

Distribution $\frac{1}{x}$

Recall: $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} x \log(|x|) - x, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$
CSG.

$g'(x) = \log(|x|)$, in the sense of distributions:

$$g'\{\phi\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx = \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^0 \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx}_{\text{each integral converges}} + \int_0^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx$$

each integral converges as improper Riemann integrals.

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx < \infty.$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx = \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi(x) dx < \infty.$$

$g'' = ?$ in the sense of distributions:

$$g''\{\phi\} = -g'\{\phi'\} = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi'(x) dx =$$

$$= - \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \log(|x|) \phi'(x) dx - \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \log(|x|) \phi'(x) dx =$$

Integration by parts (2)

$$- \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(|x|) \phi(x) \Big|_{-\epsilon}^{-\epsilon} - \int_{-\epsilon}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{x} \phi(x) dx \right] -$$

For $x < 0$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \log(|x|) = \frac{d}{dx} (\log(-x)) = \frac{1}{-x} \cdot (-1) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$- \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(|x|) \phi(x) \Big|_{\epsilon}^{\infty} - \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \phi(x) dx \right] \equiv$$

Note: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} (\log(|x|) \phi(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \left(\frac{\log(|x|)}{x} \cdot x \phi(x) \right) = 0$.

\downarrow \downarrow
 0 0

$$\equiv - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(\epsilon) \phi(-\epsilon) - \int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[-\log(\epsilon) \phi(\epsilon) - \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] =$$

choose same ϵ

$$\equiv - \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(\epsilon) \phi(-\epsilon) - \log(\epsilon) \phi(\epsilon) - \int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] =$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\log(\epsilon) \cdot (\phi(\epsilon) - \phi(-\epsilon)) \right] = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\underbrace{(2\epsilon \log(\epsilon))}_{\downarrow 0} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{\phi(\epsilon) - \phi(-\epsilon)}{2\epsilon} \right)}_{\downarrow \epsilon \rightarrow 0 \text{ (L'Hopital)}} \right] = 0$$

$\phi'(0)$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right]$$

Definition

The principal value (p.v.) of an integral:

If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function that has a

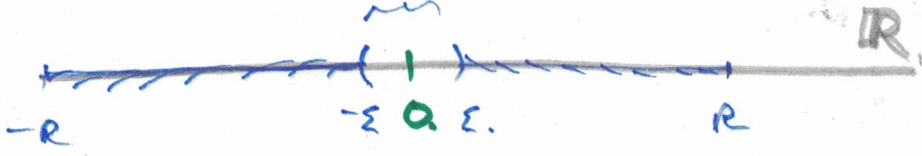
finite number of singularities, say at $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N, x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_N$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon_1 \rightarrow 0} \lim_{\epsilon_2 \rightarrow 0} \dots \lim_{\epsilon_N \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{x_1 - \epsilon_1} f(x) dx + \int_{x_1 + \epsilon_1}^{x_2 - \epsilon_2} f(x) dx + \dots \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \int_{x_2 + \epsilon_2}^{x_3 - \epsilon_3} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{x_{N-1} + \epsilon_{N-1}}^{x_N - \epsilon_N} f(x) dx + \int_{x_N + \epsilon_N}^R f(x) dx \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

For. $f(x) = \frac{\phi(x)}{x}$ \rightarrow unique singularity at $x_1 = 0$:

$$\text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right]$$

symmetric around 0,



Definition

$P_{-1} = g''$,

$$P_{-1} \{ \phi \} = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right]$$

Equivalent formulae:

$$p.v. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon > 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] \quad **$$

$$\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1}{x} dx = \log(|x|) \Big|_{-R}^{-\epsilon} + \log(x) \Big|_{\epsilon}^R = \log(\epsilon) - \log(R) + \log(R) -$$

$$-\log(\epsilon) = 0.$$

$$** \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon > 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx \right] =$$

Note: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} = \phi'(0).$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{-R}^0 \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx + \int_0^R \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx = p.v. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] = \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{\infty}^{\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(-y)}{-y} (-dy) + \int_{-\varepsilon}^{-\infty} \frac{\phi(-y)}{-y} (-dy) \right] = \quad (15)$$

$$x \rightarrow -x, \quad y = -x.$$

$$= - \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(-y)}{y} dy + \int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(-y)}{y} dy \right] = - \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(-x)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(-x)}{x} dx \right]$$

$$P_{-1}\{\phi\} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx \right] - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(-x)}{x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(-x)}{x} dx \right]$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{-\varepsilon} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{2x} dx + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{2x} dx \right] =$$

$x=0$ is no longer a singularity (it is an apparent singularity).

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{2x} dx$$

To summarize: $P_{-1} = \mathcal{G}''$, is the distribution associated to $\frac{1}{x}$:

$$P_{-1}\{\phi\} = p.v. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x)}{x} dx = p.v. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(0)}{x} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \phi(-x)}{2x} dx$$

Assume $f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x^2}$

Question: ~~Is there~~ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ ~~have a singularity?~~
singularity in this integral?

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = e^{-x^2} \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \rightarrow \text{No singularity, here}$$

How to construct $\frac{1}{x^2}$? ... $\frac{1}{x^n}$?

Note: $(\frac{1}{x})' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$, for any $x \neq 0$. $\rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} = -(\frac{1}{x})'$
(ordinary derivative).

Definition: $P_{-2} = - (P_{-1})' = -(\frac{1}{x})'$

...
In an ordinary sense: $(\frac{1}{x^{n-1}})' = (x^{-n+1})' = (-n+1) \cdot x^{-n} = -(n-1) \frac{1}{x^n}$
 $\frac{1}{x^n} = -\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot (\frac{1}{x^{n-1}})'$

Definition: $P_{-n} = -\frac{1}{n-1} (P_{-(n-1)})' = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{(n-1)(n-2)\dots 1} \cdot (P_{-1})^{(n-1)}$

We obtained: $P_{-n} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} (P_{-1})^{(n-1)}$ $\leftarrow (n-1)^{st}$ derivative of P_{-1}

What is

$$P_{-2}\{\phi\} = ?$$

$$P_{-2}\{\phi\} = P_{-1}\{\phi'\} = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi'(x) - \phi'(0)}{x} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{x} \phi'(x) dx - \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1}{x} \phi'(x) dx - \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx \right]$$

Int. by parts

$$\downarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\frac{\phi(x)}{x} \Big|_{-R}^{-\epsilon} - \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{-1}{x^2} \phi(x) dx + \frac{\phi(x)}{x} \Big|_{\epsilon}^R - \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{-1}{x^2} \phi(x) dx - \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx \right] =$$

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\phi(-\epsilon)}{-\epsilon} - \frac{\phi(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} \right) = - \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \frac{\phi(\epsilon) + \phi(-\epsilon)}{\epsilon} = \pm \infty.$$

$= \pm \infty.$

\Rightarrow IS NOT FINITE

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{\phi(-R)}{-R} + \frac{\phi(R)}{R} \right) = 0.$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon \downarrow 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} dx - \frac{\phi(-\epsilon)}{\epsilon} - \frac{\phi(\epsilon)}{\epsilon} - \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} dx \right]$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} dx \right] = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-R}^{-\epsilon} - \left(\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{\epsilon}^R \right) \right] \phi(0) := \quad (8)$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} - \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \phi(0) \right] = \underline{\underline{2 \frac{\phi(0)}{\epsilon}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow P_{-2}\{\phi\} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon > 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \left(\frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} - \frac{\phi(0)}{x^2} - \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} \right) dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \left(\frac{\phi(x)}{x^2} - \frac{\phi(0)}{x^2} - \frac{\phi'(0)}{x} \right) dx \right]$$

$$= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\epsilon > 0} \left[\int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{\phi(x) - (\phi(0) + x \cdot \phi'(0))}{x^2} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\phi(x) - (\phi(0) + x \cdot \phi'(0))}{x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - (\phi(0) + x \cdot \phi'(0))}{x^2} dx.$$

To summarize:

$$P_{-2}\{\phi\} = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - (\phi(0) + x \cdot \phi'(0))}{x^2} dx$$

...
Similarly + induction:

$$P_{-n}\{\phi\} = \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(x) - \left(\phi(0) + x \cdot \phi'(0) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \phi''(0) + \dots + \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \phi^{(n-1)}(0) \right)}{x^n} dx$$