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Autor:	Coifman, R. R. / Weiss, Guido
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$$= \omega_{n-1} \int_0^\infty r^{n-1} f(r) \left\{ \int_{\Sigma_{n-1}} e^{-2\pi i |y|r(\eta \cdot \xi)} P^{(k)}(\xi \cdot \mathbf{1}) d\xi \right\} dr$$

Writing $y = t\eta$, this means that we have to compute

$$\int_{\Sigma_{n-1}} e^{-2\pi i rt(\eta \cdot \xi)} P^{(k)}(\xi \cdot \mathbf{1}) d\xi.$$

But, by the Funk-Hecke theorem (4.16) this integral is equal to

$$P^{(k)}(\eta \cdot \mathbf{1}) a_k^{-2} c_n \int_{-1}^1 e^{-2\pi i rts} P^{(k)}(s) (1-s^2)^{\frac{n-3}{2}} ds.$$

On the other hand, by (4.4), and, then integrating by parts k times we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-2\pi i rts} P^{(k)}(s) (1-s^2)^{\frac{n-3}{2}} ds &= \alpha_{k,n} \int_{-1}^1 e^{-2\pi i rts} \left[\frac{d^k}{dt^k} (1-s^2)^{k+\frac{n-3}{2}} \right] ds \\ &= \beta_{k,n} \int_{-1}^1 (rt)^k e^{2\pi i rts} (1-s^2)^{k+\frac{n-3}{2}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

The last integral, however, is the one involved in the definition of J_λ when $\lambda = (2k+n-2)/2$. Equality (6.10) now follows immediately.¹⁾

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¹⁾ The Bessel functions we have encountered here arise in much the same way as did the ultraspherical Polynomials. Instead of the group $SO(n)$, however, one must study the group of all rigid motions on $\mathbf{R}^{(n)}$ (see VILENKIN [11] for details).

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Washington University
St. Louis, Mo.

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