

CORRECTIONS TO "SOLVABILITY OF CONVOLUTION  
EQUATIONS IN  $H^{\prime}\{M_p\}$ "

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Our paper "Solvability of Convolution Equations in  $H^{\prime}\{M_p\}$ " was published in this Journal, Volume 11(1981), 45-58.

In the proof of Theorem 5 we overlooked that  $\beta(p, 55)$  must not be bounded. So from this point up to the end of the paper we have to suppose the following additional assumption

(B) For every  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  there exist  $p' \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\delta > 0$ , and  $x_\delta > 0$  such that

$$M_p^*(x) \geq M_{p'}^*(x^{1+\delta}) \quad \text{if } x > x_\delta$$

To avoid misunderstandings we shall reformulate Theorem 5 and give the complete proof of it.

**THEOREM 5.** Let  $F(\xi)$  be an entire analytic function which is  $M_q$ -slowly decreasing for some  $q \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $p \geq q'$  where  $q'$  correspond to  $q$  in (B). If  $F(\xi)$  satisfies an estimate (9) for some  $c, n$ , and this  $p$  then  $F(\xi)$  is extremely slowly decreasing.

**P r o o f.** We shall use the idea of the proof of Theorem 3' from [4].

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There exists  $L_1 > 0$  such that

$$\sup\{M_p^*(x)/M_q^*(x/A_1), |x| \geq L_1\} \leq 1$$

holds ( $A_1$  is from (13)). Namely if  $0 < \delta_1 < \delta$  from (B) follows

$$M_q^*(x/A_1) \geq M_p^*\left(\left(\frac{x}{A_1}\right)^{1+\delta}\right) \geq M_p^*(x^{1+\delta_1}) \geq M_p^*(x)$$

for sufficiently large  $|x|$ .

Let us take  $L \geq L_1$  so large that  $\rho_1(\log(1+|\xi|)) > 1$  for each  $\xi$  with  $|\xi| > L$ . Let us fix  $\xi$  with  $|\xi| > L$  and define

$$\beta := \frac{\log \rho}{\log(M_p^{*-1}(M_q^*(\rho/A_1))) - \log \rho}$$

where  $\rho = \rho_1(\log(1+|\xi|)) > 1$ . Observe that from (B) follows that  $0 < \beta \leq \delta$ . Let us put  $\bar{R} := \rho^{(\beta+1)/\beta}$ .

As in [4], we apply Hadamard's Three Circles Theorem on the function  $F(\xi+\lambda w)$  ( $\lambda$ -complex variable) for the circles with radiuses  $1, \rho, \bar{R}$  and

$$\gamma := \frac{\log(\bar{R}/\rho)}{\log \bar{R}} = \frac{1}{\beta+1}.$$

All the time,  $w$  is a complex parameter. So we have

$$(14) \quad \sup\{|F(\xi+w)|; |w| \leq 1\} \geq \frac{\sup\{|F(\xi+\rho w)|; |w| \leq 1\}^{1+\beta}}{\sup\{|F(\xi+\bar{R}w)|; |w| \leq 1\}^\beta}.$$

Using (9) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\xi+\bar{R}w)| &= |F(\xi+\bar{R}\cdot \text{Re}w + i\bar{R}\cdot \text{Im}w)| \leq \\ &\leq c \cdot (1+|\xi|)^n \cdot (1+\bar{R})^n \cdot \exp(M_p^*(\bar{R})) \leq c' \cdot c \cdot (1+|\xi|)^n \cdot \exp(2 \cdot M_p^*(\bar{R})) \end{aligned}$$

where we have put  $c' := \sup\{(1+\bar{R})^n \exp(-M_p^*(\bar{R})); \bar{R} \in \mathbb{R}\} < \infty$ .

Since we have constructed  $\bar{R}$  so that  $M_p^*(\bar{R}) = M_q^*(\rho/A_1)$  we have

$$(15) \quad \sup\{|F(\xi+\bar{R}w)|; |w| \leq 1\} \leq C \cdot (1+|\xi|)^{n+2}$$

for some  $C > 0$ . Returning to (14) using (11) we obtain the statement for  $|\xi| \geq L$ , because  $\beta$  is bounded.

Using the Maximum Principle we obtain for  $|\xi| \leq L$

$$\sup\{|F(\xi+w)|; |w| \leq 1\} \geq C_1 > 0$$

and this together with (15) gives that  $F(\xi)$  is extremely slowly decreasing.

Let us remark that after the condition (B) Theorem 5 is superfluous.

At last in Theorem 7 there is a miss print, namely  $S \in O_C'(H^s(M_p))$ .

We are indebted to Olaf von Grudzinski who noticed that  $\beta$  must not be bounded without additional conditions.

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