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A NOTE ON THE INTEGRALS INVOLVING PRODUCT OF HERMITE'S POLYNOMIALS

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In this note we shall give a method for computing integrals of the form

$$(1) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) H_{n_1}(x) \dots H_{n_k}(x) dx,$$

where $H_n(x)$ denotes the Hermite's polynomial of degree n . For some values of n the values of these integrals are known. Cf. e.g. [1], [2], [3]. The method we use is based on the following integral representation

$$H_n(x) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C z^{-n-1} \exp [2xz - z^2] dz,$$

where C is e.g. the unit circle with the centre at the origin. We have successively

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) H_{n_1}(x) \dots H_{n_k}(x) dx = \\ &= \frac{n_1! \dots n_k!}{(2\pi i)^k} \int_S z_1^{-n_1-1} \dots z_k^{-n_k-1} \exp [-z_1^2 - \dots - z_k^2] \times \\ & \times \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp [2x(z_1 + \dots + z_k)] dx \cdot dz_1 \wedge dz_2 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_k, \end{aligned}$$

where $S = C \times \dots \times C$. If we denote

$$(2) \quad \varphi(z_1, \dots, z_k) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \exp [2x(z_1 + \dots + z_k)] dx$$

we obtain using Cauchy's theorem on holomorphic functions of n variables (cf. e.g. [4] Ch. 1. § 2) this result (we suppose that the integral (2) converges absolutely):

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) H_{n_1}(x) \dots H_{n_k}(x) dx = \frac{\partial^{n_1 + \dots + n_k}}{\partial z_1^{n_1} \dots \partial z_k^{n_k}} \exp \left[- \sum_{i=1}^k z_i^2 \right] \varphi(z_1, \dots, z_k) \Big|_{\substack{z_1=0 \\ \vdots \\ z_k=0}}$$

We shall illustrate this method on the following, probably unknown, integrals

$$(3) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos \alpha x H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = \\ = e^{-\alpha^2/4} \sqrt{(\pi)} \alpha^{n+m} \cos \left[(n+m) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \sum_{v=0}^{\min[m,n]} \binom{n}{v} \binom{m}{v} (-1)^v 2^v v! \alpha^{-2v},$$

$$(4) \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin \alpha x H_n(x) H_m(x) dx = \\ = e^{-\alpha^2/4} \sqrt{(\pi)} \alpha^{n+m} \sin \left[(n+m) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \sum_{v=0}^{\min[m,n]} \binom{n}{v} \binom{m}{v} (-1)^v 2^v v! \alpha^{-2v}.$$

We shall prove e.g. the identity (4):

$$\varphi(z_1, z_2) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin \alpha x \exp [2x(z_1 + z_2)] dx = \\ = \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-\alpha^2/4} \sin \alpha(z_1 + z_2) \exp (z_1 + z_2)^2, \\ \frac{\partial^{n+m}}{\partial z_1^n \partial z_2^m} \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-\alpha^2/4} \sin \alpha(z_1 + z_2) e^{-2z_1 z_2} \Big|_{\substack{z_1=0 \\ z_2=0}} = \\ = e^{-\alpha^2/4} \sqrt{(\pi)} \alpha^{n+m} \sin \left[(n+m) \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \sum_{v=0}^{\min[m,n]} \binom{n}{v} \binom{m}{v} (-1)^v 2^v v! \alpha^{-2v}.$$

Using special values of m and n we can obtain the following integrals; the second one corrects the error in [2], I, 95 (11), and consequently in [1] (7.388,6), [5] (8.193).

$$(5) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos bx H_n(x) H_{n+2m}(x) dx = \\ = 2^{n-1} \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-b^2/4} b^{2m} (-1)^m n! L_n^{2m} \left(\frac{b^2}{2} \right),$$

$$(6) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin bx H_n(x) H_{n+2m+1}(x) dx = \\ = 2^{n-1} \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-b^2/4} b^{2m+1} (-1)^m m! L_n^{2m+1} \left(\frac{b^2}{2} \right),$$

where L_n^α is Laguerre's polynomial. We shall prove the relation (6):

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin bx H_n(x) H_{n+2m+1}(x) dx = \\ & = 2^{n-1} \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-b^2/4} b^{2m+1} (-1)^m n! \sum_{v=0}^n \frac{1}{v!} \binom{n+2m+1}{n-v} (-1)^v 2^{-v} b^{2v} = \\ & = 2^{n-1} \sqrt{(\pi)} e^{-b^2/4} b^{2m+1} (-1)^m n! L_n^{2m+1} \left(\frac{b^2}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

In a similar way we may compute other special cases of the integrals (1) and the similar integrals (e.g. involving products of functions with the similar integral representation). We may also obtain the results of the paper [3]. E.g. the proof of the second integral:

$$\begin{aligned} K_{n,m} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-3x^2 - \alpha x} H_n(x \sqrt{2}) H_m((x + \beta) \sqrt{2}) dx = \\ &= \frac{n! m!}{(2\pi i)^2} \int_S \frac{1}{z_1^{n+1} z_2^{m+1}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp[-3x^2 - \alpha x - z_1^2 - z_2^2 + 2x \sqrt{(2)} z_1 + \\ &+ 2(x + \beta) \sqrt{(2)} z_2] dx dz_1 \wedge dz_2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} e^{\alpha^2/12} \frac{n! m!}{(2\pi i)^2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{m+n+2} 3 \times \\ &\times \int_S \frac{1}{z_1^{n+1} z_2^{m+1}} \exp\left[-z_1^2 - 2z_1 \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} - z_2^2 + 2z_2 \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}} + \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \beta \sqrt{6}\right) z_2\right] e^{4z_1 z_2} dz_1 \wedge dz_2 = \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^{m+n} e^{\alpha^2/12} \sum_{k=0}^{\min\{m,n\}} 4^k \cdot k! \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k} H_{n-k} \left(-\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}}\right) H_{m-k} \left(\beta \sqrt{6} - \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{6}}\right). \end{aligned}$$

At the end we have used once more the theorem of Cauchy.

References

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Výtah

POZNÁMKA O INTEGRÁLECH OBSAHUJÍCÍCH SOUČINY HERMITEOVÝCH POLYNOMŮ

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V této poznámce se podává metoda pro výpočet integrálů typu (1), kde $H_n(x)$ označuje Hermiteův polynom n -tého stupně. Výpočet je založen na záměně Hermiteových polynomů jejich integrálními representacemi a na užití Cauchyovy věty pro holomorfní funkce více proměnných. Výsledek je obsažen ve vzorci (2) a v následující rovnosti. Tato metoda je ilustrována na výpočtech integrálů (3) a (4) a na jejich speciálních případech (5), (6). Na závěr je vypočítán touto metodou druhý integrál z práce [3].

Резюме

ЗАМЕТКА ОБ ИНТЕГРАЛАХ СОДЕРЖАЩИХ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ ПОЛИНОМОВ ЭРМИТА

ЙИРЖИ ФИАЛА (Jiří Fiala), Прага

В этой заметке предлагается метод для вычисления интегралов типа (1), где $H_n(x)$ обозначает полином эрмита n -той степени. Вычислено основано на замене полиномов эрмита их интегральными представлениями и на применении теоремы Коши для голоморфных функций многих переменных. Результат содержится в формуле (2) и в формуле следующей. Этот метод иллюстрируется на вычислении интегралов (3) и (4) и на их специальных случаях (5) и (6). В конце вычисляется этим методом второй интеграл из работы [3].