Contents

Abbreviations **xv**

Preface **xvii**

1 Introduction **1**
- 1.1 Fourier transform 5
- 1.2 Spectral theory of pseudo-differential operators 7
- 1.3 Hankel transform 10
- 1.4 Watson transform 13
- 1.5 Localization operator and Wavelet multiplier 16

2 L^p_μ-spectra of pseudo-differential operators associated with the Bessel operator **19**
- 2.1 Introduction 19
- 2.2 Minimal and Maximal pseudo-differential operators 21
- 2.3 Spectral properties of pseudo-differential operators 29
- 2.4 Applications 43
- 2.5 Conclusions 48

3 Hankel wavelet multiplier associated with the unitary representation **49**
- 3.1 Introduction 49
- 3.2 Boundedness of the Hankel wavelet multiplier on $L^p(0,\infty)$ 54
- 3.3 Hilbert-Schmidt operator and compactness 61
- 3.4 Applications of the Hankel wavelet multiplier and construction of Sobolev-type space 67
- 3.5 Hankel wavelet multiplier in Sobolev-type space 72
- 3.6 Conclusions 79

4 Wavelet multiplier associated with the Watson transform **81**
- 4.1 Introduction 81
- 4.2 Boundedness of wavelet multipliers 88

4.3 Hilbert-Schmidt operator and compactness 95
4.4 Applications of the Watson wavelet multiplier 101
4.5 Watson Wavelet multiplier in Sobolev-type space 107
4.6 Trace class of the Watson wavelet multiplier 110
4.7 Conclusions 112

5 The localization operator and wavelet multipliers involving the Watson transform 113

5.1 Introduction 113
5.2 Properties of the localization operator 115
5.3 $L^p_{m_\nu}$-boundedness of localization operators 121
5.4 Wavelet multipliers 123
5.5 Application of localization operators. 126
5.6 Conclusions 131

6 Watson wavelet transform: Convolution product and two wavelet multipliers 133

6.1 Introduction 133
6.2 Watson wavelet convolution product 137
6.3 Heuristic treatment of the Watson wavelet transform 150
6.4 Two wavelet multipliers 156
6.5 Conclusions 163

Bibliography 165

Abbreviations

$\mathbb{N}$	Set of natural numbers
$\mathbb{N}_0$	Set of non-negative integers
$\mathbb{R}^+$ or I	Open interval $(0, \infty)$
$\mathbb{R}$	Set of real numbers
$\mathbb{R}^n$	Usual Euclidean space of dimension n
$\mathbb{C}$	Set of complex numbers
$E(x)$ or $[x]$	Integer part of x
$\|x\|$	Norm of x
$D_x \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$	Partial derivative with respect to variable x
$a.e.$	Almost everywhere
R.H.S.	Right hand side
L.H.S.	Left hand side