

ON THE RANGE OF THE STRUVE \mathbf{H}_ν -TRANSFORM

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ABSTRACT. The range of the \mathbf{H}_ν -transform on some spaces of functions is described.

1. Introduction. The Struve \mathbf{H}_ν -transform as an example of an asymmetric Watson transform is defined as [8], [9]

$$(1) \quad f(x) = (\mathbf{H}_\nu g)(x) = \int_0^\infty \sqrt{xy} \mathbf{H}_\nu(xy) g(y) dy, \\ x \in (0, \infty) = R_+,$$

if the integral converges in some sense (absolutely, improper or mean convergence). Here $\mathbf{H}_\nu(x)$ is the Struve function [1]. The boundedness and range of the Struve \mathbf{H}_ν -transform on the space $\mathcal{L}_{\mu,p}$ of functions f , measurable on R_+ , and such that

$$(2) \quad \|f\|_{\mu,p} = \left\{ \int_0^\infty |x^\mu f(x)|^p \frac{dx}{x} \right\}^{1/p} < \infty, \quad 1 \leq p < \infty,$$

have been considered in [2], [4], [5]. It has been proved there that, under some restrictions on parameters ν, μ, p , the range of the Struve \mathbf{H}_ν -transform (1) coincides with the range of the Hankel transform

$$(3) \quad f(x) = (\mathcal{H}_{\nu+1} g)(x) = \int_0^\infty \sqrt{xy} J_{\nu+1}(xy) g(y) dy, \quad x \in R_+,$$

on the space $\mathcal{L}_{\mu,p}$. It is well known that the Hankel transform (3) is an automorphism on the space $L_2(R_+) = \mathcal{L}_{1/2,2}$, hence in the strip $-2 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 0$ the Struve \mathbf{H}_ν -transform is bounded on $L_2(R_+)$, and moreover, if $\operatorname{Re} \nu \neq -1$, its range is the whole space $L_2(R_+)$:

$$(4) \quad \|\mathbf{H}_\nu g\|_{L_2(R_+)} \leq C \|g\|_{L_2(R_+)}, \quad -2 < \operatorname{Re} \nu < 0,$$

$$(5) \quad \|g\|_{L_2(R_+)} \leq C \|\mathbf{H}_\nu g\|_{L_2(R_+)}, \quad |1 + \operatorname{Re} \nu| < 1,$$

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