

Delta Objects as Half-Density Kernels: Identity, Stationary-Set Concentration, and Point Interactions

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Abstract

Three seemingly different uses of the Dirac delta share one geometric meaning when amplitudes are treated as **half-densities**: 1. the delta as the Schwartz kernel of the identity operator, 2. the delta as a density supported on stationary points ($\delta(\nabla f)$), 3. the delta as a rank-one kernel defining a point interaction ($g|0\rangle\langle 0|$).

In each case, the amplitude-level object carries **square-root Jacobian** weights (half-density weights), while the corresponding “probability”/density-level object carries the unsquared Jacobians. This note collects the finite-dimensional identities and scaling computations that make this pattern explicit, and isolates where a physical length scale may enter when one insists on scalar representatives.

This note is a companion to the cornerstone manuscript. Statements are kept finite-dimensional unless explicitly labeled heuristic.

1. Half-densities and kernels (coordinate free)

Let M be a d -dimensional manifold and $|\Omega|^{1/2}$ the half-density bundle. An operator $K : \Gamma_c(|\Omega|^{1/2}) \rightarrow \Gamma(|\Omega|^{1/2})$ has a natural Schwartz kernel

$$K \in \mathcal{D}'(M \times M; |\Omega|^{1/2} \boxtimes |\Omega|^{1/2}),$$

so that

$$(K\psi)(x) = \int_M K(x, y) \psi(y),$$

is coordinate invariant: $K(x, y)\psi(y)$ is a density in y valued in a half-density at x .

Scalarizing kernels (writing $\int dy$ with a scalar integrand) implicitly chooses a reference density/half-density; the half-density formalism keeps this choice explicit.

2. Delta as the identity kernel (and near-diagonal scaling)

The identity operator on half-densities has Schwartz kernel

$$K_{\text{Id}}(x, y) = \delta^{(d)}(x - y) |dx|^{1/2} |dy|^{1/2}.$$

Worked scaling computation (the $d/2$ exponent)

Introduce near-diagonal coordinates $y = x + \varepsilon v$. Then $\delta^{(d)}(x - y) = \delta^{(d)}(\varepsilon v) = \varepsilon^{-d} \delta^{(d)}(v)$ and $|dy|^{1/2} = \varepsilon^{d/2} |dv|^{1/2}$, so

$$K_{\text{Id}}(x, x + \varepsilon v) = \varepsilon^{-d/2} \delta^{(d)}(v) |dx|^{1/2} |dv|^{1/2}.$$

Thus the universal $\varepsilon^{-d/2}$ normalization exponent is already present in the identity delta kernel, once kernels are treated as half-densities.

3. Delta on the stationary set: (f) and determinant weights

3.1 One-dimensional identity ((f'))

Let $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ have finitely many nondegenerate critical points x_i (so $f'(x_i) = 0$, $f''(x_i) \neq 0$). Then, as distributions,

$$\delta(f'(x)) = \sum_i \frac{\delta(x - x_i)}{|f''(x_i)|}.$$

So $\delta(f') dx$ is a density supported at stationary points with weights $1/|f''|$.

3.1a (f') versus ' : delta of a derivative vs derivative of delta

The notation $\delta(f')$ above means: apply the Dirac delta distribution $\delta(\cdot)$ to the **function** $f'(x)$, thereby localizing to the stationary set $f'(x) = 0$. It should not be confused with δ' , the **distributional derivative** of δ , defined by duality:

$$\langle \delta', \varphi \rangle := -\langle \delta, \varphi' \rangle = -\varphi'(0).$$

So δ' is the distribution that probes derivatives of test functions at a point (“value of the derivative at zero”, up to sign), whereas $\delta(f')$ is a stationary-set localization distribution.

3.1b ' from point splitting (difference quotient of shifted deltas)

The distribution δ' can be realized as a regulated point-splitting limit. Let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ and consider the shifted delta $\delta(x + \varepsilon)$. For any test function φ ,

$$\left\langle \frac{\delta(\cdot + \varepsilon) - \delta}{\varepsilon}, \varphi \right\rangle = \frac{\varphi(-\varepsilon) - \varphi(0)}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} -\varphi'(0) = \langle \delta', \varphi \rangle.$$

Hence, in the sense of distributions,

$$\frac{\delta(x + \varepsilon) - \delta(x)}{\varepsilon} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \delta'(x).$$

This gives a clean dictionary item for “probing the derivative at a point”:

$$f'(0) = \langle -\delta', f \rangle.$$

For the parallel smooth-function toy model (“difference quotient as divergence + subtraction”) and further remarks, see the companion notes.

3.2 Multi-dimensional identity ((f))

Let $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ have finitely many nondegenerate critical points x_i (so $\nabla f(x_i) = 0$ and $\det(\text{Hess } f)(x_i) \neq 0$). Then

$$\delta^{(n)}(\nabla f(x)) = \sum_i \frac{\delta^{(n)}(x - x_i)}{|\det(\text{Hess } f)(x_i)|}.$$

3.3 Stationary phase and square-root weights (amplitudes vs densities)

For the oscillatory integral

$$I(\hbar) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} f(x)} a(x) dx, \quad \hbar \rightarrow 0^+,$$

stationary phase gives amplitude contributions weighted by

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|\det(\text{Hess } f)(x_i)|}},$$

up to a universal \hbar -dependent factor and a signature phase. Squaring amplitude weights produces the density weights in $\delta^{(n)}(\nabla f)$. This is the finite-dimensional prototype of the slogan: **amplitudes are half-densities; probabilities are densities.**

3.4 Extremals in weak form: where δ and δ' appear in Euler–Lagrange

For an action $S[q] = \int L(q, \dot{q}, t) dt$, the extremal condition is naturally distributional: for test variations $\eta(t)$ of compact support,

$$\delta S[q; \eta] = \int \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial q} - \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) \eta(t) dt.$$

If $\delta S[q; \eta] = 0$ for all η , then the Euler–Lagrange expression vanishes as a distribution. Approximating η by bump functions converging to $\delta(t - t_*)$ localizes the equation at t_* under regularity.

When $\partial L/\partial \dot{q}$ has jumps (corners/impulses), the distributional derivative produces delta terms automatically; more generally, point-supported singularities are encoded by delta kernels and their derivatives (δ, δ', \dots) , depending on distributional order.

4. Delta at a point: point interactions as rank-one kernels

A point interaction is naturally the rank-one operator

$$V = g |0\rangle\langle 0|.$$

In the half-density kernel calculus this is written as the bi-half-density distribution supported at $(0, 0)$:

$$K_V(x, y) = g \delta^{(d)}(x) \delta^{(d)}(y) |dx|^{1/2} |dy|^{1/2}.$$

This is the “projector-like delta” object underlying contact interactions.

5. Where scales enter upon scalarization (and why RG invariants are natural candidates)

Half-density kernels are canonical; scalar representatives are not. Choosing a reference half-density σ_* identifies any half-density ψ with a scalar f via $\psi = f \sigma_*$. If one insists that scalar representatives be dimensionless, then σ_* must carry a length ^{$d/2$} constant.

In marginal cases (notably the 2D point interaction), renormalization generates an RG-invariant scale κ_* (dimensional transmutation). This suggests a conditional identification: if one adds a universality hypothesis that scalarization scales must be built from physical invariants, then RG-invariant scales are natural candidates to supply the missing length ^{$d/2$} factors required by scalarization.

This note treats that identification as an organizing perspective, not as a theorem.

6. Outlook

1. Relate the determinant weights in $\delta(\nabla f)$ to the mixed Hessian determinants (Van Vleck type) that appear after eliminating intermediate variables in time slicing (Schur complement template).
2. Clarify which parts of the “functional delta $\delta(\delta S)$ ” story survive rigorous regularization and which remain heuristic.