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ASYMPTOTICS OF HARISH-CHANDRA EXPANSIONS, BOUNDED HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ROOT SYSTEMS, AND APPLICATIONS

E. K. NARAYANAN, A. PASQUALE, AND S. PUSTI

ABSTRACT. A series expansion for Heckman-Opdam hypergeometric functions φ_λ is obtained for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$. As a consequence, estimates for φ_λ away from the walls of a Weyl chamber are established. We also characterize the bounded hypergeometric functions and thus prove an analogue of the celebrated theorem of Helgason and Johnson on the bounded spherical functions on a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type. The L^p -theory for the hypergeometric Fourier transform is developed for $0 < p < 2$. In particular, an inversion formula is proved when $1 \leq p < 2$.

INTRODUCTION

A natural extension of Harish-Chandra's theory of spherical functions on Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type was introduced by Heckman and Opdam in the late eighties ([14], [12], [21]). In this theory, the symmetric space is replaced by a triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ consisting of a finite dimensional real Euclidean vector space \mathfrak{a} , a root system Σ in the dual \mathfrak{a}^* of \mathfrak{a} , and a positive multiplicity function m on Σ . A commuting family $\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ of differential operators on \mathfrak{a} is associated with this triple. The hypergeometric functions of Heckman and Opdam are joint eigenfunctions of \mathbb{D} . For certain values of the multiplicity function, the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ indeed arises from a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type G/K . In this case, \mathbb{D} coincides with the algebra of radial components of the G -invariant differential operators on G/K , and Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric functions are the restrictions to \mathfrak{a} of Harish-Chandra's elementary spherical functions on G/K . Heckman-Opdam's theory of hypergeometric functions associated with root systems underwent an important development with the discovery of Cherednik operators (see [3], [22], [23] and references therein). The Cherednik operators (also called Dunkl-Cherednik operators or trigonometric Dunkl operators, as they are the curved analogue of the Dunkl operators on \mathbb{R}^n) are a commuting family of first order differential-reflection operators. They allow to construct algebraically all elements of \mathbb{D} .

Let W denote the Weyl group of Σ , and let $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ be the space of compactly-supported W -invariant smooth functions on \mathfrak{a} . The spectral decomposition of \mathbb{D} on $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ is obtained by means of the hypergeometric Fourier transform. Let $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ be the complexified dual of \mathfrak{a} , and

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let φ_λ denote the Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric function of spectral parameter λ . The hypergeometric Fourier transform \widehat{f} (or $\mathcal{F}f$) of a sufficiently regular W -invariant function f on \mathfrak{a} is defined by integration against the φ_λ 's:

$$(1) \quad (\mathcal{F}f)(\lambda) = \widehat{f}(\lambda) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}} f(x) \varphi_\lambda(x) d\mu(x).$$

Here $d\mu(x)$ is a suitable measure on \mathfrak{a} attached to the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ (see subsection 1.5). In [22], Opdam established the basic results in the L^2 -harmonic analysis of the hypergeometric Fourier transform: the Paley-Wiener theorem, characterizing the image under \mathcal{F} of $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$, the inversion formula on $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$, and the Plancherel theorem. The L^2 -Schwartz space analysis was studied by Schapira [26]. See also [4], where the case of negative multiplicities has been considered. On the other hand, to our knowledge, the L^p -harmonic analysis of the hypergeometric Fourier transform has not yet been developed for $p \neq 2$. The difficulty of extending the classical L^p -results for the spherical Fourier transform to the context of the hypergeometric Fourier transform is related to the fact that several tools coming from the geometry of the symmetric spaces are now missing. An example is Harish-Chandra's integral formula for the spherical functions.

In this paper, our main result is Theorem 4.2, which characterizes the hypergeometric functions of Heckman and Opdam that are bounded. It is the necessary step for studying the holomorphic properties of the hypergeometric Fourier transform of L^1 functions. Our result is a natural extension of the celebrated theorem of Helgason and Johnson [18] characterizing the bounded spherical functions on a Riemannian symmetric space G/K of the noncompact type. Suppose the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ arises from G/K . Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ be defined by (6), and let $C(\rho)$ denote the convex hull of the finite set $\{w\rho : w \in W\}$. The theorem of Helgason and Johnson states that the spherical function φ_λ on G/K is bounded if and only if λ belongs to the tube domain in $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ over $C(\rho)$. Theorem 4.2 proves that this characterization extends to Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric functions φ_λ associated with any triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$. Some partial results in this direction have also been obtained by Rösler in [25], by methods that are different from ours.

Our principal tools are appropriate series expansions of Heckman and Opdam hypergeometric functions φ_λ on a positive Weyl chamber \mathfrak{a}^+ of \mathfrak{a} .

For generic values of the spectral parameter λ , the function φ_λ is defined on \mathfrak{a}^+ as linear combination of the Harish-Chandra series $\Phi_{w\lambda}$ with $w \in W$:

$$(2) \quad \varphi_\lambda = \sum_{w \in W} c(w\lambda) \Phi_{w\lambda},$$

where c denotes Harish-Chandra's c -function; see (19) and (20). By construction, the Harish-Chandra series are exponential series on \mathfrak{a}^+ . So, for generic λ 's, one immediately obtains an exponential series expansion for φ_λ . But this expansion does not extend to all spectral parameters: its coefficients are meromorphic functions of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ and have singularities for non-generic λ . To get series expansions which hold for all values of the spectral parameter, one needs a different method.

The idea behind the method used in this paper appeared in the study of spherical functions on Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type. In this case, the spherical function φ_0 can be recovered from φ_λ with λ near 0. Indeed, there is a polynomial $\pi(\lambda)$ and a positive

constant C so that on \mathfrak{a} we have

$$(3) \quad \varphi_0 = C \partial(\pi) (\pi(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda)|_{\lambda=0},$$

In (3), $\partial(\pi)$ is the constant coefficient differential operator on \mathfrak{a} canonically associated with π ; see (22) and section 1.1 for the precise definitions of π and $\partial(\pi)$, respectively. Formula (3) originated in the work of Harish-Chandra (see e.g. [9], p. 165 and references therein). It was applied by Anker [1] to obtain an exponential series expansion and sharp estimates for Harish-Chandra's spherical functions φ_0 . In [26], Schapira proved that the same formula holds for the Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric function φ_0 and extended Anker's results to this case. More precisely, the expansion of φ_0 comes from the explicit computation of the right-hand side of (3) after substituting φ_λ with its exponential series expansion (2) for generic λ 's. The point is that the polynomial $\pi(\lambda)$ cancels all singularities near $\lambda = 0$ of the meromorphic coefficients of the expansion of φ_λ (and it is the minimal polynomial having this property).

Our first step is Proposition 2.5, where we prove an analog of (3) for the Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric functions of arbitrary spectral parameters. This requires a precise knowledge of the singularities of the coefficients of the exponential series expansion (2). For every fixed $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ we find a polynomial $p(\lambda)$ (depending on λ_0 and minimal in a suitable sense) so that multiplication by $p(\lambda)$ cancels all singularities of the meromorphic coefficients of the exponential series expansion (2) in a neighborhood of λ_0 . Notice that the analysis needed for λ_0 arbitrary is more delicate than the one for $\lambda_0 = 0$. Indeed, near $\lambda_0 = 0$, the coefficients of the Harish-Chandra series are holomorphic. Consequently, only the singularities of Harish-Chandra's c -function play a role. They are located along the root hyperplanes, hence along a Weyl-group invariant finite family of hyperplanes through 0. On the other hand, near an arbitrary point λ_0 , one has to consider the singularities of the c -function, those of the coefficients of the Harish-Chandra series, and one also needs to understand how they transform under the action of the Weyl group. The polynomial $p(\lambda)$ is therefore a product of factors which take into account all these different contributions; see (49). The operator $\partial(\pi)$ occurring in the analog of (3) for λ_0 is the constant coefficient differential operator associated with the highest order term $\pi(\lambda)$ of $p(\lambda)$. The general version of (3),

$$(4) \quad \varphi_{\lambda_0} = C \partial(\pi) (p(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda)|_{\lambda=\lambda_0},$$

is thus built using two polynomials, $p(\lambda)$ and $\pi(\lambda)$, which agree in the very special case $\lambda_0 = 0$. The right-hand side of (4), together with the exponential expansion for generic λ 's, allows us to calculate the exponential series expansion of φ_{λ_0} ; see Theorem 2.11 and Corollary 2.13. Some applications of the series expansions are then obtained in sections 3 and 4.

Besides the characterization of the set of λ 's for which the hypergeometric function φ_λ is bounded, this article contains the following results in the asymptotic analysis of the Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric functions φ_λ :

- (1) An exponential series expansion for φ_λ , even when $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is not generic (Theorem 2.11).
- (2) Estimates for φ_λ away from the walls of the Weyl chambers for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ (Theorem 3.1)
- (3) Sharp estimates for φ_λ when $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ (Theorem 3.4).

The sharp estimates of Theorem 3.4 were stated without proof in [26, Remark 3.1].

In the last section of the paper we develop the L^p -theory for the hypergeometric Fourier transform for $0 < p < 2$. Using Theorem 4.2, we study the holomorphic properties of the hypergeometric Fourier transform on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ when $1 \leq p < 2$. We prove the Hausdorff-Young inequalities and the Riemann-Lebesgue lemma. We also establish injectivity and an inversion formula for the hypergeometric Fourier transform. Then, by an easy generalization of Anker's results [2] for the L^p -spherical Fourier transform on Riemannian symmetric spaces, we prove an L^p -Schwartz space isomorphism theorem for $0 < p \leq 2$ (see Theorem 5.6).

1. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

We shall use the standard notation \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{N}_0 , \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} for the positive integers, the nonnegative integers, the integers, the reals and the complex numbers. The symbol $A \cup B$ denotes the union of A and B , whereas $A \sqcup B$ indicates their disjoint union. Given two nonnegative functions f and g on a domain D , we write $f \asymp g$ if there exists positive constants C_1 and C_2 so that $C_1 g(x) \leq f(x) \leq C_2 g(x)$ for all $x \in D$.

Let \mathfrak{a} be an l -dimensional real Euclidean vector space with inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, and let \mathfrak{a}^* be the dual space of \mathfrak{a} . For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ let $x_\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}$ be determined by $\lambda(x) = \langle x, x_\lambda \rangle$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{a}$. The assignment $\langle \lambda, \mu \rangle := \langle x_\lambda, x_\mu \rangle$ defines an inner product in \mathfrak{a}^* . Let $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ denote the complexifications of \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{a}^* , respectively. The \mathbb{C} -bilinear extension to $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ of the inner products on \mathfrak{a}^* and \mathfrak{a} will also be denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. We shall often employ the notation

$$(5) \quad \lambda_\alpha := \frac{\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}.$$

We shall also set $|x| = \langle x, x \rangle^{1/2}$ for $x \in \mathfrak{a}$.

Let Σ be a (possibly nonreduced) root system in \mathfrak{a}^* with associated Weyl group W . For $\alpha \in \Sigma$, we denote by r_α the reflection $\lambda \mapsto \lambda - 2\lambda_\alpha \alpha$ in \mathfrak{a}^* . For a set Σ^+ of positive roots in Σ , let $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\} \subset \Sigma^+$ denote the corresponding set of simple roots. We denote by Σ_0 the indivisible roots in Σ : if $\alpha \in \Sigma_0$, then $\alpha/2 \notin \Sigma$. We set $\Sigma_0^+ = \Sigma^+ \cap \Sigma_0$.

A positive multiplicity function on Σ is a W -invariant function $m : \Sigma \rightarrow]0, +\infty[$. Setting $m_\alpha := m(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \Sigma$, we therefore have $m_{w\alpha} = m_\alpha$ for all $w \in W$. We extend m to \mathfrak{a}^* by putting $m_\alpha = 0$ for $\alpha \notin \Sigma$. We say that a multiplicity function m is *geometric* if there is a Riemannian symmetric space of noncompact type G/K with restricted root system Σ such that m_α is the multiplicity of the root α for all $\alpha \in \Sigma$. Otherwise, m is said to be *non-geometric*.

The dimension l of \mathfrak{a} will also be called the (*real*) *rank* of the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$.

In this paper we adopt the notation commonly used in the theory of symmetric spaces. It differs from the notation in the work of Heckman and Opdam in the following ways. The root system R and the multiplicity function k used by Heckman and Opdam are related to our Σ and m by the relations $R = \{2\alpha : \alpha \in \Sigma\}$ and $k_{2\alpha} = m_\alpha/2$ for $\alpha \in \Sigma$.

We view $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ of \mathfrak{a} as the Lie algebra of the complex torus $A_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}/\mathbb{Z}\{2\pi i x_\alpha/\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle : \alpha \in \Sigma\}$. We write $\exp : \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow A_{\mathbb{C}}$ for the exponential map, with multi-valued inverse \log . The split real form $A := \exp \mathfrak{a}$ of $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ is an abelian subgroup with Lie algebra \mathfrak{a} such that $\exp : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow A$ is a diffeomorphism. In the following, to simplify the notation, we shall identify A with \mathfrak{a} by means of this diffeomorphism.

The action of W extends to \mathfrak{a} by duality, to $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ by \mathbb{C} -linearity. Moreover, W acts on functions f on any of these spaces by $(wf)(x) := f(w^{-1}x)$, $w \in W$.

The positive Weyl chamber \mathfrak{a}^+ consists of the elements $x \in \mathfrak{a}$ for which $\alpha(x) > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$; its closure is $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+} = \{x \in \mathfrak{a} : \alpha(x) \geq 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Sigma^+\}$. Dually, the positive Weyl chamber $(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+$ consists of the elements $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ for which $\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$. Its closure is denoted $\overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. We write $\lambda \leq \mu$ if $\lambda, \mu \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ and $\mu - \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. The sets $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ and $\overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$ are fundamental domains for the action of W on \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{a}^* , respectively.

The restricted weight lattice of Σ is $P = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^* : \lambda_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Sigma\}$. Observe that $\{2\alpha : \alpha \in \Sigma\} \subset P$. If $\lambda \in P$, then the exponential $e^{\lambda} : A_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by $e^{\lambda}(h) := e^{\lambda(\log h)}$ is single valued. The e^{λ} are the algebraic characters of $A_{\mathbb{C}}$. Their \mathbb{C} -linear span coincides with the ring of regular functions $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}]$ on the affine algebraic variety $A_{\mathbb{C}}$. The lattice P is W -invariant, and the Weyl group acts on $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}]$ according to $w(e^{\lambda}) := e^{w\lambda}$. The set $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} := \{h \in A_{\mathbb{C}} : e^{2\alpha(\log h)} \neq 1 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Sigma\}$ consists of the regular points of $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ for the action of W . Notice that $A^+ \equiv \mathfrak{a}^+$ is a subset of $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$. The algebra $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}]$ of regular functions on $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$ is the subalgebra of the quotient field of $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}]$ generated by $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}]$ and by $1/(1 - e^{-2\alpha})$ for $\alpha \in \Sigma^+$. Its W -invariant elements form the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}]^W$.

1.1. Cherednik operators and the hypergeometric system. In this subsection we outline the theory of hypergeometric differential equations associated with root systems. This theory has been developed by Heckman, Opdam and Cherednik. We refer the reader to [3], [13], [15], [22], [23] for more details and further references.

Let $S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ denote the symmetric algebra over $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ considered as the space of polynomial functions on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$, and let $S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})^W$ be the subalgebra of W -invariant elements. Every $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ defines a constant-coefficient differential operators $\partial(p)$ on $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ and on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $\partial(x) = \partial_x$ is the directional derivative in the direction of x for all $x \in \mathfrak{a}$. The algebra of the differential operators $\partial(p)$ with $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ will also be indicated by $S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$. Let $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}) := \mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}] \otimes S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ denote the algebra of differential operators on $A_{\mathbb{C}}$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}]$. The Weyl group W acts on $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}})$ according to

$$w(\varphi \otimes \partial(p)) := w\varphi \otimes \partial(wp).$$

We write $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}})^W$ for the subspace of W -invariant elements. The space $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$ can be endowed with the structure of an associative algebra with respect to the product

$$(D_1 \otimes w_1) \cdot (D_2 \otimes w_2) = D_1 w_1(D_2) \otimes w_1 w_2,$$

where the action of W on differential operators is defined by $(wD)(wf) := w(Df)$ for every sufficiently differentiable function f . It is also a left $\mathbb{C}[A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}]$ -module. Considering $D \in \mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}})$ as an element of $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$, we shall usually write D instead of $D \otimes 1$. The elements of the algebra $\mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$ are called the differential-reflection operators on $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$. The differential-reflection operators act on functions f on $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$ according to $(D \otimes w)f := D(wf)$.

For $x \in \mathfrak{a}$ the *Cherednik operator* (or Dunkl-Cherednik operator) $T_x \in \mathbb{D}(A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$ is defined by

$$T_x := \partial_x - \rho(x) + \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} m_{\alpha} \alpha(x) (1 - e^{-2\alpha})^{-1} \otimes (1 - r_{\alpha})$$

where

$$(6) \quad \rho := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} m_\alpha \alpha \in \mathfrak{a}^*.$$

The Cherednik operators can also be considered as operators acting on smooth functions on \mathfrak{a} . This is possible because, as can be seen from the Taylor formula, the term $1 - r_\alpha$ cancels the apparent singularity arising from the denominator $1 - e^{-2\alpha}$. The Cherednik operators commute with each other; cf. [22, Section 2]. Therefore the map $x \mapsto T_x$ on \mathfrak{a} extends uniquely to an algebra homomorphism $p \mapsto T_p$ of $S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$ into $\mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$.

Define a linear map $\Upsilon : \mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W] \rightarrow \mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}})$ by

$$\Upsilon\left(\sum_j D_j \otimes w_j\right) := \sum_j D_j.$$

Then $\Upsilon(Q)f = Qf$ for all $Q \in \mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}}) \otimes \mathbb{C}[W]$ and all W -invariant f on $A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}}$.

For $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$ we set $D_p := \Upsilon(T_p)$. If $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W$, then $D_p \in \mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}})^W$; see [22, Theorem 2.12(2)]. The algebra

$$\mathbb{D} = \mathbb{D}(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m) := \{D_p : p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W\}$$

is a commutative subalgebra of $\mathbb{D}(A_\mathbb{C}^{\text{reg}})^W$. It is called the algebra of hypergeometric differential operators associated with $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$. It is the analogue, for arbitrary multiplicity functions, of the commutative algebra of the radial components on $A = \exp \mathfrak{a}$ of the invariant differential operators on a Riemannian symmetric space of noncompact type.

A remarkable element of \mathbb{D} corresponds to the polynomial $p_L \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W$ defined by $p_L(\lambda) := \langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle$ for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$. Then

$$D_{p_L} = L + \langle \rho, \rho \rangle,$$

where

$$(7) \quad L := L_\mathfrak{a} + \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} m_\alpha \coth \alpha \partial_\alpha$$

and $L_\mathfrak{a}$ is the Laplace operator on \mathfrak{a} ; see [13, Theorem 2.2]. In (7) we have set $\partial_\alpha := \partial(x_\alpha)$ and

$$\coth \alpha := \frac{1 + e^{-2\alpha}}{1 - e^{-2\alpha}}.$$

If $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ is geometric, then L coincides with the radial component on $\mathfrak{a} \equiv A$ with respect to the left action of K of the Laplace operator on a Riemannian symmetric space G/K of noncompact type.

The map $\gamma : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W$ defined by

$$(8) \quad \gamma(D_p)(\lambda) := p(\lambda)$$

is called the Harish-Chandra homomorphism. It defines an algebra isomorphism of \mathbb{D} onto $S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W$ (see [15, Theorem 1.3.12 and Remark 1.3.14]). From Chevalley's theorem it therefore follows that \mathbb{D} is generated by $l (= \dim \mathfrak{a})$ elements.

Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ be fixed. The system of differential equations

$$(9) \quad D_p \varphi = p(\lambda) \varphi, \quad p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})^W,$$

is called the hypergeometric system of differential equations with spectral parameter λ associated with the data $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$. The differential equation corresponding to the polynomial p_L is

$$(10) \quad L\varphi = (\langle \lambda, \lambda \rangle - \langle \rho, \rho \rangle)\varphi.$$

For geometric multiplicities, the hypergeometric system (9) agrees with the system of differential equations defining Harish-Chandra's spherical function of spectral parameter λ .

Example 1.1 (The rank-one case). The rank-one case corresponds to triples $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ in which \mathfrak{a} is one dimensional. Then the set Σ^+ consists at most of two elements: α and, possibly, 2α . By setting $x_\alpha/2 \equiv 1$ and $\alpha \equiv 1$, we identify \mathfrak{a} and \mathfrak{a}^* with \mathbb{R} , and their complexifications $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ with \mathbb{C} . The Weyl chamber \mathfrak{a}^+ coincides with the half-line $]0, +\infty[$. The Weyl group W reduces to $\{-1, 1\}$ acting on \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} by multiplication. The algebra \mathbb{D} is generated by $D_{p_L} = L + \rho^2$. The hypergeometric differential system with spectral parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is equivalent to the single Jacobi differential equation

$$(11) \quad \frac{d^2\varphi}{dz^2} + (m_\alpha \coth z + m_{2\alpha} \coth(2z)) \frac{d\varphi}{dz} = (\lambda^2 - \rho^2)\varphi.$$

The function $z \mapsto e^z$ maps $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}} \equiv \mathbb{C}$ onto $A_{\mathbb{C}} \equiv \mathbb{C}^\times$. Hence $A_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} \equiv \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, \pm 1\}$. The change of variable $\zeta := (1 - \cosh z)/2$ transforms (11) into the hypergeometric differential equation

$$\zeta(1 - \zeta) \frac{d^2\psi}{d\zeta^2} + [c - (1 + a + b)\zeta] \frac{d\psi}{d\zeta} - ab\psi = 0$$

with parameters

$$a = \frac{\lambda + \rho}{2}, \quad b = \frac{-\lambda + \rho}{2}, \quad c = \frac{m_\alpha + m_{2\alpha} + 1}{2}.$$

1.2. The Harish-Chandra series. As in the classical theory of spherical functions on Riemannian symmetric spaces, the explicit expression of the differential equation (10) suggested to Heckman and Opdam [14] to look for solutions on \mathfrak{a}^+ of the hypergeometric system (9) with spectral parameter λ which are of the form

$$\Phi_\lambda(x) = e^{(\lambda - \rho)(x)} \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda} \Gamma_\mu(\lambda) e^{-\mu(x)}, \quad x \in \mathfrak{a}^+.$$

Here $\Lambda := \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^l n_j \alpha_j : n_j \in \mathbb{N}_0 \right\}$ is the positive semigroup generated by the fundamental system of simple roots $\Pi := \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ in Σ^+ . For $\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}$, the coefficients $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)$ are rational functions of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ determined from the recursion relations

$$(12) \quad \langle \mu, \mu - 2\lambda \rangle \Gamma_\mu(\lambda) = 2 \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} m_\alpha \sum_{\substack{k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \mu - 2k\alpha \in \Lambda}} \Gamma_{\mu - 2k\alpha}(\lambda) \langle \mu + \rho - 2k\alpha - \lambda, \alpha \rangle,$$

with initial condition $\Gamma_0(\lambda) = 1$. They are derived by formally inserting the series for Φ into the differential equation (10). Let $\ell(\mu) := \sum_{j=1}^l n_j$ denote the level of $\mu = \sum_{j=1}^l n_j \alpha_j \in \Lambda$. It is easy to check by induction on $\ell(\mu)$ that the recursion relations imply $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda) = 0$ unless $\mu = \sum_{j=1}^l n_j \alpha_j$ with $n_j \geq 0$ and n_j even for all $j = 1, \dots, l$. Hence the function $\Phi_\lambda(x)$ is in

fact a sum over 2Λ , that is

$$(13) \quad \Phi_\lambda(x) = e^{(\lambda-\rho)(x)} \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda} \Gamma_\mu(\lambda) e^{-\mu(x)}, \quad x \in \mathfrak{a}^+.$$

The function $\Phi_\lambda(x)$ is called the *Harish-Chandra series*.

Let $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ be fixed. A priori, the relation (12) uniquely define the rational function $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)$ on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ provided $\langle \tau, \tau - 2\lambda \rangle \neq 0$ for all $\tau \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ with $\tau \leq \mu$. Opdam proved that, in fact, many of these singularities are removable. Correspondingly, many of the apparent singularities of the Harish-Chandra series are removable as well.

In the following we adopt the notation

$$(14) \quad \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r} = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* : \lambda_\alpha = r\}.$$

We shall consider meromorphic functions f on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ with singularities on a locally finite (generically infinite) family \mathbf{H} of affine complex hyperplanes $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r}$. We say that f has *at most a simple pole along $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r}$* if the function $\lambda \mapsto (\lambda_\alpha - r)f(\lambda)$ extends holomorphically to a neighborhood of $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r} \setminus \bigcup_{\mathcal{H} \in \mathbf{H}, \mathcal{H} \neq \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r}} \mathcal{H}$.

Theorem 1.2. (a) *Let $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$. Then the rational function $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)$ has at most simple poles located along the hyperplanes $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ with $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $2n\alpha \leq \mu$.*
(b) *There is a tubular neighborhood U^+ of $A^+ = \exp \mathfrak{a}^+$ in $A_\mathbb{C}$ so that the Harish-Chandra series $\Phi_\lambda(x)$ is a meromorphic function of $(\lambda, x) \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* \times U^+$ with at most simple poles along hyperplanes of the form $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ with $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. This is Corollary 2.10 in [21]. See also [15, Proposition 4.2.5] and [23, Lemma 6.5]. \square

Remark 1.3. The neighborhood U^+ in Theorem 1.2 can be chosen of the form A^+U_0 where U_0 is a connected and simply connected neighborhood of $e = \exp 0$ in $T = \exp(i\mathfrak{a})$ so that the function \log is single valued on it. Then all functions $e^{(\lambda-\rho)(\log h)}$ (with $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ and $h \in A_\mathbb{C}$) are single valued and holomorphic on A^+U_0 .

The convergence of the Harish-Chandra series can be studied by estimating its coefficients. We record the following result, which is due to Opdam ([21, Lemma 2.1]; see also [15, Lemma 4.4.2]). It is an extension of the classical argument by Helgason in [16], Lemma 4.1; see also [17, Ch. IV, Lemma 5.3]. We state it in a slightly modified form (fixed multiplicity function and variable Weyl group element), which is more suitable to our purposes. The last part of the lemma is a consequence of the first part and Cauchy's integral formula.

Lemma 1.4. *Let $U \subset \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ be an open set with compact closure \overline{U} , and let $w \in W$. Let $d(\lambda)$ be a holomorphic function such that $d(\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ is holomorphic on \overline{U} and all $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$. Let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then there is a constant M_{U,x_0} such that*

$$|d(\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)| \leq M_{U,x_0} e^{\mu(x_0)}$$

for all $\mu \in 2\Lambda$ and $\lambda \in U$. Hence the series

$$(15) \quad e^{(w\lambda-\rho)(x)} \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda} d(\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda) e^{-\mu(x)}$$

converges absolutely and uniformly in $(\lambda, x) \in U \times (x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$ to $d(\lambda)\Phi_{w\lambda}(x)$. Furthermore, for every $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$ there is a constant M_{p,U,x_0} such that

$$\left| \partial(p) \left(d(\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda) \right) \right| \leq M_{p,U,x_0} e^{\mu(x_0)}$$

for all $\mu \in 2\Lambda$ and $\lambda \in U$. The series (15) can therefore be differentiated term-by-term and the differentiated series converges absolutely and uniformly in $(\lambda, x) \in U \times (x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$ to $\partial(p)(d(\lambda)\Phi_{w\lambda}(x))$.

Notice that the explicit expression of the holomorphic function d is not relevant. We choose a specific function in Proposition 2.5.

As in the Riemannian case, the Harish-Chandra series can be used to build a basis for the smooth solutions on \mathfrak{a}^+ of the entire hypergeometric system with spectral parameter λ . This is possible when $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is generic.

Definition 1.5. We say that $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is *generic* if $\lambda_{\alpha} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0$.

Notice that, since $\lambda_{\alpha} = 2\lambda_{2\alpha}$, the element $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is generic if and only if $\lambda_{\alpha} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma$. Moreover, since $(r_{\beta}\lambda)_{\alpha} = \lambda_{r_{\beta}\alpha}$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \Sigma$, the set of generic elements in $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is W -invariant.

Theorem 1.6. Let U^+ be the tubular neighborhood of A^+ from Theorem 1.2. If $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ is generic, then the set $\{\Phi_{w\lambda}(x) : w \in W\}$ is a basis of the solution space on U^+ of the hypergeometric system (9) with spectral parameter λ .

Proof. See [15, Corollary 4.2.6] or [23, Theorem 6.7]. □

Example 1.7 (The rank-one case). The solution of the Jacobi differential equation (11) on $(0, +\infty)$ that behaves asymptotically as $e^{(\lambda-\rho)t}$ for $t \rightarrow +\infty$ is

$$\Phi_{\lambda}(t) = (2 \sinh t)^{\lambda-\rho} {}_2F_1 \left(\frac{\rho - \lambda}{2}, \frac{-m_{\alpha}/2 + 1 - \lambda}{2}; 1 - \lambda; -\sinh^{-2} t \right),$$

where ${}_2F_1$ denotes the Gaussian hypergeometric function; see e.g. [6, Chapter 2]. The function $\Phi_{\lambda}(t)$ coincides with the Jacobi function of second kind $\Phi_{\nu}^{(a,b)}(t)$ with parameters $a = (m_{\alpha} + m_{2\alpha} - 1)/2$, $b = (m_{2\alpha} - 1)/2$ and $\nu = -i\lambda$ (see [20, Section 2]).

Example 1.8 (The complex case). Let m be geometric multiplicity of a root system Σ which is reduced (i.e. $2\alpha \notin \Sigma$ for every $\alpha \in \Sigma$). If $m_{\alpha} = 2$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma$, then m corresponds to a Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type G/K with G complex. The triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ will be said to correspond to a complex case. In the complex case, we have

$$(16) \quad \Phi_{\lambda}(x) = \Delta(x)^{-1} e^{\lambda(x)}.$$

where

$$(17) \quad \Delta := \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} (e^{\alpha} - e^{-\alpha})$$

is the Weyl denominator.

1.3. The \mathfrak{c} -function. For $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$ and $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ we set

$$(18) \quad c_{\alpha}(\lambda) = \frac{2^{-\lambda_{\alpha}} \Gamma(\lambda_{\alpha})}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\lambda_{\alpha}}{2} + \frac{m_{\alpha}}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\lambda_{\alpha}}{2} + \frac{m_{\alpha}}{4} + \frac{m_{2\alpha}}{2}\right)},$$

where Γ is the Euler gamma function. Harish-Chandra's c -function is the meromorphic function on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ defined by

$$(19) \quad c(\lambda) = c_{\text{HC}} \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+} c_{\alpha}(\lambda)$$

where c_{HC} is a normalizing constant chosen so that $c(\rho) = 1$.

Recall the notation $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,r} := \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^* : \lambda_{\alpha} = r\}$ from (14). Observe that the equality $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} = \mathcal{H}_{\beta,m}$ with $\alpha, \beta \in \Sigma_0^+$ and $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ implies $\alpha = \beta$ and $n = m$. From the singularities of the gamma function we therefore obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 1.9. *The meromorphic function $c(\lambda)$ admits at most simple poles located along the hyperplanes*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,-n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

The possible zeros of $c(\lambda)$ are located along the hyperplanes

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, -(m_{\alpha}/2 + m_{2\alpha}) - 2n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha, -m_{\alpha}/2 - 1 - 2n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{N}_0.$$

1.4. The hypergeometric functions of Heckman and Opdam. Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$. The hypergeometric function of spectral parameter λ is the unique analytic W -invariant function $\varphi_{\lambda}(x)$ on \mathfrak{a} which satisfies the system of differential equations (9) and which is normalized by $\varphi_{\lambda}(0) = 1$. In the geometric case, with the identification of \mathfrak{a} with $A = \exp \mathfrak{a}$, the function φ_{λ} agrees with the (elementary) spherical function of spectral parameter λ . For $x \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ and generic $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$, the hypergeometric function admits the representation

$$(20) \quad \varphi_{\lambda}(x) = \sum_{w \in W} c(w\lambda) \Phi_{w\lambda}(x).$$

Example 1.10 (The rank-one case). In the rank-one case, with the identifications introduced in Example 1.1, Heckman-Opdam's hypergeometric function coincides with the Jacobi function of the first kind

$$\varphi_{\lambda}(t) = {}_2F_1 \left(\frac{m_{\alpha}/2 + m_{2\alpha} + \lambda}{2}, \frac{m_{\alpha}/2 + m_{2\alpha} - \lambda}{2}; \frac{m_{\alpha} + m_{2\alpha} + 1}{2}; -\sinh^2 t \right).$$

Example 1.11 (The complex case). In the complex case the multiplicity is geometric. The hypergeometric functions of Heckman and Opdam agree with Harish-Chandra's spherical functions. In this very special case, they are given by the explicit formula

$$(21) \quad \varphi_{\lambda}(x) = \frac{\pi(\rho)}{\pi(\lambda)} \frac{\sum_{w \in W} (\det w) e^{w\lambda(x)}}{\Delta(x)}.$$

where

$$(22) \quad \pi(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+} \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle$$

and Δ is as in (17). See e.g. [9, p. 251].

The nonsymmetric hypergeometric function of spectral parameter λ is the unique analytic function $G_{\lambda}(x)$ on \mathfrak{a} which satisfies the system of differential-reflection equations

$$(23) \quad T_x G_{\lambda} = \lambda(x) G_{\lambda}, \quad x \in \mathfrak{a},$$

and which is normalized by $G_\lambda(0) = 1$. We have the relation

$$(24) \quad \varphi_\lambda(x) = \frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} G_\lambda(wx), \quad x \in \mathfrak{a}.$$

Schapira proved in [26] that φ_λ is real and strictly positive for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$. He also proved the fundamental estimate:

$$(25) \quad |\varphi_\lambda| \leq \varphi_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda}, \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*.$$

We refer to [22], [15] and [26] for the proof of these statements and for further information.

1.5. The hypergeometric Fourier transform. Let dx denote a fixed normalization of the Haar measure on \mathfrak{a} . We associate with the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ the measure $d\mu(x) = \mu(x) dx$ on \mathfrak{a} , where

$$(26) \quad \mu(x) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} |e^{\alpha(x)} - e^{-\alpha(x)}|^{m_\alpha}.$$

Notice that when $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ comes from a Riemannian symmetric space G/K , then $d\mu$ is the component along $A \equiv \mathfrak{a}$ of the Haar measure on G with respect to the Cartan decomposition $G = KAK$.

Recall from (1) the definition of the hypergeometric Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}f = \widehat{f}$ of a sufficiently regular W -invariant functions on \mathfrak{a} .

Let Γ be a W -invariant compact convex subset of \mathfrak{a} and let $q_\Gamma(\lambda) = \sup_{x \in \Gamma} \lambda(x)$, with $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}$, be the supporting function of Γ . The Paley-Wiener space $PW_\Gamma(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$ consists of all W -invariant entire functions F on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ satisfying

$$(27) \quad \sup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*} (1 + |\lambda|)^N e^{-q_\Gamma(\operatorname{Re} \lambda)} |F(\lambda)| < \infty$$

for all $N \in \mathbb{N}_0$. We topologize $PW_\Gamma(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$ by the seminorms defined by the left-hand side of (27). Let $C_\Gamma^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ denote the space of W -invariant smooth functions on \mathfrak{a} with support inside Γ . The space $C_\Gamma^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ is considered with the topology induced by $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})$. We will only be interested in two situations: when Γ is equal to $B_R := \{x \in \mathfrak{a} : |x| \leq R\}$ for some $R > 0$, and when Γ is equal to the polar set C_Λ of the convex hull of the set $\{w(\Lambda) : w \in W\}$ (with $\Lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$). Recall that $C_\Lambda = \{x \in \mathfrak{a} : \Lambda(x^+) \leq 1\}$, where x^+ is the unique element in $\overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ of the Weyl group orbit of x . In the first case, $q_{B_R}(\lambda) = R|\lambda|$. Hence, the usual Paley-Wiener space on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ denoted by $PW(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$, is the union of the spaces $PW_{B_R}(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$, with the inductive limit topology.

The following theorem gives the basic results in the L^2 -harmonic analysis of the hypergeometric Fourier transform. It is due to Opdam [22], who proved the Paley-Wiener theorem in a slightly less general form. In the classical geometric case of Riemannian symmetric spaces of the noncompact type and with $\Gamma = B_R$, the theorem is due to Helgason [16] and Gangolli [8]; with $\Gamma = C_\Lambda$ it was proven by Anker [2]. The fact that Anker's results also extend to the non-geometric case was observed by Schapira in [26, p. 240].

Theorem 1.12. *We keep the above notation and assumptions.*

- (a) (Paley-Wiener theorem) *The hypergeometric Fourier transform \mathcal{F} is a topological isomorphism between $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ and $PW(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$. It restricts to a topological isomorphism between $C_\Gamma^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ and $PW_\Gamma(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$.*

- (b) (Plancherel theorem) *For a suitable normalization of the Haar measure $d\lambda$ on $i\mathfrak{a}^*$, the hypergeometric Fourier transform \mathcal{F} extends to an isometric isomorphism between $L^2(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ and $L^2(i\mathfrak{a}^*, |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda)^W$.*
- (c) (Inversion formula) *For $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ we have*

$$f(x) = \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \widehat{f}(\lambda) \varphi_{-\lambda}(x) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda$$

for all $x \in \mathfrak{a}$.

2. HARISH-CHANDRA SERIES EXPANSION OF THE HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTION

In this section we study the Harish-Chandra expansion of the hypergeometric function $\varphi_\lambda(x)$ around arbitrary (i.e. not necessarily generic) $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ under the assumption that $x \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ is sufficiently far from the walls of \mathfrak{a}^+ . We begin with some properties of the centralizer of λ that will be needed in the sequel.

We shall employ the notation $W_\lambda = \{w \in W : w\lambda = \lambda\}$ for the centralizer of $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ in W . For $\Theta \subset \Pi$ we denote by W_Θ the (standard parabolic) subgroup of W generated by the reflections r_α with $\alpha \in \Theta$. Moreover, we write Σ_Θ for the subsystem of Σ consisting of the roots which can be written as linear combinations of elements from Θ . Furthermore, we set $\Sigma_\Theta^+ = \Sigma_\Theta \cap \Sigma^+$ and $\Sigma_{\Theta,0}^+ = \Sigma_\Theta \cap \Sigma_0^+$.

Recall the notation λ_α from (5). For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ we define

$$(28) \quad \Sigma_\lambda = \{\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ : \lambda_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}\},$$

$$(29) \quad \Sigma_\lambda^> = \{\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ : \lambda_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}\},$$

$$(30) \quad \Sigma_\lambda^0 = \{\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ : \lambda_\alpha = 0\}.$$

Suppose that $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Then $W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} = W_{\Theta(\lambda)}$ where $\Theta(\lambda) = \Sigma_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda}^0 \cap \Pi$. Observe that $W_{\Theta(\lambda)}$ is the Weyl group of $\Sigma_{\Theta(\lambda)}$ and $\Sigma_{\Theta(\lambda),0}^+ = \Sigma_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda}^0$.

Let $w_\lambda \in W$ be chosen so that $w_\lambda \operatorname{Im} \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Then there is $\Xi(\lambda) \subset \Pi$ so that $W_{\operatorname{Im} \lambda} = w_\lambda^{-1} W_{\Xi(\lambda)} w_\lambda = W_{w_\lambda^{-1} \Xi(\lambda)}$. Moreover, $\Sigma_{w_\lambda^{-1} \Xi(\lambda),0}^+ = \Sigma_{\operatorname{Im} \lambda}^0$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ with $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$, and keep the above notation. Then*

$$(31) \quad W_\lambda = W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} \cap W_{\operatorname{Im} \lambda} = W_{\Theta(\lambda)} \cap W_{w_\lambda^{-1} \Xi(\lambda)},$$

$$(32) \quad \Sigma_\lambda^0 = \Sigma_{\Theta(\lambda),0}^+ \cap \Sigma_{w_\lambda^{-1} \Xi(\lambda),0}^+ \subset \Sigma_{\Theta(\lambda),0}^+,$$

$$(33) \quad \Sigma_\lambda = \Sigma_\lambda^0 \sqcup \Sigma_\lambda^>,$$

$$(34) \quad \Sigma_\lambda^> \cap \Sigma_{\Theta(\lambda),0}^+ = \emptyset.$$

Moreover, let $w \in W_\lambda$. Then

$$(35) \quad w(\Sigma_\lambda^0) \subset \Sigma_\lambda^0 \sqcup (-\Sigma_\lambda^0),$$

$$(36) \quad w(\Sigma_0^+ \setminus \Sigma_\lambda^0) = \Sigma_0^+ \setminus \Sigma_\lambda^0.$$

Furthermore, if $w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda} = W_{\Theta(\lambda)}$, then

$$(37) \quad w(-\Sigma_0^+) \cap \Sigma_\lambda^> = \emptyset,$$

$$(38) \quad w(\Sigma_0^+) \cap \Sigma_\lambda^> = \Sigma_\lambda^>.$$

Proof. The first part of the Lemma is an immediate consequence of the discussion above and the fact that $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. For (34), observe that if $\alpha \in \Sigma_\lambda^>$ then $\langle \operatorname{Re} \lambda, \alpha \rangle = \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle > 0$. To prove (35), notice that $w^{-1} \in W_\lambda$. Hence for $\alpha \in \Sigma_\lambda^0$ we have $\lambda_{w\alpha} = (w^{-1}\lambda)_\alpha = \lambda_\alpha = 0$. Formula (36) is a consequence of (35) applied to w and w^{-1} and the fact that W_λ is the Weyl group of the closed subsystem $\Sigma_\lambda^0 \sqcup (-\Sigma_\lambda^0)$ of Σ .

Suppose now that $w \in W_{\Theta(\lambda)}$, so $w(\operatorname{Re} \lambda) = \operatorname{Re} \lambda$. Let $\alpha \in w(-\Sigma_0^+)$. Then

$$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda_\alpha) = (\operatorname{Re} \lambda)_\alpha = (w(\operatorname{Re} \lambda))_\alpha = (\operatorname{Re} \lambda)_{w^{-1}\alpha} \leq 0$$

because $w^{-1}\alpha \in -\Sigma_0^+$ and $\operatorname{Re} \lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Thus $\alpha \notin \Sigma_\lambda^>$. This proves (37). Finally, (38) follows immediately from (37). \square

As intersection of parabolic subgroups of W , for each $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ the group W_λ is itself a parabolic subgroup. By definition, this means that there is $I \subset \Pi$ and $w \in W$ so that $W_\lambda = W_{wI} = wW_Iw^{-1}$. The proof of the following proposition provides an explicit way of constructing the elements w and I when λ is given.

Proposition 2.2. *Let $W_1, W_2 \subset W$ be two parabolic subgroups. Then $W_1 \cap W_2$ is parabolic.*

Proof. (see [24, Proposition 3.11]). We can suppose that $W_1 \neq W_2$. Let λ_1 and λ_2 be two distinct elements of \mathfrak{a}^* fixed by W_1 and W_2 , respectively. (Recall that every parabolic subgroup of W is the centralizer of some element of \mathfrak{a}^* .) Then $W_1 \cap W_2$ fixes the segment $\overline{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$. Recall also that $\mathfrak{a}^* = \sqcup_{w \in W, I \subset \Pi} (wC_I)$, where

$$C_I = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^* : \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle = 0 \text{ for } \alpha \in I, \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle > 0 \text{ for } \alpha \in \Pi \setminus I\};$$

see e.g. [19, Section 1.15]. We can therefore find $I \subset \Pi$, $w \in W$ and $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$ so that $\overline{\mu_1 \mu_2} \subset \overline{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} \cap wC_I$. Hence μ_1 and μ_2 admit the same centralizer wW_Iw^{-1} . It follows that wW_Iw^{-1} fixes λ_1 and λ_2 . Hence $wW_Iw^{-1} \subset W_1 \cap W_2$. Conversely, every element in $W_1 \cap W_2$ fixes $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in \overline{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}$. So $W_1 \cap W_2 \subset wW_Iw^{-1}$. \square

The following lemma describes the possible singularities of the coefficients of the Harish-Chandra expansion of $\varphi_{\lambda_0}(x)$ for an arbitrarily fixed $\lambda = \lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$. Notice that, by W -invariance, we can always suppose that $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Some parts of this lemma must have been considered by previous authors studying Harish-Chandra expansions. As we could not find references for them, we include their proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ with $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$, and keep the above notation. Let $w \in W$ and $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$.*

- (a) *The singularities of the function $c(w\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ are at most simple poles along the hyperplanes*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_0^+ \text{ and } n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane passing through λ_0 if and only if $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}$ and $n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha$.

- (b) *The possible singularities of $c(w\lambda)$ at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ are at most simple poles along the hyperplanes*

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,0} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0,$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \cap w(-\Sigma_0^+) \text{ and } n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}.$$

In fact, each hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,0}$ with $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0$ is always a simple pole of $c(w\lambda)$ at $\lambda = \lambda_0$.

The possible singularities of $\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ are at most simple poles along the hyperplanes

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+ \cap w(\Sigma_0^+) \text{ and } n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}.$$

(c) Suppose $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. Then the singularities of $c(w\lambda)$ at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ are precisely simple poles along the hyperplanes

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,0} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0.$$

Those of $\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ are at most simple poles along the hyperplanes

$$\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+ \text{ and } n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Proof. Because of Theorem 1.2 and Lemma 1.9, the possible singularities of $c(w\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ are at most first order poles along hyperplanes of the form

$$\{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* : w\lambda \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}\} = w^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$$

with $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Notice that $w^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} = \mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,n}$ and that $\mathcal{H}_{-\beta,-m} = \mathcal{H}_{\beta,m}$. The possible singular hyperplanes of $c(w\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ are hence of the form given in (a). The last statement in (a) is immediate from the definition of $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$.

To prove (b), observe that $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane of $c(w\lambda)$ at λ_0 if and only if $\mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,n} = w^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane of $c(\lambda)$ and $\lambda_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$. The latter condition is equivalent to $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0} = \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 \sqcup \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+$ and $n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha$. If $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0$, then $n = 0$ and $\mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,0}$ is automatically a singular hyperplane of $c(\lambda)$. If $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+$, then $n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$. In this case $\mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,n} = \mathcal{H}_{-w^{-1}\alpha,-n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane of $c(\lambda)$ if and only if $-w^{-1}\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$. Suppose now $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0$ and choose $\beta \in \Sigma_0^+$ so that $w\alpha \in \{\pm\beta\}$. Because of the term $\Gamma((w\lambda)_\beta)$ at the numerator of the factor $c_\beta(w\lambda)$, the function $c(w\lambda)$ indeed admits a simple pole along $\{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* : (w\lambda)_\beta = 0\} = \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* : \lambda_{w^{-1}\beta} = 0\} = \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,0}$.

For $\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$, the hyperplane $\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane at λ_0 if and only if $\mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,n} = w^{-1}\mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane of $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)$ and $\lambda_0 \in \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n}$. This is equivalent to saying that $\mathcal{H}_{w^{-1}\alpha,n}$ is a possible singular hyperplane of $\Gamma_\mu(\lambda)$ and $n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e. that $w^{-1}\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$, $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+$ and $n = (\lambda_0)_\alpha$.

Part (c) is a consequence of (b), (37) and (38). \square

To compute the exponential series expansion of the hypergeometric function $\varphi_{\lambda_0}(x)$, we shall need some elementary facts on polynomial differential operators. We collect them in the following lemma whose proof is straightforward.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$, and let $I \subset \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ be a finite set so that $\langle \lambda_0 - \nu_2, \nu_1 \rangle = 0$ for all $(\nu_1, \nu_2) \in I$. Then the following properties hold.*

(a) Define polynomial functions p_I and π_I on $\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ by

$$(39) \quad p_I(\lambda) := \prod_{(\nu_1, \nu_2) \in I} \langle \lambda - \nu_2, \nu_1 \rangle,$$

$$(40) \quad \pi_I(\lambda) := \prod_{(\nu_1, \nu_2) \in I} \langle \lambda, \nu_1 \rangle.$$

So $p_I(\lambda) = \pi_I(\lambda) + \tilde{p}_I(\lambda)$ with $\deg \tilde{p}_I < \deg p_I = \deg \pi_I = |I|$. Then:

1) $\partial(\pi_I)(p) = 0$ if $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$ and $\deg p < |I|$,

$$2) \partial(p)(p_I)|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = 0 \text{ if } p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}) \text{ and } \deg p < |I|,$$

$$3) \partial(\pi_I)(p_I)|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \partial(\pi_I)(\pi_I) > 0.$$

(b) For every differentiable function f on $\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and every $x \in \mathfrak{a}$ we have

$$(41) \quad \partial(\pi_I)\left(f(\lambda)e^{w\lambda(x)}\right)\Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \sum_{J \sqcup L = I} \left(\partial(\pi_J)f(\lambda)\right)\Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \pi_L(w^{-1}x)e^{w\lambda_0(x)}$$

where

$$(42) \quad \pi_L(x) := \prod_{(\nu_1, \nu_2) \in L} \nu_1(x).$$

We now construct the polynomials $p(\lambda)$ and $\pi(\lambda)$ appearing on the right-hand side of (4).

For $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}$ we set $n_{\alpha} = (\lambda_0)_{\alpha} \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Let $w \in W$. Define polynomial functions $\pi_0(\lambda)$, $\pi_1(\lambda)$, $p_{w,+}(\lambda)$, $p_{w,-}(\lambda)$, $p_1(\lambda)$ and $p(\lambda) \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ by

$$(43) \quad \pi_0(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle,$$

$$(44) \quad \pi_1(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>} \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle,$$

$$(45) \quad \pi(\lambda) = \pi_0(\lambda)\pi_1(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}} \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle,$$

$$(46) \quad p_{w,+}(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \cap w(\Sigma_0^+)} (\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle - n_{\alpha} \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle),$$

$$(47) \quad p_{w,-}(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \cap w(-\Sigma_0^+)} (\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle - n_{\alpha} \langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle),$$

$$(48) \quad p_1(\lambda) = p_{w,+}(\lambda)p_{w,-}(\lambda),$$

$$(49) \quad p(\lambda) = \pi_0(\lambda)p_1(\lambda).$$

We adopt the convention that empty products are equal to the constant 1. Notice that $p_{w,+}(\lambda)p_{w,-}(\lambda)$ is in fact independent of $w \in W$ and that

$$(50) \quad p(\lambda) = p_I(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \pi(\lambda) = \pi_I(\lambda) \quad \text{for} \quad I = \{(\alpha, n_{\alpha}) : \alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}, n_{\alpha} = (\lambda_0)_{\alpha}\}.$$

Proposition 2.5. *Keep the assumptions of Lemma 2.3.*

- (a) *There is a neighborhood U of λ_0 with compact closure \bar{U} so that $\bar{U} \cap \mathcal{H}_{\alpha,n} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}$ and $n = (\lambda_0)_{\alpha}$.*
- (b) *For all $w \in W$ and $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$, the functions $\pi_0(\lambda)p_{w,-}(\lambda)c(w\lambda)$ and $p_{w,+}(\lambda)\Gamma_{\mu}(w\lambda)$ are holomorphic in a neighborhood of \bar{U} .*
- (c) *For all $x \in A_{\mathbb{C}}$ where $\varphi_{\lambda_0}(x)$ is defined, we have*

$$(51) \quad c_0\varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = \partial(\pi)\left(p(\lambda)\varphi_{\lambda}(x)\right)\Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0}$$

where $c_0 = \partial(\pi)(p) = \partial(\pi)(\pi) > 0$.

(d) Let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then

$$(52) \quad c_0 \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda} \sum_{w \in W} \partial(\pi) \left(p(\lambda) c(w\lambda) \Gamma_\mu(w\lambda) e^{(w\lambda - \rho - \mu)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0}$$

where the series on the right-hand side converges uniformly in $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$.

Proof. Parts (a) and (b) are immediate consequences of Lemma 2.3 and the fact that the hyperplanes $\mathcal{H}_{\beta,n}$ ($\beta \in \Sigma_0^+, n \in \mathbb{Z}$) form a locally finite family.

To prove (c), notice first that by parts 1) and 2) of Lemma 2.4 (a), we have for $J \subset I$

$$\partial(\pi_J)(p_I) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \delta_{J,I} \partial(\pi_I)(\pi_I),$$

where $\delta_{J,I}$ is Kronecker's delta. Hence parts (b) and (c) of the same lemma give for I as in (50):

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(\pi) \left(p(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda(x) \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} &= \sum_{J \sqcup L = I} \left(\partial(\pi_J)(p)(\lambda) \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \left(\partial(\pi_L) \varphi_\lambda(x) \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \\ &= \partial(\pi)(\pi) \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x). \end{aligned}$$

According to (b) and Lemma 1.4, the series

$$\sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda} p_{w,+}(\lambda) \Gamma_\mu(w\lambda) e^{(w\lambda - \rho - \mu)(x)}$$

converges to $p_{w,+}(\lambda) \Phi_{w\lambda}(x)$ uniformly in $\overline{U} \times (x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+})$. Moreover, it can be differentiated term-by-term. If λ is regular, then $\varphi_\lambda(x) = \sum_{w \in W} c(w\lambda) \Phi_{w\lambda}(x)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{a}^+$. Multiplying both sides by $p(\lambda)$, we therefore get for all regular $\lambda \in U$

$$(53) \quad p(\lambda) \varphi_\lambda(x) = \sum_{w \in W} \pi_0(\lambda) p_{w,-}(\lambda) c(w\lambda) \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda} p_{w,+}(\lambda) \Gamma_\mu(w\lambda) e^{(w\lambda - \rho - \mu)(x)}.$$

Since both sides of (53) are holomorphic on U , this equality extends to all of U . Part (d) now follows from (c) and term-by-term differentiation using Lemma 1.4. \square

A careful computation of (52) is what leads to an expansion of $\varphi_\lambda(x)$ for all λ . We first consider the terms corresponding to $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$.

Lemma 2.6. *Let the notation be as above. Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$ be such that $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Define*

$$(54) \quad b_0(\lambda) = \pi_0(\lambda) c(\lambda).$$

Then the following properties hold for $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$.

- (a) $\pi_0(w\lambda) = (\det w) \pi_0(\lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$.
- (b) The point $\lambda = \lambda_0$ is neither a zero nor a pole of the function $b_0(w\lambda)$.
- (c) $b_0(w\lambda_0) = b_0(\lambda_0)$ is a nonzero constant. Moreover, if $\lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$, then $b_0(\lambda_0) > 0$.

Proof. Part (a) is classical, as W_{λ_0} is the Weyl group of $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 \sqcup (-\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0)$. All other properties are an immediate consequence of the defining formula (19) of the c -function, the properties of the gamma function, the fact that $w\lambda_0 = \lambda_0$ and the assumption $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. \square

According to (c) in Lemma 2.3, multiplication by π_0 removes all the singularities of $c(w\lambda)$ at λ_0 for all $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$. To compute the corresponding terms in (52), we first rewrite them in terms of the function b_0 . Indeed, for $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$ we have by Lemma 2.6 (a):

$$(55) \quad p(\lambda)c(w\lambda) = \pi_0(\lambda)c(w\lambda)p_1(\lambda) = (\det w)b_0(w\lambda)p_1(\lambda).$$

The terms in (52) which correspond to $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$ and $\mu = 0$ are then given by the following lemma. Recall the set I introduced in (50) and recall that $\Gamma_0 = 1$.

Lemma 2.7. *Let $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$. Then for $x \in \mathfrak{a}$ we have*

$$(56) \quad \partial(\pi) \left(b_0(w\lambda)p_1(\lambda)e^{(w\lambda-\rho)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \\ = \left\{ b_0(\lambda_0) \left[\sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} \partial(\pi_J)(p_1) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \pi_{wL}(x) \right] + f_{w,\lambda_0}(x) \right\} e^{(\lambda_0-\rho)(x)}$$

where $f_{w,\lambda_0}(x)$ denotes a polynomial function of x of degree $< \deg \pi_0 = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.4, we have $\partial(\pi_J)(p_1) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = 0$ for all $J \subset I$ with $|J| < \deg p_1 = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|$. Hence

$$\partial(\pi) \left(b_0(w\lambda)p_1(\lambda)e^{(w\lambda-\rho)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \\ = \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| \geq |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} \partial(\pi_J)(p_1) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \partial(\pi_L) \left(b_0(w\lambda)e^{(w\lambda-\rho)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0}.$$

Notice that $\pi_L(w^{-1}x) = \pi_{wL}(x)$. Applying again Lemma 2.4 (b), we get

$$\partial(\pi_L) \left(b_0(w\lambda)e^{(w\lambda-\rho)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \\ = \sum_{R \sqcup S = L} \partial(\pi_R)b_0(w\lambda) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} \pi_S(w^{-1}x)e^{(\lambda_0-\rho)(x)} \\ = \left[b_0(\lambda_0)\pi_{wL}(x) + (\text{poly in } x, \text{ depending on } \lambda_0 \text{ and } w, \text{ of degree } < |L|) \right] e^{(\lambda_0-\rho)(x)}.$$

The polynomial $\pi_{wL}(x)$ has maximal degree (equal to $|\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$) if $|J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|$. Collecting together these terms proves then the required formula. \square

To sum the contributions of the terms corresponding to $\mu = 0$ and $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$, we still need two more lemmas.

Lemma 2.8. *For $L \subset I$ with $|L| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$ define*

$$(57) \quad f_L(x) = \sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) \pi_{wL}(x), \quad x \in \mathfrak{a}.$$

Then there is a constant c_L so that $f_L(x) = c_L \pi_0(x)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{a}$.

Proof. The polynomial f_L is of the same degree as π_0 and it is a W_{λ_0} -skew-symmetric, so divisible by π_0 . See e.g. [10, Lemma 10] for a proof of the latter fact. \square

Lemma 2.9. *Let c_L denote the constants introduced in Lemma 2.8 and keep the notation from Lemma 2.7. Set*

$$(58) \quad \rho_0 = \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \alpha.$$

Then

$$(59) \quad \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} c_L \partial(\pi_J)(p_1) \Big|_{\lambda = \lambda_0} = \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} c_L \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1) \Big|_{\lambda = \lambda_0} = \frac{1}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} \partial(\pi)(\pi).$$

Proof. The first equality in (59) follows from Lemma 2.4, (a), part 2). To prove the second equality, notice first that, by Lemmas 2.4 and 2.8, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(\pi) \left[\pi_1(\lambda) \left(\sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) e^{w\lambda(x)} \right) \right] \Big|_{\lambda=0} &= \sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) \partial(\pi) (\pi_1(\lambda) e^{w\lambda(x)}) \Big|_{\lambda=0} \\ &= \sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1) \pi_{wL}(x) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1) f_L(x) \\ &= \pi_0(x) \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} c_L \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1). \end{aligned}$$

Choose $x = x_{\rho_0}$. Then

$$\sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) e^{w\lambda(x_{\rho_0})} = \sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} (\det w) e^{w\rho_0(x_{\lambda})} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle.$$

The last equality is e.g. Proposition 5.15 (i) in [17, Ch. II, §5]. Since $\pi_0(x_{\rho_0}) = \pi_0(\rho_0) > 0$, we can write

$$\sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} c_L \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1) = \frac{1}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} \partial(\pi) \left[\pi_1(\lambda) \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle \right] \Big|_{\lambda=0}.$$

We claim that

$$(60) \quad \partial(\pi) \left[\pi_1(\lambda) \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle \right] \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \partial(\pi)(\pi).$$

Indeed

$$\partial(\pi) \left[\pi_1(\lambda) \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle \right] \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \sum_{\substack{R \sqcup S = I \\ |R| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|}} \partial(\pi_R)(\pi_1) \left[\partial(\pi_S) \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle \right) \right] \Big|_{\lambda=0}.$$

Because of the evaluation at $\lambda = 0$, the only nonzero terms inside the last square parenthesis are those of the form

$$\prod_{j=1}^d \partial(\langle \lambda, \beta_j \rangle) (\sinh \langle \gamma_j, \lambda \rangle) \Big|_{\lambda=0}$$

where $d = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$, and $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_d\}$ and $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_d\}$ are respectively enumerations of S and $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0$. The conclusion follows as

$$\partial(\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle) (\sinh \langle \gamma, \lambda \rangle) \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \langle \gamma, \beta \rangle \cosh \langle \gamma, \lambda \rangle \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \langle \gamma, \beta \rangle,$$

$$\text{so } \partial(\pi_S) \left(\prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} \sinh \langle \alpha, \lambda \rangle \right) \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \partial(\pi_S)(\pi_0). \quad \square$$

Corollary 2.10. *Keep the above notation. Then*

$$(61) \quad \sum_{w \in W_{\lambda_0}} \partial(\pi) \left(p(\lambda) c(w\lambda) e^{(w\lambda - \rho)(x)} \right) \Big|_{\lambda=\lambda_0} = \left(\frac{c_0}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} b_0(\lambda_0) \pi_0(x) + f_{\lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)}$$

where $c_0 = \partial(\pi)(\pi)$ is the positive constant of Proposition 2.5 (c), $b_0(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ and $f_{\lambda_0}(x)$ is a polynomial function of x of degree $< \deg \pi_0 = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of (55) and of Lemmas 2.6, 2.7, 2.8 and 2.9. \square

Similar (but less explicit) computations can be performed to evaluate each term of the series (52). Notice that, by Lemma 2.3, (b) and (c), the function defined by

$$(62) \quad b_w(\lambda) = \begin{cases} \pi_0(\lambda) c(w\lambda) & \text{if } w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \\ \pi_0(\lambda) p_{w,-}(\lambda) c(w\lambda) & \text{if } w \in W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \end{cases}$$

is always holomorphic on a neighborhood of $\overline{U} \ni \lambda_0$. It is nonzero at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ for $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. However, Lemma 2.6(a) holds only when $w \in W_{\lambda_0}$. As in the case of W_{λ_0} , each term of (52) corresponding to a fixed $w \in W$ and $\mu = 0$ includes a polynomial factor in x . It is of degree $\leq |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0| = \deg \pi_0$ if $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$, and of degree $\leq |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0| + |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \cap w(-\Sigma_0^+)| = \deg(\pi_0 p_{w,-})$ if $w \in W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. Estimates for each of the terms of (52) can be obtained from Lemma 1.4. The result of this computation is presented in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.11. *Keep the assumptions of Proposition 2.5, and let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then for $x \in x_0 + \mathfrak{a}^+$ we have*

$$(63) \quad c_0 \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = \left(\frac{c_0}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} b_0(\lambda_0) \pi_0(x) + f_{\lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \\ + \sum_{w \in (W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}) \sqcup (W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0})} \left(b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x) + f_{w, \lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \\ + \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} f_{w, \mu, \lambda_0}(x) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho - \mu)(x)}.$$

The first term in (63) is as in Corollary 2.10. For $w \in W \setminus W_{\lambda_0}$, the constant $b_w(\lambda_0)$ is given by evaluation of (62) at $\lambda = \lambda_0$. It is nonzero for $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}$. The polynomial

$\pi_{w,\lambda_0}(x)$ is explicitly given by

$$(64) \quad \pi_{w,\lambda_0}(x) = \begin{cases} \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+|}} \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_1) \pi_{wL}(x) & \text{if } w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0} \\ \sum_{\substack{J \sqcup L = I \\ |J| = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+ \cap w(\Sigma_0^+)|}} \partial(\pi_J)(\pi_{w,+}) \pi_{wL}(x) & \text{if } w \in W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \end{cases}$$

where $\pi_1(\lambda)$ is as in (44) and

$$(65) \quad \pi_{w,+}(\lambda) = \prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^+ \cap w(\Sigma_0^+)} \langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle.$$

Moreover, $f_{w,\lambda_0}(x)$ is a polynomial function of x with $\deg f_{w,\lambda_0} < \deg \pi_{w,\lambda_0}$.

For $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ and $w \in W$, $f_{w,\mu,\lambda_0}(x)$ is a polynomial function of x of degree $\leq |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}| = \deg p$. The series on the right-hand side of (63) converges uniformly for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$.

Remark 2.12. The convergence of the series (63) uses the following estimate, which is a consequence of Lemma 1.4. Let $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then there is a constant $M_{x_1} > 0$ so that for all $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ and $w \in W$ we have

$$(66) \quad |f_{w,\mu,\lambda_0}(x)| \leq M_{x_1} (1 + |x|)^{|\Sigma_{\lambda_0}|} e^{\mu(x_1)}, \quad x \in x_1 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+},$$

This will also be needed in the following section, to determine estimates of the series at infinity in \mathfrak{a}^+ away from its walls.

The following corollary gives some relevant special cases of Theorem 2.11.

Corollary 2.13. Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ with $\text{Re } \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. If not stated otherwise, we keep assumptions and notation of Theorem 2.11.

(a) Suppose that λ_0 is generic, i.e. $(\lambda_0)_{\alpha} \notin \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$. Then for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have

$$(67) \quad \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = \sum_{w \in W} c(w\lambda_0) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} + \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} f_{w,\mu,\lambda_0} e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho - \mu)(x)}$$

where $c(w\lambda_0) \neq 0$ for $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$ and $f_{w,\mu,\lambda_0} \in \mathbb{C}$ for $w \in W$ and $\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$.

(b) Suppose $\langle \lambda_0, \alpha \rangle \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$. Then for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have

$$(68) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = & \sum_{\lambda \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}} c(w\lambda_0) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} + \\ & + \frac{1}{c_0} \sum_{w \in W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}} \left(b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w,\lambda_0}(x) + f_{w,\lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \\ & + \frac{1}{c_0} \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} f_{w,\mu,\lambda_0}(x) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho - \mu)(x)} \end{aligned}$$

with $c(w\lambda_0) \neq 0$ for all $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$.

- (c) Suppose that $\text{Im } \lambda_0$ belongs to the subspace of \mathfrak{a}^* supporting the facet containing $\text{Re } \lambda_0$, i.e. $\langle \text{Im } \lambda_0, \alpha \rangle = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$ whenever $\langle \text{Re } \lambda_0, \alpha \rangle = 0$. This happens for instance if $\text{Im } \lambda_0 = 0$. Then for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have

$$(69) \quad c_0 \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) = \left(\frac{c_0}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} b_0(\lambda_0) \pi_0(x) + f_{\lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \\ + \sum_{w \in W \setminus W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}} \left(b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x) + f_{w, \lambda_0}(x) \right) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \\ + \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} f_{w, \mu, \lambda_0}(x) e^{(w\lambda_0 - \rho - \mu)(x)}.$$

Proof. If λ_0 is generic, then $\Sigma_{\lambda_0} = \emptyset$ and all polynomials in (43) to (49) reduce to the constant polynomial 1. In this case, $\partial(p)$ is the identity operator and $c_0 = 1$. For all $w \in W$ the functions $c(w\lambda)\Gamma_\mu(w\lambda)$ are nonsingular at λ_0 , and (63) reduces to the (holomorphic extension of the) classical Harish-Chandra expansion we started with.

If $\langle \lambda_0, \alpha \rangle \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$, then $W_{\lambda_0} = \{\text{id}\}$ and π_0 is the constant polynomial 1. Hence $b_0(\lambda_0) = c(\lambda_0)$ and $b_w(\lambda_0) = c(w\lambda_0)$ for $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. Moreover, the polynomials f_{λ_0} and f_{w, λ_0} (with $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$) are identically zero. Finally, for $w \in W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$, the polynomials π_{w, λ_0} are constants and $\pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x) = \partial(\pi_1)(\pi_1) = \partial(p)(p) = c_0$.

The reduction in (c) follows as $W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0} \subset W_{\text{Im } \lambda_0}$. So $W_{\lambda_0} = W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. \square

3. ESTIMATES OF THE HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

We begin this section by examining the behavior of the hypergeometric functions at infinity on \mathfrak{a}^+ . Our basic tool is the exponential series expansion of $\varphi_\lambda(x)$ from Theorem 2.11. However, as in the classical case of spherical functions, one cannot work with this series close to the walls of \mathfrak{a}^+ , but on regions of the form $x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ for a fixed $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$. When $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$, the remaining region in \mathfrak{a}^+ can be handled by means of a subadditivity property proven for $\varphi_\lambda(x)$ by Schapira in [26].

We keep the notation of the previous section. As in [9, p. 164], define $\beta : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$(70) \quad \beta(x) = \min_{\alpha \in \Pi} \alpha(x),$$

where $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$ denotes as before the set of simple roots in Σ^+ . Let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then $|x| \asymp \beta(x)$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$ in $x_0 + \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$.

Recall that if $\text{Re } \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$ and $w \in W$, then $-w \text{Re } \lambda_0 + \text{Re } \lambda_0 = \sum_{j=1}^l r_j \alpha_j$ with $r_j \geq 0$. Hence

$$(71) \quad (\text{Re } \lambda_0 - w \text{Re } \lambda_0)(x) \geq r_w \beta(x), \quad x \in \mathfrak{a}^+,$$

where $r_w = \sum_{j=1}^l r_j \geq 0$. Moreover, $r_w > 0$ if $w \notin W_{\text{Re } \lambda_0}$. We will say that $x \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ tends to infinity away from the walls if $\alpha(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$, i.e. if $\beta(x) \rightarrow +\infty$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ with $\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)}^+$, and let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then there are constants $C_1 > 0$, $C_2 > 0$ and $b > 0$ (depending on λ_0 and x_0) so that for all $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$:*

$$(72) \quad \left| \frac{\varphi_{\lambda_0}(x)e^{-(\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \rho)(x)}}{\pi_0(x)} - \left(\frac{b_0(\lambda_0)}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} e^{i \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x)} + \sum_{w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}} \frac{b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x)}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} e^{i w \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x)} \right) \right| \\ \leq C_1(1 + \beta(x))^{-1} + C_2(1 + \beta(x))^{|\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|} e^{-b\beta(x)}.$$

The term $C_1(1 + \beta(x))^{-1}$ on the right-hand side of (72) does not occur if $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 = \emptyset$.

Proof. According to Theorem 2.11, the left-hand-side of (72) is bounded by

$$\frac{|f_{\lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} + \sum_{w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}} \frac{|f_{w, \lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} + \sum_{w \in W \setminus W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0}} \frac{|b_w(\lambda_0)| |\pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x)| + |f_{w, \lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} e^{(w \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0)(x)} \\ + \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{|f_{w, \mu, \lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} e^{(w \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \mu)(x)}.$$

The polynomials f_{λ_0} and f_{w, λ_0} do not occur if $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 = \emptyset$ (as $\pi_0(x) \equiv 1$ in this case). Suppose then $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 \neq \emptyset$. Let f be one of the functions f_{λ_0} or f_{w, λ_0} with $w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}$. Set $d_f = \deg f(x)$ and $d = \deg \pi_0(x) = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0|$. Hence $d_f < d$. Then for some constant $C_f > 0$ we have $|f(x)| \leq C_f(1 + |x|)^{d_f}$. For $\alpha \in \Sigma_0^+$ and $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we also have $\alpha(x) \geq \beta(x) \geq C'|x|$ for some constant $C' > 0$ since $|x| \asymp \beta(x)$. Thus

$$\frac{|f(x)|}{\pi_0(x)} \leq C'_f(1 + |x|)^{d_f - d} \leq C'_f(1 + |x|)^{-1}$$

for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$. This leads to the first term of the right-hand side of (72). By (71) and since $\deg \pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x) = d$, there is a constant $M > 0$ so that for all $w \in W \setminus W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0}$ and $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have

$$\sum_{w \in W \setminus W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0}} \frac{|b_w(\lambda_0)| |\pi_{w, \lambda_0}(x)| + |f_{w, \lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} e^{(w \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0)(x)} \leq M e^{-r\beta(x)}$$

with $r = \min_{w \in W \setminus W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0}} r_w > 0$.

For the last part of the estimate we proceed similarly to [9, p. 163]. Apply (66) with $x_1 = x_0/2$. Since $(w \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0)(x) \leq 0$, we have

$$\sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{|f_{w, \mu, \lambda_0}(x)|}{c_0 \pi_0(x)} e^{(w \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \mu)(x)} \leq M'(1 + \beta(x))^{|\Sigma_{\lambda_0}| - d} \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} e^{-\mu(x - x_0/2)} \\ \leq M'(1 + \beta(x))^{|\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^>|} \sum_{\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} e^{-\mu(2x - x_0)}$$

where M' is a positive constant. Observe that if $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ then $2x - x_0 \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$. Recall from Section 1.2 the notation $\ell(\mu) = \sum_{j=1}^l \mu_j$ for the level of $\mu = \sum_{j=1}^l \mu_j \alpha_j \in \Lambda$. For every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ there are at most m^{l-1} distinct $\mu \in \Lambda$ with $\ell(\mu) = m$. For $X \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have then

$$\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} e^{-\mu(X)} \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m^{l-1} e^{-m\beta(X)} = e^{-\beta(X)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^{l-1} e^{-n\beta(X)}.$$

If $\beta(X) \geq 1$, then

$$\sum_{\mu \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}} e^{-\mu(X)} \leq e^{-\beta(X)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)^{l-1} e^{-n}.$$

Since $\beta(2x - x_0) \geq 1$ for $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ and since $\beta(2x - x_0) \geq 2\beta(x) - \max_{j=1,\dots,l} \alpha_j(x_0)$, we conclude that

$$(1 + \beta(x))^{\lvert \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \rvert} \sum_{\mu \in 2\Lambda \setminus \{0\}} e^{-\mu(x-x_0/2)} \leq C_{x_0} (1 + \beta(x))^{\lvert \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \rvert} e^{-2\beta(x)}.$$

□

The next corollary restates Theorem 3.1 in the special case where $\lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$.

Corollary 3.2. *Let $\lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$, and let $x_0 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ be fixed. Then there are constants $C_1 > 0$, $C_2 > 0$ and $b > 0$ (depending on λ_0 and x_0) so that for all $x \in x_0 + \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$:*

$$(73) \quad \left| \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) - \frac{b_0(\lambda_0)}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} \pi_0(x) e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)} \right| \leq \\ \leq [C_1(1 + \beta(x))^{-1} + C_2(1 + \beta(x))^{\lvert \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^> \rvert} e^{-b\beta(x)}] \pi_0(x) e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)}.$$

The term $C_1(1 + \beta(x))^{-1}$ on the right-hand side of (73) does not occur if $\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0 = \emptyset$.

Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$. In [26, Lemma 3.4], Schapira proved that for all $x \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$

$$(74) \quad \nabla \varphi_{\lambda}(x) = -\frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} w^{-1}(\rho - \lambda) G_{\lambda}(wx),$$

where G_{λ} is the nonsymmetric hypergeometric function. (The gradient is taken with respect to the space variable $x \in \mathfrak{a}$). Since $\partial(\xi)F = \langle \nabla F, \xi \rangle$ and because of (24), one obtains for all $\xi \in \mathfrak{a}$

$$\partial(\xi) \left(e^{K_{\xi} \frac{\langle \xi, \cdot \rangle}{\lvert \xi \rvert^2}} \varphi_{\lambda}(\cdot) \right) \leq 0$$

where $K_{\xi} = \max_{w \in W} (\rho - \lambda)(w\xi)$. This in turn yields the following subadditivity property, which is implicit in [26].

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$. Then for all $x, x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}$ we have*

$$(75) \quad \varphi_{\lambda}(x + x_1) e^{-\max_{w \in W} (\lambda - \rho)(wx_1)} \leq \varphi_{\lambda}(x) \leq \varphi_{\lambda}(x + x_1) e^{\max_{w \in W} (\rho - \lambda)(wx_1)}.$$

In particular, if $\lambda \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$ and $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$, then

$$(76) \quad \varphi_{\lambda}(x + x_1) e^{-(\lambda + \rho)(x_1)} \leq \varphi_{\lambda}(x) \leq \varphi_{\lambda}(x + x_1) e^{(\lambda + \rho)(x_1)}$$

for all $x \in \mathfrak{a}$.

Together with Corollary 3.2, the above lemma yields the following global estimates of φ_{λ} , stated without proof in [26, Remark 3.1].

Theorem 3.4. *Let $\lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. Then for all $x \in \overline{\mathfrak{a}^+}$ we have*

$$(77) \quad \varphi_{\lambda_0}(x) \asymp \left[\prod_{\alpha \in \Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0} (1 + \alpha(x)) \right] e^{(\lambda_0 - \rho)(x)}.$$

Proof. We proceed as in [26, Theorem 3.1] or in [1], for the case $\lambda_0 = 0$. Choose $x_1 \in x_0 + (\mathfrak{a}^*)^+$ so that the expression inside the square bracket at the right-end side of (73) is smaller than $\frac{b_0(\lambda_0)}{2\pi_0(\rho_0)}$ for $x \in x_1 + (\mathfrak{a}^*)^+$. Applying then (76), we obtain the required result from (73). \square

4. BOUNDED HYPERGEOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Let $C(\rho)$ denote the convex hull of the points $w\rho$ ($w \in W$). The main result of this section is Theorem 4.2 below, which extends the theorem of Helgason and Johnson [18] to the hypergeometric functions of Heckman and Opdam. We first point out the following lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *We have $\varphi_\rho \equiv 1$.*

Proof. From (23) we have $G_{-\rho} \equiv 1$ and so (24) implies that $\varphi_{-\rho} \equiv 1$. If w_0 is the longest element in W then $w_0\rho = -\rho$ and the W -invariance of φ_λ in the λ -variable implies that $\varphi_{w\rho} \equiv 1$ for all $w \in W$. \square

Theorem 4.2. *The hypergeometric function φ_λ is bounded if and only if λ belongs to the tube $C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$. Moreover, $|\varphi_\lambda(x)| \leq 1$ for all $\lambda \in C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$ and $x \in \mathfrak{a}$.*

Proof. First we show that $|\varphi_\lambda(x)| \leq 1$ if $\lambda \in C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$. For this, we apply maximum modulus principle to the holomorphic function $\lambda \mapsto \varphi_\lambda(x)$ (for a fixed x).

Let $R > 0$ be arbitrary but fixed and let B_R be the closed ball of radius R centered at the origin in \mathfrak{a}^* . Applying the maximum modulus principle along with $|\varphi_\lambda(x)| \leq \varphi_{\text{Re } \lambda}(x)$ in the domain $C(\rho) + iB_R$ implies that the maximum of $|\varphi_\lambda(x)|$ is obtained when λ belongs to the boundary of $C(\rho) \subset \mathfrak{a}^*$. Let μ_1 and μ_2 be two distinct points on the boundary of $C(\rho)$. Let $\overline{\mu_1\mu_2}$ be the line segment in \mathfrak{a}^* joining μ_1 and μ_2 , and let $L_{\mu_1\mu_2}^\mathbb{C}$ be the complex line passing through μ_1 and μ_2 , that is,

$$L_{\mu_1\mu_2}^\mathbb{C} = \{z\mu_1 + (1-z)\mu_2 : z \in \mathbb{C}\}.$$

Consider the (closed) domain

$$P_\rho = (C(\rho) + iB_R) \cap \{\lambda \in L_{\mu_1\mu_2}^\mathbb{C} : \text{Re } \lambda \in \overline{\mu_1\mu_2}\}.$$

Now, a similar argument to the above shows that the maximum of $\lambda \mapsto |\varphi_\lambda(x)|$ in P_ρ is attained at either μ_1 or μ_2 . It immediately follows that the maximum of $|\varphi_\lambda(x)|$ in $C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$ is attained at the extreme points of $C(\rho)$ which is just the set $\{w\rho : w \in W\}$. This completes the proof as $\varphi_{w\rho}(x) \equiv 1$.

We now prove that for λ_0 such that $\text{Re } \lambda_0 \notin C(\rho)$ the function φ_{λ_0} is not bounded. By W -invariance in the spectral parameter, we can suppose that $\text{Re } \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$. We first recall that

$$(78) \quad C(\rho) \cap \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+} = (\rho - \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}) \cap \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+}$$

(see [17, Ch. IV, Lemma 8.3 (i)]). If $\text{Re } \lambda_0 \in \overline{(\mathfrak{a}^*)^+} \setminus C(\rho)$, we can therefore find $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$ so that $(\text{Re } \lambda_0 - \rho)(x_1) > 0$. Set $d = |\Sigma_{\lambda_0}^0| \in \mathbb{N}_0$. If φ_{λ_0} is bounded, we have

$$(79) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi_{\lambda_0}(tx_1)e^{-t(\text{Re } \lambda_0 - \rho)(x_1)}t^{-d} = 0.$$

Recall that the polynomials π_0 and π_{w,λ_0} appearing in Theorem 3.1 are of degree d . Observe also that $\pi_0(x_1) \neq 0$ as $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$. Replacing x by tx_1 in (72), we obtain as $t \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\left| \frac{\varphi_{\lambda_0}(tx_1)e^{-t(\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0 - \rho)(x_1)}}{t^d \pi_0(x_1)} - \left(\frac{b_0(\lambda_0)}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1)} + \sum_{w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}} \frac{b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w,\lambda_0}(x_1)}{c_0 \pi_0(x_1)} e^{itw \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1)} \right) \right| = o(t).$$

It follows that

$$(80) \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{b_0(\lambda_0)}{\pi_0(\rho_0)} e^{it \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1)} + \sum_{w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}} \frac{b_w(\lambda_0) \pi_{w,\lambda_0}(x_1)}{c_0 \pi_0(x_1)} e^{itw \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1)} \right) = 0.$$

We now proceed as in [9, p. 147]. If u_1, \dots, u_p are distinct complex numbers and c_1, \dots, c_p are complex constants, then

$$(81) \quad \limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \sum_{j=1}^p c_j e^{iu_j t} \right|^2 \geq \lim_{T \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left| \sum_{j=1}^p c_j e^{iu_j t} \right|^2 dt = \sum_{j=1}^p |c_j|^2$$

So $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \sum_{j=1}^p c_j e^{iu_j t} \right|^2 = 0$ implies $c_j = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, p$. Observe that if $w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}$ then $w \notin W_{\operatorname{Im} \lambda_0}$. Since $x_1 \in \mathfrak{a}^+$, this implies that $w \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1) \neq \operatorname{Im} \lambda_0(x_1)$ for all $w \in W_{\operatorname{Re} \lambda_0} \setminus W_{\lambda_0}$. Consequently, (80) contradicts that $b_0(\lambda_0) \neq 0$. Thus φ_{λ_0} cannot be bounded. \square

Remark 4.3. Some results towards Theorem 4.2 have been obtained in [25, Theorem 5.4 and Corollary 5.6]. More precisely, the proof in [25] yields:

- (a) φ_λ is bounded if λ belongs to the interior of the tube $C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$. (In [25], this is an application of Schapira's sharp estimates proven in Theorem 3.4 above.)
- (b) Suppose $\lambda \notin C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$. If, moreover, either $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}^*$ or $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^* \setminus \mathfrak{a}^*$ is generic, then φ_λ is not bounded. (This result is a combination of Schapira's estimates on \mathfrak{a}^* and the classical Harish-Chandra series for generic $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$.)

Notice that (b) yields that φ_λ is not bounded if $\lambda \notin C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$ in the rank-one case.

Notice also that the original proof by Helgason and Johnson is based on a detailed study of Harish-Chandra's integral formula for the spherical functions and of the boundary components of the symmetric space G/K . These objects are missing in the general theory of hypergeometric functions associated with root systems. So our proof provides an alternative proof of the characterization of the bounded spherical functions as well.

5. L^p -FOURIER ANALYSIS

In this section we present some results towards a development of the L^p -harmonic analysis for the hypergeometric Fourier transform \mathcal{F} . We begin by considering the holomorphic properties of \mathcal{F} on $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. This is a simple application of Theorem 4.2. A Riemann-Lebesgue lemma is also obtained. We then study the properties of \mathcal{F} on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ with $1 < p < 2$. We establish Hausdorff-Young inequalities and as a consequence, using an argument from [7, pages 249–250], we obtain injectivity and an inversion formula for \mathcal{F} on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Furthermore, we introduce the L^p -Schwartz space for $0 < p \leq 2$ and prove an isomorphism theorem. Many of these results are quite similar to those of the geometric case:

the Hausdorff-Young inequalities are proven as in [5]; the L^p -Schwartz space isomorphism is obtained using Anker's method [2]. A crucial ingredient is given by the following estimates, due to Schapira (see [26, Theorem 3.4 and Remark 3.2]): let $p \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$ and $q \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$ be polynomials of degrees respectively M and N . Then there is a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$(82) \quad |\partial_\lambda(p)\partial_x(q)\varphi_\lambda(x)| \leq C(1+|x|)^M(1+|\lambda|)^N\varphi_0(x)e^{\max_{w \in W} \operatorname{Re} w\lambda(x)}$$

for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}}^*$ and $x \in \mathfrak{a}$. In (82), we have written ∂_y to indicate that the differential operator acts on the variable y . These estimates are obtained in [26] as a consequence of similar estimates for the functions G_λ .

For $0 < p \leq 2$, set $\epsilon_p = \frac{2}{p} - 1$. Let $C(\epsilon_p\rho)$ be the convex hull in \mathfrak{a}^* of the set $\{\epsilon_p w\rho : w \in W\}$, and let $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^* = C(\epsilon_p\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$. In particular, for $p = 1$, we have that $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_1}^* = C(\rho) + i\mathfrak{a}^*$ is precisely the set of parameters λ for which φ_λ is bounded.

Corollary 5.1. *Let $f \in L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Then the following properties hold.*

(a) *The hypergeometric Fourier transform $\widehat{f}(\lambda)$ is well defined for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_1}^*$, and*

$$(83) \quad |\widehat{f}(\lambda)| \leq \|f\|_1, \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_1}^*.$$

(b) *The function \widehat{f} is continuous on $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_1}^*$ and holomorphic in its interior.*

(c) (Riemann-Lebesgue lemma) *We have*

$$\lim_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_1}^*, |\operatorname{Im} \lambda| \rightarrow \infty} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)| = 0.$$

Proof. The first two properties are immediate consequences of Theorem 4.2, the fact that φ_λ is holomorphic in λ , and Morera's theorem. The Riemann-Lebesgue lemma follows by approximating an arbitrary function in $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ by W -invariant compactly supported smooth functions and the Paley-Wiener theorem. \square

Next we discuss some properties of \mathcal{F} on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Then the following properties hold.*

(a) *The hypergeometric Fourier transform $\widehat{f}(\lambda)$ is well defined for all λ in the interior of $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*$. It defines a holomorphic function in the interior of $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*$.*

(b) (Hausdorff-Young: real case) *Let p, q be so that $1 < p < 2$ and $1/p + 1/q = 1$. Then there is a constant $C_p > 0$ so that $\|\widehat{f}\|_q := \left(\int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)|^q |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda \right)^{1/q} \leq C_p \|f\|_p$.*

Proof. The first part is an immediate application of the estimates (82). The proof of the second part can be obtained by following the methods used in [5, Lemma 8]. More precisely, it is an application to the Riesz-Thorin interpolation theorem to the operator \mathcal{F} , which is of type $(2, 2)$ by the Plancherel theorem and of type $(1, \infty)$ by (83). \square

The Hausdorff-Young inequality above can be extended as in [5]. As the proofs are very similar we only give a sketch. Recall that Σ_0 is the set of elements in Σ which are not integral multiples of other elements in Σ . For $\alpha \in \Sigma_0$ define, $a(\alpha) = m_\alpha + m_{2\alpha}$.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$, $1 < p < 2$ and η be in the interior of $C(\epsilon_p\rho)$. Then the following properties hold.*

- (a) (Hausdorff-Young: complex case) Let p, q be such that $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Then there is a constant $C_{p,\eta}$ such that for all $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ we have

$$\left(\int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} |\widehat{f}(\lambda + \eta)|^q |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda \right)^{1/q} \leq C_{p,\eta} \|f\|_p.$$

- (b) We have,

$$\sup_{\lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}^*} |\widehat{f}(\lambda + \eta)| \leq C_{p,\eta} \|f\|_p.$$

- (c) We have,

$$\lim_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*, |\operatorname{Im} \lambda| \rightarrow \infty} |\widehat{f}(\lambda)| = 0.$$

Proof. To prove (a) we follow ideas from [5]. First, we note that, as in [5, Lemma 5] we have

$$(84) \quad |c(\lambda)|^{-2} \asymp \Pi_{\alpha \in \Sigma_0} |\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle|^2 (1 + |\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle|)^{a(\alpha)-2}.$$

Next we define an admissible family of analytic operators as follows:

For $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq \frac{|\eta|}{\epsilon_p}$, let $Y_z(f)$ be the function defined on the measure space $(i\mathfrak{a}^*, d\nu)$ where $d\nu(\lambda) = \Pi_{\alpha \in \Sigma_0} (1 + |\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle|)^{a(\alpha)} d\lambda$ by

$$(85) \quad Y_z(f)(\lambda) = \widehat{f}(z\eta/|\eta| + \lambda) \Pi_{\alpha \in \Sigma_0} (1 + |\langle \lambda, \alpha \rangle|)^{-1} \langle z\eta/|\eta| + \lambda, \alpha \rangle.$$

Proceeding as in [5], we see that Y_z is of type $(2, 2)$ when $\operatorname{Re} z = 0$ and type $(1, \infty)$ when $\operatorname{Re} z = \frac{|\eta|}{\epsilon_p}$ with admissible bounds. Analytic interpolation then proves (a). The next two results are established exactly as in [5]. We omit the details. \square

Now we turn to the question of injectivity and an inversion formula for \mathcal{F} .

Theorem 5.4. Let $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$, $1 \leq p \leq 2$. Then $\widehat{f} \equiv 0$ implies that $f = 0$ almost everywhere. Moreover, if $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ and $\widehat{f} \in L^1(\mathfrak{a}^*, |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda)$ then

$$f(x) = \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \widehat{f}(\lambda) \varphi_{-\lambda}(x) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda \quad \text{almost everywhere.}$$

Proof. The first part of the proof follows the argument used in [7, Theorem 3.2]. Fix $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$. Consider the linear functionals T_g and \widehat{T}_g on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ defined by

$$T_g(h) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}} h(x) \overline{g(x)} d\mu(x),$$

$$\widehat{T}_g(h) = \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \widehat{h}(\lambda) \overline{\widehat{g}(\lambda)} |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda.$$

By the Plancherel theorem, $T_g = \widehat{T}_g$ on $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W \cap L^2(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$, which is a dense subspace of $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ for $1 \leq p \leq 2$. By Hölder's inequality we have $|T_g(h)| \leq \|h\|_p \|g\|_q$ if $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. Again, by the Hausdorff-Young inequality along with Paley-Wiener estimates for $\widehat{g}(\lambda)$, we have

$$|\widehat{T}_g(h)| \leq \|\widehat{g}\|_p \|\widehat{h}\|_q \leq C_p \|\widehat{g}\|_p \|h\|_p.$$

Hence, both T_g and \widehat{T}_g are continuous linear functionals on $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ which agree on a dense subspace. It follows that they agree on all of $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Now, if $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ and $\widehat{f} \equiv 0$, then $\widehat{T}_g(f) = T_g(f) = 0$. So we have,

$$\int_{\mathfrak{a}} f(x) \overline{g(x)} d\mu(x) = 0$$

for all $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$, which implies that f vanishes almost everywhere.

To prove the inversion formula, notice that if $\widehat{f} \in L^1(\mathfrak{a}^*, |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda)^W$, then by the Fubini's theorem and $\overline{\varphi_\lambda(x)} = \varphi_{-\lambda}(x)$ for $\lambda \in i\mathfrak{a}^*$, we have

$$\widehat{T}_g(f) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}} \overline{g(x)} \left(\int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \widehat{f}(\lambda) \varphi_{-\lambda}(x) |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda \right) d\mu(x).$$

Since $T_g(f) = \widehat{T}_g(f)$ and g is arbitrary we get the result. \square

We record the following equality obtained in the proof of Theorem 5.4.

Corollary 5.5. *Let $1 \leq p \leq 2$. Suppose that $f \in L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ and $g \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$. Then*

$$\int_{\mathfrak{a}} f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx = \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \widehat{f}(\lambda) \overline{\widehat{g}(\lambda)} |c(\lambda)|^{-2} d\lambda.$$

For $0 < p \leq 2$, we define the L^p -Schwartz space $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ to be the set of all C^∞ W -invariant functions f on \mathfrak{a} such that for each $N \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $q \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$,

$$(86) \quad \sup_{x \in \mathfrak{a}} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)| < \infty.$$

It is easy to check that $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W \subset \mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W \subset L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Hence $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ is dense in $L^p(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. As in the geometric case, it can be shown that $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ is a Fréchet space with respect to the seminorms defined by the left-hand side of (86). It can also be shown that $\mathcal{C}^{p_1}(\mathfrak{a})^W \subset \mathcal{C}^{p_2}(\mathfrak{a})^W$ when $p_1 \leq p_2$ and that the inclusion map is continuous.

Let $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$ be the set of all W -invariant functions $F : \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which are holomorphic in the interior of $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*$, continuous on $\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*$ and satisfy for all $r \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $s \in S(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C})$

$$(87) \quad \sup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*} (1 + |\lambda|)^r |\partial(s)F(\lambda)| < \infty.$$

We note that when $p = 2$, this space reduces to the usual Schwartz space of functions on $i\mathfrak{a}^*$. It is easy to check that $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$ is a Fréchet algebra under pointwise multiplication and with the topology induced by the seminorms defined by the left-hand side of (87). Moreover, using the Euclidean Fourier transform, one can prove that $PW(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$ is a dense subalgebra of $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$.

Recall that the Euclidean Fourier transform of a sufficiently regular function $f : \mathfrak{a} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is defined by

$$\widetilde{f}(\lambda) = \int_{\mathfrak{a}} f(x) e^{\lambda(x)} dx, \quad \lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*.$$

It is an isomorphism between $C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ and $PW(\mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*)^W$. It follows that there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{A} : C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W \rightarrow C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ such that $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}f}(\lambda) = \widehat{f}(\lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_\mathbb{C}^*$. In the geometric case, \mathcal{A} is nothing but the Abel transform.

We now consider the Schwartz space isomorphism theorem. This theorem was proved by Schapira [26, Theorem 4.1] for the case $p = 2$ as an adaptation of Anker's method for the geometric case (see [2]). Anker's proof in fact extends to the case of the hypergeometric Fourier transform on $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})$ with $0 < p \leq 2$. We outline the main steps of the proof for the reader's convenience.

Theorem 5.6. *For $0 < p \leq 2$, the hypergeometric Fourier transform is a topological isomorphism between $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ and $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$.*

Proof. Using (82) and the estimates for φ_0 (which are a special case of Theorem 3.4), one can check, as in the geometric case (see e.g. [9, Theorem 7.8.6]), that the hypergeometric Fourier transform \mathcal{F} maps $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ into $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$ and is continuous. Since $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W \subset \mathcal{C}^2(\mathfrak{a})^W \subset L^2(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$, it follows from the Plancherel theorem that \mathcal{F} is injective. We now show that \mathcal{F} maps $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$ into $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$ is surjective and that its inverse map is continuous. For this, using the Paley-Wiener theorem, it is sufficient to prove that given a seminorm β of $\mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W$, there exists a seminorm η of $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$ and a constant $C > 0$ such that

$$\beta(f) \leq C\eta(\widehat{f})$$

for all $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})$. For $r \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $s \in S(\mathfrak{a}_{\mathbb{C}})$, let

$$\eta_{r,s}^{(p)}(F) = \sup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*} (1 + |\lambda|)^r |\partial(s)F(\lambda)|, \quad F \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*)^W$$

and let

$$\beta(f) = \sup_{x \in \mathfrak{a}} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)|, \quad f \in \mathcal{C}^p(\mathfrak{a})^W.$$

For each positive integer r , let $\Gamma_r = \{x \in \mathfrak{a} : \rho(x^+) \leq r\}$ be the polar set of $r^{-1}\rho$ (see section 1.5 for the notation). Then each Γ_r is convex, compact and W -invariant. Moreover, \mathfrak{a} is the disjoint union of Γ_1 and $\Gamma_r \setminus \Gamma_{r-1}$, $r \geq 2$.

Let $f \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$. Then, using the inversion formula and the estimates (82), one checks that

$$\sup_{x \in \Gamma_1} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)| \leq C_1 \eta_{N_1,1}^{(2)}(\widehat{f})$$

for some $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$. Here we have used that Γ_1 is compact.

Let $w_r \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ be equal to 1 on Γ_{r-1} , equal to 0 on $\mathfrak{a} \setminus \Gamma_r$ and such that w_r and all of its derivatives are bounded, uniformly on $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Since \mathcal{A} is an isomorphism, there exists $f_r \in C_c^\infty(\mathfrak{a})^W$ such that $(1 - w_r)\mathcal{A}f = \mathcal{A}f_r$. From this it follows that f and f_r may differ only inside Γ_r .

Using again the inversion formula on f_r , one observes that

$$|\partial(q)f_r(x)| \leq C_2 \varphi_0(x) \eta_{N_1,1}^{(2)}(\widehat{f_r}).$$

We now estimate $\eta_{N_1,1}^{(2)}(\widehat{f_r})$. Using the relation $\widehat{\mathcal{A}f_r}(\lambda) = \widehat{f_r}(\lambda)$ and Euclidean Fourier analysis, we prove that

$$(88) \quad \eta_{N_1,1}^{(2)}(\widehat{f_r}) \leq C_3 \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \sup_{x \in \mathfrak{a} \setminus \Gamma_{r-1}} (1 + |x|)^{l+1} |\nabla_{\mathfrak{a}}^k \mathcal{A}f(x)|.$$

Here $l = \dim \mathfrak{a}$ and $\nabla_{\mathfrak{a}}$ is the gradient operator on \mathfrak{a} .

Next we estimate $\sup_{x \in \Gamma_{r+1} \setminus \Gamma_r} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)|$. Note that $f = f_r$ on $\Gamma_{r+1} \setminus \Gamma_r$. Then, using the previous steps and the estimate of φ_0 , we get

$$(89) \quad \sup_{x \in \Gamma_{r+1} \setminus \Gamma_r} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)| \leq C_4 r^{N_2} e^{\epsilon_p r} \eta_{N_1,1}^{(2)}(\widehat{f_r})$$

for some $N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$. By (88), the right-hand side of is dominated by

$$C_5 \sum_{k=0}^{N_1} \sup_{x \in \mathfrak{a}^+ \setminus \Gamma_{r-1}} (1 + |x|)^{N_2+l+1} e^{\epsilon_p \rho(x)} |\nabla^k \mathcal{A}f(x)|.$$

In turn, this is dominated by

$$C_6 \sum_{m=0}^{N_2+l+1} \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} (1 + |\lambda|)^{N_1} |\nabla^m \widehat{f}(\lambda + \epsilon_p \rho)| d\lambda.$$

This inequality follows from the fact that for any polynomials p and q

$$p(x) e^{\epsilon_p \rho(x)} \partial(q)g(x) = c \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} \partial(p) \{q(\lambda - \epsilon_p \rho) h(-\lambda + \epsilon_p \rho)\} e^{-\lambda(x)} d\lambda$$

where $g(x) = \int_{i\mathfrak{a}^*} h(\lambda) e^{-\lambda(x)} d\lambda$. Thus

$$\sup_{x \in \Gamma_{r+1} \setminus \Gamma_r} (1 + |x|)^N \varphi_0(x)^{-\frac{2}{p}} |\partial(q)f(x)| \leq C_7 \sum_{m=0}^{N_2+l+1} \sup_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{a}_{\epsilon_p}^*} (1 + |\lambda|)^{N_1+l+1} |\nabla^m \widehat{f}(\lambda)|.$$

This completes the proof. \square

We conclude this section with a remark on the convolution structure of $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. Suppose that the triple $(\mathfrak{a}, \Sigma, m)$ is geometric and corresponds to the Riemannian symmetric space of the noncompact type G/K . The space $L^1(G/K)^K$ of K -invariant L^1 functions on G/K is a commutative Banach algebra with respect to the L^1 -norm and a natural positive convolution structure. This structure is transferred to $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$ by restriction to $\mathfrak{a} \equiv \exp \mathfrak{a}$. The maximal ideals of $L^1(G/K)^K$ are all of the form

$$M_\lambda = \{f \in L^1(G/K)^K : \int_G f(g) \varphi_\lambda(g) dg = 0\}$$

where φ_λ is a bounded spherical function. It follows that, in the geometric case, the bounded hypergeometric functions φ_λ parametrize the characters of the commutative algebra $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$. For arbitrary triples, to find a positive convolution structure is an important open problem. When the rank is one, this is completely settled by the results of Flensted-Jensen and Koornwinder [7]. When the rank is greater than one, the only result available is due to Rösler [25] where the root system is of the type BC and multiplicity function ranges in three continuous one-parameter families. In both cases, it has been proven that the bounded hypergeometric functions indeed give the characters of $L^1(\mathfrak{a}, d\mu)^W$.

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