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E2 - 11932

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$$\times \frac{1}{z_c}\,\frac{1}{\pi}\,\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}(qq\to qq), \qquad (1)$$

where $G_{A\to a}(x)$ is the distribution function for quarks in hadron A and $D_c^h(z)$ is the function of fragmentation of quark c into hadron h, $d\hat{\sigma}/d\hat{t}\,(qq\to qq)$ being the quark-quark scattering cross section.

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The results of analysis of the reaction $pp \to \pi^0 X$ /6/ by formulae (1) and (4) given in the *Table* and in the *Figure* testify to a good agreement with experiments. If the cross section (1) is represented in the form $E\frac{d^3\sigma}{dp^3}(pp \to \pi^0 X) \sim p_\perp^{-N}$ then the theoretical curves at $S = \text{const}$ (see the *Figure*) imply that according to (4), the power N grows from $N \approx 9$ at $p_\perp = 2.4$ *GeV/c*

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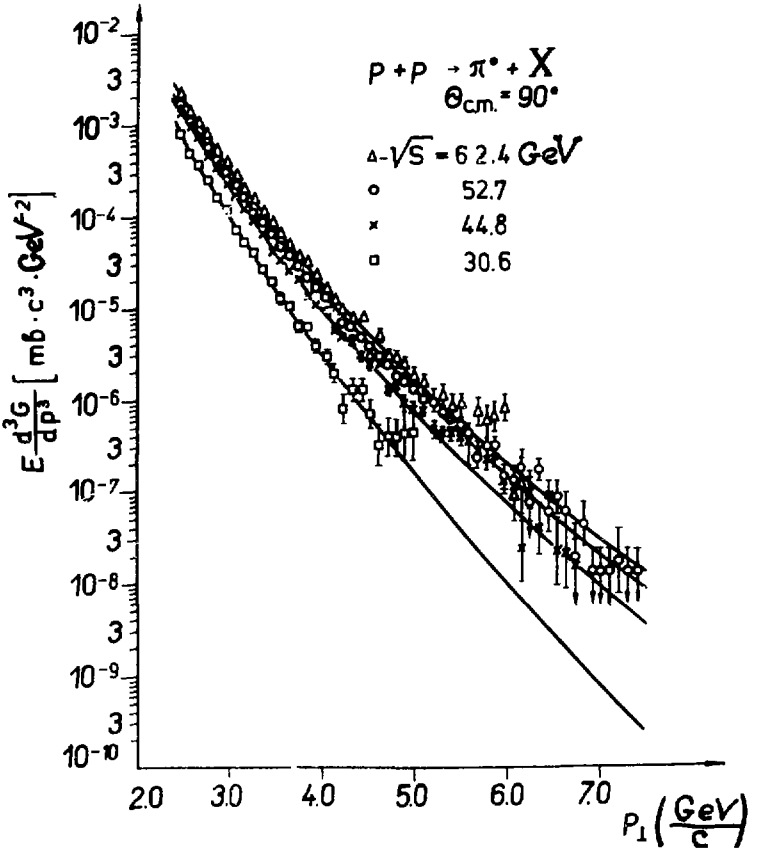

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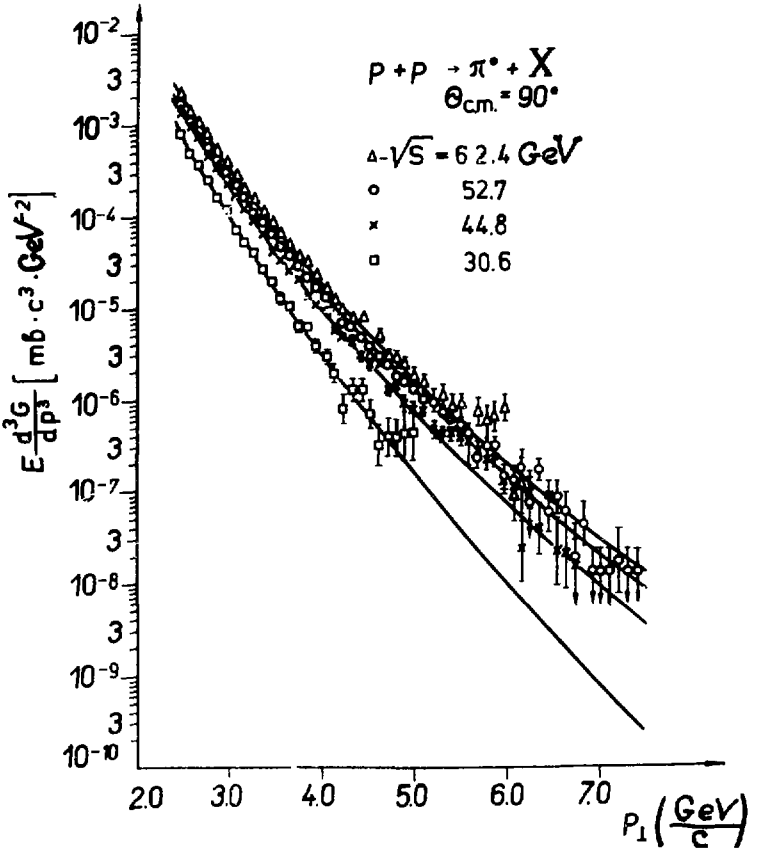

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