5-5. Assume that the function f(x, y, z, ...) can be represented by

$$f(x, y, z, ...) = \sum_{a} \sum_{b} \sum_{c} \cdots F'_{a,b,c,...} \chi_{a,b,c,...}(x, y, z, ...)$$
 (5.38)

By substituting this relation into equation (5.36), and using the orthogonal properties of  $\chi$  as defined by equation (5.35), show that  $F'_{a,b,c,...} = F_{a,b,c,...}$ 

Take (5.38) and prime the indices.

$$f(x, y, z, \ldots) = \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \cdots F'_{a', b', c', \ldots} \chi_{a', b', c', \ldots} (x, y, z, \ldots)$$
 (1)

This is equation (5.36)

$$F_{a,b,c,\dots} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \chi_{a,b,c,\dots}^*(x) f(x) \, dx \tag{5.36}$$

Substitute the right-hand side of (1) for f(x) in (5.36).

$$F_{a,b,c,...} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{a,b,c,...}^*(x, y, z, ...) \times \left( \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \cdots F'_{a',b',c',...} \chi_{a',b',c',...}(x, y, z, ...) \right) dx dy dz \cdots$$

Combine factors.

$$F_{a,b,c,\dots} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \cdots \chi_{a,b,c,\dots}^*(x, y, z, \dots) F'_{a',b',c',\dots}\chi_{a',b',c',\dots}(x, y, z, \dots) dx dy dz \cdots$$

Interchange the order of integration and summation.

$$F_{a,b,c,\dots} = \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \dots \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi_{a,b,c,\dots}^*(x,y,z,\dots) F'_{a',b',c',\dots}\chi_{a',b',c',\dots}(x,y,z,\dots) dx dy dz \dots$$

Factor out F'.

$$F_{a,b,c,...} = \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \cdots F'_{a',b',c',...} \times \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \chi^*_{a,b,c,...}(x,y,z,...) \chi_{a',b',c',...}(x,y,z,...) dx dy dz \cdots \right)$$

By equation (5.35) the integral becomes a product of delta functions.

$$F_{a,b,c,\dots} = \sum_{a'} \sum_{b'} \sum_{c'} \cdots F'_{a',b',c',\dots} \delta(a-a') \delta(b-b') \delta(c-c') \cdots$$

Hence for  $F_{a,b,c,...} \neq 0$  we must have  $a=a',\,b=b',$  etc. Therefore

$$F_{a,b,c,...} = F'_{a',b',c',...} = F'_{a,b,c,...}$$