

$\delta^{(m)}(x)$ 和 $x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$ 的乘积

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关于广义函数的乘积,有各种定义.在[1,2]中曾比较了各种乘积,证明了利用广义函数的解析表示结合非标准分析定义的乘积 $S \circ T$ 包含了绝大多数已知的乘积.乘积 $S \circ T$ 的一个特点是易于对特殊的广义函数的乘积算出具体的结果,包括有限部分和无穷部分,例如可见[3-7].应用解析表示计算乘积的还可见[8-11].当然由于没有应用非标准分析,算出的乘积只限于是普通的广义函数的情形或阿达玛有限部分的情形.应用解析表示使得乘积易于计算的原因,是常见的广义函数均可由比较简单的初等解析函数来表示.对广义函数 $x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$,在[13]中已求出其具体的解析表示,因此有可能考虑它与其他特殊广义函数的乘积.但较之以前被计算过乘积的广义函数, $x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$ 的解析表示是比较复杂的,因此具体地计算它与其他特殊广义函数的乘积是比较困难的.在本文中,我们计算了乘积 $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$, $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_{\pm}^{\mp n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$, 对任意非负整数 m, n, k . 特别有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Pf(\delta^{(m+n)}(x) \circ x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln x_{\pm})}{(m+n)!} &= \left[\frac{1}{n! 2} \left(\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{m! (-1)^{j+1}}{(m+j)! (n-j)! j 2^j} \right] (-1)^n \delta^{(n)}(x), \\ Pf(\delta(x) \circ \ln^2 x_{\pm}) &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{1}{8} \pi^2 \right) \delta(x), \\ Pf(\delta(x) \circ x_{\pm}^{-1} \ln x_{\pm}) &= \left(-\frac{1}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \delta'(x). \end{aligned}$$

§1. $(\ln^k x_{\pm})_p$ 和 $(x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm})_p$

$\ln^k x_{\pm}$, $x_{\pm}^{\pm n} \ln^k x_{\pm}$ 作为广义函数,定义如下:对任意 \mathcal{D} 试验函数 $\varphi(x)$,有

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \ln^k x_{\pm}, \varphi \rangle &= \int_0^{\infty} \ln^k x \varphi(x) dx, \\ \langle x_{\pm}^n \ln^k x_{\pm}, \varphi \rangle &= \int_0^{\infty} x^n \ln^k x \varphi(x) dx, \\ \langle x_{\pm}^{-n} \ln^k x_{\pm}, \varphi \rangle &= \int_0^1 x^{-n} \ln^k x \left[\varphi(x) - \varphi(0) - \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \varphi^{(n-1)}(0) \right] dx + \int_1^{\infty} x^{-n} \ln^k x \left[\varphi(x) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \varphi(0) - x\varphi'(0) - \dots - \frac{x^{n-2}}{(n-2)!} \varphi^{(n-2)}(0) \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

它们的解析表示(见 [13]), 分别是

$$\widehat{\ln^k x_+}(z) = -\frac{\ln^{k+1} z}{2\pi i(k+1)} + \frac{\ln^k z}{2} - i \sum_{\nu=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{k!(2\pi)^{2\nu+1} B_{\nu+1} \ln^{k-1-2\nu} z}{(2\nu+2)!(k-1-2\nu)!}, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\widehat{x_+^{\pm n} \ln^k x_+}(z) = z^{\pm n} \widehat{\ln^k x_+}(z),$$

其中, $\ln z = \ln |z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$, $0 < \operatorname{Arg} z < 2\pi$. B_ν 是第一类贝努里数, $B_1 = \frac{1}{6}$, $B_2 = \frac{1}{30}$, $B_3 = \frac{1}{42}$, \dots .

为了能按 [1] 的方法, 计算其与其它广义函数的乘积, 必须求出

$$(\ln^k x_+)_\rho = \widehat{\ln^k x_+}(x+i\rho) - \widehat{\ln^k x_+}(x-i\rho)$$

及 $(x_+^{\pm n} \ln^k x_+)_\rho = (x+i\rho)^{\pm n} \widehat{\ln^k x_+}(x+i\rho) - (x-i\rho)^{\pm n} \widehat{\ln^k x_+}(x-i\rho)$, 其中 ρ 为某个正的非标准无穷小数.

按 (1.1) 直接求 $(\ln^k x_+)_\rho$, $(x_+^{\pm n} \ln^k x_+)_\rho$ 不是件容易的事情. 下面我们用展开的方法求之.

命题 1. 对任意非负整数 $n \geq 0$, $k \geq 0$, 有

$$(\ln^k x_+)_\rho = \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor - 1} \frac{k! \ln^{k-2-2j}(x^2 + \rho^2)}{2^{k-2-2j}(k-2-2j)!} \times \left[\frac{(x-\theta)(-1)^{j+1} \theta^{2j+2}}{\pi(2j+3)!} + D_j \right] + \frac{\pi-\theta}{2^{k\pi}} \ln^k(x^2 + \rho^2),$$

其中

$$D_j = \sum_{p=0}^j \frac{2^{2(p+1)} B_{p+1} (\pi^{2p+1} - \theta^{2p+1}) (-1)^{j+p} \theta^{2j-2p+1}}{(2p+2)!(2j-2p+1)!},$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\rho}{x}.$$

又

$$(x_+^{\pm n} \ln^k x_+)_\rho = (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{\pm n}{2}} [\cos n\theta (\ln^k x_+)_\rho \pm \sin n\theta I],$$

其中

$$I = \frac{\ln^{k+1}(x^2 + \rho^2)}{\pi(k+1)2^{k+1}} + k \left(\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) 2^{1-k} \ln^{k-1}(x^2 + \rho^2)$$

$$+ \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-3}{2} \rfloor} \frac{\ln^{k-3-2j}(x^2 + \rho^2) k!}{2^{k-3-2j}(k-3-2j)!} (E_{j+1} + F_j),$$

$$E_j = (-1)^{j+1} \theta^{2j+1} \left(\frac{\theta}{\pi(2j+3)!} - \frac{1}{(2j+1)!} \right)$$

$$- \sum_{p=0}^j \frac{(-1)^{j+p} \theta^{2j-2p} (\theta^{2p+2} + \pi^{2p+2})}{\pi(2j-2p+1)!} a_p,$$

$$a_p = \frac{2^{2p+2} B_{p+1}}{(2p+2)!},$$

$$F_j = \sum_{p=0}^j \sum_{i=0}^p a_i a_{p-i} \theta^{2j-2i+1} (-1)^{i+p} x^{2i+1} / (2j-2p+1)!$$

证. 当复数 $\lambda \approx$ 整数时, 广义函数 x_+^λ 在 $\lambda=0, \lambda=n, \lambda=-n$ 的邻域的展开为

$$\begin{aligned} x_+^\lambda &= H + \lambda \ln x_+ + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \ln^2 x_+ + \dots, \\ x_+^\lambda &= x_+^n + (\lambda-n)x_+^n \ln x_+ + \frac{(\lambda-n)^2}{2} x_+^n \ln^2 x_+ + \dots, \\ x_+^\lambda &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \delta^{(n-1)}(x)}{(n-1)!(\lambda+n)} + x_+^{-n} + (\lambda+n)x_+^{-n} \ln x_+ \\ &\quad + \frac{(\lambda+n)^2}{2} x_+^{-n} \ln^2 x_+ + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (1.2)$$

其中 H 表示 Heaviside 函数.

另一方面, 由 [4] 知, $(x_+^\lambda)_\rho = (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} \frac{\sin \lambda(\pi - \theta)}{\sin \lambda\pi}$, 利用公式

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{cig} z &= \frac{1}{z} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2k} B_k}{(2k)!} z^{2k-1}, \\ \sin z &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)!} z^{2k+1}, \end{aligned}$$

将 $\frac{\sin \lambda(\pi - \theta)}{\sin \lambda\pi}$ 展为 $(\lambda \pm n)$ 的级数, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin \lambda(\pi - \theta)}{\sin \lambda\pi} &= \left\{ \frac{\pi - \theta}{\pi} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(D_{k-1} + \frac{(-1)^k \theta^{2k} (\pi - \theta)}{\pi (2k+1)!} \right) (\lambda \pm n)^{2k} \right\} \cos n\theta \\ &\pm \sin n\theta \left\{ \frac{1}{(\lambda \pm n)\pi} + \theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (E_k + F_{k-1}) (\lambda \pm n)^{2k+1} \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} D_k &= \sum_{p=0}^k a_p (-1)^{k+p} \theta^{2k-2p+1} (x^{2p+1} - \theta^{2p+1}) / (2k-2p+1)!, \\ E_k &= (-1)^{k+1} \theta^{2k+1} \left(\frac{\theta}{\pi (2k+3)!} - \frac{1}{(2k+1)!} \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{p=0}^k \frac{(-1)^{k+p} \theta^{2k-2p} (\theta^{2p+2} + x^{2p+2})}{\pi (2k-2p+1)!} a_p, \\ F_k &= \sum_{p=0}^k \sum_{i=0}^p \frac{(-1)^{k+p} \theta^{2k-2i+1} x^{2i+1}}{(2k-2p+1)!} a_i a_{p-i}, \\ a_p &= \frac{2^{2p+2} B_{p+1}}{(2p+2)!}. \end{aligned}$$

同时, $(x^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}$ 在 $\lambda = \mp n$ 的邻域可展为 $(\lambda \pm n)$ 的级数

$$(x^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\frac{\pm n}{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} h_k (\lambda \pm n)^k, \quad h_k = \frac{\ln^k (x^2 + \rho^2)}{2^k k!}.$$

于是 $(x_{\pm}^{\lambda})_{\rho}$ 在 $\lambda = \mp n$ 的邻域可以展为

$$\begin{aligned} (x_{\pm}^{\lambda})_{\rho} &= (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\pm \frac{\lambda}{2}} \cos n\theta \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_k(\lambda \pm n)^k \pm (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\pm \frac{\lambda}{2}} \sin n\theta \\ &\times \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\pi} h_{k+1}(\lambda \pm n)^k + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} W_k(\lambda \pm n)^{k+1} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (1.3)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} M_k &= \frac{\pi - \theta}{\pi} h_k + \sum_{j=1}^{[\frac{k}{2}]} h_{k-2j} \left(\frac{(-1)^j \theta^{2j}}{(2j+1)!} + D_{j-1} \right), \\ W_k &= \left(\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) h_k + \sum_{j=1}^{[\frac{k}{2}]} h_{k-2j} (E_j + F_{j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

比较 (1.2) 和 (1.3) 的系数, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} (\ln x_+)_{\rho} &= \frac{\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \ln(x^2 + \rho^2), \\ (x_{\pm}^{\lambda} \ln x_+)_{\rho} &= (x^2 + \rho^2)^{\pm \frac{\lambda}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \ln(x^2 + \rho^2) \cos n\theta \right. \\ &\quad \left. \pm \sin n\theta \left[\frac{1}{8\pi} \ln^2(x^2 + \rho^2) + \theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2\pi} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right] \right\}, \\ (\ln^2 x_+)_{\rho} &= \frac{\pi - \theta}{4\pi} \ln^2(x^2 + \rho^2) + \frac{2}{3} \theta(\pi - \theta) \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right), \\ (\ln^3 x_+)_{\rho} &= \frac{\pi - \theta}{8\pi} \ln^3(x^2 + \rho^2) - \theta(\pi - \theta) \left(1 - \frac{\theta}{2\pi} \right) \ln(x^2 + \rho^2), \\ &\dots \dots \end{aligned}$$

及 $(\ln^k x_+)_{\rho}$, $(x_{\pm}^{\lambda} \ln^k x_+)_{\rho}$ 如命题所述的表达式, 证毕.

§ 2. 乘积及其有限部分

令

$$\begin{aligned} T_{r,q,m,n}(j, \pm) &= \int_0^{\pi} \ln^r \sin \xi \cos^q \xi \sin(m+1)\xi \cos n\xi \xi^j \sin^{m \pm n - q - 1} \xi d\xi, \\ S_{r,q,m,n}(j, \pm) &= \int_0^{\pi} \ln^r \sin \xi \cos^q \xi \sin(m+1)\xi \sin n\xi \xi^j \sin^{m \pm n - q - 1} \xi d\xi. \end{aligned}$$

按照 [1] 定义的乘法, 我们有下面定理:

定理. 对任意非负整数 m, n , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{(x)}^{(m)} \circ x_{\pm}^{\lambda} \ln^k x_{\pm} &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } m < n, \\ \frac{k! m!}{\pi} \sum_{q=0}^{m-n} \frac{(-1)^{q+m}}{q!} \rho^{q-m+n} a(k, q, m, n) \delta^{(q)}(x), & \text{当 } m \geq n, \end{cases} \\ \delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_{\pm}^{-\lambda} \ln^k x_{\pm} &= \frac{k! m!}{\pi} \sum_{q=0}^{m+n} \frac{(-1)^{q+m}}{q!} \rho^{q-m-n} a(k, q, m, -n) \delta^{(q)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned}
a(k, q, m, \pm n) &= \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{r=0}^{k-2j} \frac{(-1)^{r+j} \ln^{k-2j-r} \rho}{\pi r! (k-2j-r)! (2j+1)!} [\pi T_{r,q,m,n}(2j, \mp) \\
&\quad - T_{r,q,m,n}(2j+1, \mp)] + \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-2}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{p=0}^j \sum_{r=0}^{k-2-2j} \\
&\quad \times \frac{(-1)^{r+j+p} a_p \ln^{k-2-2j-r} \rho}{r! (k-2-2j-r)! (2j-2p+1)!} [\pi^{2p+1} T_{r,q,m,n}(2j-2p+1, \mp) \\
&\quad - T_{r,q,m,n}(2j+2, \mp)] \pm \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{r=0}^{k+1} \frac{(-1)^r}{r! (k+1-r)!} [\ln^{k+1-r} \rho S_{r,q,m,n}(0, \mp) \\
&\quad \pm \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-1}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{r=0}^{k-1-2j} \frac{(-1)^{r+j} \ln^{k-1-2j-r} \rho}{r! (k-1-2j-r)!} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\pi (2j+3)!} \right. \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left. + \sum_{p=0}^j \frac{(-1)^p a_p}{(2j-2p+1)!} \right] S_{r,q,m,n}(2j+2, \mp) - \frac{1}{(2j+1)!} S_{r,q,m,n}(2j+1, \mp) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{p=0}^j \frac{(-1)^p a_p}{(2j-2p+1)!} S_{r,q,m,n}(2j-2p, \mp) \right\} \\
&\quad \pm \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{k-2}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{r=0}^{k-3-2j} \sum_{p=0}^j \sum_{s=0}^p \frac{(-1)^{r+j+p} \ln^{k-3-2j-r} \rho}{r! (k-3-2j-r)! (2j-2p+1)!} \\
&\quad \times a_s a_{p-s} \pi^{2s+1} S_{r,q,m,n}(2j-2p+1, \mp).
\end{aligned}$$

乘积的有限部分为

$$\begin{aligned}
Pf[\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^n \ln^k x_+] &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } m < n, \\ \frac{(-1)^n k! m!}{(m-n)! \pi} Pf[a(k, m-n, m, n)] \delta^{(m-n)}(x), & \text{当 } m \geq n, \end{cases} \\
Pf[\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^{-n} \ln^k x_+] &= \frac{(-1)^n k! m!}{(m+n)! \pi} Pf[a(k, m+n, m, -n)] \delta^{(m+n)}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

作为例子, 我们得到

$$\text{例 1. } Pf(\delta(x) \circ x_+^{-1} \ln x_+) = -\left(\frac{1}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \delta'(x).$$

$$\text{例 2. } Pf(\delta(x) \circ \ln^2 x_+) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{8}\right) \delta(x),$$

$$\delta(x) \circ \ln^2 x_+ = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \rho + 2 \ln \rho \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi^2}{8}\right) \delta(x).$$

$$\text{例 3. } Pf(\delta'(x) \circ x_+ \ln x_+) = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 + 1) \delta(x).$$

$$\text{例 4. } Pf(\delta''(x) \circ x_+ \ln x_+) = -\left(\ln 2 + 1 \frac{1}{4}\right) \delta'(x).$$

$$\text{例 5. } Pf(\delta'''(x) \circ x_+ \ln x_+) = \left(\frac{3}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{35}{16}\right) \delta''(x).$$

$$\text{例 6. } Pf(\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+ \ln x_+) = (-1)^{m+1} \left[\frac{m}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{m^2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} m + \sum_{j=3}^m \binom{m}{j} \right]$$

$$\times \frac{(-1)^j}{2^j(j-1)} \Big] \delta^{(m-1)}(x).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{例 7. } \frac{Pf[\delta^{(m+n)}(x) \circ x_+^m \ln x_+]}{(m+n)!} &= (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{n! 2} \left(\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{m!(-1)^{j+1}}{(m+j)!(n-j)!j2^j} \right] \delta^{(n)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

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THE PRODUCTS $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^n \ln^k x_+$ AND $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^{-n} \ln^k x_+$

LI YACHING

ABSTRACT

Let S and T be two distributions and $S(z)$ and $T(z)$, $z \in C - R$, be their analytic representations. Then, the product $S \circ T$ is defined by

$$\langle S \circ T, \phi \rangle = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\hat{S}(x+i\rho) - \hat{S}(x-i\rho))(\hat{T}(x+i\rho) - \hat{T}(x-i\rho))\phi(x) dx$$

modulo infinitesimals, where $\rho \in {}^*R$ is a positive infinitesimal. This product is independent of the choice of analytic representations, and contains finite and infinite parts. In this paper, the products $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^n \ln^k x_+$ and $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x_+^{-n} \ln^k x_+$ are calculated for any nonnegative integers m, n, k . For the finite part, the special results are:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Pf[\delta^{(m+n)}(x) \circ x_+^n \ln x_+]}{(m+n)!} &= \left[\frac{1}{n! 2} \left(\ln 2 + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{k} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{m!(-1)^{j+1}}{(m+j)!(n-j)!j2^j} \right] (-1)^n \delta^{(n)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

$$Pf(\delta(x) \circ \ln^2 x_+) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{1}{8} \pi^2 \right) \delta(x),$$

$$Pf(\delta(x) \circ x_+^{-1} \ln x_+) = \left(-\frac{1}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \delta'(x).$$