

BEST APPROXIMATION FORMULAS FOR THE DUNKL L^2 -MULTIPLIER OPERATORS ON \mathbf{R}^d

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ABSTRACT. We study the Dunkl L^2 -multiplier operators on \mathbf{R}^d , and we give for them Calderón's reproducing formulas and best approximation formulas using the theory of Dunkl transform and reproducing kernels.

1. Introduction. The Dunkl operators \mathcal{D}_j ; $j = 1, \dots, d$, on \mathbf{R}^d , are parameterized differential-difference operators [2], acting on some Euclidean space. These operators extend the usual partial derivatives by additional reflection terms and give rise to generalizations of many multi-variable analytic structures like the exponential function, the Fourier transform and the standard convolution [3, 4, 7, 15]. During the last decade, such operators have found considerable attention in various areas of mathematics and mathematical physics [3, 4, 7, 9]. They allow the development of Dunkl L^2 -multiplier operators on \mathbf{R}^d from classical theory of Fourier analysis (see [6, 11, 12, 17]).

The Dunkl analysis, with respect to the multiplicity function k , concerns the Dunkl operators \mathcal{D}_j , Dunkl transform \mathcal{F}_k and Dunkl convolution $*_k$ on \mathbf{R}^d . In the limit case $k = 0$; \mathcal{D}_j , \mathcal{F}_k and $*_k$ agree with the partial derivatives ∂_j , Fourier transform \mathcal{F} and standard convolution $*$, respectively.

Let m be a function in the Lebesgue space $L^2(\mathbf{R}^d, w_k(x)dx)$, where w_k is a positive weight function on \mathbf{R}^d which will be defined later in Section 2. We define the Dunkl L^2 -multiplier operators on \mathbf{R}^d , for regular functions f , by

$$T_{k,m,a}f(x) := \mathcal{F}_k^{-1}[m_a \mathcal{F}_k(f)](x), \quad a > 0,$$

where m_a is the function given by

$$m_a(x) = m(ax).$$

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