all \( r > 0 \)

\[
\|\exp(r(A_\alpha)^\nu) R(A_\alpha)^{-1} \exp(-r(A_\alpha)^\nu)\|_\alpha \leq d_\alpha \left( \frac{1}{r} \right)^{P_\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\alpha + 2}.
\]

So by Theorem (1.3), \( S_{X_\alpha,(A_\alpha)^\nu} \subseteq S_{X_\beta,(A_\beta)^\nu} \). Interchanging \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) we get the wanted result.

Let \( \alpha > -1 \). Since \( H_\alpha A_\alpha = A_\alpha H_\alpha \), also \( H_\alpha (A_\alpha)^\nu = (A_\alpha)^\nu H_\alpha \). So the Hankel transform \( H_\alpha \) is a continuous bijection on the space \( S_{X_\alpha,(A_\alpha)^\nu}, \nu \geq \frac{1}{2} \), and hence on the spaces \( S_{X_\beta,(A_\beta)^\nu}, \nu \geq \frac{1}{2}, \beta > -1 \). By duality each transform \( H_\alpha \) leaves invariant the spaces of generalized functions \( T_{\nu_\alpha} \). For \( \alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \) we get \( X_{-\frac{1}{2}} = L_2((0,\infty)) \) and \( A_{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 \). The functions \( \mathcal{E}_k^{(-\frac{1}{2})} \) are the even Hermite functions. With the aid of the papers [8] and [10] the following characterization of the spaces \( S_{X_{-\frac{1}{2}},(A_{-\frac{1}{2}})^\nu}, \nu \in [\frac{1}{2},1], \) can be obtained,

\[
f \in S_{X_{-\frac{1}{2}},(A_{-\frac{1}{2}})^\nu} \iff f \text{ is extendable to an even function in the space } S^{1/2\nu}_{1/2\nu}.
\]

The spaces \( S^p_q, p + q \geq 1, p,q \geq 0, \) are introduced by Gelfand and Shilov in [9]. In this connection we note that in our paper [5] we have proved that the spaces \( S^{k/k+1}_{1/k+1} \) are analyticity spaces; explicitly

\[
S^{k/k+1}_{1/k+1} = L_2(\mathbb{R}), B_k \quad \text{with } B_k = (-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^{2k})^{(k+1)/2k}.
\]
Relevant for the present paper are the spaces $S_\mu^\mu$, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \mu \leq 1$. We have

$\varphi \in S_\mu^\mu$, $\frac{1}{2} \leq \mu \leq 1$ if and only if $\varphi$ is an entire function satisfying

$$|\varphi(x+iy)| \leq C \exp(-A|x|^{1/\mu} + B|y|^{1/1-\mu})$$

and

$\varphi \in S_1^1$ if and only if $\varphi$ is analytic on a strip about the real axis say of width $r > 0$ and satisfying

$$\exists A, C > 0 : \sup_{|y|<r} |\varphi(x+iy)| \leq C \exp(-A|x|).$$

Now Theorem (2.3) leads to the following important results.

(2.4) Corollary

Let $\alpha > -1$ and let $\nu \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. Then $f \in S_{x, \alpha}^{\nu}, (A_{\nu})^{\nu}$ if and only if $f$ is extendable to an even function in the space $S_{1/2, \nu}^{1/2}$.

(2.5) Corollary

Let $f \in S_{1/2, \nu}^{1/2}$ be even, with $\nu \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$. Then for each $\gamma > -1$, there exists an $\ell_2$-sequence $(\omega_n^{(\gamma)})_{n=0}^{\infty}$ and $t > 0$ such that $f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \exp(-t\gamma) \omega_n^{(\gamma)} L_n^{(\gamma)}$ where the series converges pointwise.
Appendix

The set of so-called entire vectors for a positive self-adjoint operator $A$ in a Hilbert space $X$ is equal to

$$ D^\infty(e^A) = \bigcap_{t>0} e^{-tA}(X). $$

In [3], Van Eijndhoven has used the Fréchet space $D^\infty(e^A)$ as the test space in a theory of generalized functions which is a kind of reverse of the theory in [7]. The space $D^\infty(e^A)$ is denoted by $\tau(X,A)$ and it may be called the entire-ness space. To our opinion the well-known theory of tempered distributions is considerably generalized in [3]. (Put $A = \log\left(-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + x^2 + 1\right)$). Then $\tau(L^2(\mathbb{R}),A)$ is the space $S(\mathbb{R})$ of functions of rapid decrease.)

Similar to Theorem (1.3) we prove.

(a.1) Theorem

Let $P$ be a linear operator in $X$ with $D(P) = \exp(-\sigma A^\nu)(X)$ for some $\sigma > 0$ sufficiently large. Suppose the following conditions are satisfied.

(i) There exists a Hilbert space $Y$ such that $\exp(-tA^\nu)$ maps $X$ into $Y$ for all $t > 0$.

(ii) Also, $A + P$ defined on $\exp(-\sigma A^\nu)(X)$ is a positive essentially self-adjoint operator in $Y$.

(iii) There exist positive constants $r_0 \geq 1$, $d > 0$ and $0 < q < 1/\nu$ such that for all $r > r_0$

$$ \|\exp(rA^\nu) P A^{-1}\exp(-rA^\nu)\|_X < d r^q. $$

Then $\tau(X,A^\nu) \subset \tau(Y,(A + P)^\nu)$. 
Proof

Since $\tau(X, A^\nu) = \tau_0 \exp(-t A^\nu)(X)$, we consider $t > r_0$ only. Let $0 < t < 1$ with $s = t - r_0 > 1$. The factoring used in Theorem (1.3) yields the following estimate

$$
\| \exp(t A^\nu)(A + P)^k \exp(-t A^\nu) \| \leq k! \left( \frac{1}{\nu s} \right)^{k/v} \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 + d(\tau + js/k)^q).
$$

Put $b_t = 1 + dt^q$. Then

$$
\prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 + d(\tau + js/k)^q) \leq b_t \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} \left( 1 + d \left( \frac{k + js}{k} \right)^q \right) \leq b_t (1 + d)^k 2^q s^k q^k.
$$

Set $a = (1 + d)^2 q^{1/v}$. Then

$$
\| \exp(t A^\nu)(A + P)^k \exp(-t A^\nu) \| \leq (k!)^{1/v} \left( \frac{1}{s} \right)^{(-q+1/v)} k^b \tau.
$$

For $f \in \exp(-t A^\nu)(X)$ it yields

$$
\| (A + P)^k f \|_Y \leq \| \exp(-t A^\nu) \|_{X \rightarrow Y} \| \exp(t A^\nu)(A + P)^k \exp(-t A^\nu) \|_X \| \exp(t A^\nu) f \|_X \leq
$$

$$
\leq (k!)^{1/v} \left( a \cdot \left( \frac{1}{s} \right)^{1/v-q} \right)^b \tau \| \exp(-t A^\nu) \|_{X \rightarrow Y} \| \exp(t A^\nu) f \|_X.
$$

Thus we find that $f \in \exp(-r(A + P)^\nu)(Y)$ for all $r < \frac{1}{\nu a e} s^{-q+1/v}$. Now put $r(t) = \frac{1}{\nu a e + 1} s^{-q+1/v}$ with $s = t + \frac{1}{t} - 1$ for instance. Then we get

$$
\tau(X, A^\nu) = \tau_0 \exp(-t A^\nu)(X) = \n \exp(-r(t)(A + P)^\nu)(Y) = \n \exp(-r(A + P)^\nu)(Y) = \tau(Y, (A + P)^\nu).
$$
It is not hard to see that the spaces $\tau(X^\alpha, (A^\alpha)^\nu)$, $\alpha > -1$, are Hankel invariant, and hence their strong duals $\sigma(X^\alpha, (A^\alpha)^\nu)$. The previous theorem and the Lemmas (2.1) and (2.2) lead to the following classification.

(a.2) Theorem

Let $\alpha, \beta > -1$ and let $\nu \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Then

$$\tau(X^\alpha, (A^\alpha)^\nu) = \tau(X^\beta, (A^\beta)^\nu).$$

By [2] and [8] we obtain the following characterizations

$$f \in \tau(X^\alpha_{\frac{1}{2}}, (A^\alpha_{-\frac{1}{2}})) \text{ iff } f \text{ is extendable to an even entire function for which}$$

$$\forall 0 < a < 1 \exists C > 0 \forall x + iy \in \mathbb{C} : |f(x + iy)| \leq C \exp(-\frac{1}{2a}x^2 + \frac{1}{2a}y^2)$$

and

$$f \in \tau(X_{\frac{1}{2}}, (A_{\frac{1}{2}})^\nu) \text{ iff } f \text{ is extendable to an even entire function for which}$$

$$\forall r > 0 : \sup_{|x| < r, -\infty < x < \infty} e^r |x| |f(x + iy)| < \infty.$$

Finally, Theorem (a.2) gives the characterization in classical analytic terms of the elements in each $\tau(X^\alpha, A^\alpha)$, respectively $\tau(X^\alpha, (A^\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}})$, $\alpha > -1$. 

References


[12] Magnus, W., F. Oberhettinger and R.P. Soni, Formulas and theorems
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