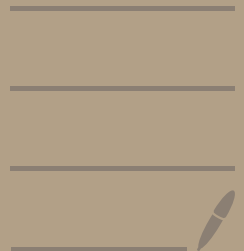


粒子物理学定理

L.N.T.



微分算符

$$D \equiv D_x \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$$

则 $e^D = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!}$

$$e^D f = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!} = f(x+1)$$

延拓至 \mathbb{R}

$$e^{tD} f = f(x+t)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} e^{aD} \cdot e^{bD} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(aD)^n}{n!} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(bD)^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} D^n \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a^k}{k!} \cdot \frac{b^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \quad (\text{Cauchy Convolution}) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \cdot a^k \cdot b^{n-k} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!} (a+b)^n = e^{(a+b) \cdot D} \end{aligned}$$

差分

$$\Delta f = f(x+1) - f(x) = (e^D - 1)f$$

$$\Delta \equiv e^D - 1$$

则 $\Delta^{-1} = \frac{1}{e^D - 1} = \frac{1}{D} \cdot \frac{D}{e^D - 1} = \frac{1}{D} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{B_n}{n!} D^n$

$$\Sigma = \Delta^{-1} \quad \int = D^{-1} \quad (\text{Bernoulli Number})$$

则在收敛的情况下,

$$\sum = \int -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} D^{2n-1} \quad (\text{奇项 } B_n \text{ 除 } B_1 \text{ 都为 } 0)$$

$$\sum_{a \leq n \leq b} f(n) = \int_a^b f(x) dx - \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2n}}{(2n)!} [f^{(2n-1)}(x)]_{x=a}^b$$

上式即为 欧拉-麦克劳林 (Euler-Mcloughlin) 公式

拉与劳金主定理

使用幂函数的 Laplace 变换

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{x^{s-1}\}(e^0) &= \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \exp(-x e^0) dx \\ &= \Gamma(s) \cdot e^{-sD} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \exp(-x e^0) \circ \phi(0) dx = \Gamma(s) e^{-sD} \circ \phi(0)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{nD} \phi}{n!} (-x)^n dx = \Gamma(s) \phi(-s)$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\phi(n)}{n!} (-x)^n dx = \Gamma(s) \phi(-s)$$

应用.

(II) 扩展菲涅尔积分.

$$\begin{aligned} I_k &= \int_0^{\infty} \sin x^k dx \stackrel{x^k=t}{=} \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{k}-1} \sin t dt \\ &= \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{k}-1} e^{it} dt \right\} \\ &= \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}+1\right) \sin \frac{\pi}{2k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同理: } J_k = \int_0^{\infty} \cos x^k dx = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{k}+1\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{2k}$$

(III) 有理函数积分.

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx \stackrel{t=x^n}{=} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{1+t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-t)^k}{k!} \Gamma(1+n) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \Gamma(s) \Gamma(1-s) \quad (\text{余元公式}) \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{n}}{\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

(IV) 对数相关积分

双伽马函数 $\psi(n) \equiv \frac{\Gamma'}{\Gamma}(n)$

由伽马函数的无穷乘积式

$$\psi(n) = \gamma + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k+1} - \frac{1}{k+n} \right) = -\gamma + H_{n-1}$$

则 $H_n = \psi(n+1) + \gamma$

考虑积分 $I(s) = \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x} dx \quad \Re(s) \in (0,1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [-H_n(-x)^n] dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\infty} x^{s-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[- \left(\frac{\Gamma(n!) + \Gamma'(1+n)}{n!} \right) (-x)^n \right] dx \\
 &= -\Gamma(s) [\Gamma(s)! + \Gamma'(1-s)] \\
 &= -\Gamma(s) \Gamma(1-s) (\gamma + \psi(1-s)) \\
 &= -\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s} (\gamma + \psi(1-s))
 \end{aligned}$$

(IV) 双伽马函数积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(s) &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\psi(1+x) + \gamma}{x^{2-s}} dx \quad \Re(s) \in (0,1) \\
 \psi(1+x) &= -\gamma + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+x} \right) \\
 &= -\gamma + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{k^2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{k}} \\
 &= -\gamma + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{k^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{k^n} \\
 &= -\gamma + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^{n+2}} \\
 &= -\gamma + x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \zeta(n+2) (-x)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

则 $I(s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi s} \zeta(2-s)$

(18) ζ 函数 & 伯努利数

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1}}{e^x - 1} dx$$

等价于 $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{1}{e^x - 1}\right\}(s) = \Gamma(s) \zeta(s)$

$$\frac{1}{e^x - 1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(-n)}{n!} (-x)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n \zeta(1-n) \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

则 $\zeta(1-2n) = -\frac{B_{2n}}{2n} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$