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## On the non-commutative neutrix product $\ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s}$

BRIAN FISHER, ADEM KILIÇMAN, BLAGOVEST DAMYANOV, J.C. AULT

*Abstract.* The non-commutative neutrix product of the distributions  $\ln x_+$  and  $x_+^{-s}$  is proved to exist for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$  and is evaluated for  $s = 1, 2$ . The existence of the non-commutative neutrix product of the distributions  $x_+^{-r}$  and  $x_+^{-s}$  is then deduced for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$  and evaluated for  $r = s = 1$ .

*Keywords:* distribution, delta-function, neutrix, neutrix limit, neutrix product

*Classification:* 46F10

In the following, we let  $N$  be the neutrix, see van der Corput [1], having domain  $N' = \{1, 2, \dots, n, \dots\}$  and range the real numbers, with negligible functions finite linear sums of the functions

$$n^\lambda \ln^{r-1} n, \quad \ln^r n : \quad \lambda > 0, \quad r = 1, 2, \dots$$

and all functions which converge to zero in the normal sense as  $n$  tends to infinity.

We now let  $\varrho(x)$  be any infinitely differentiable function having the following properties:

- (i)  $\varrho(x) = 0$  for  $|x| \geq 1$ ,
- (ii)  $\varrho(x) \geq 0$ ,
- (iii)  $\varrho(x) = \varrho(-x)$ ,
- (iv)  $\int_{-1}^1 \varrho(x) dx = 1$ .

Putting  $\delta_n(x) = n\varrho(nx)$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , it follows that  $\{\delta_n(x)\}$  is a regular sequence of infinitely differentiable functions converging to the Dirac delta-function  $\delta(x)$ .

Now let  $\mathcal{D}$  be the space of infinitely differentiable functions with compact support and let  $\mathcal{D}'$  be the space of distributions defined on  $\mathcal{D}$ . Then if  $f$  is an arbitrary distribution in  $\mathcal{D}'$ , we define

$$f_n(x) = (f * \delta_n)(x) = \langle f(t), \delta_n(x - t) \rangle$$

for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . It follows that  $\{f_n(x)\}$  is a regular sequence of infinitely differentiable functions converging to the distribution  $f(x)$ .

A first extension of the product of a distribution and an infinitely differentiable function is the following, see for example [2] or [3].

**Definition 1.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be distributions in  $\mathcal{D}'$  for which on the interval  $(a, b)$ ,  $f$  is the  $k$ -th derivative of a locally summable function  $F$  in  $L^p(a, b)$  and  $g^{(k)}$  is a locally summable function in  $L^q(a, b)$  with  $1/p + 1/q = 1$ . Then the product  $fg = gf$  of  $f$  and  $g$  is defined on the interval  $(a, b)$  by

$$fg = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-1)^i [Fg^{(i)}]^{(k-i)}.$$

The following definition for the neutrix product of two distributions was given in [4] and generalizes Definition 1.

**Definition 2.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be distributions in  $\mathcal{D}'$  and let  $g_n(x) = (g * \delta_n)(x)$ . We say that the neutrix product  $f \circ g$  of  $f$  and  $g$  exists and is equal to the distribution  $h$  on the interval  $(a, b)$  if

$$N\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f(x)g_n(x), \phi(x) \rangle = \langle h(x), \phi(x) \rangle$$

for all functions  $\phi$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  with support contained in the interval  $(a, b)$ .

Note that if

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f(x)g_n(x), \phi(x) \rangle = \langle h(x), \phi(x) \rangle,$$

we simply say that the product  $f.g$  exists and equals  $h$ , see [3].

It is obvious that if the product  $f.g$  exists then the neutrix product  $f \circ g$  exists and the two are equal. Further, it was proved in [3] that if the product  $fg$  exists by Definition 1, then the product  $f.g$  exists by Definition 2 and the two are equal. Note also that although the product defined in Definition 1 is always commutative, the neutrix product defined in Definition 2 is in general non-commutative.

The following theorem holds, see [7].

**Theorem 1.** Let  $f$  and  $g$  be distributions in  $\mathcal{D}'$  and suppose that the neutrix products  $f \circ g^{(i)}$  (or  $f^{(i)} \circ g$ ) exist on the interval  $(a, b)$  for  $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, r$ . Then the neutrix products  $f^{(k)} \circ g$  (or  $f \circ g^{(k)}$ ) exist on the interval  $(a, b)$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, r$  and

$$f^{(k)} \circ g = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-1)^i [f \circ g^{(i)}]^{(k-i)}$$

or

$$f \circ g^{(k)} = \sum_{i=0}^k \binom{k}{i} (-1)^i [f^{(i)} \circ g]^{(k-i)}$$

on the interval  $(a, b)$  for  $k = 1, 2, \dots, r$ .

In the following two theorems, which were proved in [6] and [9] respectively, the distributions  $x_+^{-r}$  and  $x_-^{-r}$  are defined by

$$x_+^{-r} = \frac{(-1)^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} (\ln x_+)^{(r)}, \quad x_-^{-r} = -\frac{1}{(r-1)!} (\ln x_-)^{(r)},$$

for  $r = 1, 2, \dots$  and is distinct from the definition given by Gel'fand and Shilov [8]. Further, the distribution  $F(x_+, -r) \ln x_+$  is defined for an arbitrary  $\phi$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  by

$$\langle F(x_+, -r) \ln x_+, \phi(x) \rangle = \int_0^\infty x^{-r} \ln x \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{r-2} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) - \frac{x^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} \phi^{(r-1)}(0) H(1-x) \right] dx,$$

for  $r = 1, 2, \dots$ , where the sum is empty when  $r = 1$ , and  $H$  denotes Heaviside's function. The distribution  $x_+^{-r} \ln x_+$  is then defined by

$$(1) \quad x_+^{-r} \ln x_+ = F(x_+, -r) \ln x_+ + \frac{(-1)^r}{(r-1)!} \psi_1(r-1) \delta^{(r-1)}(x),$$

for  $r = 1, 2, \dots$ , where

$$\psi_1(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r = 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{\psi(i)}{i}, & r \geq 1, \end{cases} \quad \psi(r) = \begin{cases} 0, & r = 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{i}, & r \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

It follows that

$$(\ln^2 x_+)' = 2x_+^{-1} \ln x_+, \quad (x_+^{-r} \ln x_+)' = -rx_+^{-r-1} \ln x_+ + x_+^{-r-1},$$

see [10].

**Theorem 2.** *The neutrix products  $x_+^{-r} \circ x_-^{-s}$  and  $x_-^{-s} \circ x_+^{-r}$  exist and*

$$x_+^{-r} \circ x_-^{-s} = \frac{(-1)^r c_1}{(r+s-1)!} \delta^{(r+s-1)}(x),$$

$$x_-^{-s} \circ x_+^{-r} = \frac{(-1)^{r-1} c_1}{(r+s-1)!} \delta^{(r+s-1)}(x)$$

for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$ , where

$$c_1(\varrho) = \int_0^1 \ln t \varrho(t) dt.$$

It was shown in [5] that with suitable choice of the function  $\varrho$ ,  $c_1(\varrho)$  can take any negative value.

**Theorem 3.** *The neutrix products  $\ln x_+ \circ x_-^{-s}$  and  $x_-^{-s} \circ \ln x_+$  exist and*

$$\ln x_+ \circ x_-^{-s} = \frac{1}{(s-1)!} \left( c_2 - \frac{\pi^2}{12} \right) \delta^{(s-1)}(x) +$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \frac{(-1)^i c_1}{(s-i-1)! i! i} \delta^{(s-1)}(x),$$

$$= x_-^{-s} \circ \ln x_+$$

$$= (-1)^{s-1} \ln x_- \circ x_+^{-s} = (-1)^{s-1} x_+^{-s} \circ \ln x_-$$

for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ , where

$$c_2(\varrho) = \int_0^1 \ln^2 t \varrho(t) dt.$$

We now prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 4.** *The neutrix product  $\ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s}$  exists for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ . In particular,*

$$(2) \quad \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-1} = x_+^{-1} \ln x_+,$$

$$(3) \quad \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-2} = x_+^{-2} \ln x_+ + (c_1 - 1)\delta'(x).$$

PROOF: We put

$$(x_+^{-s})_n = x_+^{-s} * \delta_n(x)$$

so that

$$(x_+^{-s})_n = \frac{(-1)^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \int_{-1/n}^x \ln(x-t) \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt$$

on the interval  $[0, 1/n]$  and

$$(x_+^{-s})_n = \frac{(-1)^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \int_{-1/n}^{1/n} \ln(x-t) \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = \int_{-1/n}^{1/n} (x-t)^{-s} \delta_n(t) dt$$

on the interval  $[1/n, \infty)$ .

Then

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{s-1} (s-1)! \int_0^1 x^k \ln x (x_+^{-s})_n dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^k \ln x \int_{-1/n}^{1/n} \ln(x-t)_+ \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt dx \\ &= \int_{-1/n}^0 \delta_n^{(s)}(t) \int_0^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x-t) dx dt + \\ (4) \quad & + \int_0^{1/n} \delta_n^{(s)}(t) \int_t^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x-t) dx dt \\ &= (-1)^s \int_0^{1/n} \delta_n^{(s)}(t) \int_0^t x^k \ln x \ln(x+t) dx dt + \\ & + (-1)^s \int_0^{1/n} \delta_n^{(s)}(t) \int_t^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x+t) dx dt + \\ & + \int_0^{1/n} \delta_n^{(s)}(t) \int_t^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x-t) dx dt. \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^t x^k \ln x \ln(x+t) dx &= \int_0^t x^k \ln x [\ln t + \ln(1+x/t)] dx \\
 &= \frac{t^{k+1} \ln^2 t}{k+1} - \frac{t^{k+1} \ln t}{(k+1)^2} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{i t^i} \int_0^t x^{k+i} \ln x dx \\
 &= \frac{t^{k+1} \ln^2 t}{k+1} - \frac{t^{k+1} \ln t}{(k+1)^2} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^i t^{k+1} \ln t}{i(k+i+1)} - \frac{(-1)^i t^{k+1}}{i(k+i+1)^2} \right] \\
 (5) \qquad &= \alpha_{k1} t^{k+1} \ln^2 t + \beta_{k1} t^{k+1} \ln t + \gamma_{k1} t^{k+1},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_t^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x+t) dx &= \int_t^1 x^k \ln x [\ln x + \ln(1+t/x)] dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{(k+1)^3} - \frac{t^{k+1} \ln^2 t}{k+1} + \frac{2t^{k+1} \ln t}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{2t^{k+1}}{(k+1)^3} + \\
 &\qquad - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-t)^i}{i} \int_t^1 x^{k-i} \ln x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{(k+1)^3} - \frac{t^{k+1} \ln^2 t}{k+1} + \frac{2t^{k+1} \ln t}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{2t^{k+1}}{(k+1)^3} + \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k+1}}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^i t^{k+1} \ln t}{i(k-i+1)} - \frac{(-1)^i t^{k+1}}{i(k-i+1)^2} + \frac{(-t)^i}{i(k-i+1)^2} \right] + \\
 &\qquad + \frac{(-t)^{k+1}}{2(k+1)} \ln^2 t \\
 &= 2(k+1)^{-3} + \alpha_{k2} t^{k+1} \ln^2 t + \beta_{k2} t^{k+1} \ln t + \gamma_{k2} t^{k+1} + \\
 (6) \qquad &\qquad + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k+1}}^{\infty} \frac{(-t)^i}{i(k-i+1)^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_t^1 x^k \ln x \ln(x-t) dx &= \int_t^1 x^k \ln x [\ln x + \ln(1-t/x)] dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{(k+1)^3} - \frac{t^{k+1} \ln^2 t}{k+1} + \frac{2t^{k+1} \ln t}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{2t^{k+1}}{(k+1)^3} + \\
 &+ \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k+1}}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{t^{k+1} \ln t}{i(k-i+1)} - \frac{t^{k+1}}{i(k-i+1)^2} + \frac{t^i}{i(k-i+1)^2} \right] \\
 &= 2(k+1)^{-3} + \alpha_{k3} t^{k+1} \ln^2 t + \beta_{k3} t^{k+1} \ln t + \gamma_{k3} t^{k+1} + \\
 (7) \qquad &\qquad + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq k+1}}^{\infty} \frac{t^i}{i(k-i+1)^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

for  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

Putting  $nt = u$ , we have

$$\int_0^{1/n} t^k \ln^i t \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = n^{s-k} \int_0^1 u^k (\ln u - \ln n)^i \varrho^{(s)}(u) du.$$

It follows that

$$\text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^k \ln^i t \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = 0,$$

for  $i = 0, 1, 2; k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, s - 1$  and  $s = 1, 2, \dots$  and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^k \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = 0,$$

for  $k = s + 1, s + 2, \dots$  and  $s = 1, 2, \dots$

Further,

$$\text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^s \ln^i t \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = \int_0^1 u^s \ln^i u \varrho^{(s)}(u) du$$

and it follows easily by induction that

$$(8) \quad \text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^s \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = (-1^s s! \int_0^1 \varrho(u) du = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^s s!,$$

$$(9) \quad \text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^s \ln t \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = (-1)^s s! c_1 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^s s! \psi(s),$$

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{1/n} t^s \ln^2 t \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt &= (-1)^s s! c_2 + 2(-1)^s s! \psi(s) c_1 + \\ &+ (-1)^s s! \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \frac{\psi(i)}{i+1}, \end{aligned}$$

the sum being empty when  $s = 1$ .

It follows that

$$(11) \quad \text{N-lim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^k \ln x (x_+^{-s})_n dx = -(s - k - 1)^{-2}$$

for  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, s - 2$  and  $s = 1, 2, \dots$  and with

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_s &= \alpha_{s-1,1} + \alpha_{s-1,2} + (-1)^s \alpha_{s-1,3}, & \beta_s &= \beta_{s-1,1} + \beta_{s-1,2} + (-1)^s \beta_{s-1,3}, \\ \gamma_s &= \gamma_{s-1,1} + \gamma_{s-1,2} + (-1)^s \gamma_{s-1,3}, \end{aligned}$$

it follows from equations (4) to (10) that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{N-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^{s-1} \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx &= -(-1)^s s \alpha_s \left[ c_2 + 2\psi(s)c_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} \frac{\psi(i)}{i+1} \right] + \\
 (12) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\quad -(-1)^s s \beta_s \left[ c_1 + \frac{1}{2} \psi(s) \right] - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^s s \gamma_s \\
 &= \Lambda_s,
 \end{aligned}$$

for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ .

Now let  $\phi$  be an arbitrary function in  $\mathcal{D}$ . Then with  $2n^{-1} < \eta < 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \ln x_+(x_+^{-s})_n, \phi(x) \rangle &= \int_0^\infty \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \phi(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^\eta \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) \right] dx + \\
 &\quad + \int_\eta^\infty \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) - \frac{x^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \phi^{(s-1)}(0) H(1-x) \right] dx + \\
 &\quad + \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \int_0^1 x^k \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx + \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \int_1^\infty x^k \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $(x_+^{-s})_n$  converges uniformly to the function  $x^{-s}$  on the interval  $[\eta, \infty)$ , it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_\eta^\infty \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) - \frac{x^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \phi^{(s-1)}(0) H(1-x) \right] dx \\
 &= \int_\eta^\infty x^{-s} \ln x \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) - \frac{x^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \phi^{(s-1)}(0) H(1-x) \right] dx \\
 &= \int_0^\infty x^{-s} \ln x \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) - \frac{x^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \phi^{(s-1)}(0) H(1-x) \right] dx + \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad + O(\eta \ln \eta),
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \int_1^\infty x^k \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \int_1^\infty x^{k-s} \ln x dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!(s-k-1)^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

and on using equations (11) and (12), we have

$$\text{N-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!} \int_0^1 x^k \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx = \sum_{k=0}^{s-2} \frac{\phi^{(k)}(0)}{k!(s-k-1)^2} + \frac{\Lambda_s \phi^{(s-1)}(0)}{(s-1)!}.$$



Further,

$$\int_0^\eta \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) \right] dx = \int_0^{2/n} x^s \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \phi^{(s)}(\xi x) dx + \int_{2/n}^\eta x^s \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \phi^{(s)}(\xi x) dx,$$

where  $0 < \xi < 1$ . Now on the interval  $[0, 2/n]$ , it is easily seen that

$$(x_+^{-s})_n = \frac{(-1)^{s-1}}{(s-1)!} \int_{-1/n}^{1/n} \ln(x-t)_+ \delta_n^{(s)}(t) dt = O(n^s \ln n)$$

and so

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2/n} x^s \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n dx = 0.$$

Putting  $K = \sup\{|\phi^{(s)}(x)|\}$ , we have

$$\left| \int_{2/n}^\eta x^s \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \phi(\xi x) dx \right| \leq -K \int_{-1/n}^{1/n} \delta_n(t) \int_{2/n}^\eta x^s (x-t)^{-s} \ln x dx dt,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{2/n}^\eta x^s (x-t)^{-s} \ln x dx &= \sum_{k=0}^\infty \int_{2/n}^\eta \binom{-s}{k} \frac{(-t)^k}{x^k} \ln x dx \\ &= \eta \ln \eta - \eta - 2n^{-1} \ln(2/n) + 2n^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} st[\ln^2 \eta - \ln^2(2\nu)] + \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=2}^\infty (-t)^k \binom{-s}{k} \left[ \frac{x^{1-k} \ln x}{1-k} - \frac{x^{1-k}}{(1-k)^2} \right]_{2/n}^\eta. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{2/n}^\eta x^s \ln x(x_+^{-s})_n \phi(\xi x) dx = O(\eta \ln \eta).$$

Since we also have

$$\int_0^\eta x^{-s} \left[ \phi(x) - \sum_{k=0}^{s-1} \frac{x^k}{k!} \phi^{(k)}(0) \right] dx = O(\eta \ln \eta),$$

we see that

$$\mathbb{N}\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle \ln x_+(x_+^{-s})_n, \phi(x) \rangle = \langle F(x_+, -s) \ln x_+, \phi(x) \rangle + \frac{\Lambda_s \phi^{(s-1)}(0)}{(s-1)!}.$$

This proves the existence of the neutrix product  $\ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s}$  and in fact

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s} &= F(x_+, -s) \ln x_+ - \frac{(-1)^s \Lambda_s}{(s-1)!} \delta^{(s-1)}(x) \\ &= x_+^{-s} \ln x_+ - \frac{\Lambda_s + \psi_1(s-1)}{(s-1)!} (-1)^s \delta^{(s-1)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

on using equation (1). It can be shown that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_s &= 0, \quad \beta_s = \frac{(-1)^s}{s} \psi(s-1), \quad \gamma_s = \frac{(-1)^{s+1}}{s^2} [\psi(s-1) + s\chi(s-1)], \\ \Lambda_s &= -c_1 \psi(s-1) + \frac{1}{2} [\chi(s-1) - \psi^2(s-1)] \end{aligned}$$

for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ , where

$$\chi(s) = \begin{cases} 0, & s = 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^s 1/i^2, & s \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

so that in particular,

$$\Lambda_1 = 0, \quad \Lambda_2 = -c_1$$

and equations (2) and (3) follow. This completes the proof of the theorem.  $\square$

**Corollary 1.** *The neutrix products  $x_+^{-s} \circ \ln x_+$  and  $x_+^{-r} \circ x_+^{-s}$  exist for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$ . In particular,*

$$(13) \quad x_+^{-1} \circ \ln x_+ = x_+^{-1} \ln x_+ + (c_2 + 2c_1) \delta(x),$$

$$(14) \quad x_+^{-2} \circ \ln x_+ = x_+^{-2} \ln x_+ - (c_2 + \frac{1}{2}) \delta'(x),$$

$$(15) \quad x_+^{-1} \circ x_+^{-1} = x_+^{-2} + (2c_1 - \frac{1}{2}) \delta'(x).$$

**PROOF:** The existence of the product  $x_+^{-r} \circ x_+^{-s}$  follows immediately from Theorems 1 and 4 for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$ .

The product of the locally summable function  $\ln x_+$  by itself exists by Definition 1 and is equal to the locally summable function  $\ln^2 x_+$ . Differentiating the equation

$$\ln x_+ \ln x_+ = \ln x_+ \circ \ln x_+ = \ln^2 x_+,$$

we get

$$x_+^{-1} \circ \ln x_+ + \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-1} = 2x_+^{-1} \ln x_+.$$

The existence of the neutrix product  $x_+^{-1} \circ \ln x_+$  and equation (13) follows from equation (2). The existence of  $x_+^{-s} \circ \ln x_+$  now follows from this result, the existence of  $x_+^{-r} \circ x_+^{-s}$  and Theorem 1.

Differentiating equation (2), we get

$$x_+^{-1} \circ x_+^{-1} - \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-2} = x_+^{-2} - x_+^{-2} \ln x_+$$

and equation (15) follows on using equation (3).

Differentiating equation (13), we get

$$x_+^{-1} \circ x_+^{-1} - x_+^{-2} \circ \ln x_+ = x_+^{-2} - x_+^{-2} \ln x_+$$

and equation (14) follows on using equation (15). □

**Corollary 2.** *The neutrix products  $\ln x_- \circ x_-^{-s}$ ,  $x_-^{-s} \circ \ln x_-$  and  $x_-^{-r} \circ x_-^{-s}$  exist for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$ . In particular,*

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_- \circ x_-^{-1} &= x_-^{-1} \ln x_-, \\ x_-^{-1} \circ \ln x_- &= x_-^{-1} \ln x_-, \\ \ln x_- \circ x_-^{-2} &= x_-^{-2} \ln x_- - (c_1 - 1)\delta'(x), \\ x_-^{-2} \circ \ln x_- &= x_-^{-2} \ln x_- - (c_1 - 1)\delta'(x), \\ x_-^{-1} \circ x_-^{-1} &= x_-^{-2} - (c_1 - 1)\delta'(x). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF: Replacing  $x$  by  $-x$  in  $\ln x_+$ ,  $x_+^{-s}$  and  $\delta^{(s)}(x)$  gives us  $\ln x_-$ ,  $x_-^{-s}$  and  $(-1)^s \delta^{(s)}(x)$  respectively. The results now follow immediately from Theorem 4 and Corollary 1. □

**Corollary 3.** *The neutrix products  $\ln |x| \circ x^{-s}$ ,  $x^{-s} \circ \ln |x|$  and  $x^{-r} \circ x^{-s}$  exist and*

$$\begin{aligned} \ln |x| \circ x^{-s} &= x^{-s} \ln |x| = x^{-s} \circ \ln |x|, \\ x^{-r} \circ x^{-s} &= x^{-r-s}, \end{aligned}$$

for  $r, s = 1, 2, \dots$ .

PROOF: Since the products  $\ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s}$ ,  $x_+^{-s} \circ \ln x_+$  and  $x_+^{-r} \circ x_+^{-s}$  are of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_+ \circ x_+^{-s} &= x_+^{-s} \ln x_+ + M_s \delta^{(s-1)}(x), \\ x_+^{-s} \circ \ln x_+ &= x_+^{-s} \ln x_+ + M'_s \delta^{(s-1)}(x), \\ x_+^{-r} \circ x_+^{-s} &= x_+^{-r-s} + M_{rs} \delta^{(r+s-1)}(x), \end{aligned}$$

for some constants  $M_s, M'_s$  and  $M_{rs}$ , it follows that we then have

$$\begin{aligned} \ln x_- \circ x_-^{-s} &= x_-^{-s} \ln x_- - (-1)^s M_s \delta^{(s-1)}(x), \\ x_-^{-s} \circ \ln x_- &= x_-^{-s} \ln x_- - (-1)^s M'_s \delta^{(s-1)}(x), \\ x_-^{-r} \circ x_-^{-s} &= x_-^{-r-s} - (-1)^{r+s} M_{rs} \delta^{(r+s-1)}(x). \end{aligned}$$

Noting that the neutrix product is clearly distributive with respect to addition and that

$$x^{-s} \ln |x| = x_+^{-s} \ln x_+ + (-1)^s x_-^{-s} \ln x_-, \quad x^{-s} = x_+^{-s} + (-1)^s x_-^{-s},$$

for  $s = 1, 2, \dots$ , the results follow from these equations and Theorems 2 and 3.

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