

非标准分析与广义函数的乘法(II)

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摘 要

本文运用文献[1]中给出的方法,算出具有特殊重要性的奇异广义函数的乘积 $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ \delta^{(n)}(x)$, $\delta^{(m)} \circ x^{-n}$ 以及 $\theta(x) \circ x^{-n}$ 等. 本文还举例说明了用本文的方法可很简明地得到许多关于乘法的已知结果.

一些常见的奇异广义函数的乘积对于应用是很重要的,但是给出这些乘积不是一件容易的事,至今只有一些零碎的结果,而且缺乏统一的处理方法.

例如 Güttinger^[1] 曾指出由于象 $\theta(x)$ 和 x^{-n} , $\delta(x)$ 和 x^{-n} 这样的乘积未被定义,使量子场论深受困扰.

在文献[2]中我们给出了计算任何两个广义函数的乘积的方法,下面,我们将运用这个方法具体地来计算 $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ \delta^{(n)}(x)$, $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-n}$, 及 $\theta(x) \circ x^{-n}$. 这些乘积的一般表达式,用别的方法是无法得到的. 此外我们指出,运用我们的方法可以很容易算出许多已知的结果.

本文用到的关于解析表示的知识可参阅文献[3].

对本文感兴趣的读者,要迅速了解非标准分析,可参阅 Luxemburg^[4] 的文章.

一、方法的简洁性

我们举例说明如下:

例 1, 算出 x^{-r} 和 $\delta^{(r-1)}(x)$ 的乘积等于 $\frac{(-1)^r(r-1)!}{2(2r-1)!} \delta^{(2r-1)}(x)$. 这是 Fisher^[5] 的一篇文章所做的事. 我们的计算如下:

$$x^{-r}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z^r}, & \text{Im } z > 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z^r}, & \text{Im } z < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\delta^{(r-1)}(z) = \frac{(-1)^r(r-1)!}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{z^r},$$

$$(x^{-r})_\rho(x) \delta_\rho^{(r-1)}(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(x+i\rho)^r} + \frac{1}{(x-i\rho)^r} \right) \cdot \frac{(-1)^r(r-1)!}{2\pi i} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{(x+i\rho)^r} - \frac{1}{(x-i\rho)^r} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{(-1)^r (r-1)!}{2\pi i} \left[\frac{1}{(x+i\rho)^{2r}} - \frac{1}{(x-i\rho)^{2r}} \right] \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^r (r-1)!}{2(2r-1)!} \delta_{\rho}^{(2r-1)}(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$x^{-r} \circ \delta^{(r-1)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^r (r-1)!}{2(2r-1)!} \delta^{(2r-1)}(x).$$

例 2, 算出 $x_+^{-r-\frac{1}{2}}$ 和 $x_-^{-r-\frac{1}{2}}$ ($r = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) 的乘积等于 $\frac{(-1)^r \pi}{2(2r)!} \delta^{(2r)}(x)$, 这是 Fisher 的另一篇更长的文章^[6]所做的事, 我们计算如下:

首先我们求出 x_+^{λ} 和 x_-^{λ} (λ 是实数) 的解析表示为:

$$x_+^{\lambda}(z) = \frac{z^{\lambda}}{1 - e^{2\pi i \lambda}}, \quad x_-^{\lambda}(z) = -\frac{(-z)^{\lambda}}{1 - e^{2\pi i \lambda}},$$

其中 $z^{\lambda} = e^{\lambda(\ln|z| + i \arg z)}$, 取沿实轴的正半轴剪开的分支, $0 < \arg z < 2\pi$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x_+^{-r-\frac{1}{2}})_{\rho}(x) (x_-^{-r-\frac{1}{2}})_{\rho}(x) &= \frac{1}{[1 - e^{2\pi i(-r-\frac{1}{2})}]^2} \cdot \frac{1}{|x+i\rho|^{2r+1}} (e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})\arg(x+i\rho)} \\
 &\quad - e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})\arg(x-i\rho)}) (-e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})\arg(-x-i\rho)} + e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})\arg(-x+i\rho)}) \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{|x+i\rho|^{2r+1}} \{ -e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x+i\rho)+\arg(-x-i\rho)]} + e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x-i\rho)+\arg(-x-i\rho)]} \\
 &\quad - e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x-i\rho)+\arg(-x+i\rho)]} + e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x+i\rho)+\arg(-x+i\rho)]} \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{|x+i\rho|^{2r+1}} \{ -e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x-i\rho)+\arg(-x-i\rho)]} - e^{i(-r-\frac{1}{2})[\arg(x+i\rho)+\arg(-x-i\rho)]} \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{|x+i\rho|^{2r+1}} \cdot e^{i\pi(-r-\frac{1}{2})} [e^{i(-2r-1)\arg(x-i\rho)} - e^{i(-2r+1)\arg(x+i\rho)}] \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^{r-1}}{4i} \left[\frac{1}{(x+i\rho)^{2r+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-i\rho)^{2r+1}} \right] = \frac{(-1)^r \pi}{2(2r)!} \delta_{\rho}^{(2r)}(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$x_+^{-r-\frac{1}{2}} \circ x_-^{-r-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(-1)^r \pi}{2(2r)!} \delta^{(2r)}(x).$$

例 3, Miknsinski^[7] 算出了

$$(x^{-1})^2 - \pi^2 \delta^2 = x^{-2}.$$

按我们的方法

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x^{-1})_{\rho}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x+i\rho} + \frac{1}{x-i\rho} \right), \quad \delta_{\rho}(x) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{1}{x+i\rho} - \frac{1}{x-i\rho} \right), \\
 (x^{-1})_{\rho}(x) (x^{-1})_{\rho}(x) - \pi^2 \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(x+i\rho)^2} + \frac{1}{(x-i\rho)^2} \right) = (x^{-2})_{\rho}(x),
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$(x^{-1}) \circ (x^{-1}) - \pi^2 \delta \circ \delta = x^{-2}.$$

二、 $\delta^{(m)}(x)$ 和 $\delta^{(n)}(x)$ 的乘积

首先我们算出 $\delta(x) \circ \delta^{(n)}(x)$, 然后容易算出一般的 $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ \delta^{(n)}(x)$.

$$\delta_\rho(x) = \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + \rho^2},$$

$$\delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^m \cdot m!}{\pi} \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n \rho^{2n+1} x^{m-2n}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+1}},$$

$$\delta_\rho(x) \delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{\pi^2} \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m}{2} \rfloor} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n \rho^{2n+2} x^{m-2n}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}.$$

设 a 是任意标准实数, 我们来计算

$$(1) \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2n}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx, n \text{ 为正整数.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2n}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx &= - \frac{\rho^2 x^{2n-1}}{(2m-2n+3)(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+1}} \Big|_{-a}^a \\ &\quad + \frac{2n-1}{2m-2n+3} \cdot \rho^2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx \\ &\simeq \frac{2n-1}{2m-2n+3} \rho^2 \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2(n-1)}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx \\ &\simeq \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 1}{(2m-2n+3)(2m-2n+5)\cdots(2m+1)} \rho^{2n} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 再计算 } \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}.$$

z 的解析函数 $\frac{\rho^2}{(z^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}$ 在上半平面有一个奇点 $i\rho$, 其留数

$$v = \frac{(2m+2)!}{[(m+1)!]^2} \frac{1}{2^{2m+3} \rho^{2m+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{i}.$$

实轴上的积分 $\int_{a \leq |x| \leq \rho^{-1}} \frac{\rho^2}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx \leq 2\rho^{-1} \frac{\rho^2}{(a^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} = \frac{2\rho}{(a^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}$, 故为无穷小.

又半圆上的积分

$$\left| \int_{|z|=\rho^{-1}} \frac{\rho^2 dz}{(z^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} \right| \leq \int_{|z|=\rho^{-1}} \frac{\rho^2 |dz|}{(\rho^{-2} - \rho^2)^{m+2}} = \pi \rho^{-1} \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^{-2} - \rho^2)^{m+2}} = \frac{\pi \rho^2}{(\rho^{-2} - \rho^2)^{m+2}},$$

亦是无穷小.

所以

$$\int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} \simeq 2\pi i v = \frac{\pi}{\rho^{2m+1}} \cdot \frac{(2m+2)!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2}.$$

(3) 设 $\varphi \in \mathcal{D}$,

$$*\varphi(x) = \varphi(0) + \frac{\varphi'(0)}{1!} x + \cdots + \frac{\varphi^{(m+1)}(0)}{(m+1)!} x^{m+1} + \frac{*\varphi^{(m+2)}(\xi_x)}{(m+2)!} x^{m+2},$$

其中 ξ_x 是 0 与 x 之间的一个数.

取正实数 a , 使 φ 的支集含于 $(-a, a)$ 之中, 并设有限实数 M 是 $|\varphi^{(m+2)}(x)|$ 的一个上界, 则

$$\left| \int_{-a}^a \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}^{(m)}(x) \frac{* \varphi(\xi_x)}{(m+2)!} x^{m+2} dx \right| \leq \frac{M m!}{(m+2)! \pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} \rho^{2n} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2m-2n+2} dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}$$

$$\simeq \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} a_n \rho^{2n} \rho^{2m-2n+2} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}} dx \simeq \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} b_n \rho^{2m+2} \rho^{-2m-1} \simeq 0,$$

其中 a_n, b_n 为有限实数.

(4) 现在来计算 $\int_{-a}^a \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}^{(m)}(x) x^{m-2k} dx, 0 \leq k \leq \left[\frac{m}{2}\right]$.

令 $I_{m+1}(0) = 1, I_{m+1}(1) = \frac{1}{2m+1}, I_{m+1}(2) = \frac{1 \cdot 3}{(2m+1)(2m-1)},$

$$I_{m+1}(n) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2m+1)(2m-1) \cdots (2m-2n+3)},$$

则有

$$\int_{-a}^a \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}^{(m)}(x) x^{m-2k} dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n \rho^{2n} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 x^{2m-2n-2k} dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}$$

$$\simeq \frac{(-1)^m m!}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n \rho^{2n} I_{m+1}(m-n-k) \rho^{2m-2n-2k} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^2 dx}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{m+2}}$$

$$\simeq \frac{(-1)^m m!}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{\pi(2m+2)!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2} \rho^{-2k-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n I_{m+1}(m-n-k)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^m \rho^{-2k-1}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{m!(2m+2)!}{2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n I_{m+1}(m-n-k),$$

显然有

$$\int_{-a}^a \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}^{(m)}(x) x^{m-2k+1} dx = 0, 0 \leq k \leq \left[\frac{m+1}{2}\right].$$

所以有

$$\int_{-a}^a \delta_{\rho}(x) \delta_{\rho}^{(m)}(x) * \varphi(x) dx \simeq \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} a_{m,k} \rho^{-1-2k} \varphi^{(m-2k)}(0),$$

其中

$$a_{m,k} = \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi} \cdot \frac{m!(2m+2)!}{(m-2k)! 2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \binom{m+1}{2n+1} (-1)^n I_{m+1}(m-n-k).$$

(5) 我们来计算 $a_{m,0}$,

$m=0$ 时, $a_{0,0} = \frac{1}{2\pi}, m \geq 1$ 时, 因 $0 \leq n \leq \left[\frac{m}{2}\right]$, 故 $m-n \geq 1$,

$$I_{m+1}(m-n) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2m-2n-1)}{(2m+1)(2m-1) \cdots (2n+3)},$$

$$a_{m,0} = \frac{(-1)^m m!(2m+2)!}{\pi \cdot m! 2^{2m+2} [(m+1)!]^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} \frac{(m+1)!}{(2n+1)!(m-2n)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2m - 2n - 1)}{(2m + 1)(2m - 1) \cdots (2n + 3)} \\
 &= \frac{(-1)^m}{\pi \cdot 2^{2m+1}} \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^n \frac{(2m - 2n)!}{(m - 2n)! n! (m - n)!}.
 \end{aligned}$$

利用组合恒等式^[8],

$$2^m = \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m}{2}\right]} (-1)^n \binom{m-n}{n} \binom{2m-2n}{m-n},$$

即得

$$a_{m,0} = \frac{(-1)^m}{2^{m+1}\pi}.$$

(6) 设 φ 的支集 $\subset (-a, a)$ 如前, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-a}^a \delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) \delta_\rho^{(n)}(x) * \varphi(x) dx &= - \int_{-a}^a [\delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) * \varphi(x)]' \delta_\rho^{(n-1)}(x) dx \\
 &= (-1)^n \int_{-a}^a [\delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) * \varphi(x)]^{(n)} \delta_\rho(x) dx \\
 &= (-1)^n \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \int_{-a}^a \delta_\rho^{(m+i)}(x) * \varphi^{(n-i)}(x) \delta_\rho(x) dx \\
 &\simeq (-1)^n \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m+i}{2}\right]} a_{m+i,k} \rho^{-1-2k} \varphi^{(m+n-2k)}(0) \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\left[\frac{m+n}{2}\right]} b_{m,n,k} \rho^{-1-2k} \varphi^{(m+n-2k)}(0),
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$b_{m,n,k} = (-1)^n \sum_{j=N_p}^n \binom{n}{j} a_{m+j,k}.$$

$$\text{当 } m \text{ 为偶数时, } N_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k \leq \frac{m}{2}, \\ 2s, & k = \frac{m}{2} + s, \quad 1 \leq s \leq \left[\frac{n}{2}\right], \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } m \text{ 为奇数时, } N_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k \leq \left[\frac{m}{2}\right], \\ 2s-1, & k = \left[\frac{m}{2}\right] + s, \quad 1 \leq s \leq \left[\frac{n+1}{2}\right]. \end{cases}$$

(7) 按前文的定义, 我们可以写为

$$\delta^{(m)} \circ \delta^{(n)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{m+n}{2}\right]} (-1)^{m+n-2k} b_{m,n,k} \theta \phi(\rho^{-1-2k}) \delta^{(m+n-2k)},$$

其中 $\phi: M_0 \rightarrow {}^\rho R$, $\theta: {}^\rho R \rightarrow {}^\rho R'$.

(8) 计算:

$$b_{m,n,0} = (-1)^n \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} a_{m+j,0} = (-1)^n \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j} \frac{(-1)^{m+j}}{2^{m+j+1}\pi} = \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{2^{m+n+1}\pi}.$$

下面我们具体地算出一些特例. 为了符号的简洁,即以 ρ^{-1-2k} 表示 $\theta\psi(\rho^{-1-2k})$,

$$\begin{aligned} 1) \delta \circ \delta &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta, & 2) \delta \circ \delta' &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta', \\ 3) \delta \circ \delta'' &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta'' - \frac{1}{4\pi} \rho^{-3} \delta, & 4) \delta \circ \delta''' &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta''' - \frac{3}{8\pi} \rho^{-3} \delta', \\ 5) \delta \circ \delta^{(4)} &= \frac{1}{32\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta^{(4)} - \frac{3}{8\pi} \rho^{-3} \delta'' + \frac{3}{4\pi} \rho^{-5} \delta, \\ 6) \delta \circ \delta^{(5)} &= \frac{1}{64\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta^{(5)} - \frac{5}{16\pi} \rho^{-3} \delta^{(3)} + \frac{15}{8\pi} \rho^{-5} \delta', \\ 7) \delta' \circ \delta' &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \rho^{-1} \delta'' + \frac{1}{4\pi} \rho^{-3} \delta. \end{aligned}$$

三、 $\delta^{(m)}(x)$ 和 x^{-n} 的乘积

我们先算 $\delta(x) \circ x^{-n}$, 然后推广到 $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-n}$, 利用上节得到的一些公式, 本节的结果比较容易得到.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_\rho(x) &= \frac{\rho}{\pi} \frac{1}{x^2 + \rho^2}, \\ (x^{-n})_\rho(x) &= \frac{1}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^n} \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j \binom{n}{2j} \rho^{2j} x^{n-2j}, \\ \delta_\rho(x)(x^{-n})_\rho(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi(x^2 + \rho^2)^{n+1}} \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j \binom{n}{2j} \rho^{2j+1} x^{n-2j}. \end{aligned}$$

(1) 对任意标准实数, $k = -1, 0, 1, 2, \cdots \left[\frac{n}{2}\right]$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a \delta_\rho(x)(x^{-n})_\rho(x) \cdot x^{n-2k} dx &= \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \int_{-a}^a \frac{(-1)^j \binom{n}{2j} \rho^{2j+1} x^{2n-2j-2k}}{\pi(x^2 + \rho^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &\simeq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^j}{\pi} \binom{n}{2j} \rho^{2j-1} \rho^{2n-2j-2k} I_n(n-1-k) \right) \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^3}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{n+1}} dx \\ &\simeq \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} \frac{(-1)^j}{\pi} \binom{n}{2j} \rho^{2n-1-2k} I_n(n-j-k) \right) \frac{\pi}{\rho^{2n-1}} \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \\ &= \frac{\rho^{-2k}}{2^{2n}} \binom{2n}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} (-1)^j \binom{n}{2j} I_n(n-j-k). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $\varphi \in \mathscr{D}$, 取标准实数 a , 使 $(-a, a) \supset \varphi$ 的支集, 则有

$$\int_{-a}^a \delta_\rho(x)(x^{-n})_\rho(x) * \varphi(x) dx \simeq \sum_{k=0}^{\left[\frac{n}{2}\right]} a_{n,k} \rho^{-2k} \varphi^{(n-2k)}(0),$$

其中

$$a_{n,k} = \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{(n-2k)!2^{2n}} \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^j \binom{n}{2j} I_n(n-j-k).$$

(3) 计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-a}^a \delta_\rho^{(m)}(x) (x^{-n})_\rho(x) * \varphi(x) dx &= (-1)^m \int_{-a}^a [(x^{-n})_\rho(x) * \varphi(x)]^m \delta_\rho(x) dx \\ &= (-1)^m \int_{-a}^a \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} (x^{-n})_\rho^{(j)}(x) * \varphi^{(m-j)}(x) \delta_\rho(x) dx \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=0}^m \binom{m}{j} (-1)^j (n+j-1)! \int_{-a}^a (x^{-n-j})_\rho(x) * \varphi^{(m-j)}(x) \delta_\rho(x) dx \\ &\simeq \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m+n}{2} \rfloor} b_{m,n,k} \rho^{-2k} \varphi^{(m+n-2k)}(0), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$b_{m,n,k} = \sum_{j=N_k}^m \frac{(-1)^{m+j}}{(n-1)!} \binom{m}{j} (n+j-1)! a_{n+j,k},$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为偶数时} \quad N_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k \leq \frac{n}{2} \\ 2s, & k = \frac{n}{2} + s, \quad 1 \leq s \leq \left[\frac{m}{2} \right], \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } n \text{ 为奇数时} \quad N_k = \begin{cases} 0, & k \leq \left[\frac{n}{2} \right], \\ 2s-1, & k = \left[\frac{n}{2} \right] + s, \quad 1 \leq s \leq \left[\frac{m+1}{2} \right]. \end{cases}$$

由上述所计算的 (1)–(3) 式可写出

$$\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{m+n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{m+n-2k} b_{m,n,k} \theta \psi(\rho^{-2k}) \delta^{(m+n-2k)}(x),$$

特别是

$$\delta(x) \circ x^{-n} = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{n-2k} a_{n,k} \theta \psi(\rho^{-2k}) \delta^{(n-2k)}(x).$$

(4) 计算:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{m,n,0} &= \sum_{j=0}^m \frac{(-1)^{m+j}}{(n-1)!} \binom{m}{j} (n+j-1)! \frac{1}{(n+j)! 2^{n+j}} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^n (n-1)!} \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} \frac{2^j}{n+j} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^n (n-1)!} \int_0^1 \sum_{j=0}^m (-1)^j \binom{m}{j} x^{n+j-1} \frac{1}{2^j} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{(-1)^m}{2^n(n-1)!} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^m dx \\
&= \frac{(-1)^m}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{n-1} (1-y)^m dy.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可见, $\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-n}$ 的有限部分

$$\text{Pf}(\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-n}) = (-1)^{m+n} b_{m, n, 0} \delta^{(m+n)}(x) \neq 0.$$

(5) 特别, 我们有

$$b_{0, n, 0} = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{n-1} dy = \frac{1}{2^n \cdot n!},$$

故

$$\text{Pf} \delta(x) \circ x^{-n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n \cdot n!} \delta^{(n)}(x).$$

$$(6) \quad b_{m, 1, 0} = (-1)^m \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-y)^m dy = (-1)^m \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m+1}}{m+1},$$

故

$$\text{Pf}(\delta^{(m)}(x) \circ x^{-1}) = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{m+1} - 1}{m+1} \delta^{(m+1)}(x).$$

(8) 当 $m = n-1$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{n-1} (1-y)^m dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y^{n-1} (1-y)^{n-1} dy = \frac{1}{2} B(n, n) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(n) \cdot \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(2n)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{[(n-1)!]^2}{(2n-1)!},
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
b_{n-1, n, 0} &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!}, \\
\text{Pf}(\delta^{(n-1)}(x) \circ x^{-n}) &= \frac{(-1)^n}{2} \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!} \delta^{(2n-1)}(x).
\end{aligned}$$

由本文第一节, 实际上有

$$\delta^{(n-1)}(x) \circ x^{-n} = \text{Pf}(\delta^{(n-1)}(x) \circ x^{-n}).$$

四、 $\theta(x)$ 和 x^{-n} 的乘积

首先, 求 x_+^{-n} 的解析表示. 设 $\varphi \in \mathscr{D}$, φ 的支集 $\subset (-a, a)$, a 是标准正实数.

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle x_+^{-n}, \varphi \rangle &= \text{Pf} \left(\int_a^x x^{-n*} \varphi(x) dx \right) \\
&= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{j} \right) \frac{\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!} - \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \langle \ln^+ x, \varphi^{(n)}(x) \rangle, \\
\ln^+ x &= \begin{cases} \ln x, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0. \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$x_+^n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)!} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{j} \right) \delta^{(n-1)}(x) + \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \ln^+ x.$$

不难证明 $\hat{\ln}_+(z) = \frac{\ln^2 z}{-4\pi i} + \frac{\ln z}{2}$, 这里 $\ln z = \ln|z| + i \arg z$, $\ln z \neq 0$, $0 < \arg z < 2\pi$,

故有

$$\hat{x}_+^{-n}(z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\ln z}{z^n} + \frac{1}{2z^n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{其解析表示为: } \hat{\theta}(z) = \frac{\ln z}{-2\pi i}$$

$$\theta_\rho(x) = \frac{\arg(x - i\rho) - \arg(x + i\rho)}{2\pi}.$$

(1) 先计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_\rho(x)(x^{-n})_\rho(x) - (x_+^{-n})_\rho(x) &= \frac{\arg(x - i\rho) - \arg(x + i\rho)}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &\cdot \left(\frac{1}{(x + i\rho)^n} + \frac{1}{(x - i\rho)^n} \right) + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left\{ \frac{\ln|x + i\rho| + i \arg(x + i\rho)}{(x + i\rho)^n} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\ln|x - i\rho| + i \arg(x - i\rho)}{(x - i\rho)^n} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(x + i\rho)^n} - \frac{1}{(x - i\rho)^n} \right] \\ &= \frac{\ln|x + i\rho|}{2\pi i} \left[\frac{1}{(x + i\rho)^n} - \frac{1}{(x - i\rho)^n} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 再计算:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-a}^a \frac{\ln|x + i\rho|}{2\pi i} \left[\frac{1}{(x + i\rho)^n} - \frac{1}{(x - i\rho)^n} \right] * \varphi(x) dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \int_{-a}^a (*\varphi(x) \ln|x + i\rho|)^{(n-1)} \frac{\rho}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2 + \rho^2} dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \int_{-a}^a \binom{n-1}{j} \delta_\rho^{(j-1)}(x) \frac{x}{x^2 + \rho^2} * \varphi^{(n-1-j)}(x) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \int_{-a}^a \binom{n-1}{j} (j-1) \delta_\rho^{(j-2)}(x) * \varphi^{(n-1-j)}(x) \frac{1}{x^2 + \rho^2} dx \\ &\quad + \frac{-1}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_{-a}^a (\ln|x + i\rho|) \cdot \frac{\rho}{x^2 + \rho^2} * \varphi^{(n-1)}(x) dx \\ &= I + II + III, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \int_{-a}^a \binom{n-1}{j} \frac{(-1)^{j-1}(j-1)! \sum_s \binom{j}{2s+1} (-1)^s \rho^{2s+1} x^{j-2s} * \varphi^{(n-1-j)}(x) dx}{\pi(x^2 + \rho^2)^{j+1}} \\ &\simeq \frac{-1}{\pi(n-1)!} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-1}{2} \rfloor} \binom{n-1}{j} (-1)^{j-1+s} (j-1)! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cdot \binom{j}{2s+1} \frac{\varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0)}{(j-2k)!} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho^{2s+1} x^{2j-2i-2k}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^{j+1}} dx \\
& \simeq \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-1}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor} \rho^{-2k} \binom{n-1}{j} (-1)^{j+s} \binom{j}{2s+1} \frac{1}{2^j} I_j(j-s-k) \frac{\varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0)}{(j-2k)!} \\
& = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} A_k \rho^{-2k} \varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0),
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
A_k &= \sum_{j=j_0}^{n-1} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{j+s}}{(n-1)!} \binom{n-1}{j} \binom{j}{2s+1} \frac{1}{2^j} \frac{I_j(j-s-k)}{(j-2k)!}, \\
& \quad j_0 = 1, \quad j_k = 2k, \quad k \geq 1. \\
II &= \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \int_{-a}^a \binom{n-1}{j} (j-1) (-1)^j \frac{(j-2)!}{\pi} \\
& \quad \cdot {}^* \varphi^{(n-1-j)}(x) \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-2}{2} \rfloor} \frac{\binom{j-1}{2s+1} (-1)^s \rho^{2s+1} x^{j-2-2s}}{(x^2 + \rho^2)^j} dx \\
& \simeq -\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-1}{2} \rfloor} \int_{-a}^a \binom{n-1}{j} (j-1)! (-1)^{j+s} \binom{j-1}{2s+1} \\
& \quad \cdot \frac{\varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0) \rho^{2s+1} x^{2j-2-2s-2k}}{(j-2k)! \pi (x^2 + \rho^2)^j} dx \\
& \simeq \frac{-1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{j=2}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j}{2} \rfloor} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-2}{2} \rfloor} (-1)^{j+s} \binom{n-1}{j} \binom{j-1}{2s+1} \\
& \quad \cdot \frac{\varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0) \rho^{-2k}}{2^{j-1} (j-2k)!} I_{j-1}(j-1-s-k) \\
& = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor \frac{n-1}{2} \rfloor} B_k \rho^{-2k} \varphi^{(n-1-2k)}(0),
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
B_k &= \sum_{j=j'_0}^{n-1} \sum_{s=0}^{\lfloor \frac{j-1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{j+s+1}}{(n-1)!} \binom{n-1}{j} \binom{j-1}{2s+1} \frac{I_{j-1}(j-1-s-k)}{2^{j-1} (j-2k)!}, \\
& \quad j'_0 = 2, \quad j'_k = 2k, \quad k \geq 1. \\
III &= \frac{-1}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_{-a}^a (\ln|x+i\rho|) \frac{\rho}{x^2 + \rho^2} {}^* \varphi^{(n-1)}(x) dx \\
& \simeq \frac{-\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{2\pi(n-1)!} \int_{-a}^a \frac{\rho \ln(x^2 + \rho^2)}{x^2 + \rho^2} dx \stackrel{x=\rho y}{=} \frac{-\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{2\pi(n-1)!} \int_{-\frac{a}{\rho}}^{\frac{a}{\rho}} \frac{\ln \rho^2(y^2 + 1)}{y^2 + 1} dy \\
& = \frac{-\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{\pi(n-1)!} (\ln \rho) \int_{-\frac{a}{\rho}}^{\frac{a}{\rho}} \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} - \frac{\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{2\pi(n-1)!} \int_{-\frac{a}{\rho}}^{\frac{a}{\rho}} \frac{\ln(y^2 + 1)}{y^2 + 1} dy
\end{aligned}$$

$$\simeq \frac{-2\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{\pi(n-1)!} (\ln \rho) \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{a}{\rho} - \frac{\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(y^2+1)}{y^2+1} dy.$$

令 $q = \frac{\pi}{2} - \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{a}{\rho}$, 则 $\operatorname{tg} q = \frac{\rho}{a}$, 于是由微分中值定理, 有

$$q = \operatorname{tg}^{-1} \frac{\rho}{a} = \frac{\rho}{a} \frac{1}{1+\xi^2}, \quad 0 < \rho < \frac{\rho}{a}.$$

因为 $\rho \ln \rho \simeq 0$, 故有

$$III \simeq \frac{-\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{(n-1)!} \ln \rho - \frac{\varphi^{(n-1)}(0)}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(y^2+1)}{y^2+1} dy.$$

综合上述, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(x) \circ x^{-n} &= x_+^{-n} + \left(A_0 + B_0 - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(y^2+1)}{y^2+1} dy \right) (-1)^{n-1} \delta^{(n-1)}(x) \\ &\quad + \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)!} \theta \phi(\ln \rho) \delta^{(n-1)}(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\left[\frac{n-1}{2}\right]} (A_k + B_k) \theta \phi(\rho^{(-2k)}) (-1)^{n-1} \delta^{(n-1-2k)}(x) \\ \operatorname{Pf}(\theta(x) \circ x^{-n}) &= x_+^{-n} + \left(A_0 + B_0 - \frac{1}{\pi(n-1)!} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(y^2+1)}{y^2+1} dy \right) (-1)^n \delta^{(n-1)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

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