

$$(x, t) \mapsto f(t) g(x-t) = h(x, t).$$

is p -times differentiable.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} h(x, t) = f(t) g^{(k)}(x-t)$$

for all $k \in \llbracket 0, p \rrbracket$.

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} h(x, t) \right| \leq \|g^{(k)}\|_{\infty} |f(t)|$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

Therefore: $x \mapsto \int h(x, t) dt$ is p -times continuously differentiable and:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} \int h(x, t) dt = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial x^k} h(x, t) dt = \int f(t) g^{(k)}(x-t) dt.$$