

Title	On the asymptotic property of the transformed functions
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~~141.~~ On the asymptotic property of the transformed functions

阪大 李文清 (1948. 12. 22)

Titchmarsh: *Theory of Fourier integral* p. 172 =
 Fourier transformed 函数 $F_C(x)$ 及 $F_S(x)$, 漸近値, 定理ヲ決メ
 ヲウナモノガアル.

定理 $f(x) = x^{-\alpha} \phi(x)$ ($0 < \alpha < 1$)

ココニ $\phi(x)$ ハ bounded variation ナ函数 $(0, \infty)$ ナラバ

$$F_C(x) \sim \phi(+0) \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)} \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha x^{x-1} \quad x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$F_C(x) \sim \phi(\infty) \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)} \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha x^{x-1}, \quad x \rightarrow 0$$

又 $F_S(x)$ ハ同ジ條件式ニテ, $\sin \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha$ ヲ $\cos \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha$ ニ換ユレバ良イ.

茲ニ論ジタイノハ 更ニ一般的ナ Transformed function ニモ拡張出来.
 特別ナ場合トシテ Fourier tran. Hankel-Bessel transformation 及 $Laplace transformation$, asymptotic value
 ヲ含ム.

一般ナ定理

$$g(x) = \int_0^{\infty} f(y) k(xy) dy$$

ココニ $k(x)$ ハ kernel ナリ. 次ノ條件ヲ満足スル

$$\int_0^{\infty} y^{\beta} k(y) dy \quad \text{ハ} \quad \psi(\beta) \quad \text{ニ收斂スル.}$$

$f(y) = y^{\beta} \varphi(y)$ ニテ $\varphi(y)$ ハ non-increasing function
 $(0, \infty)$ トス.

$$\text{よって } g(x) \sim \varphi(+0) \psi(\beta) x^{-\beta-1} \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

証明は殆ど Titchmarsh の同様の (second mean value 定理 7(2))

$$\text{証明 } g(x) = \int_0^{\infty} f(y) k(xy) dy$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^{\infty} y^{\beta} \varphi(y) k(xy) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\beta} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) k(y) \frac{dy}{x}$$

$$= x^{-\beta-1} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\beta} k(y) dy,$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\beta} k(y) dy = \left(\int_0^{\Delta} + \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} \right) \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\beta} k(y) dy = I_1 + I_2$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\beta} k(y) dy$$

$$= \varphi\left(\frac{\Delta}{x}\right) \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} y^{\beta} k(y) dy \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \Delta \rightarrow \infty$$

$$= o(\Delta)$$

$$\int_0^{\Delta} [\varphi(+0) - \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)] y^{\beta} k(y) dy$$

$$= \left\{ \varphi(+0) - \varphi\left(\frac{\Delta}{x}\right) \right\} \int_{\delta}^{\Delta} y^{\beta} k(y) dy \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

$$I_1 \rightarrow \varphi(+0) \int_0^{\infty} y^{\beta} k(y) dy \quad \text{as } \Delta \rightarrow \infty$$

$$g(x) \sim \varphi(+0) \psi(\beta) x^{-\beta-1}$$

Titchmarsh 1 定理八.

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}} x^{-x} \varphi(x)$$

$$k(x) = \cos x \quad \psi(\beta) = \sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}} \int_1^{\infty} y^{-x} \cos y \alpha y$$

$$\psi(\beta) = \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha \quad \beta = -\alpha$$

$$g(x) \sim \psi(+0) \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \Gamma(1-\alpha) \sin \frac{1}{2} \pi \alpha \cdot x^{\alpha-1}$$

as $x \rightarrow \infty$

Example 1: Laplace transformation

1. Laplace transformation

$$g(x) = \int_0^{\infty} f(y) e^{-xy} dy$$

$$k(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$f(x) = x^{\beta} \psi(x) \quad \text{1. } \square \neq$$

$\psi(x)$ is non-increasing $(0, \infty)$

$$g(x) \sim \psi(+0) \left(\int_0^{\infty} y^{\beta} e^{-y} dy \right) x^{-1-\beta}$$

$$\sim \psi(+0) \Gamma(1+\beta) x^{-1-\beta} \quad \text{as } x \rightarrow \infty$$

2. Hankel-Bessel transformation

$$k(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} J_{\nu}(x) \quad J_{\nu}(x) \text{ is Bessel function.}$$

$$f(y) = \varphi(y) y^{\alpha-\nu-1-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$g(x) = x^{-1+\nu+1+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\alpha-\nu-1} J_{\nu}(y) dy$$

$$g(x) \sim \varphi(+0) \int_0^{\infty} y^{\alpha-\nu-1} J_{\nu}(y) dy \cdot x^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha}$$

$$\sim \varphi(+0) \frac{2^{\alpha-\nu-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right)}{\Gamma\left(\nu-\frac{1}{2}\alpha+1\right)} \cdot x^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha}$$

as $x \rightarrow \infty$

3. Struve's kernel $k(x) = x^{\frac{1}{2}} H_{\nu}(x)$,

$$H_{\nu}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^{\nu+2n+1}}{\Gamma\left(n+\frac{3}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\nu+n+\frac{3}{2}\right)} \quad \nu > -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^{\infty} f(y) \sqrt{xy} H_{\nu}(xy) dy$$

$$f(y) = \varphi(y) y^{\alpha-\nu-1-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$\varphi(y)$ is non-increasing function.

$$g(x) = x^{-1} \int_0^{\infty} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) k(y) dy$$

$$= x^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha} \int_0^{\infty} \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) y^{\alpha-\nu-1} H_{\nu}(y) dy$$

$$g(x) \sim \varphi(+0) \left(\int_0^{\infty} y^{\alpha-\nu-1} H_{\nu}(y) dy \right) x^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha}$$

$$\sim \varphi(+0) \frac{2^{\alpha-\nu-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\alpha\right) \tan \frac{1}{2}\alpha\pi}{\Gamma\left(\nu-\frac{1}{2}+1\right)} x^{\nu+\frac{1}{2}-\alpha}$$

$$\left(-1 < \alpha < \nu + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

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Reference Book Titchmarsh. Theory of Fourier
integral. P 172. 182. 212