4/14/2019 Calc Team

question 1 yiews

Daily Challenge 27.1

(Due: Saturday 4/13 at 12:00 noon Eastern)

There are other integral transforms besides Fourier. If f(x) is any real-valued function, we can consider the expression

$$g(t) = \int_a^b f(x)K(x,t) dt,$$

where K(x,t) is some function called the *kernel*. If the integral exists, we call it the integral transform of f(x) with kernel K(x,t).

Example 1. If $K(x,t)=e^{-itx}$, $a=-\infty$, and $b=+\infty$, this is the usual Fourier transform:

$$g(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-itx} \ dx = \mathcal{F}[f],$$

where we use the variable t rather than the usual k.

Example 2. If $K(x,t)=e^{-tx}$, a=0, and $b=\infty$, this is called the Laplace transform:

$$g(t) = \int_0^\infty f(x) e^{-tx} \ dx = \mathcal{L}[f].$$

Although it looks very similar to Fourier except for a factor of i and lower bound of 0 rather than $-\infty$, the Laplace transform has different properties.

Example 3. If $K(x,t)=x^{t-1}$, a=0, and $b=\infty$, this is the Mellin transform:

$$g(t) = \int_0^\infty x^{t-1} f(x) \ dx = \mathcal{M}[f].$$

The Mellin transform is less common than the Fourier and Laplace transform, but it comes up in algorithm analysis in theoretical computer science and in the AdS/CFT correspondence of string theory. Sav has some idea that Mellin transforms should be useful for studying Witten diagrams.

(**Part a**) What is the Mellin transform of $f(x) = e^{-x}$?

[Hint: write down the integral using the definition above, but don't try to evaluate it. Instead, recognize this integral as the definition of a special function we've seen before.]

(Part b) The Heaviside step function, usually written as $\theta(x)$ in theoretical physics, just returns 0 if the input is negative and 1 if the input is positive:

$$\theta(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

Compute the Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}[\theta]$

[Answer: $\mathcal{L}[\theta] = \frac{1}{4}$]

daily_challenge

Updated 3 days ago by Christian Ferko

the instructors' answer, where instructors collectively construct a single answer

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