

EQUATIONS WITH CONSTANT COEFFICIENTS INVARIANT UNDER A GROUP OF LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS

BY

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ABSTRACT. If P is a linear differential operator on \mathbf{R}^n with constant coefficients, which is invariant under a group G of linear transformations, it is not true in general that the equation $Pu = f$ always has a G -invariant solution u for a G -invariant f . We elucidate here the particular case of a "big" group G , and we count the invariant solutions when they exist (see Corollary 28 and Theorems 32, 33). The case, of special interest, of the wave equation and the Lorentz group is covered (Corollary 27). The theory of hyperfunctions provides the frame for the work.

Introduction. In his note [6], M. Rais proves that every linear differential operator P on \mathbf{R}^n with constant coefficients has a tempered fundamental solution invariant under the subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ under which P is invariant: it is a consequence of a theorem of M. F. Atiyah [1]. But it is not true in general that P has an invariant solution of *any* equation whose second side is invariant by the same group, and M. Rais presents a counterexample where P has degree one.

We study here this question. As, in general, when a group acts on a manifold, some orbits are "singular" (the quotient is not a manifold), one is led naturally to solve an invariant equation first on the open set of the regular orbits, and then to try to extend the solutions: in order to eliminate any artificial obstruction there might be to such an extension, we will work within the frame of the theory of hyperfunctions. To this theory, first developed in [8], one will find a short and excellent introduction in [3].

We have to make precise here what we mean by "invariant". This is clear for a function, and therefore for a hyperfunction; for a distribution, there are two possible definitions: the first extends the definition for functions; the second is the one used in [6, §1.4], for which the Dirac measure is invariant under all transformations of the linear group, and for which one has the

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THEOREM (ATIYAH-RAIS). *Every linear differential operator P on \mathbf{R}^n with constant coefficients has a tempered fundamental solution which is invariant under the subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ which leaves P invariant.*

It should be remarked that the Dirac measure δ is not invariant under $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ in the first sense: it is well known for instance that, on \mathbf{R} , δ is homogeneous of degree -1 . However, the two definitions coincide if we consider only the subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$ (noted here G_n) of the linear transformations of jacobian ± 1 . As this restriction is of no consequence in the most interesting case we look at here (that is when the operator is invariant under a general orthogonal group), we choose to stick to it from now on.

The problem is thus the following: $P = P(\partial_x)$ is a linear differential operator on \mathbf{R}^n with constant coefficients, G is the subgroup of G_n under which P is invariant (that is to say, for instance, that the distribution $P\delta$ is invariant); G is obviously a closed (algebraic) subgroup of $GL(n, \mathbf{R})$; let G_0 be its connected component of the identity, and $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ a hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^n invariant under G (resp. G_0). *Are there solutions $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, invariant under G (resp. G_0), of the equation $Pu = f$, and how many?*

G is obviously the intersection of the groups which leave invariant the real part or the imaginary part of each of the homogeneous parts of P . In order to find a big enough group G , we will thus restrict our search here to the case where P is a polynomial (with complex coefficients) in an operator Π , homogeneous and with real coefficients, of degree 1 or 2. The principal difficulty lies then in the extension at the origin of a hyperfunction on $\mathbf{R}^n - \{0\}$ invariant under the orthogonal group of some quadratic form.

We obtain a complete answer to the questions above in both cases (invariance under G or G_0 —see Theorems 28 and 32–33), and our results apply in particular to the case where Π is the wave operator and the group of invariance is the Lorentz group.

§1 studies the hyperfunctions on $\mathbf{R}^n - \{0\}$ and on \mathbf{R}^n which are invariant under a noncompact orthogonal group, assuming $n \geq 3$. We look in detail at the case of \mathbf{R}^2 in §2, as it presents a special difficulty, of a topological nature. In §3 we state and prove the results on invariant equations which are the aim of this work.

Apart from [4], [6], and older works like [7], particular cases of this problem have been treated in [11]–[17].

Finally I would like to thank here F. Rouviere, who simplified considerably the original proof of Theorem 10.

1. Hyperfunctions invariant under a noncompact orthogonal group. We begin this section with a few generalities on invariance of a hyperfunction under

a group. We first recall that, if M is an n -dimensional real analytic manifold and X a complexification of M , the collection of the spaces

$$H^n(X - (M - U) \bmod X - M, \mathcal{O}_X)$$

for all open subsets U of M , together with the canonical restrictions, constitutes the flabby sheaf \mathcal{B} of the hyperfunctions on M , and that it is in a natural way a sheaf of \mathcal{D} -modules, where \mathcal{D} is the sheaf of linear differential operators with analytic coefficients on M .

Representing $H^n(X - (M - U) \bmod X - M, \mathcal{O}_X) = \mathcal{B}(U)$ by the corresponding group of Čech cohomology associated to a relative covering of $(X, X - M)$ by Stein open sets, one obtains a representation of any hyperfunction $f(x)$ on an open subset of M by relative Čech n -cocycles $\varphi(z)$, which are families of functions holomorphic in certain subsets of $X - M$ (two such cocycles represent the same hyperfunction if their difference is a coboundary).

If G is a Lie group of diffeomorphisms of M , the transformations $g \in G$, being analytic, act also on the relative cocycles. A hyperfunction $f(x)$ on M represented by a cocycle $\varphi(z)$ is invariant under G if and only if

$$\forall g \in G \quad f(gx) = f(x),$$

that is

$$\forall g \in G \quad \varphi(gz) = \varphi(z) + \psi(g, z)$$

where $\psi(g, z)$ is a relative n -coboundary, depending analytically on $g \in G$. But in general there is no relative cocycle φ representing f and itself invariant under G (i.e. such that $\varphi(gz) = \varphi(z)$ for every $g \in G$), as the following example shows:

On \mathbf{R} , consider the group G of homotheties of strictly positive ratio. The relative 1-cocycles can be realized as holomorphic functions in $\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{R}$, and these are G -invariant if and only if they are locally constant. The G -invariant hyperfunctions obtained in this way are thus the constants. But the Heaviside function

$$H(x) = [\ln(-z)]_{z=x}$$

where \ln is the principal determination of the logarithm (holomorphic except on the negative real half-line), is of course G -invariant:

$$\ln(-az) = \ln(-z) + \ln a \quad (a > 0).$$

Let now G_0 be a *connected* Lie group of diffeomorphisms of M , and $(X_i)_{i=1, \dots, r}$ a basis of the Lie algebra of G_0 . We identify X_i with the vector field on M , right-invariant under G_0 , generated by X_i : if f is a (hyper-)func-

tion on an open subset of M ,

$$X_i f(x) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} f(\exp tX_i \cdot x).$$

LEMMA 1. *Let U be a G_0 -invariant open subset of M , and f a hyperfunction on U . f is G_0 -invariant if and only if $X_i f = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$).*

PROOF. Let gf be the image of f under $g \in G_0$: $gf(x) = f(gx)$, and $\varphi(z)$ a relative n -cocycle representing f . If f is G_0 -invariant, for any $g \in G_0$,

$$\varphi(gz) - \varphi(z) = \psi(g, z)$$

is a relative n -coboundary depending analytically on g , and the hyperfunction $X_i f$ is represented by the coboundary

$$X_i \varphi(z) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \varphi(\exp tX_i \cdot z) = \frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \psi(\exp tX_i \cdot z),$$

thus it is zero. If reciprocally $X_i f = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, r$), we have

$$\frac{d}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} \varphi(\exp tX_i \cdot z) = \chi(t, z)$$

where χ is a relative n -coboundary depending analytically on $t \in \mathbb{R}$; thus

$$\varphi(\exp tX_i \cdot z) = \varphi(z) + \int_0^t \chi(u, z) du$$

where the integral is still a coboundary, and this implies $f(\exp tX_i \cdot x) = f(x)$ and finally $gf = f$ for any $g \in G_0$, since G_0 is connected. Q.E.D.

Lemma 1 shows that the hyperfunctions on an open set U of M which are G_0 -invariant form the kernel of the application

$$(X_i): \mathcal{B}(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^r(U).$$

One can thus talk of the sheaf \mathcal{B}^{G_0} of the locally G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions: it is the kernel of the sheaf morphism

$$(X_i): \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^r.$$

In particular, if G is a connected one parameter Lie group, and X its infinitesimal generator, and if U is open in M and G_0 -invariant, we denote $\pi: \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(U)$ the canonical restriction, $F = M - U$, and \mathcal{B}_F the sheaf of hyperfunctions supported in F .

LEMMA 2. *If $X: \mathcal{B}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(M)$ is onto, there is a canonical isomorphism between $\mathcal{B}^{G_0}(U)/\pi \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(M)$ and $\mathcal{B}_F(M)/X \mathcal{B}_F(M)$.*

PROOF. It is given by the following exact commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& 0 & & 0 & & 0 & \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_F^{G_0}(M) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_F(M) & \xrightarrow{X} & \mathcal{B}_F(M) & \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_F(M)/X\mathcal{B}_F(M) \rightarrow 0 \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(M) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}(M) & \xrightarrow{X} & \mathcal{B}(M) & \rightarrow 0 \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(U) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}(U) & \xrightarrow{X} & \mathcal{B}(U) & \\
& \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\
& & & 0 & & & \\
& \downarrow & & & & & \\
& \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(U)/\pi\mathcal{B}^{G_0}(M) & & & & & \\
& \downarrow & & & & & \\
& 0 & & & & &
\end{array}$$

REMARK. It is known that every hyperfunction on U can be extended to a hyperfunction on M ; one could wonder whether any G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on U admits at least one G_0 -invariant extension. This is not true in general, and the preceding lemma, which enlightens the situation, will be used to prove it (Propositions 12, 13).

REMARK 3. Lemma 2, as its proof shows, is actually much more general: if F is a sheaf on M , $P: F \rightarrow F$ a sheaf morphism, F^P its kernel sheaf, U open in M , $F = M - U$, F_F the sheaf of sections supported in F :

If the restriction of F from M to U is onto, and if P is onto on the global sections, there is a canonical isomorphism between $F^P(U)/F^P(M)$ and $F_F(M)/PF_F(M)$.

It is given by the same diagram, with an obvious change of notations. This obvious remark will be used in the proof of Lemma 29.

From now on in this section we study the G -invariant hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} , where $G = O(p, q)$ is the group of matrices which leave invariant the quadratic form

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + \cdots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - x_{p+q}^2$$

and the hyperfunctions invariant only under its connected component of the identity G_0 .

REMARK. G is self-transposed, and it is also the subgroup of $GL(p+q, \mathbb{R})$ which leaves invariant the operator

$$\Pi = \partial_{x_1}^2 + \cdots + \partial_{x_p}^2 - \partial_{x_{p+1}}^2 - \cdots - \partial_{x_{p+q}}^2$$

and thus any polynomial of Π .

We assume $pq > 1$; that is to say, we assume that the groups G and G_0 are not compact ($pq = 0$), and we leave aside the particular case $p = q = 1$, which will be treated in §2.

The Lie algebra of G and G_0 is the algebra of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ {}^tC & B \end{pmatrix}$$

where A and B are antisymmetric, $p \times p$ and $q \times q$ respectively, and C is $p \times q$. A basis is given by the matrices of this kind which have only one non-zero entry, equal to 1, above the diagonal; so we get:

(1) $p(p-1)/2 + q(q-1)/2$ vectors X_{ij} ($1 \leq i < j \leq p$ or $p+1 \leq i < j \leq p+q$) generating $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) pq vectors Y_{ij} ($1 \leq i \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$) generating $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & C \\ {}^tC & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

The right G -invariant differential operators generated by these vectors are, respectively:

(1) $X_{ij} = x_i \partial_j - x_j \partial_i$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq p$ or $p+1 \leq i < j \leq p+q$),

(2) $Y_{ij} = x_i \partial_j + x_j \partial_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$).

We write $\partial_i = \partial_{x_i}$ ($1 \leq i \leq p+q$), and we will also use the notations X_{ij} , Y_{ij} with $i > j$: the X_{ij} are then antisymmetric, and the Y_{ij} symmetric. The vectors X_{ij} generate a compact subgroup G_1 of G_0 , isomorphic to $SO(p) \times SO(q)$.

Intuitively a G -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^{p+q} is a hyperfunction which "depends only on $Q(x)$ "; this is what is expressed in Proposition 5.

LEMMA 4. Let U be open in \mathbf{R}^{r+s} , and $V \subset \mathbf{R}^s$ be its natural (open) projection. Assume that the fibres of U above V are connected. A hyperfunction $f(x_1, \dots, x_{r+s}) \in \mathcal{B}(U)$ satisfies $\partial f / \partial x_j = 0$ ($j = 1, \dots, r$) if and only if f is the inverse image under the natural projection of some hyperfunction on V .

We do not give any proof here of this well-known lemma.

Let Q denote the analytic map from $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ into \mathbf{R} :

$$Q(x) = Q(x_1, \dots, x_{p+q}) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_{p+q}^2.$$

PROPOSITION 5. A hyperfunction on $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ is G -invariant if and only if it is the inverse image under Q of some hyperfunction on \mathbf{R} .

PROOF. As Q is of maximal rank at any point of its domain, every hyperfunction on \mathbf{R} has an inverse image under Q (this is a consequence of [9, Theorem 2.2.6, p. 292]). Let $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})$ be G -invariant. Choose two

integers k and l , such that $1 \leq k \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq l \leq p+q$, and let E_{kl}^+ (resp. E_{kl}^-) be the open half-space of \mathbb{R}^{p+q} defined by $x_k > x_l$ (resp. $x_k < x_l$). The analytic map

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{kl}^{-1}: (x_1, \dots, x_{p+q}) \\ \mapsto (x_k - x_l = u, Q(x) = v, x_1, \dots, \hat{x}_k, \dots, \hat{x}_l, \dots, x_{p+q}) \end{aligned}$$

is a diffeomorphism of E_{kl}^\pm onto $\mathbb{R}^\pm \times \mathbb{R}^{p+q-1}$.

Since f is G_0 -invariant, it must satisfy, according to Lemma 1:

$$X_{ij}f = Y_{ij}f = 0 \quad \text{in } E_{kl}^\pm$$

and by the coordinate change θ_{kl} , the operators

$$X_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq p \text{ or } p+1 \leq i < j \leq p+q),$$

$$Y_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i \leq p \text{ and } p+1 \leq j \leq p+q)$$

transform into

$$X'_{ij} = x_i \partial_j - x_j \partial_i \quad (i \text{ and } j \text{ distinct from } k \text{ and } l),$$

$$X'_{kj} = x_k \partial_j - x_j \partial_u,$$

$$X'_{il} = -x_l \partial_i - x_i \partial_u,$$

$$Y'_{ij} = x_i \partial_j + x_j \partial_i \quad (i \neq k \text{ and } j \neq l),$$

$$Y'_{kj} = x_k \partial_j + x_j \partial_u,$$

$$Y'_{il} = x_l \partial_i - x_i \partial_u,$$

$$Y'_{kl} = (x_k - x_l) \partial_u = u \partial_u.$$

The system of equations $X'_{ij} \theta_{kl} f = Y'_{ij} \theta_{kl} f = 0$ clearly implies $\partial_u \theta_{kl} f = 0$ and $\partial_i \theta_{kl} f = 0$ for $i \neq k, l$ (and reciprocally). Applying Lemma 4, we see that $f|_{E_{kl}^\pm}$ is the inverse image under Q of some hyperfunction T_{kl}^\pm on \mathbb{R} .

As f is invariant under the simultaneous change of x_k into $-x_k$ and x_l into $-x_l$, one can assume $T_{kl}^+ = T_{kl}^- = T_{kl}$; as f is invariant under the simultaneous change of x_l into $x_{l'}$ and $x_{l'}$ into $-x_l$ on one hand, and of x_k into $x_{k'}$ and $x_{k'}$ into $-x_k$ on the other hand, one can assume that all hyperfunctions T_{kl} are equal to some hyperfunction T on \mathbb{R} .

If reciprocally f is the inverse image under Q of some $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$, Lemma 4 implies

$$X'_{ij} \theta_{kl} f = Y'_{ij} \theta_{kl} f = 0,$$

thus $X_{ij}f = Y_{ij}f = 0$ in E_{kl}^\pm for any k, l . There follows that f is G_0 -invariant,

and as it obviously satisfies the symmetry conditions above, and is furthermore invariant under the change of x_i into $-x_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p+q$), it is G -invariant. Q.E.D.

REMARK 6. If p and q are both strictly larger than one, and if f is G_0 -invariant, define the T_{kl} as above. As f is invariant under the simultaneous change of x_k into $-x_k$, $x_{k'}$ into $-x_{k'}$, x_l into $-x_l$, $x_{l'}$ into $-x_{l'}$, one can take $T_{kl}^+ = T_{kl}^- = T_{kl}$, and the rest of the proof above remains true, so that: *If $p > 1$ and $q > 1$, every G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ is G -invariant.*

If on another hand $q = 1$ (the situation is evidently symmetric in p and q), that is in the case of a Lorentz group, one can, as in the beginning of the proof of Proposition 5, find hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R} , T_{kl} , whose inverse images under Q are the $f|_{E_{kl}^\pm}$, as soon as f is G_0 -invariant. Moreover f is then invariant under the rotations transforming x_k into $x_{k'}$ and $x_{k'}$ into $-x_k$, and one can thus assume

$$T_{kl}^+ = T_{k'l}^+ = T^+ \quad \text{and} \quad T_{kl}^- = T_{k'l}^- = T^-.$$

We call \mathbb{R}' the non-Hausdorff manifold obtained by gluing together the open negative half-lines of two copies of \mathbb{R} , say \mathbb{R}_1 and \mathbb{R}_2 . A hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}' will be a pair of hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R} , say T_1 and T_2 , whose restrictions to the open negative half-line coincide. Finally let us define an analytic map Q' from $\mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\}$ into \mathbb{R}' as the pair of analytic maps $Q_j: U_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_j$ ($j = 1, 2$) defined by $Q_j(x) = Q(x)$ ($j = 1, 2$),

$$U_1 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{p+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\} | Q(x) < 0 \text{ or } x_{p+1} > 0\},$$

$$U_2 = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{p+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\} | Q(x) < 0 \text{ or } x_{p+1} < 0\}.$$

The inverse image under Q' of a hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}' is a hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\}$ defined in the obvious way.

PROPOSITION 7. *If $p > 1$, the G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\}$ are the inverse images under Q' of the hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}' .*

PROOF. It is analogous to the proof of Proposition 5.

REMARK. Clearly, if T is a distribution on \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{R}' , its inverse image under Q or Q' is a distribution on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$, and reciprocally, since it is enough to check it locally. Thus we find again Theorem 2 of [4]:

COROLLARY. *Propositions 5 and 7 (and Remark 6) are still true if one replaces everywhere "hyperfunction" by "distribution".*

Let \mathcal{B}_0 be the space of hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} supported at the origin. We recall that the elements of \mathcal{B}_0 are the series of derivatives of the Dirac measure δ , $\sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha} \delta^{(\alpha)}$ (α is a $(p+q)$ -index), which are convergent in \mathcal{B} , that is such that

$$(C) \quad \limsup_{|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty} (|a_{\alpha}| |\alpha|!)^{1/|\alpha|} = 0.$$

PROPOSITION 8. *The G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions supported at the origin have the form $\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_{\alpha} \Pi^{\alpha} \delta$ where $\Pi = \partial_1^2 + \dots + \partial_p^2 - \partial_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \partial_{p+q}^2$, and*

$$(C') \quad \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (|a_{\alpha}| (2\alpha)!)^{1/\alpha} = 0.$$

All these are G -invariant.

PROOF (cf. P. D. METHÉE [4, THEOREM 1]). We can assume for instance $p > 1$. If $\sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha} \delta^{(\alpha)}$ is G_0 -invariant, the entire function $F(z) = \sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha} z^{\alpha}$ is invariant under the transpose of G_0 , which is no other than G_0 . Since $p > 1$, G_0 contains a rotation bringing $(x_1, 0, \dots, 0)$ onto $(-x_1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Thus

$$F(x_1, 0, \dots, 0) = F(-x_1, 0, \dots, 0) = G(x_1^2)$$

where G is an entire function. The entire function

$$F(x_1, \dots, x_{p+q}) - G(Q(x))$$

is then G_0 -invariant, and vanishes on the first axis; since G_0 contains transformations bringing any point in the cone $\{x | Q(x) > 0\}$ onto a point on the first axis, it vanishes identically.

We still have to write that the series $f = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_{\alpha} \Pi^{\alpha} \delta$ is convergent in \mathcal{B}_0 . Since

$$f = \sum \binom{\alpha}{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{p+q}} (-1)^{\alpha_{p+1} + \dots + \alpha_{p+q}} a_{\alpha} \partial_1^{2\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{p+q}^{2\alpha_{p+q}} \delta,$$

condition (C) gives

$$(*) \quad \limsup_{|\alpha| \rightarrow \infty} \left[|a_{\alpha}| \frac{\alpha!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_{p+q}!} (2\alpha_1)! \dots (2\alpha_{p+q})! \right]^{1/2|\alpha|} = 0.$$

Since

$$\frac{(\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{p+q})!}{\alpha_1! \dots \alpha_{p+q}!} \leq \frac{(2\alpha_1 + \dots + 2\alpha_{p+q})!}{(2\alpha_1)! \dots (2\alpha_{p+q})!},$$

this condition will be satisfied as soon as

$$\limsup_{\substack{\alpha \rightarrow \infty \\ \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{p+q} = \alpha}} (|\alpha_\alpha| (2\alpha_1 + \dots + 2\alpha_{p+q})!)^{1/2|\alpha|} = 0,$$

which is to say (C'). But (C') is also necessary, as (*) implies it as one takes $\alpha_1 = \alpha$ and $\alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_{p+q} = 0$. Finally the last assertion is evident, since Π and δ are G -invariant. Q.E.D.

REMARK 9. This proposition still holds if p or q is zero, that is if Π is elliptic, and the proof is the same.

The end of the chapter is devoted to the proof of the following result:

THEOREM 10. *Under the hypothesis $pq \neq 1$, every G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ can be extended to a G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} .*

PROOF. The case $pq = 0$ is trivial, since G_0 is compact: it is enough then to take an arbitrary extension at the origin, and to integrate its transforms under G_0 with respect to the Haar measure of G_0 . Thus we assume $pq > 1$, and for instance $p > 1$.

Let f be a G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$, and \tilde{f} an arbitrary extension of f on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} . If (X_{ij}) ($1 \leq i < j \leq p$ or $p+1 \leq i < j \leq p+q$) and (Y_{ij}) ($1 \leq i \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$) are the infinitesimal generators of G_0 defined above, the X_{ij} generate a compact subgroup G_1 of G_0 , of normalized Haar measure dg_1 ; replacing possibly $\tilde{f}(x)$ by $\int_{G_1} \tilde{f}(g_1 x) dg_1$, we can assume that \tilde{f} is G_1 -invariant, thus that

$$(1) \quad X_{ij}\tilde{f} = 0 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq p \text{ or } p+1 \leq i < j \leq p+q).$$

As f is G_0 -invariant, the $Y_{ij}\tilde{f}$ are hyperfunctions supported at the origin. From the commutation relations

$$(2) \quad [X_{ij}, Y_{jk}] = Y_{ik} \quad \text{and} \quad [Y_{ij}, Y_{kj}] = X_{ik}$$

(the Y_{ij} are symmetric, and the X_{ij} antisymmetric), we deduce, taking (1) into account

$$Y_{ik}\tilde{f} = X_{ij}Y_{jk}\tilde{f} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{ik}Y_{jk}\tilde{f} = Y_{jk}Y_{ik}\tilde{f}.$$

Choose three integers i, i', j such that $1 \leq i \leq p$, $1 \leq i' \leq p$, $i \neq i'$, $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$. Clearly $\partial_{i'}Y_{ij} - \partial_i Y_{i'j} = \partial_j X_{ii'}$ so that (1) implies

$$\partial_{i'}(Y_{ij}\tilde{f}) = \partial_i(Y_{i'j}\tilde{f}).$$

But by developing the hyperfunctions $Y_{ij}\tilde{f}$ and $Y_{i'j}\tilde{f}$ as series of derivatives of the Dirac measure, one sees easily that the last equality means that *there exists a hyperfunction* $g_j \in \mathcal{B}_0$ *such that* $Y_{ij}\tilde{f} = \partial_i g_j$ *and* $Y_{i'j}\tilde{f} = \partial_{i'} g_j$. Of course leaving j fixed and changing the first indices, one proves in the same way that

$$Y_{ij}\tilde{f} = \partial_i g_j \quad \text{for every } i = 1, \dots, p.$$

We now show that g_j is invariant under the subgroup of G_0 generated by the $X_{ii'}$ ($1 \leq i < i' \leq p$): the rotation ρ of angle θ on the variables x_i and $x_{i'}$ transforms ∂_i into $\cos \theta \partial_i + \sin \theta \partial_{i'}$, and $Y_{ij} = x_i \partial_j + x_j \partial_i$ into $\cos \theta (x_i \partial_j + x_j \partial_i) + \sin \theta (x_{i'} \partial_j + x_j \partial_{i'}) = \cos \theta Y_{ij} + \sin \theta Y_{i'j}$. There follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta \partial_i [g_j \circ \rho] + \sin \theta \partial_{i'} [g_j \circ \rho] &= [\partial_i g_j] \circ \rho = [Y_{ij}\tilde{f}] \circ \rho \\ &= \cos \theta Y_{ij}[\tilde{f} \circ \rho] + \sin \theta Y_{i'j}[\tilde{f} \circ \rho] \\ &= \cos \theta Y_{ij}\tilde{f} + \sin \theta Y_{i'j}\tilde{f} = \cos \theta \partial_i g_j + \sin \theta \partial_{i'} g_j, \end{aligned}$$

and this implies $g_j \circ \rho = g_j$, since the operator $\cos \theta \partial_i + \sin \theta \partial_{i'}$ is one-to-one in \mathcal{B}_0 .

We now show that there exists a G_1 -invariant hyperfunction $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_0$ such that $Y_{ij}\varphi = Y_{ij}\tilde{f}$ for some fixed i and j , $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$. We have to distinguish two cases:

(A) If q is equal to one. G_1 is then the group generated by the $X_{ii'}$ ($1 \leq i < i' \leq p$). It follows from Remark 9, applied to the p first variables only, that every G_1 -invariant hyperfunction supported at the origin can be written

$$\varphi = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{N}} b_{\alpha\beta} \Theta^\alpha \partial_j^\beta \delta \quad \text{where } \Theta = \partial_1^2 + \dots + \partial_p^2 = \partial_i^2 + \Theta_0.$$

We have thus:

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{ij}\varphi &= (x_i \partial_j + x_j \partial_i) \left(\sum_{\alpha, \beta} b_{\alpha\beta} \Theta^\alpha \partial_j^\beta \delta \right) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha, \beta} b_{\alpha\beta} \left\{ - \left[\sum_{0 \leq k \leq \alpha} 2k \binom{\alpha}{k} \partial_i^{2k-1} \Theta_0^{\alpha-k} \right] \partial_j^{\beta+1} - \beta \Theta^\alpha \partial_i \partial_j^{\beta-1} \right\} \delta \\ &= -\partial_i \sum_{\alpha, \beta} b_{\alpha\beta} (2\alpha \Theta^{\alpha-1} \partial_j^{\beta+1} + \beta \Theta^\alpha \partial_j^{\beta-1}) \delta. \end{aligned}$$

Since g_j is G_1 -invariant, it can also be written

$$g_j = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} c_{\alpha\beta} \Theta^\alpha \partial_j^\beta \delta$$

with the convergence condition (C'') on the coefficients $c_{\alpha\beta}$ (see Proposition 8 and Remark 9):

$$(C'') \quad \limsup_{2\alpha+\beta \rightarrow \infty} [c_{\alpha\beta} (2\alpha)! \beta!]^{1/(2\alpha+\beta)} = 0.$$

Thus we are led to solve the equation (with unknown $b_{\alpha\beta}$)

$$\sum b_{\alpha\beta} (2\alpha X^{\alpha-1} Y^{\beta+1} + \beta X^\alpha Y^{\beta-1}) = \sum c_{\alpha\beta} X^\alpha Y^\beta$$

in the space of series of two indeterminates satisfying (C''), that is

$$\sum b_{\alpha, 2\beta} (2\alpha X^{\alpha-1} (Y^2)^\beta + \beta X^\alpha (Y^2)^{\beta-1}) Y = \sum c_{\alpha, 2\beta+1} X^\alpha (Y^2)^\beta Y.$$

$$\sum b_{\alpha, 2\beta-1} (2\alpha X^{\alpha-1} (Y^2)^\beta + \beta X^\alpha (Y^2)^{\beta-1}) = \sum c_{\alpha, 2\beta} X^\alpha (Y^2)^\beta.$$

Condition (C'') is easily seen to be invariant under translation on one of the indices (in fact (C''), which means that $\sum c_{\alpha\beta} \delta^{(2\alpha, 2\beta)}$ converges to a hyperfunction of two variables supported at the origin, is easily seen to be equivalent to the statement that the function of two complex variables $\sum c_{\alpha\beta} x^{2\alpha} y^{2\beta}$ is an entire function of zero exponential type), so that we are led to solve twice an equation of the type

$$\sum f_{\alpha\beta} (2\alpha X^{\alpha-1} Z^\beta + \beta X^\alpha Z^{\beta-1}) = \sum g_{\alpha\beta} X^\alpha Z^\beta$$

in the space of series of two indeterminates X and Z satisfying (C''). The last equation can be written

$$(2\partial_X + \partial_Z) \left(\sum f_{\alpha\beta} X^\alpha Z^\beta \right) = \sum g_{\alpha\beta} X^\alpha Z^\beta,$$

and transforms by the change of indeterminates $X = 2U$, $Z = U + V$, into

$$\partial_U \left(\sum f'_{\alpha\beta} U^\alpha V^\beta \right) = \sum g'_{\alpha\beta} U^\alpha V^\beta$$

where the new coefficients $f'_{\alpha\beta}$, $g'_{\alpha\beta}$ must satisfy some condition, the transform of (C''). If we prove that this new condition is no other than (C''), then it is obvious that any such equation can be solved in the required space (choosing for instance $f'_{0\beta} = 0$ and $f'_{\alpha\beta} = \alpha^{-1} g'_{\alpha-1, \beta}$ for $\alpha > 0$), and the proof will be complete in case A.

Let us prove first that if the new coefficients satisfy (C''), then the old ones do as well. We put

$$F = \sum f'_{\alpha\beta} U^\alpha V^\beta = \sum f'_{\alpha\beta} (X/2)^\alpha (Z - X/2)^\beta.$$

As condition (C'') is obviously invariant under the change $X/2 \mapsto X$, we take the liberty to omit the two's in the following, so that we write

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sum_{\alpha, \beta} f'_{\alpha\beta} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\beta} (-1)^{\beta-j} \binom{\beta}{j} X^{\alpha+\beta-j} Z^j \right) \\ &= \sum_{\gamma, j} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\gamma} (-1)^k \binom{j+k}{j} f'_{\gamma-k, j+k} \right) X^{\gamma} Z^j = \sum_{\gamma, j} f_{\gamma, j} X^{\gamma} Z^j. \end{aligned}$$

Condition (C'') is equivalent to saying that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that, for any integers r, s , $|f'_{rs}| \leq C\epsilon^{r+s}/(2r)!(2s)!$, but then

$$\begin{aligned} |f_{\gamma, j}| &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\gamma} \binom{j+k}{j} \frac{\epsilon^{\gamma+j}}{(2\gamma-2k)!(2j+2k)!} \\ &\leq C \sum_{k=0}^{\gamma} \binom{2j+2k}{2j} \frac{\epsilon^{\gamma+j}}{(2\gamma-2k)!(2j+2k)!} \\ &\leq C \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\gamma} \frac{(2\gamma)!}{(2k)!(2\gamma-2k)!} \right) \frac{\epsilon^{\gamma+j}}{(2\gamma)!(2j)!} \leq \frac{C(4\epsilon)^{\gamma+j}}{(2\gamma)!(2j)!}, \end{aligned}$$

and this means that the $f_{\gamma, j}$ also satisfy (C'). It is obvious from the proof that it works for any linear substitution of indeterminates, so that we will not write it for the other implication.

(B) If q is larger than one. We note first that the analogue of the first part of the proof, the roles of the indices i and j being exchanged, would show that there also exists a hyperfunction $h_i \in \mathcal{B}_0$ such that $Y_{ij}\tilde{f} = \partial_j h_i$ for every j , $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$, and that h_i is independent of j and invariant under the rotations on the variables x_j ($p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$), so that finally $Y_{ij}\tilde{f} = \partial_i \partial_j k$ where $k \in \mathcal{B}_0$ is independent of both i and j , and invariant under the rotations on the variables x_i ($1 \leq i \leq p$) as well as those on the variables x_j ($p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$), that is to say under the whole group G_1 .

Remark 9, applied separately to the p first and to the q last variables, shows that any G_1 -invariant hyperfunction $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_0$ can be written

$$\varphi = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}} b_{\alpha\beta} \Theta^{\alpha} \Xi^{\beta} \delta$$

where $\Theta = \partial_1^2 + \cdots + \partial_p^2 = \partial_i^2 + \Theta_0$ and $\Xi = \partial_{p+1}^2 + \cdots + \partial_{p+q}^2 = \partial_j^2 + \Xi_0$. In particular $k = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}} c_{\alpha\beta} \Theta^{\alpha} \Xi^{\beta} \delta$. But

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{ij}\varphi &= (x_i\partial_j + x_j\partial_i)\left(\sum_{\alpha,\beta} b_{\alpha\beta}\Theta^\alpha\Xi^\beta\delta\right) \\
&= \sum_{\alpha,\beta} b_{\alpha\beta}\left\{\left[\sum_{0\leq k\leq\alpha} -2k\binom{\alpha}{k}\partial_i^{2k-1}\Theta_0^{\alpha-k}\right]\Xi^\beta\partial_j\right. \\
&\quad \left.+ \partial_i\Theta^\alpha\left[\sum_{0\leq l\leq\beta} -2l\binom{\beta}{l}\partial_j^{2l-1}\Xi_0^{\beta-l}\right]\right\}\delta \\
&= -2\partial_i\partial_j\sum_{\alpha,\beta} b_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha\Theta^{\alpha-1}\Xi^\beta + \beta\Theta^\alpha\Xi^{\beta-1})\delta.
\end{aligned}$$

We are led now to solve the equation (in the unknown $b_{\alpha\beta}$)

$$\sum b_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha X^{\alpha-1}Y^\beta + \beta X^\alpha Y^{\beta-1}) = \sum c_{\alpha\beta}X^\alpha Y^\beta$$

in the space of two indeterminates whose coefficients satisfy the same condition (C'') as in the preceding case. This equation can be written

$$(\partial_X + \partial_Y)\left(\sum b_{\alpha\beta}X^\alpha Y^\beta\right) = \sum c_{\alpha\beta}X^\alpha Y^\beta$$

and is easily seen to have a solution by the change of indeterminates $X + Y = U$, $X - Y = V$, which leaves (C'') invariant as in case A, and transforms the equation into

$$\partial_U\left(\sum b'_{\alpha\beta}U^\alpha V^\beta\right) = \sum c'_{\alpha\beta}U^\alpha V^\beta.$$

$b'_{0\beta} = 0$ and $b'_{\alpha\beta} = \alpha^{-1}c'_{\alpha-1,\beta}$ for $\alpha > 0$, is an obvious solution.

We conclude that *there exists a G_1 -invariant hyperfunction $\varphi \in \mathcal{B}_0$ such that $Y_{ij}\varphi = Y_{ij}\tilde{f}$ for some fixed integers i and j , $1 \leq i \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \leq p+q$.*

Since both φ and \tilde{f} are G_1 -invariant, we have

$$\forall i', i'', 1 \leq i' \neq i'' \leq p, \forall j', j'', p+1 \leq j' \neq j'' \leq p+q,$$

$$X_{i'i''}\varphi = X_{i'i''}\tilde{f} = X_{j'j''}\varphi = X_{j'j''}\tilde{f} = 0.$$

Using this and the commutation relations (2), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_{i'j'}\varphi &= [X_{i'p}, Y_{ij'}]\varphi = X_{i'i}Y_{ij'}\varphi \\
&= X_{i'i}[X_{j'j}, Y_{ij}]\varphi = X_{i'i}X_{j'j}Y_{ij}\varphi \\
&= X_{i'i}X_{j'j}Y_{ij}\tilde{f} = X_{i'i}Y_{ij'}\tilde{f} = Y_{i'j'}\tilde{f}
\end{aligned}$$

for all i', i'', j', j'' such that $1 \leq i \neq i' \leq p$ and $p+1 \leq j \neq j' \leq p+q$. But this means that $\bar{f} = \tilde{f} - \varphi$ is such that

$$X_{i'i''}\bar{f} = X_{j'j''}\bar{f} = Y_{i'j'}\bar{f} = 0;$$

that is to say \bar{f} is G_0 -invariant on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} . Finally

$$\bar{f}|_{\mathbb{R}^{p+q}-\{0\}} = \tilde{f}|_{\mathbb{R}^{p+q}-\{0\}} = f. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

COROLLARY 11. *Every G -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ can be extended to a G -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} .*

PROOF. Theorem 10 gives a G_0 -invariant extension. As G is the semi-direct product of G_0 by a finite group H , it is enough to select the symmetric part of this extension with respect to H .

REMARK. If $pq > 1$, any G - or G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on any stable open set of \mathbb{R}^{p+q} can be extended to an invariant hyperfunction on any larger stable open set: it is a consequence of Theorem 10 and Corollary 11 when one wants an extension at the origin, and of the flabbiness of sheaf \mathcal{B} (and Propositions 5 and 7) when one wants to extend elsewhere.

2. Hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}^2 invariant under a noncompact orthogonal group. In this section, we study the hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}^2 invariant under the orthogonal group of a nondegenerate nondefinite quadratic form Q , or under its connected component of the identity, say G and G_0 . It will be handy to choose coordinates (x, y) in which the quadratic form is written

$$Q(x, y) = xy.$$

G is then also the subgroup of $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ which leaves invariant the operator $\Pi = \partial_{xy}^2$, and G_0 is the group of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a \end{pmatrix} \quad (a > 0).$$

Contrary to the preceding case (Theorem 10), there are G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ which refuse to extend to G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}^2 . Let us give immediately an example:

We write $1/|x|$ for the distribution on \mathbb{R} defined by

$$\varphi \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \mapsto \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[- \int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} dx + 2\varphi(0) \ln \epsilon \right],$$

which satisfies $x \cdot 1/2|x| = \frac{1}{2} \text{sgn}(x) = H(x) - \frac{1}{2}$, where H is the Heaviside function.

PROPOSITION 12. Let T be the restriction to $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$ of the distribution $1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y)$. T is G_0 -invariant. There is no G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^2 whose restriction to $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$ is T .

PROOF. G_0 is connected, and its infinitesimal generator (on \mathbf{R}^2) is a multiple of $x\partial_x - y\partial_y$. A hyperfunction f (on \mathbf{R}^2 or $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$) is thus G_0 -invariant, according to Lemma 1, if and only if $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)f = 0$. But

$$\begin{aligned}(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)(1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y)) &= (\partial_x(x \cdot) - \partial_y(y \cdot))(1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y)) \\ &= \partial_x((H(x) - 1/2) \otimes \delta(y)) = \delta(x, y).\end{aligned}$$

And by restriction to $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$: $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)T = 0$. Assume there is $\tilde{T} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^2)$, G_0 -invariant and such that $\tilde{T}|_{\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}} = T$, and put $S = 1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y) - \tilde{T}$. S is supported at the origin, thus it can be written

$$S = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{N}} a_{\alpha\beta} \delta^{(\alpha, \beta)}$$

with

$$(C) \quad \limsup_{\alpha + \beta \rightarrow \infty} (|a_{\alpha\beta}| \alpha! \beta!)^{1/(\alpha + \beta)} = 0.$$

Thus $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)S = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} a_{\alpha\beta} (\beta - \alpha) \delta^{(\alpha, \beta)}$ but this contradicts

$$(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)S = (x\partial_x - y\partial_y)(1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y)) = \delta. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

In fact the proof leads us to a first result:

PROPOSITION 13. Let f be a G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$, and \tilde{f} an arbitrary extension of f on \mathbf{R}^2 . The hyperfunction $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)\tilde{f}$ is a series of derivatives of the Dirac measure δ . f has a G_0 -invariant extension on \mathbf{R}^2 if and only if all the diagonal coefficients in this series vanish.

PROOF. The necessity of the condition is implied by the preceding proof. If, on the other hand, $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)\tilde{f} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} a_{\alpha\beta} \delta^{(\alpha, \beta)}$, with $a_{\alpha\alpha} = 0$, choose $g = \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta} b_{\alpha\beta} \delta^{(\alpha, \beta)}$, with $b_{\alpha\beta} = a_{\alpha\beta}/(\beta - \alpha)$. Since $|b_{\alpha\beta}| \leq |a_{\alpha\beta}|$, the last series is convergent in \mathcal{B}_0 . Putting $\tilde{f} = \tilde{f} - g$, one gets $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)\tilde{f} = 0$ and $\tilde{f}|_{\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}} = \tilde{f}|_{\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}} = f$. Q.E.D.

REMARK. T. Miwa proved [5, Proposition 3.1] that $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y): \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^2) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^2)$ is onto. Thus Lemma 2 applies here with $M = \mathbf{R}^2$, $U = \mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$, $F = \{0\}$, $X = x\partial_x - y\partial_y$, for the group G_0 . But the last proposition exhibits a complement of $X\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}(\mathbf{R}^2)$ in $\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}(\mathbf{R}^2)$: the hyperfunctions which have the form

$$\sum a_{\alpha} \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)} = \sum a_{\alpha} (\partial_{x,y}^2)^{\alpha} \delta$$

(with the convergence condition $\limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (|a_\alpha| (2\alpha!)^{1/2\alpha} = 0$; see Proposition 8). Thus Lemma 2 and Proposition 13 allow us to construct an explicit complement of $\pi B^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in $B^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$: it is enough for that to note that ∂_{xy}^2 and X commute, since the first is G_0 -invariant. But we can proceed directly:

Now put $T = 1/4|x| \otimes \delta(y) - \delta(x) \otimes 1/4|y|$; as X is antisymmetric in x and y , one still has $XT = \delta$, and $X(\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha T = (\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha XT = \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ ($\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$).

LEMMA 14. *If $\Sigma a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)}$ is a hyperfunction supported at the origin, the series $S_a = \Sigma a_\alpha (\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha T$ defines a hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^2 such that $XS_a = \Sigma a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)}$.*

PROOF. It is clear if one knows that the convolution product of two hyperfunctions enjoys the same properties as that of distributions. We give here a direct proof.

As the variables x and y play antisymmetric roles, it is obviously enough to prove that $\bar{S}_a = \Sigma a_\alpha (\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha \bar{T}$ has the same properties, where $\bar{T} = 1/2|x| \otimes \delta(y)$. Noting \ln , the principal determination of the logarithm, holomorphic except on the negative real half-line, one has

$$1/2|x| = -(1/4i\pi) [(1/\xi)(\ln \xi + \ln(-\xi))]_{\xi=x}$$

and

$$\bar{T} = -(1/8\pi^2) [(1/\xi\eta)(\ln \xi + \ln(-\xi))]$$

where the bracket is a relative 2-cocycle, represented by a function holomorphic at least in $(\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R})^2$. If the series

$$\Sigma a_\alpha (\partial_{\xi\eta}^2)^\alpha \{ (1/\xi\eta)(\ln \xi + \ln(-\xi)) \}$$

is uniformly convergent on every compact subset of $(\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R})^2$, it will define a function holomorphic in $(\mathbb{C} - \mathbb{R})^2$, termwise differentiable, thus a relative 2-cocycle representing a hyperfunction $-8\pi^2 \bar{S}_a$ on \mathbb{R}^2 , and \bar{S}_a will obviously have the desired property. But

$$(\partial_{\xi\eta}^2)^\alpha \left\{ \frac{1}{\xi\eta} (\ln \xi + \ln(-\xi)) \right\} = \frac{(\alpha!)^2}{(\xi\eta)^{\alpha+1}} \left\{ -\frac{2}{\alpha} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} \frac{1}{j} \right) + \ln \xi + \ln(-\xi) \right\}.$$

Since $\sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} 1/j \sim \ln \alpha \ll \alpha$, it is clearly enough to prove that the series $\Sigma a_\alpha (\alpha!)^2 / (\xi\eta)^{\alpha+1}$ is uniformly convergent on every compact subset of $(\mathbb{C} - \{0\})^2$; but this is precisely saying that

$$\Sigma a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)} = -\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \left[\Sigma a_\alpha \frac{(\alpha!)^2}{(\xi\eta)^{\alpha+1}} \right]$$

defines a hyperfunction supported at the origin. Q.E.D.

We now state the analogues of Propositions 5, 7 and 8 of §1.

PROPOSITION 15. *The G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions supported at the origin have the form $\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_\alpha (\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha \delta$, with*

$$(C') \quad \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (|a_\alpha| (2\alpha!)^{1/2}) = 0.$$

All these are G -invariant.

PROOF. If $f = \sum_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{N}} a_{\alpha\beta} \partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \delta$ is G_0 -invariant, one has

$$0 = (x\partial_x - y\partial_y)f = \sum a_{\alpha\beta}(\beta - \alpha)\partial_x^\alpha \partial_y^\beta \delta$$

and $a_{\alpha\beta}$ vanishes as soon as $\alpha \neq \beta$. Thus f has the required form, and (C') can be proved as in Proposition 8. Again, the last statement is obvious, since ∂_{xy}^2 and δ are G -invariant. Q.E.D.

Let Q be the analytic map from $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ into \mathbb{R} : $Q(x, y) = xy$.

PROPOSITION 16. *A hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ is G -invariant if and only if it is the inverse image under Q of some hyperfunction on \mathbb{R} .*

Apart from the change of coordinates $x = x_1 + x_2$, $y = x_1 - x_2$, the proof is analogous to that of Proposition 5, but it is useful to recall the beginning of it here: in any of the half-spaces $E_1 = \{x > 0\}$ or $E_3 = \{x < 0\}$ one can choose xy and x as new coordinates, while one can choose xy and y in $E_2 = \{y > 0\}$ or $E_4 = \{y < 0\}$. If f is G_0 -invariant, $f|_{E_j}$ depends only on xy , and thus it is the inverse image of a hyperfunction T_j on \mathbb{R} ($j = 1, \dots, 4$). As this inverse image is obviously injective, one has necessarily:

$$\begin{aligned} T_1(v)|_{v>0} &= T_2(v)|_{v>0}, & T_1(v)|_{v<0} &= T_4(v)|_{v<0}, \\ T_3(v)|_{v<0} &= T_2(v)|_{v<0}, & T_3(v)|_{v>0} &= T_4(v)|_{v>0}. \end{aligned}$$

Let now \mathbb{R}'' be the non-Hausdorff manifold obtained by taking four copies of \mathbb{R} , say $\mathbb{R}_1, \mathbb{R}_2, \mathbb{R}_3, \mathbb{R}_4$, and sticking together the positive parts of \mathbb{R}_1 and \mathbb{R}_2 and of \mathbb{R}_3 and \mathbb{R}_4 , and the negative parts of \mathbb{R}_1 and \mathbb{R}_4 and of \mathbb{R}_2 and \mathbb{R}_3 . A hyperfunction T on \mathbb{R}'' will be a family of four hyperfunctions T_j ($j = 1, \dots, 4$) on \mathbb{R} satisfying the above conditions. Finally let us define an analytic map Q'' from $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ into \mathbb{R}'' , by the condition that it coincides on each E_j with $Q: E_j \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_j$. The inverse image under Q'' of a hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}'' is the hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ defined in the obvious way.

PROPOSITION 17. *The G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ are the inverse images under Q'' of the hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}'' .*

PROOF. We just proved the necessity. The sufficiency is obvious.

To state the next result, we need a few notations. First G/G_0 has four elements, and two generators are represented by

the symmetry σ exchanging x and y ,

the symmetry τ exchanging x and $-y$.

If $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$ is G_0 -invariant, one can decompose it in a unique way into a sum $f = f_0 + f_\sigma + f_\tau + f_{\sigma\tau}$ where each term is G_0 -invariant and such that

$$f_0 \circ \sigma = f_0 \circ \tau = f_0, \quad f_\sigma \circ \sigma = -f_\sigma, \quad f_\sigma \circ \tau = f_\sigma,$$

$$f_\tau \circ \sigma = f_\tau, \quad f_\tau \circ \tau = -f_\tau, \quad f_{\sigma\tau} \circ \sigma = f_{\sigma\tau} \circ \tau = -f_{\sigma\tau}.$$

We call $f_{\sigma\tau}$ the *antisymmetric part* of f .

If now $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4)$ is a hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^n , we call *mass* of T the hyperfunction (supported at the origin) $T_1 - T_2 + T_3 - T_4$.

THEOREM 18. Let $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$ be G_0 -invariant, and $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ such that $f = Q^{n-1}(T)$. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) f has a G_0 -invariant extension at the origin.
- (2) The antisymmetric part of f is zero.
- (3) The mass of T is zero.

REMARK. We will see further two other conditions equivalent to these: see Remark 21 and Corollary 23.

PROOF. (2) \Leftrightarrow (3). As $f_{\sigma\tau} = \frac{1}{4}(f - f \circ \sigma - f \circ \tau + f \circ \sigma \circ \tau)$, it is easily seen that, in any open half-space E_j , $f_{\sigma\tau}$ is the inverse image of $\frac{1}{4}(T_1 - T_2 + T_3 - T_4)$.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). If $f_{\sigma\tau} = 0$, f is the sum of three hyperfunctions invariant by at least one of the symmetries σ or τ . Let g be one of these, symmetric in x and $\pm y$, and \tilde{g} an extension of g at the origin. We can assume that \tilde{g} has the same symmetry property. But then $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)\tilde{g}$ is changed into its opposite by the exchange of x and $\pm y$, and this excludes the possibility that its development in a series of derivatives of δ might contain nontrivial diagonal terms. We conclude by Proposition 13.

non (2) \Rightarrow non (1). One can assume $f = f_{\sigma\tau}$. In the first quadrant $E_1 \cap E_2$ for example, σ transforms $Q^{-1}(T_1)$ into $Q^{-1}(T_2) = Q^{-1}(T_1)$, so that σ keeps f unchanged. This implies $f|_{E_1 \cap E_2} = 0$. One could reason in the same way in $E_3 \cap E_4$, and also in the two other quadrants by considering the symmetry τ . Thus f is supported on the two axes. In the neighborhood of a point on the half-axis $\{y = 0, x > 0\}$ for instance, f can thus be written

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} f_\alpha(x) \otimes \delta^{(\alpha)}(y).$$

Since $\delta^{(\alpha)}(y)$ is homogeneous on \mathbf{R} , of degree $-\alpha - 1$, and f is invariant under the group G_0 of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & 1/a \end{pmatrix}$ ($a > 0$), $f_\alpha(x)$ must be positively homogeneous of degree $-\alpha - 1$:

$$f_\alpha(x) = (-1)^\alpha \alpha! a_\alpha / 4x^{\alpha+1}$$

for every $x > 0$, and for some constant a_α . As f is changed into its opposite by σ and by τ , there follows

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} \frac{(-1)^\alpha \alpha! a_\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(x)}{4x^{\alpha+1}} \otimes \delta^{(\alpha)}(y) \\ &\quad - \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} \delta^{(\alpha)}(x) \otimes \frac{(-1)^\alpha \alpha! a_\alpha \operatorname{sgn}(y)}{4y^{\alpha+1}} \end{aligned}$$

on $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$, and that is to say:

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} a_\alpha (\partial_{xy}^2)^\alpha T|_{\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}} = S_a|_{\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}}$$

with the notations of Lemma 14.

We can apply Proposition 13 to the extension S_a of f : since, according to Lemma 14, $(x\partial_x - y\partial_y)S_a = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha, \alpha)}$, f has a G_0 -invariant extension at the origin if and only if $a_\alpha = 0$ for every α , that is, if $f = 0$. Q.E.D.

COROLLARY 19. *Every G -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$ can be extended to a G -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^2 .*

PROOF. To say that f is G -invariant is to say that $f = f_0$. Thus $f_{\sigma\tau} = 0$, and Theorem 18 gives a G_0 -invariant extension \tilde{f} . A G -invariant extension is then $\frac{1}{4}(\tilde{f} + \tilde{f} \circ \sigma + \tilde{f} \circ \tau + \tilde{f} \circ \sigma \circ \tau)$. Q.E.D.

We now take a closer look at the hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}'' , and particularly at the ones "without mass" (that is such that their mass is zero).

If $T = (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$, we define the *shuttle integral* of T (and we write $\oint T$) in the following way: let K_j be a compact set in \mathbf{R}_j , containing the origin as an interior point, and F_j the closure of the complement of K_j in \mathbf{R}_j . The hyperfunction T_j can be written as the sum of two hyperfunctions, T_j^1 supported in K_j and T_j^2 supported in F_j ; we put:

$$\oint T(v)dv = \int_{\mathbf{R}_1} T_1^1(v)dv - \int_{\mathbf{R}_2} T_2^1(v)dv + \int_{\mathbf{R}_3} T_3^1(v)dv - \int_{\mathbf{R}_4} T_4^1(v)dv.$$

It is easy to check that $\oint T(v)dv$ depends neither on the decomposition of T_j nor on the choice of K_j .

We also call $T'(v)$ (resp. $v^\alpha T(v)$) the hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}'' whose restriction to \mathbf{R}_j is $T'_j(v)$ (resp. $v^\alpha T_j(v)$, $\alpha \in \mathbf{N}$). If $T(v)$ is without mass, $v^\alpha T(v)$ is too, for any integer α .

LEMMA 20. Let $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ have mass $\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha)}$; then

$$\oint v^\alpha T(v) dv = (-1)^\alpha \alpha! a_\alpha \quad (\alpha \in \mathbf{N}).$$

PROOF. We show first that if T is without mass (that is $a_\alpha = 0$ for every α), the shuttle integrals of all hyperfunctions $v^\alpha T(v)$ vanish; using the last remark above, it is enough to show that $\oint T(v) dv = 0$. For computing this integral, we can choose K_j, T_j^1, T_j^2 such that

$$T_1^1|_{\mathbf{R}^+} = T_2^1|_{\mathbf{R}^+}, \quad T_1^1|_{\mathbf{R}^-} = T_4^1|_{\mathbf{R}^-}, \quad T_3^1|_{\mathbf{R}^-} = T_2^1|_{\mathbf{R}^-}, \quad T_3^1|_{\mathbf{R}^+} = T_4^1|_{\mathbf{R}^+}.$$

But then $T_1^1 + T_3^1$ and $T_2^1 + T_4^1$ coincide on \mathbf{R}^+ and on \mathbf{R}^- , and also near the origin, since $T_1 + T_3 = T_2 + T_4$ and the T_j^2 vanish there; there follows the equality $T_1^1 + T_3^1 = T_2^1 + T_4^1$, and thus $\oint T(v) dv = 0$.

Now T is always the sum of a hyperfunction without mass and the hyperfunction $(\sum a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha)}, 0, 0, 0)$, and

$$\oint v^\alpha T(v) dv = \int_{\mathbf{R}_1} v^\alpha \left(\sum a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha)} \right) dv = (-1)^\alpha \alpha! a_\alpha. \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

REMARK 21. In particular a hyperfunction T on \mathbf{R}'' is without mass if and only if the shuttle integrals of the $v^\alpha T(v)$ all vanish. Carrying this result on $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$ by way of Q''^{-1} , it is easy to see that a G_0 -invariant hyperfunction $f(x, y)$ on $\mathbf{R}^2 - \{0\}$ can be extended to a G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^2 if and only if the hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}^+ one gets by integrating $(x^2 - y^2)(xy)^\alpha f(x, y)$ on the circles centered at the origin, vanish for every integer. If f is a distribution which can be extended to a distribution on \mathbf{R}^2 , one can get this result directly from Proposition 13 by integration by parts.

Noting that $\int_{\mathbf{R}} S'(v) dv = 0$ if $S(v)$ is a compactly supported hyperfunction on \mathbf{R} we deduce, for $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$, the formulation of "integration by parts":

$$\oint v^\alpha T'(v) dv + \alpha \oint v^{\alpha-1} T(v) dv = 0 \quad (\alpha \in \mathbf{N}).$$

LEMMA 22. $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ has a primitive in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ if and only if its shuttle integral vanishes.

PROOF. In a decomposition $T = T^1 + T^2$ as above, T^2 always has a primitive S^2 in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$: one can choose S_j^2 to be the primitive of T_j^2 vanishing in a neighborhood of the origin. As the shuttle integral of T^2 vanishes, it is enough to prove the lemma for $T = T^1$.

Let S_1^1 be a primitive of T_1^1 , S_2^1 the primitive of T_2^1 which coincides with S_1^1 on \mathbf{R}^+ , S_3^1 the primitive of T_3^1 which coincides with S_2^1 on \mathbf{R}^- , S_4^1 the primitive of T_4^1 which coincides with S_3^1 on \mathbf{R}^+ . Evidently T will have a primitive in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ if and only if S_4^1 coincides with S_1^1 on \mathbf{R}^- . But $S_j^1(v)$ is constant for v big enough and for v small enough, and the difference between these two constants is $\int_{\mathbf{R}_j} T_j^1(v) dv$. The conclusion follows immediately. Q.E.D.

COROLLARY 23. *A hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}'' is indefinitely integrable in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ if and only if it is without mass.*

PROOF. Let $\Sigma a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha)}$ be the mass of $T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$. According to Lemmas 20 and 22, T has a primitive $S \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ if and only if $a_0 = 0$; furthermore

$$\oint S(v) dv = - \oint v S'(v) dv = - \oint v T(v) dv = a_1.$$

The result follows by induction.

PROPOSITION 24. *Every linear differential equation with analytic coefficients is solvable in the space of hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}'' without mass.*

PROOF. One can solve any equation (E) with analytic coefficients in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$, and also extend any solution on some interval to a solution on a larger interval (Komatsu [3, Theorems 3.1 and 3.2]). Thus we can solve (E) in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ in the particular case where $T = (T_4, T_3, T_3, T_4)$: it is enough to solve (E) on \mathbf{R}^+ with second side $T_3|_{\mathbf{R}^+} = T_4|_{\mathbf{R}^+}$, and then extend the solution to a solution on \mathbf{R} with second side T_3 , and with second side T_4 separately: the solution one gets in this way still has the form (S_4, S_3, S_3, S_4) , and thus is without mass.

So it is enough to show that (E) is solvable with second side $(T_1 - T_4, T_2 - T_3, 0, 0)$, assuming that (T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4) is without mass; that is to say $T_1 - T_4 = T_2 - T_3$. But $T_1 - T_4 = T_2 - T_3$ is supported in $\overline{\mathbf{R}^+}$. If S_1 is a solution of (E) in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$ for the second side $T_1 - T_4 = T_2 - T_3$ which vanishes in \mathbf{R}^- (that is, which extends the trivial solution of the equation restricted to \mathbf{R}^-), the hyperfunction $(S_1, S_1, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ is clearly a solution of (E) in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ in this case, and it is still without mass. Q.E.D.

REMARK. It is not true that any differential equation with analytic coefficients (on \mathbf{R} or \mathbf{R}'' , it is the same thing) is solvable in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$; as a matter of fact ∂_v is not: see Lemma 22.

3. Invariant equations. $P = P(\Pi)$ is a linear differential operator on \mathbf{R}'' , which is a polynomial (with complex coefficients) in an operator Π with real

constant coefficients, homogeneous of degree 1 or 2. We assume that the degree of P is at least 1, and $n > 1$. Let G_n be the group of linear transformations of \mathbb{R}^n , of determinant ± 1 , G the subgroup of G_n which leaves P invariant (that is, which leaves Π invariant), and G_0 the connected component of the identity of G .

We recall that we want to answer the question: if $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant, are there G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant solutions $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^n)$ of the equation $Pu = f$, and how many?

(A) *The case where Π is of degree one.* We do not lose anything by assuming $\Pi = \partial_1$. G (resp. G_0) is then the group of linear transformations of determinant ± 1 which do not move the first vector of the basis (resp. its connected component); and the orbits of G (resp. G_0) are evidently

the whole of \mathbb{R}^n minus the first axis D_1 , as soon as $n > 2$ (if $n = 2$, $\mathbb{R}^n - D_1$ decomposes into orbits which are straight lines or pairs of straight lines parallel to D_1),

each point on D_1 .

Put $(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_1, x')$ with $x' \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. The group G (resp. G_0) is the group of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & A \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ where $B \in G_{n-1}$ (resp. $\text{SL}(n-1, \mathbb{R})$), and $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. A G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant hyperfunction f on \mathbb{R}^n satisfies $f(x_1, x') = f(x_1 + Ax', Bx')$ and, by differentiating with respect to A , $\partial_{x_1} f \cdot x' = 0$. Thus f is constant (with respect to x_1) on each connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n - D_1$.

Let k be the constant term of P . If $k = 0$, and if u is an invariant solution of the equation $Pu = f$, u is constant with respect to x_1 on each connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n - D_1$, so that $Pu = f$ vanishes there, that is, f is supported on D_1 . If $k \neq 0$ and if f is equal to $C(x')$ on some connected component of $\mathbb{R}^n - D_1$, any invariant solution u must be equal to $C(x')/k$ there, so that by subtracting from u the locally integrable function of x_1 which is equal to $C(x')/k$ in each connected component, one obtains a solution of the equation with second side f minus the locally integrable function of x_1 which is equal to $C(x')$ in each connected component.

In both cases, one is led to solve the equation $Pu = f$ with a second side f supported on D_1 . We distinguish two cases:

(1) If $n > 2$, the invariance of f under the subgroup of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$ implies that $f(x_1) \otimes \delta(x')$, since $\delta(x')$ is the only hyperfunction supported at the origin of \mathbb{R}^{n-1} and invariant under $\text{SL}(n-1, \mathbb{R})$. If $g(x_1)$ is a solution of $P(\partial_1)g(x_1) = f(x_1)$ then $u(x) = g(x_1) \otimes \delta(x')$ is obviously a G -invariant solution of $Pu = f$.

(2) If $n = 2$, the second side can be written

$$(*) \quad \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} f_{\alpha}(x_1) \otimes \delta^{(\alpha)}(x_2)$$

where $f_\alpha \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R})$ must vanish for odd α if f is G -invariant, and

$$(**) \quad u(x) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} g_\alpha(x_1) \otimes \delta^{(\alpha)}(x_2)$$

where g_α is a solution of $P(\partial_1)g_\alpha(x_1) = f_\alpha(x_1)$ is again a G - or G_0 -invariant solution, at least formally. Now if the series (*) converges in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^2)$, one can write

$$f_\alpha(x_1) = a_\alpha [F_\alpha(z_1)]_{z_1=x_1} \quad \text{where} \quad \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (|a_\alpha| \alpha!)^{1/\alpha} = 0,$$

and the F_α are holomorphic functions on $\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{R}$, uniformly bounded on every compact set. But then there are solutions $G_\alpha(z_1)$ of the equations $P(\partial_{z_1})G_\alpha(z_1) = F_\alpha(z_1)$ which have the same property (by the Banach homomorphism theorem, and since $\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{R}$ is simply connected), and choosing $g_\alpha(x_1) = a_\alpha [G_\alpha(z_1)]_{z_1=x_1}$ leads to a series (**) which is evidently convergent in \mathcal{B} .

We summarize the discussion above in the following statement:

PROPOSITION 25. *Let k be the constant term of P , and Π be of degree 1. If $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^n)$ is G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant, the equation $P(\Pi)u = f$ always has G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant solutions if $k \neq 0$. If $k = 0$, it has invariant solutions if and only if f is supported on the G -invariant straight line of \mathbf{R}^n .*

REMARK. The example in Rais [6] is covered by the second part of this proposition: one takes $P(\Pi) = \partial_1$ in \mathbf{R}^2 , and G_0 is the group of transvections $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ($a \in \mathbf{R}$). The equation $\partial_1 u = 1$ has no invariant solution, as 1 is not supported on the first axis.

(B) *The case where Π is of degree two: First considerations.* We do not lose anything by assuming that Π is diagonal:

$$\Pi = \partial_1^2 + \cdots + \partial_p^2 - \partial_{p+1}^2 - \cdots - \partial_{p+q}^2 \quad (p + q \leq n).$$

Then G (resp. G_0) is the group of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$ where B is $(p+q) \times (n-p-q)$, A is in the orthogonal group $O(p, q)$ (resp. its connected component), and C is in the group G_{n-p-q} of matrices of $\text{GL}(n-p-q, \mathbf{R})$ with determinant ± 1 (resp. in $\text{SL}(n-p-q, \mathbf{R})$). The orbits of G (resp. G_0) are the orbits of $O(p, q)$ (resp. its connected component) in $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} \times \{0, \dots, 0\}$, the complement of $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} \times \{0, \dots, 0\}$ in \mathbf{R}^n is composed of 0, 1, or ∞ orbits according to whether $n-p-q$ is zero, larger than one, or equal to one.

Using, as in the first case, the invariance of a hyperfunction under the subgroups $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, one sees that the invariant hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}^n are the sums of

a constant (or pair of constants) with respect at least to (x_1, \dots, x_{p+q}) , one which can be written $\Sigma f_\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_{p+q}) \otimes \delta^{(\alpha)}(x_{p+q+1}, \dots, x_n)$ where f is a hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}^{p+q} invariant under $O(p, q)$ (resp. its connected component), and $\delta^{(\alpha)}$ is invariant under G_{n-p-q} (resp. $SL(n-p-q, \mathbf{R})$).

If $p+q < n$, reasoning as in (A), we see that if $k=0$ (k is, as above, the constant term of the polynomial P), the equation $Pu=f$ will have invariant solutions only if f is supported in $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} \times \{0, \dots, 0\}$; if that is so, on if $k \neq 0$, we are led as above to solve the equation $Pu=f$ in the space of hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}^{p+q} invariant under $O(p, q)$ (resp. its connected component).

It is thus enough to deal with the case $p+q=n$, in other words the case where Π is of principal type. This is done in the following paragraph. However we will deal here with an easy particular case: that where Π is elliptic.

This happens if and only if $pq=0$, and $G=O(n)$ and G_0 are then compact. The equation $Pu=f$, for any second side $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}^n)$, is then solvable since P is elliptic (see [2]), and if u is a solution,

$$\tilde{u}(x) = \int_{G \text{ or } G_0} u(gx) dg,$$

where dg stands for the normalized Haar measure of G or G_0 , is obviously an invariant solution if f is invariant.

Thus *every invariant equation has an invariant solution* in this case.

(C) *The interesting case.* $P=P(\Pi)$ is now a differential operator which is a nonconstant polynomial with complex coefficients of a linear differential operator Π with constant real coefficients, homogeneous of degree 2, of principal type, nonelliptic.

We do not lose anything by assuming that Π is diagonal:

$$\Pi = \partial_1^2 + \dots + \partial_p^2 - \partial_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \partial_{p+q}^2 \quad (p+q=n, pq \neq 0).$$

The group G is self-transposed, and it is the group $O(p, q)$ of matrices which leave invariant the quadratic form

$$Q(x) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 - x_{p+1}^2 - \dots - x_{p+q}^2.$$

By Propositions 5 and 7 and Remark 6 if $pq > 1$, and by Propositions 16 and 17 if $pq=1$, we can transform the equation $Pu=f$ restricted to $\mathbf{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ into a differential equation on \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}' or \mathbf{R}'' : if $f=Q^{-1}(T)$ and $u=Q^{-1}(S)$ (or replacing Q by Q' or Q''), S and T being hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}' or \mathbf{R}'' , this equation is equivalent to the differential equation (on \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R}' or \mathbf{R}'') obtained by transforming P under one of the diffeomorphisms θ_{kl} of the proof of Proposition 5:

$$(E) \quad P(4v\partial_v^2 + 2(p+q)\partial_v)S(v) = T(v).$$

It is known (Komatsu [3, Theorem 3.1]) that equation (E) is solvable in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ for any second side in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$; this is still true in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}')$: first one solves (E) on the negative open half-line, then one extends the solution separately to a solution on \mathbb{R}_1 and to a solution on \mathbb{R}_2 , and this is always possible (Komatsu [3, Theorem 3.2]). But it is not true in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}'')$ (cf. the remark at the end of §2).

However if $f|_{\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}} = Q''^{-1}(T)$ has a G_0 -invariant extension on \mathbb{R}^2 (which is certainly the case if $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is G_0 -invariant!), the mass of T is zero by Theorem 18, and Proposition 24 then states that equation (E) has a solution $S \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}'')$ with mass zero. We have thus $Pu = f$ in $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ with $u = Q''^{-1}(T) \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$ having a G_0 -invariant extension on \mathbb{R}^2 by Theorem 18.

If on the other hand $pq > 1$, solving equation (E) in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ or $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}')$ is the same as solving the equation $Pu = f$ in the space of hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ invariant under G or G_0 , and we know (Theorem 10 or Corollaries 11, 19) that any such solution has a G_0 -invariant extension at the origin, thus easily a G -invariant one by symmetrisation, if f itself is G -invariant.

In short, and in any case, the equation $Pu = f$, where $f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ is invariant under G (resp. G_0), always has a solution $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})$ on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$, invariant under G (resp. G_0), and admitting an extension $\tilde{u} \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ at the origin, invariant under G (resp. G_0).

But then $P\tilde{u} = f + g$ where g is at least G_0 -invariant, and supported at the origin. By Proposition 8 if $pq > 1$ and Proposition 15 if $pq = 1$, g can be written $g = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_\alpha \Pi^\alpha \delta$. Let E be the G -invariant fundamental solution of P given by the theorem of Atiyah-Rais cited in the introduction. The series $v = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_\alpha \Pi^\alpha E$ is convergent in \mathcal{B} : as it would be too long here to give a direct proof of this, as in Lemma 14, we define v as the convolution product of E and g , which exists as g is compactly supported (see [10, p. 61]). We have then

$$P(\tilde{u} - v) = f + g - P(E * g) = f.$$

Moreover as E and g are G -invariant, so is v , and $\tilde{u} - v$ is a G - (resp. G_0 -) invariant solution of the equation on the whole space \mathbb{R}^{p+q} .

Finally we have proved:

THEOREM 26. *Let G be the subgroup of $GL(p+q, \mathbb{R})$ leaving invariant the operator $\Pi = \partial_1^2 + \dots + \partial_p^2 - \partial_{p+1}^2 - \dots - \partial_{p+q}^2$, G_0 its connected component of the identity, and P a polynomial with complex coefficients. For any hyperfunction f on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} invariant under G (resp. G_0), there exists a hyperfunction solution u on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} invariant under G (resp. G_0) of the equation $P(\Pi)u = f$.*

COROLLARY 27. *Let \square stand for the D'Alembert operator of \mathbb{R}^{p+1} and k be a complex number. The equation $(\square + k)u = f$ has a hyperfunction solution u on \mathbb{R}^{p+1} invariant under the Lorentz group, for any hyperfunction f on \mathbb{R}^{p+1} invariant under the Lorentz group.*

PROOF. $\square + k$ is the operator of Theorem 26, where $q = 1$ and P is of degree 1, and G_0 is then a subgroup of the Lorentz group with finite index (in fact 2). If \bar{u} is a G_0 -invariant solution given by Theorem 26,

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{p+1}) = \frac{1}{2} [\bar{u}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{p+1}) + \bar{u}(x_2, x_1, \dots, x_{p+1})]$$

is a solution invariant under the Lorentz group.

Finally we gather the above results on invariant equations in the following statement:

THEOREM 28. *Let Π be a linear differential operator on \mathbb{R}^n , with constant real coefficients, homogeneous of degree 1 or 2. Let Δ be the subspace of \mathbb{R}^n generated by vector Π if Π is of degree 1, by the partial derivatives of Π if Π is of degree 2. Let P be a polynomial with complex coefficients, k its constant term, G the group of linear transformations of \mathbb{R}^n with determinant ± 1 and leaving Π invariant, G_0 its connected component of the identity, and f a hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^n invariant under G (resp. G_0).*

If $k \neq 0$, the equation $P(\Pi)u = f$ has a hyperfunction solution u on \mathbb{R}^n invariant under G (resp. G_0).

If $k = 0$, the equation $P(\Pi)u = f$ has a hyperfunction solution u on \mathbb{R}^n invariant under G (resp. G_0) if and only if f is supported on Δ .

PROOF. If Π is of degree 1, this is the contents of Proposition 25. If Π is of degree 2, it follows easily from Theorem 26 and from the considerations of §3B.

(D) *The homogeneous equation.* We still have to answer the question: how many invariant solutions are there; that is to say, what is the dimension of the space of invariant solutions of the homogeneous equation?

We study here only the case where Π is of degree 2 and of principal type. Conclusion in the other cases would follow easily from the present study and the considerations of §3A and §3B. Finally, the case where Π is elliptic is classical and we do not treat it.

Let \mathcal{B}^{G_0} be the sheaf on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} of locally G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions: according to Lemma 1, and with the notations of §1, it is the kernel of the sheaf morphism

$$\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{X_{ij}, Y_{ij}} \mathcal{B}^{(p+q)(p+q-1)/2}.$$

We also write $\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}$ for the subsheaf of \mathcal{B}^{G_0} of the G_0 -invariant solutions u of the homogeneous equation $P(\Pi)u = 0$, and we use analogous notations with G_0 replaced by G ; but the presheaf \mathcal{B}^G of locally G -invariant hyperfunctions is no more a sheaf.

LEMMA 29. *If $pq > 1$, $\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})/\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ is canonically isomorphic to*

$$\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})/P(\Pi)\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}).$$

In any case $\mathcal{B}^{G, P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})/\mathcal{B}^{G, P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ is canonically isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})/P(\Pi)\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}).$$

PROOF. Since $P(\Pi)$ is surjective in $\mathcal{B}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ (Theorem 26), and since every G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ is the restriction of some G_0 -invariant hyperfunction on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} , as $pq > 1$ (Theorem 10), Remark 3 applies with $F = \mathcal{B}^{G_0}$, $P = P(\Pi)$, $M = \mathbb{R}^{p+q}$, $U = \mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$, $F = \{0\}$, and the first statement follows. For the second statement, it is enough to remark that, although \mathcal{B}^G is not a sheaf, we have still an exact commutative diagram analogous to that of Lemma 2: as $P(\Pi)$ is again surjective in $\mathcal{B}^G(\mathbb{R}^{p+q})$ (Corollary 27), and the G -invariant hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}$ have G -invariant extensions at the origin (Corollaries 11 and 19), the result is the same. Q.E.D.

Let m be the degree of P .

LEMMA 30. *The space $\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}$ of G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions supported at the origin contains only G -invariant hyperfunctions. The dimension of the quotient*

$$\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G/P(\Pi)\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G = \mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}/P(\Pi)\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}$$

is equal to m .

PROOF. The first statement is contained in Propositions 8 and 15, which also show that $\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G$ is the space of the series $\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}} a_\alpha \Pi^\alpha \delta$ such that

$$(C') \quad \limsup_{\alpha \rightarrow \infty} (|a_\alpha|(2\alpha)!)^{1/2\alpha} = 0.$$

Thus we have to compute the codimension of the range of multiplication by the polynomial $P(X)$ in the space of the series $\sum a_\alpha X^\alpha$ whose coefficients satisfy (C'). But (C') means that $\sum a_\alpha (2\alpha)!/z^{2\alpha+1}$ is holomorphic outside the origin;

it is a classical result that this is equivalent to saying that $\sum a_\alpha z^{2\alpha}$ is an entire function of zero exponential type. Given such an entire function, one can always find, and in a unique way, a polynomial $Q(X)$ of degree at most $m-1$ and an entire function $\sum b_\alpha z^{2\alpha}$ such that

$$\sum a_\alpha X^\alpha = P(X) \left(\sum b_\alpha X^\alpha \right) + Q(X).$$

As $Q(z^2)$ and $\sum a_\alpha z^{2\alpha}$ are of zero exponential type, so is $P(z^2)(\sum b_\alpha z^{2\alpha})$, and so is $\sum b_\alpha z^{2\alpha}$ itself, as $|P(z^2)|$ is bounded below outside some compact set.

In other words the coefficients b_α satisfy (C'), and the polynomials of degree at most $m-1$ are thus a complement of $P(\Pi)\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G$ in $\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^G$. Q.E.D.

LEMMA 31. *The dimension of $\mathcal{B}^{G,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})$ is $3m$. The dimension of $\mathcal{B}^{G_0,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})$ is $3m$ if $p > 1$ and $q > 1$, $4m$ if $p > 1$ and $q = 1$.*

PROOF. $\mathcal{B}^{G,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\})$ is the inverse image under Q of the kernel in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ of the operator

$$(*) \quad P(4v\partial_v^2 + 2(p+q)\partial_v).$$

This operator is of degree $2m$ and has a singular point at the origin: its principal coefficient vanishes there with order m . It is then a consequence of Theorem 3.3 of Komatsu [3] that the dimension of its kernel in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ is $3m$.

If $p > 1$ and $q > 1$, $\mathcal{B}^{G_0} = \mathcal{B}^G$ (Remark 6).

If $p > 1$ and $q = 1$, $\mathcal{B}^{G_0,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+1} - \{0\})$ is the inverse image under Q' of the kernel of operator $(*)$ in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}')$. As $(*)$ is regular on \mathbb{R}^- , its kernel in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}^-)$ has dimension $2m$; thus its kernel in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R})$ contains m linearly independent hyperfunctions supported in \mathbb{R}^+ , and there follows that its kernel in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbb{R}')$ has dimension $2m + m + m = 4m$. Q.E.D.

THEOREM 32. *The dimension of the space of G -invariant hyperfunctions u on \mathbb{R}^{p+q} which are solutions of the homogeneous equation $P(\Pi)u = 0$ is $2m$, where m is the degree of P . The dimension of the space of those which are only G_0 -invariant is $2m$ if $p > 1$ and $q > 1$, $3m$ if $p > 1$ and $q = 1$.*

PROOF. As $P(\Pi)$ has constant coefficients, it is one-to-one in the space of hyperfunctions supported at the origin. So the canonical restrictions

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}^{G_0,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{G_0,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}), \\ \mathcal{B}^{G,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q}) &\rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{G,P}(\mathbb{R}^{p+q} - \{0\}) \end{aligned}$$

are injective. The theorem follows then from Lemmas 29, 30 and 31.

REMARK. We find here as a corollary the result of Methée [4]: there are 3 independent solutions of the equation $(\square + k)u = 0$, where \square is the D'Alembert operator, which are invariant under the connected component of the Lorentz group, and only 2 invariant under the whole Lorentz group.

There remains only the computing of the dimension of the space of G_0 -invariant solutions of the homogeneous equation in case $p = q = 1$. But in this case, we still have an exact commutative diagram, analogous to that of Lemma 2:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \xrightarrow{P} & \mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2)/P\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \rightarrow & \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \xrightarrow{P} & \mathcal{B}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2) & \rightarrow 0 \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 \rightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}) & \rightarrow & \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}) & \xrightarrow{P} & \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}) & \\
 & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\
 & & & 0 & & & \\
 & \downarrow & & & & & \\
 & \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})/\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2) & & & & & \\
 & \downarrow & & & & & \\
 & 0 & & & & &
 \end{array}$$

in view of Theorem 26, where $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$ is the space of G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ which have a G_0 -invariant extension at the origin. So $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})/\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2)/P\mathcal{B}_{\{0\}}^{G_0}(\mathbb{R}^2)$, and so has dimension m after Lemma 30. The canonical restriction

$$\mathcal{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2) \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$$

is still one-to-one, and it is thus enough to determine the dimension of $\widetilde{\mathcal{B}}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\})$, which is the inverse image under Q'' of the kernel of the operator $(*)$ in the space of hyperfunctions on \mathbb{R}'' without mass.

THEOREM 33. *The dimension of the space of G_0 -invariant hyperfunctions u on \mathbb{R}^2 which are solutions of the homogeneous equation $P(\Pi)u = 0$ is $4m$.*

PROOF. In view of the remarks above, it is obviously enough to show that the

dimension of the kernel of $(*)$ in the space of hyperfunctions on \mathbf{R}'' without mass is $5m$.

A solution of the homogeneous equation on $\mathbf{R}_1^+ = \mathbf{R}_2^+$ depends on $2m$ parameters, and there are m more parameters as one extends to \mathbf{R}_1 , and m more as one extends to \mathbf{R}_2 ; choosing these $4m$ parameters determines the solution everywhere except on \mathbf{R}_3^+ and on \mathbf{R}_4^+ . By adding m more parameters, one can determine it on \mathbf{R}_3 , and it is then determined everywhere except at the origin of \mathbf{R}_4 , and can clearly be extended to the whole of \mathbf{R}'' . But it is easy to check that $(*)$ is injective in the space of hyperfunctions supported at the origin. Thus $5m$ is the dimension of the kernel of the operator $(*)$, that is to say $P(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)$, in $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$, and we have left to show that this kernel contains only hyperfunctions without mass.

(a) If the constant term of P , say k , is not zero, and if $S(v)$ is a hyperfunction on \mathbf{R}'' such that $P(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)S(v) = 0$, we get for any integer α , integrating by parts on \mathbf{R}'' and developing the polynomial P :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \oint v^\alpha P(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)S(v) dv = \sum_{j=1}^{\inf(m, \alpha)} A_j \oint v^{\alpha-j} S(v) dv + k \oint v^\alpha S(v) dv \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{\inf(m, \alpha)} A_j (-1)^{\alpha-j} (\alpha-j)! a_{\alpha-j} + (-1)^\alpha k \alpha! a_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 20, where $\sum_{\alpha \in \mathbf{N}} a_\alpha \delta^{(\alpha)}$ is the mass of S . As $k \neq 0$, these equations imply by induction that all a_α vanish.

(b) Moreover, if $k \neq 0$, any hyperfunction S on \mathbf{R}'' satisfying $P(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)S(v) = T(v)$, with T without mass, must be without mass, since there is at least one such (Proposition 24) and two of them differ from a hyperfunction without mass by (a).

(c) If $S \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{R}'')$ satisfies $(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)^r S(v) = T(v)$, where r is some integer, and T is without mass, S also is without mass: in fact one shows exactly as in (b) that it is enough to prove it for $T = 0$. Now this is obvious if $r = 0$; if $r > 0$, the equation

$$(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)^{r-1} S(v) = 0$$

means that $(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)^{r-1} S(v)$ is a solution of the homogeneous equation $(4v\partial_v^2 + 4\partial_v)R(v) = 0$. But the solutions of the last equation are the linear combinations of 1, $\ln|v|$ and $H(v)$, where H is the Heaviside function; since they are locally integrable, they all are without mass. Whence the conclusion by induction.

(d) Since every polynomial is the product of some monomial by a polynomial with nonvanishing constant term, the theorem follows from (b) and (c). Q.E.D.

REMARK. The proof shows in fact that

$$\widetilde{B}^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}) = B^{G_0, P}(\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\});$$

that is, every G_0 -invariant solution of the homogeneous equation on $\mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$ can be extended to a G_0 -invariant solution on \mathbb{R}^2 .

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