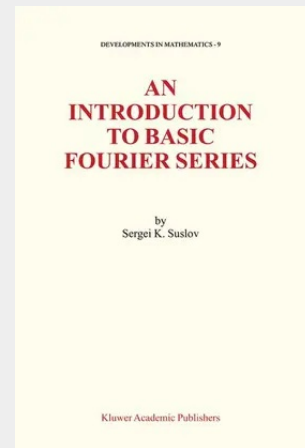


An Introduction to Basic Fourier Series

It was with the publication of Norbert Wiener's book "The Fourier Integral and Certain of Its Applications" [165] in 1933 by Cambridge University Press that the mathematical community came to realize that there is an alternative approach to the study of classical Fourier Analysis, namely, through the theory of classical orthogonal polynomials. Little would he know at that time that this little idea of his would help usher in a new and exiting branch of classical analysis called q-Fourier Analysis. Attempts at finding q-analogs of Fourier and other related transforms were made by other authors, but it took the mathematical insight and instincts of none other than Richard Askey, the grand master of Special Functions and Orthogonal Polynomials, to see the natural connection between orthogonal polynomials and a systematic theory of q-Fourier Analysis. The paper that he wrote in 1993 with N. M. Atakishiyev and S. K Suslov, entitled "An Analog of the Fourier Transform for a q-Harmonic Oscillator" [13], was probably the first significant publication in this area. The Poisson kernel for the continuous q-Hermite polynomials plays a role of the q-exponential function for the analog of the Fourier integral under consideration; see also [14] for an extension of the q-Fourier transform to the general case of Askey-Wilson polynomials. (Another important ingredient of the q-Fourier Analysis, that deserves thorough investigation, is the theory of q-Fourier series.

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