

**О РАСШИРЕНИИ МНОЖЕСТВА
АППАРАТНЫХ ФУНКЦИЙ**

[1, 2].

()

$$u = Av, u \in U, v \in V \quad (1)$$

A,
U V.

1.

A

$$Av \equiv \int_a^b K(x,s)v(s)ds, \quad x \in [c,d], \quad (2)$$

$$K(x,s) \in L_2([a,b] \times [c,d]). \quad (1)$$

$$v(t) \in L_2(-\infty, \infty)$$

$$K(v,t) \equiv \exp(-i2\pi vt) \quad (1)$$

$$Av \equiv \Phi\{v(t)\} \equiv u(v) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} v(t) \exp(-i2\pi vt) dt, \quad (3)$$

$$|u(v)|,$$

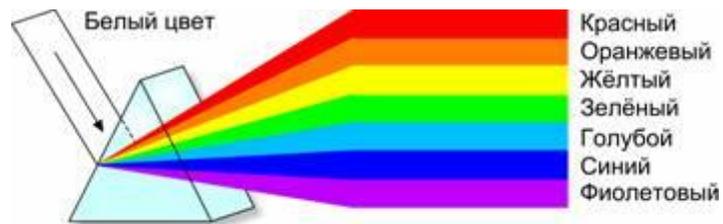
$$(-i \ln(u(v)/|u(v)|)) = \arctg \left[\frac{\text{Im} u(v)}{\text{Re} u(v)} \right]$$

$$u(\hat{v}),$$

$$v(t).$$

$$(3)$$

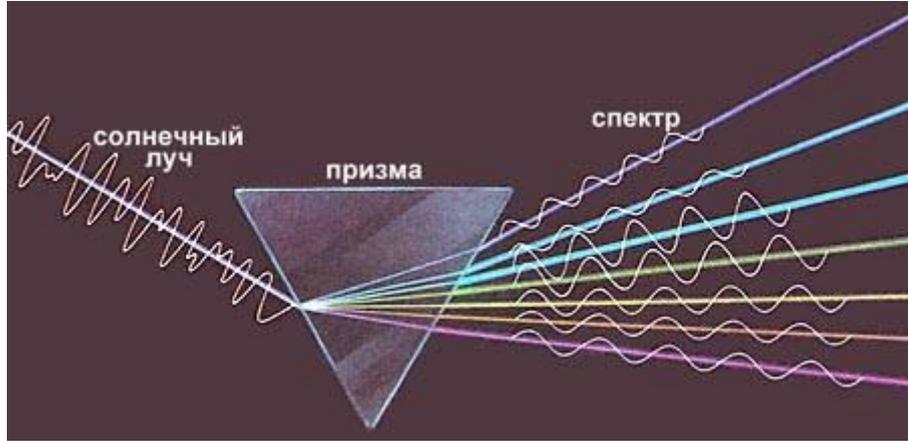
(. 1) [3].



. 1

« » , .

(. 2).



. 2

(3)
 [4]. () (1)
 $v(s) \in L_2[a, b]$. $u(x) \in L_2[c, d]$,
 (1) () A.
 (2)
 [5]:

$$\int_c^d \int_a^b |K(x, s)|^2 dx ds < \infty. \quad (4)$$
 (4) , :

$$Av \equiv \int_a^b K(x, s)v(s) ds = u(x), \quad x \in [c, d] \quad (5)$$
 , $A \in \Lambda(V, U)$
 $V = L_2[a, b]$, $U = L_2[c, d]$, $u \in U$ --
 ; $v \in V$ -- , $\Lambda(V, U)$
 V.
 2. , A
 (1),
 V A
 A^{-1} U [5]. ,

$$(5) \quad (u_\delta = u + \delta u), \quad (1) \quad v = A^{-1}u_\delta$$

$$v(s).$$

(5) [6-9].
 (1) Φ^{-1}

$$A^{-1}u \equiv \Phi^{-1}\{u(v)\} \equiv v(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} u(v) \exp(i2\pi v t) dv.$$

(4) :

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\exp(-i2\pi v t)|^2 dt dv = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} 1 dt dv = \infty.$$

$$v(s) \quad K(x, s)$$

$$u_\delta(x), \dots$$

$$\int_a^b K(x, s)v(s) ds = u_\delta(x), \quad x \in [c, d], \quad (6)$$

$$K(x, s) - \quad u_\delta = u + \delta u.$$

1-2

(,)

3.

[10].

$$(6)$$

[10, 11]

$$K(x, s) \equiv K(x - s).$$

(6)

1.

$$K_1(x) = \chi_-(1/4 - x^2/a^2)a^{-1}, \quad (7)$$

$$\chi_-(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq 0, \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad , \quad a -$$

$K_1(x)$ (7)

$a = 0.5$.

$$x = \pm a/2.$$

$$F_1(\omega) = K_1(x),$$

$$F_1(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_1(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{\sin(a\omega/2)}{a\omega/2}, \quad (8)$$

4.

2.

(6)

$$K_2(x) = \chi_-\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a}, \quad (9)$$

5.

(. 6) -

$$F_2(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_2(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \left(\frac{\sin(a\omega/2)}{a\omega/2} \right)^2. \quad (10)$$

3.

(10)

(10).

[12]

$$K_3(x) = \left(\frac{\sin(\pi x/a_0)}{\pi x/a_0} \right)^2 \frac{1}{a_0}, \quad (11)$$

$a = 0.88589 a_0$.

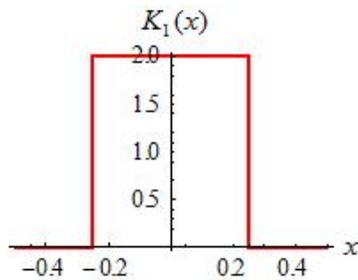
(11)

(. 7),

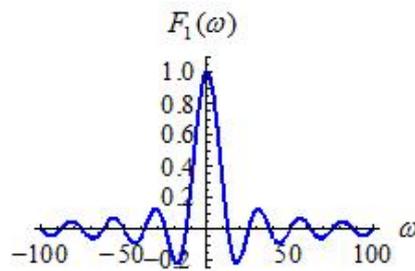
(. 8),

$a_0 = 0.5$:

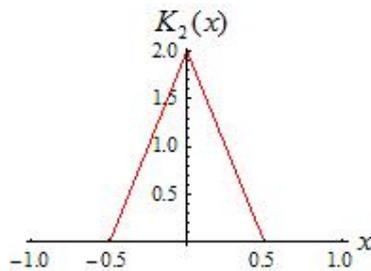
$$F_3(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_3(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \chi_{\left[\frac{4\pi^2}{a_0^2} - \omega^2 \right]} \left(1 - \frac{a_0 |\omega|}{2\pi} \right). \quad (12)$$



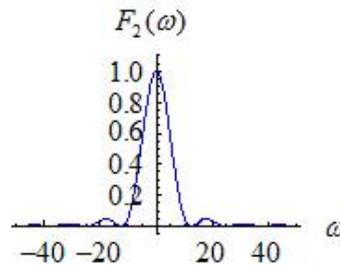
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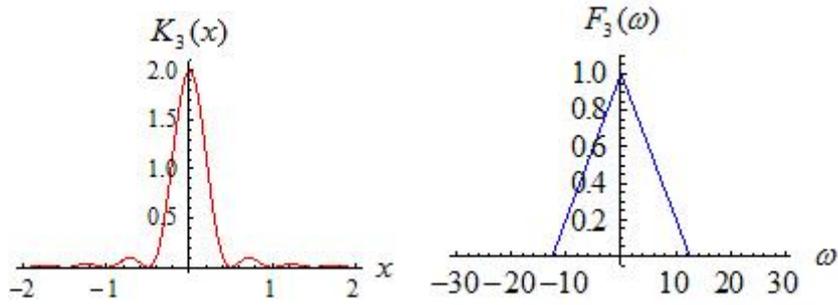
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. 5



. 6



.7

.8

4.

(11)

(8),

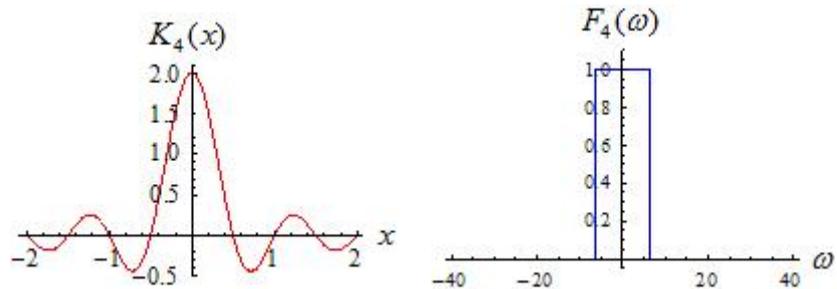
$$K_4(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x / \alpha)}{\pi x}. \quad (13)$$

(13) (.9), $\alpha = 0.5$.

$F_4(\omega)$

$$F_4(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_4(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \chi_{-}(\pi^2 - \alpha^2 \omega^2), \quad (14)$$

.10.



.9

.10

5.

(6)

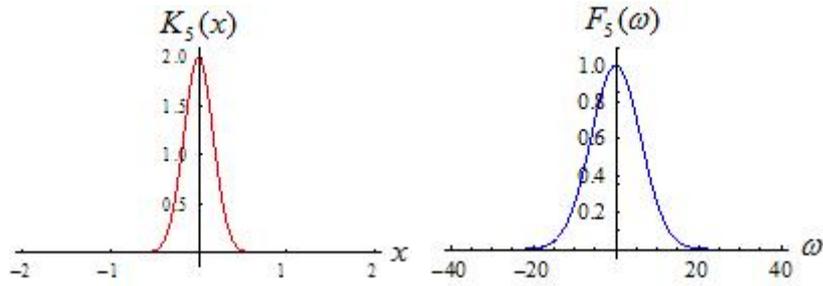
(.11):

$$K_5(x) = \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi}} \exp\left(-4 \ln 2 \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right). \quad (15)$$

(6)

(. 12), $a = \sqrt{\frac{\ln 2}{\pi}}$:

$$F_5(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_5(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \exp\left(-\frac{a^2 \omega^2}{16 \ln 2}\right). \quad (16)$$



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. 12

6.

(15)

(6)

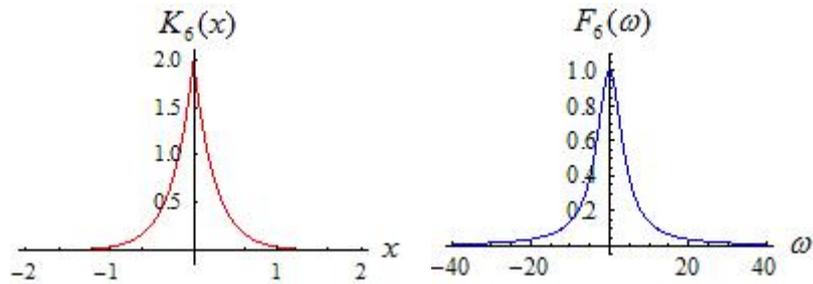
(. 13):

$$K_6(x) = \frac{\ln 2}{a} \exp\left(-2 \ln 2 \frac{|x|}{a}\right). \quad (17)$$

$F_6(\omega)$

$$F_6(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_6(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{a \omega}{2 \ln 2}\right)^2} \quad (18)$$

. 14.



. 13

. 14

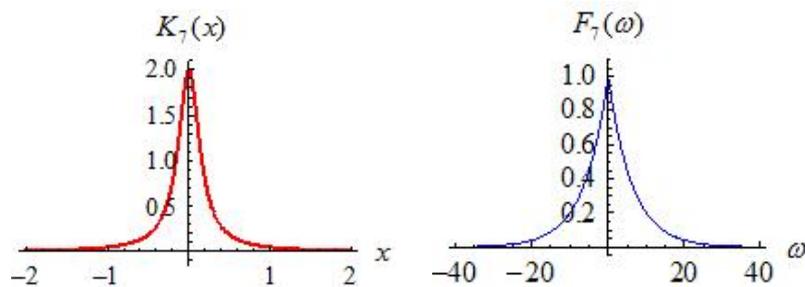
7. (18)

(.15), $a = \frac{1}{\pi}$:

$$K_7(x) = \frac{a/2\pi}{x^2 + (a/2)^2}. \quad (19)$$

(.16):

$$F_7(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_7(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = \exp\left(-\frac{a|\omega|}{2}\right). \quad (20)$$



.15

.16

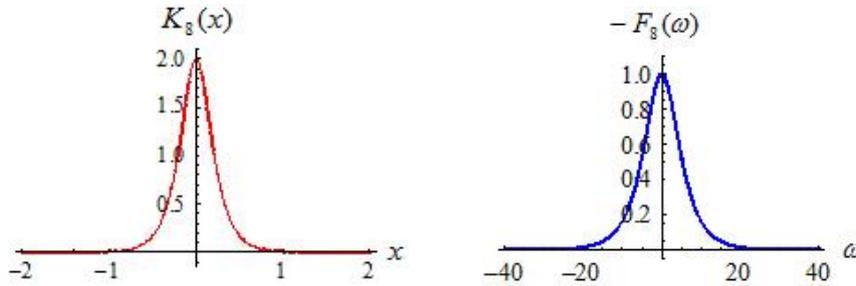
8.

(.17), $a = \frac{1}{2\pi}$:

$$K_8(x) = \frac{2}{\pi a} \frac{1}{e^{x/a} + e^{-x/a}} = \frac{1}{\pi a} \operatorname{ch}^{-1} \frac{x}{a}. \quad (21)$$

(.18):

$$F_8(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_8(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx = -\operatorname{ch}^{-1} \frac{\pi a \omega}{2}. \quad (22)$$



.17

.18

9.

(6)

$$K_9(x) = \chi_-(a^2 - x^2) C \exp[-a^2 / (a^2 - x^2)]. \quad (23)$$

(supp $K_9(x) = (-a, a)$),

($K_9 \in C^{(\infty)}(-a, a)$),

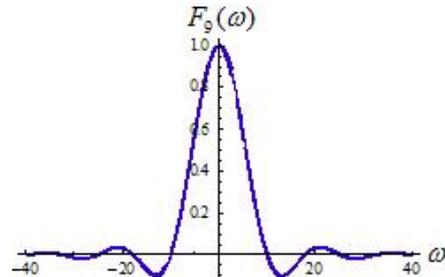
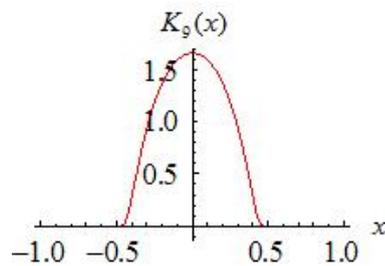
= $\varphi(0)$)

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow +0} \int K_9(a, s) \varphi(s) ds =$$

$$F_9(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_9(x) e^{-i\omega x} dx$$

(. 20).

$$C = \left(2 \int_0^a \exp[-a^2 / (a^2 - x^2)] dx \right)^{-1}, \quad a = 0.5, \quad C = 4.50457.$$



10.

« » (23)

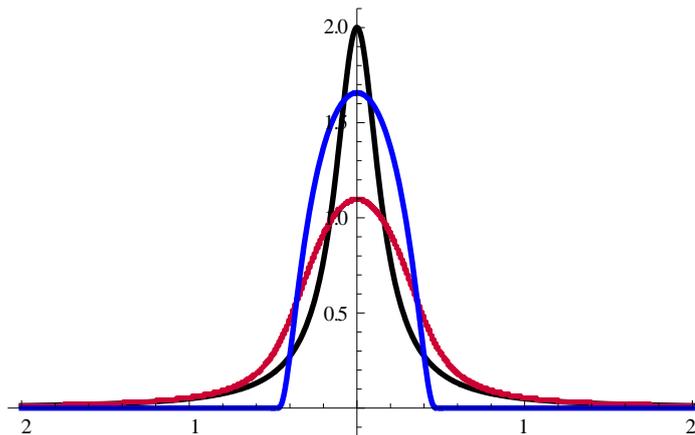
(19):

$$K_{10}(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_9(s) K_7(x-s) ds =$$

$$= \frac{a_1 C}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_-(a_0^2 - s^2) \exp[-a_0^2 / (a_0^2 - s^2)]}{(x-s)^2 + (a_1/2)^2} ds = \frac{a_1 C}{2\pi} \int_{-a_0}^{a_0} \frac{\exp[-a_0^2 / (a_0^2 - s^2)]}{(x-s)^2 + (a_1/2)^2} ds,$$

$$x \in (-\infty, \infty). \quad (24)$$

. 21 « » $K_9(x)$ (23)
 $(K_9(0) = 1.65714),$ $K_7(x)$ (19) $(K_7(0) = 2)$
 $K_{10}(x)$ (24) $(K_{10}(0) = 1.09737).$



. 21

, , -
 $u(x)$, -
 $(, K_9(x)),$ -
 $v(s).$ (6)
 $K_9(x)$ [13].

O.Yu. Boiarchuk

EXPANSION OF THE APPARATUS FUNCTIONS SET

The article focuses on methods of expanding the list of apparatus functions in the context of the problem of mathematical interpretation of spectroscopic experimental results. The new apparatus functions are proposed from the set of functions that form delta-shaped sequences, as well as those that are constructed as a convolution of existing functions.

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