HIROSHIMA MATH. J.
6 (1976), 143–158

On the Fourier Transform of Rapidly Decreasing Functions of L^p Type on a Symmetric Space

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(Received September 5, 1975)

1. Introduction

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group with finite center and K a maximal compact subgroup of G. Let $G=KAN$ be a fixed Iwasawa decomposition and M the centralizer of A in K. In a series of his papers Harish-Chandra introduced the Schwartz space $\mathscr{C}(G)$, in analogy to the space $\mathscr{S}(\boldsymbol{R}^n)$, of rapidly decreasing functions on the real euclidean space $\boldsymbol{R}^n$([10]), and also as one of the family of the whole spaces $\mathscr{C}^p(G)$. It is a problem to know whether one can carry out a Fourier analysis of the member of $\mathscr{C}^p(G)$ and know the image of $\mathscr{C}^p(G)$ by the Fourier transform, when possible.

After Harish-Chandra, Eguchi-Okamoto [3] introduced the Schwartz space $\mathscr{C}(G/K)$ on the symmetric space G/K, which is a subspace of the space $\mathscr{C}(G)$, and characterized the image of it by the Fourier transform. In this paper we consider the Fourier transform of the subspaces $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ $(0<p<2;\ \mathscr{C}^2(G/K)=\mathscr{C}(G/K))$ consisting of functions in $\mathscr{C}^p(G)$ which are invariant under right K action.

Let $0<p<2$. Then the space $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ is contained in $\mathscr{C}(G/K)$ and so, for any $f\in\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ its Fourier transform $\tilde{f}$ is defined. For a general element $f\in\mathscr{C}(G/K)$, $\tilde{f}$ is a C^∞ function on $\mathfrak{a}^*\times K/M$ with a growth condition and a property of symmetry; but if f is an element of $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$, $\tilde{f}$ extends analytically to the interior of a tubular domain with respect to the first component. We denote the tubular domain by F^p. The main theorem of this paper is that the space $\mathscr{Z}(F^p\times K/M)$ consisting of these functions which have holomorphic extension to $\operatorname{Int} F^p$ and such symmetry and growth, is the just image of the Fourier transform of $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ in real rank one case.

A brief sketch of the proof of surjectivity is as follows: Let $\hat{K}^0$ be the set of the equivalence classes of unitary representations of K which are class 1 with respect to M. Let φ be a function in $\mathscr{Z}(F^p\times K/M)$ and f be the Fourier inverse image of φ. Applying the theorem for the Fourier transform of smooth functions on K/M (Sugiura [11]), we obtain a family of functions $\varphi^\delta(\delta\in\hat{K}^0)$ with values in endomorphisms of the representation space of δ. Then φ^δ has a growth with respect to δ. From this and the fact that f is the sum of trace of inverse image f^δ of φ^δ, it follows that $f\in\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$. In order to show that f^δ satisfies the growth condition, we employ the usual manner which Helgason uses in his papers [9(c), (d)]. For this we need Harish-Chandra's theorem for the asymptotic expansion of Eisenstein integrals ([7(d)], also [14, Chap. IV]), some results about C functions in [9(d)] and an estimate for the coefficients Γ_μ of expansion of Eisenstein integrals by Hashizume [8]. This results in shifting the integral on $\mathfrak{a}^*$ towards the boundary of the tubic domain. This method is similar to the proof of the theorem for $I^1(G)$ by Helgason [9(c)].

The spaces $I^p(G)$, consisting of all functions in $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ which are also invariant under left K-action, were studied by Ehrenpreis-Mautner [4] in the case $G=\boldsymbol{SL}(2, \boldsymbol{R})$, by Helgason [9(c)] for the case when G is either complex or of real rank one and $p=1$. Trombi [12] and Trombi and Varadarajan [13] determined the image of $I^p(G)$ for $0<p<2$, the former for the case of real rank one and the latter for general case respectively. Moreover, in the case $p=2$, Harish-Chandra [7(a)] characterized the spherical Fourier transform of $I(G)$. Arthur [1(a)] and Eguchi [2(a)] obtain the corresponding results for $\mathscr{C}(G)$, the former when G is of real rank one and the latter when G has only one conjugate class of Cartan subgroups. Recently Arthur [1(b)] proved the theorem for the general case and Eguchi [2(b)] characterized the image of Fourier transform of $\mathscr{C}(\boldsymbol{E}_\tau)$, the Schwartz space on the vector bundle on G/K which is associated to a unitary representation τ of K on a finite dimensional vector space.

The first author is indebted to S. Helgason for his advice and stimulating conversations. Also he would like to record his gratitude to the authorities of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey for their hospitality during 1974–1976.

2. Notation and Preliminaries

As usual let $\boldsymbol{Z}$, $\boldsymbol{R}$, $\boldsymbol{C}$ denote the ring of integers, the field of real numbers and the field of complex numbers respectively; $\boldsymbol{Z}^+$ denotes the set of non-negative integers. If T is a topological space and S a subset of T, $\mathrm{Int}\, S$ and $Cl(S)$ denote the interior of S and the closure of S in T, respectively. For a vector space V over $\boldsymbol{R}$, V_c denotes the complexification of V.

Let G be a connected semisimple Lie group with finite center, $\mathfrak{g}$ its Lie algebra and $<\ ,\ >$ the Killing form of $\mathfrak{g}_c$. Let θ be a Cartan involution of $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{g}=\mathfrak{k}+\mathfrak{p}$ the corresponding Cartan decomposition. Let K be the analytic subgroup with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{k}$. Let $\mathfrak{a}\subset\mathfrak{p}$ be a maximal abelian subspace, $\mathfrak{a}^*$ its dual and $F=\mathfrak{a}_c^*$. For a root λ of $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{a})$ let m_λ be the multiplicity of λ. If $\lambda, \mu\in F$ let $H_\lambda\in\mathfrak{a}_c$ be determined by $\lambda(H)=<H_\lambda, H>$ $(H\in\mathfrak{a})$ and put $<\lambda, \mu>=<H_\lambda, H_\mu>$. If $\lambda\in\mathfrak{a}^*$ and $X\in p$, put $|\lambda|=<\lambda, \lambda>^{1/2}$, $|X|=<X, X>^{1/2}$. Fix a Weyl chamber $\mathfrak{a}^+\subset\mathfrak{a}$ and let $\mathfrak{a}_+^*$ denote its preimage in A^* under the map $\lambda\to H_\lambda$. Let Σ^+ denote the set of positive roots and put $\rho=(1/2)\sum_{\alpha\in\Sigma^+}m_\alpha\alpha$ and $\mathfrak{n}=$

$\sum_{\alpha\in\Sigma^+}\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, where $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is the root space for $\alpha\in\Sigma^+$. By the usual manner we get an Iwasawa decomposition $G=KAN$; $\mathfrak{g}=\mathfrak{k}+\mathfrak{a}+\mathfrak{n}$. Let $A^+=\exp\mathfrak{a}^+$. Then $G=KCl(A^+)K$. Any $g\in G$ can be written $g=\kappa(g)\exp H(g)n(g)=k_1ak_2$, where $\kappa(g)\in K$, $n(g)\in N$, $H(g)\in\mathfrak{a}$, $a\in A^+$ are unique. Put $\log a=H(a)$ $(a\in A)$. Let M (resp. M') denote the centralizer (resp. normalizer) of A in K, $W=M'/M$ the Weyl group, which acts as a group of linear transformations on $\mathfrak{a}$ and F. Let ω denote the order of W and put $l=\dim\mathfrak{a}$.

The Killing form induces euclidean measures on A and $\mathfrak{a}^*$; multiplying these by the factor $(2\pi)^{-(1/2)l}$ we obtain invariant measures da and $d\lambda$ on A and $\mathfrak{a}^*$ respectively, such that for each $f\in\mathscr{S}(A)$, the following equalities

(2.1) $$f^*(\lambda)=\int_A f(a)\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}da \qquad (\lambda\in\mathfrak{a}^*),$$

(2.2) $$f(a)=\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} f^*(\lambda)\exp\{i\lambda(\log a)\}d\lambda \qquad (a\in A),$$

hold without any multiplicative constants, where i denotes a square root of -1. We normalize the Haar measures dk and dm on the compact groups K and M respectively so that the total measures are one respectively. The Haar measures of the nilpotent groups N and $\bar{N}=\theta(N)$ are normalized so that

$$\theta(dn)=d\bar{n},\quad \int_{\bar{N}}\exp\{-2\rho(H(\bar{n}))\}d\bar{n}=1.$$

The Haar measure dx on G can be normalized so that
$dx=\exp\{2\rho(\log a)\}\,dkdadn$ $(x=kan)$ and $dx=\Delta(a)dk_1dadk_2$ $(x=k_1ak_2)$, where the function Δ on A^+ is defined by $\Delta(a)=c\prod_{\alpha\in\Sigma^+}(\sinh\alpha(\log a))^{m_\alpha}$ for a suitable constant c. Let φ_λ $(\lambda\in F)$ be the elementary spherical functions ([7(a)]) and put $\Xi=\varphi_0$. For $x=k\exp X$ $(k\in K,\ X\in\mathfrak{p})$ put $\sigma(x)=|X|$ $(x\in G)$. Then σ is a spherical function on G. It is known that there exist positive numbers c, d and e such that

(2.3) $$\Xi(a)\leqq c\exp\{-\rho(\log a)\}(1+\sigma(a))^d \qquad (a\in A^+),$$

(2.4) $$\int_G \Xi(x)^2(1+\sigma(x))^{-e}<\infty.$$

(See [7(c), p. 16, 17]).

For any element v of the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{a}_c)$ over $\mathfrak{a}_c$ let $\partial(v)$ denote the corresponding differential operator on $\mathfrak{a}$, then $S(\mathfrak{a}_c)$ (resp. $S(F)$) can be regarded as the algebra of all differential operators with constant coefficients on $\mathfrak{a}$ (resp. F).

Let T be a maximal torus of K and $\mathfrak{t}$ be the corresponding Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{k}$. If μ is a pure imaginary valued linear function on $\mathfrak{t}$ we can select a unique element $h_\mu\in\mathfrak{t}$ such that $\mu(H)=-i\langle h_\mu,H\rangle$ for all $H\in\mathfrak{t}$. Let Γ be the set of all $H \in \mathfrak{t}$ with $\exp H=1$. Let $\hat{\Gamma}$ be the set of all $H \in \mathfrak{t}$ suh that $<H, X> \in 2\pi \boldsymbol{Z}$ for all $X \in \Gamma$, then $\hat{\Gamma}$ is the dual lattice of Γ. Let D be the subset of all $\mu \in \Gamma$ such that $<\mu, \alpha_i> \leqq 0$ $(1 \leqq i \leqq l)$, where $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l$ are the set of all simple roots with respect to a lexicographic order in the set of nonzero roots of $(\mathfrak{k}, \mathfrak{t})$. Then there is a bijective map $\mu \rightarrow \sigma(\mu)$ from D onto $\hat{K}$, the set of all unitary equivalence classes of irreducible representations of K. We put

$$|\sigma| \doteq -<\mu, \mu> .$$

3. The Fourier transform of $\mathscr{C}^p$ (G/K)

Let $0<p<2$ and let $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ denote the set of C^∞ functions f on G which satisfy the following conditions: (i) $f(xk)=f(x)$ for any $x \in G$ and $k \in K$; (ii) For any $r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $g, g' \in \mathfrak{G}$

$$\tau^p_{r,g,g'}(f) = \sup_{x \in G} |f(g; x; g')| \Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(x))^r < \infty. \tag{3.1}$$

The seminorms $\tau^p_{r,g;g'}$ convert $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ into a Fréchet space. By definition of $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ and the property of the spherical function Ξ, it is clear that

$$\mathscr{D}(G/K) \subset \mathscr{C}^p(G/K) \subset \mathscr{C}^q(G/K) \subset \mathscr{C}(G/K)$$

if $0<p \leqq q \leqq 2$, where $\mathscr{D}(G/K)$ denotes the space of all C^∞ functions on G with compact support which are invariant under the right K-action. $\mathscr{D}(G/K)$ is dense in $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$; this is obtained by a similar proof to the one for the case $p=2$ (cf. [7 (c), §13]). Moreover, since the function Ξ satisfies

$$\int_G \Xi(x)^2(1+\sigma(x))^{-r} dx < \infty$$

for a number $r \geqq 0$, we see easily that $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K) \subset L^p(G/K)$.

For each p let F^p be the set of all linear functionals λ on $\mathfrak{a}_c$ such that $|\mathrm{Im}\, s\lambda(H)| \leqq \varepsilon\rho(H)$ for any $H \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ and $s \in W$, where $\varepsilon=2/p-1$ and Im denotes the imaginary part. For any continuous function φ on $\mathrm{Int}\, F^p \times K/M$ we define a function $\check{\varphi}$ on $\mathrm{Int}\, F^p \times G$ by

$$\check{\varphi}(\lambda: x) = \int_K \varphi(\lambda: \kappa(xk)M) \exp\{(i\lambda-\rho)(H(xk))\} dk. \tag{3.2}$$

Now let $\mathscr{Z}(F^p \times K/M)$ denote the space consisting of all C^∞ functions φ on $\mathfrak{a}^* \times K/M$ which satisfy the following conditions: (i) For fixed $k \in K$ the function $\lambda \rightarrow \varphi(\lambda: kM)$ extends to $\mathrm{Int}\, F^p$ as a holomorphic function; (ii) $\check{\varphi}(s\lambda: x) = \check{\varphi}(\lambda: x)$ for any $\lambda \in \mathrm{Int}\, F^p$, $s \in W$ and $x \in G$; (iii) For any $q, r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $u \in S(F)$

$$\zeta^p_{q,r,u}(\varphi) = \sup_{\mathrm{Int}\, F^p \times K/M} |\varphi(\lambda; \partial(u): kM; \omega^r_k)|(1+|\lambda|)^q < \infty, \tag{3.3}$$

where ω_k denotes the Casimir operator for K. The seminorms $\zeta^p_{q,r,u}$ convert $\mathscr{Z}^p(F\times K/M)$ into a Fréchet space.

For any function f in $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ its Fourier transform is defined by

$$(3.4)\quad \tilde{f}(\lambda\colon kM)=(\mathscr{F}f)(\lambda\colon kM)=\int_{AN} f(kan)\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn.$$

By formula (2.3) it is easy to check that the above expression is equal to

$$\int_G f(x)\exp\{(i\lambda-\rho)(H(x^{-1}k))dx.$$

THEOREM 3.1. *The Fourier transform $\mathscr{F}$ is a continuous mapping of $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ into $\mathscr{Z}(F^p\times K/M)$. In the special case, when the real rank of G equals one, $\mathscr{F}$ is a linear topological isomorphism of $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$ onto $\mathscr{Z}^p(F^p\times K/M)$.*

In order to prove this theorem we need some lemmas.

4. The proof of injectivity

LEMMA 4.1. *Let $f\in C^p(G/K)$. For each $\lambda\in \mathrm{Int}\,F^p$ and $k\in K$ the integral*

$$(4.1)\qquad \tilde{f}(\lambda\colon kM)=\int_{AN} f(kan)\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn$$

is uniformly convergent for $\lambda\in\mathrm{Int}\,F^p$, and for any fixed $k\in K$ the function $\lambda\to f(\lambda\colon kM)$ is holomorphic on $\mathrm{Int}\,F^p$.

PROOF. Let $\alpha_1,\dots,\alpha_l$ be all simple restricted roots and $\varepsilon_1,\dots,\varepsilon_l$ be the elements in F such that $<\alpha_i,\varepsilon_j>=\delta_{ij}$. Then $\{\varepsilon_j\}_{1\leqq j\leqq l}$ is a basis for F. We introduce a global coordinate on F by $\lambda=\Sigma_{1\leqq j\leqq l}\lambda_j\varepsilon_j$. Then we have for any j $(1\leqq j\leqq l)$

$$(4.2)\qquad \left|f(kan)\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda_j}\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}\right|$$
$$\leqq |f(kan)|\,|\varepsilon_j(\log a)\ |\exp\{(\eta+\rho)(\log a)\},$$

where $\lambda=\xi+i\eta$ $(\xi,\eta\in\mathfrak{a}^*)$. Since we can find a constant $c\geqq 1$ such that

$$(4.3)\qquad 1+\sigma(a)\leqq c(1+\sigma(an))\qquad (a\in A,\ n\in N)$$

(see [7(c), p. 106]), we have

$$(4.4)\qquad |\varepsilon_j(\log a)|\leqq c|\varepsilon_j|(1+\sigma(an))\qquad (a\in A,\ n\in N).$$

Let d be the constant in (2.3). Then from (2.4) we can choose $r>0$ such that

$$\int_G \Xi(x)^2(1+\sigma(x))^{2(1+d)/p+1-d-r}dx < \infty. \tag{4.5}$$

Since $f\in \mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$, for this r we can choose a constant $c>0$ such that

$$|f(kan)| \leqq c(1+\sigma(an))^{(2/p)-r}\Xi(an)^{2/p}$$

for all $k\in K$, $a\in A$ and $n\in N$. Therefore, the expression (4.2) is bounded by

$$c(1+\sigma(an))^{(2/p)+1-r}\Xi(an)^{2/p}\exp\{(\eta+\rho)(\log a)\},$$

where c is a positive constant. If this expression is integrable on AN, then

$$\begin{aligned}(4.6)\quad &\int_{AN}(1+\sigma(an))^{(2/p)+1-r}\Xi(an)^{2/p}\exp\{(\eta+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn\\ &=\int_G(1+\sigma(x))^{(2/p)+1-r}\Xi(x)^{2/p}\exp\{(\eta-\rho)(H(x))\}dx\\ &=\int_{A^+K}(1+\sigma(a))^{(2/p)+1-r}\Xi(a)^{2/p}\exp\{(\eta-\rho)(H(ak)\}\Delta(a)dadk.\end{aligned}$$

Since it is known that

$$\int_K \exp\{(\eta-\rho)(H(ak))\}dk \leqq e^{\eta(\log a)}\Xi(a) \qquad (a\in A^+)$$

([12, p. 282]), from (2.3) it follows that (4.6) is bounded by

$$c\int_{A^+}\Xi(a)^2(1+\sigma(a))^{-q}\Delta(a)\exp\{(\eta-\varepsilon\rho)(\log a)\}da, \tag{4.7}$$

where c is a positive constant and $q=r+d-1-2(1+d)p$. If $\lambda\in \operatorname{Int} F^p$, $|s\eta(H)| \leqq\varepsilon\rho(H)$ $(H\in \mathfrak{a}^+,\ s\in W)$. So the above expression is bounded by

$$c\int_{A^+}\Xi(a)^2(1+\sigma(a))^{-q}\Delta(a)da = c\int_G \Xi(x)^2(1+\sigma(x))^{-q}dx.$$

This proves that (4.6) is absolutely convergent. Hence the integral

$$\int_{AN} f(kan)\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda_j}\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn$$

converges uniformly for $\lambda\in \operatorname{Int} F^p$. More generally, iterating the above discussion we see that for each polynomial P in l variables the integral

$$\int_{AN} f(kan)P\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda_1},\dots,\frac{\partial}{\partial\lambda_l}\right)\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn$$

converges uniformly for $\lambda \in \mathrm{Int}\, F^p$. Therefore formula (4.1) can be differentiated under the integral. So, the function $\lambda \to f(\lambda : kM)$ is holomorphic on $\mathrm{Int}\, F^p$ for any fixed $k \in K$. This completes the proof of the lemma.

LEMMA 4.2. *For any $p, r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $u \in S(F)$ we can select $q \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$, finite elements $g_0, g_1, \ldots, g_s \in \mathfrak{G}$ and a positive number c such that*

$$\sup_{\mathrm{Int}\, F^p \times K/M} |\tilde{f}(\lambda;\, \partial(u) : kM;\, \omega_k^r)|(1+|\lambda|)^p$$
$$\leqq c \sum_{1 \leqq i \leqq s} \sup_{x \in G} |f(g_0;\, x;\, g_i)|\, \Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(x))^q.$$

PROOF. Let $\{H_j\}_{1 \leqq j \leqq l}$ be an orthonormal basis of $\mathfrak{a}$ and consider an element of $\mathfrak{A}$ (the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{G}$ generated by 1 and $\mathfrak{a}_c$) defined by

$$h = -\sum_{1 \leqq j \leqq l} H_j^2 + 2H_\rho.$$

Put

$$\psi_\lambda(a) = \exp\{(-i\lambda + \rho)(\log a)\} \qquad (a \in A).$$

Then, by simple calculation we have

$$\psi_\lambda(a;\, h) = (|\lambda|^2 + |\rho|^2)\psi_\lambda(a).$$

Let $n \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $u \in S(F)$. Then we see that

$$(|\lambda|^2 + |\rho|^2)^n u_\lambda(\omega_k^r)_k \int_{AN} f(kan) \exp\{(-i\lambda + \rho)(\log a)\} da dn \tag{4.8}$$
$$= \int_{AN} f(\omega_k^r;\, kan) P_u(a) \psi_\lambda(a;\, h^n) da dn,$$

where P_u is a polynomial which is determined by u;

$$P_u(a) = \sum_{0 \leqq r \leqq d} \sum_{i_1 + \cdots + i_l = r} a_{i_1 \cdots i_l} \varepsilon_1^{i_1}(-i \log a) \ldots \varepsilon_l^{i_l}(-i \log a) \qquad (a \in A),$$

$$u_\lambda = \sum_{0 \leqq r \leqq d} \sum_{i_1 + \cdots + i_l = r} a_{i_1 \cdots i_l} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_1}\right)^{i_1} \cdots \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda_l}\right)^{i_l},$$

here $a_{i_1 \cdots i_l}$ are constants. We put $f(k : a : n) = f(kan)$ ($k \in K$, $a \in A$, $n \in N$). If $H \in \mathfrak{a}$,

$$\int_{AN} f(k;\, \omega_k^r : a : n) P_u(a) \psi_\lambda(a;\, H) da dn$$
$$= \int_{AN} f(\omega_k^r;\, k : a;\, -H : n) P_u(a) \psi_\lambda(a) da dn$$
$$+ \int_{AN} f(\omega_k^r;\, kan) P_u(a;\, -H) \psi_\lambda(a) da dn.$$

Since for a good function ϕ on AN

$$\int_N \phi(na)dn = \exp\{2\rho(\log a)\}\int_N \phi(an)dn \qquad (a\in A),$$

the first term is equal to

$$\int_{AN} f(\omega_k^r;\, kan)P_u(a)\psi_\lambda(a)dadn - 2\rho(-H)\int_{AN} f(\omega_k^r;\, kan)P_u(a)\psi_\lambda(a)dadn.$$

Iterating the above discussion, we can choose finite elements $g_0=\omega_k^r, g_1,\dots, g_s \in \mathfrak{G}$, $b_1,\dots, b_s\in \mathfrak{A}$ and $c_1,\dots, c_s\in \boldsymbol{R}$ so that formula (4.8) equals

$$\text{(4.9)}\qquad \sum_{1\leq j\leq s} c_j\int_{AN} f(g_0;\, kan;\, g_j)P_u(a;\, b_j)\exp\{(-i\lambda+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn.$$

Now for each j $(1\leqq j\leqq r)$ we can choose $d_j\geqq 0$ and $s_j\in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ such that

$$|P_u(a;\, b_j)| \leqq d_j(1+|\log a|)^{s_j} = d_j(1+\sigma(a))^{s_j} \qquad (a\in A).$$

The absolute value of the integral in (4.9) is bounded by

$$cd_j\cdot \sup_{x\in G}\{|f(g_0;\, x;\, g_j)|\Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(x))^{s_j+t}\}\cdot$$

$$\cdot\int_{AN}\Xi(an)^{2/p}(1+\sigma(an))^{-t}\exp\{(\eta+\rho)(\log a)\}dadn,$$

here we use the relation (4.3). By the same discussion as in the proof of Lemma 4.1, for a sufficiently large $t>0$ the last integral is finite if $\lambda\in \operatorname{Int} F^p$. This proves our lemma.

LEMMA 4.3. *Let $f\in \mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$. Then $\tilde{f}$ satisfies the following functional equation with respect to the Weyl group W;*

$$(\tilde{f})^\vee_{s\lambda} = (\tilde{f})^\vee_\lambda \qquad (\lambda\in \operatorname{Int} F^p,\ s\in W).$$

PROOF. By definition of the Fourier transform $\mathscr{F}$ and the dual Radon transform $\vee$ we have

$$(\tilde{f})^\vee_\lambda(x) = \int_K \tilde{f}(\lambda\colon \kappa(xk))\{\exp(i\lambda-\rho)(H(xk))\}dk$$

$$= \int_{K\times G} f(g)\exp\{(i\lambda-\rho)(H(g^{-1}\kappa(xk))+H(xk))\}dgdk.$$

Since $H(g^{-1}xk)=H(g^{-1}\kappa(xk))+H(xk)$, the last integral equals

$$\int_{K\times G} f(g)\exp\{(i\lambda-\rho)(H(g^{-1}xk))\}dgdk = f\times\varphi_\lambda(x),$$

where φ_λ is the elementary spherical function and $\times$ denotes the convolution. So $\varphi_\lambda=\varphi_{s\lambda}$ implies that $(\tilde{f})^\vee_\lambda=(\tilde{f})^\vee_{s\lambda}$ $(\lambda\in \mathrm{Int}\,F^p,\ s\in W)$. This proves our lemma.

Since $\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)\subset L^2(G/K)$, now Plancherel's theorem ([9(c), p. 15]), Lemmas 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 complete the proof of the injectivity and the continuity of the Fourier transform $\mathscr{F}: \mathscr{C}^p(G/K)\to\mathscr{Z}(F^p\times K/M)$.

5. The proof of surjectivity

In this section we assume the real rank of G to be one.

Let $\psi\in\mathscr{Z}(F^p\times K/M)$. Then its Fourier inversion is given by

$$f(x) = \omega^{-1}\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*}\check{\psi}(\lambda\colon x)|c(\lambda)|^{-2}d\lambda, \tag{5.1}$$

where c is Harish-Chandra's c-function. (See [3] and [9(c)]). In order to prove that $f\in\mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$, we use a theorem of Fourier analysis on the compact group K.

Let $\hat{K}^0$ denote the set of equivalence classes of irreducible unitary representations of K of class 1 with respect to M. Let δ be such a representation of K and V_δ be the representation space of dimension $d(\delta)$. For $F\in C^\infty(G/K)$ we put

$$F^\delta(x) = d(\delta)\int_K F(kx)\delta(k^{-1})dk. \tag{5.2}$$

Then F^δ is a C^∞ function on G with values in $\mathrm{Hom}(V_\delta, V_\delta)$, the space of endomorphism of V_δ, and satisfies

$$F^\delta(kx) = \delta(k)F^\delta(x). \tag{5.3}$$

For $\delta\in\hat{K}^0$ we derive from (5.1)

$$f^\delta(x) = \omega^{-1}\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*}\left(\int_K \exp\{-(i\lambda+\rho)(H(x^{-1}k))\delta(k)\}dk\right)\psi^\delta(\lambda)|c(\lambda)|^{-2}d\lambda, \tag{5.4}$$

where

$$\psi^\delta(\lambda\colon kM) = d(\delta)\int_K \psi(\lambda\colon k_1kM)\delta(k_1^{-1})dk_1 = \delta(k)\psi^\delta(\lambda\colon eM), \tag{5.5}$$

$$\psi^\delta(\lambda) = \psi^\delta(\lambda\colon eM).$$

From the theorem of the Fourier transform of smooth functions on the compact group K ([11]) it follows that for each $r,\ s\in\mathbf{Z}^+$ and $u\in S(F)$

$$\sup_{\mathrm{Int}F^p\times\hat{K}^0}\|\psi^\delta(\lambda;\ \partial(u))\|(1+|\delta|)^r(1+|\lambda|)^s < \infty, \tag{5.6}$$

where $\|A\|$ denotes the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of the endomorphism A. We also denote the trace of A by $Tr A$.

LEMMA 5.1. *Let* $\{\psi^\delta\}_{\delta\in\hat{K}^0}$ *be a family of* C^∞ *functions* ψ^δ *from* $\mathfrak{a}^* \times K/M$ *to* $\mathrm{Hom}(V_\delta, V_\delta)$ *which satisfy the following conditions*: (i) *For each* $k \in K$ *the function* $\lambda \mapsto \psi^\delta(\lambda: kM)$ *extends to a holomorphic function on* $\mathrm{Int} F^p$; (ii) $(\psi^\delta)^\vee_{s\lambda} = (\psi^\delta)^\vee_\lambda$ *for any* $\lambda \in \mathrm{Int} F^p$ *and* $s \in W$; (iii) *For each* $r, s \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ *and* $u \in S(F)$, ψ^δ *satisfies the relation* (5.6); (iv) $\psi^\delta(\lambda: kM) = \delta(k)\psi^\delta(\lambda: eM)$. *Then the functions* $F^\delta(x)$ $(\delta \in \hat{K}^0)$ *from* G/K *to* $\mathrm{Hom}(V_\delta, V_\delta)$ *defined by*

$$F^\delta(x) = \omega^{-1}\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} (\psi^\delta)^\vee(\lambda: x)|c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda$$

are infinitely differentiable and satisfy that for each $q, r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ *and* $g, g' \in \mathfrak{G}$

$$\sup_{G\times\hat{K}^0} |\mathrm{Tr}\, F^\delta(g; x; g')| \Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(x))^q(1+|\delta|)^r < \infty. \tag{5.7}$$

We shall prove the lemma in following sections. Now we assume this lemma. By the lemma it is clear that the sum

$$\textstyle\sum_{\delta\in\hat{K}^0} \mathrm{Tr} f^\delta(g; x; g')$$

is absolutely convergent for each $g \in \mathfrak{G}$. So we have

$$f(g; x; g') = \textstyle\sum_{\delta\in\hat{K}^0} \mathrm{Tr} f^\delta(g; x; g') \tag{5.8}$$

Take a sufficiently large $r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ so that

$$\textstyle\sum_{\delta\in\hat{K}^0} (1+|\delta|)^{-r}$$

is convergent. Then for each $q \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $g, g' \in \mathfrak{G}$, we have obviously

$$\sup_{x\in G} f(g; x; g')|\Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(x))^q < \infty.$$

This shows that $f \in \mathscr{C}^p(G/K)$. As is well-known, since a continuous and bijective mapping from a Fréchet space onto a Fréche space is a topological isomorphism, we obtain Theorem 3.1.

It is left only to prove Lemma 5.1.

6. Harish-Chandra's C function and an estimate for Γ_μ

Let $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ be a double unitary representation on a finite dimensional Hilbert space V, σ_1 and σ_2 acting on the left and right respectively. Let $\lambda \in F$ and consider the function

$$\varphi(x)v = \int_K \sigma_1(\kappa(xk))v\sigma_2(k^{-1})\exp\{(i\lambda - \rho)(H(xk))\}dk$$

($x \in G$, $v \in V$), then the function φ is a σ-spherical function. Let

$$V_\sigma^M = \{v \in V | \sigma_1(m)v = v\sigma_2(m) \text{ for all } m \in M\}.$$

Harish-Chandra gives the following series expansion.

Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ be the simple restricted roots, L the set of integral linear combinations $n_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + n_l\alpha_l$ ($n_i \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$) and $L' = L - \{0\}$.

LEMMA 6.1. *There exist certain meromorphic functions* C_s ($s \in W$) *on* F *and rational functions* Γ_μ ($\mu \in L$) *on* F *all with values in* $\mathrm{Hom}(V_\sigma^M, V_\sigma^M)$ *such that for* $a \in A^+$, $v \in V_\sigma^M$

$$\exp\{\rho(\log a)\}\int_K \sigma_1(\kappa(ak))v\sigma_2(k^{-1})\exp\{(i\lambda - \rho)(H(ak)\}dk = \sum_{s \in W}\Phi(s\lambda : a)C_s(\lambda)v,$$

where

$$\Phi(\lambda : a) = \exp\{i\lambda(\log a)\}\sum_{\mu \in L}\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)\exp\{-\mu(\log a)\}.$$

Here λ *varies in a certain open dense subset* $^*F'$ *of* F, *the functions* Γ_μ *are given by certain explicit recursion formulas, depending on* σ (see [14, Chap. IX]).

Just for the case σ_2 = identity representation we shall need this theorem and an estimate of Γ_μ, which Hashizume [8] obtained by a generalization of Gangolli's method [5]. Let

$$R = \{\lambda \in F \,|\, \mathrm{Im}\,\lambda \in Cl(\mathfrak{a}_+^*)\}.$$

If $\mu \in L$, $\mu = \sum_{1 \leqq i \leqq l} m_i\alpha_i$ ($m_i \geqq 0$), then the number $m(\mu) = \sum_{1 \leqq i \leqq l} m_i$ is called the level of μ.

LEMMA 6.2 ([8]). *We can choose positive numbers* a, b *such that*

$$\|\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)\| \leqq a(1 + m(\mu)^b)$$

for all $\lambda \in R$.

Recall the universal enveloping algebra $\mathfrak{G}$ of $\mathfrak{g}_c$. Let λ be the canonical symmetrization from the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g}_c)$ ober $\mathfrak{g}_c$ onto $\mathfrak{G}$. Let $\mathfrak{q}$ be the orthogonal complement of (the Lie subalgebra corresponding to M) in $\mathfrak{k}$. Put $\lambda(S(\mathfrak{q}_c)) = \mathfrak{Q}$. Let $\mathfrak{A}$, $\mathfrak{K}$ be the subalgebras of $\mathfrak{G}$ generated by 1 and $\mathfrak{a}$, 1 and $\mathfrak{k}$, respectively. For $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$, let us write

$$f_\alpha^\pm(a) = (\exp\alpha(\log a) \pm 1)^{-1} \qquad (a \in A'),$$

where A' denotes the set of all $a \in A$ such that $\alpha(\log a) \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$. Let F_0 denote the algebra generated over $\boldsymbol{C}$ by $f_\alpha^\pm$ ($\alpha \in \Sigma^+$). Then for any $g \in \mathfrak{G}$ there exist finite sets $\{f_i\} \subset F_0$, $\{q_i\} \subset \mathfrak{Q}$, $\{h_i\} \subset \mathfrak{A}$ and $\{d_i\} \subset \mathfrak{K}(1 \leqq i \leqq l)$ such that

$$D = \sum_i f_i(a) q_i^{q-1} h_i d_i \qquad (a \in A').$$

(See [7(a)], also [14, Chap. IX].) We use this fact in the following section.

7. The proof of the lemma

In this section we assume the real rank of G to be one. Let $\{\psi^\delta\}_{\delta\in\hat{K}^0}$ be a family of C^∞ functions ψ^δ from $F^p \times K/M$ to $\mathrm{End}(V_\delta, V_\delta)$ which satisfy the conditions (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) in Lemma 5.1, that is; (i) For each $\delta \in \hat{K}^0$ and $k \in K$ the function $\lambda \to \psi^\delta(\lambda : kM)$ extends to a holomorphic function in $\mathrm{Int}\, F^p$; (ii) $(\psi^\delta)^\vee_{s\lambda} = (\psi^\delta)^\vee_\lambda$ for any $\lambda \in \mathrm{Int}\, F^p$ and $s \in W$; (iii) For each $r, s \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $u \in S(F)$

$$\sup_{\mathrm{Int}\, F^p \times \hat{K}^0} \|\psi^\delta(\lambda; \partial(u))\| (1+|\delta|)^r (1+|\lambda|)^s < \infty;$$

(iv) $\psi^\delta(\lambda : kM) = \delta(k)\psi^\delta(\lambda : eM)$.

For simplicity we write $\psi^\delta(\lambda) = \psi^\delta(\lambda : eM)$. Put

$$\varphi^\delta(x) = \omega^{-1} \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \Big(\int_K \psi^\delta(\lambda : \kappa(xk)) \exp\{(i\lambda - \rho)(H(xk))\} dk \Big) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda, \tag{7.1}$$

which is equal to the expression (5.4) and

$$\omega^{-1} \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \Big(\int_K \delta(\kappa(xk)) \exp\{(i\lambda - \rho)(H(xk))\} dk \Big) \psi^\delta(\lambda) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda.$$

Using Harish-Chandra's asymptotic expansion theorem for the Eisenstein integral

$$\int_K \delta(\kappa(xk)) \exp\{(i\lambda - \rho)(H(xk))\} dk,$$

we have for $x = k_1 a k_2$ ($k_1, k_2 \in K$, $a \in A^+$)

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^\delta(k_1 a k_2) &= \varphi^\delta(k_1 a) \\ &= \omega^{-1} \exp\{-\rho(\log a)\}\, \delta(k_1) \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \psi^\delta(\lambda) \textstyle\sum_{s\in W} \exp\{is\lambda(\log a)\} \\ &\quad \cdot \textstyle\sum_{\mu\in L} \Gamma_\mu(s\lambda) \exp\{-\mu(\log a)\} C_s(\lambda) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Transforming λ as $-s^{-1}\lambda$, we see that the last expression equals

$$\begin{aligned} &\omega^{-1} \exp\{-\rho(\log a)\} \delta(k_1) \textstyle\sum_{s\in W} \int_{\mathfrak{a}^*} \exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\} \psi^\delta(-s^{-1}\lambda) \\ &\quad \cdot \textstyle\sum_{\mu\in L} \Gamma_\mu(-\lambda) \exp\{-\mu(\log a)\} C_s(-s^{-1}\lambda) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

here we use the relation $|c(\lambda)|^2 = c(s\lambda)c(-s\lambda)$, ($\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$, $s \in W$). By means of the relation ([9 (d), p. 465])

$$\psi^{\delta}(-s^{-1}\lambda) = c(\lambda)^{-1}C_s(-s^{-1}\bar{\lambda})^*\psi^{\delta}(-\lambda),$$

we obtain that the last expression equals

$$\text{(7.2)} \qquad \omega^{-1}\exp\{-\rho(\log a)\}\delta(k_1)\sum_{s\in W}\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*}\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\} \cdot\sum_{\mu\in L}\exp\{-\mu(\log a)\}\Gamma_\mu(-\lambda)c(\lambda)^{-1}\left\{\frac{C_s(-s^{-1}\lambda)C_s(-s^{-1}\bar{\lambda})^*}{c(-\lambda)c(\lambda)}\right\} \cdot\psi^{\delta}(-\lambda)d\lambda.$$

We know then that the braces are equal to one ([9 (d), p. 465]). By Cauchy's theorem to shift the integration from $\mathfrak{a}^*$ to $\mathfrak{a}^*-i\varepsilon\rho$, we claim that the last expression equals

$$\exp\{-(\varepsilon+1)\rho(\log a)\}\delta(k_1)\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*}\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}\sum_{\mu\in L}\exp\{-\mu(\log a)\} \cdot\Gamma_\mu(i\varepsilon\rho-\lambda)c(\lambda-i\varepsilon\rho)^{-1}\psi^{\delta}(-\lambda+i\varepsilon\rho)d\lambda.$$

This shift is permissible because if $0<\varepsilon'<\varepsilon$, the integral is a holomorphic function of λ on the closed strip bounded by $\mathfrak{a}^*$ and $\mathfrak{a}^*-i\varepsilon'\rho$ and the integral behaves suitably at ∞ because of the rapid decrease of ψ^{δ} and the mentioned estimates in the previous section for C-function and Γ_μ. Let $\varepsilon'\to\varepsilon$, the claimed relation follows.

By the results of the previous section, there exist positive numbers c, d such that for $\mu\in L$ and $-\lambda\in R$

$$\text{(7.3)} \qquad \|\Gamma_\mu(-\lambda)\| \leqq c(1+m(\mu)^d).$$

In particular, this inequality remains valid for $\lambda=\xi-i\eta$ ($\xi,\eta\in\mathfrak{a}^*$) in a strip around the line $\eta=\varepsilon\rho$. So we can use Cauchy's formula to estimate the derivatives of the function $\lambda\to\Gamma_\mu(-\lambda)$ for points on the line; for each $n\in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ there exists a number c_n such that

$$\text{(7.4)} \qquad \left\|\frac{d^n}{d\xi^n}\Gamma_\mu(i\varepsilon\rho-\xi)\right\| \leqq c_n(1+m(\mu)^d).$$

The functions $c(\lambda)^{-1}$ and $c(\lambda-i\varepsilon\rho)^{-1}$ are products of Gamma factors $\Gamma(a+i\lambda)/\Gamma(b+i\lambda)$ where $a, b>0$ ([7 (a)] or [6]), so by [9 (b), p. 574] $c(\lambda)^{-1}$ and $c(\lambda-i\varepsilon\rho)^{-1}$ have each derivative bounded by a polynomial in $|\lambda|$. Hence, for each $\mu\in L$ the function

$$\psi^{\delta}(-\lambda)c(\lambda)^{-1}\Gamma_\mu(-i\lambda)\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}$$

is integrable and since

$$\sum_{\mu\in L}\exp\{-\mu(H)\}(1+m(\mu)^d) < \infty,$$

the interchange of summation and integration in formula (7.2) is legitimate. We have

$$\begin{aligned}(7.5)\qquad &\exp\{(\varepsilon+1)\rho(\log a)\}\varphi^\delta(k_1 a)\\ &= \delta(k_1)\sum_{\mu\in L}\exp\{-\mu(\log a)\}\int_{\mathfrak{a}^*}\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}\\ &\cdot\Gamma_\mu(i\varepsilon\rho-\lambda)c(\lambda-i\varepsilon\rho)^{-1}\psi^\delta(i\varepsilon\rho-\lambda)d\lambda.\end{aligned}$$

For any positive integer q we can choose a differential operator $u\in S(F)$ and a polynomial P_u, depending on u, such that

$$u_\lambda(\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}) = P_u(\log a)\exp\{-i\lambda(\log a)\}$$

and

$$\sup_{a\in A^+}(1+|\log a|)^q/|P_u(\log a)| < \infty.$$

Since the last integral is the euclidean Fourier transform, by means of integration by parts and (2.3) and the estimates which we state above, we know that for any q, $r\in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $H\in\mathfrak{A}$ there exist a positive constant c and $n'\in\boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and a finite number of differential operators $u_1,\dots, u_\alpha$ in $S(F)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned}(7.6)\qquad &|\mathrm{Tr}\,\varphi^\delta(k_1 a; H)\Xi(x)^{-2/p}(1+\sigma(a))^q(1+|\delta|)^r|\\ &\leqq c\sum_{1\leqq i\leqq\alpha}\|\delta(k_1)\|(1+|\delta|)^r\|u_{i,\lambda}\psi^\delta(i\varepsilon\rho-\lambda)\|(1+|\lambda|)^{n'}\end{aligned}$$

for $k_1\in K$, $a\in A^+$. Since $\delta(k_1)$ is a unitary matrix of order $d(\delta)$ the Hilbert-Schmidt norm of $\delta(k_1)$ is equal to $d(\delta)^{1/2}$. From Weyl's dimension formula it follows that we can choose $r'\in\boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and a positive constant c', independent of δ, such that

$$\|\delta(k_1)\| \leqq c'(1+|\delta|)^{r'},\qquad (k_1\in K).$$

Therefore the expression (7.6) is bounded by

$$cc'\sum_{1\leqq i\leqq\alpha}\sup_{\mathrm{Int}\,F^p\times\hat{K}^0}\|\psi^\delta(\lambda; u_i)\|(1+|\delta|)^s(1+|\lambda|)^n,$$

where s and n are sufficiently large positive integers. Now any $g\in\mathfrak{G}$ can be written in the form

$$g\equiv\sum_j f_j(a)Q_j^{a^{-1}}H_j\qquad(\mathrm{mod}\,\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{k})\ (a\in A'),$$

where $f_j\in F_0$, $Q_j\in\mathfrak{Q}$, $H_j\in\mathfrak{A}$ and the sum is finite, so we have

$$\varphi^\delta(k_1 a; g) = \delta(k_1)\sum_j f_j(a)\delta(Q_j)\varphi^\delta(a; H_j).$$

Since we are in the real rank one case and F_0 is generated by the function $H \to (\exp\{2\alpha(H)\} \pm 1)^{-1}$, each f_j is bounded except near the origin. From (7.6), the fact that $1 \leqq \Xi(a)\exp\{\rho(\log a)\}$ ([7(c), p. 17]) and [7(c), Lemma 17] it follows that for any q, $r \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and $g, g' \in \mathfrak{G}$, we can choose $t \in \boldsymbol{Z}^+$ and a finite number of elements $u_1, \dots, u_l$ of $S(F)$ such that the inequality (5.7) holds. This completes the proof of the Lemma 5.1.

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